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TREATMENT AND REHABILITATING HEAVY DRUG USERS IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW

CONACE - GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006



**Treatment and Rehabilitating Heavy  
Drug Users in Trouble with the Law**

## Current Statistics in Chile

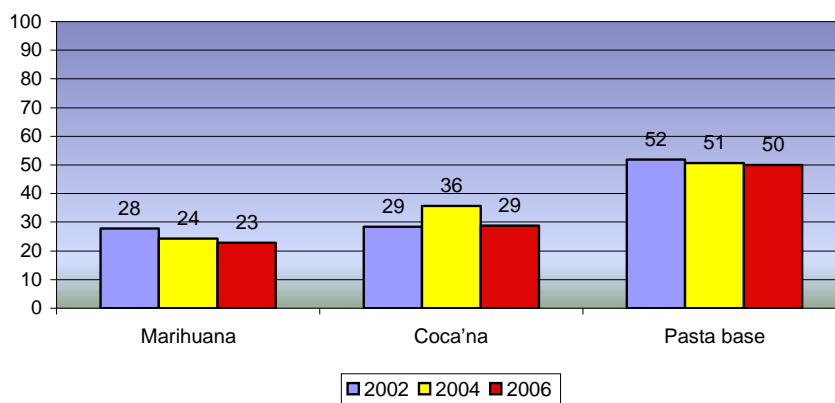
### PREVALENCES BASED ON 2006 HOME SURVEY

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

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, CONACE, Chile

## EXTENT OF DRUG USE IN CHILE

Based on 7th General Population Survey of Chile, 2006

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%  
N° Users: 640,420

N° Heavy users:  
218,744  
Men: 173,758  
Women: 44,986

Percentage requiring treatment: 8.2%  
N° persons: 17,961

## 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.)



UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE  
FACULTAD DE MEDICINA  
ESCUELA DE SALUD PÚBLICA

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.

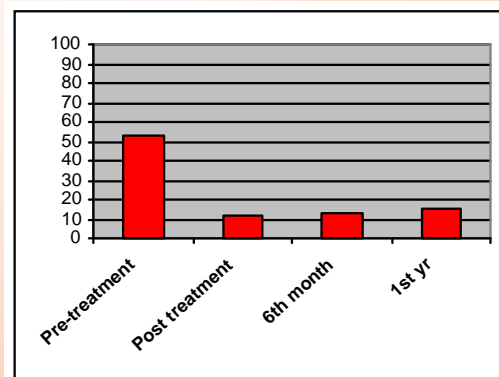


|                         | Recipients | 6th month | 1st year |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Number                  | 306        | 239       | 211      |
| Gender: Men             | 79.6       | 78.3      | 79.2     |
| Women                   | 20.4       | 21.7      | 20.8     |
| Current age (years old) | 30.0       | 30.7      | 30.3     |
| Schooling (in years)    | 10.4       | 10.4      | 10.3     |
| Marital status (%)      |            |           |          |
| Single                  | 54.6       | 54.0      | 48.3     |
| Married                 | 24.5       | 23.4      | 26.5     |
| Separated               | 11.1       | 8.4       | 9.5      |
| Widowed                 | 0.6        | 0.4       | 0.5      |
| Common law              | 9.2        | 13.8      | 15.2     |
| Status of departure (%) |            |           |          |
| Therapeutic discharge   | 44.0       | 45.2      | 46.0     |
| Quit                    | 45.0       | 44.3      | 42.7     |
| Expelled                | 1.3        | 1.7       | 1.9      |
| Transferred             | 9.8        | 8.8       | 9.4      |
| Treatment Center        |            |           |          |
| Basic outpatient        | 66.6       | 65.4      | 63.9     |
| Intensive outpatient    | 19.0       | 19.8      | 20.2     |
| Residential             | 14.4       | 14.8      | 15.9     |

### Occupational Status Prior to Treatment and During Follow-up

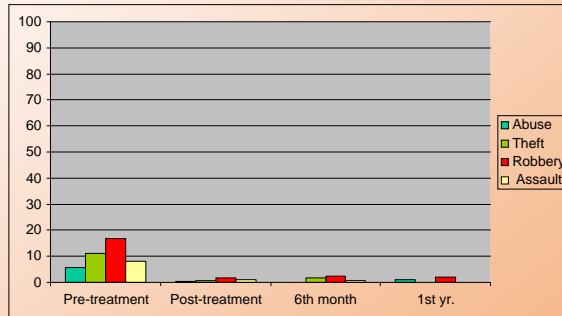
|                                     | Pre-treatment % | Post-treatment % | 6th month % | 1st yr. % |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Primary or secondary school student | 8.2             | 8.5              | 5.1         | 3.8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

### Involvement in acts of violence

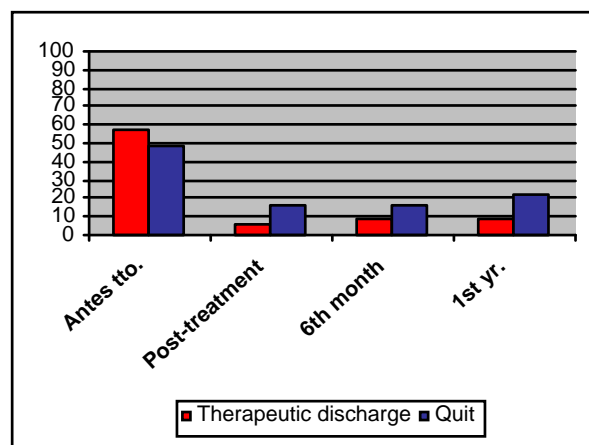




## Involvement in Illegal Activities



## 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 É )**
- 5. Legal: violation of drug law**
- 6. Victim vulnerability: crime committed under effects of drugs.**

**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)

