

OAS

Study on Alcohol and Drugs in the Young Offender Population

Within The New Opportunity Corps

Guyana

2010

CONSULTANT: MAGDA FIONA GRIFFITH- WILLS

Acknowledgements

I would first like to acknowledge the **Canadian Government through their Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade** for funding this project. Further thanks to the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports for making it a success through first Dr. Frank Anthony – Minister of Culture Youth and Sports, Mr. Alfred King – Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports, Mr. Carl Brandon – Director of Youth and Mr. Ramdatt – Deputy Director of Youth who made all the necessary arrangements to ensure the completion of this study. Thanks also to the staff and students at NOC, without whom we could not have done this study. Finally I would like to thank Mr. Pernel Clarke for his invaluable supervision and support throughout this process. Thank you.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
List of Graphs.....	4
List of Tables.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
1.0 Chapter One	
1.1.0 Introduction.....	6
1.1.1 Methodology.....	7
1.1.2 Objectives of Study.....	8
1.1.3 Review of the Pilot Methodology.....	8
1.1.4 Socio-demographic Description of Students Sampled.....	9
2.0 Chapter Two Research Findings	
2.1.0 Prevalence, Trajectory and Drug Abuse.....	13
2.1.1 Drug Crime Relationship.....	16
2.1.2 Treatment and Rehabilitation.....	21
3.0 Chapter Three	
3.1.0 Conclusion.....	25
3.1.1 Appendix.....	26

List of Graphs

Graph 1 –	Gender Distribution of Sample Population.....	10
Graph 2 –	Ethnic Distribution of Sample Population.....	10
Graph 3 –	Last Year of Schooling Completed.....	11
Graph 4 –	Guardian of Respondent.....	11
Graph 5 –	Sex of Guardian.....	12
Graph 6 –	Age Range of Guardian.....	12
Graph 7-	Last Crime of Arrest.....	18
Graph 8 -	Crime and Drug Relationship.....	18
Graph 9 -	Prevalence of treatment.....	22
Graph 10 -	Need for Professional help.....	23
Graph 11 -	Willingness to participate in ‘in-patient’ programme.....	23

List of Tables

Table 1:	Lifetime Prevalence and Avg. Age of Onset of alcohol and drug use.....	13
Table 2:	Age of Consumption of Alcohol or drug.....	14
Table 3:	Last time of Usage.....	15
Table 4:	Prevalence of Criminal Activity by Age of Onset.....	17
Table 5:	Students’ Arrests and Court Encounters.....	17
Table 6:	Alcohol and Drug Use Prior to Committing Crime.....	19
Table 7:	Alcohol and Drug Use Prior to Committing Crime 11.....	19
Table 8:	Marijuana and Cocaine use one month prior to the last crime arrested, tried and/or convicted.....	20
Table 9:	Treatment needs.....	22
Table 10:	Account of last or current treatment.....	22

Table 11: Perception of Risk of Alcohol and Drug Use.....24

Executive Summary

- ✚ The New Opportunity Corps (NOC) functions primarily for adolescent and young offenders between the ages of 10 to 18. It is a mixture of full-time training and social rehabilitation in a correctional setting.
- ✚ The population of offenders is unknown, but those at the NOC stood at 152 at 01/2010. A representative sample of 111 offenders was targeted for interviews.
- ✚ The ratio of boys to girls within NOC is 60:40.
- ✚ Alcohol and drug use is not highly prevalent among the young offender population at NOC
- ✚ The lifetime prevalence of alcohol and drug use among students was: alcohol 60.3%, tobacco 46.85%, marijuana at 45.95%, inhalants 5.41%, misuse of prescription medication 2.7% and cocaine use at 0.9%.
- ✚ Males were more likely to report usage of Marijuana, alcohol, inhalants and tobacco than their female counterparts.
- ✚ Students revealed a predominance of theft without force (25.23%), and break and enter for the purpose of stealing (28.83%) as the most prevalent crimes. These crimes are more prevalent than assault or robbery with threatening force (18.92%), and the trafficking/selling of drugs (16.36). No student has committed a murder, while less than one percent stole cars. Sex crimes are not prevalent, less than 5% of the students committed this crime.
- ✚ The average age of onset of criminality ranged from late adolescent to early teens. For example, the average age of onset for assault or robbery while threatening the use of force is 12. On the other hand, theft without having to use force, break and enter for stealing, trafficking/selling drugs etc average onset is 13 years old; car theft onset on average at age 14.
- ✚ In the case of marijuana use prior to crime, of the 10% who were likely to use it 60% indicated that they could not commit the crime had they not used the drug.
- ✚ 94.55% of the students claimed that crimes are not being committed to buy or obtain drugs
- ✚ Marijuana seems to be the most prevalent drug used for committing crime (9.91% were under the influence of marijuana as against 2.7% who committed the crime under the influence of alcohol.
- ✚ More than 68% of the NOC population interviewed, said that they have never been treated for drug or alcohol use; only 2% have ever received treatment or is currently undergoing such. The evidence showed earlier, that from the age of seven a number of persons claimed to have used alcohol or drugs.

1.0 Chapter One

1.1.0 Introduction

Guyana is a multi-ethnic country with an area of about 215,000 square kilometres and a population of about 751,223, or a population density of less than 4 persons per square kilometre. The country is divided into ten administrative regions with varying population density and economic activities. Region eight is the least populated with fewer than 6,000 people while Region 4, which includes the capital, boasts a population of almost 300,000. The low population density and difficult terrain in many regions make it costly to provide basic social services and develop infrastructure critical to support economic production. Despite its abundant resources, Guyana is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. (Guyana Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers 1)

Children and youths 18 years old and below represent 45% of the population in Guyana according to the last census report. The NOC students come from the length and breadth of Guyana but higher concentrations seem to be from the poorest communities. According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 Report, 74% of the children aged 2 – 14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/ caretakers or other household members. The World Bank Poverty Assessment utilising the Household Budget Survey of 2006 showed that children (below the age of 16), make up 47 percent of the population living in moderate poverty.

According to a brief coming out of The Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports (MCYS), the responsibility for the advancement of Youth development over the years was that of various ministries and organizations. However having recognized the need for the design and delivery of effective, sustainable youth development services and programmes, the MCYS became the main Government agency responsible for the advancement of the youth development agenda – a Ministry which has been in existence for the past ten years. The MCYS – Youth Department provides services for the 11 to 25 year old population, through a diverse array of programmes and activities during regular and non-traditional after school hours. These programmes provide an outlet for community youth who are at risk of becoming victims of violence, substance abuse or who are impacted by health issues. The programmes aid youth in acquiring skills and information that assist them in avoiding behaviours that will negatively impact their lives.¹

The MCYS has the responsibility of managing the one juvenile detention centre (New Opportunity Corp) located at Onderneeming on the Essequibo Coast, which functions primarily for adolescent offenders' ages 10 to 18 sent there by the Courts for a period of training and social

¹ Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports: Brief on Activities/Programmes of the Ministry for Youth Empowerment

rehabilitation.² Within the facility there are a number of skills training programmes offered to the students as a form of rehabilitation which include classes in electrical installation, handicraft, joinery, information technology, tailoring and garment making, welding and fabrication, carpentry and masonry. The students are rotated every six months and are therefore given the opportunity to master a number of technical skills. Academic classes are also held on the centre and selected students attend school in the community. Both males and females participate in all Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Training (YEST) programmes. The institution has approximately fifty two staff members who are also rotated by day and night shifts. Of the fifty two staff members there is no set counsellor; rather all staffers are given the opportunity to counsel students in some limited form.

One focus of this study is to examine the link between drugs and crime. This is further in response to the heightening of juvenile delinquency and the growing numbers of students who are sentenced to the NOC ever so often, and not taking into account the growing numbers of children in jails awaiting trial.

Further the main reason for this research seeks to test a new methodology that will be used to measure the incidence of drug use in relation to criminal, activities. The first chapter of this report seeks to first highlight the objectives of the study, then plot the methodology, assess the instrument used followed by a socio demographic description of the population sampled. Chapter two points to the findings of the research and plots the story of first the prevalence of drug and alcohol usage, followed by addressing the link between crime and drugs and then by looking at the treatment need of the group within the institution. The last chapter summarises the study.

1.1.1 Methodology

Target Population:

The consultant received a list of 192 students as the NOC population. Errors were identified in the list and so it had to be adjusted. For example, incorrect date of admission, discharged students still listed etc. After the adjustment the consultant arrived at a target population of 152 students based on the list dated 2010/01.

Sample:

The survey sample size was determined by $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(SE)^2}$, where N – population of students (currently 152); SE – standard error that is used in the sample (currently 5% - confidence interval 95%). The minimum number of students to be sampled for the results to be statically significant

² Taken from MCYS Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Training Programme brochure.

is 111. The sample was selected randomly in SPSS. However upon visiting the institution, the consultant had to use convenience sampling to get the required number of students, as the list provided upon entering the institution proved to be inaccurate. In the interest of time both to the workers and the students who were all taken up with various classes and duties the consultant asked that teachers assigned to the two genders bring students at random. Also because of the large percentage of students on the lists who were placed within the institution the request was made by the consultant to have all of the few who were convicted for more serious crimes than wandering, be brought for interviewing. They were cautioned to not invite them all in batches of 'serious offenders' as against persons whose crime was wandering as the consultant did not want students to feel like they were being targeted. This instruction was complied with as the teachers pulled students within their age groupings.

Method of data collection and Fieldwork:

Questionnaires through face to face interviews were used as the method for collecting data. For the fieldwork interviewers were placed at desks in an open space to allow for privacy with each student as well as to have privacy from NOC staff. Students were brought in batches of five to complete the process. One male teacher was assigned to identifying the boys and one female teacher assigned to the girls. This process went on until the one hundred and eleven students were interviewed. The NOC staff accommodated every process to ensure the successful completion of the field work.

1.1.2 Objectives of Study

- ✚ Assess the prevalence of alcohol and drug use among the young offender population;
- ✚ Establish the intensity of drug use vis-a-vis assessments of abuse and dependence;
- ✚ Assess the severity of drug use vis-a-vis trajectory analysis, precocity and multiple substance use;
- ✚ Establish the relationship between crime and alcohol/drug use among the young offender population
- ✚ Establish the treatment needs and the disposition of this population to receive rehabilitation.

1.1.3 Review of the Pilot Instrument

It was found that the pilot instrument set out to measure the relationship between drugs and crime would have yielded more had it been supplemented by a qualitative method, using focus group discussions and in depth interviews with the study population as well as the staff who oversee their daily activities. Even though the instrument is important to acquire quantitative data that can be useful for some trajectory it would yield more when accompanied with a qualitative

method of questioning. Staff members were of the opinion, that a significant percentage of the students are in fact drug users and are dependent on the drugs though what was reported by the students was not closely in keeping with the assumptions of the staff population. At this point the researcher will further analyse the instrument used and highlight ways that it can be amended to ensure greater success as well as to commend the parts that proved fruitful.

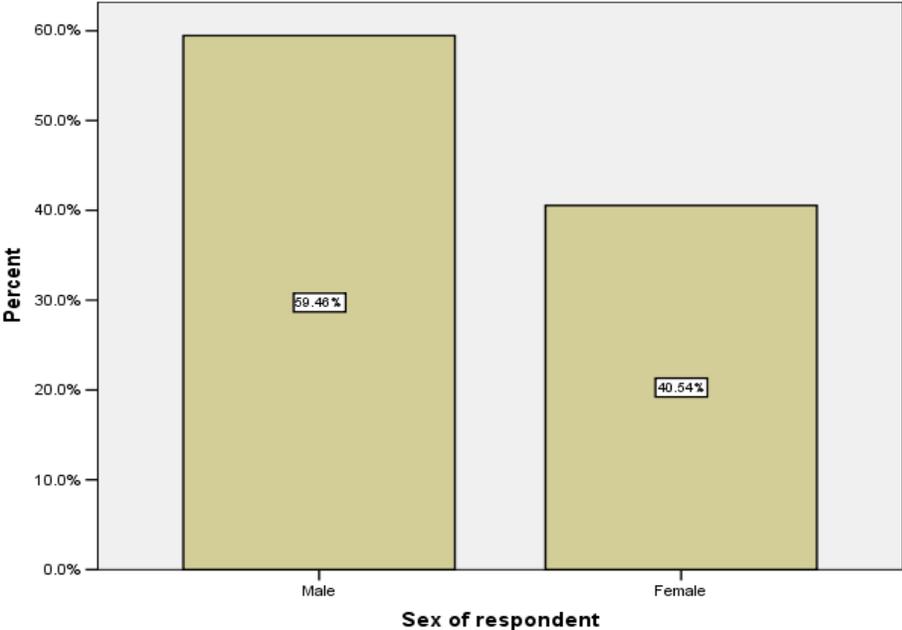
The first changes that were made to the instrument were on the use of words, to make it Guyana specific. Generally though, the educational level of NOC students made it somewhat difficult for them to easily grasp the understanding of questions. There is a need to generally construct the questions using much simpler language.

- ✚ After P1 and P2 the students should be asked questions on frequency of use; when they started, whether it was a one off usage or whether they used it daily, weekly, etc.
- ✚ P3, in asking what things they consumed and at what age they should be asked again on frequency of use for each age identified. (The questionnaire would be lengthened yes but based on the interviewers skill at making the interviewee comfortable this can be easily accessed)
- ✚ P4 seems ok
- ✚ P5 and 6 needed to be further broken down; attempted murder should be added as a variable. However beyond that students could be asked on frequency of committing the particular crime. There may be a tendency to embellish figures.
- ✚ What can be added to P7 is what crimes they were arrested and not tried for and which they went to court for.
- ✚ P8 through P15 should not be limited to the last crime arrested for but for all the crimes they were arrested for (these are not many and will give a clearer picture)
- ✚ P16 through 22 are good as they are.

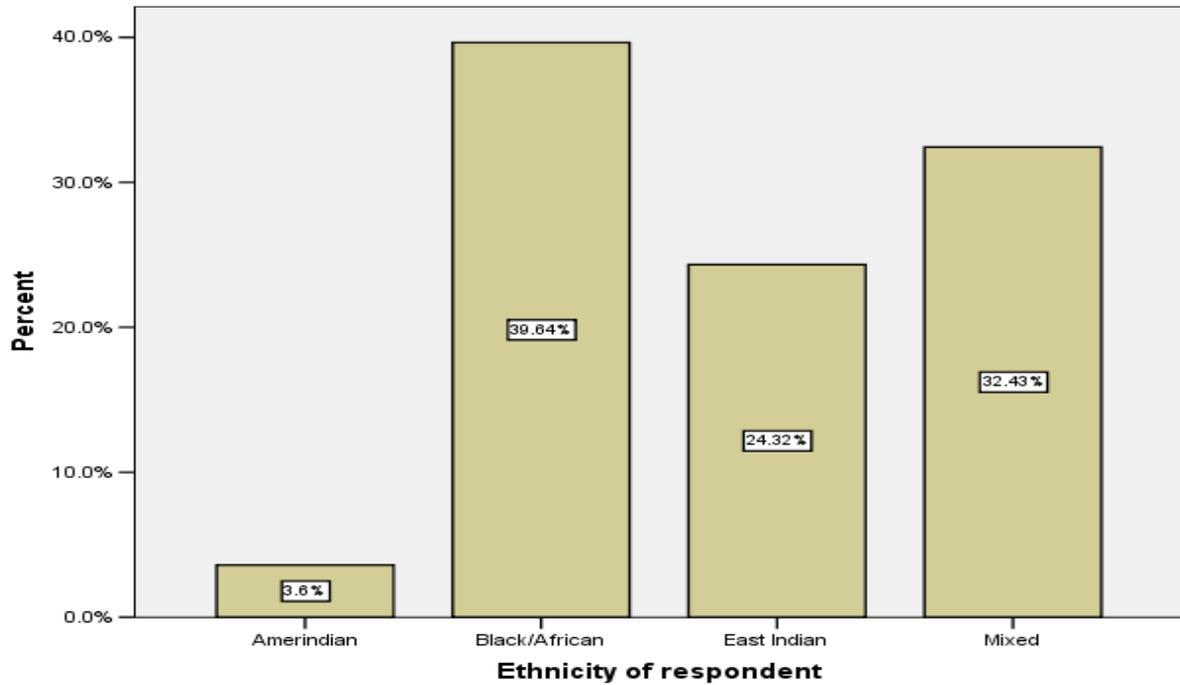
1.1.4 Socio-demographic Description of Students Sampled

The student population sampled represented the overall student population of the institution with the male female ratio of males sixty: forty for the females (see Graph 1). The majority of the students as seen in Graph 2 were of African descent (39.64%) followed by mixed (32.43%) then by east Indians (24.32%) and the remaining 3.6% were Amerindians; the four main ethnic groupings found within Guyana. Further according to Graph 3, an interesting fact about the population is that when they were asked about the grade in which they had stopped school, whether it was before or after incarceration, the majority pointed to not having gone beyond third form, yet it was very difficult for them at times to understand simply phrased questions. Graphs four and five point to the heavy female influence within the homes of the young offenders, where 84.68% of the homes are female guided whether it is by a mother, grandmother or aunt as against 6.31% male directed and 9.01% male and female directed.

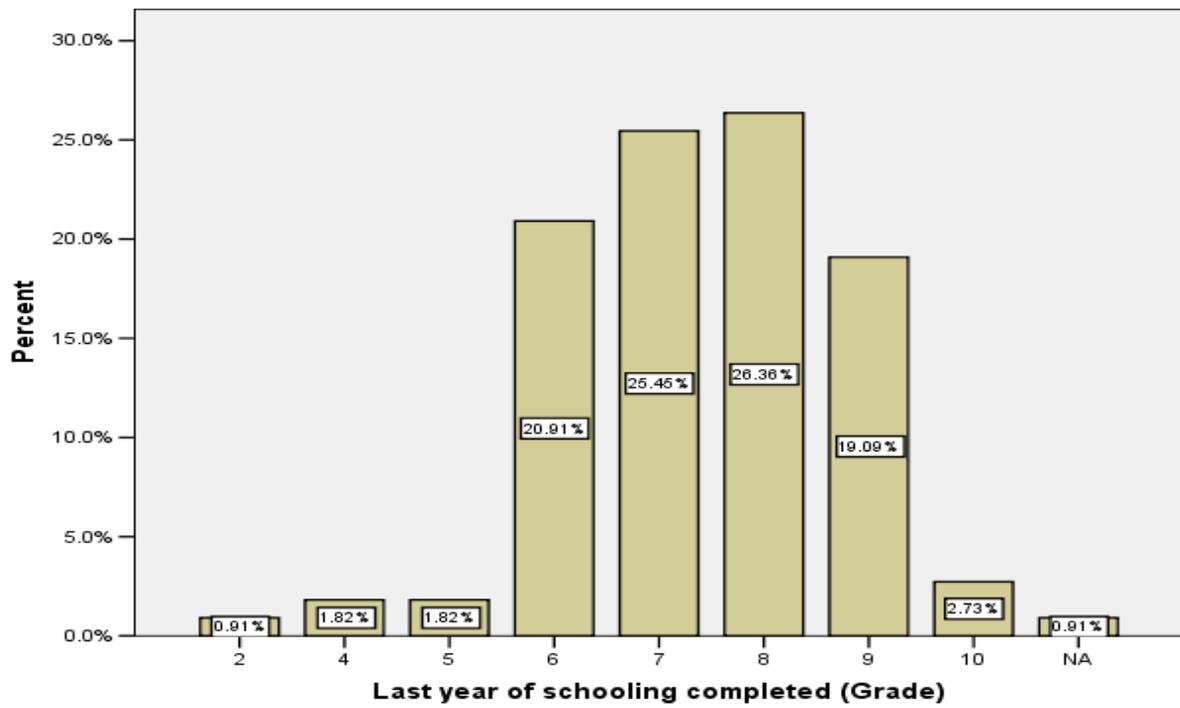
Graph 1 – Gender Distribution of Sample Population



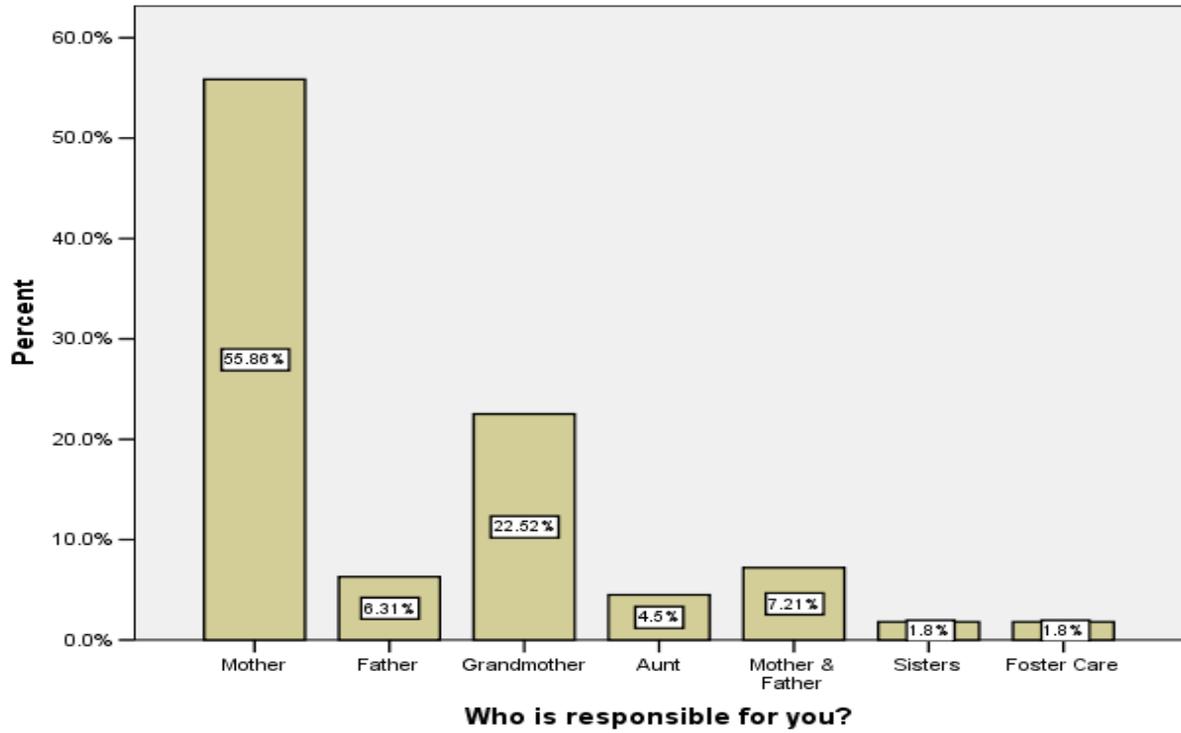
Graph 2 – Ethnic Distribution of Sample Population



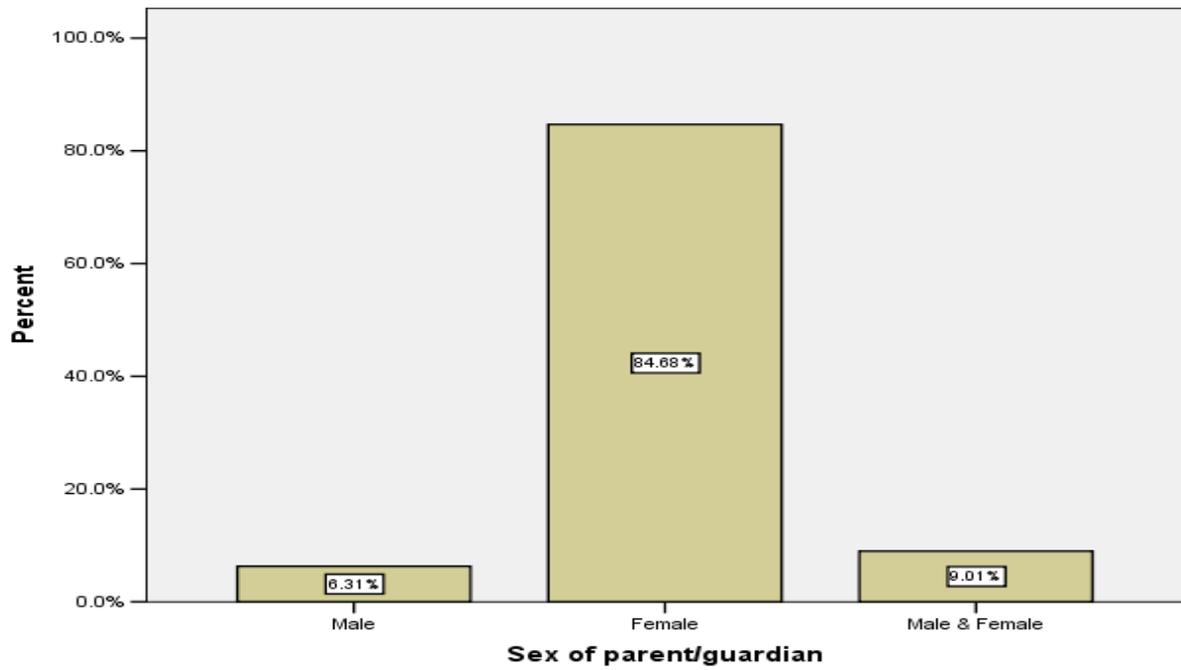
Graph 3 – Last Year of Schooling Completed



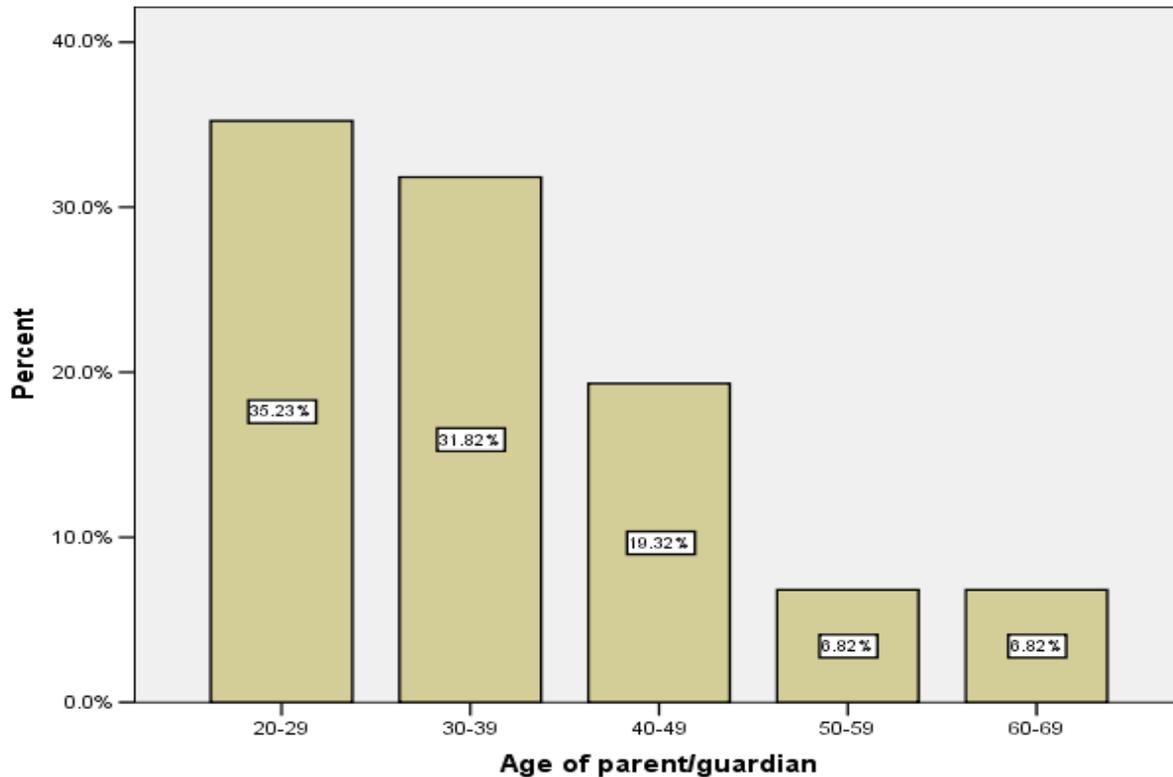
Graph 4 – Guardian of Respondent



Graph 5 Sex of Guardian



Graph 6 Age Range of Guardian



2.0 Chapter Two: Research Findings

2.1.0 Prevalence, Trajectory and Drug Abuse

The prevalence analysis seeks to reliably detect exposure to drug use among a given population: it usually distinguishes between lifetime prevalence (initiation), annual prevalence (recent use) and prevalence during the last month (current use), which constitute basic reference measures. In assessing prevalence among students from NOC, The researcher will first plot lifetime prevalence based on usage at some point in their lives followed by looking at the age of onset of drug use followed by progression of drug use and then zero in to past year prevalence and past month prevalence.

In assessing lifetime prevalence of alcohol and drug use at some point in their lives, 60.3% of the students claimed to have used alcohol, 46.85% used tobacco, 45.8% said they had used marijuana .9% representing one male child said that he had used cocaine, 5.41% stated that they used inhalants and 2.7% said that they had misused prescription medication.

When asked about the age at which they first tried the various substances it was found that among the 111 students sampled, the age of first use of alcohol or drugs had a range between the ages of eleven to fifteen years old. Misuse of prescription medication, tobacco and alcohol were the other substances they were likely to try at an earlier age than cocaine. What was found was

that the minimum age of first use of alcohol usage was seven and maximum age of first use was 17 years of age. See Table 1. It is interesting to note that all of the students claimed to have never heard of *basuco*, a fake drug that was included in the questionnaire for validation purposes. Males more than their female counterparts reported to have used marijuana, alcohol, inhalants, and tobacco. Of the .9% who claimed to use cocaine, all were males and of the 2.7% who had misused prescription medication, all were females. Lifetime Prevalence of alcohol and drug usage was more reported among males than females within the institution.

Table 1: Lifetime Prevalence and Avg. Age of Onset of alcohol and drug use

	P1		P2		
	No	Yes→	Male Female	Average Age of onset	NA /99
1. Alcohol (<i>Do not take into consideration if they were given alcohol to try as a child</i>)	39.64	60.36	34.2 m 26.1 f	13	39.64
2. Marijuana	54.05	45.95	27.9 m 18.0 f	13	54.05
3. Cocaine (<i>Also take into consideration 'snow'</i>)	99.1	0.9	0.9 m	15	99.1
4. Heroin	0	-	-	-	100
5. Crack	0	-	-	-	100
6. Inhalants (neoprene, toluene, ether, acetone, paint, benzine, paraffin, solution)	94.6	5.41	4.5 m 0.9 f	11.8	94.6
7. Tobacco	46.8	53.15	37.8 m 15.3 f	13	53.15
8. Basuco	0	-	-	-	100
9. Medication (non medical use of prescription medication)	97.3	2.7	2.7 f	12.6	97.3
10. (Other drug)	99.07	0.93	-	-	99.07

The minimum age of onset is seven years old for marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco use, while the only cocaine user indicated onset at 15 years old. However, table 1 showed that the average age of onset varied for the different drugs- those using the drugs identified clustered in early to mid teens. Based on the progression it would suggest that the students were more likely to try alcohol or drugs in their early teenage years. Fewer respondents indicated alcohol and drug use onset in their older teens. At the age of fourteen which implicitly seemed to represent the average age of

coming out/initiation, many of the young offenders claimed to have had their first try at alcohol or drugs. One needs to know whether the lower level of consumption by older students in NOC can be attributed to the rehabilitative features of NOC or a case where the majority of students within the institution were at no point dependent on the substance or substances that they would have tried. Further, other explanations may allude to whether it was for the lack of access to substances while in the institution; and/or students own concern of the possibility that giving the “right” responses would ensure their timely discharge.

Table 2: Age of Consumption of Alcohol or drug

	10 years		12 years		14 years		16 years	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Alcohol	8.1	91.9	16.3	83.7	42.0	58.0	27.7	72.3
2. Marijuana	8.2	91.8	13.3	86.7	35.2	64.8	27.7	72.3
3. Cocaine	1.0	99.0	0	100	1.1	98.9	0	100
4. Heroin	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
5. Crack	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
6. Inhalants	2.0	98.0	4.1	95.9	3.4	96.6	4.3	95.7
7. Tobacco	12.1	87.9	19.4	80.6	35.7	62.3	31.9	68.1
8. Basuco	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
9. Medication	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.1	98.9	2.1	97.9
10. (Other drug)	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100

Last month prevalence statistics is progressively lower than that of more than a month ago but less than a year and more than a year ago. During incarceration, some students did consume drugs or alcohol. The evidence show that 3.6% of the students reported alcohol consumption over the last thirty days; 5.41% of the students consumed marijuana and tobacco within the last thirty days and 1.82% used inhalants within the last thirty days. It is also interesting to note that for marijuana and tobacco users, the data suggests that the two drugs were more accessible than any other, as 5.41% in both cases reported using marijuana and tobacco during the last thirty days of their incarceration. The progression of prevalence where during the last month reports are significantly lower than less than a year and more than a year ago for usage of drugs would suggest that usage decreased possibly because of lack of access to the particular substance. When assessing the prevalence for inhalants of the 4.55% who claimed to have had lifetime prevalence, 1.82% said they had used it in the last month as against a reduced figure for more than a month ago and an increase usage more than a year ago. A painting exercise was at the time underway on the facility, thus making it possible for inhalant users to access their drug. (*This was pointed out by one student who said he sniffed paint for a high*)

4. Assault or rob someone while threatening to use force	81.08	18.92	12	81.08
5. Sexually assault someone with or without exerting force	95.45	4.55	13	95.45
6. Kill or murder someone	100	-	-	100
7. Traffic or sell drugs (such as marijuana, cocaine, crack or other drug)	83.64	16.36	13	83.64

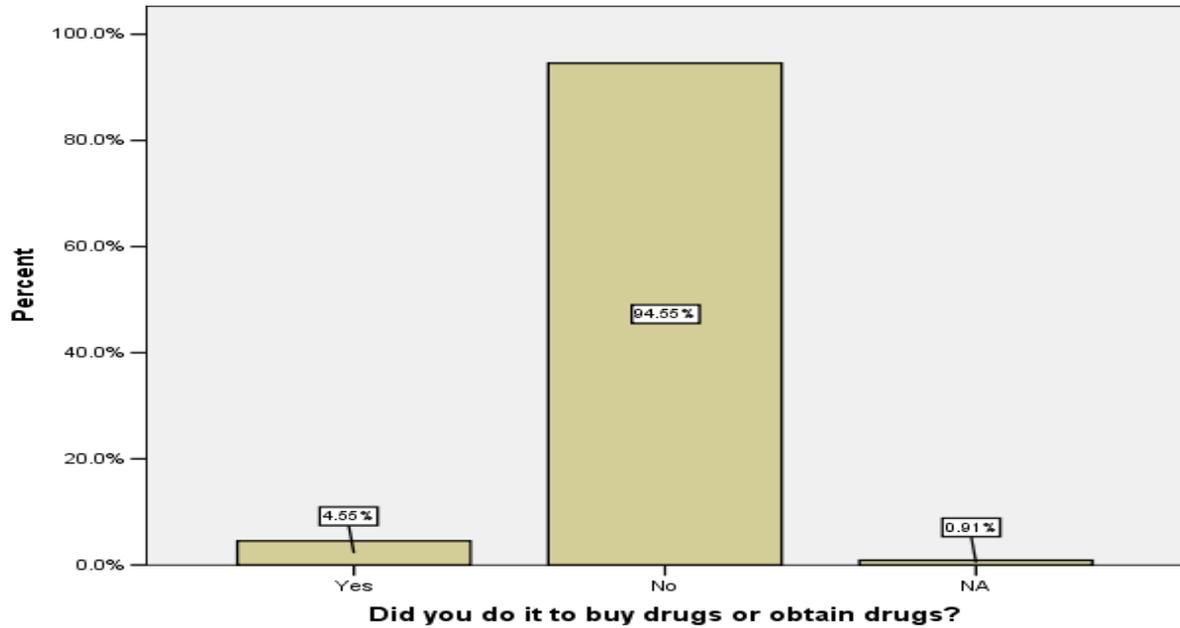
The average age of onset of criminality ranged from late adolescent to early teens based on the crime. For example, the average age of onset for assault or robbery while threatening to use force is 12. On the other hand, theft without having to use force, break and enter for stealing, trafficking/selling drugs etc, the average age of onset is 13 years old; car theft onset on average at age 14. (See Table 4 above)

It is challenging to assert at this stage whether the prevalence of crimes committed are mere deviance or related to the links identified in the project proposal - psychopharmacological connection; compulsive economic; and systemic. In fact during the interviews males were seen to be slower at responding to the questions asked which may or may not have a psychopharmacological explanation. The evidence from tables 6 and 7 (below) show that fewer students were likely to use drugs prior to committing crimes – in fact approximately 10 used marijuana prior to committing a crime. Of that 60% or six out of the ten students indicated that they could not commit the crime had they not used the drug.

Therefore, while drug use prior to crime is not very prevalent there are clear indications of dependency (seven students or 6% of the NOC sample population are physiologically dependent according to the criteria set out in the protocol³) on drugs to commit crime. Hence, there exists a psychopharmacological connection as there is evidence to show that drug (particularly marijuana) is used to commit crime. On the other hand, in a minority of the cases, crimes are being committed to buy or obtain drugs – 4.55% while most are not (94.55%) see graph 8.

Graph 8 : Crime and Drug Relationship

³ A standardized scale is used to measure the syndrome of withdrawal or abstinence (indicators 1 and 2), tolerance syndrome (Indicators 3 and 4) and compulsive use syndrome (indicators 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) in assessing dependency. Physiological dependency requires that the interviewee mention each of these syndromes at least once



Marijuana seems to be the substance which shows the strongest evidence of a psychopharmacological link to crime, so too is the case for using the drug to aid in committing the crime among drug users. This is consistent with data in table 7, which shows that on the day of the crime drug users among the student population at NOC used marijuana - 6.6%. Further, a larger percentage of respondents used this drug a month before. Marijuana seems to be the most utilised drug among drug users in NOC, see table 6.

Table 6: Alcohol and Drug Use Prior to Committing Crime

P10.1 Were you high on Marijuana?	Yes 9.91	P10.1.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on marijuana?	Yes 40%
	No 84.68		No 60%
P10.2 Were you high on Cocaine	Yes -	P10.2.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on Cocaine	Yes -
	No 94.59		No -
P10.3 Were you high on Crack	Yes -	P10.3.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on Crack	Yes -
	No 94.59		No -
P10.4 Were you under the influence of alcohol or drunk	Yes 2.7	P10.4.1 Would you have done it if you were not under the influence of alcohol or drunk?	Yes - 33.3%
	No 92.79		No - 66.7%

P11 Can you tell me whether the victim was under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	Yes 1.02	P11.1 Would you have done it if the victim had not been under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	Yes
	No 23.47		No
	No victim was present 51.02		
	Do not know 24.49		
P12 Was the crime for which you were arrested, tried or convicted had to do with battles or struggles between drug traffickers or between drug traffickers and the police?		Yes 8.41	
		No 89.72	

Table 7: Alcohol and Drug Use Prior to Committing Crime 11

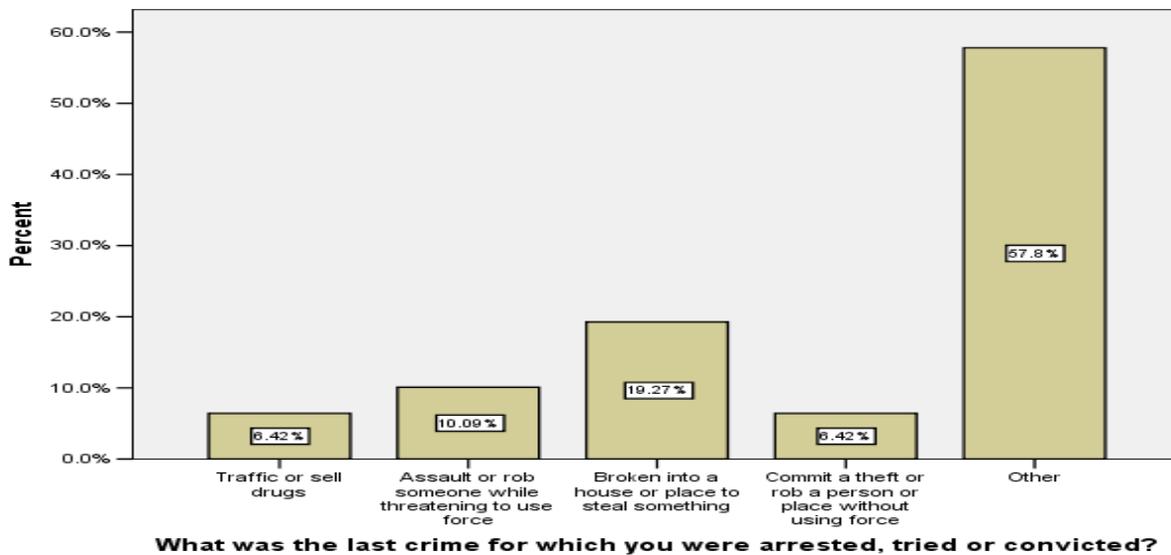
	P13. On the day it happened, did you use any of these things? <i>(Interviewer: When the response is 'Yes', ask the questions)</i>		P14. One month before it happened, did you use any of these things? <i>(Interviewer: When the response is 'Yes', ask the questions)</i>	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Alcohol	2.8%	97.2%	12.04%	87.96%
2. Marijuana	6.6% Yes	93.4%	17.76%	82.24%
3. Cocaine		100%		100%
4. Crack		100%		100%
5. Inhalants(neoprene , toluene, ether, acetone, paint, benzene, paraffin, solution	2.83%	97.17%	0.94%	99.06%
6. Heroin		100%		100%

Despite fairly low prevalence of drugs usage and crime among students at NOC, 9.91% of marijuana users said they were high on marijuana and 2.7% of students under the influence of alcohol at the time of committing the crime for which they were arrested. Arrests levels are higher among the marijuana and alcohol using population. Using absolute arrests data collected, students indicated that on average they were arrested more than 6 times, but stood before a court

twice on average for breaking the law, compared to being sentenced/ referred to a juvenile facility or center once, see table 5. . In fact, graph 7, reveals that more than half – 57.8% - of the respondents were not arrested, tried or convicted for the crimes identified by this study; 57.8% were arrested, tried, and convicted for wandering.

Table 5: Students' Arrests and Court Encounters	Av.
P7.1. How many times have you been arrested by the police?	6 ⁴
P7.2. How many times have you stood before and/or been tried by a court of law under the charge of breaking the law?	2
P7.3. How many times have you been referred by a court of law to a juvenile facility?	1
P7.4. How many times have you been referred by a court of law to a juvenile detention centre?	1
P7.5. How long have you been detained in the juvenile facility (for the current sentence)?	20.5 Months = 1year 8.5 months

Graph 7: Last Crime of Arrest



⁴ This average includes 3 outlier values of 100, 100, and 80 times of arrest by 3 students. When these outliers are omitted the average number of times arrested drops to 3.5.

Table 8: Marijuana and Cocaine use one month prior to the last crime arrested, tried and/or convicted

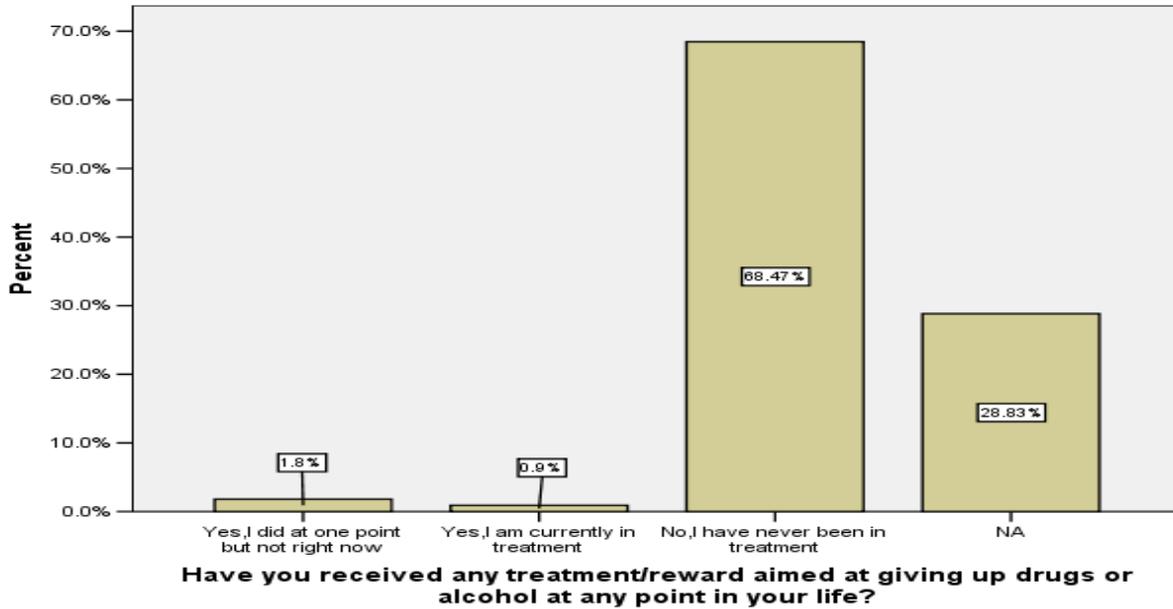
	P 16 Marijuana		P 17. Cocaine and/or Crack No
	Yes	No	
1. Did you use (...) to rid you of some of your problems?	20.29%	79.71%	100%
2. And did you have these problems when you stopped or reduced your use of (...)?	12.73%	87.27%	100%
3. Did you notice that to get the same feeling you used more (...) than before?	7.27%	92.73%	100%
4. Did you notice that the same amount of (...) had less of an effect than before?	10.91%	89.09%	100%
5. Did you use (...) despite not planning to do so?	22.03%	77.97%	100%
6. Did you end up using more (...) than you originally planned?	8.93%	91.07%	100%
7. Did you stop or suspend activities (social. work, leisure) due to the use of (...)?	19.3%	80.7%	100%
8. Did you spend more time than before to obtain, use or recuperate from the effects of (...)?	29.82%	70.18%	100%
9. Did you continue using (...) despite the physical, emotional or tension problems that it caused?	33.33%	66.67%	100%
10. Have you had such an intense desire to use (...) that you couldn't resist or think of anything else?	15.79%	84.21%	100%

In summary psychopharmacological connections cannot be ruled out, there is some evidence of crime for compulsive economic reasons (4.55% stated that their crime was related to the drug market), while there are systemic manifestations through evidence of a drug market and related crime for which students were arrested; and evidence of drug use and crime relationship particularly between the ages of 10 to 14. Drug use and crime have stronger linkages among the drug using population. The drug using population at NOC is fairly small or in the minority. Users of marijuana, are more likely to use it as a motivating tool for committing crime. The crimes are usually committed without threat or use of force. Outside of using the drug for the commission of crime there is casual use of the drug. More than half of the crime leading to conviction and detention is related not to hard crime but wandering pointing to more social dynamic explanations of the NOC population.

2.1.2 Treatment and Rehabilitation

Respondents using alcohol and drugs are not likely to receive treatment, while participation in drug or alcohol treatment at some point in life is low. Graph 9 below, shows that more than 68% of the NOC population interviewed, said that they have never been treated for drug or alcohol use; only 2% have ever received treatment or is currently undergoing such.

Graph 9: Prevalence of treatment



Above a third of the respondents expressed the demand for treatment – 35%; 12% are yes probably; 2.7% no definitely; and 16% no probably. Over all there might not seem to be a high demand for treatment and rehabilitation services, but taken the small population of drug users this may be a more meaningful demand. Respondents (40%) indicated their willingness to participate in an in-patient programme for receiving professional help. Given the limitations on treatment and rehabilitation, such as the absence of programmes or trained personnel to respond to needs of alcohol and drug use by students; the NOC students do not perceive the facility as a rehabilitative one, as reflected by a 0.9% yes, to treatment and rehabilitation but not currently . In summary, drug users are small in number, within that small group of students those ever to receive treatment or currently doing so is a much smaller group. Notwithstanding, NOC does not offer any institutional treatment and rehabilitation programme. However, there is no programme but there is a culture of the institution whereby all employees are open to listening and informally trying to guide students

Table 9: Treatment needs

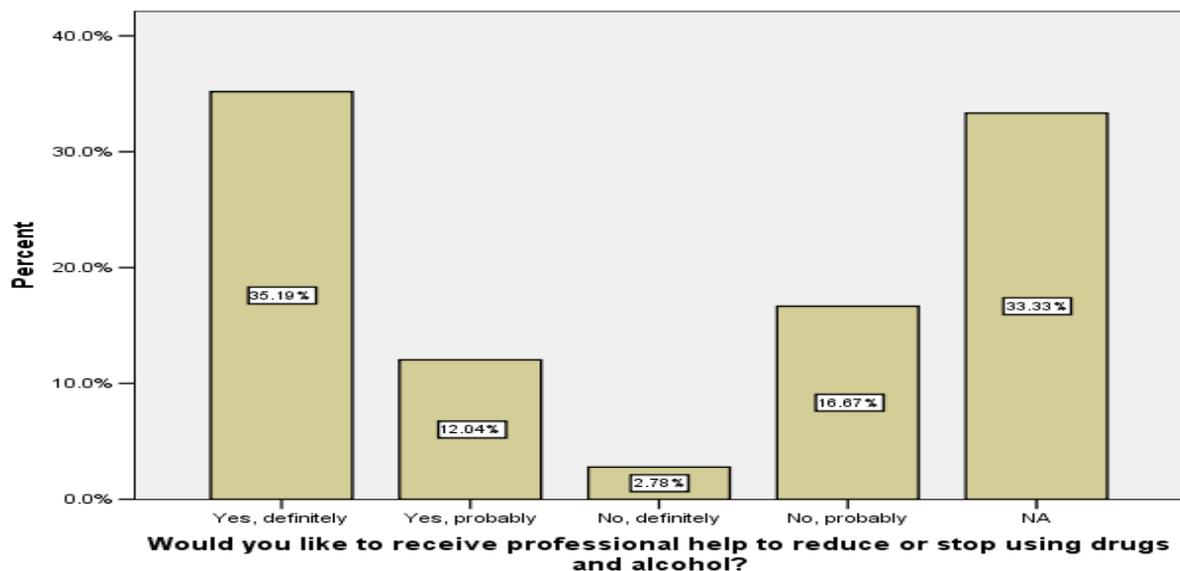
Yes No

1. Were or are you in an in-patient rehabilitation centre for a period of time?	2	1
2. Were or are there doctors, psychologists or other specialists responsible for the program?	1	1
3. Did or do you have frequent contact with supervisors, mentors or staff in charge (for example, at least once a week)?	2	
4. Did or does the programme have job training or educational upgrading workshops or courses?	1	

Table 10: Account of last or current treatment **Yes** **No**

1. As a result of treatment did or have you stopped using alcohol or drugs for at least one month?	2	1
2. As a result of treatment did or have you reduced the amount of alcohol or drugs you use?	3	
3. After having completed treatment, did you go back to using alcohol or drugs the same as before?	2	1
4. During treatment did or do you often miss appointments and/or activities?		3
5. Did you stop going to treatment before it ended?	1	1

Graph 10: Need for Professional help



Graph 11: Willingness to participate in ‘in-patient’ programme

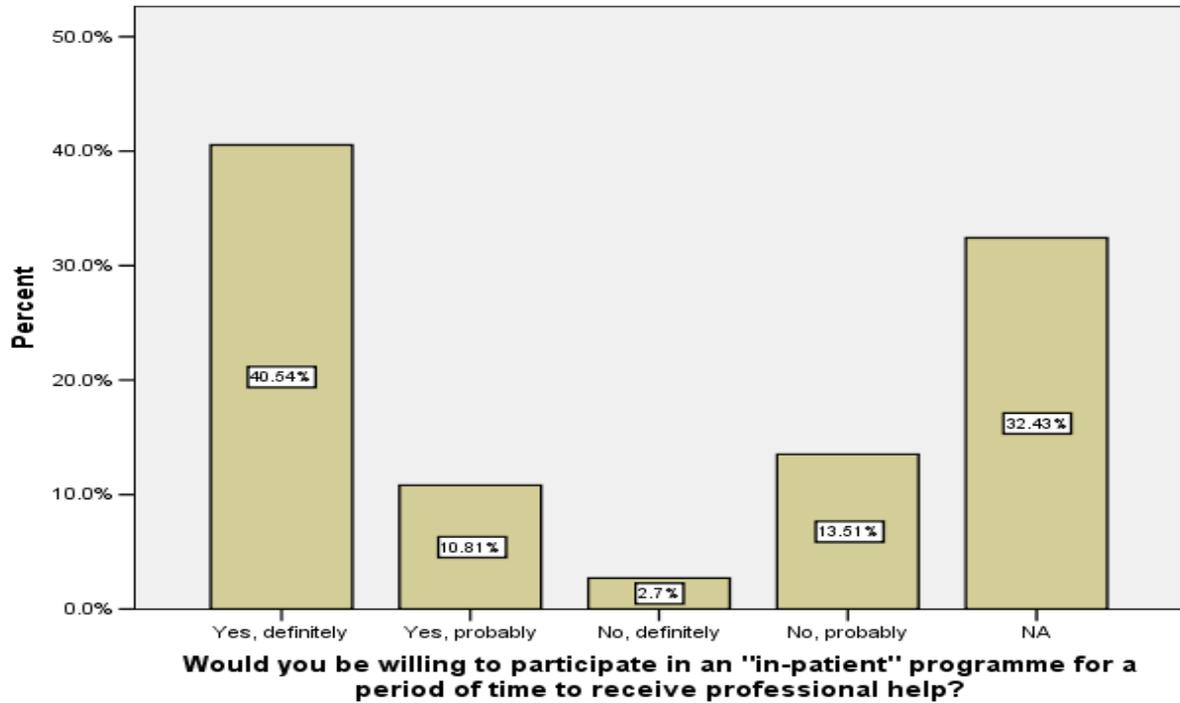


Table 11: Perception of Risk of Alcohol and Drug Use

	No Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
1. Has one or more alcoholic drinks a day	9.52%	10.48%	19.05%	60.95%
2. Smokes marijuana regularly	5.71%	5.71%	13.33%	75.24%
3. Consumes cocaine regularly	6.32%	4.21%	3.16%	86.32%
4. Consumes crack regularly	8.7%	4.35%	4.35%	82.61%
5. Uses heroine regularly	4.55%	4.55%	7.58%	83.33%
6. Uses inhalants regularly	9.38%	21.88%	6.25%	62.5%
7. Uses tobacco regularly	15.53%	20.39%	11.65%	52.43%

One way of moving forward is assessing perception of drug use. As seen in the above table, more than half of the student population sampled saw the regular use of alcohol, marijuana,

cocaine, crack, heroine, inhalants and tobacco as high risk activities. They were likely to see tobacco use as not as risky as any of the other substances.

3.0 Chapter Three:

3.1.0 Conclusion

It is evident that there is some prevalence of alcohol and drug use among the young offender population at the NOC as approximately 60% of the sample stated that they had at some point tried one or more drugs.

It is also evident based on the research that there is a relationship between crime and drug use among the young offender *drug using* population at NOC. In summary psychopharmacological connections cannot be ruled out, there is some evidence of crime for compulsive economic reasons, while systemic manifestations of drug use and crime exists between the ages of 10 to 14. The drug using population at NOC is fairly small or in the minority and it was found that users of marijuana are more likely to use it as a motivating tool for committing crime. The crimes are usually committed without threat or use of force. Outside of using the drug for the commission of crime there is casual use of the drug.

NOC does not offer any institutional treatment and rehabilitation programme. However, there is a culture where all staff members informally listen and guide students within the institution. Students did say that if there were in-patient programmes, they would be more than willing to attend.

Even though the drug using population is minimal there is a need for programmes on drug use and abuse as many of the students who may not be drug users can eventually fall prey as a last resort. There is then a need for students to access a treatment centre or treatment professionals within the facility.

One needs to keep in mind however, that the social problems faced by the youth population are far more dynamic than only drug use. There is a need for the use of qualitative data to be added in the study of the relationship between crime and alcohol and drug use.

3.1.1 Appendix



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Survey of Persons in Juvenile Facilities

P1. Have you ever tried (...)?

P2. (Interviewer: If the response to the previous question is 'Yes', ask "And how old were you when you tried (...) for the first time? (For P 2 put 99 for NA)

P1 **P2**
 Age of
 Prevalence Onset

	No	Yes →	Age	NA /99
1. Alcohol (<i>Do not take into consideration if they were given alcohol to try as a child</i>)				
2. Marijuana				
3. Cocaine (<i>Also take into consideration 'snow'</i>)				
4. Heroin				
5. Crack				
6. Inhalants (neoprene, toluene, ether, acetone, paint, benzine, paraffin, solution)				
7. Tobacco				
8. Basuco				
9. Medication (non medical use of prescription medication)				
10. (Other drug)				

(Interviewer: Ask all interviewees)

P3. What things did you consume at 10 years of age? (Read the alternatives and check off all those that match) And at 12 years of age? And at 14 years of age? And at 16 years of age?

	10 years		12 years		14 years		16 years	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

1. Alcohol								
2. Marijuana								
3. Cocaine								
4. Heroin								
5. Crack								
6. Inhalants								
7. Tobacco								
8. Basuco								
9. Medication								
10. (Other drug)								

P4. When was the last time you used the following things? (Show flash card and ask about each drug)

	During the Last 30 Days	More than a month ago, but less than a year	More than a year ago	Never
1. Alcohol (<i>Do not take into consideration if they were given alcohol to try as a child</i>)				
2. Marijuana				
3. Cocaine (<i>Also take into consideration 'snow'</i>)				
4. Heroin				
5. Crack				
6. Inhalants (neoprene, toluene, ether, acetone, paint, benzine, paraffin, solution)				
7. Tobacco				
8. Basuco				
9. Medication (non medical use of prescription medication)				
10. (Other drug)				

Have you done the following things, despite the fact that you were not arrested or prosecuted for them? (Read each situation)

(Interviewer: Ask when the response is 'Yes' in p10 "And how old were you when you did it for the first time?)

P5

P6

Prevalence

Onset

	No	Yes →	Age	NA/99
1. Commit a theft or rob a person or a place without having to use force			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2. Broken into a house or place to steal something			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3. Steal a car			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
4. Assault or rob someone while threatening to use force			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
5. Sexually assault someone with or without exerting force			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6. Kill or murder someone			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
7. Traffic or sell drugs (such as marijuana, cocaine, crack or other drug)			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
P7.1. How many times have you been arrested by the police?				
P7.2. How many times have you stood before and/or been tried by a court of law under the charge of breaking the law?				
P7.3. How many times have you been referred by a court of law to a juvenile facility?				
P7.4. How many times have you been referred by a court of law to a juvenile detention centre?				

	Years	Months	Days
P7.5. How long have you been detained in the juvenile facility (for the current sentence)?			

P8. What was the last crime for which you were arrested, tried or convicted? (Interviewer: Wait for a spontaneous response and then classify, if more than one offense is mentioned, choose the most severe offense. Inform the interviewee that it is the crime for which he/she has been arrested, tried or convicted, not necessarily that which he/she committed)

1. Kill or murder someone.	
2. Traffic or sell drugs (such as marijuana, cocaine, crack or other drug)	
3. Sexually assault someone with or without exerting force	
4. Assault or rob someone while threatening to use force	
5. Steal a car	
6. Broken into a house or place to steal something	
7. Commit a theft or rob a person or a place without having to use force (such as robbing a store or supermarket, pick pocketing, stealing a bicycle)	
8. Other (Specify.....)	

(Interviewer: If he/she does not admit to having committed the crime, insist that his/her statement has no legal consequences, if he/she continues to resist, leave it blank and proceed to the next question) Keep in mind the last crime for which he/she was arrested, tried or convicted...

	Yes	No
P9. Did you do it to buy or obtain drugs?		

P10.1 Were you high on Marijuana?	Yes →	P10.1.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on marijuana?	Yes
	No		No
P10.2 Were you high on Cocaine	Yes →	P10.2.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on Cocaine	Yes
	No		No
P10.3 Were you high on Crack	Yes →	P10.3.1 Would you have done it had you not been high on Crack	Yes
	No		No
P10.4 Were you under the influence of alcohol or drunk	Yes →	P10.4.1 Would you have done it if you were not under the influence of alcohol or drunk?	Yes
	No		No

P11 Can you tell me whether the victim was under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	Yes	P11.1 Would you have done it if the victim had not been under the influence of alcohol or drugs?	Yes
	No		No
	No victim was present		Don't Know
	Do not know		
P12 Was the crime for which you were arrested, tried or convicted had to do with battles or struggles between drug traffickers or between drug traffickers and the police?			Yes
			No

	P13. On the day it happened, did you use any of these things? <i>(Interviewer: When the response is 'Yes', ask the questions)</i>	P14. One month before it happened, did you use any of these things? <i>(Interviewer: When the response is 'Yes', ask the questions)</i>	P15. How many days this month did you use (...) <i>(Take note of the days from 1 to 30, "almost every day = 30")</i>
7. Alcohol	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8. Marijuana	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. Cocaine	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10. Crack	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11. Inhalants(neoprene, toluene, ether, acetone, paint, benzene, paraffin, solution)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12. Heroin	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	→ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

--	--	--	--

(Interviewer: Ask the following questions only if he/she admitted to having used marijuana, cocaine and/or crack in the preceding question. Inquire first as to marijuana, and then as to cocaine and/or Crack. Replace (...) with the corresponding drug).

One month prior to the last crime for which he/she was arrested, tried and/or convicted?

	P 16 Marijuana	P 17. Cocaine and/or Crack
1. Did you use (...) to rid you of some of your problems? (Show flashcard)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
2. And did you have these problems when you stopped or reduced your use of (...)? (Show flashcard)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
3. Did you notice that to get the same feeling you used more (...) than before?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
4. Did you notice that the same amount of (...) had less of an effect than before?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
5. Did you use (...) despite not planning to do so?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
6. Did you end up using more (...) than you originally planned?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
7. Did you stop or suspend activities (social. work, leisure) due to the use of (...)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
8. Did you spend more time than before to obtain, use or recuperate from the effects of (...)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
9. Did you continue using (...) despite the physical, emotional or tension problems that it caused?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
10. Have you had such an intense desire to use (...) that you couldn't resist or think of anything else?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

--	--	--

P18. Have you received any treatment/reward aimed at giving up drugs or alcohol at any point in your life?

1. Yes, I did at one point but not right now 3. No, I have never been in treatment
 2. Yes, I am currently in treatment

SKIP PATTERN NEEDED HERE

P19. Taking into consideration the last treatment you received or your current treatment

1. Were or are you in an in-patient rehabilitation centre for a period of time?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
2. Were or are there doctors, psychologists or other specialists responsible for the program?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
3. Did or do you have frequent contact with supervisors, mentors or staff in charge (for example, at least once a week)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
4. Did or does the programme have job training or educational upgrading workshops or courses?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

P20. Keeping in mind the last treatment or current treatment

1. As a result of treatment did or have you stopped using alcohol or drugs for at least one month?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
2. As a result of treatment did or have you reduced the amount of alcohol or drugs you use?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
3. After having completed treatment, did you go back to using alcohol or drugs the same as before?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
4. During treatment did or do you often miss appointments and/or activities?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
5. Did you stop going to treatment before it ended?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

P21.1. Would you like to receive professional help to reduce or stop using drugs and alcohol?

1. Yes definitely 2. Yes, probably 3. No, definitely 4. No, probably

P21.2 Would you be willing to participate in an “in-patient” programme for a period of time to receive professional help?

1. Yes definitely 2. Yes, probably 3. No, definitely 4. No, probably

P22. What do you perceive is the risk of a person who does these things?

	<i>No Risk</i>	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>
1. Has one or more alcoholic drinks a day	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
2. Smokes marijuana regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
3. Consumes cocaine regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
4. Consumes crack regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
5. Uses heroine regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
6. Uses inhalants regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>
8. Uses tobacco regularly	1. <input type="radio"/>	2. <input type="radio"/>	3. <input type="radio"/>	4. <input type="radio"/>

Interviewer: Register the following Information	
<p>1. Name of Centre</p> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<p>1. Sex of Interviewee <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p>2. Region</p> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<p>2. What is his/her age? <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>3. Village</p>	<p>3. What was the last year of school that was successfully completed? (Interviewer: From first grade or less to eight grade = 1 to 8; 9 = ninth grade, 10 = tenth grade, 11 = eleventh grade, 12 = twelfth grade, 13 = beyond twelfth grade)</p> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

4. Type of facility
- Semi – opened*
- Closed

* Inmates are allowed to leave facility during the day or at other specified times

4. Who is responsible for you?

5. What is the gender of your parent/guardian?

6. What is the age of your parent/guardian?

7. What is your ethnicity?

1. Amerindian
2. Black/African
3. Chinese
4. East Indian
5. Mixed
6. Portuguese
7. White/Caucasian
8. Other _____