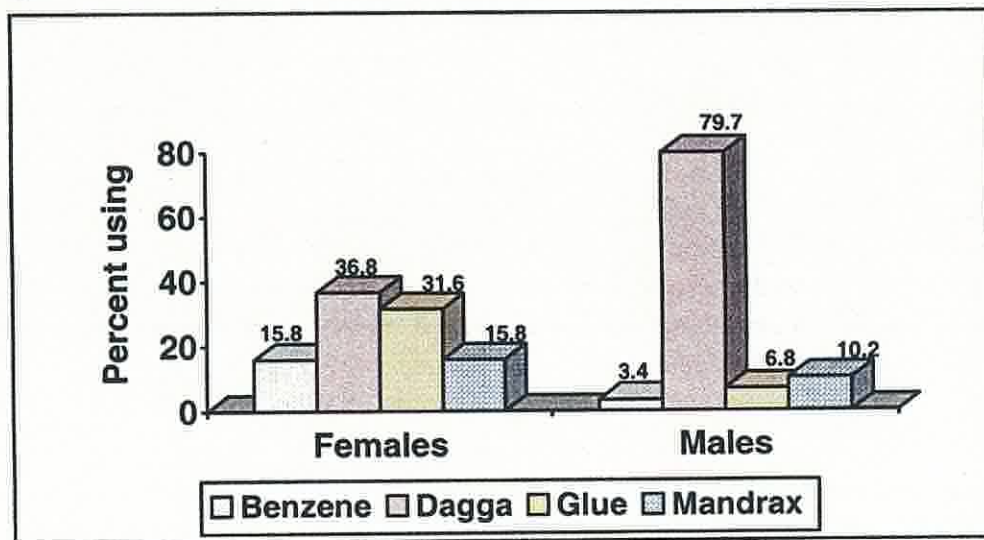


5.2.2. Gender

Males have a higher rate of current use of psychoactive substances than females (2.9% of males vs. 0.82% of females), and a significantly higher proportion use dagga. Female drug users are however, much more likely to use glue, mandrax, and benzene than their male counterparts (31.6%, 15.8%, 15.8% vs. 6.8%, 10.2% and 3.4% respectively). (Figure 4). These gender differences in substance choice applied to all age groups.

Among youth aged 10-15 years, use of drugs is only slightly higher for boys (1.9%) than for girls (1.2%). Differences in consumption are widest at ages 16-20, where 3.2% of boys use drugs compared to 0.5% of girls. Above 20 years of age the rates were 3.7% and 2% for males and females respectively.

Figure 4. Substances used by youth drug users, by Sex.

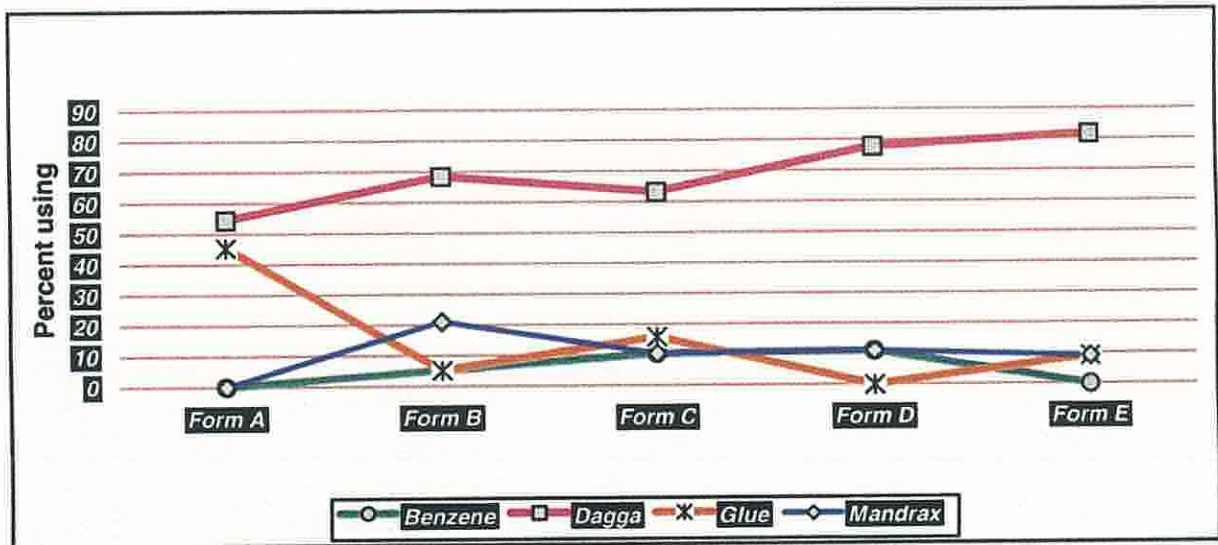


5.2.3. Class of Enrollment

Use of substances was highest among Form C students at 3.2%; Form Ds and Form Es, both at 2.2% followed them. Consumption was lowest among Form Bs and Form As with 1.7% and 0.85% respectively.

Substances used vary by class. Form As use glue and dagga primarily (45% and 55% of Form A drug users, respectively). Form Bs, Form Cs, Form Ds, and Form E drug users smoke dagga mainly (68%, 63%, 78%, 82% respectively), and use Mandrax (21%, 11%, 11%, 9%), glue (5.3%, 16%, 0%, 9%), and benzene (5%, 11%, 11%). Form Ds did not report use of glue and Form Es did not report use of benzene (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Substances used by youth drug users, by Class



5.3. Tobacco Use

Of the 276 students who reported use of substances, 226 (82%) reported current use of a tobacco product, a prevalence rate of 5.2% for this group of youth. Of the tobacco users, 210 (92.9%) smoked cigarettes, 5 (2.2%) smoked cigarettes and used snuff, and 11 (4.9%) used snuff only. These figures represent prevalence rates of 4.8% for exclusive cigarette smoking, 0.11% for use of cigarettes and another tobacco product, and 0.25% for use of snuff only.

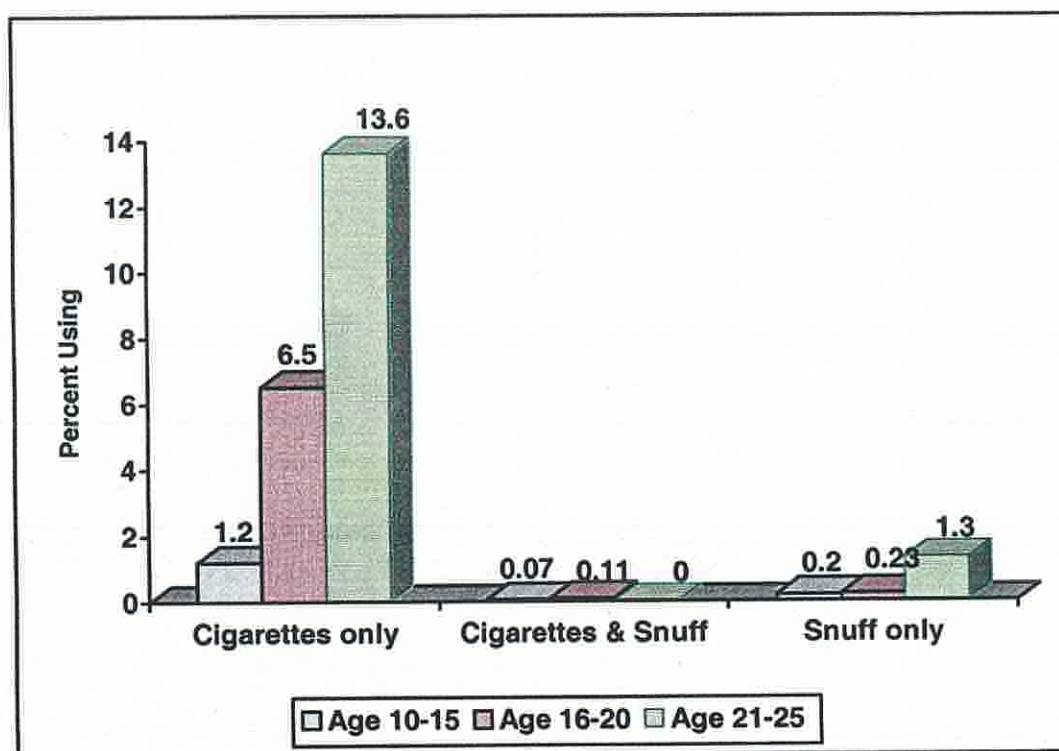
Tobacco use is highly correlated with psychoactive substance use. Of the current tobacco users, 16% also reported current drug use, compared to 1% of the non-tobacco users.

5.3.1. Age

Use of tobacco increases by age. Among youth aged 10-15 years, 1.5% use a tobacco product. The rate was 6.8% among those aged 16-20 years, and 14.9% among those aged above 20 years.

Among 10-15 year olds, 1.2% smoke cigarettes, 0.07% smoke cigarettes and use snuff, and 0.2% use snuff only. Among the 16-20 year olds, the proportions that use cigarettes, cigarettes and snuff, and snuff only were 6.5%, 0.11%, and 0.23%. Among the 21-25 year olds the rates were 13.6% and 1.3% for cigarettes and snuff (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Current Tobacco Use by Age



5.3.2. Gender

Males were significantly more likely than females to report use of any tobacco product; 9.3% of males were current users of a tobacco product compared to 1.7% of females.

For the youngest age group (10-15 years), males and females generally were equally likely to report current use of a tobacco product (2.3% and 1.0% for males and females respectively). For youth aged 16-20 years, 11.4% of males reported current use of tobacco, compared to 1.9% of their female peers. For the young adults aged 21-25, 17.1% of males and 10.2% of females reported current use of a tobacco product.

Females were more likely to report current use of snuff. Of the 11 students who reported exclusive use of snuff 63.5% were females.

5.3.3. Class of Enrollment

The prevalence of tobacco use increased with increasing levels of high school education. Form A students were the least likely to report use of a tobacco product (2.1%) compared to Form C students (5.4%), or Form E students (9.8%). (Figure 7).