## OAS/CICAD/SIDUC SECONDARY SCHOOLS DRUG PREVALENCE SURVEY

**ST. KITTS AND NEVIS** 

2013

#### **Organization of American States (OAS)**

#### Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC)

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS DRUG PREVALENCE SURVEY

# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

### 2013

St. Kitts-Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat

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#### **A**BBREVIATIONS

CICAD	-	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
OAS	-	Organization of American States
SIDUC	-	Inter-American Uniform Drug Use System
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The survey was administered, in March 2013, to secondary school students across St. Kitts and Nevis, so as to estimate the prevalence and incidence of drug use among secondary school students. The behaviors explored include: incidence and frequency of use; lifetime prevalence and age of first use; risk perception and curiosity. The study also looked at parental involvement and drug prevalence. In particular, the study examined the use of tobacco/cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, ecstasy and prescription drugs. Prevention programmes, treatment programmes and religiosity were also examined. The target population consisted of 2,614 2<sup>nd</sup> form, 4<sup>th</sup> form and 5<sup>th</sup> form (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade respectively) students registered in 11 schools (public and private) across St. Kitts and Nevis. Seven hundred and thirty eight (738) students was the expected sample size for this survey however 616 participated.

A questionnaire consisting of 101 questions was used to gather the data. Data gathered included: demographic information on the students; information on their parents; respondents' relationship with their parents; respondents' past, recent and current drug use; perception of harmfulness of consuming drugs; age of first drug use; available treatment and prevention programmes and religiosity.

The findings revealed that roughly 60% of the students perceived that drugs are available in their school. The students generally perceived frequent use of drug to be very harmful to one's health; however, few students are of the view that frequent use of marijuana and moderate use of alcohol is not harmful to one's health. Similar to the findings of the 2006 Survey for St. Kitts and nevis, the students first try drugs between the ages of 10 to 13 years. Investigation into recent drug use found that approximately 45% of the students reported that they drank alcoholic drinks within the last year. This is an approximate 5% increase to the findings of the 2006 Survey. For marijuana, there is an approximate 3% increase to the findings of the 2006 Survey. Investigation into current use found that approximately 26% of the respondents stated that they drank alcoholic beverage within the last month. Fifteen percent (15.4%) have used illegal drugs in the last month. Approximately 12% have recently used marijuana; 5% used solvents and inhalants and 3% have smoked cigarettes within the last month. The results show that there is a 41% chance that the survey respondents will use alcohol, for the first time, within a year of completing the survey. Approximately 19% of the respondents will use any illegal drug, and 12% of them will use marijuana for the first time, within the next year. The finding of this investigation also suggests that the students with divorced parents tend to have a higher lifetime prevalence of drug use than students whose parents are married or single. Additionally, the students whose parents are not involved in their lives have the highest lifetime prevalence for drug use.

#### **1** INTRODUCTION

This survey was funded by the Organization of American States (OAS) and is a collaborative effort with the St Kitts and Nevis Ministry of Education, the St Kitts and Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat, and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). A standardized questionnaire, part of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) was used to provide nationally representative information on the prevalence of drug (legal and illegal) consumption among secondary school students in St Kitts and Nevis. The behaviors explored include: incidence and frequency of use; lifetime prevalence and age of first use; risk perception and curiosity. The study also looked at parental involvement and drug prevalence. In particular, the study examined the use of tobacco/cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, ecstasy and prescription drugs. Prevention programmes, treatment programmes and religiosity were also examined.

#### 1.1 **Country Information**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, the most northerly of the Leeward Islands, is situated approximately one-third of the way from Puerto Rico in the North to Trinidad and Tobago in the South. The islands, which comprise the smallest island nation in the Americas, have an estimated total population as of 2011 of 46,204.<sup>1</sup> Together the islands cover an area of 261 km<sup>2</sup> and are comprised mainly of volcanic and mountainous interior.

Since independence in 1983, the islands have been centrally administered and governed through the Westminster Parliamentary democracy, however Nevis has its own unicameral legislature which gives it considerable legislative autonomy complete with its own, Deputy Governor General, its own premier and its own government in the Nevis Island Administration; the Constitution mandates the holding of general elections every five years and this is done both at the federal level and the local level in Nevis. The Prime Minister is the head of Government and Queen Elizabeth II is the head of State and represented locally by the Governor General.

St Kitts and Nevis can best be described as having a small very open, middle income economy that is susceptible to both natural factors, primarily hurricanes, and cyclical movements in the world's economy that impact the limited exported goods and the over abundance of imported goods and services. The main economic activity is that of tourism and as such the islands' economy have been adversely affected with the onset of the 2007 financial crisis and recession experienced in one of the largest tourist markets namely the United States of America.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> St. Kitts & Nevis Preliminary Report Population and Housing 2011 Census

The Federation has been experiencing continued sluggish growth from -5.6% in 2009, -2% in 2011 to 0% in 2012. This slow performance is further exacerbated by a high external debt stock that amounted to 154% of GDP at end of 2011.<sup>2</sup> Nominal GDP remained stagnant, recording minimal movement from US\$ 716 million in 2011 to US\$ 738 million (revised) in 2012 and resulting in 2011 real per capita GDP of US\$12,728.<sup>3</sup> For the first quarter of 2012 economic activity softened due mainly to continued contraction in the construction sector which mitigated against a relatively strong performance in tourism brought on by growth in stay over visitors.<sup>4</sup>

In 2007 the Federation's unemployment rate was recorded at 5.1% with relative equal disbursement between men and women. Of the two islands St. Kitts recorded an unemployment rate of 6.3% while Nevis recorded 1.5%.<sup>5</sup> Notable amongst the unemployment statistics is that women are less likely to be self-employed; nonetheless self-employed women are the ones more likely to have persons working for them.<sup>6</sup>

The poverty assessment figures of 2007/08 disclosed a national poverty rate of 21.8% for St. Kitts and Nevis, with St. Kitts at 23.7% and Nevis at 15.9%.<sup>7</sup> The reduction of poverty is therefore presenting the government with the most difficult of its developmental challenges despite the implementation of a poverty reduction strategy and action plan intended to combat the high poverty level of poverty.<sup>8</sup>

The literacy rate in 2009 stood at 97.8%, a result of the very comprehensive educational programmes, from early childhood to adult, geared towards the achievement of high literacy rates. The 2011 report on the risk in OECS Education Systems states that secondary level education was the highest educational level achieved by most of the heads of households in St Kitts<sup>9</sup>.

#### 1.2 **Purpose and Rationale**

The 2006 OAS/CICAD National Secondary School Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis<sup>10</sup> found that 66% of the students have used alcohol, 35% used any illegal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 2012 International Monetary Fund October 2012 IMF Country Report No. 12/284, St. Kitts and Nevis—Third Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sources: St. Kitts and Nevis authorities; and Fund staff estimates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Source: ECCB; country authorities; and IMF staff calculations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> IMF (2009) St. Kitts: Country Report, Washington, DC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Kairi International (2009) Country Poverty Assessment, CDB, Barbados.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Country Poverty Assessment St. Kitts and Nevis, 2007/08

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> United Nations Development Programme Barbados and the OECS 2013

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> George, P. (2011). *Risk in OECS Education Systems*. Education Reform Unit, of the OECS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Mac Lachlan-Moore, Eileen (2006). *Secondary School National Drug Survey – St Kitts and Nevis*. National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention. Basseterre, St Kitts.

drugs and 14% used marijuana. Lifestyle habits such as marijuana use and alcohol consumption are perceived to be risk factors for involvement in criminal activities and secondary school attrition. These and other lifestyle issues seem to have a significant impact on the profile of the adolescent's life, the nation's health and security. A 2012 survey of prisoners in St Kitts and Nevis<sup>11</sup> revealed that a large number of youths are incarcerated and that a considerable percentage of the prisoners, who use drugs, did not complete their secondary level education. During the prison survey, 68% of the prisoners indicated that they used marijuana, 62% consumed alcohol, 25% smoked tobacco cigarettes, 5.6% used crack and 8% of them used other illicit drugs. This shows that marijuana is the main drug used, by prisoners, followed by alcohol. Notably, 50% of the prisoners reported being under the influence of a drug when the crime was perpetrated, claimed they were under the influence of alcohol. There is therefore a need to evaluate the current situation of drug use among secondary school students.

The survey of prisoners on drug and criminal behaviour, found that sixteen percent (16%) of the prisoners indicated that they first used marijuana between 7 to 10 years of age; 32% between 11 to 14 years of age and 30% between the 15 to 18 years. This finding suggests that strategies should be implemented to educate youths from an early age on the dangers of drug use. This proposed survey aims to gain insights into initial age and students attitudes regarding the use of legal and illegal drugs. Additionally, students' opinion on available prevention programmes and treatment programmes in St Kitts and Nevis were examined.

A 2008 Chronic Diseases Risk Factor Survey conducted in St. Kitts<sup>12</sup>, among adults aged 25 to 64 years, found that approximately 1 in every 5 men had five (5) or more standard<sup>13</sup> drinks on at least one day in the previous week. About 21% of the women had 4 or more standard drinks on at least one day in the previous week. The study found that, for both sexes, the prevalence increased within each age category for until the age group 55 -64 where the trend was reversed. This survey also found that 8.7% of adults smoke tobacco daily. In St Kitts, smoking tobacco may not be a major threat to public health, however the survey found that a substantial proportion of males (16.2%) were tobacco smokers. Notably, the survey found that the initiation age for smoking cigarettes was in the late teens. This finding suggests that strategies should be implemented to lower the rates of smoking initiation during the late teen years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Toussaint-Harvey, E., and Gray-Phillip, G. (2012). *Drug and Criminal Behaviour: Exploring the linkages within the prison population of St Kitts and Nevis*. Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the Organization of American States and St. Kitts-Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Edwards, P. (2008). 2008 STEPwise Approach to Chronic Disease Risk Factor Survey Report: A baseline for non-communicable disease surveillance in St Kitts. Non-Communicable Disease Program, Ministry of Health, St Kitts and Nevis

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> A standard drink contains approximately 10 g. of pure alcohol.

Notably, during the 2006 OAS/CICAD Drug Use in the Secondary Schools survey, 13% of the students indicated that they have smoked cigarettes.

The 2011 report on risk in the OECS Education System states that, for St. Kitts, gang membership was cited as a risk factor. Gangs particularly affect boys. The reports purports that parental neglect may be one of the contributing factors for boys joining gangs since the gang gives them a sense of belonging. The risk assessment study also reports that St. Kitts generally has a high level of participation in education and low repetition and dropout rates however there is a drop-off in the transition from Form 4 to Form 5, especially by the male students.

#### 1.3 **Objectives**

The main objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence, perception pattern (trend) and age of first use of drugs consumption among the secondary students throughout the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis; to provide a tool for policy and decision makers at the national level to combat the drug problem related to the human and financial costs within the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis; to generate statistics for stakeholder agencies; to provide statistics for making recommendations for future policy orientation, and to provide information to both demand and supply reduction sectors in an effort to guide program planning.

#### 2 METHODOLOGY

The survey was administered to 2<sup>nd</sup> form, 4<sup>th</sup> form and 5<sup>th</sup> form (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade respectively) students, across St. Kitts and Nevis, so as to estimate the prevalence and incidence of drug use among secondary school students.

#### 2.1 Targeted Population and Expected Sample

The targeted population consisted of 2,614 students registered in 11 schools (public and private) across St. Kitts and Nevis. There were 8 public schools and 3 private schools. Three (3) of the schools were located in Nevis, which includes one (1) private school. There were 981 2<sup>nd</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup> graders), 961 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders) and 672 5<sup>th</sup> formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders). The students should generally be 13 to 17 years of age. Twenty-four percent (24%) of the targeted population was enrolled in a secondary school located in Nevis. Four percent (4%) of the targeted population was enrolled in a private school.

Table 2.1 below lists the randomly selected schools, selected groups and expected number of students to participate in this survey.

		Ex	pected Num	ber of Studer	nts
Secondary School	Location	Form 2 (Grade 8)	Form 4 (Grade 10)	Form 5 (Grade 11)	Total
Charlestown Secondary School	Nevis	55	49	42	146
Verchilds High	St. Kitts	16	12	24	52
Saddlers Secondary	St. Kitts	17	50		67
Gingerland High	Nevis	27	21	25	73
Washington Archibald High	St. Kitts	71	61	34	166
Charles E. Mills	St. Kitts	12	21	17	50
Cayon High	St. Kitts	20	19	22	61
Basseterre High	St. Kitts	46	37	40	123
	Total	264	270	204	738

Table 2.1Expected Sample

The expected sample consisted of 738 students across eight (8) public coeducational schools: six (6) schools were located in St. Kitts while two (2) schools were located in Nevis. This survey sought to gather data from 264 2<sup>nd</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup> graders), 270 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders) and 204 5<sup>th</sup> formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders). Specific numbers from each class was also determined. The expected sample was determined by SIDUC.

Seventy percent (70%) of the expected sample comprised of secondary schools students in St Kitts while 30% were in Nevis.

#### 2.2 Data Collection

#### 2.2.1 Instrument Design

The Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) developed the selfadministered questionnaire, used to gather responses from the secondary school students. The questionnaire was developed for use by OAS member states to estimate, using comparable instruments and parameters, the prevalence of drug consumption among students. Data gathered via the instrument included: demographic information on the students; information on their parents; respondents' relationship with their parents; respondents' past, recent and current drug use; perception of harmfulness of consuming drugs; age of first drug use; available treatment and prevention programmes. A question was added, for St. Kitts and Nevis, to investigate the frequency with which the secondary school students attended religious services or activities. The questionnaire consisted of 101 questions with some questions having multiple parts. All the questions were pre-coded. See Appendix A1 for a copy of the questionnaire.

#### 2.2.2 Pretest

A pretest was conducted, on February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013, so as to ensure that the terminologies used in the questionnaires were suitable for the local context and to ensure that the students would be able to understand the instructions, skip patterns and available responses. Twenty-two (22) 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders respectively), from one conveniently selected secondary school, participated in the pretest.

Minor adjustments were made to the formatting of the questionnaire so as to ensure that the instructions and skip patterns were clear and that the students did not inadvertently miss any of the questions.

#### 2.2.3 Data Gathering

The project team consisted of two (2) Coordinators and (1) Technical Advisor. The coordinators were: Ms. Karimu Byron, Director of the St. Kitts-Nevis National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat and Dr. Tricia Esdaille, Senior Education Officer in the Ministry of Education (St Kitts). The coordinators were responsible for executing, controlling and supervising all of the procedures related to the survey. The Technical Advisor, Mrs. Gaile Gray-Phillip, was responsible for providing technical survey-related assistance to the coordinators and CICAD; assisting in the recruitment and training of the survey team; assisting in the data collection and data entry process and to preparing the survey report.

Training of the survey team was held on Friday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The team consisted of four (4) Supervisors and eight (8) Facilitators. One (1) Supervisor and two (2) Facilitators were assigned to two (2) schools. The Facilitators were responsible for administering and supervising the completion of the questionnaire. The Supervisor had responsibility for the fieldwork, supervised the Facilitators and reported to the Coordinators.

The Principals of the selected schools were informed of the survey, via the Ministry of Education. The Cordinators further contacted the Principals so as to discuss a convenient time for the survey team to visit the schools.

The questionnaires were packaged in sealed envelopes, by the Coordinators, and distributed to the Supervisors. The survey was conducted during the period March 19<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013, to students, across eight (8) schools in St. Kitts and Nevis, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> form, 4<sup>th</sup> form and 5<sup>th</sup> form (8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade respectively). The students were required to privately complete the questionnaire using a pencil. Confidentiality and anonymity were guaranteed to the students. Pencils were provided to the students, which were kept as a gift for their participation. The Supervisors returned the envelops to the Coordinators. The questionnaires were counted, reconciled and prepared for data entry. Seven hundred and thirty eight (738) students was the expected sample size for this survey however 616 participated. This is an initial response rate of 83.4%.

Notably, data collection was done during the schools' 'sports' term. It was found that a number of the students from the lower academic classes, did not attend school during the class periods we were given permission to conduct the survey. For example, at one of the schools in St. Kitts, a low academic class with 32 students was selected for the sample; however, only 9 students attended school during the class period allocated for data collection. All 9 of the students completed the survey.

#### 2.2.4 Data Processing

The data entry spreadsheet was developed by CICAD using Microsoft Excel. The

possible responses from the pre-coded questionnaire were available on a dropdown menu on the spreadsheet. Additionally, so as to ensure the accuracy of the information inputted, data validation procedures were integrated into the data entry spreadsheet.

The data entry clerks were students enrolled on the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College and were pursuing an Associate Degree in Office Administration and Management Studies. The students were in their final year of studies and were selected by the Coordinator of the Office Administration and Management Studies programme because of their proficiency in using Microsoft Excel. A training session for the data entry clerks was held, on Saturday March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013. This session was designed to introduce the clerks to the survey instrument and the data entry process. The completed questionnaires from the pretest were used to give the clerks hands-on training on how to enter and validate the data.

The data entry clerks were separated into two (2) groups: data entry and data validators. The data entry group was required to input the responses into the upper portion of the spreadsheet, while the data validators were required to input the data into the lower portion of the spreadsheet, which was designed to validate the data entered in the upper portion. This process took approximately three (3) weeks. Data from the 616 respondents were entered and validated.

#### 2.2.5 Data Analysis

The completed data spreadsheets were submitted to CICAD for summary. During data cleaning, responses from three (3) participants were discarded resulting in a final sample size of 613 respondents.

The data summary was divided into five (5) sections, namely: (1) Frequencies (weighted) (2) Frequencies (unweighted), (3) Socio-demographic distribution, (4) Risk perception and (5) Prevalence, incidence and age of first use. SPSS v.16 software was used for the summary and analysis of survey data.

The summaries from CICAD were used to generate further tables and figures for this report. The figures for this report were generated using Microsoft Excel. The report was prepared in Microsoft Word.

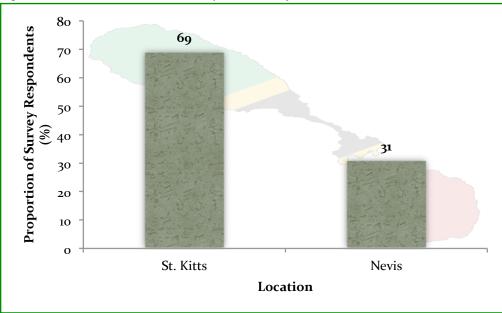
#### **3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the results of the responses received from the 613 secondary school students across St. Kitts and Nevis. The following results are summarized: the socio-demographic distribution of the respondents, parental involvement, respondents' perception of drug activity in and around their school and their perception of the harmfulness of consuming drugs. Additionally, the lifetime prevalence, one-year prevalence and one-month prevalence of drug use is summarized by age group, gender and grade level. Finally, data gathered on the respondents' mean age of first drug use, attendance to treatment programmes in the schools and religiosity will be summarized.

#### **3.1** Socio-Demographic Distributions

This section summarizes the distribution of the survey respondents by location of school enrolled, age group, gender, marital status of parents/guardians and with whom the respondents live.

Figure 3.1.1 below shows the distribution of the respondents by location. Most of the respondents of the survey respondents were from St. Kitts (69%).



*Figure 3.1.1 Distribution of Respondents by Location* 

The proportion of survey respondents by location was not significantly different from the expected sample of secondary school students.

As illustrated in Figure 3.1.2 below, the proportion of  $2^{nd}$  formers and  $4^{th}$  formers surveyed were approximately the same at 38% (n = 234 and n = 233)

respectively). Approximately 24% (n = 146) of the respondents were  $5^{th}$  formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders).

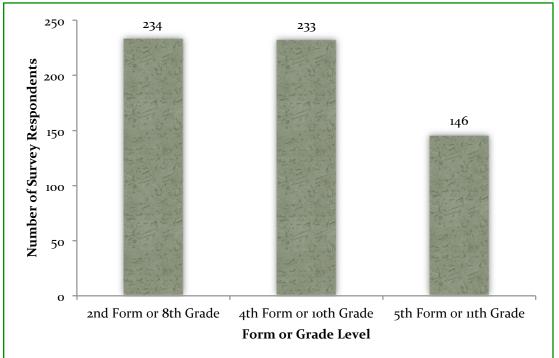
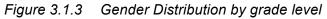
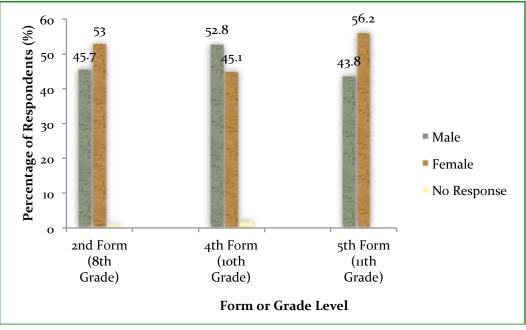


Figure 3.1.2 Distribution of survey respondents by grade level

With regard to the gender of the respondents, one percent (1%) of the students did not indicate their gender. Fifty-one percent (51%) of the respondents indicated that they were females while 48% were males. Of those who indicated their gender, 43% of the males were in the 4<sup>th</sup> form (10<sup>th</sup> grade), 35.6% were in the 2<sup>nd</sup> form (8<sup>th</sup> grade) while the remaining 21.4% were in the 5<sup>th</sup> form (11<sup>th</sup> grade).

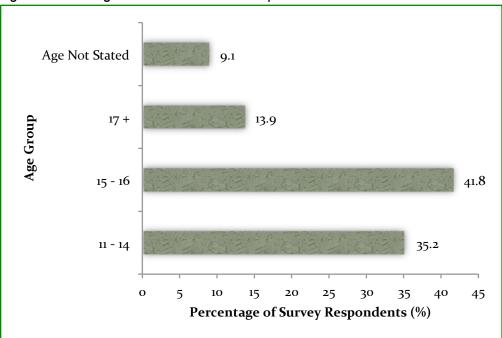
In the 2<sup>nd</sup> form, the majority (53%) of the respondents were females; in 4<sup>th</sup> form, the majority of the respondents were males (52.8%); while in the 5<sup>th</sup> form, the majority of the respondents were females (56.2%). Figure 3.1.3 illustrates the gender distribution of the respondents by Form (Grade) level.





Most of the respondents (41.8%) were between the ages of 15 to 16 years while approximately 14% were 17 years and older. Figure 3.1.4 below shows the age distribution of the respondents.

Figure 3.1.4 Age Distribution of the Respondents



Females dominated in both the 11- 14 and 15 - 16 age groups. In the 17 and above age group, most of the respondents were males. Approximately 13% of

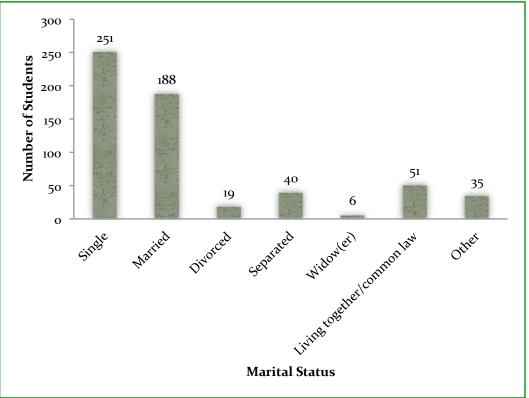
the students did not indicate their age and their gender. Table 3.1.1 below shows the age distribution by gender.

		Gender					
		Male	Female	No Response			
AGE GROUPS	11-14	45.9	54.1				
	15-16	45.0	54.6	0.4			
	17+	55.5	44.5				
	No Response	59.2	28.2	12.6			

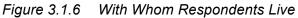
Table 3.1.1Age distribution of the respondents by gender

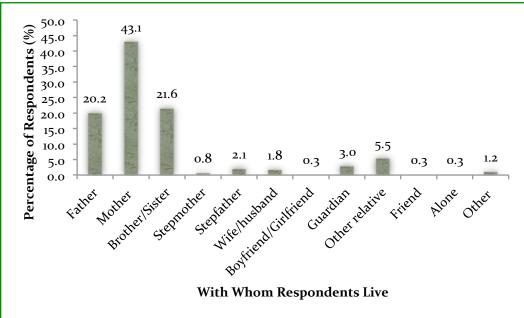
(42.5%) of the students indicated that their parents/guardians were single. Approximately 32% (n = 188) of the parents/guardians were married while approximately 9% (n = 51) were living together. Figure 3.1.5 below shows the distribution of the marital status of the parents/guardians.





(43.1%) of the respondents indicated that they live with their mother while 20% reported that they live with their father. Figure 3.1.6 shows with whom the students' live.

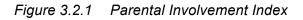


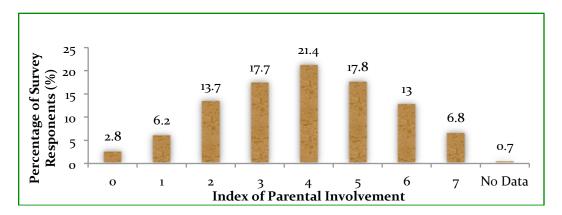


#### 3.2 Parental Involvement

Parental involvement plays a major role in the education of children about drug prevention and use. As a result, this section looks at parental involvement of the students surveyed and how is affected the lifetime prevalence of drug use.

The Parental involvement index was used to measure the degree of involvement the parents had in the students' life. The parental involvement index ranged from 0 to 7 with 7 being the highest. Figure 3.2.1 below shows that the modal parental involvement index was 4. Approximately 3% of the students surveyed had no parental involvement while approximately 8% of the students had parents who were heavily involved in their lives.





#### 3.3 Risk Perceptions

This section summarizes students' perception of drug activity in and around the school and their perception of the impact of consumption of drugs on an individual's health.

#### *3.3.1 Perception of drug activity in and around the school*

The students were asked if drugs were available at or in the area surrounding their school. Fifty-six percent (56%) of them indicated that there were drugs in the school. Approximately 12% of the males gave a negative response while 30.3% of them did not know if there were drugs in the schools. About 55% of the females indicated that there were drugs in the school. Eleven percent (11.1%) of the females gave a negative response while 34% of them did not know if there were drugs in the school. Eleven percent (11.1%) of the females gave a negative response while 34% of them did not know if there were drugs in the school. Figure 3.3.1.1 summarizes students' perception on the presence of drugs in their school.

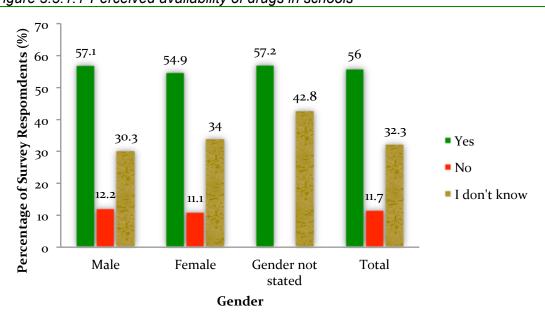


Figure 3.3.1.1 Perceived availability of drugs in schools

Of the males who responded to this question, 57.1% said that drugs was available in their school, 12.6% said no and 30.3% did not know if there were drugs at school. Of the females who responded to this question, 54.9% said yes, 11.1% said no and 34% did not know if there were drugs at school. Of the students who did not indicate their gender, 57.2% said yes and 42.8% did not know if there were drugs at school.

At each of the respective grade (form) levels, the majority of respondents reported in the affirmative that drugs are present within the school environments. Figure 3.3.1.2 shows the students' responses by grade (form).

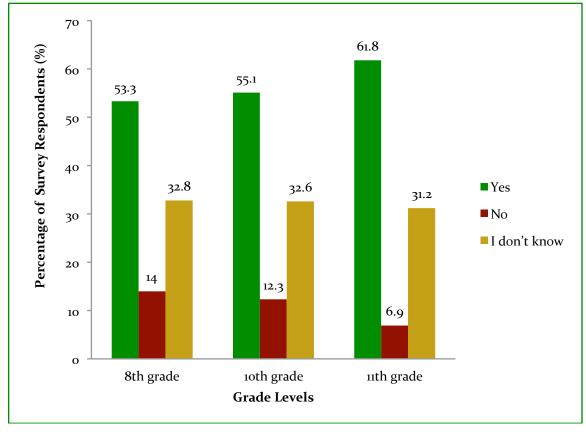


Figure 3.3.1.2 Perceived availability of drugs in school by grade level

Approximately 62% of  $11^{\text{th}}$  graders (5<sup>th</sup> formers) stated that there were drugs at the school. Fifty-five percent (55%) and 53% of the  $10^{\text{th}}$  and 8<sup>th</sup> graders (4<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> formers), respectively, stated that there were drugs at the school. At each grade (form) level, a little over 30% of the respondents said they did not know whether or not drugs were in the school.

In all of the age groups, over 50% of the respondents reported that there were drugs at the school. Almost 60% (58.5%) of the 15–16 year olds indicate that there were drugs in the school while only 8% indicated that there were no drugs in the school. Fifty-four percent of the 14-15 year olds stated that there was drugs at the school while close to 15% of them indicated that there were no drugs in the school. For the 17+ year olds, nearly 51% of them stated that there were drugs in the school while about 13% indicated that there were no drugs in the school. Figure 3.3.2.3 illustrates the students' perceived availability of drugs in their school by age group.

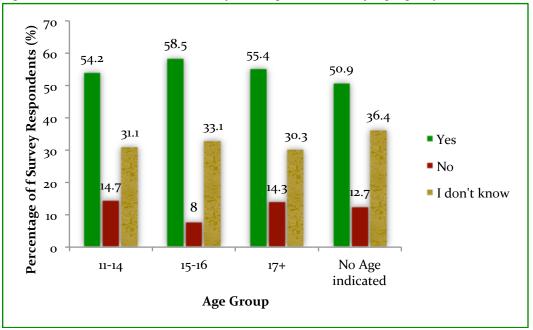


Figure 3.3.1.3 Perceived availability of drugs in school by age group.

Three out of every four respondents (75%) were of the opinion that students bring drugs to school while 5% of the respondents did not think that student bring drugs to school. One in every 5 respondents (20%) stated that they did not know whether students bring drugs to school. Figure 3.3.2.4 shows that across all of the age groups, the majority of the respondents indicated that students bring drugs to school. Approximately 82% of the 15-16 year olds indicated that students bring drugs to school while only 4% indicated that students did not bring drugs to school.

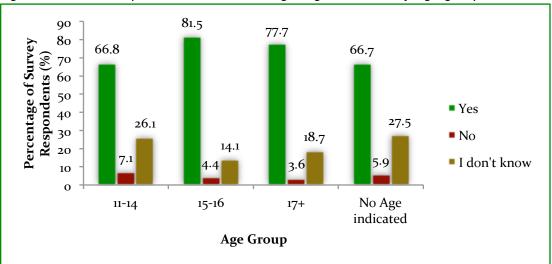


Figure 3.3.1.4 Perception that students bring drugs to school by age group

With regard to the presence of drugs in the area surrounding or next to the school, almost 61% of the respondents believe that drugs are close to the school environment while 31% of the respondents said they did not know whether drugs are close to the school environment. As illustrated in Figure 3.3.1.5 below, about 8% of the respondents stated that they do not believe drugs are close to the school environment.

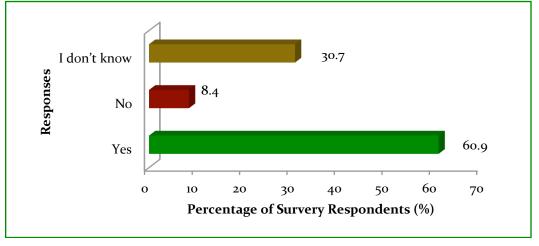


Figure 3.3.1.5 Perception of Drugs in Close Proximity to School Environment

Across all the age groups, the majority of the respondents reported that drugs are next to the school. For the 15-16 year olds, 67% indicated that drugs are next to the school while about 6% indicated that drugs were not available next to the school. Twenty-seven percent (27%) did not know if drugs were next to the school. Across each age group, generally, 1 out of every 10 students (10%) reported that there were no drugs next to the school, 3 out of every 10 students (30%) reported that they did not know if there were drugs next to the school while roughly 6 out of every 10 students (60%) stated that there were drugs next to the school. Figure 3.3.1.5 summarizes the students' perception of drugs being available in close proximity to the school environment, by age group.

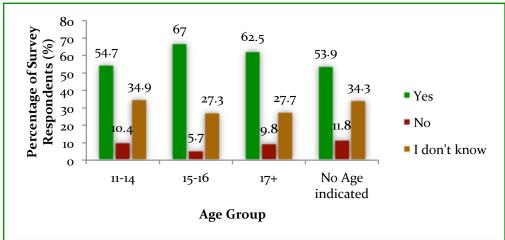
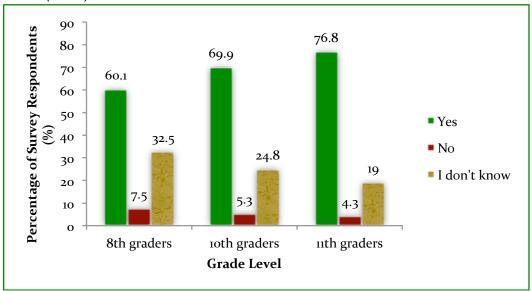


Figure 3.3.1.5 Perception of Drugs in Close Proximity to School by Age Group

Sixty eight percent (68%) of the respondents reported that other students attempt to or are involved in the dealing of drugs outside the school premises while 26% of the respondents said they did not know of other students' involvement in such activities. Six percent (6%) of the students responded in the negative. At all grade (form) levels, respondents reported that students try to or deal drugs outside the school. About 77% of the 11<sup>th</sup> graders (5<sup>th</sup> formers) indicated that students try to or deal drugs outside the school, only 4% stated that students did not try to or deal drugs outside of the school while 19% reported that they did not know. Approximately 70% of the 10<sup>th</sup> graders (4<sup>th</sup> formers) and 60% of the 8<sup>th</sup> graders (2<sup>nd</sup> formers) reported that students try to or deal drugs outside the school.



*Figure 3.3.1.6 Perceived attempt to or involvement in dealing drugs outside of school, by Grade (Form) Level* 

Forty percent (40%) of the respondents indicated that they have witnessed other students selling or dealing drugs around the school. Forty-seven prevent (47%) of the respondents stated that they had never witnessed other students selling or dealing drugs around the school environment while thirteen (13%) of the respondents indicated that they did not know. As illustrated in Figure 3.3.1.7 below, the distribution of the responses were very similar for the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> formers). Most of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they have seen other students selling or giving drugs around the school. Approximately 29% of the 8<sup>th</sup> graders (2<sup>nd</sup> formers) have reported seeing other students selling or giving drugs around the school.

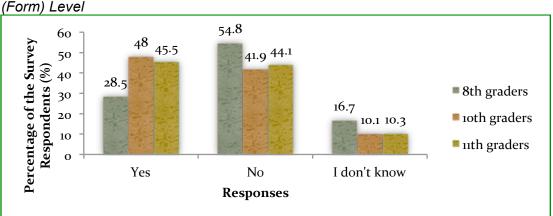


Figure 3.3.1.7 Witnessed Other Students Dealing/Selling Drugs in School, by Grade (Form) Level

Almost 50% of the respondents reported that they had seen other students using drugs around the school environment while 40% said they had never observed students using drugs around the school. Twelve percent (12%) of the respondents indicated that they did not know if they had seen students using drugs around the school. Of the male students, 48% indicated that they have seen other students using drugs around the school; while 49% of the females indicated that they have seen other students using drugs around the school. Figure 3.3.1.7 shows that the distribution of the responses for the students in the 15-16 and the 17+ age groups were very similar. For both groups, roughly 55% of the students have seen students using drugs around the school while 32% of the students in the 11- 14 year-old age group have seen students using drugs around the school.

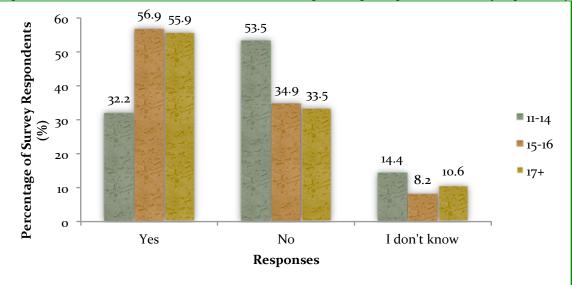


Figure 3.3.1.8 Witnessed Other Students Dealing/Selling Drugs in School, by Age Group

#### 3.3.2 Perceived Impact of Drug Consumption on Individual's Health

Table 3.3.2.1 below summarizes the students' perceived impact of drug consumption on an individual's health. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the respondents stated that the frequent consumption of crack/cocaine is very harmful to one's health while 62% of the respondents saw frequent consumption of cigarettes as very harmful. Fifty-nine percent (59%) stated that frequent consumption of tranquilizers could adversely affect one's health. One in every two students (50%) expressed that frequent consumption of marijuana can be very harmful. Approximately 49% of the 11-14 year olds, 50.9% of the 15-16 year olds and 53.7% of the 17+ year olds stated that marijuana was very harmful to one's health if used frequently. However one out of every ten respondents (10%) viewed frequent marijuana consumption of alcohol as moderately harmful while approximately 35% of the students viewed it as very harmful.

FREQUENT USE									
	Not Harmful	Slightly Harmful	Moderately harmful	Very Harmful	Don't Know				
Drugs									
Cigarettes	3.2	7.7	13	62	14.1				
Alcohol	7.9	20.2	25	34.5	12.3				
Tranquilizers	3.1	2.6	12.2	59.3	22.8				
Solvents									
/Inhalants	3.5	8	15.9	47.9	24.7				
Marijuana	9.9	13.5	13.4	50.8	12.4				
Crack									
/Cocaine	2.6	3.6	6.6	71.5	15.8				
Coca Paste	4	6.9	12.3	39.1	37.7				
Ecstasy	3.6	6.1	11.3	46.3	32.7				

Table 3.3.2.1 Perceived Impact of Frequency of Consumption of Drugs on One's Health

#### **USED SOMETIMES**

	Not	Slightly	Moderately		
	Harmful	Harmful	harmful	Very Harmful	Don't Know
Cigarettes	4.9	21.3	19.3	40.7	13.8
Alcohol	4.9	21.3	19.3	40.7	13.8
Tranquilizers	4.2	5.8	15.9	51.6	22.5
Solvents					
/Inhalants	4.4	13.9	24.3	32.1	25.3
Marijuana	16.4	19.1	22.6	29.4	12.5
Crack					
/Cocaine	3	6	13.7	62.4	14.9
Coca Paste	4.8	10.1	16.9	29.9	38.3
Ecstasy	4.1	9.4	17.7	36.3	32.4

Generally, the respondents (29.4%) did not perceive marijuana as being very harmful, if used sometimes. Sixteen percent (16%) of the respondents stated that marijuana was not harmful, when used sometimes, while 22.6% viewed the drug as moderately harmful when used sometimes. The majority of the respondents viewed tranquilizers and crack/cocaine (51.6% and 62.4%) as being the very harmful when used sometimes. About 41% of them stated that cigarette was very harmful when used sometimes.

For both genders, the perception of harmfulness of drugs when used frequently was similar, except for marijuana. Approximately 45% of the males indicated that marijuana was harmful if used frequently while approximately 55% of the females shared the same view. See Figure 3.3.2.1 below.

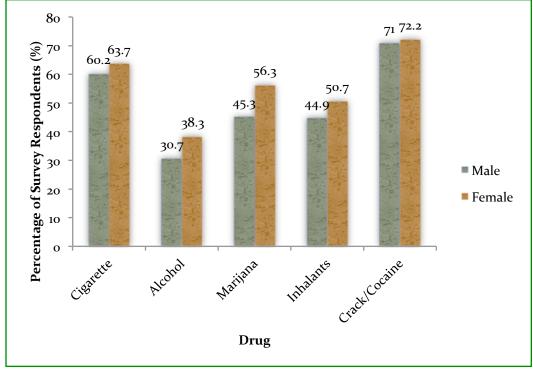


Figure 3.3.2.1 Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs when used Frequently, by Gender

Nearly 60% of the females and 65.2% of the males reported that crack/cocaine is very harmful to one's health when used sometime. Figure 3.3.2.2 shows that twenty-seven percent (27%) of the males and 31.6% of the females stated that marijuana is very harmful to one's health when used sometimes. Roughly 44% of males and 37% of females reported that cigarettes were very harmful if used sometimes.

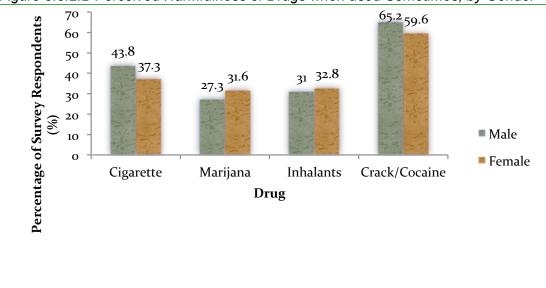


Figure 3.3.2.2 Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs when used Sometimes, by Gender

Fifty-two percent of respondents (52%) stated that getting drunk could be very harmful to the health of individuals. Forty eight percent (48.2%) of the males and 56% of the females stated that getting drunk can be very harmful to ones' health. As shown in Figure 3.3.2.3, sixteen percent (16%) of the respondents viewed getting drunk as moderately harmful while approximately 13% declared that getting drunk is only slightly harmful. Seven (7%) of the respondents did not think that getting drunk was harmful to the health of individuals.

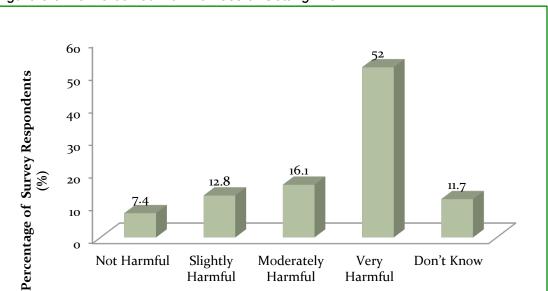
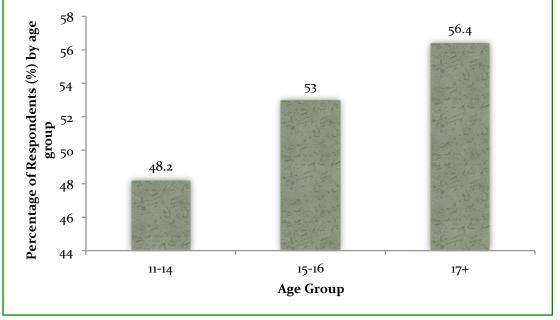


Figure 3.3.2.3 Perceived Harmfulness of Getting Drunk

The proportion of students who reported that drinking until getting drunk was harmful to one's health, increased with age. See Figure 3.3.2.4 below.





About 48% of the 11-14 year olds reported that drinking until getting drunk was very harmful to one's health while 53% and 56.4% of the 15-16 and the 17+ year olds, respectively, stated that drinking until getting drunk was very harmful to one's health.

#### 3.4 Prevalence, Incidence, and Age of First Use

#### 3.4.1 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use

In this section, lifetime prevalence of drug use is the proportion of respondents who reported that they have used a named drug at least once in their life.

As illustrated on Figure 3.4.1.1 below, approximately 66% (n = 401) of the respondents indicated that they drank alcohol at least once. Approximately 42% (n = 255) of the students indicated that they have used illegal drugs at least once. Twenty four percent (24%, n = 148) stated that they have used marijuana at least once while approximately 15% (n = 91) have smoked cigarettes at least once.

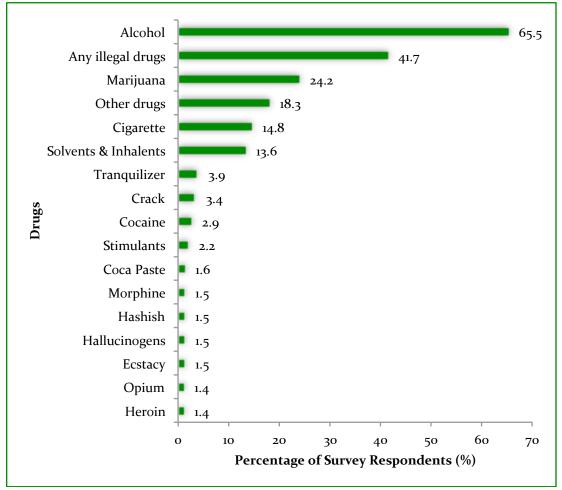
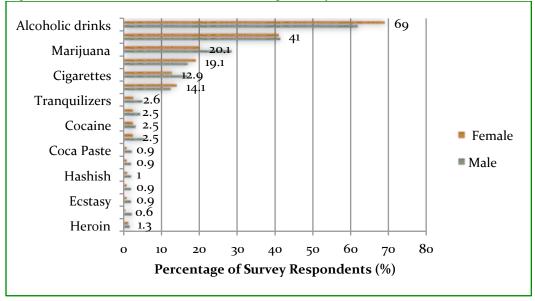


Figure 3.4.1.1 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use

The lifetime prevalence of drug use by gender is shown in Figure 3.4.1.2 below. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of female respondents and 62% of the male respondents stated that they drank alcoholic drinks at least once. Approximately 3 out of every 10 (30%) male students and 2 out of every 10 (20%) female students have used marijuana at least once. The lifetime prevalence for cigarettes is 17% for males and 13% for the females. Forty-one percent (41%) of the females and 41.5% of the males reported that they have tried illegal drugs. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the students who did not indicate their gender reported using illegal drugs at least once did. Seventeen percent (17%) of the males and 19% of the females indicated that they tried other drugs at least once. Less than 5 out of every hundred students (4.4% males and 2.5% females) have tried crack.

Figure 3.4.1.2 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use by Gender



Further investigation into lifetime prevalence by Form (Grade), revealed that the proportion of students, who drank alcoholic drinks at least once, increases with the form (grade) level. Fifty-five percent (55.1%) of 2<sup>nd</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup> graders), 70.8% of 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders) and 73.3% of 5<sup>th</sup> formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders) have drank alcoholic beverage at least once. The proportion of students, who used marijuana, cigarettes and any illegal drug, at least once, also increases with the grade level. The lifetime prevalence for solvents and inhalants is 18.4% for 2<sup>nd</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup> graders), 10.3% for 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders) and 11.6% for 5<sup>th</sup> formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders). See Figure 3.4.1.3 below.

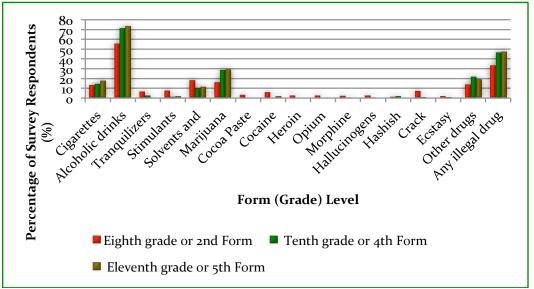


Figure 3.4.1.3 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use by Form (Grade)

Figure 3.4.1.4 shows the lifetime prevalence of drug use by age group. The proportion of students, who drank alcoholic drinks at least once, increases with the age group. Approximately fifty-six percent (55.6%) of 11-14 year olds, 71.1% of 15-16 year olds and 75.3% of 17+ year olds have drank alcoholic beverage at least once. The proportion of students, who used marijuana, cigarettes and any illegal drug, at least once, also increases with the age group. The lifetime prevalence for solvents and inhalants is 16.6% for 11-14 year olds, 11.3% for 15-16 year olds and 11.8% for 17+ year olds. Approximately 5% of the 11-14 year olds reported that they have used crack and 4% have used cocaine at least once.

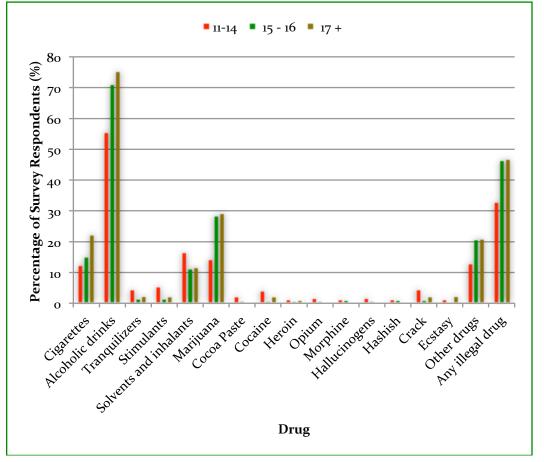


Figure 3.4.1.4 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use by Age Group

The current lifetime prevalence of drug use was compared with results from the 2006 St. Kitts and Nevis Secondary Schools Drug Prevalence Survey. There was a 0.5% increase in lifetime prevalence of alcohol. However there was a 10% increase in the lifetime prevalence of marijuana and approximately 7% increase in the use of any illegal drug. There was roughly a 1% increase in the use of crack and also in the use of cocaine. See figure 3.4.1.5 below.

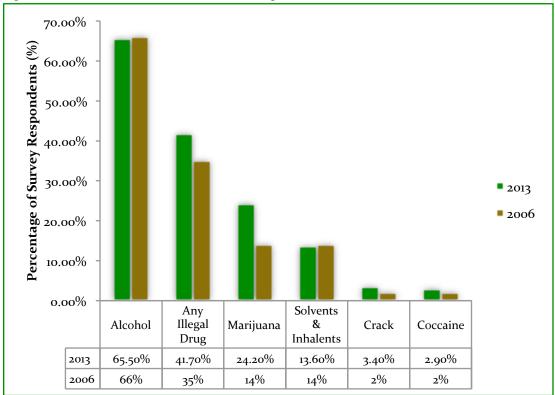


Figure 3.4.1.5 Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use for the Years 2006 and 2013

The association between parental involvement and lifetime prevalence of drug use was investigated using Table 3.2.1 below. Respondents whose parents are not involved in their lives have the highest lifetime prevalence for drug use. Table 3.2.1 suggests that lifetime prevalence of drug use tends to decrease as parental involvement increases. The lifetime prevalence for the consumption of alcohol for respondents whose index of parental involvement is zero (0) is 86.66%. The lifetime prevalence for the use of any illegal drug and marijuana for respondents whose index of parental involvement is zero (0) are 57.73% and 47.24% respectively. For respondents whose parents are fully involved in their lives, the lifetime prevalence for alcoholic drinks, any illegal drug and marijuana are 65.6%, 41.2% and 24.4% respectively.

		Index of parental involvement								
LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF DRUG	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Cigarettes	11.93	34.12	14.22	15.6	16.86	12.89	8.8	7.26		
Alcoholic drinks	64.84	86.66	72.51	70.35	74.97	58.02	48.9	43.22		
Tranquilizers	5.81	5.31	1.22	3.62	4.57	2.75	6.21	2.34		
Stimulants	5.81	5.31	0	6.38	4.53	1.8	6.15	2.34		
Any illegal drug	41.3	57.73	50.08	50.88	44.47	35.07	27.48	21.42		
Marijuana	35.47	47.24	33.53	31.4	21.46	18.53	13.83	7.25		
Solvents and inhalants	5.81	13.22	20.11	12.84	13.64	10.13	12.42	18.97		
Coca Paste	0	0	2.33	3.61	2.29	0	1.23	0		
Cocaine	0	7.77	2.33	2.71	3.03	1.81	4.92	0		

 Table 3.2.1
 Parental Involvement and Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use

The association between parents' marital status and the students' lifetime prevalence of drug use was investigated using Table 3.2.2 below. Table 3.2.2 suggests that the students with divorced parents tend to have a higher lifetime prevalence of drug use than students whose parents are married or single. Respondents whose parents are divorced have the highest lifetime prevalence for alcohol consumption of approximately 85%. Additionally, for respondents whose parents are divorced, the lifetime prevalence for using any illegal drug and marijuana is the same at 58%. Respondents with parents who are separated, the lifetime prevalence for the consumption of alcohol, the use of any illegal drug and marijuana are 75.3%, 45.6% and 30.3% respectively.

	Marital Status								
LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF DRUG	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow(er)	Living together /common law	Other		
Cigarettes	13.95	17.54	42.27	10.07	0	9.77	11.47		
Alcoholic drinks	64.99	62.39	84.54	75.29	66.67	70.69	62.8		
Tranquilizers	2.38	3.69	10.31	5.03	33.33	5.75	0		
Stimulants	3.93	3.14	10.31	2.58	16.27	7.75	0		
Any illegal drug	40.33	41.61	58.01	45.55	16.27	33.25	45.61		
Marijuana	24.82	20.78	58.01	30.33	0	15.53	28.68		
Solvents and									
inhalants	13.09	14.84	25.79	7.49	0	15.62	5.73		
Coca Paste	1.58	1.57	15.46	0	0	0	0		
Cocaine	3.14	2.09	20.62	0	0	1.92	2.81		

 Table 3.2.2
 Parents' Martial Status and Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use

#### 3.4.2 One-Year Prevalence of Drug Use

One-year prevalence of drug use is the proportion of respondents who reported that they have used a named drug within a year prior to the survey.

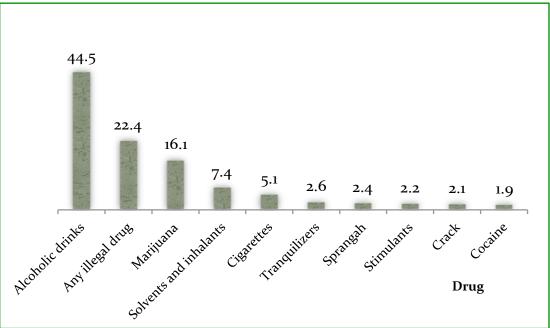


Figure 3.4.2.1 One-Year Prevalence of Drug Use

As illustrated in Figure 3.4.2.1 above, approximately 45% of the students reported that they had alcoholic drinks within the last year. Twenty-two percent (22.4%) reported using illegal drugs within the last year. Sixteen percent (16%), 7.4% and 5.1% of the students used marijuana, solvents & inhalants and cigarettes within the last year. The one-year prevalence for cocaine is 1.9%. Notably, '*sprangah*' is a local term used to refer to a mixture of crack and marijuana. The one-year prevalence for sprangah is 2.4%.

Approximately 43% of the males and 46% of the females reported drinking alcoholic beverages within the past year. This is illustrated in Figure 3.4.2.2 below. Additionally, 20% of the males and approximately 13% of the females reported using marijuana within the past year.

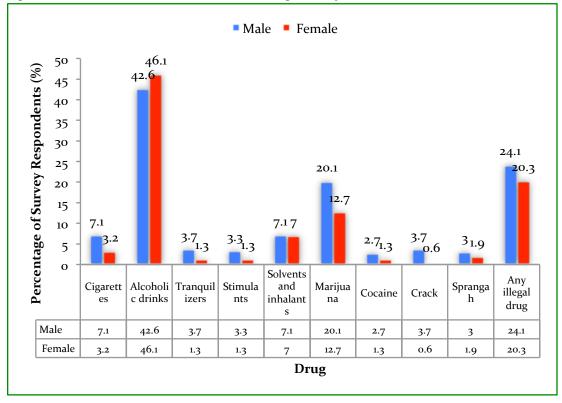


Figure 3.4.2.2 One-Year Prevalence of Drug Use by Gender

In the last year, approximately 64% of the 17+ year olds reported drinking alcoholic beverage. One in every two (50%) 15-16 year olds and 32.4% of the 11-14 year olds drank alcohol in the last year. About 8% of the 11-14 year olds, 20% of the 15-16 year olds and 23.4% of the 17+ year olds have used marijuana within the last year. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the students 17 years and older, 24.2% of the 15-16 year olds and 16.7% of the 11-14 year olds have used an illegal drug within the last year. See Table 3.4.2.1 overleaf. The proportion of respondents who have reported using any illegal drugs, within the year prior to the survey, increased with the age group.

Drug	Age Group		
	11-14	15-16	17+
Cigarettes	5.1	3.5	7.1
Alcoholic Drinks	32.4	50	35.8
Tranquilizers	3.2	0.4	10.7
Stimulants	2.8	0.4	8.8
Solvents and Inhalants	8.8	5	14.2
Marijuana	7.9	20	18
Cocaine	3.2	0.4	5.3
Crack	3.2	0.4	7.1
Sprangah	2.3	1.2	8.8
Any illegal drug	16.7	24.2	27

Table 3.4.2.1 One-Year Prevalence of Drug Use by Age Group

#### 3.4.3 One-Month Prevalence of Drug Use

One-month prevalence of drug use is the proportion of respondents who reported that they have used a named drug within 30-days prior to the survey.

Approximately 26% of the respondents stated that they drank an alcoholic beverage within the last month. Fifteen percent (15.4%) have used illegal drugs in the last month. Approximately 12% have recently used marijuana; 5% used solvents and inhalants and 3% have smoked cigarettes within the last month.

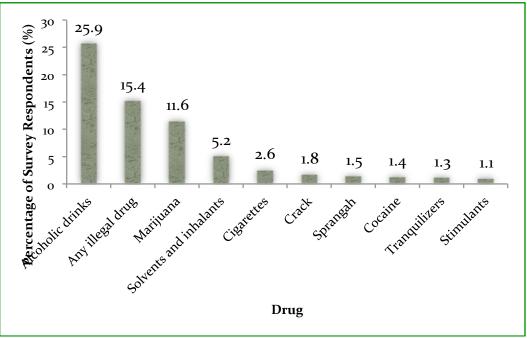


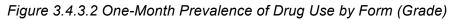
Figure 3.4.3.1 One-Month Prevalence of Drug Use

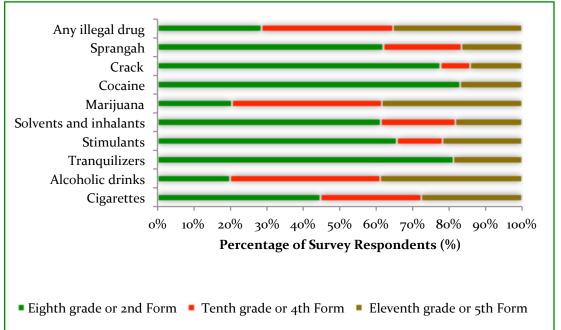
Table 3.4.3.1 summarizes the one-month prevalence of drug use by age group. Of the 17+ year olds, 46% of them have recently consumed alcohol, approximately 19% of them have recently used marijuana and 22% have recently used illegal drugs. Of the 15-16 year olds, approximately 28% of them have recently consumed alcohol, 14.1% have recently used illegal drug and approximately 13% of them have recently used marijuana. Of the 11-14 year olds, approximately 15% of them have recently consumed alcohol, 12% have recently used illegal drugs and about 7% have recently used solvents and inhalants. Notably, the proportion of respondents who reported using alcohol and marijuana, within the past 30-days of the survey, increases with age group.

Drug	Age Group		
	11-14	15 - 16	17 +
Cigarettes	2.8	1.2	3.6
Alcoholic drinks	14.8	27.8	46
Tranquilizers	1.4	0	1.2
Stimulants	0.9	0	1.2
Solvents and inhalants	6.9	2.3	5.9
Marijuana	6	12.9	18.8
Cocaine	1.8	0.4	1.2
Crack	2.3	0.4	1.2
Sprangah	0.9	0.4	2.3
Any illegal drug	12	14.1	22.3

Table 3.4.3.1 One-Month Prevalence of Drug Use by Age Group

Figure 3.4.3.2 below summarizes the one-month prevalence of drug use by form (grade). For the 5<sup>th</sup> formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders), approximately 31% of them have consumed alcohol within the last month while 13.7% have consumed marijuana and 16.4% have used illegal drugs within the last month. For the 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders), approximately 33% of them have consumed alcohol within the last month while 14.6% have consumed marijuana and 16.7% have used illegal drugs within the last month while 14.6% have consumed marijuana and 16.7% have used illegal drugs within the last month. Nine percent (9%) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> formers (8<sup>th</sup> graders) have used solvents and inhalants within the past month compared with 3% of 4<sup>th</sup> formers (10<sup>th</sup> graders) and 2.7% of 5th formers (11<sup>th</sup> graders).





Respondents whose parents are not heavily involved in their lives (have a low index of parental involvement) generally have the highest one-month prevalence

for drug use. See Table 3.4.3.2 below. The one-month prevalence for the consumption of alcohol for respondents whose index of parental involvement is one (1) is 47.23%. The one-month prevalence for the use of any illegal drug and marijuana for respondents whose index of parental involvement is one (1) are 26.3% and 18.6% respectively. For respondents whose parents are fully involved in their lives (index of parental involvement = 10), the one-month prevalence for alcoholic drinks, any illegal drug and marijuana are 9.6%, 7.14% and 2.46% respectively.

	Drug			
Index of Parental Involvement	Cigarettes	Alcoholic drinks	Any illegal drug	Marijuana
0	0	17.99	17.45	11.64
1	10.49	47.23	26.32	18.55
2	2.38	30.99	17.94	17.94
3	3.71	34.28	19.37	16.65
4	1.53	23.01	16.14	10.78
5	0.9	25.09	11.09	8.34
6	3.69	13.9	9.9	6.21
7	0	9.6	7.14	2.46

Table 3.4.3.2 One-Month Prevalence of Drug Use by Index of Parental Involvement

Respondents whose parents are divorced have the highest one-month prevalence for alcohol consumption of approximately 37%. See Table 3.4.3.3 below. Additionally, for respondents whose parents are divorced, the one-month prevalence for using any illegal drug and marijuana are 47% and 42% respectively. For respondents with parents who are married, the one-month prevalence for the consumption of alcohol is 28%.

		Dr	ug	
Marital Status	Cigarette s	Alcoholi c drinks	Any illegal drug	Marijuan a
Single	3.18	24.03	17.19	12.48
Married	2.64	28.39	13.82	9.58
Divorced	5.15	37.12	47.42	42.27
Separated	0	25.18	17.68	15.1
Widow(er)	0	17.07	0	0
Living together/common law	3.92	23.58	7.75	7.75
Other	0	22.68	8.55	8.55
Marital Status Not Indicated	0	30.5	8.76	4.28

Table 3.4.3.3 One-Month Prevalence of Drug Use by Parents' Marital Status

#### 3.4.4 Incidence

Incidence for drug use refers to the risk of using a drug for the first time within a specified period of time.

There is a 41% chance that the survey respondents will use alcohol, for the first time, within a year of completing the survey. Approximately 19% of the respondents will use any illegal drug, for the first time, within the next year. See Figure 3.4.4.1 for more information.

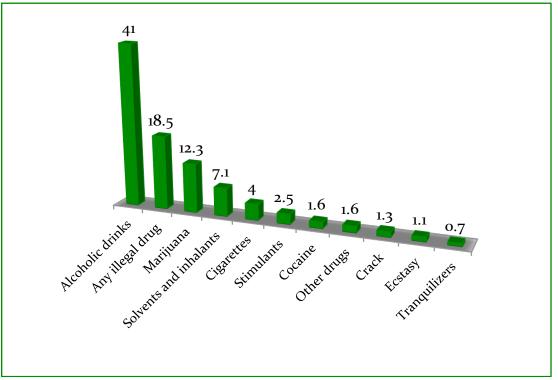
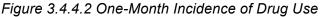


Figure 3.4.4.1 One-Year Incidence of Drug Use

Approximately one-in-every-four survey respondents (25%) will use alcohol, for the first time, within a month of completing the survey. Approximately 11% of the respondents will use any illegal drug, for the first time, within the next month. See Figure 3.4.4.2 for more information.



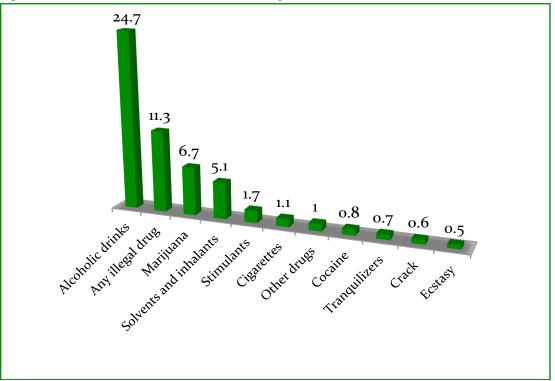


Table 3.4.4.1 below summarizes the one-year incidence of drug use by age group. Fifty-one percent (51%) of the 17+ year olds will drink alcohol, for the first time, within one year of participating in the survey.

	Age Group		
Drug	14-15	15 <b>–</b> 16	17 +
Cigarettes	5.4	3.1	1.5
Alcoholic drinks	34.2	44.8	51
Solvents and inhalants	8.2	5.3	8.7
Marijuana	6.7	17	11.2
Cocaine	2.8	0.4	1.2
Crack	2.8	0	0
Ecstasy	1.9	0.4	1.2
Other drugs	2.3	0.4	0
Tranquilizers	0.9	0.4	0
Stimulants	3.8	1.6	1.2
Any illegal drug	14.2	20	19.9

	<b>.</b>	• • · · · ·	
Table 3 4 4 1	One-Year Incidence	e of Drug Use h	v Age Group
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Table 3.4.4.2 below summarizes the one-month incidence of drug use by age group. Forty percent (40%) of the 17+ year olds will drink alcohol, for the first time, within one month of participating in the survey. One-in-every-four (25%) 15-16 year olds will use alcohol, for the first time, within a month of completing the survey.

	Age Group		
Drug	14-15	15 <b>–</b> 16	17 +
Cigarettes	0.5	1.8	0
Alcoholic drinks	20	25.1	40.4
Solvents and inhalants	6.4	3.3	6.3
Marijuana	4	8.8	7.2
Cocaine	1.4	0.4	1.2
Crack	1.4	0	0
Ecstasy	1	0.4	0
Other drugs	1.4	0	0
Tranquilizers	0.9	0.4	0
Stimulants	2.9	1.2	0
Any illegal drug	10.1	11.3	13.2

Table 3.4.4.2 One-Month Incidence of Drug Use by Age Group

Considering gender, 43% of the females and 39% of the males will consume alcohol, for the first time, within one year of participating in the survey. See Table 3.4.4.3 below.

Table 3.4.4.3 One-Year Incidence of Drug Use by Gender

	Gender		
Drug	Male	Female	
Cigarettes	3.8	3.8	
Alcoholic drinks	39	43.2	
Solvents and inhalants	6.6	7.4	
Marijuana	15.1	9.7	
Cocaine	2.7	0.6	
Crack	1.7	1	
Ecstasy	1.7	0.6	
Other drugs	1.7	1.6	
Tranquilizers	0.7	0.7	
Stimulants	3.1	1.9	
Any illegal drug	20.1	16.9	

One-in-every-four (25%) females and 24% of the males will consume alcohol, for the first time, within one month of participating in the survey. See Table 3.4.5.4 below.

	Gender	
Drug	Male	Female
Cigarettes	1.6	0.7
Alcoholic drinks	24.2	25.2
Solvents and inhalants	5.3	5.2
Marijuana	8.8	5.1
Cocaine	1.4	0.3
Crack	0.7	0.6
Ecstasy	0.7	0.3
Other drugs	0.3	1.6
Tranquilizers	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	1.8	1.6
Any illegal drug	11.5	11.3

 Table 3.4.4.4 One-Month Incidence of Drug Use by Gender

#### 3.4.5 Mean Age of First Drug Use

On average, the respondents first used stimulants and cocaine at the age of 10 years. The average age at which the respondents first used cigarettes, tranquilizers and inhalants is age 11. The respondents first use alcohol, marijuana and any illicit drug at the age of 12 years. See Figure 3.4.5.1 below.

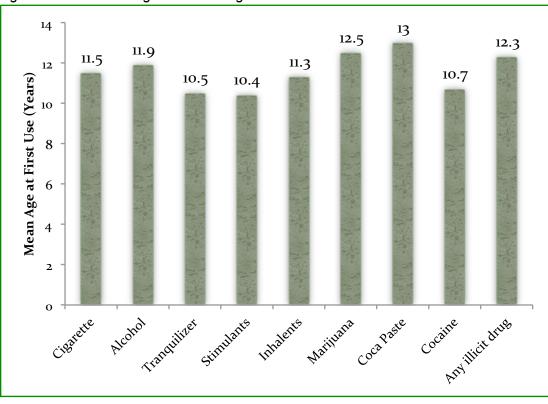


Figure 3.4.5.1 Mean Age of First Drug Use

### 3.5 Prevention Programs

Seventy-two percent (72%) of the survey participants said that they did not attend school activities geared towards preventing drug use. Thirteen percent (13%) of the respondents reported that they have attended activities at school geared towards preventing drug use. See Figure 3.5.1 below.

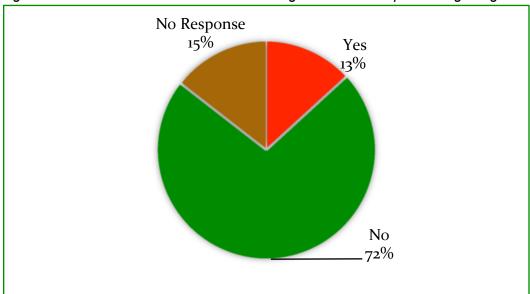


Figure 3.5.1 Attendance to School Activities geared towards preventing Drug Use

Three out of every ten (30%) of the respondents have quite a lot of trust or a great deal of trust for facilitators of drug prevention sessions held at their school. Half of the respondents have some, little or no trust for the facilitators. See Figure 3.5.2 below.

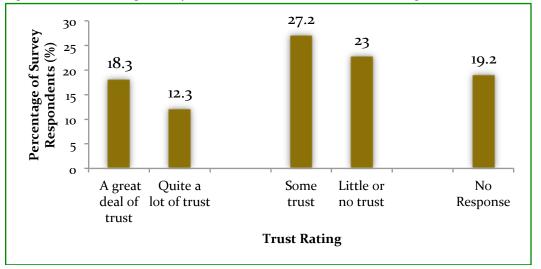


Figure 3.5.2 Rating of respondents' trust of Facilitators of Drug Prevention Sessions

### 3.6 Religiosity

Figure 3.6.1 shows the distribution of respondents" attendance to religious services or activities. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the respondents reported that they attend religious services or activities about once a week. Twelve percent (12%) of the respondents attend religious services or activities one to two times per month. Approximately 41% of the respondents rarely or never attend religious services or activities.

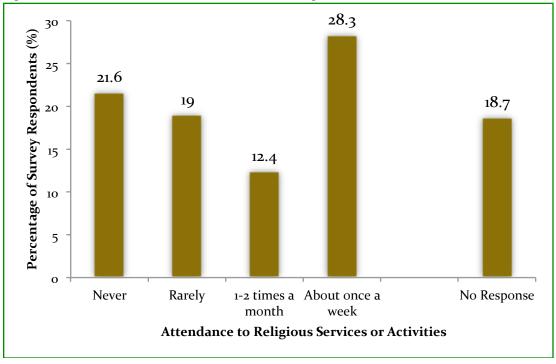


Figure 3.6.1 Distribution of Attendance to Religious Services or Activities

#### **DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Roughly 6 out of every 10 secondary school students surveyed perceived that drugs are available in their school. This perception seems to increase with the form (or grade). Seventy-five percent (75%) of the students were of the opinion that students bring drugs to school. Furthermore, across all the age groups, the majority of the respondents reported that drugs are next to the school. Sixty eight percent (68%) of the respondents reported that other students attempt to or are involved in the dealing of drugs outside the school premises. Forty percent (40%) of the respondents indicated that they have witnessed other students selling or dealing drugs around the school. Almost 50% of the respondents reported that they had seen other students using drugs around the school environment. In general, therefore, this may suggest that more effort is needed to create and promote safe and drug-free schools that will prevent the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. The dangers of drug use and potential violence may distract students from learning and hinder teachers from effectively teaching.

The results of this study indicate that the students generally perceived frequent use of drugs to be very harmful to one's health. However, few students are of the view that frequent use of marijuana and moderate use of alcohol is not harmful to one's health. Approximately 42% indicated that they have used illegal drugs at least once. Approximately 66% of the respondents indicated that they drank alcohol at least once. Twenty four percent (24%) stated that they have used marijuana at least once while approximately 15% have smoked cigarettes at least once. This shows a 10% increase in the lifetime prevalence of marijuana and approximately 7% increase in the use of any illegal drug when compared to results of the 2006 Secondary School Drug Use Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis. There was a 0.5% increase in lifetime prevalence of alcohol. There was roughly a 1% increase in the use of crack and also in the use of cocaine. Notably, the proportion of female students who reported that they have drunk alcohol is higher than that of the males. This was also as reported in the 2006 survey, An implication of these findings is that the students are cognizant of the dangers of drug use however they seem not to be effectively educated about the dangers of marijuana and alcohol.

The students first try drugs between the ages of 10 to 13 years. This is similar to the findings of the 2006 Secondary School Drug Use Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis. On average, the respondents first used stimulants and cocaine at the age of 10 years. The average age at which the respondents first used cigarettes, tranquilizers and inhalants is age 11. The respondents first use alcohol, marijuana and any illicit drug at the age of 12 years. This finding suggests that drug prevention education should begin in the primary schools.

Investigation into recent drug use found that approximately 45% of the students (43% of the males and 46% of the females) reported that they drank alcoholic

drinks within the last year. This is an approximate 5% increase to the findings of the 2006 Secondary School Drug Use Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis. Twenty-two percent (22.4%) reported using illegal drugs within the last year. This is an approximate 4% decrease to the findings of the 2006 Secondary School Drug Use Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis. Sixteen percent (16%), 7.4% and 5.1% of the students used marijuana, solvents & inhalants and cigarettes within the last year. For marijuana, there is an approximate 3% increase to the findings of the 2006 Secondary School Drug Use Survey for St. Kitts and Nevis. Notably, twenty percent (20%) of the males and approximately 13% of the females reported using marijuana within the past year. The one-year prevalence for cocaine and sprangah are 1.9% and 2.4% respectively. Investigation into current use found that approximately 26% of the respondents stated that they drank alcoholic beverage within the last month. Fifteen percent (15.4%) have used illegal drugs in the last month. Approximately 12% have recently used marijuana; 5% used solvents and inhalants and 3% have smoked cigarettes within the last month. This evidence suggests that there is a small proportion of secondary school students who are currently abusing drugs, more specifically, alcohol and marijuana.

There is a 41% chance that the survey respondents will use alcohol, for the first time, within a year of completing the survey. Approximately 19% of the respondents will use any illegal drug, and 12% of them will use marijuana for the first time, within the next year. This suggests that efforts must be made to effectively educate the secondary school students about drug prevention.

The finding of this investigation suggests that suggests that the students with divorced parents tend to have a higher lifetime prevalence of drug use than students whose parents are married or single. Additionally, the students whose parents are not involved in their lives have the highest lifetime prevalence for drug use. This finding may indicate a need for more effective counseling in the schools.

Regarding treatment /prevention programmes in the schools, 72% of the survey participants said that they did not attend school activities geared towards preventing drug use. Half of the respondents reported that they have some, little or no trust for the facilitators of treatment/prevention programmes in the school. This finding suggests that there are no, or inadequate, drug prevention programmes in the secondary schools. According to one senior guidance counselor in one of the secondary schools, the impact of substance abuse is usually covered in the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) programme. Further investigation into the programme<sup>14</sup> revealed that the HFLE programme is divided into four (4) topics, namely:

<sup>1.</sup> Self and Interpersonal relationships,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Drakes, G., Fuller, M., Graham, C., and Jenkins, B. (2009). Health and Family Life Education. Student's Books 1, 2 and 3. Macmillan Education. UK

- 2. Sexuality and sexual health,
- 3. Eating and fitness and
- 4. Managing the environment.

Each topic has 6 to 9 sub-topics. The impact of substance abuse is covered as one sub-topic under the broad topic of Self and Interpersonal relations, in Books 2 and 3 of the 3-book-series. Additionally, many of the secondary schools participate in the Operation Future programme which, according to St. Kitts and Nevis Operation Future website<sup>15</sup> covers the following topics:

- 1. Introduction;
- 2. Gangs and family/friends;
- 3. Gangs and Self-Esteem;
- 4. Gangs and Belonging;
- 5. Drugs
- 6. Gangs, weapons and violence;
- 7. Gangs and Abuse of Power.

Interestingly, approximately 41% of the respondents rarely or never attend religious services or activities. According to Longhurst (2010)<sup>16</sup>, many studies have concluded that youths who attend church are less likely to commit crimes and abuse drugs.

<sup>16</sup> Longhurst, J. (2010). Religion can keep kids from crime. Winnipeg Free Press. Published on 02/24/2010. Retrieved from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> http://www.sknoperationfuture.com

http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/opinion/westview/religion-can-keep-kids-from-crime-85182617.html.

### ANNEXES

#### A1 Secondary Schools Drug Prevalence Survey Instrument – St. Kitts & Nevis Good afternoon

We are conducting a study of students in various countries on issues involving **public health**. It is aimed at obtaining information to orient, as best as possible, a series of actions geared to solving public health problems in these countries. To this end, your cooperation in this survey shall be very useful. Your answers are **absolutely confidential**, that is, no one other than the research team will have access to them. In addition, there is no way that anyone can identify you with your answers, as you must not write down any of your personal information anywhere. That is why we are asking you to answer honestly and sincerely.

# Please begin filling out this questionnaire on the following page (page 2, question 7).

1. COUNTRY	<b>2.</b> CITY	3. QUESTIONNAIRE

4. Type of school	5. Type of students at school
1.Public         2.Private         3.Other         (Specify:)	1.Only males2.Only females3.Both males and females (coed)
6. Grade or form the student is	6A Control Number:
attending:	School Class
1.Eighth grade or 2nd Form	
2.Tenth grade or 4th Form	
3. Eleventh grade or 5th Form	
4.Twelfth grade or 6th Form	

7. Gender	8. Age (at last birthday)
1. Male	Age (at last
2. Female	birthday)
9. What is your parents'/guardians'	10. With whom do you live? (you may
marital status? (in relation to each other)	tick as many options as necessary)
1. Single2. Married3. Divorced4. Separated5. Widow(er)6. Living together/common law7. Other	1. Father2. Mother3. Brother and/or Sister4. Stepmother5. Stepfather6. Wife/Husband7. Girlfriend/Boyfriend8. Guardian(s)9. Other relative10. Friend11. Alone

how fathe	fter school hours or on weekends, often does your mother or r or guardian know where you Let's say for one or more hours.	pare	ents/g	uardi	ian(s)	focus	v	• kno	your w the
	1. They never or almost never		1.Ye	S					
	know where I am		2.No	)					
	2. Sometimes they do not know								
	3. They always or almost always								
	know where I am								

13. How closely do your	14. In a normal week, how many days do you		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them)	sit down together, you and your parents/		
pay attention to what you are doing	guardian(s) (or one of them), at the same table,		
in school?	whether for breakfast, lunch, supper or dinner?		
	(Check just one option)		
1. Very closely			
2. Closely	1. Never		
3. Somewhat	2. One single day		
4. Not at all	3. Two days		
	4. Three days		
	5. Four days		
	6. Five days		
	7. Six days		
	8. Every day		
<b>15.</b> On weekends, <b>do your</b>	<b>16.</b> When you go out in the afternoon or on		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them)	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them)	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night?	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night?	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night?	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Rarely	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Rarely 4. Never	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Rarely 4. Never 17. As a rule, how well do you think	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Rarely 4. Never 17. As a rule, how well do you think your parents/guardian(s) (or one of	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Rarely 4. Never 17. As a rule, how well do you think	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes         2. No         3. Rarely         4. Never         17. As a rule, how well do you think your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) know your closest friends?	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night?         1. Yes         2. No         3. Rarely         4. Never         17. As a rule, how well do you think your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) know your closest friends?         1. Very well	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		
parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) control what time you come home at night? 1. Yes         2. No         3. Rarely         4. Never         17. As a rule, how well do you think your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) know your closest friends?	weekends, do your parents/guardian(s) (or one of them) ask you and/or expect you to tell them where you are going?		

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5. I have	6. Not applicable,
How do I think	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	Not	no idea	I have no living
my father,	upset	upset	upset	upset	how they	father/mother/guar
mother or	_	_	_	_	would	dian or I have
guardian would					react	never seen them
react in the						
following						
situations?						
18. If your						
father/guardian						
catches you						
coming home						
tipsy or drunk.						
19. If your						
mother/guardian						
catches you						
coming home						
tipsy or drunk.						
20. If your						
father/guardian						
finds out you are						
smoking 						
marijuana						
21. If your						
mother/guardian						
finds out you are						
smoking 						
marijuana						

FOCUSING ON	1. Very	2. Good	3. Bad	4. Very	Not applicable,
YOUR	good			Bad	I have no living
RELATIONSHIP					father/mother/guardia
WITH YOUR					n, I have no
PARENTS/					relationship with
GUARDIAN(S)					them
22. How would you					
describe the					
relationship you					
currently have with					
your					
father/guardian?					
23. How would you					
describe the					

relationship you currently have with			
your			
mother/guardian?			
24. How would you			
describe the			
relationship your			
Parents/			
guardian(s) have			
with each other?			
Describe it even if			
they do not live			
together.			

25. Have you had any serious conversations with any of your parents/guardian(s) about the dangers of drug use?	26. Focusing now on your parents/ guardian(s), do you believe that any one of them used any illegal drug when they were young?			
1. YES	1.YES			
2. NO	2.NO			
	3. I don't know			
27. Do any one of your parents/guardian(s) regularly smoke at least one cigarette per day?	28. As far as you know, do any of your brothers or sisters or anybody else living at home with you currently use any drug?			
1.YES, my father/guardian				
2.YES, my mother/guardian	1.YES			
3.YES, both	2.NO			
4.NO, neither of them	3. I don't know			

**29 and 30.** How would you describe *your father's and mother's or guardian's drinking habits* regarding alcohol? (e.g. wine, beer, magnum, Smirnoff ice, hard liquor)

	Answer Q.29 Father/ Guardian	Answer Q.30 Mother/ Guardian
1. Never drinks any alcohol		
2. Only on special occasions		
3. Only on weekends, but never during		
the week		
4. Sometimes during the week		
5. Drinks alcohol every day		
6. Not applicable, I have no living		
father/mother/ guardian, or I never see		
them		

31. How happy do you feel when you go to school?1.Very happy2. Fairly happy3. Neither happy/nor unhappy4. Unhappy5. Very unhappy	32. Speaking generally, would you say that you feel a sense of belonging at school?         1.YES         2.NO
33. In the past year, how often did you skip school without permission for a part of the day or the entire day?         1.Never	34. In the past year, how many full days were you absent from school? Choose one of the following options.         1. Less than 5 days
2.A few times         3.Several times         4.Often    35. How would you describe the	2. Between 5 and 10 days3. Between 11 and 20 days4. Between 21 and 30 days5. More than 30 days
1. Very good         2. Good         3. Average         4. Bad         5. Very bad	

	1. YES	2. NO	3. I do not know
36A. In general, do you believe that there are drugs	110		not know
(alcohol, marijuana, beady, cigarettes, etc.) at your school?			
<b>36B.</b> In general, do you believe that there are students who bring, try or deal with drugs at your school?			
<b>37A.</b> Do you believe that there are drugs in the area surrounding or next to your school?			
37B. Do you believe that some students try to buy or			
deal in drugs amongst themselves just outside the school or in the surrounding area?			
<b>38.</b> Have you personally ever seen a student selling or giving drugs at school or in the area surrounding the school?			
39. Have you personally ever seen a student using			

drugs at school or in the area surrounding	g the school?				
40. Do you have a job in addition to going to school?	42. How likely is it that you will complete high school/secondary school?				
1. YES         2. NO (Go to # 42)         41. How many hours a week do you work at your job?         Hours	1.Very likely2. Likely3. Not very likely4. Impossible5. Don't know				
43. How likely is that you will go to University?	44. How many grade levels or years have you had to repeat throughout your school years?				
1. Very likely         2. Likely         3. Not very likely         4. Impossible         5. Don't know	1. None2. One3. Two or more				
45. Have you ever had behavioural and disciplinary problems during your school years? (e.g. detentions,	46A. If your close friends knew you were smoking marijuana/ganja, how many of them would try to convince you to stop?				
suspensions, being sent to the headmaster/mistress or corporal punishment).	1. All           2. Some           3. None				
1. Never2. Once2. A few times3. Often	46B. If your close friends knew you were smoking marijuana/ganja, how many of them would disapprove?				
	1. All           2. Some           3. None				

JUST FOCUSING ON YOUR FRIENDS NOW	1. None	2. One	3. Some	4. A lot
47. How many of your				
friends drink alcohol				
regularly? Let's say				
every weekend,				
weekends after school				

or even more often		
48. How many of your		
friends smoke		
marijuana regularly?		
Let's say every		
weekend, evenings after		
school or even more		
often		

49. In your opinion, how harmful are the following to your health? MARK YOUR ANSWER WITH AN X IN THE CHECKBOX							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		
	Not	Slightly	Moderately	Very	Don't		
	harmful	harmful	harmful	harmful	know		
1. Smoking cigarettes sometimes							
2. Smoking cigarettes frequently							
3. Drinking alcoholic beverages							
frequently							
4. Getting drunk							
5. Taking tranquilizers/stimulants							
without medical prescription							
sometimes							
6. Taking tranquilizers/stimulants							
without medical prescription							
frequently							
7. Inhaling solvents sometimes							
8. Inhaling solvents frequently							
9. Smoking marijuana sometimes							
10. Smoking marijuana frequently							
11. Consuming cocaine or crack							
sometimes							
12. Consuming cocaine or crack							
frequently							
13. Consuming coca paste							
sometimes							
14. Consuming coca paste							
frequently							
15. Consuming ecstasy sometimes							
16. Consuming ecstasy frequently							
17. Inhaling second hand cigarette							
smoke							
18. Inhaling second hand							
marijuana smoke							

# 50A. Have you ever been curious about trying an illicit drug?

(example: marijuana, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, beady or similar)

1. YES
2. NO
3. Not sure

## **50B.** Have you ever been curious to try any of the following drugs?

	1. Yes	2. No	3. Maybe
1. Marijuana/Ganja			
2. Cocaine			
3. Crack			
4. Ecstasy			

#### 51. If you had the opportunity, would you try an illicit drug? (example: marijuana, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, beady or similar)

1. YES 2. NO 3. Not sure

52. How hard or easy would it be for you to get				4. I do
any of the following drugs?	1. It	2. It	3. I	not
(Mark with an X the corresponding checkbox for	would	would	would	know
each drug)	be	be	not be	if it
	easy	hard	able to	would
	for me	for me	get any	be hard
				or easy
1. Marijuana				
2. Cocaine				
3. Crack				
4. Ecstasy				
5. LSD				
6. Heroin				

53. When was the <u>last time</u>	1. Over the	2. More	3. More	4. I have
someone offered you any of these	past 30	than one	than one	never been
drugs, whether to buy or try?	days	month ago,	year ago	offered
(Mark with an X the corresponding		but less		any
checkbox for each drug)		than one		
		year ago		
1. Marijuana				
2. Cocaine				
3. Crack				
4. Ecstasy				
5. LSD				
6. Heroin				

54. Think back to the last time you were offered one of the following drugs. Where did that occur?	1. At home	2. At school	3. On the block	4. At a friend's house	5. At sportin g events	6. At other social event s	7. Other	8. I have neve r been offer ed
1. Marijuana								
2. Cocaine								
3. Crack								
4. Ecstasy								
5. LSD								
6. Heroin								

55. Think back to the last	1. A	2. A	3.	4.	5. I
time you were offered any of	relative/family	friend	Someone	Somebody	have
the following drugs; Who	member		you	you do not	never
was the person offering it?			know	know	been
			but who		offered
			is not		
			your		
			friend		
1. Marijuana					
2. Cocaine					
3. Crack					
4. Ecstasy					
5. LSD					
6. Heroin					

56. Have you ever smoked cigarettes <u>in</u> your lifetime?	57. How old were you when you smoked cigarettes for the <u>first time in your life</u> ?
1.YES           2.NO         (Go to #62)	Years old
	50 Harrison and strand day
58. When was the <u>first time</u> you smoked cigarettes?	59. Have you smoked cigarettes over the past 12 months?
1. Never	1.YES
2. Over the past 30 days3. More than one month ago, but	2.NO (Go to #62)
less than one year ago	
4. More than one year ago	
60. Have you smoked cigarettes over the	61. About how many cigarettes a day
past 30 days?	have you smoked over the past 30 days?
1.YES	Number of cigarettes per day:
2.NO (Go to #62)	1. From 1 to 5
	2. From 6 to 10 3. From 11 to 20
	4. More than 20

<b>62.</b> Have you ever drunk alcoholic beverages in your lifetime? (Consider wine, beer or hard liquor such as, rum, vodka, Smirnoff ice etc. Do not include any time when your parents/guardian(s) gave you a sip of alcohol to taste)	<ul> <li>alcoholic beverages for the first time in your life?</li> <li>(Do not include any time when your</li> </ul>			
1.YES	Years old			
2.NO (Go to #73)				
64. When was the <u>first time</u> you drank	65. Have you drunk any alcoholic			
alcoholic beverages?	beverages over the past 12 months?			
1. Never				
2. Over the past 30 days	1.YES			
3. More than one month ago, but	2.NO (Go to #73)			
less than one year ago				
4. More than one year ago				

66. Have you drunk	alcoholic	beverages	67. Where	e do you most	often drink
over the past 30 days		C		ick only one (1)	
	-		1. At hor		
1.YES			2. At sch	lool	
2.NO			3. On the	e block	
			4. At a fi	riend's house	
				orting events	
				er social events	
			7. Other		
68. From whom/wh	ere do vo	ou usually		any days, over	the past 30
get alcohol? Tick on	•	v		you taken too n	-
1. Friends	•	• /		tten drunk?	
2. Parents/Guardi	ans		0		
3. Brother/Sister			Nu	mber of	
4. Other relatives			day	'S	
5. Street vendor			<u> </u>		
6. Shop					
7. Other					
70. Over the past how often? (Mark with an X of1. Beer2. Wine (red label, etc.)3. Hard liquor (rum, whisky,	-		rresponds to e		
vodka, brandy,					
magnum, Smirnoff					
ice, etc.)					
71. Over the past tw         times have you consumere alcoholic drink         1. Not once         2. Only once         3. Between 2 a         4. Between 4 a	umed five <s (3<="" in="" one="" td=""><td>(5) or 1) sitting?</td><td>about how a</td><td>using on the pas much money did 1 buying alcohol</td><td>you end up</td></s>	(5) or 1) sitting?	about how a	using on the pas much money did 1 buying alcohol	you end up

A. Have you ever consumed any of these substan INDICATE THE ANSWER FOR EACH DRU (X). If you answer 'YES' to any drug, please in first use of that drug in Question 74 in the colu	74. Age at first use?		
in st use of that drug in Question 74 in the colu	NO	YES	
1. Tranquilizers without medical prescription			Years of
2. Stimulants without medical prescription			Years of
3. Inhalants (e.g. Glue, Diesel, Fuel, other Solvents)			Years of
4. Marijuana			Years of
5. Coca paste			Years of
6. Cocaine			Years of
7. Heroin			Years of
8. Opium			Years of
9. Morphine			Years of
10. Hallucinogens			Years of
11. Hashish			Years of Yea
12. Crack			Years of
13. Ecstasy			Years of
14. Hammond			Years of
15. CSR			Years of
16. Coconut rum			Years of
17. Other drugs:			Years of

#### INHALANTS

<b>75a.</b> When was the <u>first time</u> you tried inhalants (e.g. Glue, Diesel, Fuel, other Solvents )?	75b. Have you used inhalants at least once over the past 12 months?
1.I have never used inhalants (Go to #76a)2. Over the past 30 days3. More than one month ago, but less than one year ago4. More than one year ago	1.YES 2.NO (Go to #75e)
<ul> <li>75c. How often have you used inhalants?</li> <li>1. Just once</li> <li>2. Several times over the past 12 months</li> <li>3. Several times a month</li> <li>4. Several times a week</li> <li>5. Every day</li> </ul>	75d. Have you used inhalants at least once over the past 30 days?1.YES2.NO
75e. Have you ever sniffed inhalants such as glue, whiteout, paint, thinner, etc. in order to get high? 1. Yes 2. No	

#### MARIJUANA

76a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever smoked smoking marijuana?	76b. Have you smoked marijuana at least once over the <u>past 12 months</u> ?
1.I have never smoked marijuana (Go to # 77a)	1.YES 2.NO(Go to #77a)
2. Over the past 30 days	
3.More than one month ago, but less	
than one year ago	
4.More than one year ago	

76c.How often have you smoked marijuana?		76d. Have you smoked marijuana once over the <u>past 30 days</u> ?		
1. Just once2. Several timesmonths3. Several times4. Several times5. Every day	a month	1.YES 2. NO (Go to	#77a)	
6e. Where do you most often use narijuana?		76f. From whom/where do you usually get marijuana?		
1. At home	2. At a friend's house	1. Friends	2. Other relative(s)	
3. At school	4. At sporting events	3. Parents	4. Street pusher	
5. On the block	6. At other social events	5. Brother/Sister	6. Other	
7. Other			·	

76g. Just focusing on the past more about how much money did you end spending on buying marijuana?					
76h. Over the PAST 12 MONTHS,	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
how often has any of the following described below happened to you?	Never	Rarely	From time to time	Fairly often	Very often
a) Have you ever smoked marijuana before noon?					
b) Have you ever smoked marijuana when you were alone?					
c) Have you ever had memory problems when you smoked marijuana?					
d) Have friends or members of your family ever told you that you should reduce or stop your marijuana use?					
e) Have you ever tried to reduce or stop your marijuana use without succeeding?					
f) Have you ever had problems because of your use of marijuana (argument, fight, accident, bad result at school, etc.)?					

### COCAINE

77a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried cocaine?	77b. Have you used cocaine at least once over the <u>past 12</u> months?
1. I have never used cocaine (Go to #78a2. Over the past 30 days3. More than one month ago, but less than one year ago4. More than one success	1.YES
4.More than one year ago77c. How often have you used cocaine?	77d. Have you used cocaine once over the past 30 days?
1. Just once2. Several times over the past 12 months3. Several times a month4. Several times a week5. Every day77e. From whom/where do you usually get cocaine?Mark with an X all those checkboxes that correspond	1.YES         2. NO (Go to #78a)         77f. Just focusing on the past month, about how much money did you end up spending on buying cocaine?
1. Friends2. Parents3. Brother/Sister4. Other relative(s)5. Street pusher6. Other	

### CRACK

78a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried crack?	78b. Have you used crack at least once over the <u>past 12 months</u> ?
1. I have never used crack (Go to #79a)2. Over the past 30 days3. More than one month ago, but less than one year ago	1.YES 2. NO(Go to #79a)
4. More than one year ago	

78c. How often have you used crack?	78d. Have you used crack at least once over the past 30 days?
1. Just once2. Several times over the past 12 months3. Several times a month4. Several times a week	1.YES 2.NO (Go to #79a)
5. Every day	
<b>78e. From whom/where do you usually get crack?</b> Mark with an X all those checkboxes that correspond	78f. Just focusing now on the past month, about how much money did you end up spending on buying crack?
1. Friends2. Parents3. Brother/Sister4. Other relative(s)5. Street pusher6. Other	

### ECSTASY

79a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried Ecstasy?	
1. I ł	have never used Ecstasy
2. O	ver the past 30 days
3.Mc	ore than one month ago, but less than
oney	year ago
4.Mc	ore than one year ago

80a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried Sprangah?	80b. Have you used Sprangah once over the past 12 months?
1. I have never used Sprangah (Go to #81a)	1.YES
2. Over the past 30 days	2.NO (Go to #81a)
3.More than one month ago, but less than one year ago	
4. More than one year ago	
80c. How often have you used Sprangah?	80d. Have you used Sprangah once over the past 30 days?
1. Just once	
2. Several times over the past 12 months	1.YES

3. Several times a month	2.NO
4. Several times a week	
5. Every day	

### 81a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried tranquilizers without medical prescription?

Consider drugs such as Alprazolam, Diazepam (Valium), Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), Chlordiazepoxide (Librium) or similar.

1.I have never used prescription drugs without prescription (Go to #82a)			
2. Over the past 30 days         3.More than one month ago, but less than one year ago			
			4.More than one year ago
81b. Have you used tranquilizers at least once without medical prescription once81c. Have you used tranquilizers without medical prescription once			
over the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	<u>30 days</u> ?		
1.YES	1.YES		
2.NO (Go to #81e)	2.NO (Go to #81e)		
81d. Over the past 30 days, how many days 81e. How did you have access to th			
<i>did you use tranquilizers without medical tranquilizers that you consumed? prescription?</i>			
(insert no. of days)	1. From a medical doctor or other licensed medical practionner		
Number of	2. In the street		
days	3. At home		
	4. From a friend		
	5. At the pharmacy		
	6. Other		

# 82a. When was the <u>first time</u> you ever tried stimulants without a medical prescription?

Consider drugs such as Methylphenidate (Ritalin), Phenmetrazine (Preludin or Adepsin), Amphetamines (Adderall), Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine, DextroStat), Pemoline (Cylert) or similar

1.I have never used over-the-counter stimulants (Go to #83)	
2. Over the past 30 days	
3. More than one month ago, but less than one year ago	
4.More than one year ago	

82b. Have you used stimulants once over the past 12 months?1.YES2.NO (Go to #82e)	82c. Have you used over-the-counter stimulants once over the past 30 days?1.YES2.NO (Go to #82e)
82d. Over the past 30 days, how many days did you use stimulants without a medical prescription ? Number of days	<ul> <li>82e. How did you get the stimulants you used?</li> <li>1. From a medical doctor or other licensed medical practionner</li> <li>2. In the street</li> <li>3. At home</li> <li>4. From a friend</li> <li>5. At the drugstore</li> <li>6. Other</li> </ul>

83. Over the PAST 12 MONTHS,	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
how often have you experienced or	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost
been in the following situations		/Seldom			always
because of drinking alcohol or using					
illicit drugs?					
a) Getting a low grade on an					
important test/ exam or school project					
b) Getting into some kind of trouble					
with the police					
c) Getting into any angry argument or					
fight					
d) Memory loss					
e) Problems with your					
family/relatives/ households					
f) Having someone taking sexual					
advantage of you.					
g) Taking sexual advantage of					
someone.					
h) Trying <b>without success</b> to stop					
drinking alcohol or taking illicit drugs					
i) Self-harm (such as self-cutting,					
burning, hitting, etc.)					
j) Seriously thinking about					
committing suicide					

84. If you tried marijuana once in your lifetime, would you say so in this questionnaire?			
1. Yes, I have just said so	1. Yes, I have just said so		
2. Definitely yes	2. Definitely yes		
3. Probably yes	3. Probably yes		
4. Probably no	4. Probably no		
5. I would definitely not say so	5. I would definitely not say so		

### 86. Have you ever injected drugs such as Heroin, cocaine, crack, or steroids?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO (Go to # 89)

## 87. When you last injected, what was done with used syringe/needle?

- 1. I threw it away
- 2. I kept it to reuse it
- 3. I gave it to someone else to use it
- 4. Something else, please

Specify:....

5. I do not know/ do not recall

# 88a. Do you clean used needles/syringes that were given to you?

# 88b. If so, how often do you clean them?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

1. Always

- 2. Frequently
- 3. Infrequently

# **89.** Do you and/or your partner use a condom every time you have sex?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. I do not have sex

90. This year, have you had to attend or participate in any activities at school specifically aimed at preventing drug use, such as talks or workshops?1. YES 2. NO	91. In the past school year, did you attend or participate in any activities at school, specifically aimed at preventing drug use, such as talks or workshops?1. YES2. NO(Go to #		
92. How many specific sessions on prevention held in your classroom did you remember having attended during the past school year?	94) 93. Do you remember having received a handbook or any written materials where there were subjects and activities that you were asked to do?		
Number of sessions	1. Yes, they let me take them home2. Yes, but they would stay in the classroom3. There was no handbook or materials		
<ul> <li>94. Who usually provide workshops or sessions on prevention in your classroom?</li> <li>1. The head teacher, tutor or coordinator</li> <li>2. A Teacher at my school</li> <li>3. Operation Future/ Magic Program</li> <li>4. A person who is not a teacher</li> <li>5.Guidance Counsellor/HFLE</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>95. How much trust do you have in the person who conducted those workshops or sessions in your classroom?</li> <li>1. A great deal of trust</li> <li>2. Quite a lot of trust</li> <li>3. Some trust</li> <li>4. Little or no trust</li> </ul>		

96. How much did you like participati in a drug prevention program last year?	0
1. Very much	1. Very much
2. Quite a lot	2. Quite a lot
3. Somewhat	3. Somewhat
4. Little or not at all	4. Little or not at all

98. Have you ever in lifetime, received any kind of treatment for drinking alcohol or taking drugs?	99. Over the past 12 months, have you felt the need to receive any kind of help or treatment to reduce or stop drinking alcohol or taking drugs?
1. No2. Yes, for alcohol3. Yes, for drugs4. Yes, for alcohol and drugs	1. No       2. Yes, for alcohol       3. Yes, for drugs
100. If you have received any kind of treatment for drinking alcohol or taking drugs, from where did you receive treatment?	4. Yes, for alcohol and drugs

#### **ST.14. RELIGIOSITY**

101. How often do you attend religious services or activities? Pick one:

- 1. Never
- 2. Rarely
- 3. 1-2 times a month
- 4. About once a week or more