

University drug use survey

By drugsand.me

in collaboration with <u>Student's Union UCL</u> and <u>UCL</u> societies



Contents

<u>Introduction</u>	2
<u>Demographics</u>	
Drug use	
Drug dependence	
Polydrug use	
Harm reduction	
Policy	
<u>Discussion</u>	
Acknowledgments	21
<u>Contributors</u>	
Did you find this survey interesting?	22

2017

Introduction

<u>drugsand.me</u> is an educational website that provides evidence-based information about existing harm reduction methods for drug users. By conducting this online and anonymous survey we aim to investigate whether drug-related services and information provided by universities reflect the students' needs.

This survey was distributed between January and March in 2017.

2017 2 | Page

Demographics

A total of 329 people from over 30 nationalities completed the survey.

Only the results of 280 respondents were analysed since the responses of non-student respondents were eliminated. This survey was solely targeting drug use amongst university students.

The largest portion of the respondents was British – 33.2% of respondents who reported their nationality.

36.7% of the respondents preferred not to report their nationality.

Some of the reported nationalities include French, Bulgarian, Andorran, Albanian, Chilean and Swedish.

49.6% of the respondents were male, 46.8% were female and 3.6% chose 'other' as their gender.

74.3% of the respondents' age ranged between 19 and 22 years.

2017 3 | Page

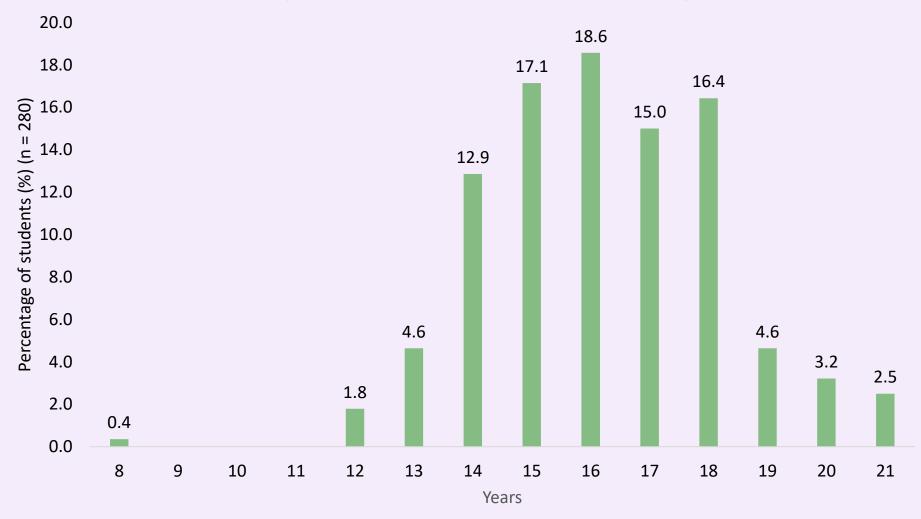
Drug use

- ➤ 96.1% of students tried drugs recreationally before coming to university.
- ➤ 80.0% of students started using illicit drugs between the ages of 14 and 18.
- The most common drugs students tried **before** coming to university were **alcohol** (97.8%) and **cannabis** (84.2%). **MDMA** (36.8%) was also popular before university.
- The most common drugs students first tried **while** being at university were **cocaine** (40.0%) and **MDMA** (38.9%) followed by ketamine (29.3%), cannabis (28.6%) and **LSD** (27.9%) while **20.7%** of students did **not try** any new drugs in university.
- > 67.1% of students think their drug use increased in university.
- ➤ The main **reason** for drug use was **recreational** (81.1%). 62.5% of students used drugs to **go out** to night clubs and 55% used drugs to **relax**. On the other hand, **depression** was an influential factor for 20.4% of students.

2017 4 | Page



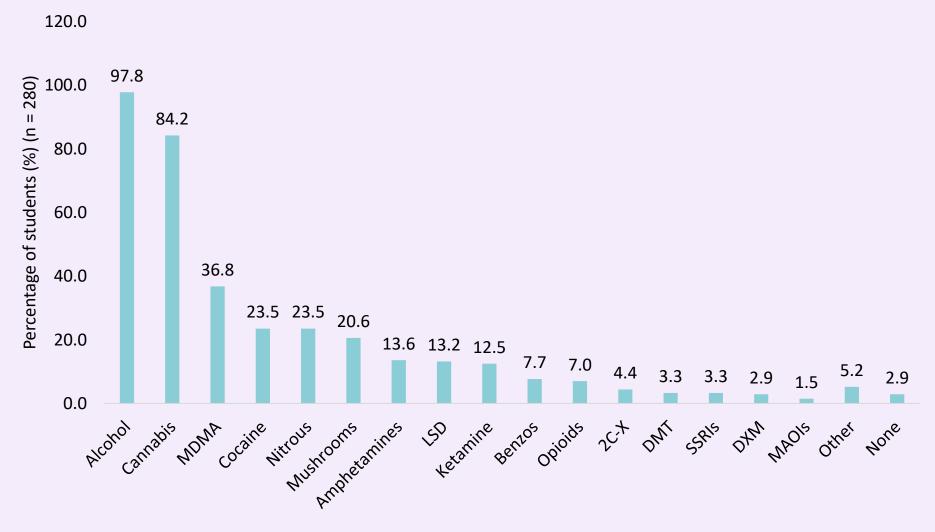
The age when students first used illicit drugs



2017 5 | Page



The drugs students tried before coming to university



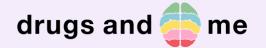
2017 6 | Page



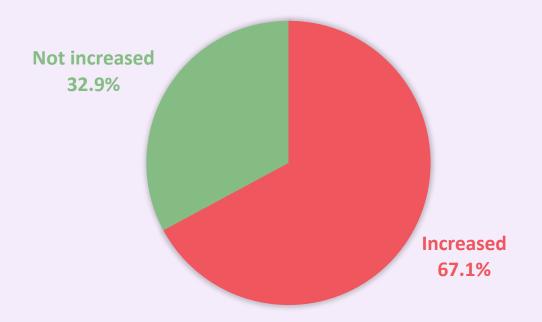
The new drugs students tried while being in university



2017 7 | Page



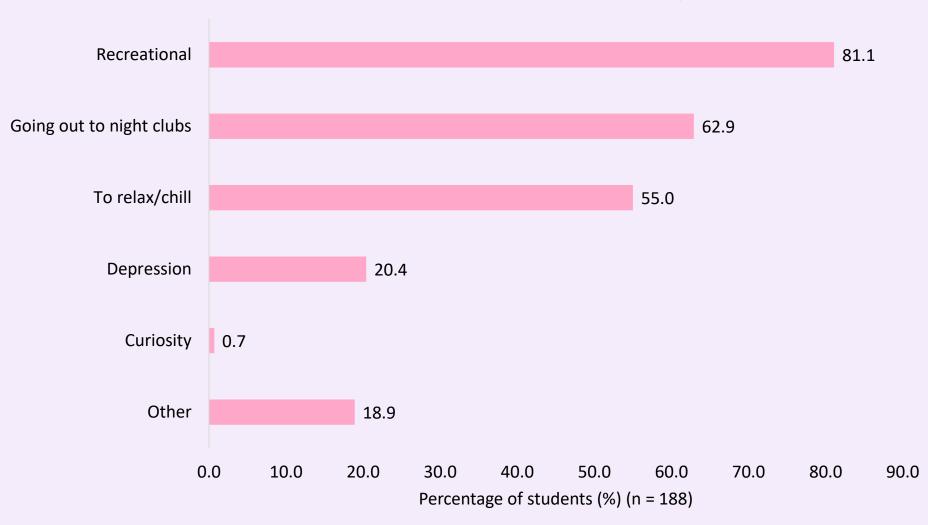
Students who think their drug use increased in university (n = 280)



2017 8 | Page



The reasons which influenced students' drug use



2017 9 | Page

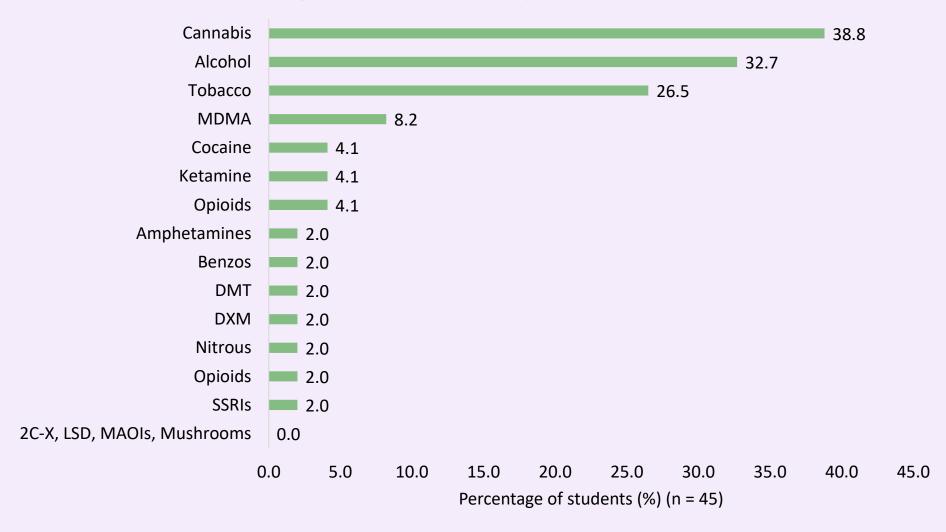
Drug dependence

- ➤ 16.1% of students think they are dependent on a drug.
- The most common drugs which were reported by those who think they are dependent were cannabis (38.8%), alcohol (32.7%) and tobacco (26.5%).
- ➤ 22.1% of students wanted to quit a drug.
- ➤ Cocaine (27.0%), alcohol (25.4%) and MDMA (23.8%) were the most common drugs that students wanted to quit.
- ▶ 61.8% of students think that drug use has **short-term negative effects** in their life such as not being able to do other things because of **wasting too much time** (59.8%) and **excessive spending** (55.7%).

2017 10 | Page



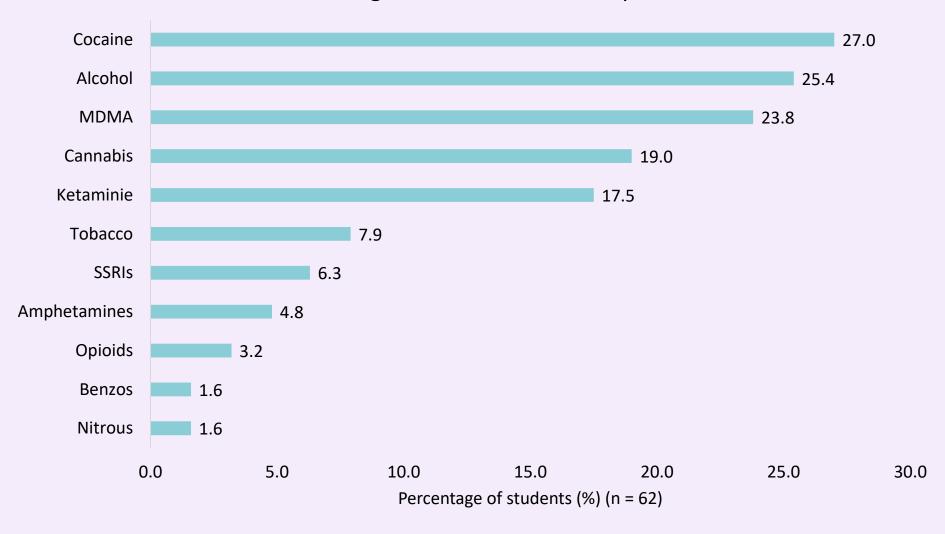
The drugs students think they are dependent on:



2017 11 | Page



The drugs students wanted to quit:



2017 12 | Page



Short-term effects of drugs on students' life

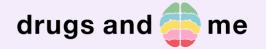


2017 13 | Page

Polydrug use

- **▶ 82.5**% of students **combine** different drugs.
- ➤ The most common combination is alcohol and cannabis (34.1%). MDMA and cocaine are also very commonly consumed with alcohol, making 19.8% and 15.2% of all combinations respectively.
- ➤ 32.3% of students combine more than two drugs.
- ➤ Benzodiazepine, amphetamine and ketamine are more commonly used as an adjunct to other drugs rather than as a main drug.

2017 14 | Page



Combinations (n = 231)	Percentage of drug combination compared to all reported combinations (%)		
Alcohol - Cannabis	28.1	34.1	
+ Other drugs	6.0		
Alcohol - MDMA	14.8	19.8	
+ Other drugs	5.0		
Alcohol - Cocaine	10.8	15.2	
+ Other drugs	4.4		
Cannabis - MDMA	6.3	9.8	
+ Other drugs	3.5		
Ketamine - MDMA	3.1	6.4	
+ Other drugs	3.3	0.4	
Alcohol - Ketamine	1.9	6.3	
+ Other drugs	4.4	6.3	
Alcohol - Amphetamine	1.3	4.0	
+ Other drugs	3.5	4.8	
Alcohol - Benzos	0.2	2.1	
+ Other drugs	1.9	2.1	

2017 15 | Page



Harm reduction

- ➤ 81.1% of students were **not provided** with information about drugs by their university.
- ➤ 33.9% of students would find it helpful to get support from their university union.
- ➤ Only 13.6% of students test their drugs before taking them however 90.7% of them would test their drugs if their university provided free/cheap testing facilities.

2017 16 | Page

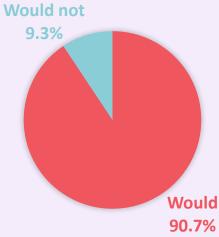


Stuents who were provided with drug information by their university (n = 280)

Students who would find it helpful to get support from their university union (n = 280)



Students who would test their drugs if their university provided free/cheap testing facilities (n = 280)



2017 17 | Page

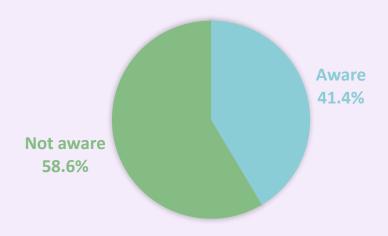
Policy

- > 58.6% of students are not aware of their university's drug policy
- ➤ 38.6% of students do not understand what the consequences are for possessing illicit drugs on campus.
- ➤ 35.7% of students do not understand what the consequences are for possessing illicit drugs in halls of residence.
- ➤ 84.3% of students would still use illicit drugs despite university policies.

2017 18 | Page



Students who are aware of their university's drug policy (n = 280)



Students who would still use illicit drugs despite university policies (n = 280)



2017 19 | Page

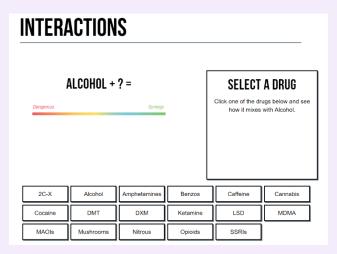


Discussion

Most students start using illicit drugs before university, therefore drug education should target secondary school and sixth form college students.

Students are not provided with drug information even at universities where there is no open conversation about drug use. However, given the opportunity, students are open to learn about drugs and willing to use testing kits if provided for cheap or free.

Drug combination profiles of students show that they are not aware of the risks and dangers of certain combinations such as alcohol-cocaine or alcohol-benzodiazepine. Tools such as our interaction table that are simple and user-friendly could have a profound impact on students' health and wellbeing if more readily available.



2017 20 | Page

Mental health problems and suicides are skyrocketing in the UK. Drug misuse is highly correlated with depression and other mental disorders. As shown by our survey, the majority of students do not want to quit a drug even though they experience negative side effects. They would still use a drug despite university policies and its illegal status. Unfortunately, the zero-tolerance drug policy implemented by universities results in **zero drug education**. Denying that students take drugs only aggravates the situation and exposes students to avoidable risks. Real, student-oriented measures such as alcohol and drug education are needed to ameliorate the mental illness epidemic.

Acknowledgments

This survey would not have been possible without the support of our friends who helped us to review, edit and improve it.

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Contributors

Arda Ozcubukcu (Analyst) designed the survey, analysed the data and wrote the report.

<u>Ivan Ezquerra-Romano</u> (Co-founder and Director of Content) distributed the survey, supervised the design and analysis of the survey and wrote the report.

2017 21 | Page



Did you find this survey interesting?

If you like what <u>drugsand.me</u> does and would like us to continue what we do, your smallest donation will help us to develop our website, conduct more surveys and organise workshops on drug education!

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2017 22 | Page