



Organization of
American States

Standardized Data Collection System for Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facilities.

Drug Treatment in Guyana

Pernell Clarke

Research Specialist, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)

09 February, 2017

Guyana

Objectives



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To present an overview of the
Regional Treatment Data System

To present some results from
the 2015 cycle of data collection

To present 2015 results from
Guyana

Introduction to CICAD



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CICAD was created 30 years ago and currently serves the 34 member states of the OAS (Organization of American States)

CICAD's core mission is to strengthen the human and institutional capabilities and harness the collective energy of its member states to reduce the production, trafficking and use and abuse of drugs in the Americas.

Introduction to the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs



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The 'OID' was created in 2000

It is the statistics, information and research unit of CICAD

It operates at the hemispheric level (i.e. we work to varying degrees with all countries in the hemisphere)

Its mission is to build a drug information network for the Americas



Drug Treatment data – Importance

Information about the number and characteristics of drug users who seek help and the treatment they receive is valuable for several reasons:

- Planning
- Management
- Needs Assessment
- Provide Epidemiological Indicators of drug problems
- Inform and develop drug policy



Drug users are often
difficult to reach



Treatment facilities provide
an opportunity to observe
what would otherwise be a
'hidden' problem



Limitations of Treatment Data

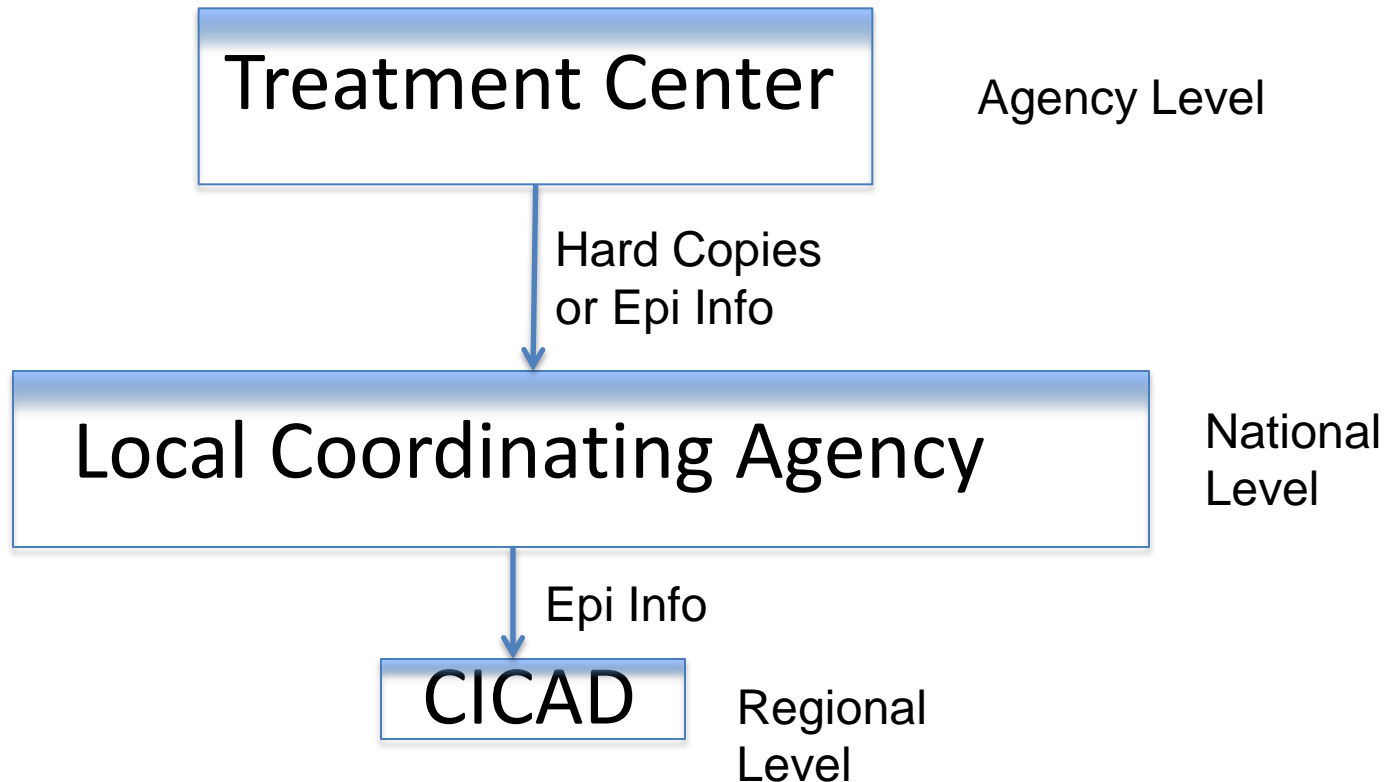
The quality of the data depends on how well agencies comply with data requirements. (Under-reporting is an example of a quality problem)

Bias and external influences may affect the interpretation of the data

Data depends on the services available. Services for opiate use versus cocaine or marijuana.

Different types of agencies attract different types of clients

There is still a time lag between onset of use and treatment demand

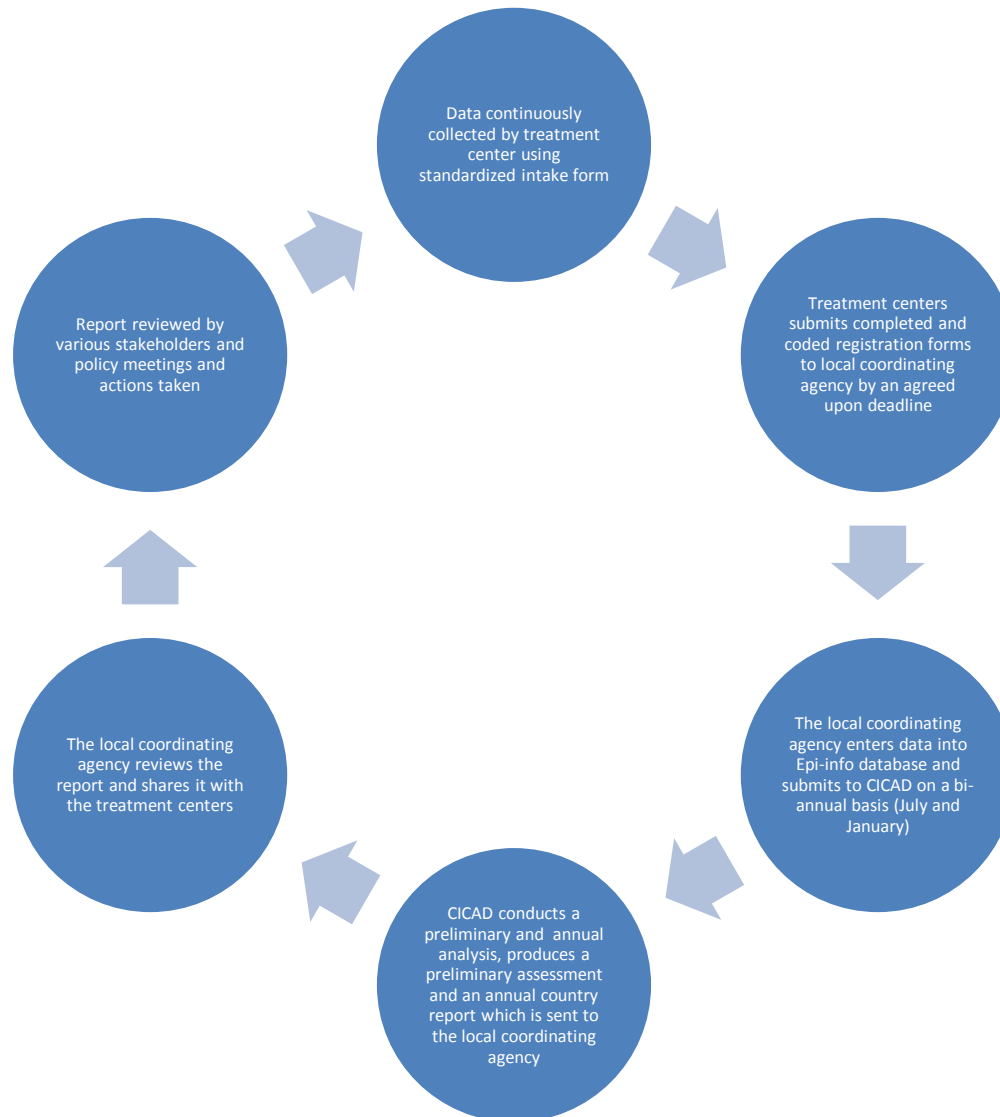


Data Collection and Analysis



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(new slide for your consideration)



The Standardized Treatment Data Protocol (TDP) - Objective



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The objective of the TDP is to collect information on persons seeking treatment in all of our member states in a standardized way. This allows us to:

- Build a profile of the demographic characteristics, drug using behaviors, and treatment history, of these persons.
- Establish trends
- Identify risk factors for problematic drug use.

What the Protocol does not try to do.....



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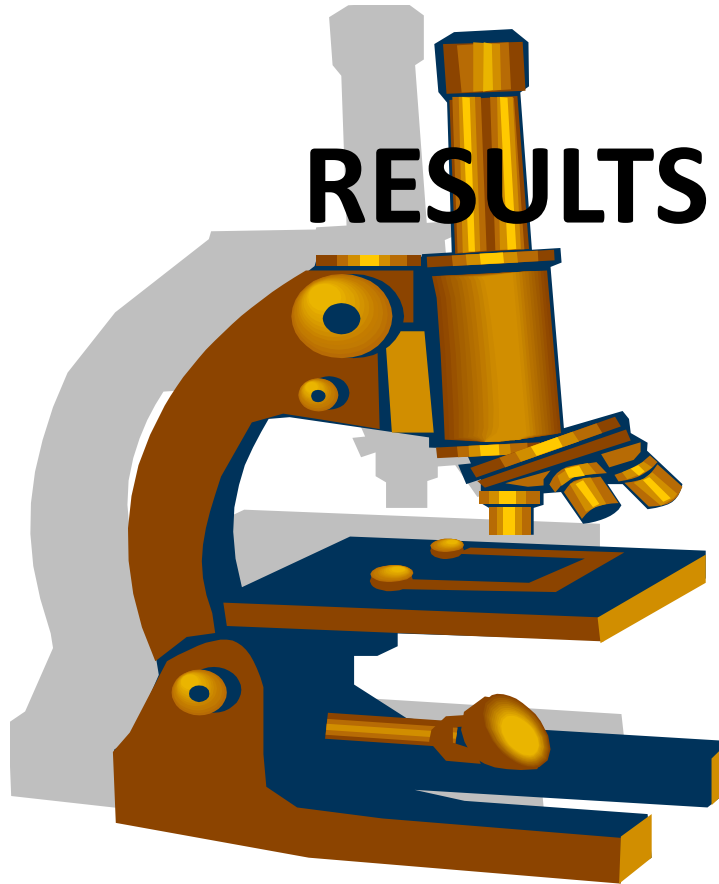
Patient tracking: i.e. tracking a patient as he or she advances through their treatment program.

Collect information that identifies specific individuals.

Evaluate the effectiveness and or outcomes of a treatment center.



RESULTS

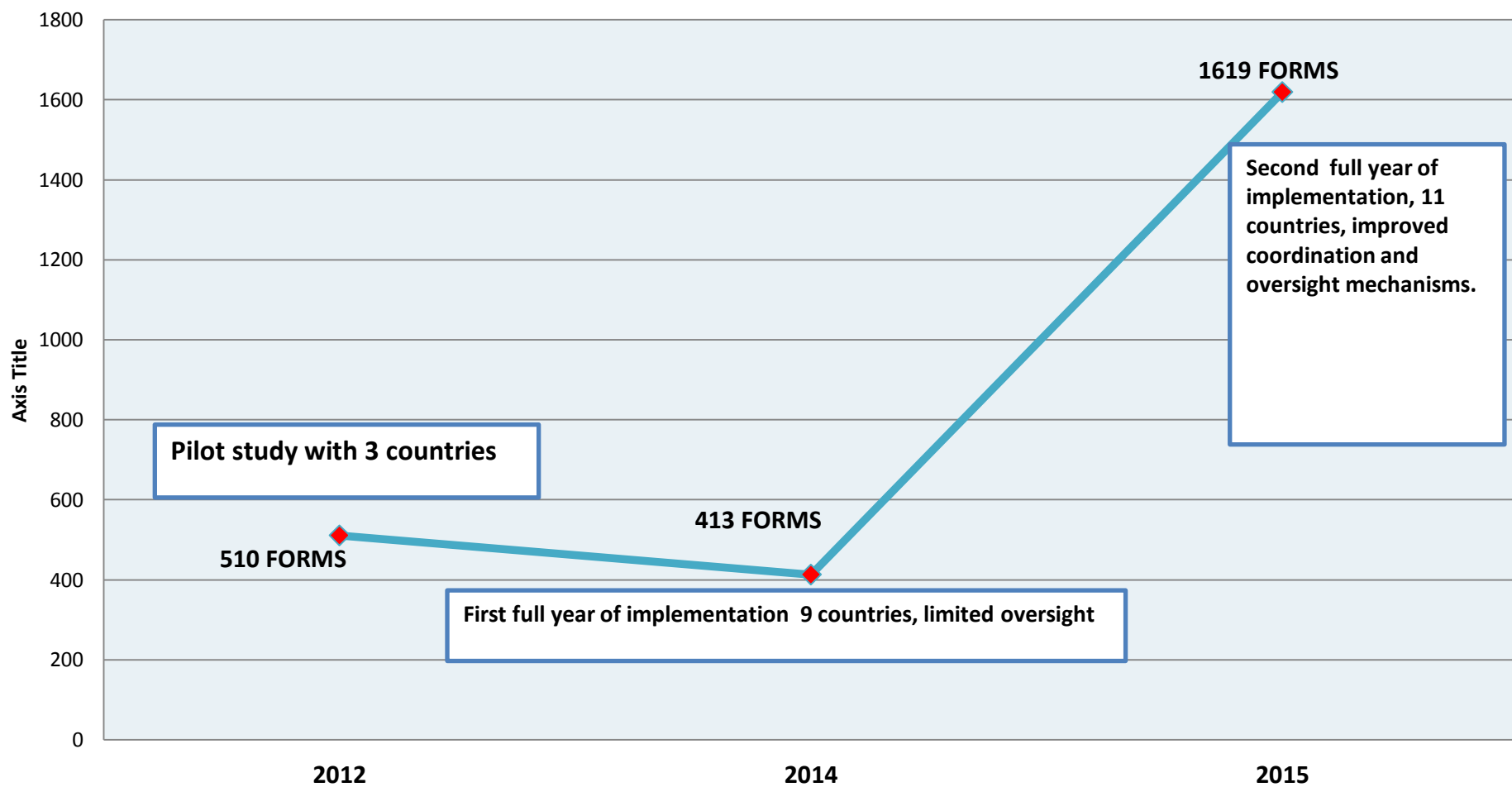


From Pilot to Present



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2012-2015



2016: January – June



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(PC: Optional slide)

- For the first 6 months of 2016: 877 cases have been submitted by 10 countries
 - Guyana has submitted 38 cases from the 2 treatment facilities
 - Phoenix Recovery Project
 - Salvation Army
 - Of the 2 centers, Phoenix Recovery is the only facility which provides treatment services for women.

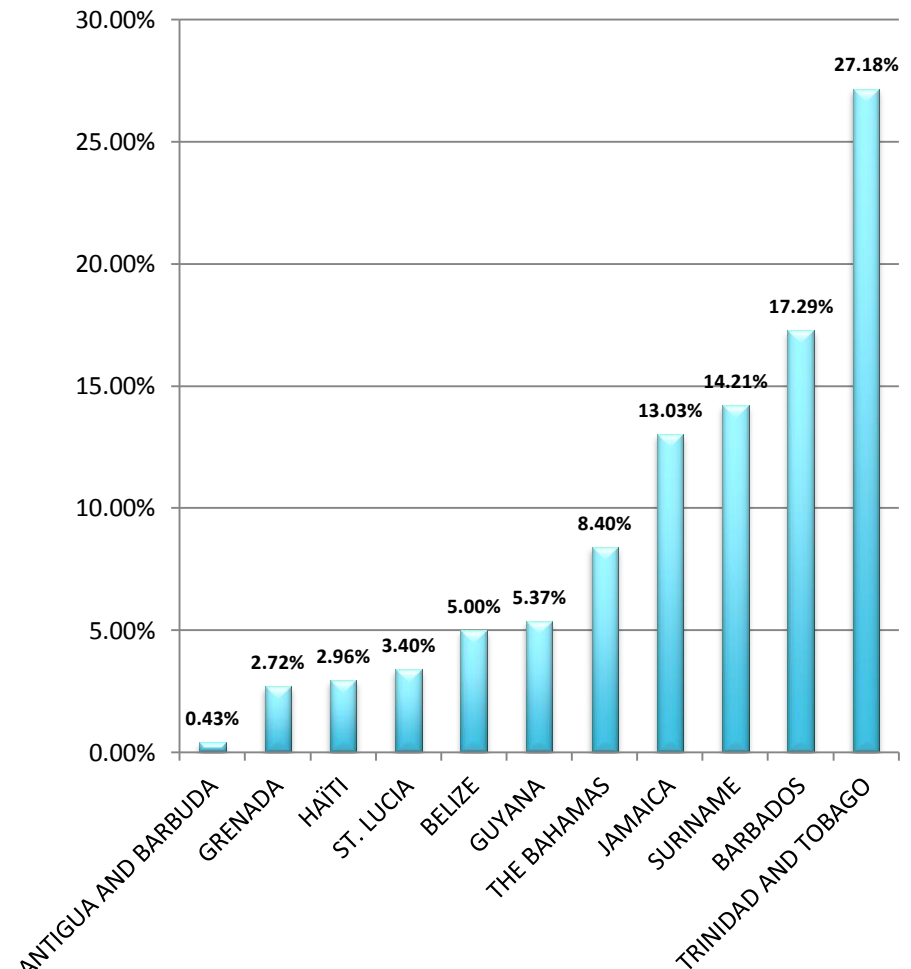
REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS-2015



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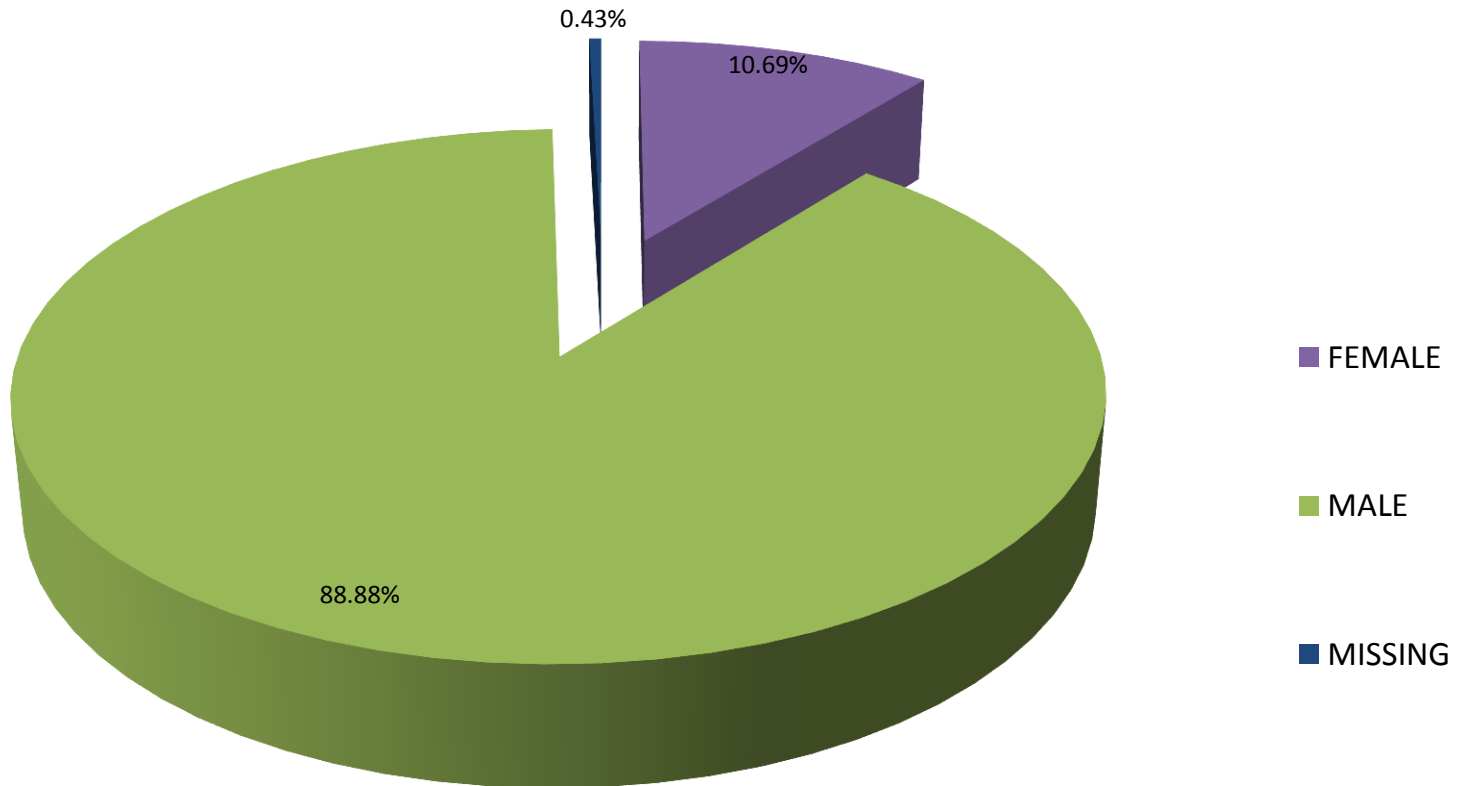
COUNTRY	PERCENT	# OF CASES	# OF CENTERS
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	0.43%	7	1
GRENADA	2.72%	44	2
HAÏTI	2.96%	48	5
ST. LUCIA	3.40%	55	1
BELIZE	5.00%	81	3
GUYANA	5.37%	87	2
THE BAHAMAS	8.40%	136	3
JAMAICA	13.03%	211	4
SURINAME	14.21%	230	5
BARBADOS	17.29%	280	4
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	27.18%	440	9
TOTAL	100.00%	1619	39

2015 TREATMENT CASES BY COUNTRY





SEX OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



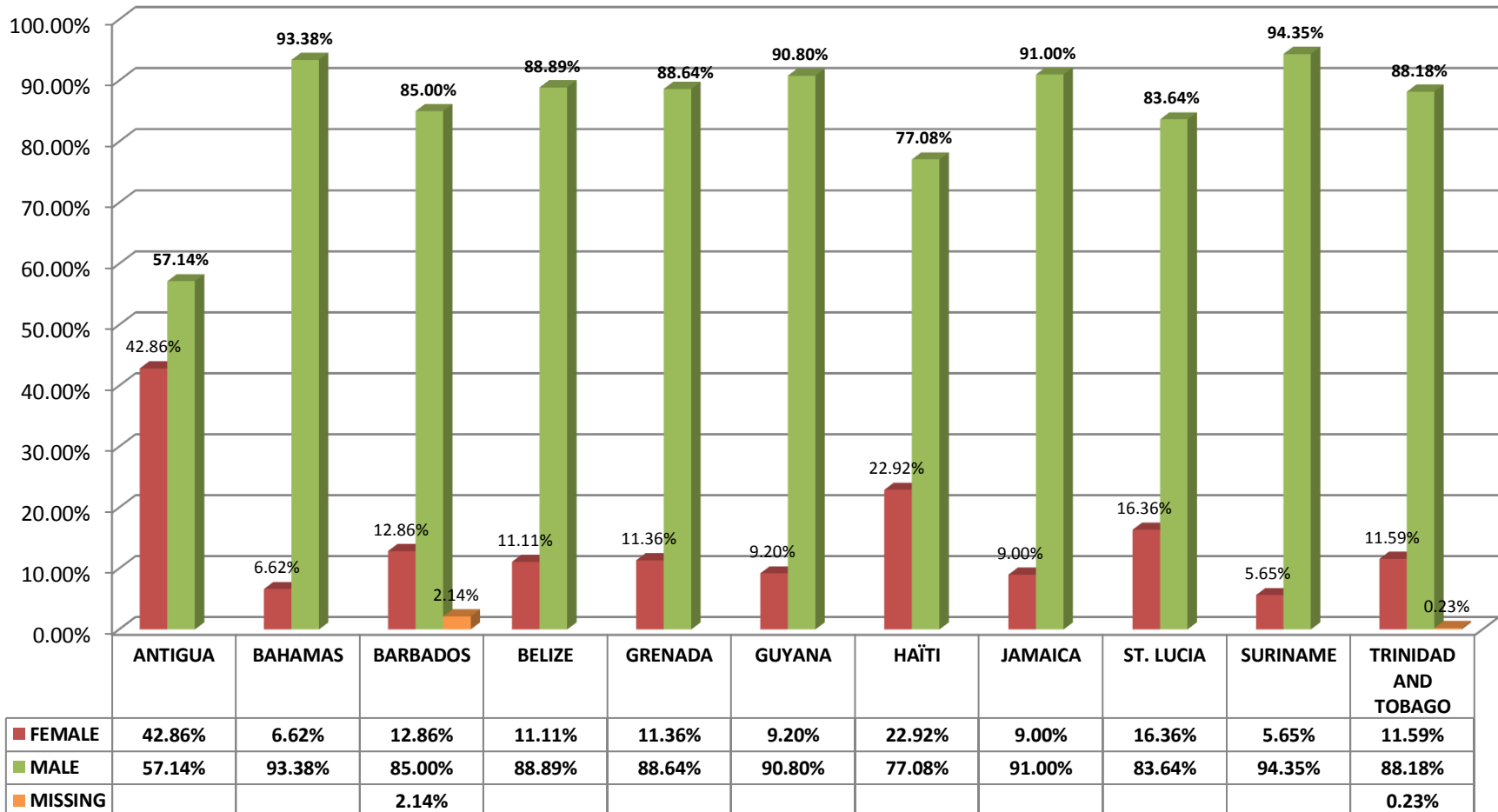
COUNTRY BREAKDOWN

DEMOGRAPHICS – SEX



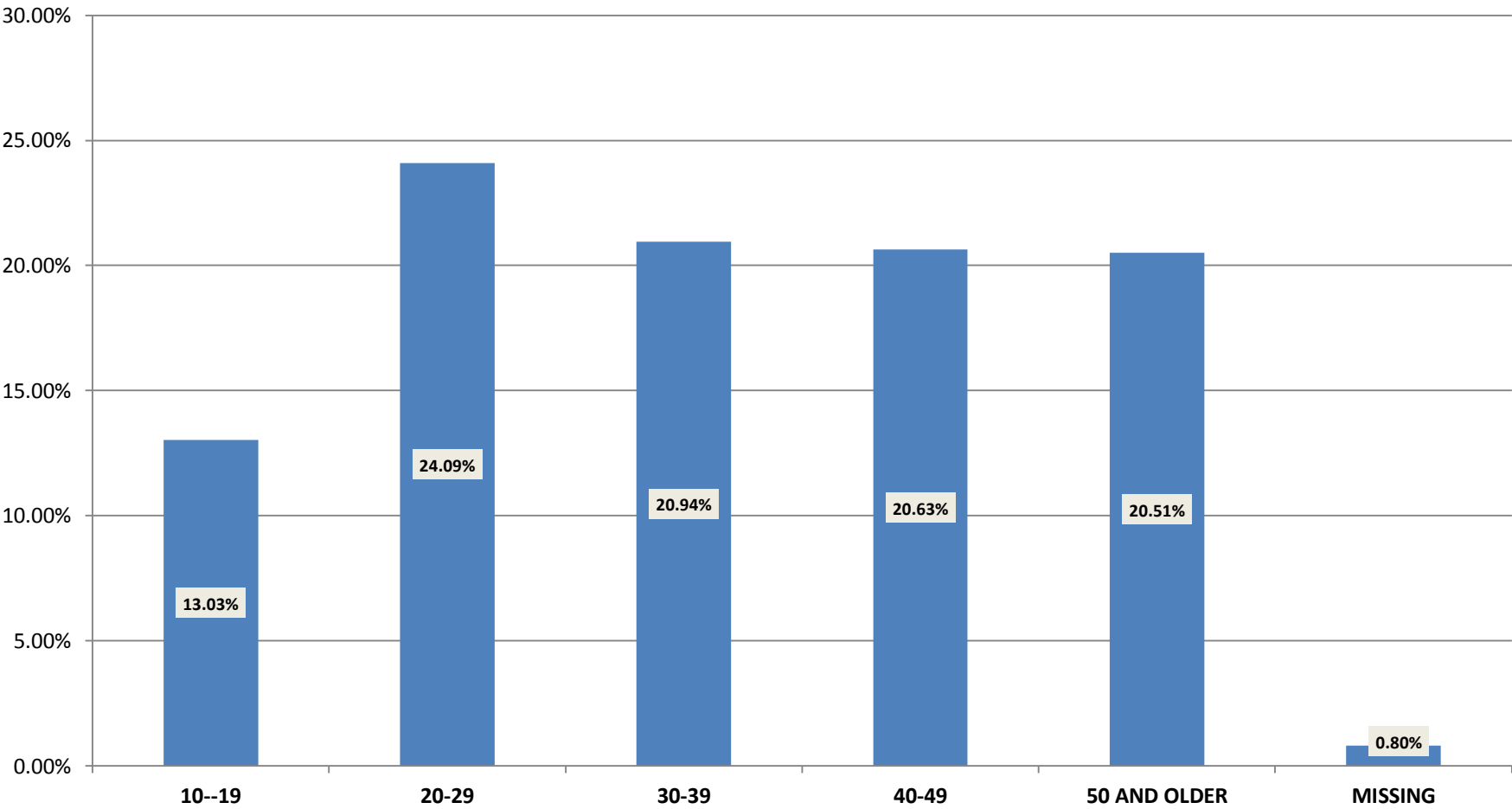
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SEX OF PERSONS IN TREATMENT BY COUNTRY



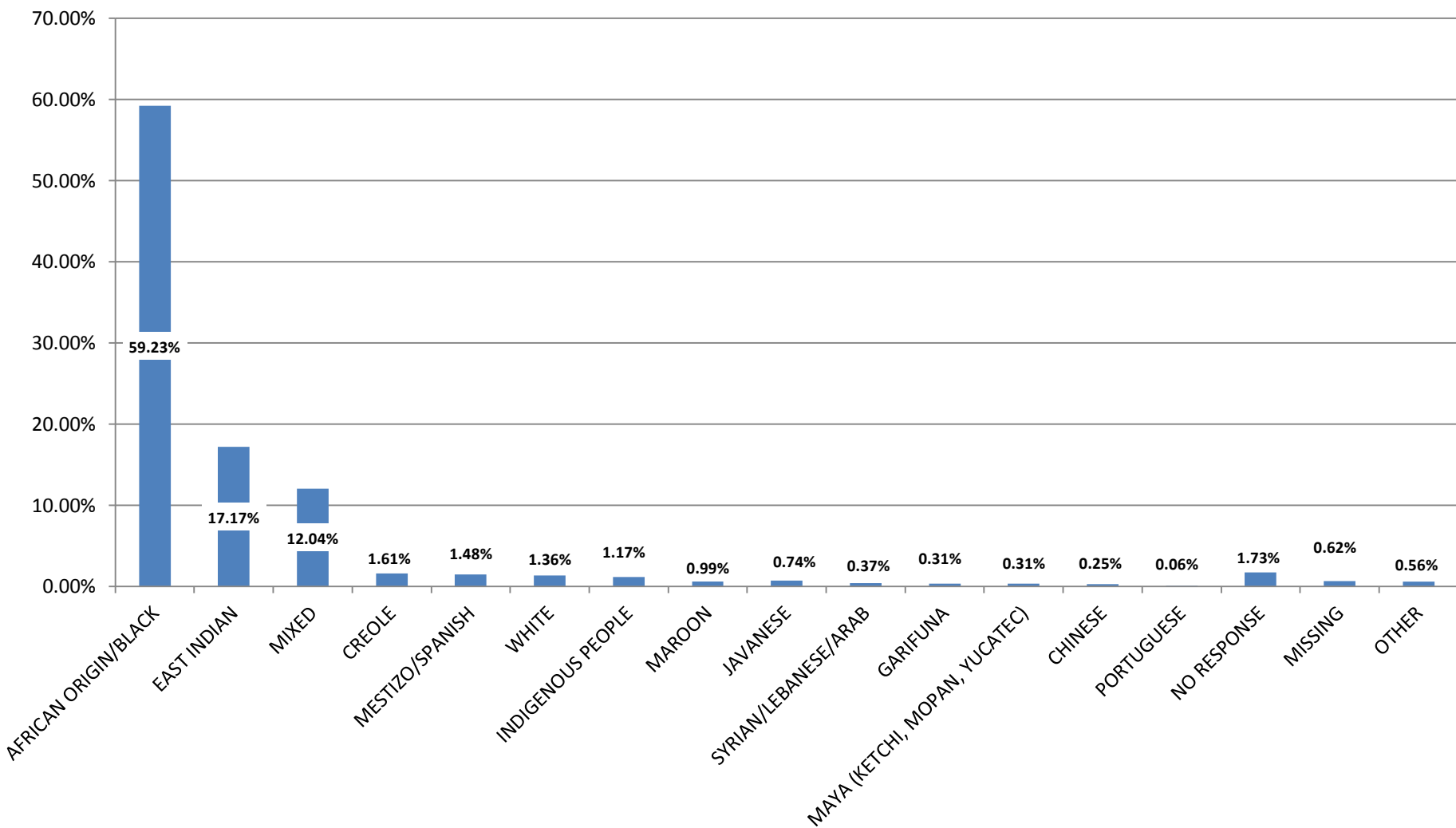


AGE RANGE OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS- Ethnicity

ETHNICITY OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

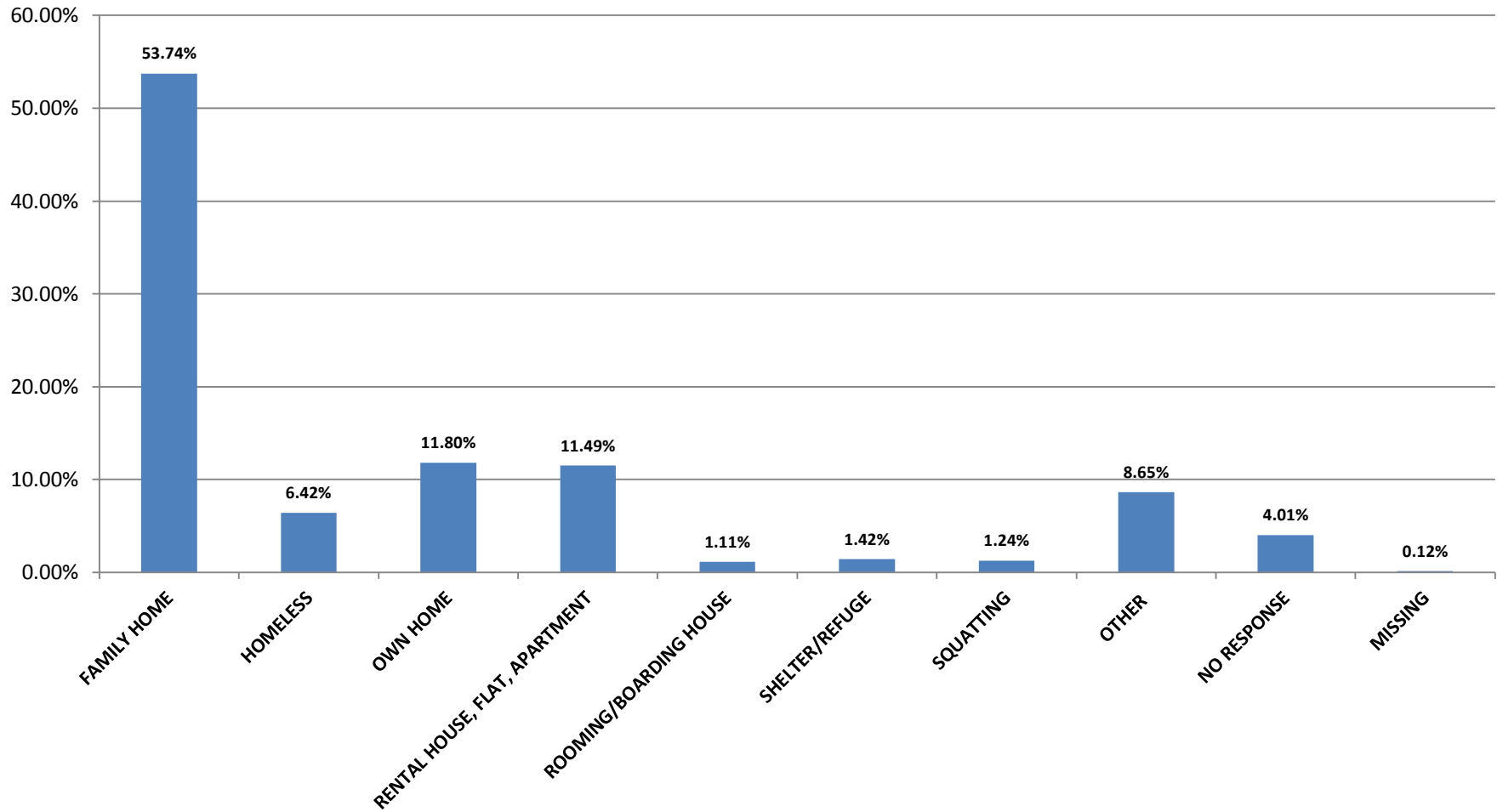


Regional - living Arrangements



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LIVING ARRANGEMENTS 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SEEKING TREATMENT

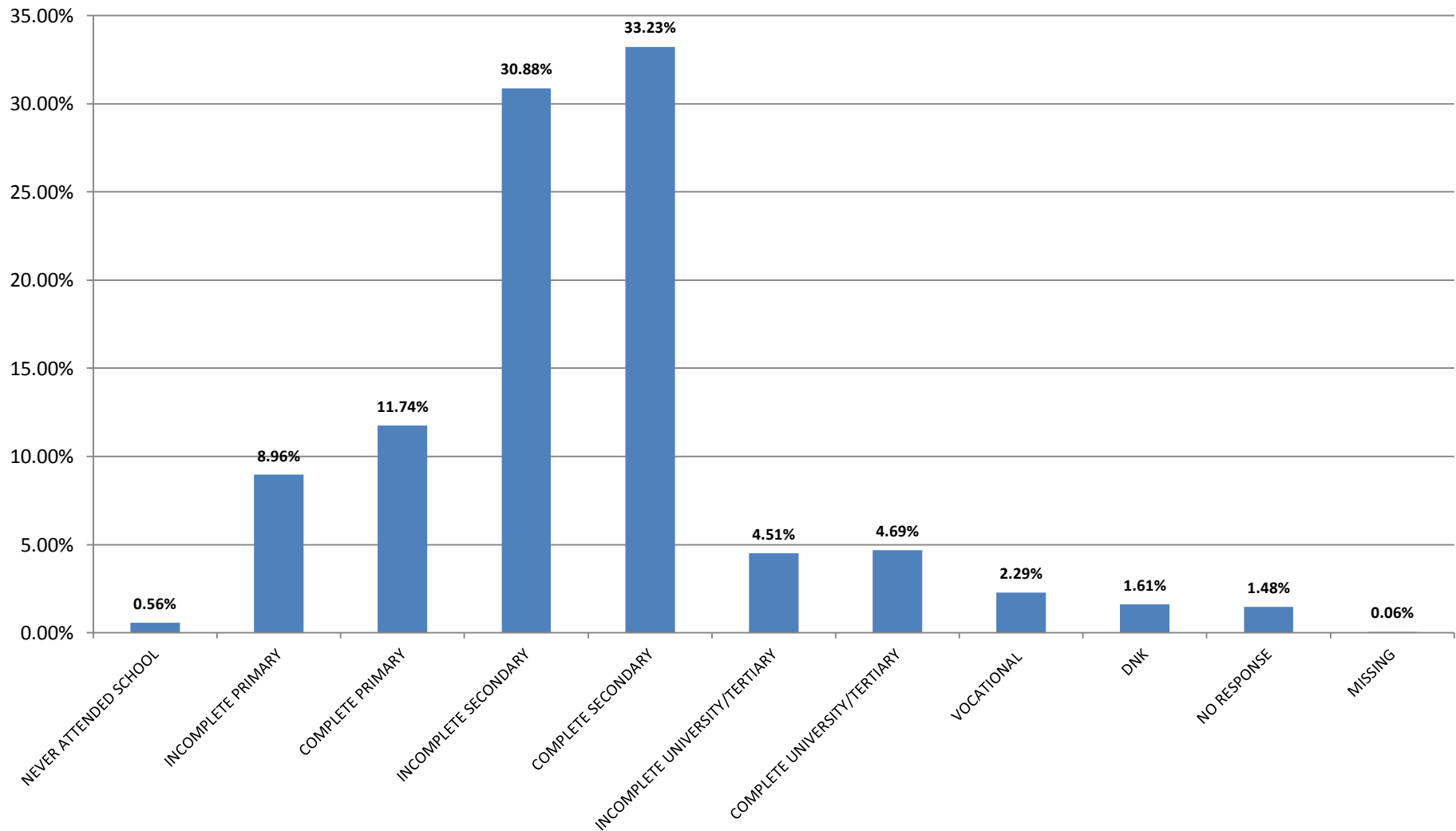


REGIONAL Demographics – Level of Education



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LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

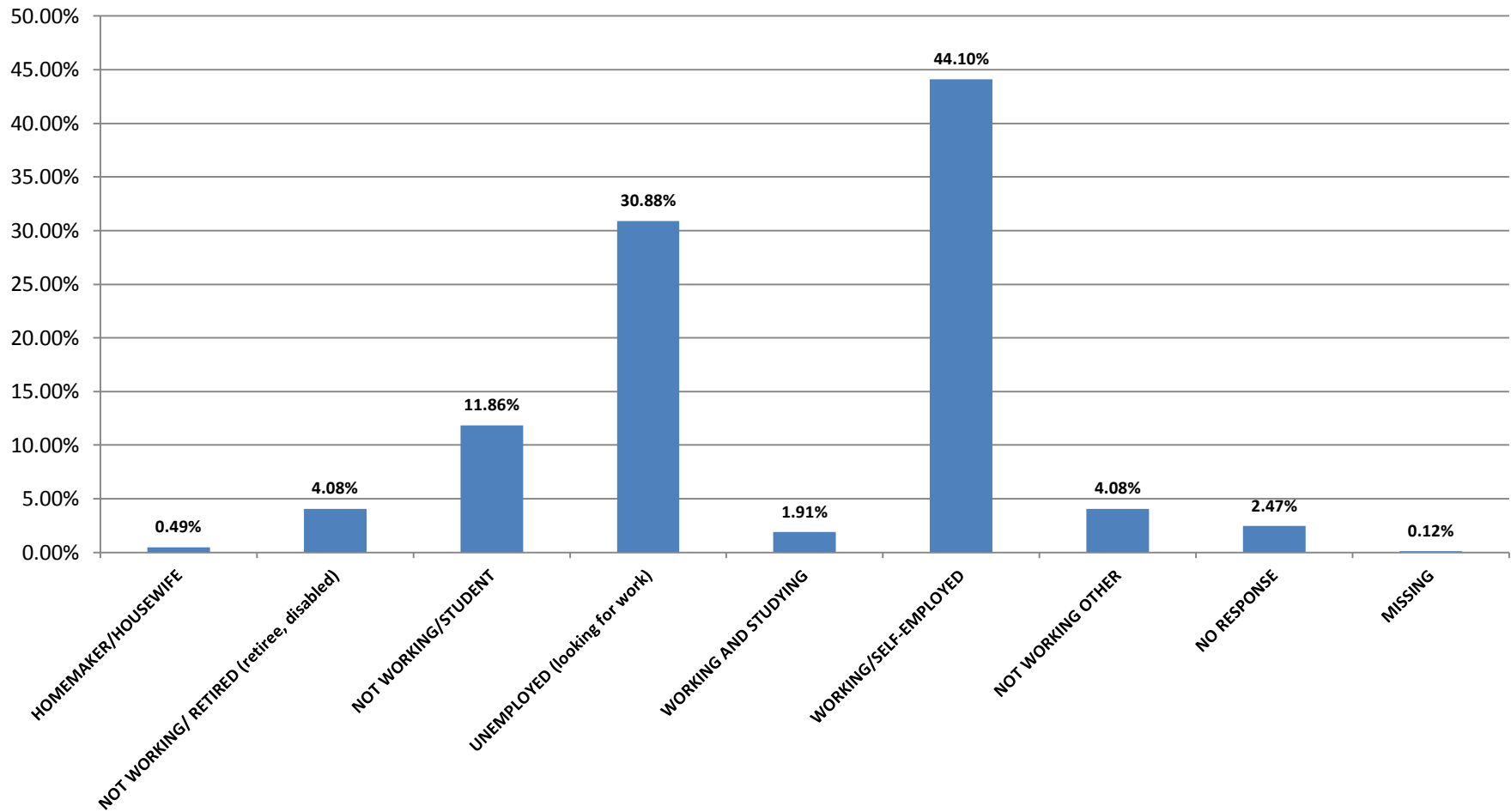


REGIONAL Demographics –Employment Status



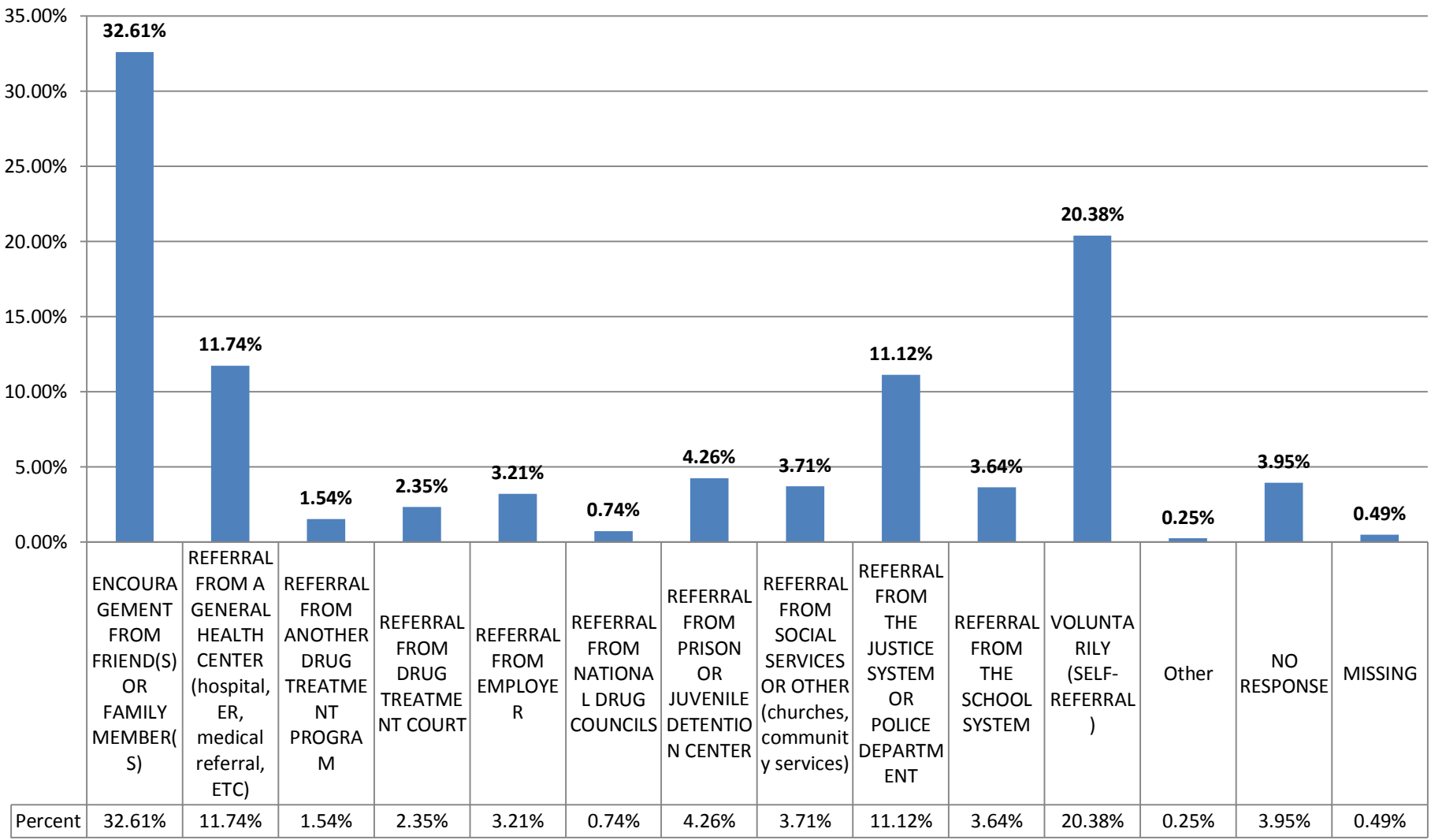
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EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



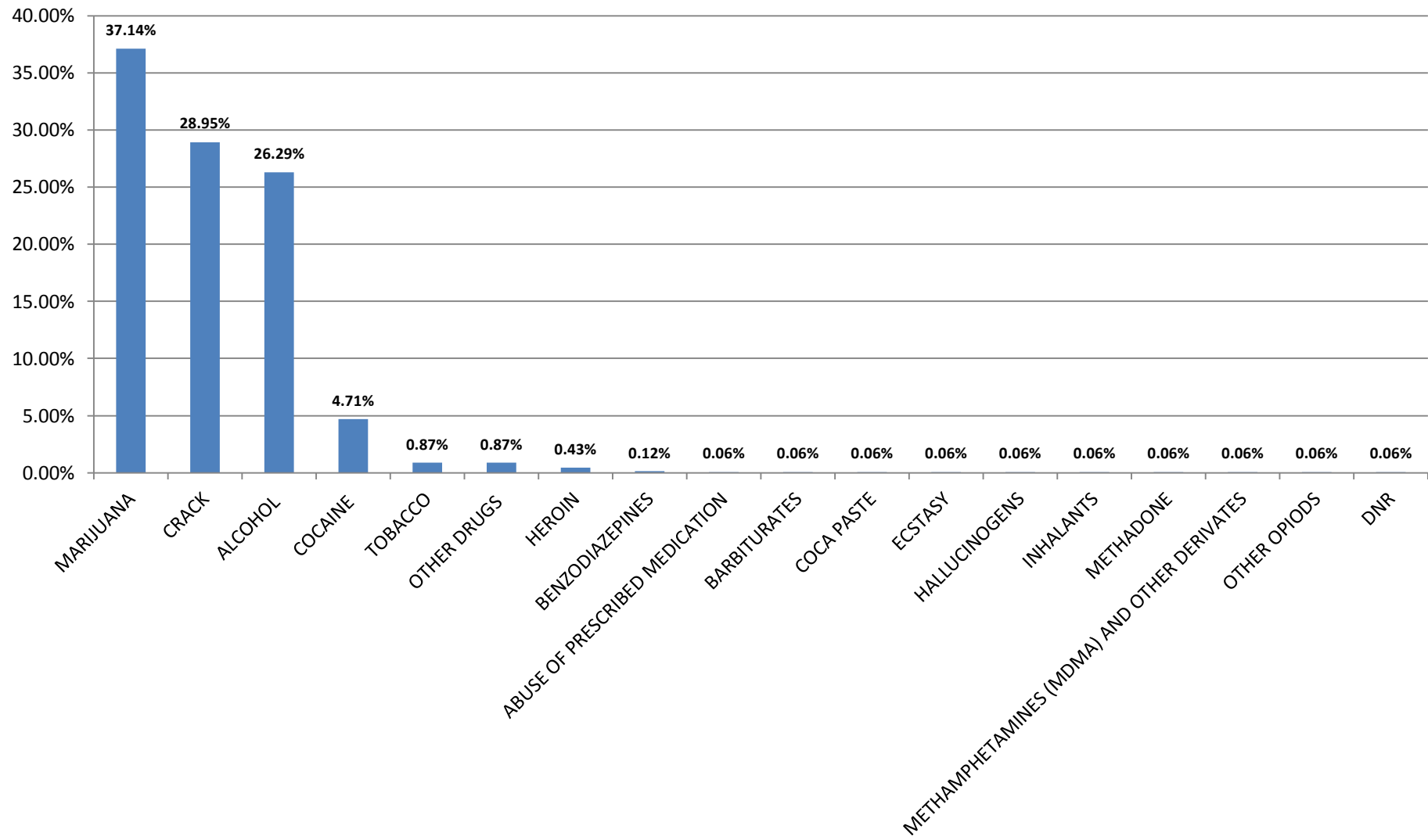
REGIONAL-Treatment History – Source of Referral

SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO TREATMENT



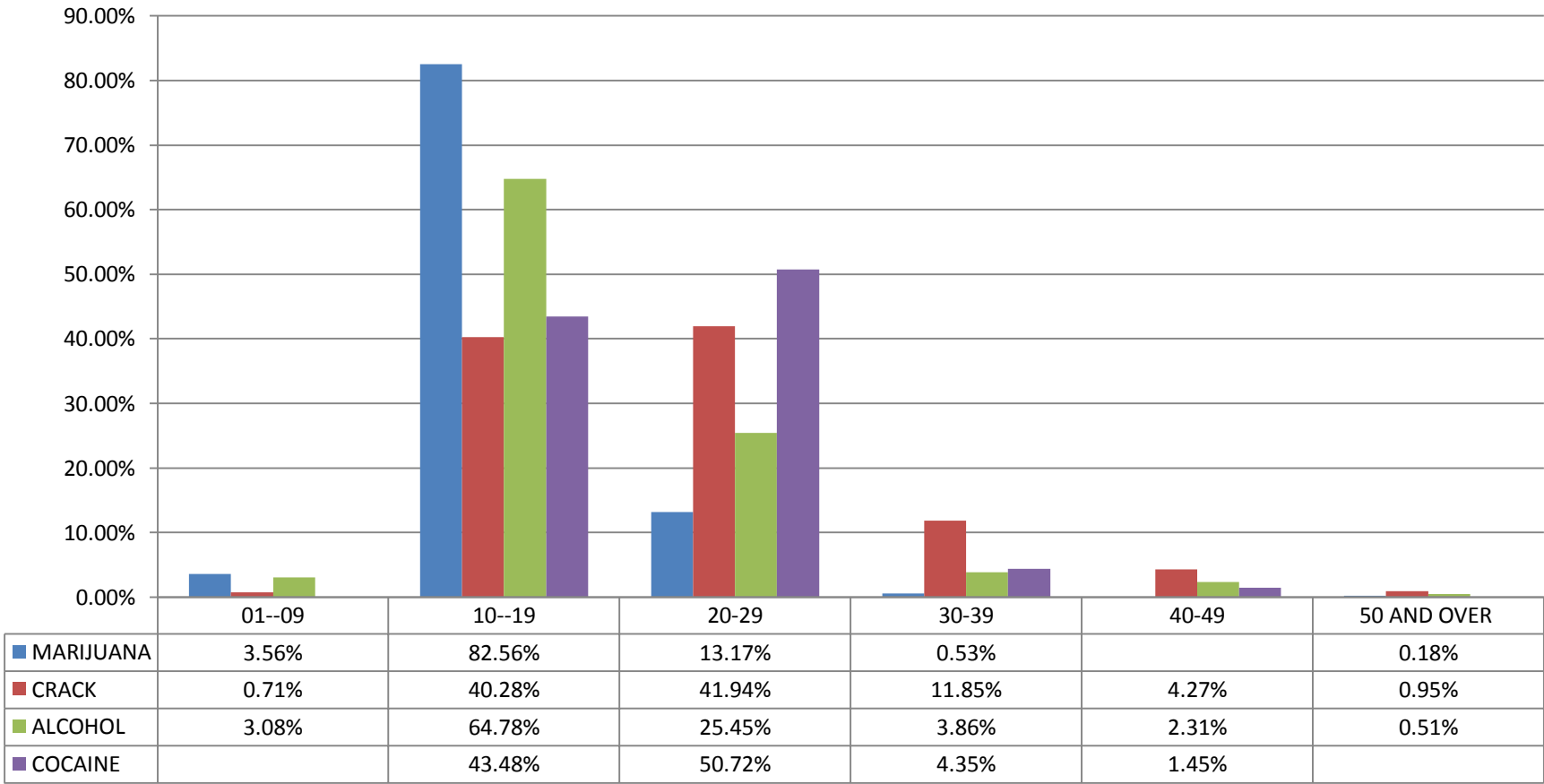
REGIONAL- Main Substance Impacting Treatment

MAIN SUBSTANCE IMPACTING TREATMENT



Regional- Substance Use- Age of First Use for Main Drug Impacting Treatment

AGE OF FIRST USE BY SUBSTANCE OF USE OF PERSONS SEEKING
TREATMENT

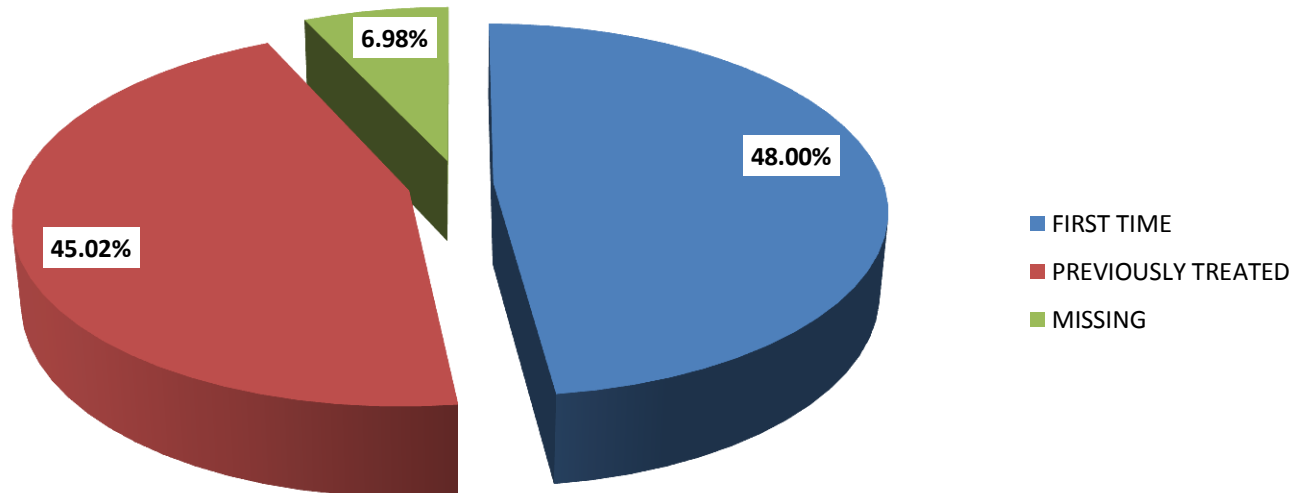


REGIONAL Lifetime Treatment History



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LIFETIME TREATMENT HISTORY OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



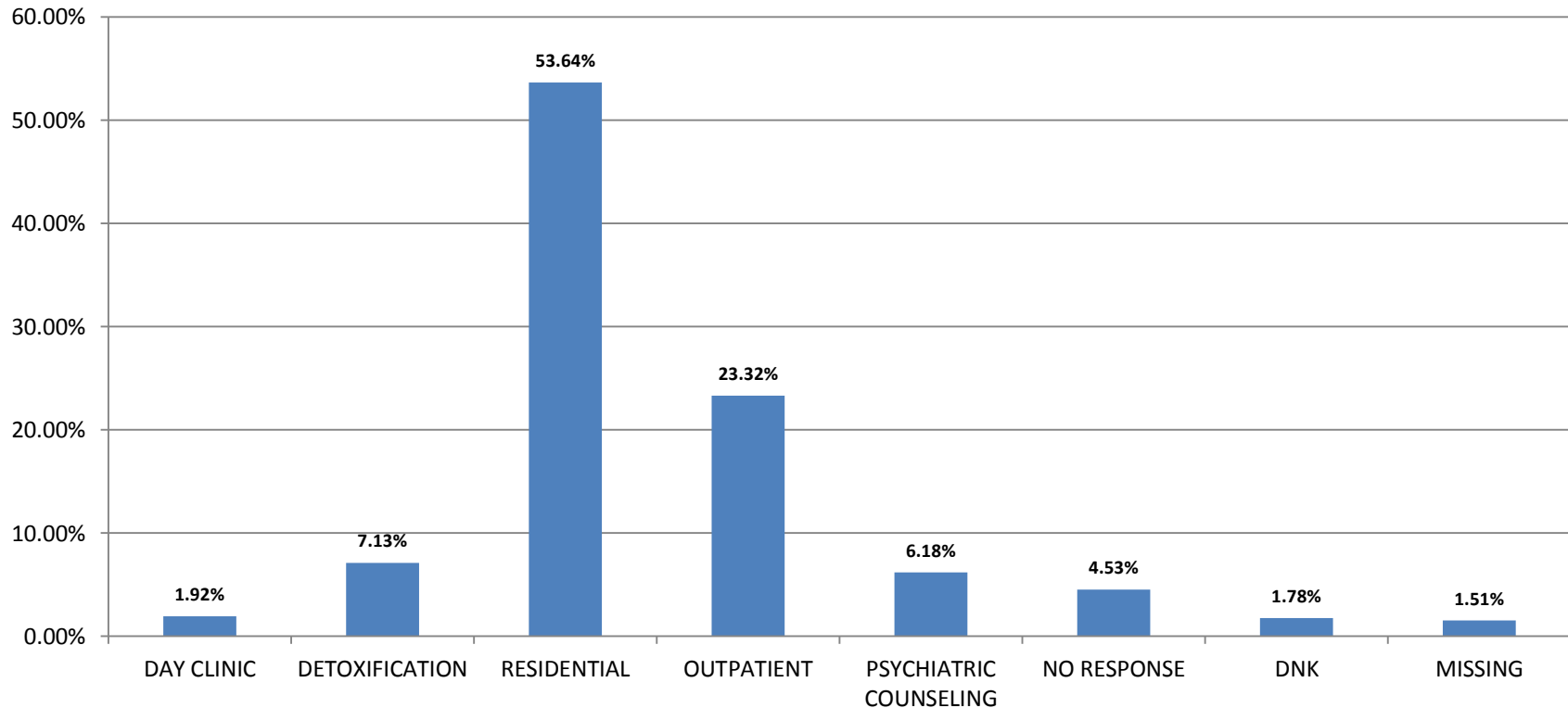
REGIONALLY

TYPE OF TREATMENT PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED



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TYPE OF TREATMENT PREVIOUSLY ENROLLED (N=729)

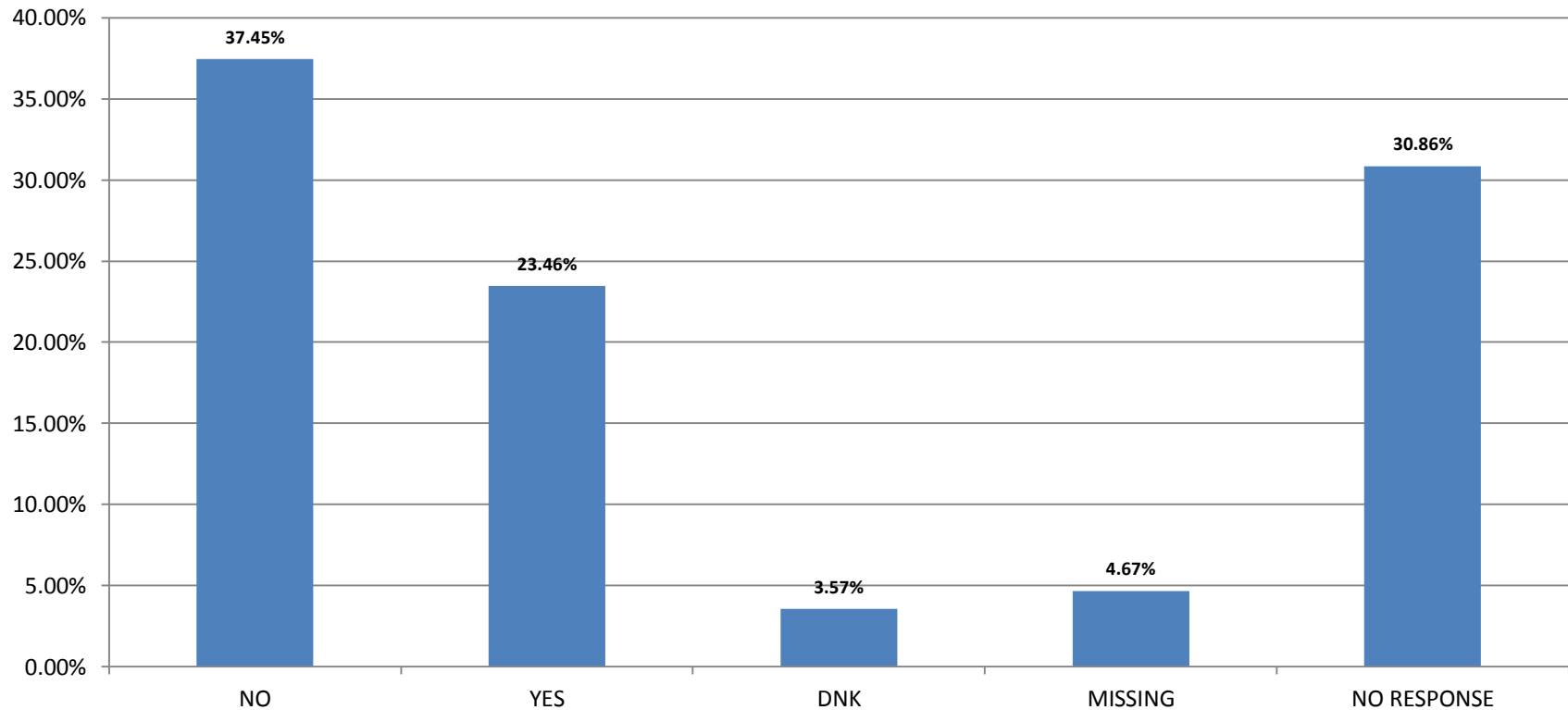


REGIONAL- COMPLETION STATUS OF PREVIOUS TREATMENT



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COMPLETION STATUS OF PREVIOUS TREATMENT RECIEVED (N=729)



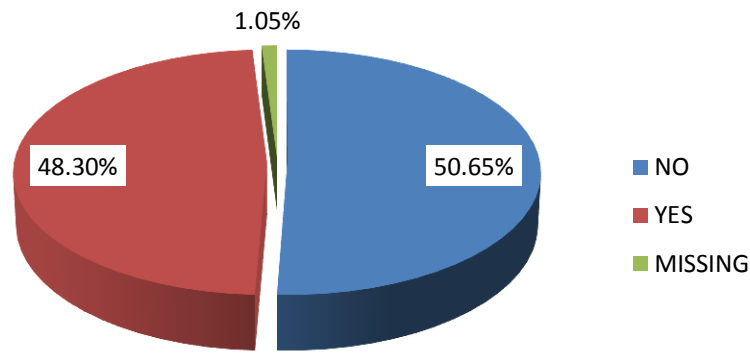


CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERACTION AND MENTAL HEALTH

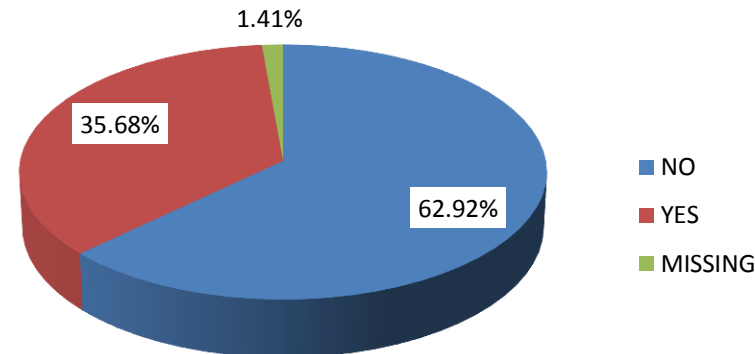
REGIONAL- ARREST HISTORY LIFETIME AND PAST YEAR

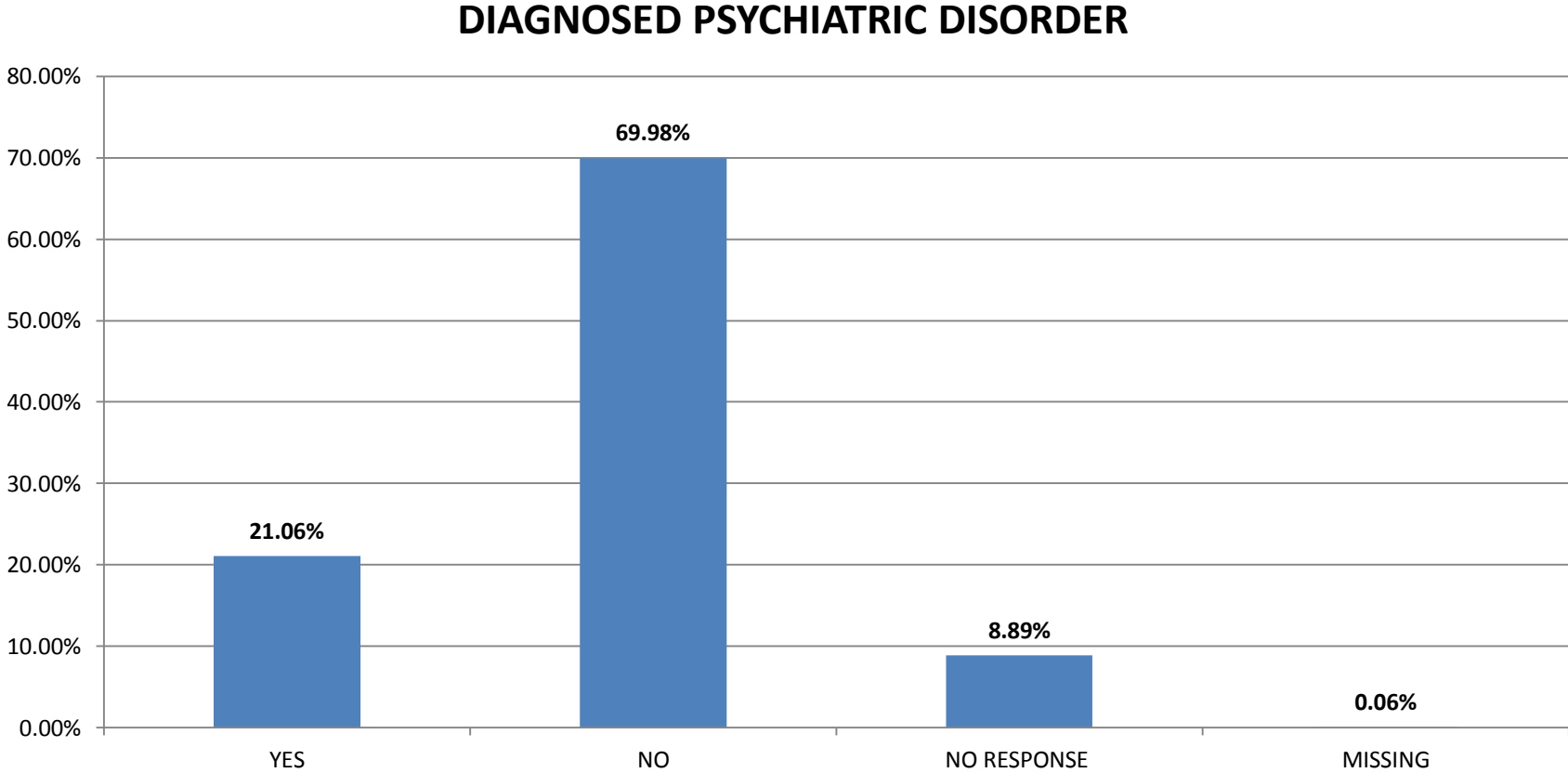


LIFETIME ARREST HISTORY OF PERSONS SEEKING
TREATMENT



2015 ARREST HISTORY OF PERSONS SEEKING
TREATMENT (N=782)





PLACEMENT AFTER ASSESSMENT



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REGIONAL	
PLACEMENT AFTER ASSESSMENT	#
RESIDENTIAL	832
OUTPATIENT	439
DETOX UNIT	307
SELF-HELP	188
DAY CLINIC	121
PSYCHIATRIC UNIT	77
OTHER FACILITY	36
NO RESPONSE	128

Conclusions from Regional Data



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The main substance impacting treatment across the region is marijuana (37.14%), followed by crack (28.95%) and Alcohol (26.29%)

Of the 1619 persons seeking treatment across the region, 11% were females and 89% males.

Most persons who were seeking treatment for problematic marijuana use, indicated that they started using the substance between 10-19 years old (82%) with almost 4% stating that they started between 01-09 years old.

45% of persons seeking treatment across the region indicated that they were previously registered into a treatment program, with 23% stating that they had completed that treatment and 37% indicating that they did not complete that treatment.

48% of persons seeking treatment across the region indicated that they were arrested at least once in their lifetime

21% indicated that they were diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder.

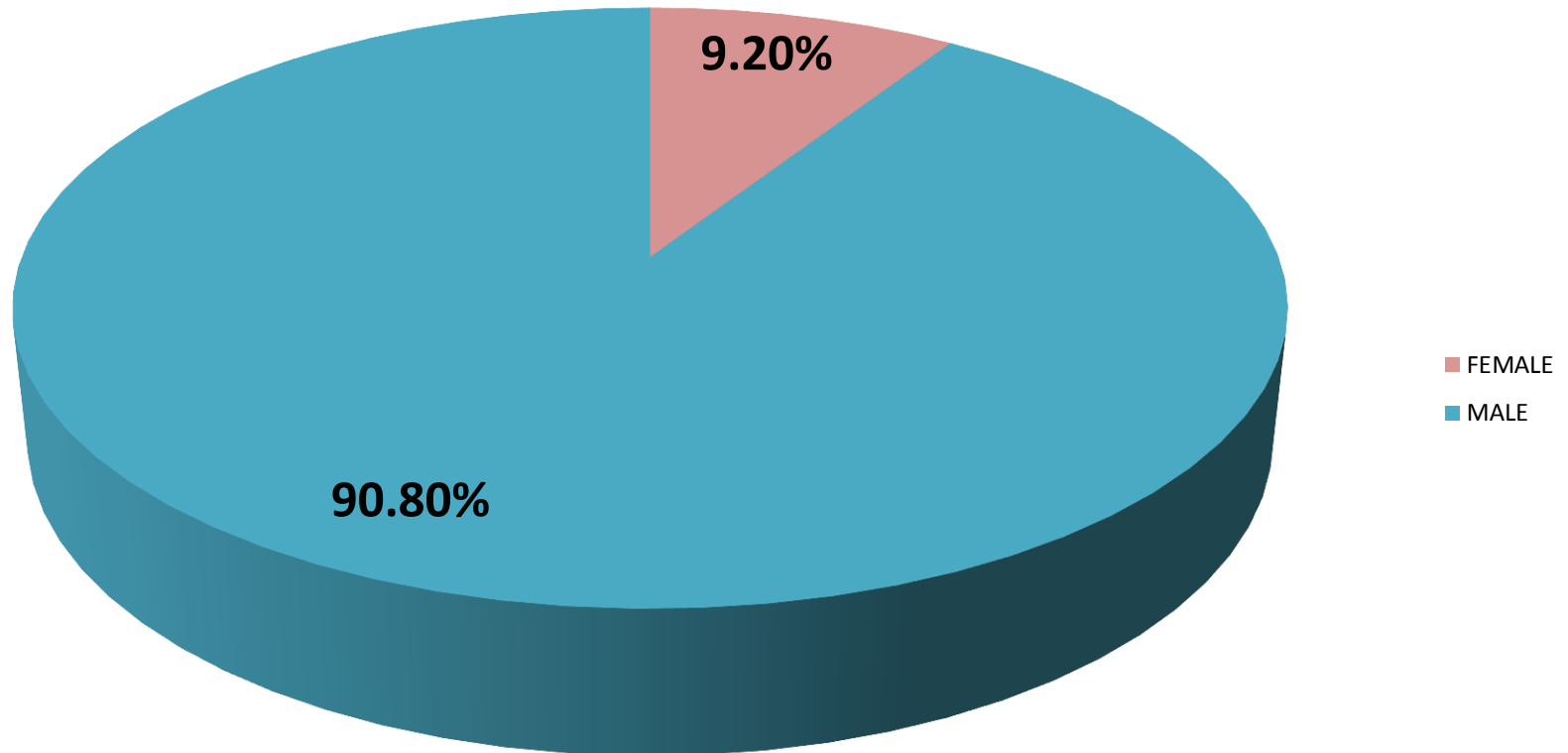


GUYANA

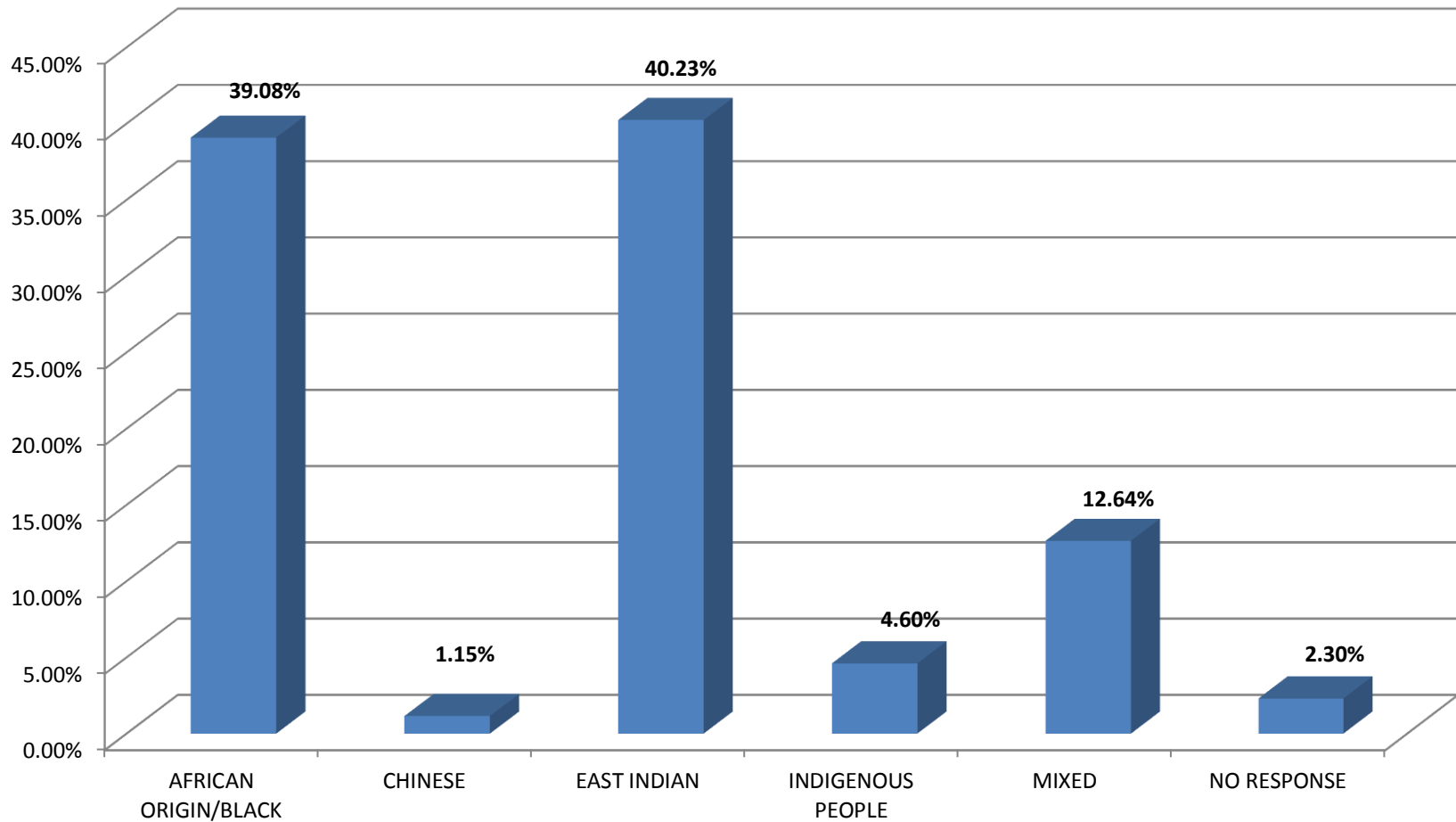
2015



SEX OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

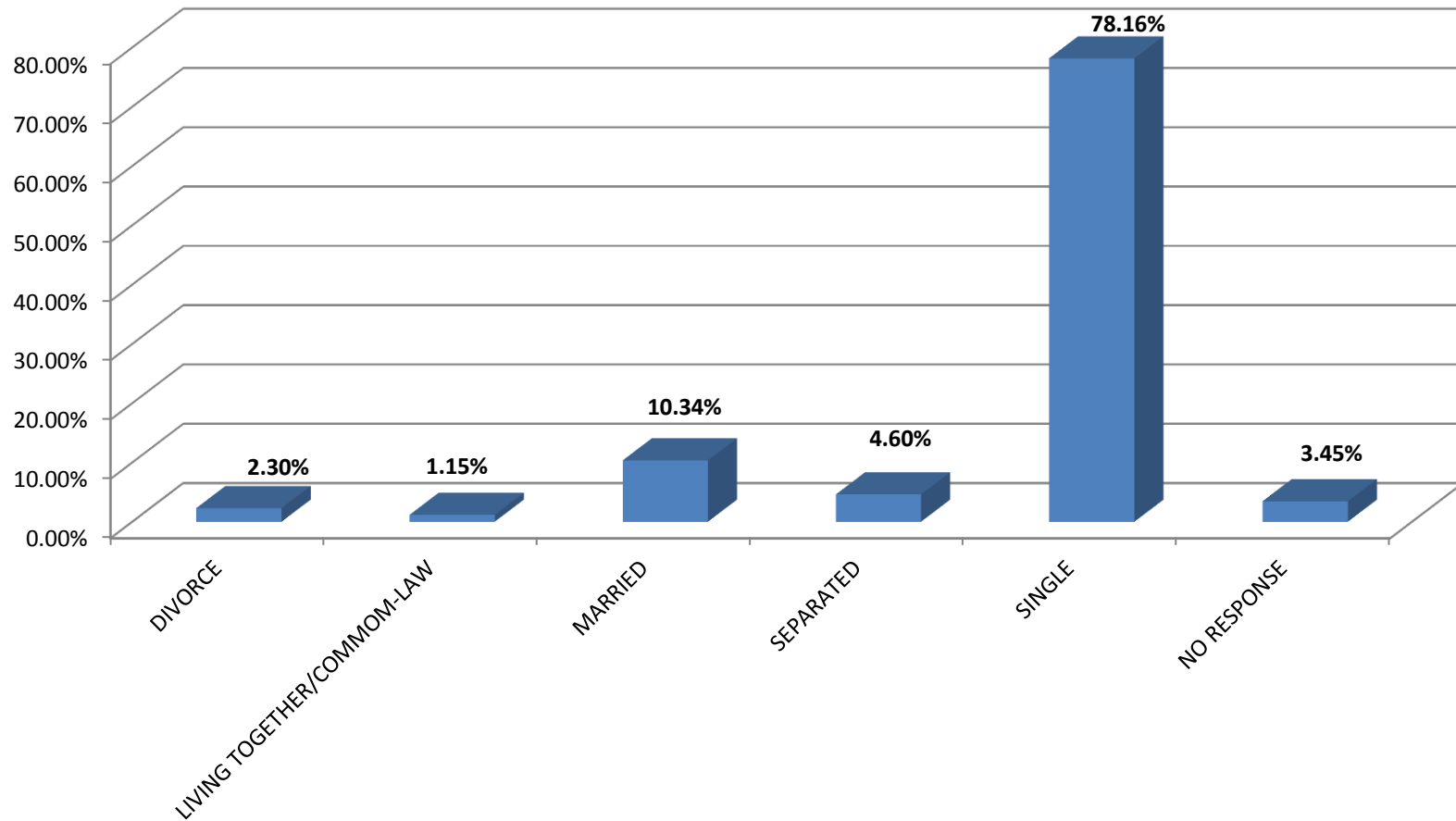


ETHNICITY OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



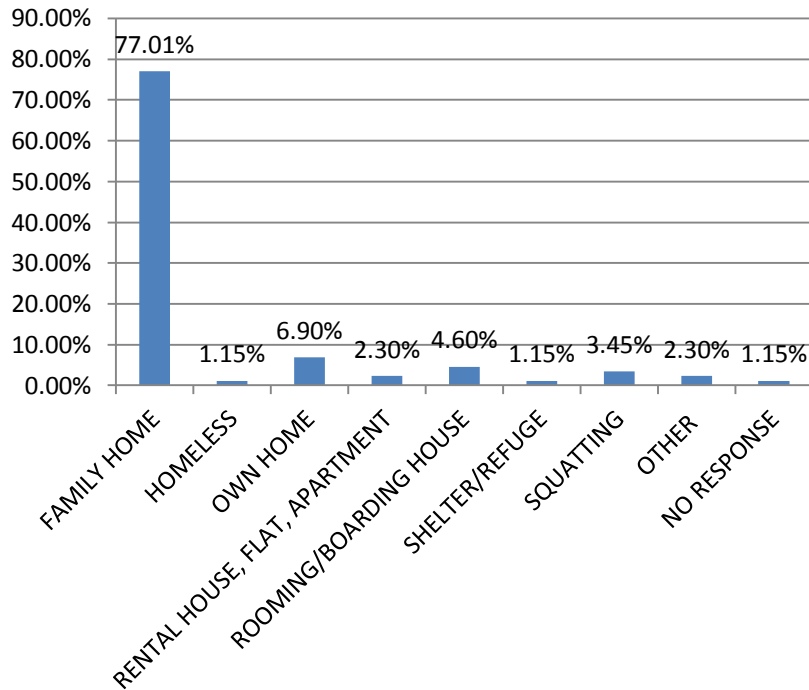


MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



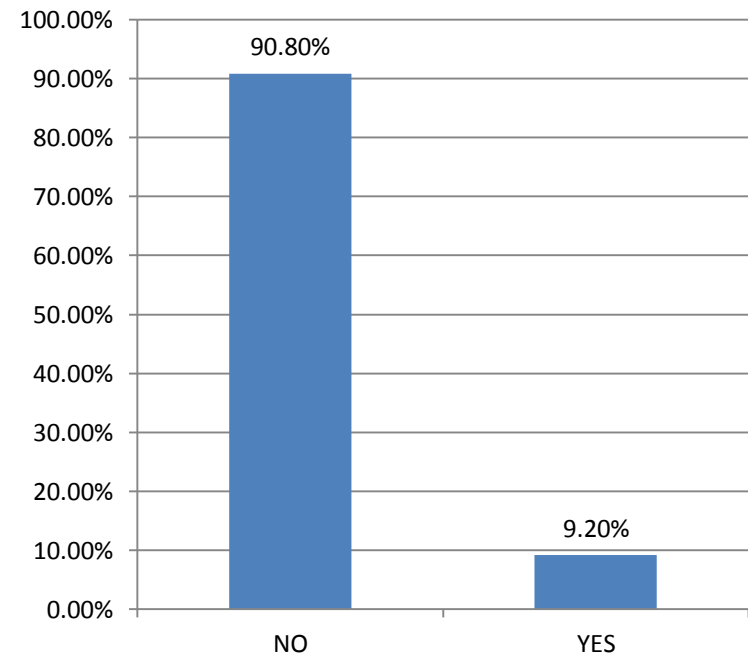
LIVING ARRANGEMENT

LIVING ARRANGEMENT 30 DAYS PRIOR TO SEEKING TREATMENT



DEPORTATION STATUS

DEPORTATION STATUS OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

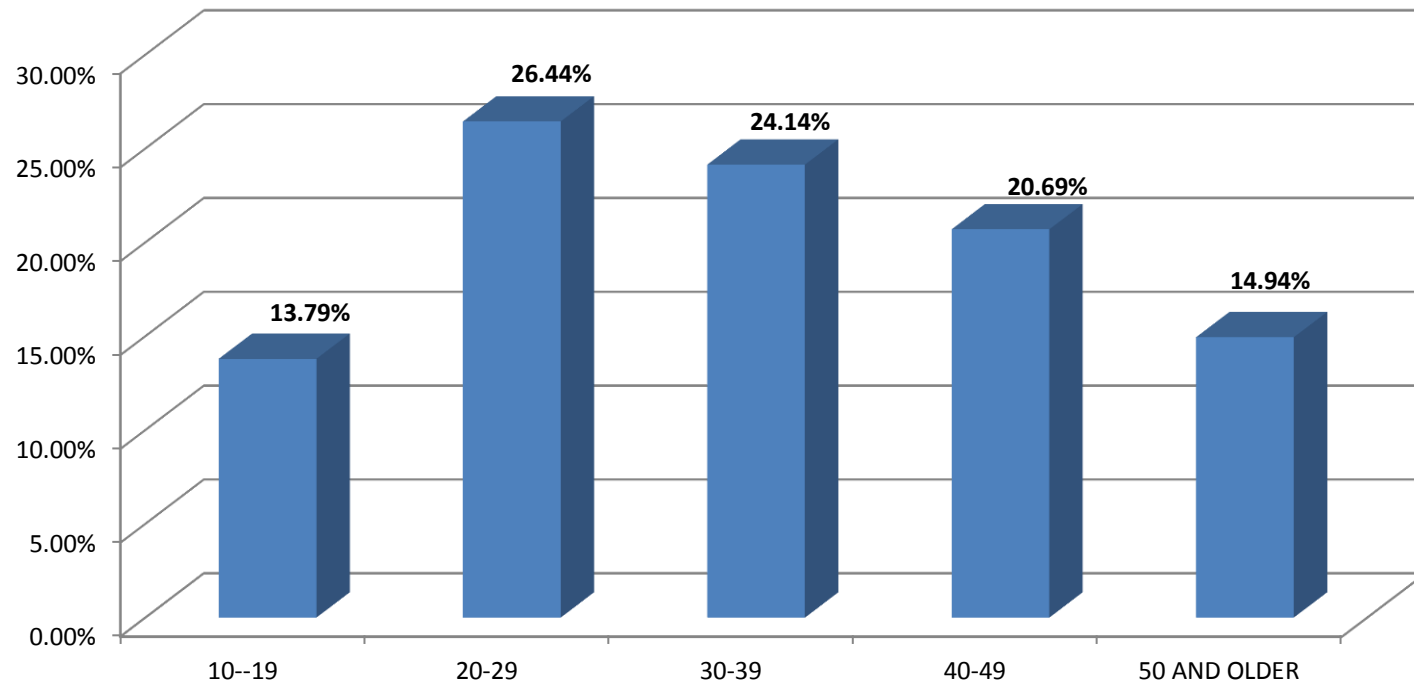


THE CLIENT-AGE RANGE

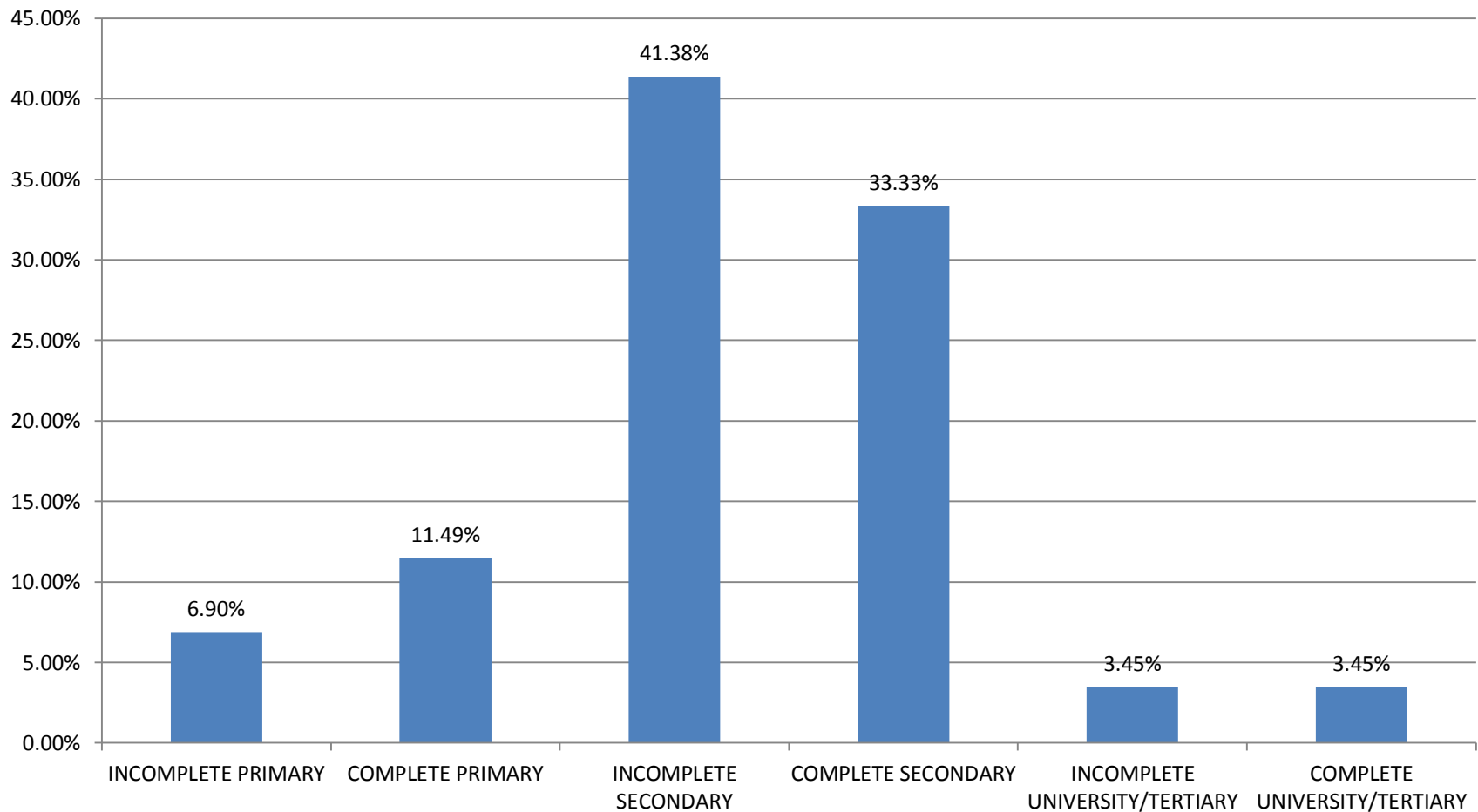


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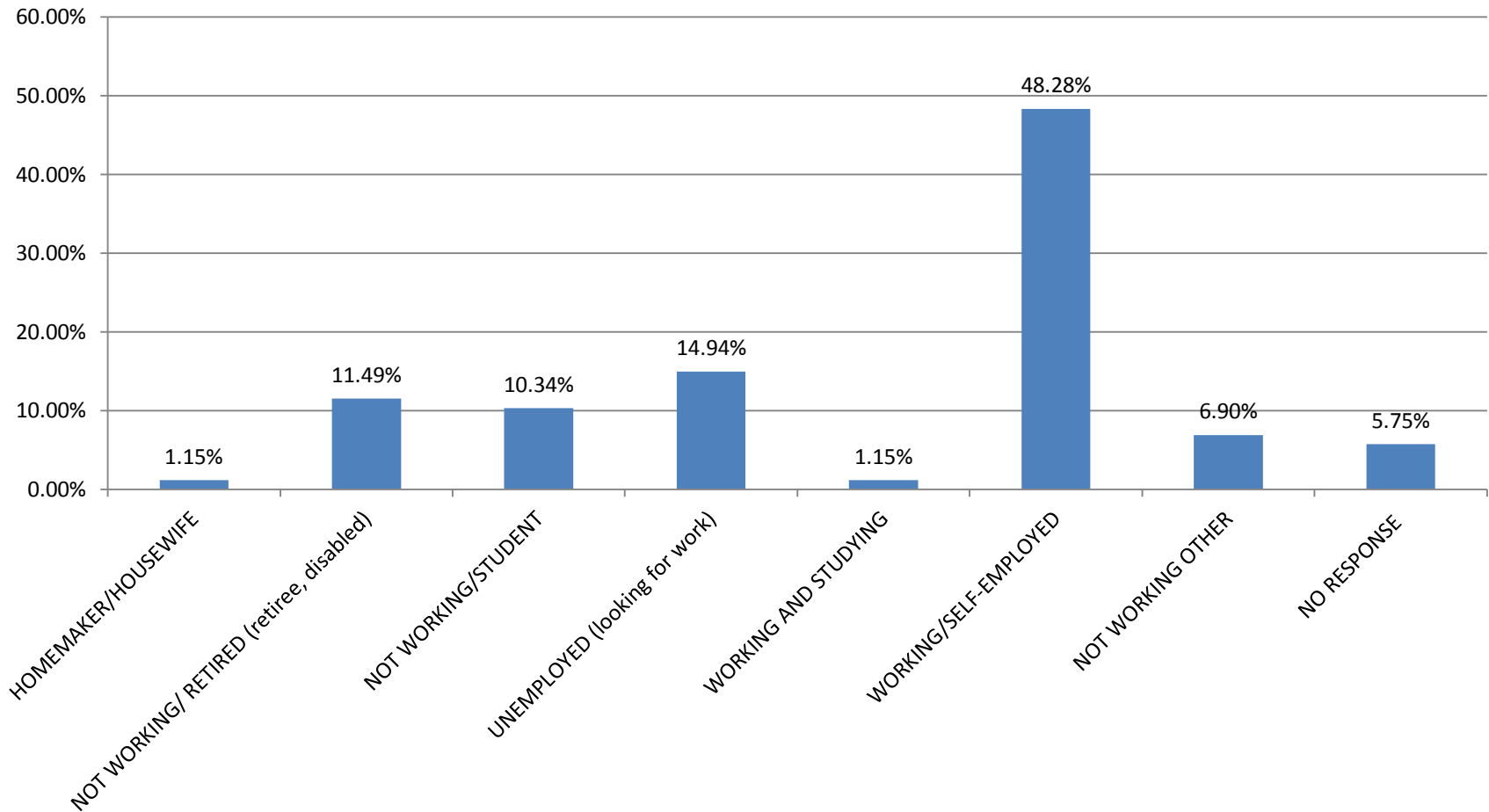
AGE OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

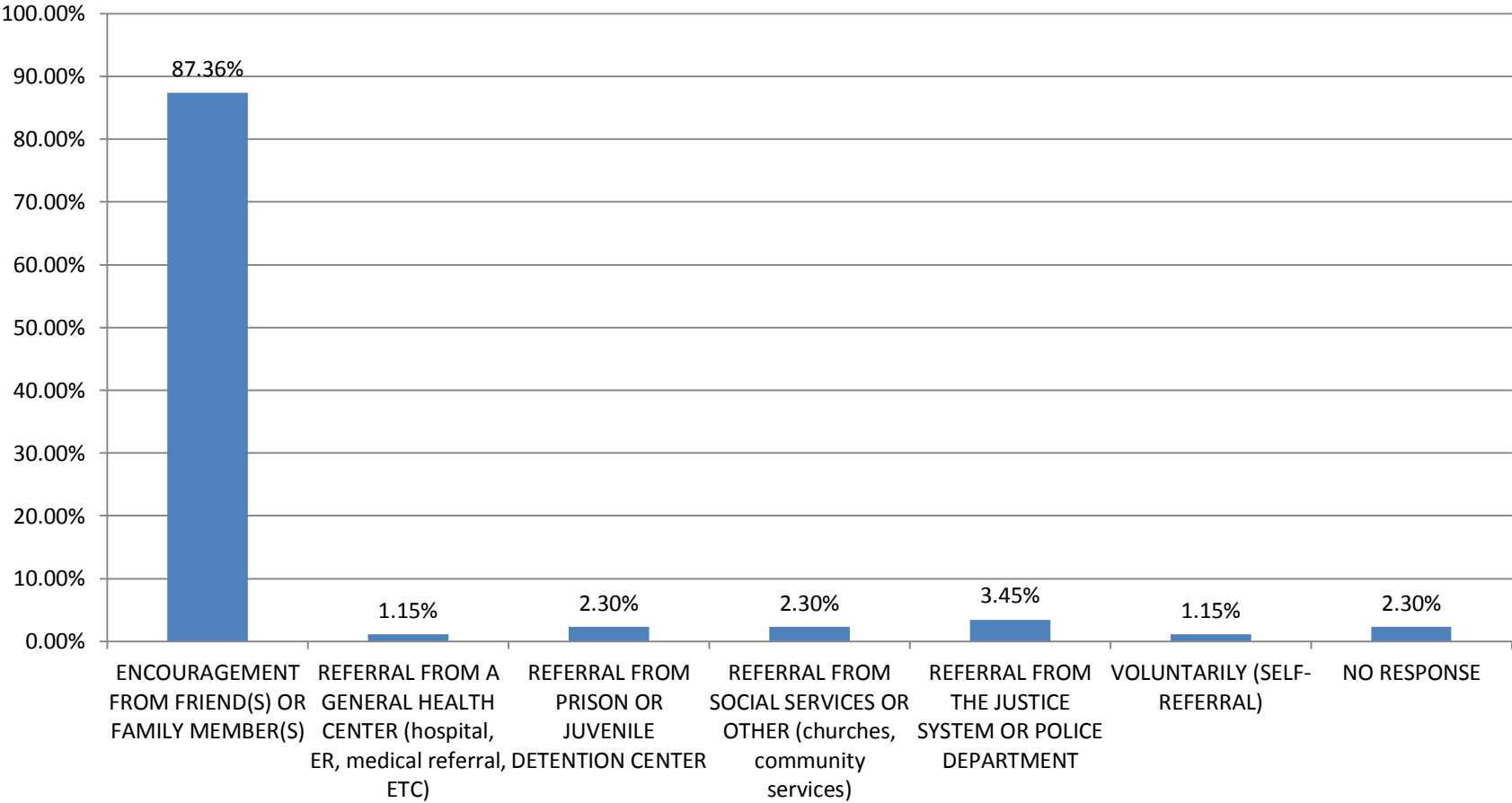


EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT

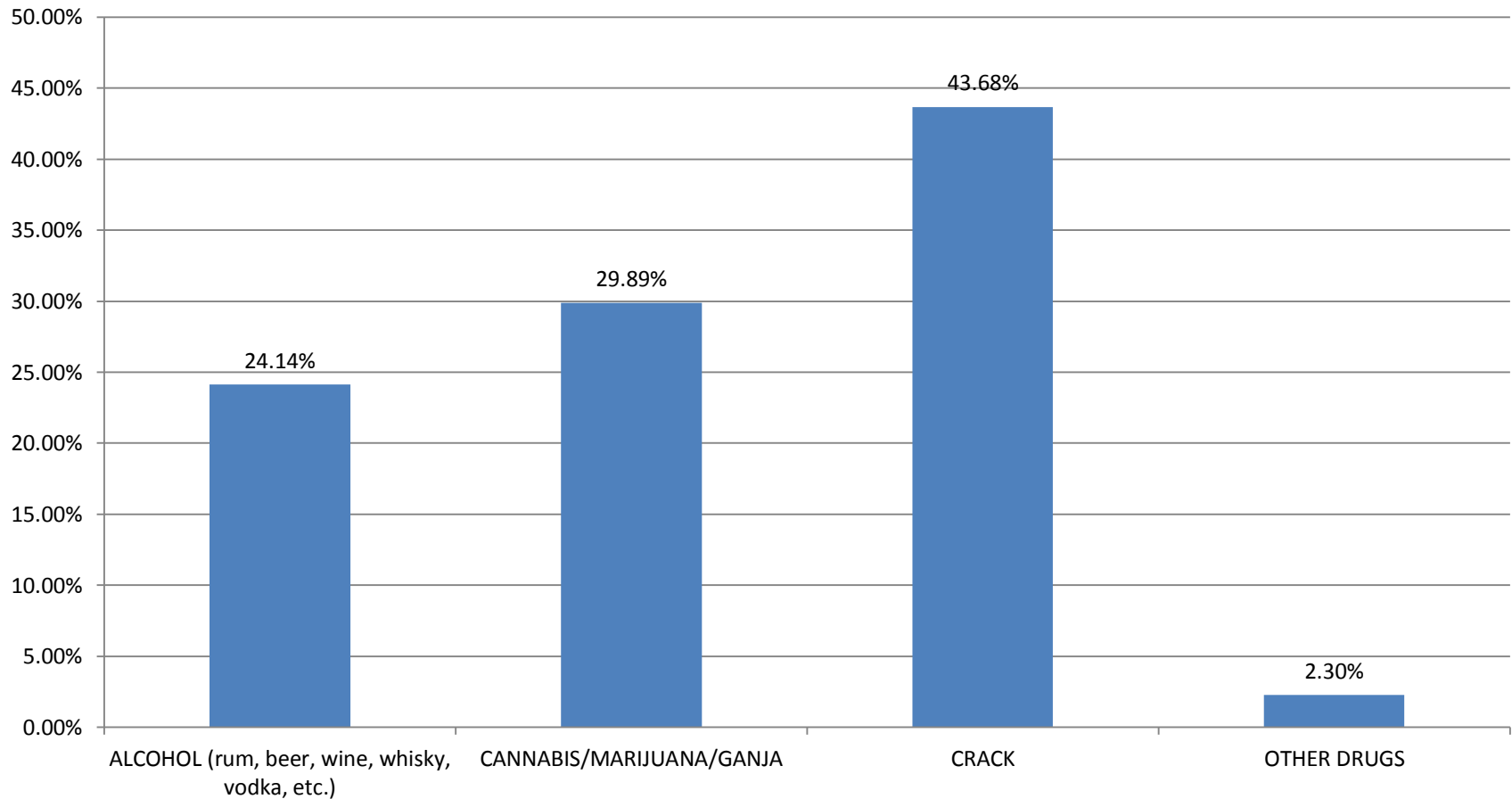




SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO TREATMENT



MAIN SUBSTANCE IMPACTING TREATMENT

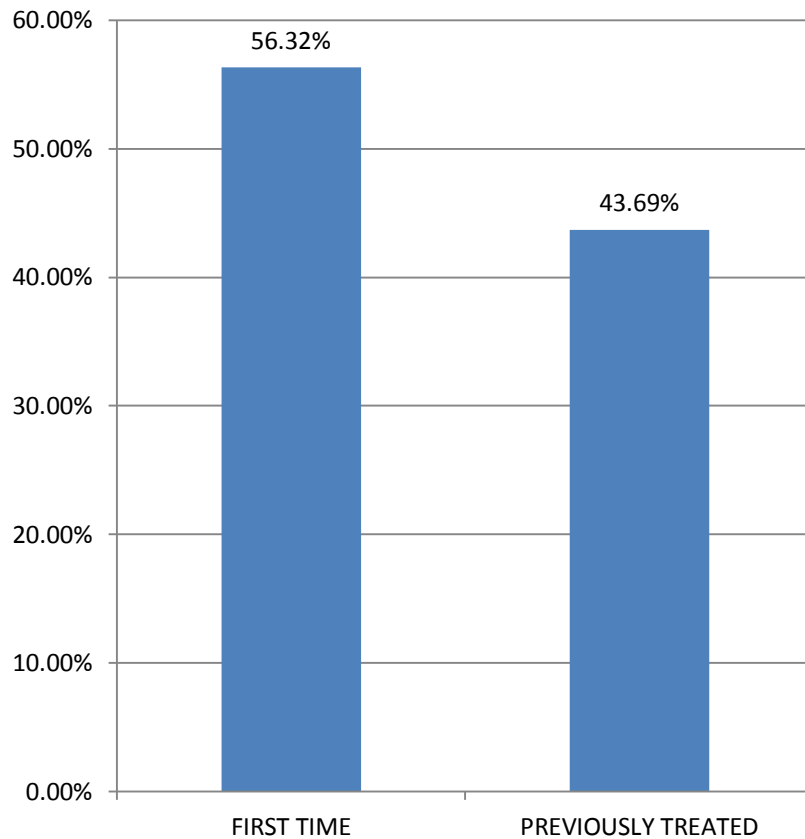


TREATMENT HISTORY

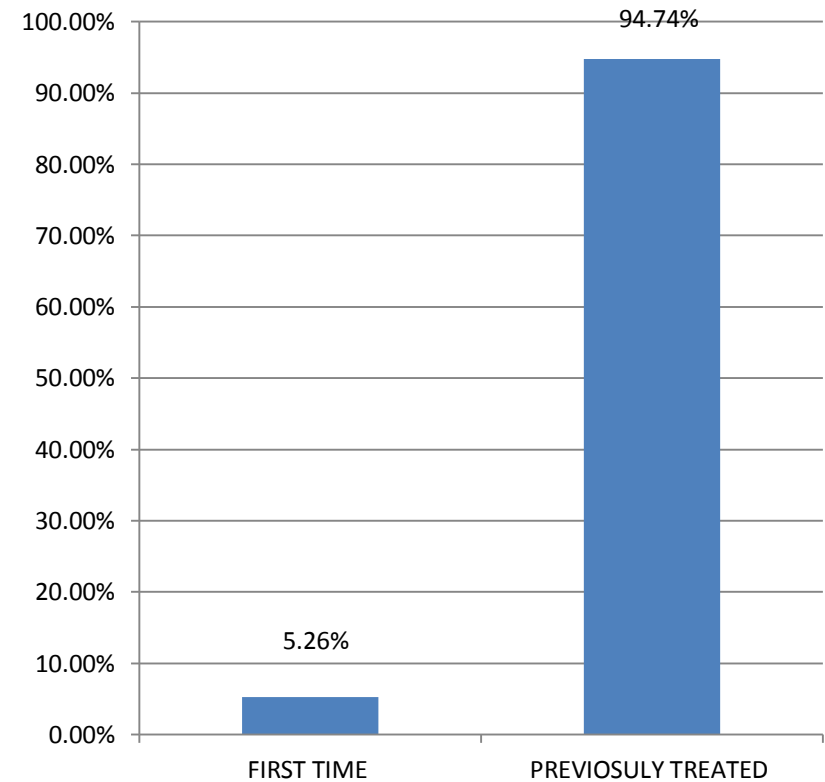


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LIFETIME TREATMENT HISTORY



2015 TREATMENT HISTORY (N=38)

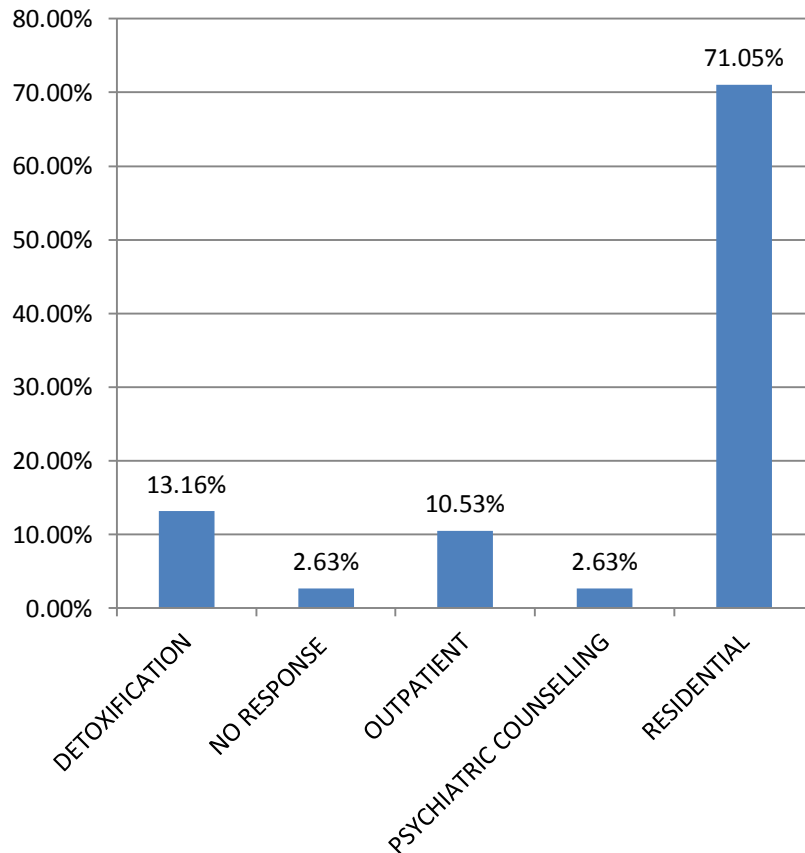


TREATMENT HISTORY

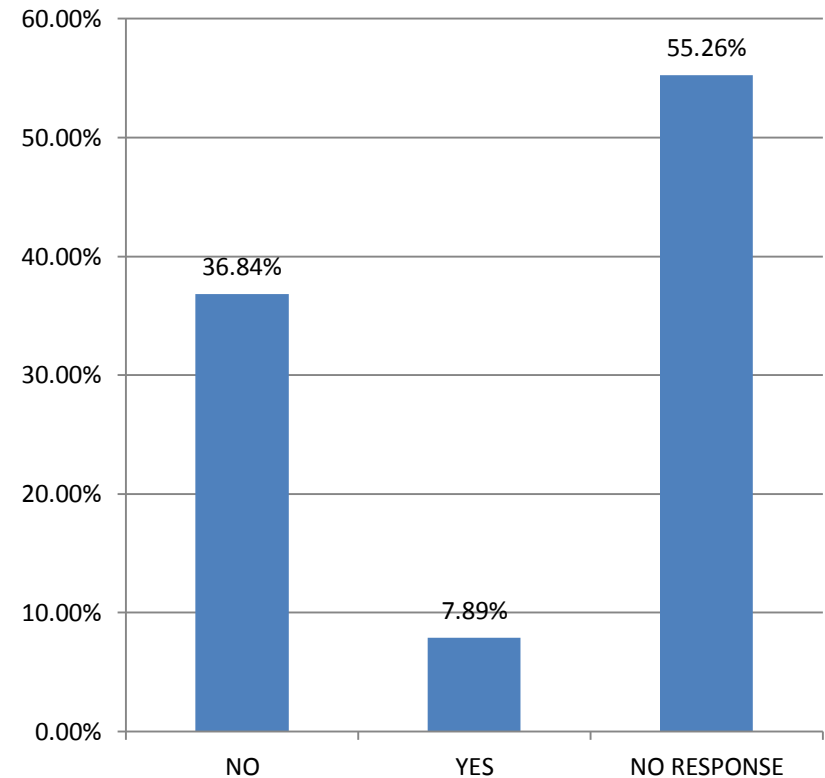


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**TYPE OF TREATMENT
PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED (N=38)**



**COMPLETION STATUS OF
PREVIOUS TREATMENT RECEIVED**

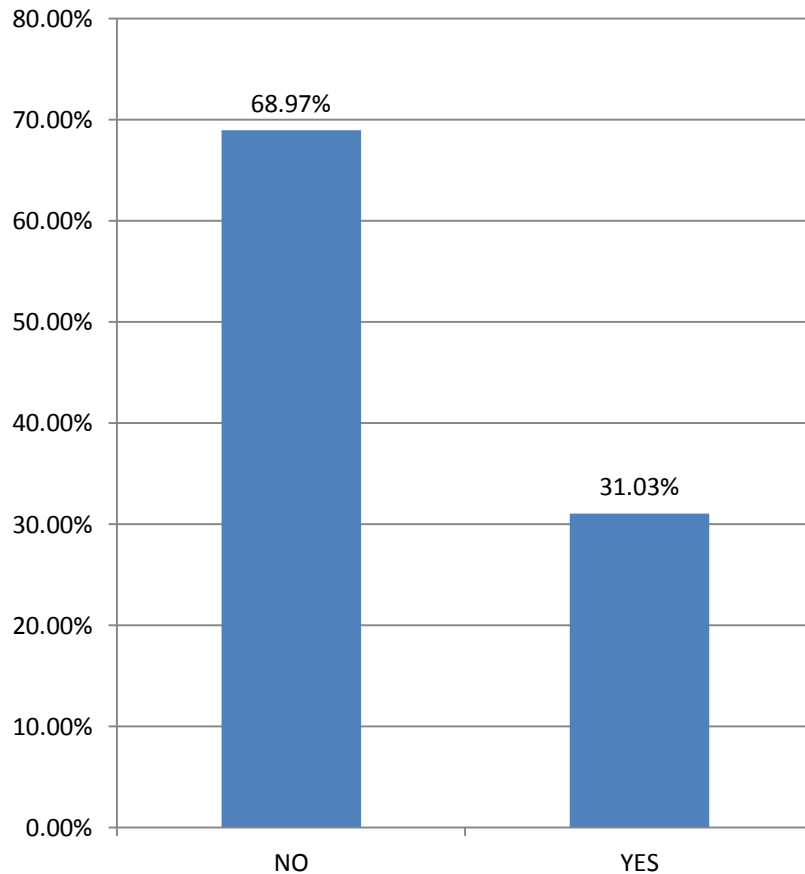


INTERACTION WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

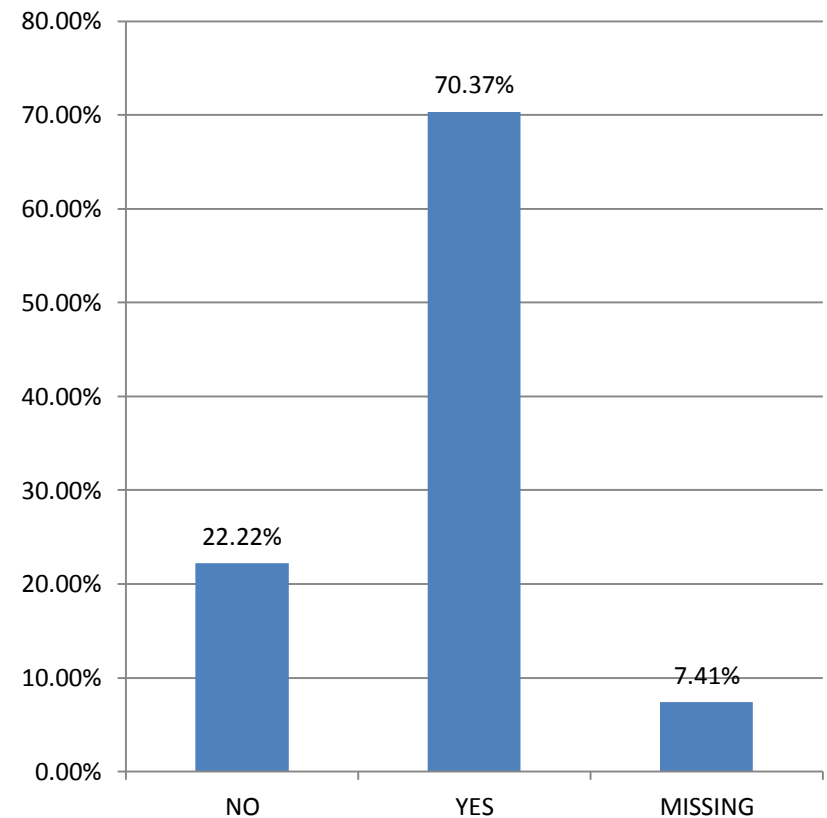


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**LIFETIME ARREST HISTORY OF
PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT**

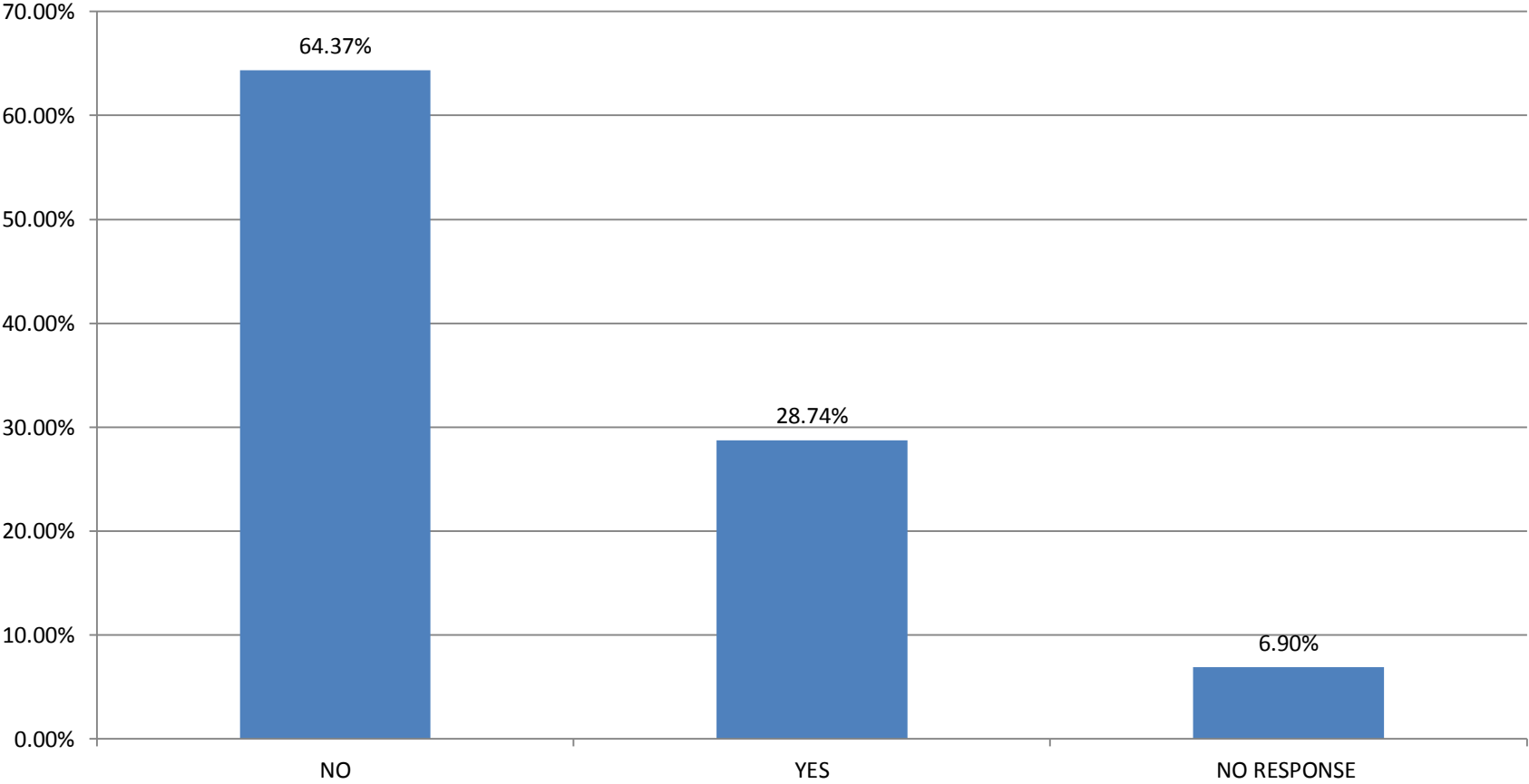


**2015 ARREST HISTORY OF
PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT
(N=27)**





HISTORY OF DIAGNOSED PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER OF PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT



PLACEMENT AFTER ASSESSMENT



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PLACEMENT AFTER ASSESSMENT	#
RESIDENTIAL	48
DETOX UNIT	9
SELF-HELP	2

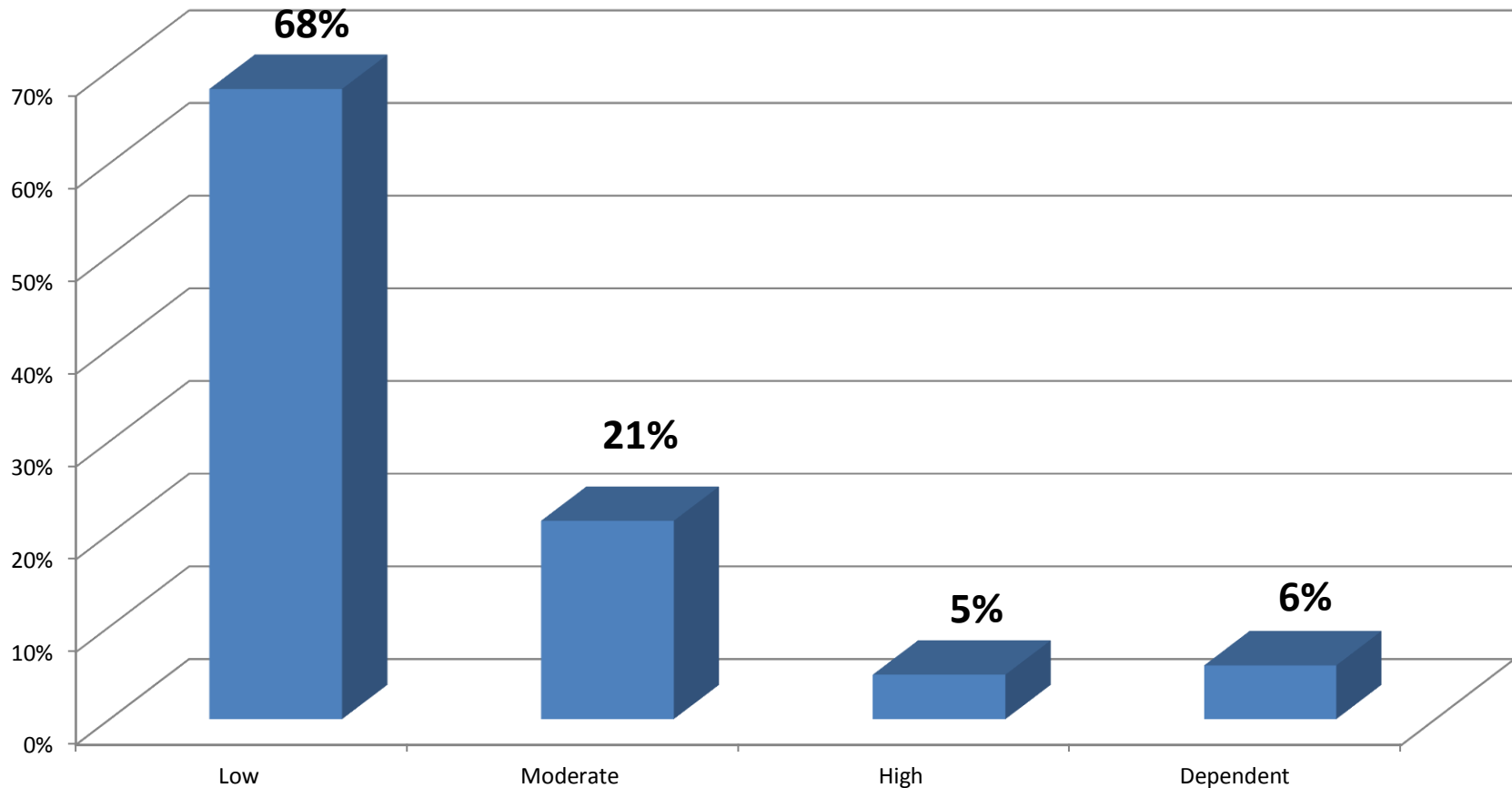
Results from 2016 Household Survey

Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)



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Level of Risk for Alcohol Dependency Among Past Year Users of Alcohol (N=1095)



Results from 2016 Household Survey

Demand for Treatment



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1.8% (N=1,615) received
treatment at least once in
their lifetime for
problematic drugs or
alcohol use

0.7% received treatment for
problematic drugs or
alcohol use within the past
year

3.2% of substance users
indicated that they felt the
need to access treatment
for their substance use
within the past year

Results from 2016 Household Survey

Reasons for not Seeking Treatment



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	Percentage of Respondents who felt the need for treatment
I am not ready to stop using	29.7
I don't know where to get treatment	29.7
I could not afford the treatment	10.0
No transportation, too far away	9.6
I could not find the type of treatment that I wanted	8.7
Treatment might have a negative effect on my job	4.4
Other	3.9
Treatment might cause neighbours to have a negative opinion of me	2.2
Treatment not covered on health care plan	1.7

Guyana Household Drug Survey, 2016

CONCLUSIONS



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In evaluating the 2015 treatment data for Guyana, it was observed that of the 87 persons seeking treatment from the 2 treatment centers, the majority were male (90.80%) and 9.21% were female.

the mean age of persons in treatment was 33.8 years old with the youngest person in treatment being 13 years old and the oldest being 58 years old.

The majority of persons were between the ages of 20-29 years old (26%).

The main substance driving the demand for treatment was crack (43.68%), followed by marijuana (29.89%) and alcohol (24.14%).

Most persons were encouraged to seek treatment by family and friends (87.36%), 6% by the justice system, 1% by the general health care system and 1% entered voluntarily.

CONCLUSIONS



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Of those in treatment, 56% were seeking treatment for the first time ever in their lifetime. Of the 38 persons treated before, 36% were treated multiple times in 2015.

Looking at the level of interaction with the criminal justice system and the treatment population, we have observed that 27 persons were arrested at least once in their lifetime with 19 of them arrested at least once in 2015.

In assessing the mental health of persons in treatment for problematic substance use, it was discovered that 25% were diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder.

Most persons were placed into an outpatient treatment program after assessment (48 persons), and 9 were placed into a detox facility.



Thank you for your attention

pclarke@oas.org

tbarry@oas.org

<http://www.cicad.oas.org>