



Grenada Drug Information Network (GREN DIN) Annual Report, 2011

March 14, 2012
Grenada

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Acknowledgements

The Drug Control Secretariat wishes to thank all Officers, Ministries and Departments, who contributed to the production of the, '*Grenada Drug Information Network (GREN DIN) Annual Report, 2011*'.

Special thanks to the following Officials who worked assiduously in the preparation of the said report.

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Executive Summary

The 2011 GRENDIN report provides an overview of statistical data collected regarding illicit-drug consumption and related activity in Grenada for the preceding year. Data was reported for the following: *treatment admissions, arrests, school or other surveys, number of criminal deportees, firearms forfeited in drug trafficking arrests, number of persons sentenced to prison for drug related offenses, number of drug tests administered, and drug seizures by the Royal Grenada Police Force.* Detailed analyses are provided for the following data sets: *overall arrests, student arrests, seizure of drugs, incarceration, and the 2008 Global School-Based Student Health Survey.* Also presented is an overview of GRENDIN's accomplishments for the year 2010.

In addition, we are pleased to present qualitative data from an evaluative study conducted regarding the implementation of the pedagogical materials generated at the 2005 workshop, namely the “*Manual of Lesson Plans on Drug Prevention for Pre-School and Kindergarten Children in Grenada*” and “*Review and Evaluation*” report from the drug-use survey used to develop protocols by the OAS and CICAD. This collaboratively authored collection of pedagogical materials was designed to support Pre-School and Kindergarten teachers with detailed lesson plans designed to facilitate the integration of drug-prevention content into the existing Grenadian early-education curriculum. The evaluative study measures both the extent to which the manual was implemented (beginning in 2007), and the teachers' assessment of the effectiveness of the instructional materials. In brief, the teachers acknowledged the need for additional training in drug prevention pedagogy.

Specific trends by drug category/drug-related issues

- The drug of primary concern in Grenada is marijuana, which correlates with the majority of arrests and convictions (for possession).
- The majority of arrests for drug trafficking in Grenada are for cocaine.

Summary of recommendations/follow-up actions for the network

- Methodology for reporting drug-related data needs to be optimized.
- The factors influencing student drug use/experimentation should be examined and addressed.
- At-risk students should be evaluated to determine the extent to which drug use impacts academic performance.

Introduction

Grenadian Demographics: *Geographic, Political, Economic, Religious*

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands. The state consists of three islands forming an archipelago—Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. The largest island, Grenada, is the seat of Government and has the largest population base. Together, the islands have a landmass of more than 340 square kilometers.

The island of Grenada is mountainous and, situated in the path of the North East Trade Winds, sustains relatively high annual rainfall, which supports a substantial rainforest, known as Grand Etang. Overall, the country is divided into seven parishes, with Carriacou and Petit Martinique counted as one parish. See Figure 1 (GOG, 2007).

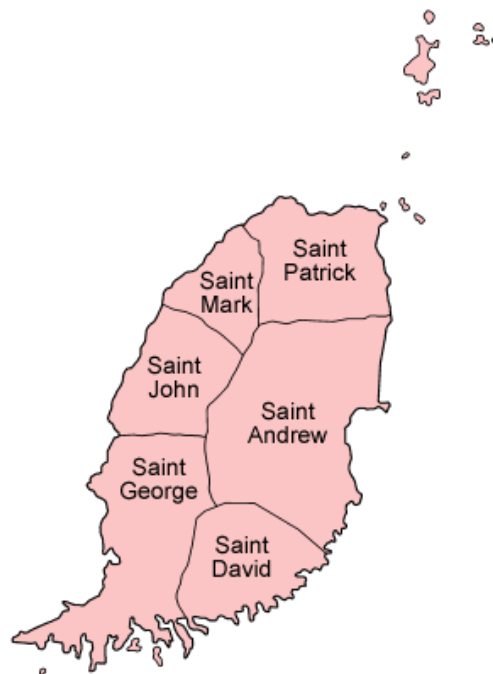


FIGURE 1. MAP OF GRENADA, CARRIACOU AND PETITE MARTINIQUE WITH ITS PARISHES.

Grenada is governed as a parliamentary democracy, after having gained independence for the United Kingdom in 1974. The legislative branch of Grenadian government is made up of a bicameral legislature composed of a 15-member elected House of Representatives and a 13-member appointed Senate. Executive powers are vested in the Prime Minister, as head of government, and in the Cabinet. The chief of state is the Governor General, who represents the British Crown. The country has several active political parties, and general elections are held every five years (UNDP 2005).

Following the United States invasion of Grenada in 1983, which was instigated by an attempted internal coup d'état, Grenada has enjoyed a stable political climate, as well as sustained economic growth and development. While vulnerable to the effects of global economic recession following the events of September 11, 2001 and compounded by natural disasters, Grenada has since shown positive economic growth (UNDP 2005).

Grenada's economy is greatly influenced by its location and vulnerability to hurricanes that emerge annually from July to December, and which appear to be becoming increasingly destructive since the mid-1990s. (UNDP 2005). In particular, Hurricanes Ivan (2004) and Emily (2005) wrought havoc on the physical infrastructure of Grenada, to the detriment of its housing and tourism room-stock, with 90% of the country's buildings damaged, and leaving many homeless (PAHO, 2007a). Furthermore, the damage resulted in the elimination of seasonal agricultural jobs, the primary source of employment for a large percentage of the Grenadian population. A significant link exists between chronic unemployment and illicit drug and alcohol behaviour (Silverman and Robles, 1999)

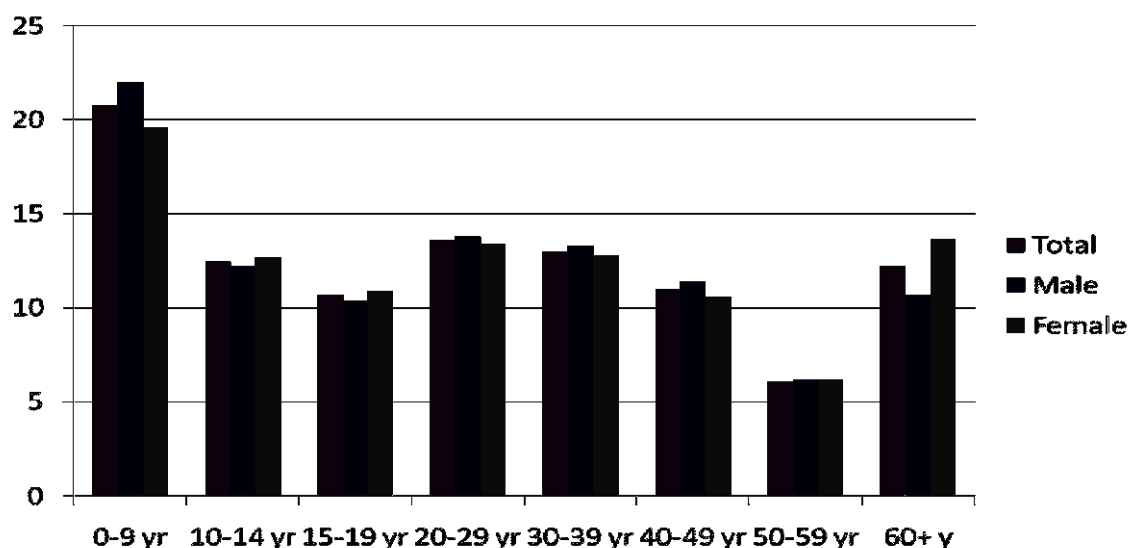
Hurricane Ivan's legacy is one of critical loss to Grenada's economy; both agriculture and tourism sectors sustained negative growth of 6.9%. The health sector, likewise suffered an estimated US\$ 4 million loss, leaving many health facilities damaged. Yet, despite these setbacks, the Government continues to provide affordable, quality health care services to the population. By 2005, most of the damaged facilities had been repaired, refurbished, and re-commissioned, with financial assistance from donor agencies, organizations and institutions, other governments, civic organizations, and individuals (PAHO 2007)

In 2005, the economy experienced a significant growth of 12.9%, and further growth of 7.4% was anticipated by 2006. This robust performance was due to increased activities in construction, mining and quarrying, and tourism, which registered growth rates of 7.6%, 10.2%, and 54.5% respectively.

The average inflation rate for 2005 was 3.5%, driven mainly by recent increases in fuel prices. Fiscal performance in 2005 improved compared to that in 2004. Recurrent expenditures, on the other hand, fell by 10.6%, to US\$ 109 million, mainly due to lower interest payments. Savings on interest accounted for US\$ 18.4 million in 2005. According to the 2005 Core Welfare Indicators Survey, the unemployment rate was 18.8% that year, and it was higher among women. In urban areas, female unemployment more than doubles the male rate. Nearly one-third of youths are unemployed, again with higher rates among females (Government of Grenada 2009).

In 2008, the population of Grenada was estimated at 109, 436 with a growth rate of 1.8%. The population is young with 20.8% under 10 years, 23% between 10 and 19 years, and 9.1% of persons 65 years and older (see Figure 2) (GOG, 2008). In 2002, life expectancy was estimated at 71 years. Preliminary data show that between 2003 and 2005 the estimated average life expectancy increased to 73 years.

FIGURE 2. GRENADA POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND GENDER



While some diversity exists among ethnic and religious groups, the majority of Grenadians are of African descent (85%) and identify themselves as Christians (GOG, 2008b). Other documented race and ethnicities include: East Indian (3%), Mixed—white/black, black/Indian, etc (11%) and white (1%) (Government of Grenada 2008). The religious distribution among the population is as follows, Catholic (53%), Other—Jehovah Witness, Evangelical, Latter Day Saints, etc (17%), Anglican (14%), Seven Day Adventist (9%), and Pentecostal (7%) (Government of Grenada 2008).

Background to Network

On 11 December 2002, the workshop, *“Network To Improve Recording, Exchange And Compatibility Of Data Between Agencies,”* convened, resulting in the establishment of the Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN), a resource to facilitate the collection and dissemination of data.

The Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN) aims to provide a forum for the promotion and use of international standard indicators for drug abuse, as represented in regional and international reporting requirements.

Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN)

The Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN) is the mechanism through which Grenada collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on illicit drugs and related infractions, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programmes and responses. GRENDIN is comprised of, but not limited to, institutions that monitor and administer drug control.

The objectives of GRENDIN are:

- i. To provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada;

- ii. To increase coordination, dialogue, and cooperation among institutions responsible for drug control through the exchange of pertinent statistical information, and

- iii. To inform policy makers and the general public on drug trends and related matters.

GRENDIN's Leadership and Progress to Date:

GRENDIN has significantly improved Grenada's ability to participate in local, regional and international drug control projects and programmes, and moreover, has played a major role in the implementation of Grenada's national drug control programme.

GRENDIN was formally endorsed by the Grenadian Cabinet in December 2002.

The Drug Control Secretariat governs the National Observatory on Drugs in Grenada, which administers the operation of GRENDIN.

GRENDIN Statistical Report of Indicators

GRENDIN Statistical Reports of Indicators and other related documents about GRENDIN and can found on the webpage: [**www.gov.gd/ncodc.html**](http://www.gov.gd/ncodc.html)

Information on Drug Trends

For the period of October 1, 2010 to 30 September 2011, the following statistical data was collected with respect to drug consumption in Grenada.

The information collected and disseminated from the participating institutions responds to ten (10) indicators, which comprise the *GRENDIN Questionnaire of Indicators*.

NO.	GRENDIN INDICATORS	MINISTRIES /DEPARTMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETION OF INDICATORS
1 A	Admissions, Rathdune Psychiatric Unit	Rathdune Psychiatric Unit
1 B	Admissions, Carlton House	Carlton House
1 C	Admissions, General Hospital	Medical Records Office, General Hospital
2	Mortality	Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health
3	Scope of the Mechanisms for the Control of the Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemicals	Pharmacy Unit, Ministry of Health
4	Seizures (Customs)	Customs and Excise Department
5	Seizures, Arrests, Court Cases, Criminal Records Office	Criminal Records Office, Royal Grenada Police Force
6	Criminal Deportees	Criminal Investigation Department, Royal Grenada Police Force
7	Financial Crimes	Financial Intelligence Unit
8	Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, Other Related Materials	Office of Commissioner of Police, Royal Grenada Police Force
9	Incarceration	Her Majesty's Prisons
10	Tests For Presence of Controlled Drugs	Produce Chemist Laboratory

Survey Data

General population surveys

No General Population surveys were conducted this past year.

School or youth surveys

2008 Global School-Based Student Health Survey

The Center of Disease Control (CDC) conducted the Global School-Based Student Health Survey in 2008. The results were available in 2010. The following represents the summary information provided by CDC.

Sample – All schools containing Form 1, Form 2, Form 3, and Form 4 were included in the sample. All classes with the majority of students in Form 1, Form 2, Form 3, and Form 4 were included in the sampling frame. Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes from each school that participated in the survey. A total of 20 schools were selected and 19 participated (95% response rate). In the 19 schools, 1,878 students were sampled and 1,546 students completed the questionnaires, yielding an 82% student response rate. The overall response rate was 78%.

The proportion of students using drugs in their lifetime is presented in figures 3 and 4. As illustrated in figure 1, approximately 26% of male students have used drugs at least once in their lifetime. As expected, increasing grade level increases the prevalence of lifetime use. In Form 3, almost one third of the students have experienced drugs at least once. In contrast, few (9.9%) secondary females have used drugs in their lifetime. As for males, the prevalence of lifetime use increases with grade. By Form 3, 19.5% of females had experienced drugs in their lifetime.

FIGURE 3.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THEIR LIFE

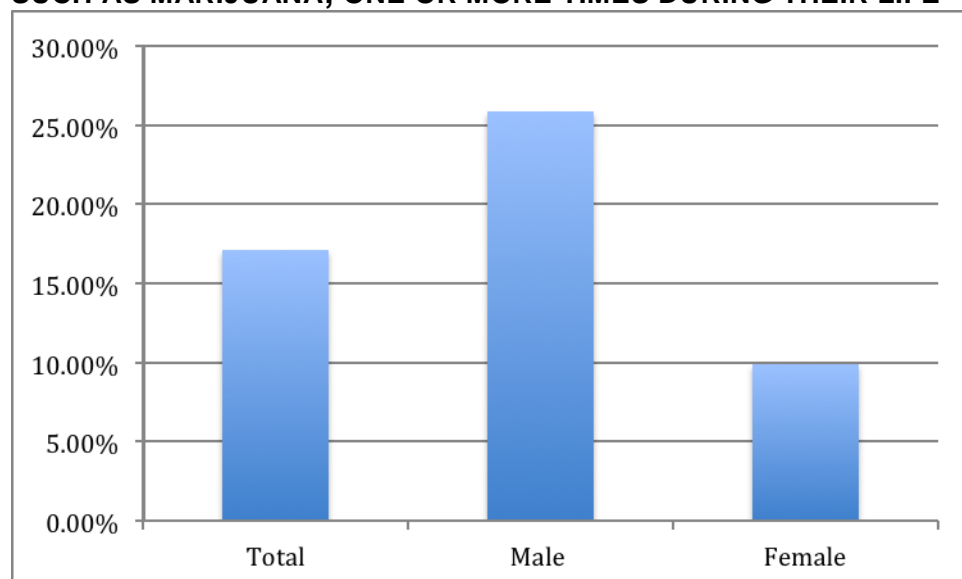
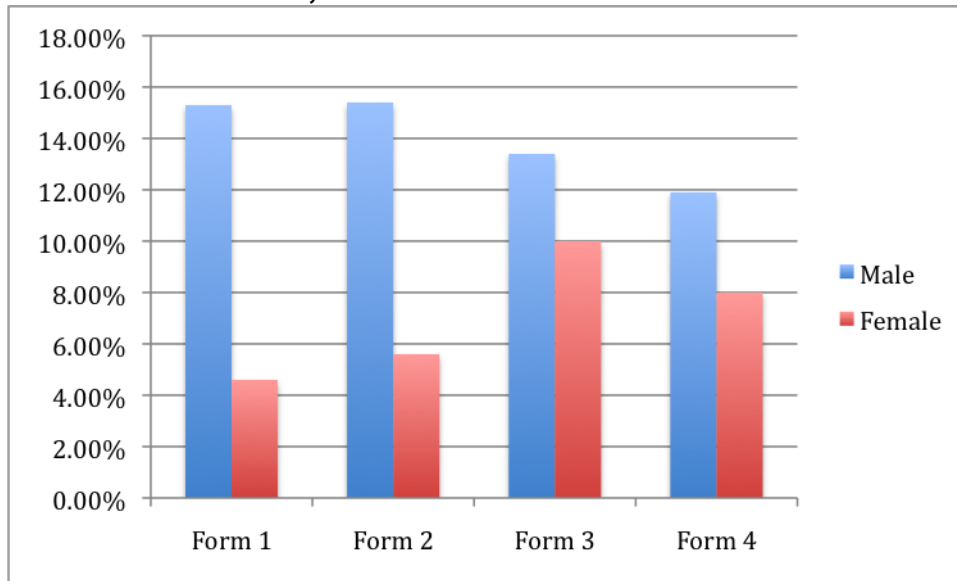


Figure 4.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THEIR LIFE: BY FORM



The percentage of drug usage for the past 12 months is presented in figures 5 and 6. Overall, 18.7% of males have used drugs and 7% of females. However, as the students advance in secondary school, the proportion of drug usage reported for the past 12 months increases.

FIGURE 5.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES
DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS: OVERALL

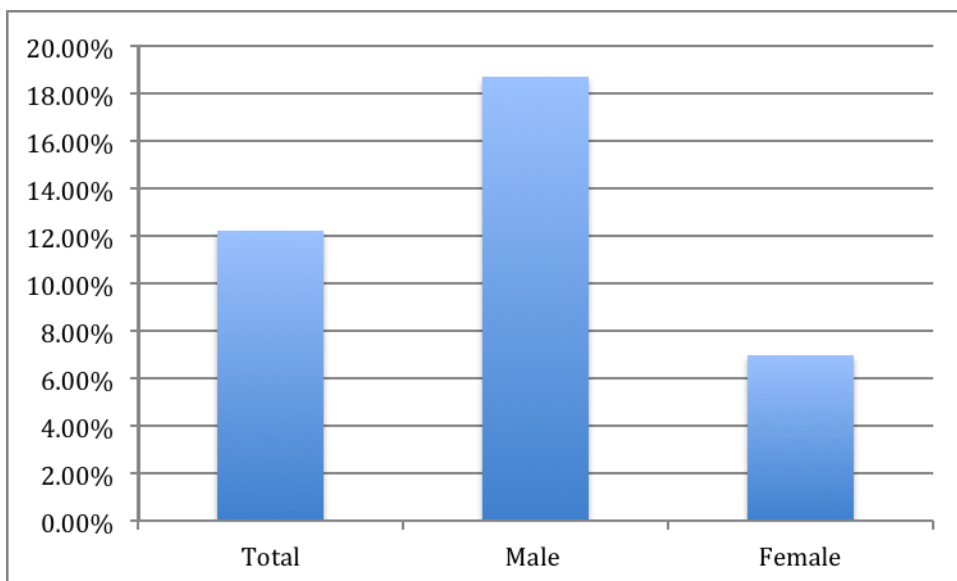
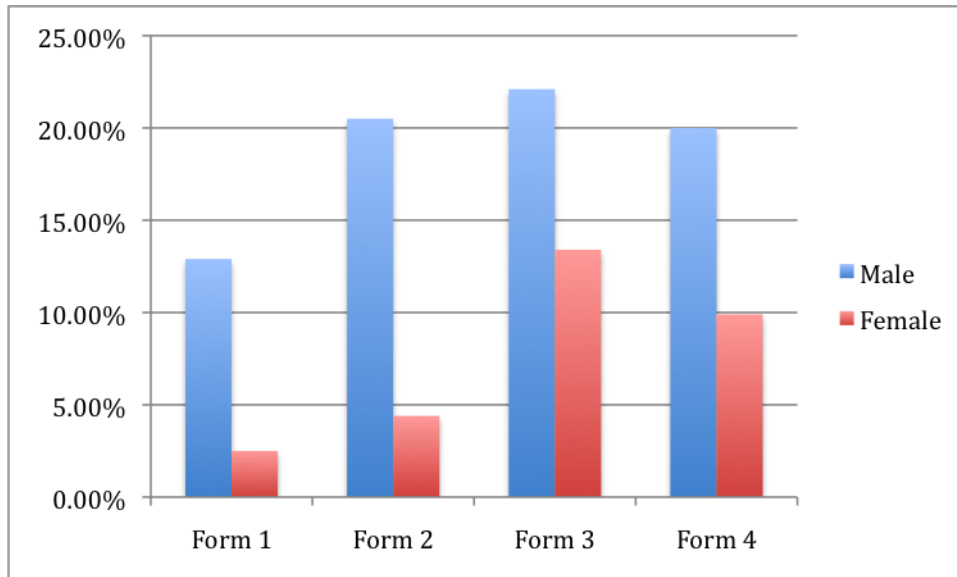


FIGURE 6.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS:
BY FORM



The proportion of females in secondary school who used drugs within the past 30 days (presented in tables 7 and 8) increases as they advance in secondary school, where the opposite is true with males. Proportionately, more males had used drugs in the past 30 days than females.

FIGURE 7.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS:
OVERALL

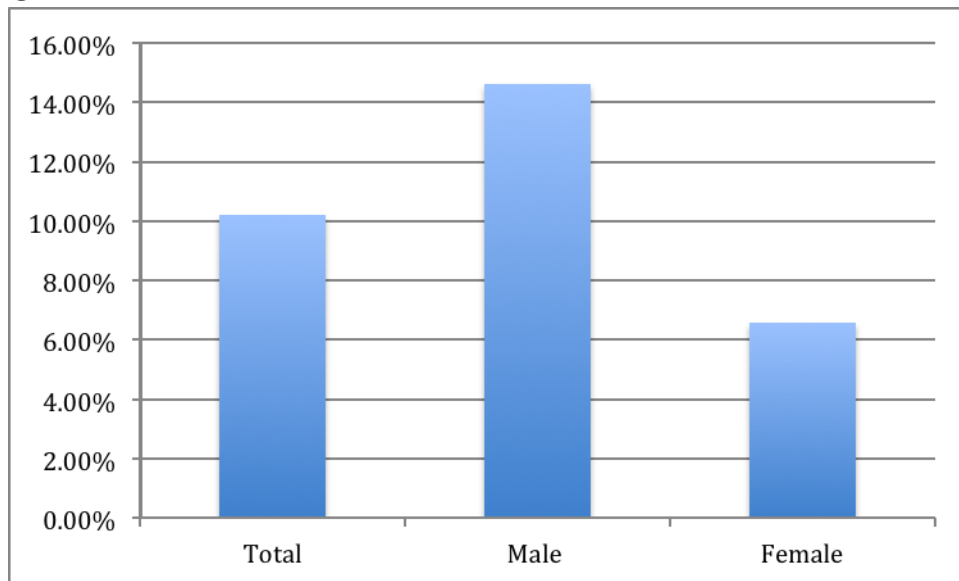
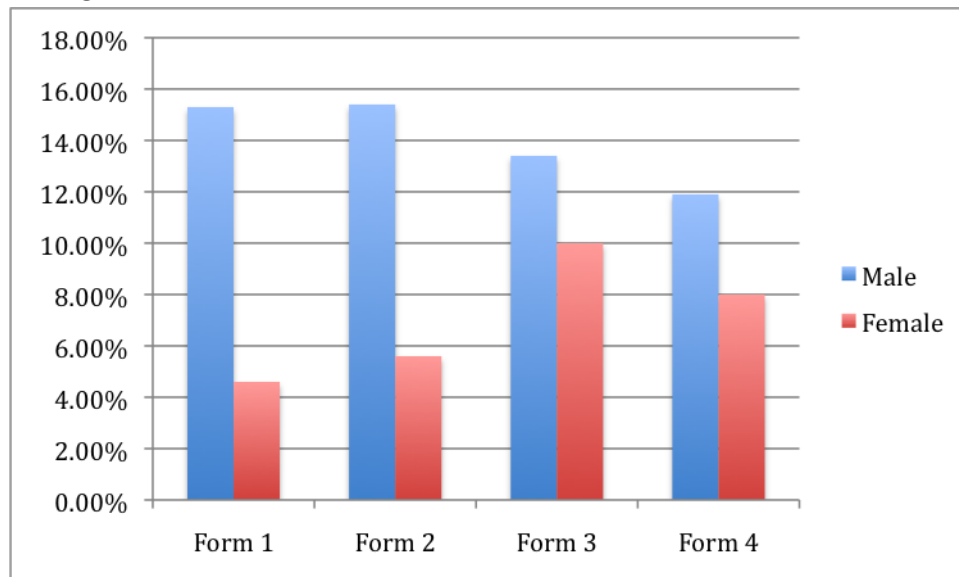


FIGURE 8.
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE USED DRUGS,
SUCH AS MARIJUANA, ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS:
BY FORM



Note: There were fewer than 100 males in Form 4 who had used drugs within the preceding 30 days. The percent was not calculated.

Specialized or Focused Surveys

Using the 2008 Global Health Survey of Secondary Students the following analyses were conducted in 2011:

Title:

Assessment of alcohol drinking habits among secondary school students in Grenada with interest on the impact of alcohol advertising viewership

Authors:

Brian Shayota¹, Kim Oelhafen¹, and Cecilia Hegamin- Younger,¹
Department of Public Health and Preventative Medicine, St George's University, Grenada, West Indies.

Abstract:

In recent times, developing countries such as Grenada have experienced a shift in burden from infectious disease to chronic and social disorders. This is in part due to the growing prevalence of risky behavior, including but not limited to alcohol use among adolescents. Adolescent drinking has several detrimental effects on a society, and therefore must be better understood for the development of effective prevention measures. Thus, the aims of this study are to first measure the overall prevalence of alcohol use, drunkenness, problem drinking, and poor perception of alcohol's negative health effects among Grenadian adolescents and second, to determine the strength of association between alcohol consumption and alcohol advertising viewership. In total, the Global School-Based Student Survey (GSHS), administered by the World Health Organization in 2008, was completed by 1,542 secondary students between the ages of 11 and 16.

Our analyses determined that 46.5% of adolescents were currently using alcohol, with males having a greater prevalence than females (52.2% vs. 41.8%). Additionally, statistical analyses indicated a correlation between current alcohol use and advertising viewership of $\tau = 0.110$ ($p < 0.01$) for males and $\tau = 0.186$ ($p < 0.01$) for females. The findings indicate that even though alcohol use and associated variables are highly prevalent among secondary students in Grenada, exposure to alcoholic beverage advertisements plays a minor role in this trend.

Title:

Assessment of Health-Compromising Behavior Prevalence & Clustering Among Grenadian Adolescents: Findings from the 2008 Global School-Based Student Health Survey

Authors:

Kim Oelhafen^a, Brian Shayota^a, and Cecilia Hegamin-Younger^a
St. George's University School of Medicine, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies

Abstract:

Involvement in health-compromising behavior among adolescents has serious, adverse implications for the individual, the community and the public health system. While several studies have assessed the prevalence and clustering of health-compromising behavior among youth, to the best of our knowledge, no such investigation has examined this issue

within the Caribbean island nation of Grenada. As such, our aim was to assess health-compromising behavior (tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, gang involvement, and sexual activity), prevalence and clustering among Grenadian adolescents based on data obtained from the 2008 Global School-based Student Survey on Health.

Alcohol consumption was the most commonly cited health-compromising behavior (62.4%), followed by sexual intercourse (25.1%) cigarette smoking (22.5%), drug use (15.7%), and gang involvement (13.5%) among all participants surveyed.

Statistically significant relationships were evident between nearly all pairs of health-compromising behavior for both males and females; we thereby conclude that behavior clustering is evident among Grenadian youth.

Title:

Parental Association on Age at First Drink among Grenadian Adolescents

Authors:

Yewande Oladipo and Cecilia Hegamin-Younger,
St. George's University School of Medicine Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Abstract:

Parental influence has been hypothesized to be a major factor influencing the age of initial consumption of alcoholic beverages by adolescents. However, examination of these variables for Grenada has been minimal. The present study therefore assesses parental involvement and the age at first drink among Grenadian adolescents to examine in particular how the adolescent/parental relationship influences the age of onset of alcohol consumption in the Grenadian population.

Method:

Participants (N=1542, 44.9% boys, 55.1% girls, age 13-15 years) were recruited from secondary schools in Grenada by a two-stage cluster sample. Data were collected using standardized questionnaires from the Global School-based Student Health Survey.

Results:

The major findings of this study were that parental involvement decreased the likelihood of early onset of alcohol in both boys and girls. However, these effects were differential based on the age and gender of the adolescent.

Conclusion:

Results indicate that parental involvement is associated with the age of first alcoholic drink. Further research needs to be done to examine the effects that culture and gender have on the observed differences in alcohol consumption between adolescent boys and girls in Grenada.

Existing Data Sources

Summary Indicators for 1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011.

Treatment Data

Treatment admissions - A total of 541 persons were admitted to treatment facilities for problems derived from the consumption of drugs. Of these 498 (92%) were male and 43 (8%) female.

- a. **Rathdune Psychiatric Unit – 352 persons**
 - i. Males: 332 (94.3%)
 - ii. Females: 20 (5.7%)
- b. **General Hospital – 172 persons**
 - i. Males: 152 (88.4%)
 - ii. Females: 20 (11.6%)
- c. **Carlton House Treatment Centre – 17 persons**
 - i. Males: 14 (82.4%)
 - ii. Females: 3 (17.6%)

Arrest and Seizure Data

Arrest data for adults – 906 persons were arrested and charged for drug related offences.

- i. Males: 838 (92.5%)
- ii. Females: 68 (7.5%)
- a. Persons between the ages of 15 and 19 years – 65 persons were arrested and charged for drug-related offences.
 - iii. Males: 60 (92.3%)
 - iv. Females: 5 (7.7%)
- b. Arrested for Possession of Drugs within 100 yards of schools – 1 person.
- c. Convicted for drug related offences – 84 persons
 - v. Possession of drugs: 81 (96.4%)
 - vi. Drug trafficking: 3 (3.6%)

Seizure Data

Seizures by the Royal Grenada Police Force

- a. Cannabis plants: 5,926 units
- b. Cannabis cigarettes: 2,754 units
- c. Cannabis 419.52 kg
- d. Cocaine: 17.03 kg
- e. Crack: 624 g

Other Existing Data

Number of criminal deportees – 32 persons were deported to Grenada for criminal offences.

- a. Males: 31 (96.7%)
- b. Females: 1 (3.3%)

Firearms – Four (4) firearms were forfeited in relation to drug trafficking. Four (4) persons were arrested for such offence.

Other Existing Data (continued)

Number of persons sentenced to prison for drug related offences – Seventy-two (72) persons were sentenced to Prison for drug-related offences.

Gender

- i. Male: 70 (97.2%)
- ii. Female: 2 (2.7%)

Age Range

- iii. 15-19 years: 3 (4.2%)
- iv. 20-24 years: 10 (13.9%)
- v. 25-29 years: 16 (22.2%)
- vi. 30 – 34 years: 6 (8.3%)
- vii. 35-39 years: 12 (16.7%)
- viii. 40 years and over: 25 (34.7%)

Financial Crimes – no offences were drug related.

- a. One person was arrested for money laundering offences
- b. One-hundred and seventy-one (171) suspicious transactions were reported by financial institutions to the Financial Intelligence Unit

Tests for the Presence of Drugs – 351 tests were conducted by the Produce Chemistry Laboratory, for the presence of cannabis in substances.

Scope of the Mechanisms for the Control of Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products and Controlled Chemical Substances

- a. Number of sanctions applied for pharmaceutical products: 0
- b. Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products containing controlled substances: 0
- c. Number of disposal of pharmaceutical products containing controlled substances: 0
- d. Number of sanctions applied for chemical precursors: 0
- e. Number of disposal of chemical precursors: 0
- f. Number of Pre-Export Notifications for controlled chemical substances received: 2

Illicit Drug Laboratories – there were no illicit drug laboratories for drugs of natural or synthetic origin detected and dismantled.

Arrest Profile

Two hundred and ninety three persons were arrested for drug related offenses from January 1st to October 31st, 2011¹, presented in table 1. The majority of arrests were males (94.9%), employed (67.2%), Grenadian (97.3%), and between the ages of 21 and 40 years. Many of the arrested resided in St. George Parish (45.7%), followed by St. Andrew Parish (18.1%). These demographics are consistent with the 2010 arrest data.

The drug related offenses were primarily for **possession of drugs** (70.3%). Approximately 17% were arrested for **intent to supply** and 8% for **trafficking**; Drugs trafficked were primarily marijuana (88.7%), Cocaine (6.5%) and Crack (2.4%).

All of the arrests (8 or 100%) for **possession of apparatus** were for crack pipes. Even though people are being arrested for crack pipes, there were no arrests for possession of crack.

The majority of **possession of drugs** charges were for marijuana (90.8%), this accounted for 64.5% of all marijuana charges. Cocaine represented 6.8% of the possession of drug charges, which accounted for 46.7% of all cocaine arrests.

Sixty-one people (18.2%) were arrested for intent to supply; Marijuana (93.4%) and Cocaine (6.6%) respectively. Trafficking accounted for 14.9% of the arrests. As with intent to supply, people were arrested for trafficking marijuana (76%) and cocaine (24%). The trafficking of cocaine represented 40% of all cocaine arrests. Cocaine arrests were distributed in possession (46.7%), trafficking (40%) and intent to supply (13.3%). This is a slight decrease in trafficking from 2010 from 52.6% of the arrests of cocaine.

As compared with 2010, there was less trafficking in 2011. Trafficking offenses accounted for 8.2% of the 2011 arrests, representing a decrease of 6.7 percentage points from the previous year.

¹ Note: The data on arrests and seizures was not complete at the time the analysis was conducted. Some of the daily crime reports were missing, the internet service was down at Police headquarters at times, and the secretary responsible for sending the reports was ill and subsequently died.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ARRESTS

	<u>2011</u> n=293 n (%)	<u>2010</u> n=336 n (%)
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	278 (94.9)	317 (94.3)
Female	15 (5.1)	19 (5.7)
<u>Offense</u>		
Possession of an Apparatus	8 (2.7)	8 (2.4)
Cultivation	5 (1.7)	11 (3.3)
Possession	206 (70.3)	206 (61.3)
Supply	50 (17.1)	61 (18.2)
Trafficking	24 (8.2)	50 (14.9)
<u>Type of Drug</u>		
Cocaine	19 (6.5)	30 (8.9)
Crake Pipe	7 (2.4)	9 (2.7)
Marijuana	260 (88.7)	290 (86.3)
Marijuana & Cocaine	7 (2.4)	3 (.9)
Marijuana & Guns		1 (.3)
Not stated		3 (.9)
<u>Parish of Residence</u>		
St. Andrew	53 (18.1)	65 (19.3)
St. David	29 (9.9)	45 (13.4)
St. George	134 (45.7)	129 (38.4)
St. John	22 (7.5)	26 (7.7)
St. Mark	9 (3.1)	13 (3.9)
St. Patrick	27 (9.2)	26 (7.7)
Carriacou	13 (4.4)	20 (6.0)
Petite Martinique	1 (.03)	-
Other	1 (.03)	2 (.6)
<u>Employment</u>		
Employed	197 (67.2)	239 (71.1)
Unemployed	48 (16.4)	71 (21.1)
Unknown	9 (3.1)	26 (7.7)
Not Stated	39 (13.3)	-
<u>Nationality</u>		
Grenadian	285 (97.3)	326 (97.0)
Trinidadian	3 (1.0)	3 (0.9)
Vincentian	1 (0.3)	3(0.9)
British	4 (1.4)	-
Russian		2 (0.6)
Venezuelan		1 (0.3)
<u>Age</u>		
<=20 years	32 (10.9)	37 (11)
21 - 30	126 (43.0)	146 (43.5)
31 - 40	66 (22.5)	66 (19.6)
41 - 50	32 (10.9)	49 (14.6)
51 - 60	14 (4.8)	23 (6.8)
61 +	2 (0.7)	2 (0.6)

Student Arrests

There were 119 student arrests from January 1st to October 31st, 2011, an increase of approximately 50% (see table 2). The majority of arrests are male (98.3%) between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Student offenders reside primarily in St. George Parish (52.1%). St. Andrew Parish accounted for 27.7% of the student arrests. From 2010, there was a shift in the residence of arrested students. In 2010, more students resided in St. Andrew Parish (41.3%), followed by St. George (35%) and Carriacou (11%). The remaining four parishes had a small percentage of student arrests. Petite Martinique did not have any student arrests.

Students were arrested for stealing (49.6%), followed by causing harm (18.5%). This is consistent with the student arrest information for 2010.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF STUDENT ARRESTS

	2010	2011
	n=80	n=119
	n (%)	n (%)
Gender		
Male	75 (93.8)	117 (98.3)
Female	5 (6.3)	2 (1.7)
Parish of Residence		
St. Andrew	33 (41.3)	33 (27.7)
St. David	1 (1.3)	11(9.2)
St. George	28 (35)	62 (52.1)
St. John	4 (5)	6 (5)
St. Mark	2 (2.5)	2 (1.7)
St. Patrick	3 (3.8)	4 (3.9)
Carriacou	9 (11.3)	1 (.8)
Offense		
Assault	3 (3.8)	0
Murder	1 (1.3)	1 (0.8)
Stealing	45 (56.3)	59 (49.6)
Possession of Drugs	4 (5)	5 (4.2)
Possession of Weapons	1 (1.3)	6 (5)
Causing harm	18 (22.5)	22 (18.5)
Rape	0	1 ((0.8)
Other	3 (3.8)	
Age (in years)		
<=12	4 (5)	2 (1.7)
13-15	34 (42.5)	44 (36.7)
16-18	44 (55)	63 (52.9)
>=19	8 (10)	10 (8.4)

Seizure of Drugs

One hundred twenty-nine drug seizures occurred in 2011 (presented in table 3). Approximately 74% of the seizures involved Cannabis, 17.1% cocaine and 7.8% crack cocaine. One of the seizures involved both Cannabis and crack cocaine. This represents a slight increase from 2010, which had 15.8% of the seizures involving cocaine and 5.7% crack cocaine. Although the shift is slight, it may be an indicator that the use of cocaine is increasing in Grenada.

Two-thirds of the seizures involved an arrest. Of the 86 people arrested, 87.2% were males and 95.3% Grenadian. The seizures were primarily located in St. George (37.2%) and St. Andrew (23.3%).

Of the Cannabis seizures, the majority (56.25%) are from St. George (37.5%) and St. Andrew (18.75%). Fifty percent of the cocaine seizures were in St. George and 40.9% in St. Andrew. Crack seizures were evenly distributed between St. Andrew, St. George, St. Patrick and Carriacou (each having one seizure).

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF SEIZURE INFORMATION

	2010	2011
	n=158	n=129
	n (%)	n (%)
Type of Drug		
Cannabis	103 (65.2)	96 (74.4)
Cocaine	25 (15.8)	22 (17.1)
Crack Cocaine	9 (5.7)	10 (7.8)
Marijuana	21 (13.3)	
Cannabis/Cocaine	0	1 (0.5)
Gender		
Male	95 (60.1)	75 (58.1)
Female	8 (5.1)	12 (9.3)
Unknown	55 (34.8)	42 (32.6)
Nationality		
Grenadian	97 (61.3)	82 (63.6)
Trinidadian		2 (1.6)
Vincentian	3 (1.9)	
British		2 (1.6)
Venezuelan	1 (0.6)	
Russian	2 (1.3)	
Unknown	55 (34.8)	43 (33.3)
Parish of Seizure		
St. Andrew	35 (22.2)	30 (23.3)
St. David	15 (9.5)	12 (9.3)
St. George	61 (38.6)	48 (37.2)
St. John	15 (9.5)	5 (3.9)
St. Mark	3 (1.9)	5 (3.9)
St. Patrick	13 (8.2)	15 (11.6)
St. Vincent	1 (0.6)	
Other	4 (2.5)	

Incarceration Related To Illicit Drugs

Forty-eight people were convicted and incarcerated in 2011 (from January 1st to October 31st, 2011 (provided in table 4). The majority of incarcerated were: males (95.8%), Grenadian (89.6%), employed (87.5%) and resided in St. George Parish (39.6%). The religious affiliation of this group is evenly distributed between Roman Catholic (35.4%) and Rastafarian (33.3%). This distribution is not proportionate to the total population, where 53% are Roman Catholic, 13.8% Anglican and 33.2% are other Protestants. Roman Catholic is under represented and Rastafarian is over represented among the inmates.

Comparing the inmates' parish of residence to the district of conviction, the majority were convicted in their district. When inmates were convicted outside of their district, the conviction was in the southern district. This scenario was relevant to one offender from St. Andrew and two from St. John. Four of the convicted inmates were foreign nationals or the nationality was unknown. Of these, three were convicted in the southern district (two from the United Kingdom and one unknown nationality). The fourth was convicted in the eastern district and was from Venezuela.

(See next page for "Table 4. Summary on inmates)

TABLE 4. SUMMARY ON INMATES

	2010	2011
	n=56	n=48
	n (%)	n (%)
Gender		
Male	53 (94.6)	46 (95.8)
Female	3 (5.4)	2 (4.2)
Nationality		
Grenadian	53 (94.6)	43 (89.6)
Vincentian	3 (5.4)	2 (4.2)
British		1 (2.1)
Venezuelan		1 (2.1)
Parish of Residence		
St. Andrew	2 (3.6)	6 (12.5)
St. David		5 (10.4)
St. George	29 (51.8)	19 (39.6)
St. John	7 (12.5)	9 (18.8)
St. Mark	2 (3.6)	3 (6.3)
St. Patrick		2 (4.2)
District Court		
Eastern	10 (17.9)	11 (22.9)
Northern	1 (1.8)	-
Southern	35 (62.5)	25 (52.1)
Western	10 (17.9)	12 (25)
Religion		
Catholic	21 (37.5)	17 (35.4)
SDA	2 (3.6)	2 (4.2)
Rasta	17 (30.3)	16 (33.3)
Other	13 (23.2)	8 (16.7)
Nothing	2 (3.6)	5 (10.4)
Employed	52 (92.8)	42 (87.5)
Highest Education Level		
Primary	25 (44.6)	23 (47.9)
Secondary	21 (37.5)	16 (33.3)
University		1 (2.1)
None	3 (5.4)	4 (8.3)
Offense		
Cultivation	1 (1.8)	1 (2.1)
Possession of Drug	48 (85.7)	40 (83.3)
Possession of Apparatus	6 (10.7)	4 (8.3)
Trafficking	1 (1.8)	3 (6.3)

Qualitative Data

Surveys

Title:

Review and evaluation of the drug use survey used to develop protocols by OAS/CICAD

Author:

Wendy Crawford-Daniel and Jicinta M. Alexis

Summary:

The General Secretariat of the Organization of the American States (GS/OAS) through the Inter American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) commissioned this pilot study to first, assess the methodological issues, validity and effectiveness of the survey instrument, and second, to determine the relationship between drugs and crime in the community of Grenada. The study was undertaken at Her Majesty's Prison, Richmond Hill, St. George's, Grenada during the period of May, 2010.

The findings revealed that 40% of the crimes committed by the respondents occurred under the influence of drugs. The results also revealed that the drug with the highest intoxication that resulted in crime was alcohol. Another finding was sexual assault, physical assault, and malicious damage were the crimes committed under the influence of drugs. Persons who had committed the offences for the first time were also more likely to occur under the influence of drugs than among persons with repeat offences. Additionally, according to the responses, drug use was very likely to continue after being sentenced and imprisoned for the committed crimes.

In order to address the problems of drug use and crime, there must be appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services within the prison, alternative recreational activities and opportunities for improving educational level in the prison, and improved security in the

Findings on Drug Use in Grenada:

Review and evaluation of the drug use survey used to develop protocols by OAS/CICAD

prison. These strategies should be supported by drug prevention programs in the community. The Prison Authority should ensure that these strategies are included in policies, strategic plan, and monitoring and evaluation framework and in the development of the linkages with other relevant stakeholders.

- Drugs with the highest Life-time consumption among the sample of convicted prisoners are:
- Marijuana (76%)
 - Tobacco (67%)
 - Alcohol (51%)
- Fifty-one percent (51%) of prisoners have had previous imprisonment
 - Forty-nine percent (49%) of prisoners are imprisoned for the first-time
 - Marijuana and tobacco use was more prevalent among the 30 – 45 year age group, and alcohol use was more prevalent in the 18 – 29 year age group
 - 67% prisoners used marijuana, alcohol and/or tobacco while incarcerated
 - 49% of prisoners reported having previous offences for which they were not necessarily convicted.
 - Convicted prisoners with primary education committed drug related crimes more often than those with secondary education
 - Respondents were more often under the influence of alcohol than marijuana when they committed the crime for which they are currently incarcerated.
 - Family members who are drug users use the following:
 - Marijuana (58%)
 - Alcohol (44%)
 - Cocaine (11%)
 - Tobacco (32%)
 - 22% of prisoners have family members with criminal offences
 - Family members who use drugs:
 - Brothers (45%)
 - Fathers (24%)
 - Uncles (16%)

- Convicted prisoners with primary education committed drug related crimes more often than those with secondary education
- Drug with the highest intoxication that resulted in crime was alcohol
- 25% of the crimes committed by the respondents occurred under the influence of drugs:
 - Marijuana Influence (6%)
 - Alcohol Influence (13%)
 - Cocaine Influence (4%)
 - Crack Influence (2%)
- 10% of respondents initiated drug use in prison
- Many of the respondents age of first drug use was <18 years –
 - Marijuana (57%),
 - Tobacco (38%)
 - Alcohol (31%)
- The most frequently used drugs in the prison (past year prevalence) among convicted prisoners are:
 - Tobacco (53%)
 - Marijuana (58%)
 - Alcohol (31%)
- There was no heroin, inhalants, and prescription drug abuse in prison
- There was no compelling evidence that imprisonment increases drug use – 10% initiated drug use in prison
- 20% relapsed into drug use in prison
- Most of the convicted prisoners are aware of the physical and mental health problem of drug use (70%)
- Most of the convicted prisoners are aware of the addictive potential of drug use (75%)
- Twenty-nine percent of the prisoners stated the urge to keep using drugs was ever present
- Respondents’ three most common explanation for drug use were as follows:
 - To feel good
 - Like using drugs
 - To calm nerves
- Respondent’s least common explanation for drug use was “to belong to a group”
- Respondents stated that imprisonment impacted their individual life as well as their family:
 - Socially
 - Economically
 - Family relationships
- Respondents main influences to get involved in drugs was
 - Friends (51%)
 - On own (27%)
 - Family member (18%)
- The four reasons for starting drug use:
 - Curiosity (23%)
 - Like idea of using Drugs (20%)
 - To feel good (14%)
 - Peer pressure (12%)
- The three most common reason for drug use in prison:
 - To calm nerves
 - Because they like it
 - To feel good
- 40% of respondents evaluated that it is easy to acquire drugs in prison
- 27% thinks it is difficult to acquire drugs in prison
- Capital crime occurred least under the influence of drugs
- Sexual assault, physical assault, malicious damage were the crimes most often committed under the influence of drugs
- First offenders – one in four crimes committed under the influence of drugs
- Repeat offenders – one in three crimes committed under the influence of drugs
- All of the crimes committed by unemployed respondents were drug crimes
- The male respondents involvement in drugs was for personal use
- The female respondents involvement in drugs was for trafficking
- 47% of prisoners initiated criminal behavior in the 18 – 29 age group
- 44% have sentences of less than one year

Qualitative Data

Title:

Influences of Value Added Taxes (VAT) on Alcohol Consumption in Grenada

Author:

Shabana Din, Kennedy Roberts, Cecilia Hegamin-Younger

Summary:

Policies like Value Added Taxes (VAT) are examined for effectiveness in monitoring community and social influences on behavioral drinking in Grenada since drinking can begin as early as adolescents. This study will focus on Grenada’s taxes on alcohol, specifically, VAT, and its influence on the behaviors associated with alcohol. The study will aim to identify the impact of alcohol on cultural practices and its role in the lives of Grenadian men. A descriptive, qualitative study was conducted on a sample of 30 Grenadian males ages 25-65. Participants were randomly selected from various locations throughout the town of St. George’s, Grenada. Interviews consisted of 12 questions that aided in determining the

influence of VAT on alcohol consumption as well as the cultural impact on drinking behavior in Grenadian men. Data analysis was performed using statistical analysis software.

Findings:

- The significance of rum in Grenada stems from a cultural aspect and alcohol is commonly found in community events.
- VAT prices were found to have little effect on the purchasing or consumption of alcohol.
- 10 of the 30 individuals (33.3%) said their alcohol spending patterns have changed as a result of price increases.
- Behaviors amongst Grenadian men were not significantly altered nor affected with the price increase in alcohol.

Other Studies

Evaluation of Lesson Plans in Pre-Schools and Kindergartens

An evaluation of “Manual of Lesson Plans on drug prevention for pre-school and kindergarten children in Grenada” was conducted. In 2005, the Drug Control Secretariat in collaboration with the Early Childhood Unit of the Ministry of Education conducted two (2) workshops to train forty (40) Preschool Teachers on strategies to teach drug prevention education to Preschool children. This was the first time that Preschool teachers were exposed to such training in Grenada. These workshops provided the teachers with considerable information, skills and resources with which to teach Preschoolers drug prevention strategies.

An overall assessment of the workshops indicated that there was indeed a strong need to continue the training. Notably, it was expressed that a significant component of any future training should be **the design of lesson plans** to teach Preschoolers. Given this expressed need, five (5) subsequent workshops were conducted in November 2006, to address the above demand. Ninety-three (93) Pre-school and Kindergarten teachers from Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, participated in the workshops conducted between 9 and 21 November 2006, centered on the theme of, **“Teaching Drug Prevention Education to Pre-school and Kindergarten Students.”** Inclusive of the one hundred teachers were the forty teachers who were trained in 2005.

The objectives of the workshops were:

- i. To identify strategies to teach drug prevention education to pre-school and kindergarten students.
- ii. To prepare a series of lesson plans to be used by Pre-school and Kindergarten Teachers to teach drug prevention education.

Topics covered at the workshops included:

- i. Analysis of the Drug Problem
- ii. Stages of Child Development
- iii. Drug Prevention Education: Preschool and Kindergarten
- iv. Drugs: What Every Teacher Should Know
- v. Lesson Identification and Lesson Plan Development

One of the significant outputs of the workshops was the production of a “Manual of Lesson Plans on Drug Prevention for Pre-School and Kindergarten Children in Grenada.” Implementation of the Manual commenced in 2007.

Objectives of Evaluation Exercise

- i. To determine the extent of usage of the lesson plans presented in the, ‘Manual of Lesson Plans on Drug Prevention for Pre-School and Kindergarten Children in Grenada.’
- ii. To identify areas of strength and weakness regarding the, “Manual of Lesson Plans on Drug Prevention for Pre-School and Kindergarten Children in Grenada.”

- iii. To identify strategies developed by the Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers to resolve areas of weaknesses identified in the “Manual of Lesson Plans on Drug Prevention for Pre-School and Kindergarten Children in Grenada.”
- iv. To determine further training needs for Preschool and Kindergarten Teachers in the area of drug prevention education.

Summary of Results:

Twenty-eight (28) teachers from 21 schools completed the evaluation of the lesson manual.

Of the 21 schools participating, 4 (14%) did not receive a copy of the manual and 2 (9.5%) did not know if they received a copy of the manual.

Eight (8) schools were asked if they notified the parents. Of participating schools, no parent objected to their child’s participation.

Overall, the training manual was rated as good (n=2) or very good (n=13). Thirteen people did not respond. Teachers reported that they liked the lessons most of all with respect to the overall manual. They praised the lessons as clear, straightforward and appropriate for pre-school and kindergarten children. The primary critiques of the manual reported by teachers were a lack of ancillary resources (such as visual aids), and the paucity of lessons for 3+ age group.

TABLE 1: WHAT WAS LIKED ABOUT THE MANUAL (N=28)

Liked	n
Effective lessons	2
Done by the teachers	1
Information	2
Able to teach at the community college level	1
Objective and attainable	1
Songs are related to topics	3
Lesson plans varied	1
Clear and straight forward	5
Lesson plans	3
Child centered	3
Appropriateness for age	1
Amount of lesson plans to deal with any kind of conflict	1
Resources available	1

TABLE 2: WHAT WAS DISLIKED ABOUT THE MANUAL (N=28)

	n
Too much information for age	1
Lack of pictures	6
Not enough lessons for 3+ pupils	4
No information about educating others outside school environment.	1
More songs	1
Appropriateness for age	1
Amount of lesson plans to deal with any kind of conflict	1
Resources available	1

Twenty-eight teachers completed the evaluation form. Eleven or (52.4%) taught lessons from the manual. Only 7 (33.3%) did not. Of the teachers that did not teach from the manuals, 5 indicated that the manual was not received and 4 felt the manual was too advanced or did not apply to the age group.

The majority of teachers who taught lessons from the manual (8 or 66.7%) taught 1-5 lessons. Two (2) taught 6-10 lessons and 1 (8.3%) taught 11-15 lessons. Some teachers did not teach the lessons, however, they did incorporate concepts and activities from the manual. Approximately, 14 teachers did use such concepts and activities. Of these 14 people, the many teachers (6), identified a difficulty as their students had been exposed to drugs from the people they interact with (i.e., parents, other family members, family friends). To a lesser extent, teachers felt resources were a problem (4). Only 6 (42.5%) were able to work through their difficulties. Some of the strategies used were (1) confronting the parents; (2) discussion of the ways that one can reduce conflict through dialogue; and (3) acquisition of pictures for use as visual teaching aids.

The majority of teachers (21, 75%) indicated that more training is needed. Potential topics are: (1) the impact and effects of alcohol; (2) Effect of drugs on the body; (3) Anger management; and (4) Counseling.

Teachers recommended that training should be extended to other community members.

Ideal participants for this activity are:

- i. Social workers (20, 71.4%);
- ii. Nurses (12, 42.9%);
- iii. Principals (16, 57.1);
- iv. Community workers (16 or 57.1);
- v. Education officers (15, 53.6%);
- vi. Parents (20, 71.6%);
- vii. Police officers (17, 60.7%);
- viii. Other (10, 35.7%).

Other proposed participants include adolescent mothers (1), rehabilitated persons (2), students (6), and teachers (2).

- i. Suggested names for the Manual
- ii. Drug Abstinence Programme
- iii. Drug Avoidance Programme
- iv. Early Intervention the Key to a Drug Free Grenada
- v. Early Stimulation for Pre-school and Kindergarten against Harmful Drugs and Drug use in Grenada
- vi. Drug Prevention Teaching Material for Pre-school and Kindergarten in Grenada
- vii. Manual of Preventive Drug Avoidance Strategies for Pre-schoolers and Kindergarteners
- viii. The Awareness of Drugs and Prevention Methods for Pre-school and Kindergarten Students

Conclusion

1. Of the 28 teachers completing the evaluation, only 11 used the lesson plans and 14 used concepts and activities from the Manual.
2. The majority of teachers used a limited number of lesson plans (1 – 5) in their classroom. However, it is not known which lesson plans were used.
3. The areas of strength are that the lesson plans are easy to implement. It is not known if they are effective.
4. The areas of weakness are not clearly delineated. More information needs to be obtained to identify areas of weakness.
5. The main challenge identified by teachers is the exposure of pupils at home to drugs by family and friends. One strategy suggested was to talk with the parents.
6. Teachers need more training, and the topics addressed in the lesson plans must be age-appropriate to their students.

Title:

Illegal Drugs in Grenada: Trends and influencing factors from 2001 – 2009

Author:

Afolami Fagorala, St. George's University

Summary:

Illegal drug use and abuse has increased in the Caribbean since the 1990s. In Grenada, statistical indicators such as admissions rates to treatment facilities and drug arrests have provided evidence for the increased rates of illegal drug use and abuse. This study reviewed these statistical indicators and explored factors that influenced the state of drug affairs in Grenada from 2001 to 2009.

A search of statistical records from the Drug Control Secretariat and the Grenada Drug Information Network/National Observatory on Drugs (GRENDIN/NOD) was performed. Literature review of relevant articles from search engines was used to support findings. Additionally, semi-structured interviews of key stakeholders from government and health agencies involved in drug prevention in Grenada were conducted to obtain information on recent developments surrounding drug related activities in Grenada.

Results:

From 2001 to 2009, there was an increase in the drug arrests of 118% and a 23% for males and females respectively. There was also an increase in demand for drug treatment at the sole drug treatment facility. Trends show marijuana as the drug of choice and males are primarily involved in illegal drug activities. Additionally, social/cultural, ecological and psychological factors play a major role in the proliferation of the drug problem in Grenada.

Conclusion:

Preventive measures such as programs in schools and several forms of media have raised awareness. However, drug use/abuse/activities still persists at a significant rate. Programs that target the social, ecological, psychological factors influencing illegal drug activities, and increased interagency collaboration may be successful in curbing illegal drug use in Grenada.

Overview of Drug Situation and Trends

- The drug of primary concern in Grenada is marijuana. The majority of arrests and convictions are for possession of marijuana.
- The majority of arrests for possession of drugs are for marijuana.
- The majority of arrests for trafficking are for cocaine.
- Inmates with Rastafarian religious beliefs are over represented, with a proportion of over 30% while Grenada is approximately 60% Roman Catholic.
- Over 90% of people convicted are end-users.
- Approximately 40% of the inmates have a primary school education or less and 33% have more than a primary level education or have completed their secondary education. The primary and secondary school curriculum on drugs should be examined.
- It is expected that the distribution of incarcerated would be similar to the distribution of offences of arrests. However, the convictions do not yield arrests for “intent to supply.”
- With the student arrests, there was one (1) rape; sexual offences should be monitored to examine the extent to which they are drug related.
- Approximately 30% of secondary students have experienced drugs prior to completing secondary school. The factors influencing student drug use/experimentation should be examined and addressed.

Summary of GRENDIN Achievements

1. New indicators were included.
 - a. GRENDIN Indicator 11: Extent, patterns and trends in drug – objective is to determine recent trends in drug use, production, trafficking and related issues. The reporting institution is Drug Control Secretariat and will be collected annually. The information that will be collected is the following: prices of drugs, ranking of drugs and changes in numbers receiving treatment for problems derived from the consumption of drugs by type of drug, age range and gender, new drugs or new patterns of use, new groups of drug users and in relation to which type of drugs, and ranking of drug.
 - b. GRENDIN Indicator 12: Drug trends. This information will be collected by the Drug Secretariat annually. The following is the information that will be collected.
2. Seventh and Eighth Annual GRENDIN Meetings on December 7th, 2010 and December 9th, 2011 respectively.
3. The Produce Chemist Laboratory, was added as a stakeholder, where they will process drugs to provide information about the purity of the drugs.
4. Two new indicators for the GRENDIN Statistical Report were added
 - a. Test for presence of controlled drugs
 - b. Deportees
5. Three indicators were revised
 - a. Admission for treatment
 - b. Seizures and drug arrests
 - c. Pharmaceutical
6. Evaluation of pre-schools was conducted to determine what information is taught in pre-schools and to ascertain teacher opinions about the anti-drug curriculum.
7. Anti-drug strategy has been drafted.
8. The format of the GRENDIN Fact Sheet has been modified to reflect the activities surrounding drugs in Grenada.
9. Partnership with SGU has been strengthened. Public Health Students are assisting in conducting studies to understand drugs in Grenada at the request of the Drug Secretariat.
10. The technical report on the Analysis of Students Arrested and Charged by the Royal Grenada Police Force January 2001 to 31 December 2010 was developed and disseminated.

11. GRENDIN provided technical assistance to other Caribbean countries, through workshops organized by CICAD, for the establishment of their drug information networks. These workshops were held in St. Kitts and Nevis (February 2011), and Barbados October (2011).
12. In response to OAS/CICAD recommendations, the Government established a policy on the marking of firearms.

Future Directions

Priority Areas For Future Development

1. Continued revision of existing Indicators.
2. Formulation of new indicators such as: drug-related accidents in the workplace; drug-related vehicular accidents.
3. Training of personnel in data collection and analysis.
4. Strengthen the structure of GRENDIN.
5. Establishment of a mechanism to validate the statistics disseminated by GRENDIN.
6. GIS should be included in the tracking and monitoring of drug offences.
7. Tracking and monitoring of convictions should be conducted, with concurrent reporting of the percentage of people arrested and convicted.
8. Evaluate at-risk students to determine the extent to which drug use impacts academic success.
9. The effectiveness of drug treatment facilities should be evaluated.
10. Enhance the monitoring of drug activity in Carriacou and Petite Martinique.
11. Involving youth in the anti-drug strategy.

Identification Of Needs In Order To Address Priority Areas

1. Strengthening of the institutional framework to monitor and evaluate drug activity through developing technical capacity within each agency.
2. Evaluate the economic and social impact of the drug industry.
3. Develop technical capacity to monitor and evaluate drug control programmes.
4. Document and understand the cultural connection of drugs.
5. Increase the surveillance in port security to include alternative methods in detection of crack cocaine, ecstasy and methamphetamines.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The contents of this report indicates that Grenada continues to experience problems with the consumption, production, and trafficking of drugs, mainly alcohol, marijuana and cocaine. However, the Government of Grenada and civil society, are responding accordingly to deal with the situation through various measures.

It is therefore recommended that the above, 'Future Directions' be implemented.

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Appendix 1

The following Officers were responsible for completing the GRENDIN Indicators:

Mrs. Colette Alexis-Prince
Medical Records Officer
Medical Records Department
General Hospital

Mr. Eric Mitchell
Principal Officer (Reception)
Her Majesty's Prisons

Mr. Algernon Belfon
Customs Officer
Customs and Excise Department

Inspector Senneth Joseph
Head
Financial Intelligence Unit

Sergeant Gason Gill
Assistant Interpol Officer
Royal Grenada Police Force

ASP Cleveland Clement
Criminal Records Office
Royal Grenada Police Force

Sergeant Toppin Pierre
Criminal Records Office
Royal Grenada Police Force

Nurse Avis Mc Burnie
Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Nurse Brenda Jones
Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Mr. Benedict Newton
Chief Pharmacist (Former)
Pharmacy Unit

Ms.. Ellen Gabriel
Chief Pharmacist (Former)
Pharmacy Unit

Ms. Marcelle Belmar
Pharmacy Inspector

Mr. Kester Cyrus
Pharmacy Inspector (Former)
Pharmacy Unit

Nurse Brenda Scott
Head
Carlton House
