Treatment and Rehabilitating Heavy Drug Users in Trouble with the Law

CONACE - GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

FORTY SECOND REGULAR SESSION
November 27 - 30, 2007
Santa Marta, Colombia

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATING HEAVY DRUG USERS IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW

CONACE - GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

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29 November 2007
Original: Español
Current Statistics in Chile

PREVALENCES BASED ON 2006 HOME SURVEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Paste base</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Medical Use Drugs</th>
<th>Inhalants</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Alcohol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total %</strong></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>46.40</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Persons</strong></td>
<td>609,703</td>
<td>50,272</td>
<td>107,028</td>
<td>440,274</td>
<td>12,414</td>
<td>4,122,880</td>
<td>6,391,211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sampling: 16,807
Universe: 8,761,229 persons ages 12 to 64

ILLICIT DRUG USE DEPENDENCY RATE EVOLUTION (2002 - 2006)
PAST YEAR USE PERCENTAGE PREVALENCE SCORING 3 OR MORE POINTS ON THE ICD-10

Source: 7th National Home Survey on Drug Use among the General Population of Chile 2006
Ministry of the Interior, CONAGE, Chile
Total Population of Nation: 15,116,435 (INE, 2002 Census)

Population Age 12 to 64: 8,761,229 (INE, 2006)
Illicit drug use rate: 7.3%
Nº Users: 640,420

Nº Heavy users: 218,744
Men: 173,758
Women: 44,986

Percentage requiring treatment: 8.2%
Nº persons: 17,961

EXTENT OF DRUG USE IN CHILE
Based on 7th General Population Survey of Chile, 2006

NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY
2003-2008

Strategic Objectives

3. Rehabilitate and socially reintegrate people affected by drug use through treatment opportunities.

6. Decrease child and at-risk teen drug use and drug use among young people disconnected from a formal family, school and/or workplace system.
COURSE BEING FOLLOWED

2003-2008 National Drug Strategy is being implemented through:

I) The national social safety net strategy using a high priority social/public health approach

II) The national public security strategy

NATIONAL SOCIAL SAFETY NET STRATEGY

Elements stemming from the National Drug Strategy

1. Drug Prevention: primary and secondary (schools, family, young people, workplace, community)
2. Drug Prevention: Universal and targeted (schools, family, young people, workplace and community)
3. Treatment, rehabilitation and social-occupational integration for heavy drug users
4. Development of prevention and treatment programs at territorial and community level. CONACE is involved in community-based prevention.
NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY STRATEGY

Elements stemming from the National Drug Strategy for prevention and treatment:
- Preventing inmate population drug use
- Treating and rehabilitating inmate population
- Treating and rehabilitating defendants with a suspended sentence or convicts on probation
- Treating and rehabilitating juvenile offenders

Treatment as Public Policy

Valuing treatment as an investment:
• Ethical
• Social and economic profitability
• Security

Fundamental impact on the drug phenomenon
Three Prong Approach to Designing Treatment Programs

• Treatment programs must address the variety of profiles of drug dependent persons and abusers.
• Programs must address the different levels of bio-psycho-social commitment
• Programs must address the different populations identified as targets (women, children, teens, social vulnerability, crime, prisons, etc.)

Monitoring a cohort of beneficiaries in order to evaluate the impact of treatment planning at institutions collaborating under formal agreements with CONACE-FONASA

1st year follow-up
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate abstinence maintenance and/or changes in drug use patterns of past beneficiaries of treatment planning.

- Evaluate maintenance and/or changes in therapeutic achievement pertaining to:
  - Mental and physical health
  - Family functionality
  - Occupational performance and functionality
  - Peer relationships

- Evaluate prior, current and repeat criminal offenders among beneficiaries of treatment planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of departure (%)</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>6th month</th>
<th>1st year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therapeutic discharge</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expelled</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic outpatient</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>63.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive outpatient</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status (%)</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>6th month</th>
<th>1st year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common law</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schooling (in years)</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>6th month</th>
<th>1st year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender: Men</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>79.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current age (years old)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooling (in years)</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Occupational Status Prior to Treatment and During Follow-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Pre-treatment %</th>
<th>Post-treatment %</th>
<th>6th month %</th>
<th>1st yr %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary or secondary school student</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education student</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable employment</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>55.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporadic employment</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-maker</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (job searching)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (not job searching)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Involvement in acts of violence

![Graph showing involvement in acts of violence over time](image)
Involvement in Illegal Activities

Involvement in Acts of Violence by Type of Departure
COMPLEXITY OF DRUG/CRIME CORRELATION

Modified Classification (Based on Goldstein)

1. Psychopharmacological: crime stemming from direct effects of the substance on the user.
2. Economic-compulsive: crime committed to obtain the money for substance use.
3. Instrumental (means to commit the crime)
4. Systemic: crime associated with illicit drug market competition (turf wars, etc.)
5. Legal: violation of drug law

Court-Ordered Treatment and Rehabilitation.
Important to Take into Account

• Most drug users do not commit crimes
• In Chile, personal use is not a crime.
• A significant percentage of people who commit crimes, have taken drugs

• Most heavy drug users who end up seeking treatment, do so because of some type of pressure: from family, spouse, workplace, school or other.
• A certain percentage of heavy drug users who end up seeking treatment, do so under court order.
Drug Use Statistics among People who Commit Crimes

- Arrested for any crime, high presence of drug use (70%)
- Arrested for drug law violations, very high presence of drug use (90%)
- Adults charged with any crime
- Adults convicted for any crime who are incarcerated, on work release or on probation (60% heavy use)

- Juveniles charged with any crime
- Juveniles sentenced for any crime, incarcerated (50% heavy use), on probation (30% heavy use)
- Family courts (IFV or Intra-family violence, child abuse, misdemeanors, etc.)
Court-Ordered Treatment and Rehab Programs

• Family Courts
• Drug laws
• Probation or suspended sentence (Treatment courts for defendants)
• Juvenile Criminal Liability Law
• Inmate population (incarceration and sentenced to work-release)