

COPY

Woodfield House  
Tangier  
Taunton  
Somerset TA1 4BL

Direct Line:  
Fax: 01823 345430  
General Enquiries: 0870 3330123 (Voice)  
0870 3330125 (Minicom)

Email: joanne.edwardes@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk

The Treasury Solicitor  
Queen Anne's Chambers  
28 Broadway  
London  
SW1H 9JS

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Date: 10 July 2003

### Narconon

I am writing further to correspondence between you in February 2001 regarding the charitable status of Narconon. The purpose of this letter is to advise you of the findings that have emerged from our review of the purposes and activities of that organisation.

You raised concerns with us about Narconon's links with the Church of Scientology and its drug rehabilitation programme, which utilises methods developed by L. Ron Hubbard, referring to material obtained via the Internet questioning the validity and possible dangers of those methods. We had concerns that we had not received recent accounts from the charity.

Having eventually obtained up to date accounts we met with Narconon's legal adviser and one of its trustees to determine the extent and nature of its current activities in relation to its drug rehabilitation programme (Narconon) and its programme to rehabilitate prisoners (Criminon). The accounts showed a surprisingly low level of income and expenditure (given Narconon's stated purposes) and little detail to indicate what activities were being undertaken by Narconon in furtherance of its stated purposes. This in turn raised questions about whether Narconon is undertaking its drug rehabilitation programme in the UK (and related concerns about the efficacy of that programme) and the effectiveness of the Criminon programme.

### **Drug rehabilitation programme**

In 1995 we undertook a thorough review of Narconon and concluded that it was entitled to remain a registered charity. That review related especially to its objective to rehabilitate people who are or have been drug addicts, following concerns expressed to us about the efficacy of the treatment. We had no evidence at that stage to suggest that the programme and techniques used by Narconon in drug rehabilitation were not effective, neither did we have any proof that Narconon was being used improperly as a vehicle to recruit people as new members of Scientology. From the information supplied to us at the time we had no reason to doubt that the objects for which it was set up and the activities it carried out were charitable.



Our recent review of Narconon has revealed that much of its current activity is directed towards drug education rather than drug rehabilitation. Although the charity would like to continue its drug rehabilitation programme in the future, it is not an activity that Narconon is currently undertaking in the UK. Nevertheless, since this activity remains an aspiration for Narconon we did consider whether there are sufficient doubts as to the efficacy of that programme to justify removal of Narconon's registered charity status, such that any subsequent challenge of such a decision would not succeed.

Whilst we are aware that some concerns have been publicly expressed that the claims made for Narconon's drug rehabilitation programme are not medically established, the programme is not currently being undertaken within the UK and such opinions alone would not be sufficient for us to conclude that Narconon's purposes and activities are not charitable. You made specific reference to a report (taken from an anti-Scientology website) written by Professor Folke Sjoqvist, a clinical pharmacologist, in 1996 that the validity of the drug rehabilitation methods advocated by Narconon are unlikely to be of any value. But we have since learned that, following advice given to it by Professor Sjoqvist, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare went on to accept the Narconon Programme. Indeed it has been difficult to find any recent significant independent criticism of the Narconon programme. We have not received any complaints about it from anyone who has been through the programme, or knows someone who has been through it. We would therefore only be able to consider this issue on a theoretical basis and in an international context in which (as with many methods associated with L. Ron Hubbard) it is difficult to obtain independent evidence. We accepted at the time of registration that Narconon's drug rehabilitation programme was a charitable activity; our review in 1995 concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that the programmes and techniques used by Narconon were not effective; the programme is not currently being undertaken in the UK and there is insufficient independent evidence available now to conclude that the programme is not effective.

We have agreed with the trustees the addition of a new object to reflect Narconon's drug education activities, which were not specifically aimed at rehabilitating drug addicts, as follows:

*"To advance the education of the public and/or persons who are or have been dependent upon or affected by the use of drugs about all matters relating to drug abuse/addiction in particular by the provision of advice, information and support".*

We have also accepted that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the charity's Criminon programme, aimed at rehabilitating people convicted of crimes, does not operate for the benefit of the public. We have, though, suggested a restatement of the relevant object to more accurately reflect the nature of that activity as follows:

*"To assist in the reformation and rehabilitation of persons who have at any time been convicted (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) of any crime".*

Our review of Narconon in 1995 also concluded that whilst the activities of Narconon provide an opportunity to draw vulnerable individuals into Scientology there was no evidence available to us to suggest that such abuse occurred. That appears to remain the position today.

Your concerns regarding Narconon's entitlement to remain on the register were largely on the grounds that its drug rehabilitation programme does not benefit the public, but we have not been able to find recent objective evidence to support that view. The drug rehabilitation programme is not currently being undertaken by Narconon within the UK. It would be difficult therefore to justify removal of the charity on the basis that that activity does not provide public benefit since it is

not currently an activity. Even if it were a current activity, there is still no clear evidence to show that it does not provide public benefit. In view of this, and unless there is anything further you wish to add by way of augmenting your concerns about the charity, it is difficult to see what other conclusion we can reach but to allow Narconon to remain on the register.

Yours sincerely,

Charity Commission Direct  
PO Box 1227, Liverpool L69 3UG

t:  
f:

Your Ref:  
Our Ref:

Date: 17 January 2007

**Narconon, Registered Charity number 267386**

We have recently received a complaint about the about the above-named charity, of which we understand you are a trustee and the listed correspondent. The issues that have been raised with us relate to an article featured in the Sunday Times online on 07 January 2007.

When we receive complaints we assess them so that we can decide whether any intervention might be necessary. In most cases we do not need to intervene but if the evidence suggests that there may be a risk of harm to the charity's property or to those who use its services, we have a duty to look into the matter further.

In order to help our assessment, please provide the following:

- A copy of the promotional material used when visiting schools and colleges;
- A copy of the charity's child protection policy and procedures;

We also have concerns that the Commission has not received the charity's year ending December 2005 accounts and the charity's Annual Return AR05. Please would you also provide a copy of these overdue accounts and completed Annual Return.

I would be grateful for a response to this request for information by **24 January 2007** at the latest. Once we have received this information we will complete our assessment and let you know the outcome. Please note that we cannot provide interim reports on the progress of the assessment.

Your help with this matter is appreciated.

# *Hodkin & Company*

*Solicitors and Notary Public*

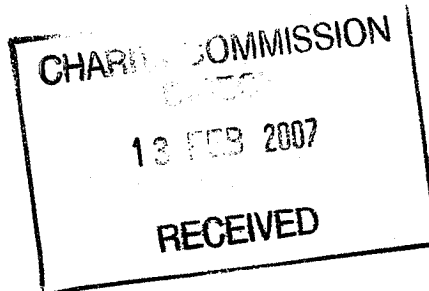
42-44 Copthorne Road, Felbridge, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 2NS  
DX 300232 EAST GRINSTEAD

Telephone: (01342) 325765

Fax: (01342) 325479

Charity Commission Direct  
PO Box 1227  
Liverpool L69 3UG

Your ref:



Our ref:

12 February 2007

Dear

**Re: Narconon**

Thank you for sending me a copy of the letter dated 17 January 2007. I confirm that this was sent to an old address of Miss MacLean and had not been received.

In relation to the Sunday Times article, I understand that the Charity Commission are not concerned by matters which have already been the subject of considerable investigation by the Charity Commission in the past. You have however asked for copies of promotional material used when visiting schools and colleges, and a copy of the charity's child protection policy and procedures. I enclose this herewith.

The documents enclosed include the brochure on the drug education services provided to schools, and a typical letter promoting the service. For your interest I have also enclosed a copy of the results of a survey carried out by MORI in 2003 which shows a high degree of satisfaction by schools with the work done by the charity.

My clients sincerely apologise for the delay on the accounts and return. It is still with the accountants, but will be with you as soon as possible.

Please let me know if anything further is required.

Yours sincerely,



**“Today’s children  
will become  
tomorrow’s civilisation.”  
*L. Ron Hubbard***

© NARCONON Registered Charity No. 267386. All Rights Reserved.

NARCONON and the NARCONON Logo are trademarks and service marks owned by Association for Better Living and Education International and used with its permission. Grateful acknowledgement is made to L. Ron Hubbard Library for permission to reproduce selections from the copyrighted works of L. Ron Hubbard.

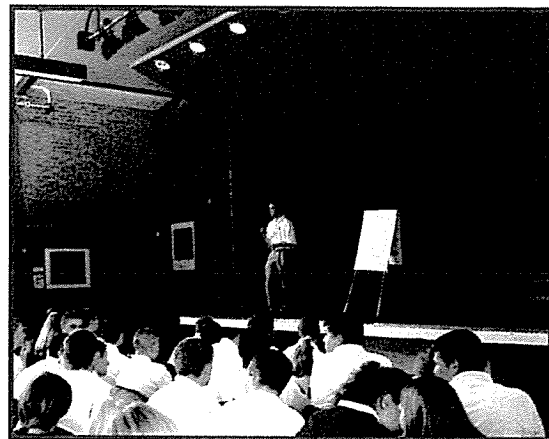
## ***And from Educators:***

**"...promoting a very positive and mature format which the children benefited from greatly."**

***Assistant Headteacher, East London***

**"...their response to the content of his presentation has been very positive."**

***Teacher, Glasgow***



**"In my experience Noel's drug talk was not only the most informative but the most powerful."**

***Assistant Headteacher, Portsmouth***

**"The students have made many positive comments to us about the afternoon and I am sure we all learnt a great deal."**

***Teacher, Leicester***

**"Our Head of Careers commented on the session as being delivered by one of the best speakers she has seen in school."**

***Teacher, West Midlands***

**"...how professional and informative the session on drug education was last Monday."**

***Headteacher, Suffolk***

**"The presentation was well informed and realistic and my tutor team thought that it was delivered in a most effective way."**

***Teacher, West London***

**"Tony's talk was the best I've seen on drugs in my teaching career."**

***Teacher, Yorkshire***

## ***Other Formats Available:***

- Peer Group Leader Training
- Employee Presentations
- Human Resources Presentations
- Seminars for Teachers
- Puppet Shows



# Recent Successes

## ***From attendees:***

**"I can use what I learned if someone offered me drugs."**

***Student, Birmingham***

**"The Q and A session was good because he did not shy away from answering personal questions about his life on drugs and it really helped."**

***Student, Yorkshire***

**"I can use what I've learned to give [advice to] friends when I'm older. I can think towards the future."**

***Student, Walsall***

**"My own thoughts changed after hearing the talk."**

***Student, Bury***

**"I can tell other people so they won't have to get on drugs and have an unhappy life."**

***Student, Hampshire***

**"I thought they just made you high but now I realize it can do so much more."**

***Student, Dorset***



**"It was a very interesting experience for the year and I believe we would think again before taking drugs."**

***Student, Sussex***

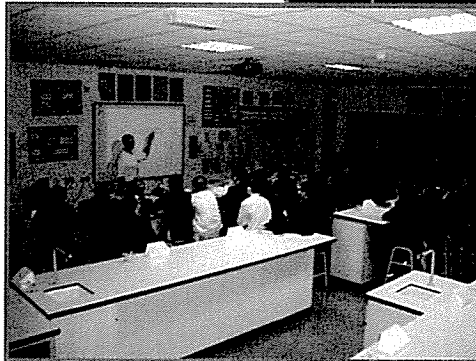
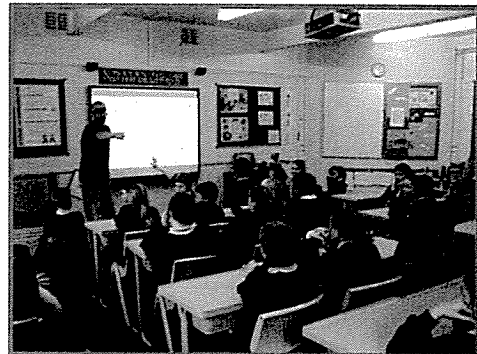


## **Section 4**

***For most attendees this section is a real eye opener. Research carried out for Narconon Drug Education has shown that residues of drugs remain in the fatty tissues and can stay there indefinitely, affecting a person for years afterwards.***

## **Section 5**

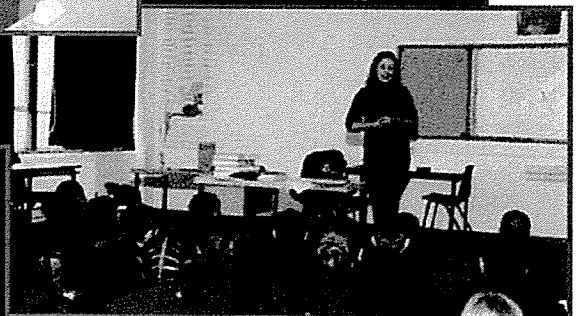
***In section five the mental effects of drug and alcohol use are demonstrated. Blank periods can occur during substance abuse, which affect the mind's ability to think in sequence and also affect its memory and analytical powers.***



## **Section 6**

***Why do people take drugs in the first place? This question is answered in this section.***

***The factor of diminished responsibility is also looked at as well as the dwindling spiral of drug taking. Finally the presentation ends on a positive note and looks at the real 'highs' to be attained when one achieves one's goals in life.***



***"Drugs rob life of the sensations and joys which are the only reasons for living anyhow."***

***L. Ron Hubbard***

# Secondary School Presentations

**N**arconon Drug Education presentations in secondary schools are suitable for ages 13 years old upwards. The presentations last forty minutes with an additional thirty minutes allowed for open question time at the end. For schools whose timetable only allows for half an hour PSHE, an abbreviated form of the presentation is available.

The presentation has six distinct sections:

## Section 1

*The opening section deals with the question what is a drug, plus the differences between physical addiction and mental addiction. It demonstrates the effect that stimulants have on the body's metabolism using easy to understand examples.*

## Section 2

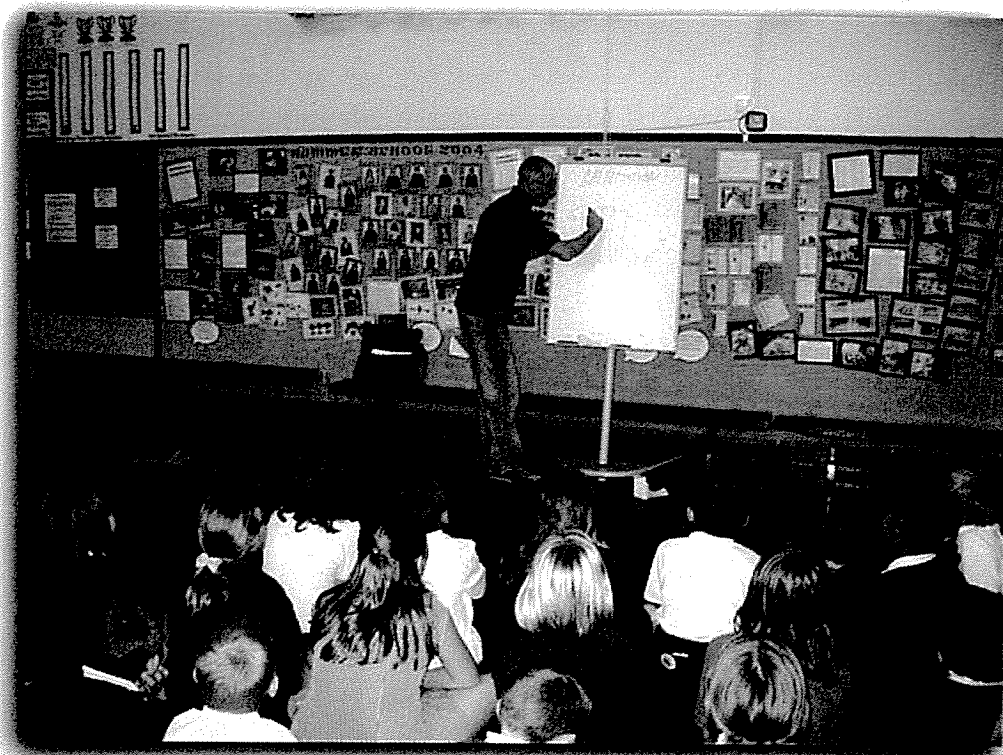
*This section looks at the three stages of a drug's effect on the body. The gradually developed need for increased quantities of alcohol and drugs is also looked at. Finally, the unpredictability of the body in its reaction to drugs is explained.*

## Section 3

*People think they're 'being different' when they take a drug, in actual fact it's the opposite. This section looks at the effect of different drugs on people's personalities and how a drug-taker starts to lose much of his individual character.*

**The number of students and groups around the world who have received Narconon Drug Education is now well into seven figures. Success stories and positive feedback from attendees still continues.**

**Narconon's approach to drug education has received endorsement from authorities across the globe, including many top educators, politicians, the South African Narcotics Bureau, the American DEA\* and former high ranking officials of the UK's police force.**



## **Junior School Presentations**

**Narconon® Drug Education presentations to primary schools last half an hour plus half an hour open question time. The format covers:**

***What Is A Drug***

***How Your Body Works***

***The Basic Effects Drugs, Alcohol And Solvents  
Can Have On The Body***

***How Drugs Can Give You Blank Periods***

***Why It's Important To Go For Goals In Life***

**The presentations are suitable for ages 10-11 years old.**

**N**arconon was formed by William Benitez in 1966, in Arizona. The word Narconon derives from Greek and literally means 'no stupor'. Narconon has been a registered charity in the UK since 1974. The organisation, which also has international affiliates in 38 countries around the world, has two activities:

- 1. Preventative drug education**
- 2. Drug and alcohol rehabilitation**



**L. Ron Hubbard**

Narconon Drug Education has been delivering presentations in schools in the UK since 1985. During this time its lecturers have reached literally hundreds of thousands of youth. Narconon's approach to this important area of PHSE\* has been utilised right across the social spectrum of education, encompassing everything from top private schools to inner city deprived areas.

The Narconon Drug Education programme was developed in the late 1970's by the President of Narconon at that time, John Duff. Mr Duff, assisted by other Narconon staff, assembled data from researches into substance abuse by the humanitarian L. Ron Hubbard. He augmented this data with established physiological facts about narcotics and alcohol and called the presentation the Truth About Drugs, later publishing an extensive book on the subject with the same title.



**John Duff**



**NARCONON<sup>®</sup>**



**DRUG EDUCATION SERVICES**

### The Truth About Drugs

**Drug Education can make a difference!**

Dear PHSE Coordinator

January 200

I am writing to you about our drug education services. Many schools use us to help them in this area.

Narconon UK is a registered charity with international affiliates around the world. Our purpose is to eliminate substance abuse.

Our presentation called "The Truth About Drugs" conveys the facts in a light yet impinging manner. Our up-beat and unique style of presentation, together with the fact that our lecturers are usually ex-abusers, stimulates individuals into arriving at their own conclusion that drug abuse is simply not for them.

Post-lecture surveys reveal that:

- 63% of pupils had changed their views on drugs as a result of the Drug Education presentation
- 32% expressed that the presentation had strengthened their resolve to not take drugs
- and a surprising 23% said that prior to this presentation, they didn't actually realise drug abuse was harmful!

For more information please visit our website [www.drug-education.co.uk](http://www.drug-education.co.uk).

We reached 56,000 students and teachers in 2005-2006

Please give me call and I can answer any questions or take a booking.

Yours faithfully

Email: [druggeduk@drug-education.co.uk](mailto:druggeduk@drug-education.co.uk)  
Charity Reg. 267386

Narconon Logo & TM owned by Association for Better Living and Education International

# CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Approved by Narconon Board of Trustees

## **Introduction**

The following Child Protection Policy outlines the systems and procedures in place for Narconon Drug Education lecturers.

The successful achievement of this policy requires, of course, co-operation and partnership between Narconon lecturers and schools, all Narconon lecturers, staff and volunteers are responsible for supporting this policy.

This document serves a dual purpose as it sets out the principles underlying the policy and provides definitions to help contextualise child abuse. The document also seeks to provide practical guidance to Narconon lecturers working with young people.

## **Principles and definitions**

- Child Protection Policy Statement
- The key principles underlying the policy
- Definitions of child abuse
- Bullying
- Identifying abuse
- Policy review

## **Practical guidance for Narconon lecturers and volunteers working with young people**

- General conduct when working with young people
- Practices never to be sanctioned
- Responding to complaints and alleged or suspected incidents

## ***PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS CHILD PROTECTION POLICY STATEMENT***

We want to ensure that children are protected from harm while attending a Narconon Drug Education lecture. We do this by;

Following Narconon guidelines to select appropriate staff and to carry out CRB checks as per these guidelines;

Ensuring that lecturers are aware of Narconon lecturer Child Protection Policy and procedures and that staff are trained in the issues on a regular basis

Providing information to teachers, group leaders, service providers and any other interested parties about Narconon lecturer's expectations regarding child protection responsibilities while attending the Narconon lecture;



## **KEY PRINCIPLES**

The key principles that underlie this policy are:

Anyone under the age of 18 years should be considered as a child for the purposes of this document;

All children have the right to protection from abuse;

All allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately;

To ensure that Narconon lectures are provided protection and are aware of best practice so that children attending their lecture can be protected and that they do not place themselves in an unnecessarily vulnerable position.

### **Definitions of Child Abuse**

The following definitions are drawn from the Department of Health and Social Services document entitled 'Co-operating to Safeguard Children' (2003):

*"Child abuse occurs when a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care.*

*Children may be abused in many settings, in a family, in an institutional or community setting, by those who know them, or more rarely, by a stranger. There are different types of abuse and a child may suffer more than one of them. These types of abuse include:*

#### **Physical Abuse**

*Physical abuse is the deliberate physical injury to a child, or the wilful or neglectful failure to prevent injury or suffering. This may include hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, confinement to a room or cot, or inappropriately giving drugs to control behaviour.*

#### **Emotional Abuse**

This definition is drawn from the Department of Health and Social Services document entitled 'Cooperating to Safeguard Children' which is available at the following website:

<http://dhsspsni.gov.uk/publications/2003/safeguard>.

*Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may involve causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of ill-treatment of a child, though it may occur alone.*

*Domestic violence, adult mental health problems and parental substance misuse may expose children to emotional abuse.*

**Sexual Abuse**

*Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative and non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to act in sexually inappropriate ways.*

**Policy review**

The Narconon lecturer's Child Protection Policy will be kept under review, and any amendments submitted to the Narconon Board of Trustees **for** approval within three years.

**PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR NARCONON LECTURERS WORKING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE**

This section seeks to offer practical guidance to those engaged in Narconon lecture events that involve contact with young people to ensure that they and the young people with whom they are working are protected.

**GENERAL CONDUCT WHEN WORKING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE**

Narconon Lecturers should be encouraged to demonstrate exemplary behaviour in order to protect themselves from allegations of abuse. Stated below are the standards of behaviour required of Narconon lecturers in order to fulfil their roles as drug education lecturers to ensure that a positive culture and climate is created during all Narconon lecture activities involving contact with young people:

- Always work in an open environment (e.g. avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging an open environment i.e. no secrets);
- Treat all young people equally and with respect and dignity;
- Maintain a safe and appropriate distance from the young people;
- Build balanced relationships based on mutual trust which empowers young people to share in the decision-making process;
- Involve teachers, parents/carers and other key influencers wherever possible;
- Be an excellent role model – this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of young people or using inappropriate language;
- Give enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism;

It is recognised that a number of lecturers working on behalf of Narconon may be very close in age to the young people with whom they are working. It is still important that they maintain a professional distance and it is not appropriate for them to establish a close relationship with any of the young people with whom they work.

**UNACCEPTABLE PRACTICES**

The following should never be sanctioned:

- Spending excessive amounts of time alone with young people away from others;

- Taking young people to your home where they will be alone with you;

- Allowing young people to travel on their own with you in a vehicle;

- Engaging in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay;

- Sharing a room with a young person;

- Entering a toilet with young people unless another adult is present or gives permission (this may include parent, teacher or group leader).

- Allowing or engaging in any form of inappropriate contact;

- Allowing or encouraging abusive peer activities (e.g. any game/activity where an individual may be held up to ridicule);

- Allowing young people to use inappropriate language unchallenged;

- Making sexually suggestive comments to, or within the hearing of, a young person, even in fun;

- Reducing a young person to tears as a form of control;

- Allowing allegations made by a young person to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon;

- Doing things of a personal nature for young people or disabled adults that they can do for themselves.

- Physically restraining a young person unless the restraint is to:

- prevent the physical injury of the young person/other young person/visitors or staff/yourself;
- prevent damage to any property;
- prevent or stop the commission of a criminal offence.

## **RESPONDING TO COMPLAINTS AND ALLEGED OR SUSPECTED INCIDENTS**

Any complaint or alleged abuse by a Narconon lecturer from a school following a Narconon drug education lecture will be acted on immediately and certainly within 24 hours

The Narconon drug education director will liaise with the teacher in charge of organising the lecture to ascertain the facts and correctly record the complaint or allegation. Initial disclosure, even if retracted must still be referred to the Narconon Board of Trustees.

### **Police (background) Checks**

This section will be reviewed yearly or when the policy is amended.

There is a responsibility of care to protect the well-being and safety of young people attending Narconon lectures. It is Narconon policy, therefore, to undertake police checks on all Narconon lecturers.

All Narconon lecturers will have undergone a disclosure from the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) Many of the lecturers are ex addicts and may have a past criminal record. Where this is the case, the member of Narconon staff

responsible for arranging the lecture will ensure that this situation is brought to the attention of the relevant teachers, parents/carers, careers advisers or other adults who are responsible for looking after the young people involved in the lecture;

A copy of this policy should be given to all lecturers as part of a lecturer's initial training.

Child protection is for the safety of young people and themselves.

# NARCONON

U.K. Registered Charity No: 267386

## Trustee's Policy Guidance

### Training Schools in the Prevention of Drug Usage

Originally developed and founded in the Arizona State Prison System in 1966, Narconon was established in the U.K. in April of 1974 with, amongst others, two main purposes.

The first was to provide effective training and rehabilitation to addicts and other drug and alcohol users, which would enable them to withdraw themselves from, and abandon and recover from drug usage of all kinds, so as to permit them to achieve comfortable abstinence for life.

The second was to provide training to non-users of addictive substances with a view to ensuring that they would recognise the safety and survival value of preventing themselves from experimenting with or otherwise entering into the increasingly fashionable drug scene.

Attention was first concentrated on the rehabilitative aspects, where Narconon was achieving results far in advance of other addiction recovery programmes. So much so that, worldwide and 41 years on, over a quarter of a million former addicts have passed through 150+ Narconon centres in 42 countries, plus Narconon units in numerous national prison systems.

However, in the U.K. some quarter of a century ago, it was becoming apparent that providing a cure regime was in a sense too late, and that it was actually more important to take steps to prevent the growing number of young users from ever starting in the first place.

Because child protection was clearly built into Narconon's mission from the very first day, and because defending children from drug usage is a major protection in today's social climate, Narconon's programme for training children in their schools was launched, and the three attached letters from Head Teachers speak for themselves.

#### **Child Protection policy:**

With child protection from addiction at the core of Narconon's policies, it was only natural for policies to develop in relation to other aspects of modern dangers to our younger citizens.

**Distancing Narconon staff from the children to whom they deliver the Narconon Drug Prevention Training.** Narconon only delivers its training to and through the schools system and other already established groupings of children.

Narconon does not itself assemble groups of children for training. Only those in an organised group (such as the Boy Scouts and schools) and only with the full approval and co-operation of head teachers and their staffs, who are required by Narconon to be present at all Narconon prevention training sessions.

The success of Narconon prevention training owes a lot to the fact that, practically without exception, the staff delivering the training are: a) former drug users, and, b) not much older than the school classes they are addressing.

They normally expect to arrive at a school venue not more than about half an hour before they are to lecture. Their close personal contact is usually only with the head teacher and other staff members. The staff assembles the children, and the Narconon lecturer is introduced, addresses the youngsters from the platform, and also takes questions from that distance.

In line with standard practice for teaching staff, all new lecturers are checked with the Criminal Records Bureaux for clearance prior to their acceptance as lecturers

Bookings for Narconon training lectures are all handled by correspondence or telephone from a central office, and as a consequence the possibility of anyone connected with Narconon posing any sort of danger to the children is as non-existent as it is possible to make it.

**The Protective nature of the Narconon drug prevention training itself.**

**Prevention training produces a child who has decided that he or she will never use drugs.**

**This latter result is the goal of Narconon Drug Prevention Training for Schools.**

**Narconon Schools Presentation Program  
School Satisfaction Survey  
Final Results (11/07/03)**

- Results are based on 33 postal questionnaires sent to teachers in schools who had recently taken part in the Program. Questionnaires were either faxed or posted back to MORI between 10 June and 8 July 2003
- This represents a response rate of 44%
- Reminder questionnaires were sent to schools which had not responded on 26 June
- All results are in the form of percentages
- Where results do not sum to 100%, this is due to computer rounding
- Refusals to answer specific questions or blank responses are not included in these results
- While the low base for this survey indicates caution, it does represent over 40% of all schools receiving the Program in the last two years. The table below shows the statistical reliability at the 95% confidence level for the results.

Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels <sup>1</sup>	
	±
10% or 90%	8
30% or 70%	13
50%	14
* these figures based on sample size of 32	

For example if 50% of teachers say they are satisfied with the Program, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" value (which would have been obtained if all schools taking part in the program completed questionnaires) will fall within the range of ±14 (Between 36% and 64%) percentage points from the sample results. Therefore, differences between two results in this example would need to differ by greater than around 28 percentage points to be considered significant<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> These margins of error have been calculated to take into account a finite universe of around 90.

<sup>2</sup> The calculation of what constitutes a 'significant difference' is a complex one. This should therefore be considered a guide only.



Q1. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Narconon Schools Presentation Program?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

Base (32)

Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	No opinion
66	25	3	3	0	3

Q2. And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following elements of the Program?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH STATEMENT

Base (31)

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	No opinion
A Quality of presenter (s).....	81	16	0	3	0	0
B Content of the presentation.....	65	32	0	3	0	0
C The overall structure of the Program.....	58	26	0	10	0	7

Q3. How good or poor would you say the Program is at meeting...

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH STATEMENT

Base (31)

	Very good	Fairly good	Neither	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion
A the needs of the pupils?.....	58	39	3	0	0	0
B the overall aims of your drug education programme?.....	74	23	3	0	0	0

Q4. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the presenter (s)?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH STATEMENT

Base (31)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
A They were very knowledgeable about their subject.....	87	13	0	0	0	0
B They were able to communicate effectively with the pupils.....	65	26	10	0	0	0
C They added a dimension to the overall educational experience which the teacher alone cannot deliver.....	74	19	3	0	3	0

Q5. Have you formally obtained any feedback from pupils on the Narconon Program?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX

Base (32)

Yes	No	Don't know
56	44	0

Q6. Overall, how interested, if at all, do you think the pupils were in the Narconon Program?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
Base (32)

Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know
63	38	0	0	0

Q7. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the results of the Narconon Program on the pupils in your school?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX FOR EACH STATEMENT

Base Q7A, Q7B, Q7D, Q7E(32) Q7C (31)	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither	Tend to dis- agree	Strongly dis- agree	No opinion
A Pupils are now better informed about the effects of drugs on the human body.....	47	47	6	0	0	0
B Pupils are now more aware of the effects of drug abuse on their personal health.....	53	41	6	0	0	0
C Pupils are now less likely to abuse drugs in the future.....	16	45	36	0	0	3
D Pupils are now better placed to make informed judgements about drugs .....	50	44	6	0	0	0
E The Program will have no effect on the future drug habits of pupils .....	6	6	13	53	22	0

Q8. How do Narconon compare to other drug education agencies you have used?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
Base (31)

Somewhat above average	Slightly above average	Average	Slightly below average	Somewhat below average	Have not used any other agencies	Don't know
39	16	10	3	0	16	16

Q9. Finally, would you recommend the Narconon Program to other schools?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX  
Base (32)

Yes	No	Maybe
75	6	19

Thank you for your help in this project.

Hodkin and Company  
42 - 44 Copthorne Road  
Felbridge  
East Grinstead  
RH19 2NS

Charity Commission Direct  
PO Box 1227, Liverpool L69 3UG

t:  
f:

Your Ref:  
Our Ref:

Date: 14 February 2007

**Narconon - charity registration 267386**

Your letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2007 and the enclosures have been passed to me within the Mainstream Section in order to follow up the submission of the information requested by dated 29<sup>th</sup> January. I would be grateful if you could now address your correspondence to myself.

The areas which we are seeking further details and information are:

1. The submission of form AR05 and the accounts for 2005.
2. A copy of the promotional material used when visiting schools and colleges
3. A copy of the charity's child protection policy

You have now provided the details in relation to points 2 and 3 above and these appear to be acceptable as drafted and a copy of the Child Protection Policy will be kept upon our key document file for this charity.

I have noted that the accounts and form AR05 are still with the charity's accountant but will be available soon.

We are satisfied from the information provided that the charity appears to be acting within its objects when carrying out its activities and drugs programme.

I shall await the receipt of these accounts shortly.