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Regional Seminar for National Drug Observatories in The Caribbean Georgetown, Guyana

Proposed Pilot for Standard DIN Indicators

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Summary

What is a Drug Information Network

Standard Indicators for DINS

Proposed Pilot

Discussion



National Drug Information Network (DIN)



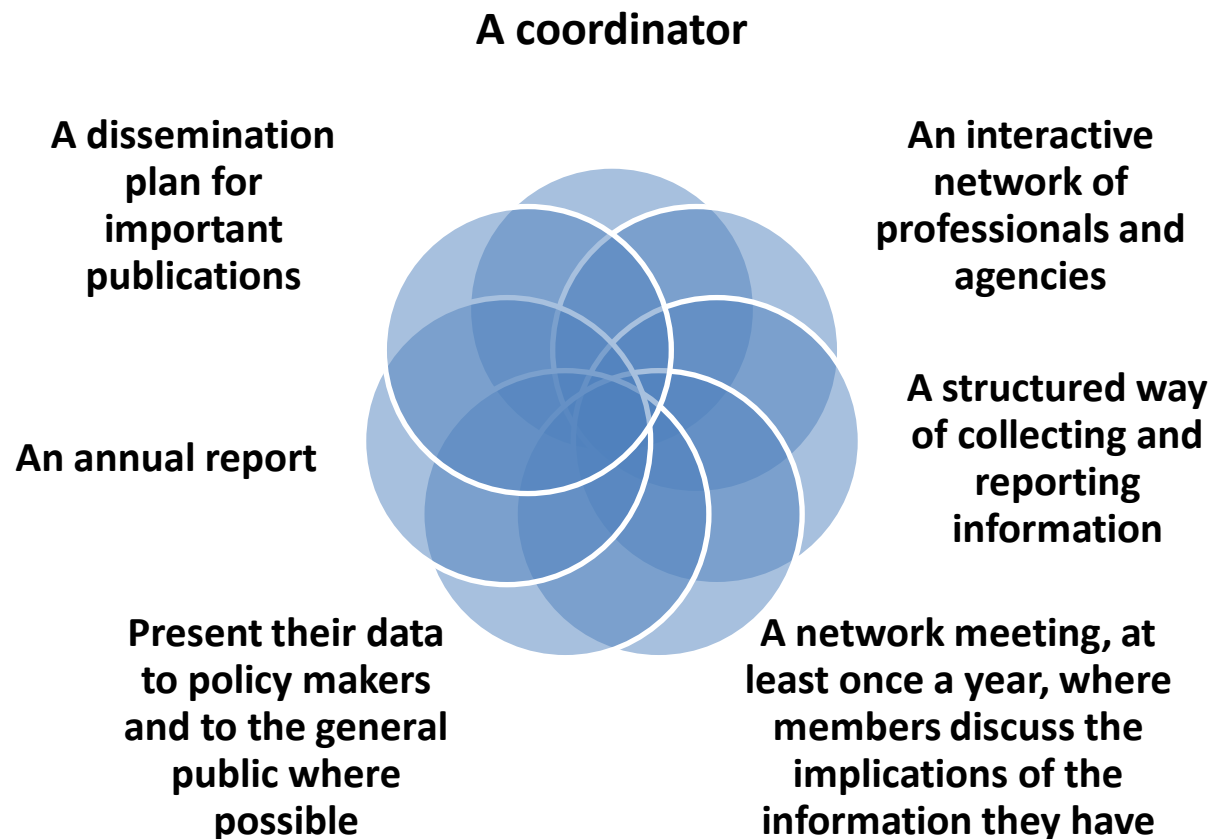


Drug Information Network – A Definition

A drug information network is defined as a group of people from relevant stakeholder agencies or organizations that contribute to the generation, collection, analysis and dissemination of information on drugs for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programs and responses.



Elements of a Drug Information Network





DIN Framework





Expected Outputs from a DIN

- Needs and resources analysis undertaken and report prepared
- Routine data collection and analysis
- Meetings* convened at regular intervals
- Annual Network report
- Other reports



Challenges

- Turnover → Lack of Continuity
- Finance (even though this is a low cost activity)
- Lack of coordination in countries
- Lack of Institutional structures in some countries

Key Indicators for DINs



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The OIA has developed a guide for DINs across the Caribbean to standardize the way in which they organize, collect, and report drug related information.

By standardizing data collection across the Caribbean, professionals will not only be able to gather data in a uniformed manner within their own country, but they will also be able to monitor drug trends across the region more easily.

The guide takes a tiered approach in presenting the indicators for both the demand and supply side of the drug problem ranked by the level of difficulty and taking into account the DIN's ability to gather the data.



Key Indicators



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- **Standard Indicators:** Important data that is easy to gather and universally collected for both drug demand and supply.
- **Standard Indicators- Challenging** Important data gather but not easily accessed, will require greater capacity and resources by the DIN.
- **Optional Indicators:** Important data to gather however, much more challenging to collect and requires an advance DIN with greater capacity and resources.

Key Indicators



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CICAD has developed a set of:

55 indicators,

Divided into **18 indicator groups**.

By **level of difficulty** for data collection

The guide, also includes:

- Instruments for data collection
- Agency responsible for data collection
- Sources
- Frequency of data collection



Supply Side Indicator Groups

1. Drug Seizures
2. Arrest for Drug Offences
3. Prosecutions for Drug Offences
4. Drug Price
5. Other Seizures Related to Drug Offences
6. Illicit Drug Production
7. Drug-Related Crime
8. Purity of Drugs
9. Number of Deportees Related to Drug Offences
10. Suspicious Activity Reports (From Financial Intelligence Units)
11. Arrests for Money Laundering

Supply Side Indicators



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Standard Indicators

•Indicator Group 1: Drug Seizures

- Ind 1: Quantity of each drug seized (kg, Lt, Un)
- Ind 2: Number of seizures
- Ind 3: Settings where the operation(s) occurred
- Ind 4: Country of origin
- Ind 5: Country of destination

•Indicator Group 2: Arrest for Drug Offences

- Ind 6: Number of persons arrested for drug possession, trafficking
- Ind 7: Type of drug
- Ind 8: Number of persons arrested for intent to supply
- Ind 9: Other offenses as specified in domestic laws

•Indicator Group 3: Prosecutions for Drug Offences

- Ind 10: Number of persons tried for drug trafficking, possession
- Ind 11: Number of persons convicted

Standard Indicators (challenging to collect)

•Indicator Group 4: Drug Price

- Ind 12: Price in dollars (by drug, in local currency or US) equivalent
- Ind 13: Factors influencing changes in drug prices

•Indicator Group 5: Other Seizures Related to Drug Offences

- Ind 14: Firearms seizures
- Ind 15: Money seizures
- Ind 16: Building seizures
- Ind 17: Vehicles seizures

•Indicator Group 6: Illicit Drug Production

- Ind 18: Measure of the level of production of drugs
- Ind 19: Drug crop areas discovered and destroyed
- Ind 20: Seizures of precursors
- Ind 21: Number of illicit laboratories destroyed

Optional Indicators

•Indicator Group 7: Drug-Related Crime

- Ind 22: characterization of the relationship between drugs and crime (surveys)

•Indicator Group 8: Purity of Drugs

- Ind 23: Degree of purity of drugs seized

•Indicator Group 9: Number of Deportees Related to Drug Offences

- Ind 24: Number of persons who are deported for illegal drug problems in foreign countries

•Indicator Group 10: Suspicious Activity Reports (from Financial Intelligence Units)

- Ind 25: Number of suspicious activity reports
- Ind 26: Number of suspicious activity reports related to drugs

•Indicator Group 11: Arrests for Money Laundering

- Ind 27: Number of persons arrested for money laundering
- Ind 28: Number of persons arrested for money laundering related to drugs

Demand Side Indicator Groups



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12. Drug Use Among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior
13. Treatment Utilization
14. Prevalence, Incidence of Drug use in the General Population
15. Drug-Related Morbidity
16. Drug-Related Mortality (Deaths)
17. High-Risk Drug Abuse (Problematic Drug Use)
18. Economic Cost of Drugs

Demand Side Indicators



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Standard Indicators

Standard Indicators (challenging to collect)

Optional Indicators

•Indicator Group 12: Drug Use Among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior

- Ind 29: Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence
- Ind 30: Past year and past month incidence
- Ind 31: Risk and protective factors
- Ind 32: Onset age of use
- Ind 33: Harmful behavior
- Ind 34: Problematic drug use
- Ind 35: Perception of risk

•Indicator Group 13: Treatment Utilization

- Ind 36: Number of people seeking treatment for problematic drug use
- Ind 37: Drug use trends among persons seeking help for problematic drug use
- Ind 38: Demographic and other characteristics of persons seeking help for problematic drug use

•Indicator Group 14: Prevalence, Incidence of Drug use in the General Population

- Ind. 39: Lifetime, past year and past month Prevalence
- Ind. 40: Past year and past month incidence
- Ind 41: Risk and Protective factors
- Ind 42: Age of first use
- Ind 43: Risky behavior (driving under the influence, etc.)
- Ind 44: Problematic drug use
- Ind 45: Perception of risk

•Indicator Group 15: Drug-Related Morbidity

- Ind 46: Prevalence and incidence of drug-related infectious diseases primarily HIV, Hepatitis B. and Hepatitis C. among Intravenous Drug Users: commercial sex workers (CSW), homeless, most-at-risk-populations (MARPS)

•Indicator Group 16: Drug-Related Mortality (Deaths)

- Ind 47: Drug related mortality
- Ind 48: Drug related traffic deaths, criminal offences involving drug and alcohol related fatalities

•Indicator Group 17: High-Risk Drug Abuse (Problematic Drug Use)

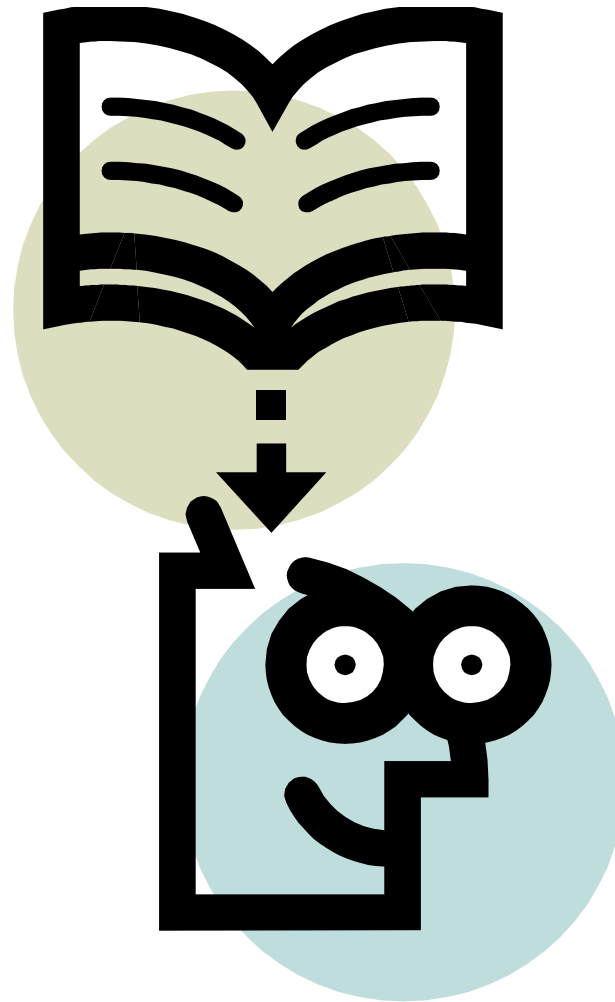
- Ind 49: Prevalence and incidence of problem drug use (injecting drug use, regular use of opioids, cocaine and/or amphetamines)

•Indicator Group 18: Economic Cost of Drugs

- Ind 50: Economic impact of drug use to the health care system
- Ind 51: Economic impact of premature deaths to society
- Ind 52: Economic cost of criminal activities due to drug use and to protect against it
- Ind 53: Economic Cost of lost productivity due to drug use
- Ind 54: Economic cost to the welfare system
- Ind 55: Economic cost of vehicular accidents and fire destruction due to drug use



Other Sources of Information





Qualitative Data

Key informant
studies

Focus groups

Early Warning
Systems

Rapid Assessment
Surveys



Recommendations for Implementing Indicators

The optional indicators described in this document should be implemented only when the standard ones have been collected.

Eventually we must develop a database. Excel can satisfy the basics, but eventually more powerful software will be needed.

There must always be a corresponding date for each event. It will help to identify and properly record time period statistics.



Recommendations for Implementing Indicators

The DIN must review its statistics with the source in order to correct errors and understand the data.

Focus must also be on innovative ways of disseminating information. When a lack of quantitative data for assessing the drug problem is encountered in a country, qualitative studies could be useful for providing some “leads” on what is happening.



Recommendations for Implementing Indicators

Countries must be careful when interpreting data. They must do triangulation for assuring validity and reliability of data, especially with qualitative studies. Countries must also provide opportunities for their DIN coordinators to be trained in drug epidemiology and other relevant topics.

Finally, it is highly recommended that constant feedback should be given to stakeholders and members of the DINs.



Proposed Pilot

- Select 3 or 4 countries
- Develop individual workplans
- Provide some local training
- Review **standard indicators** and identify national sources of data (Stakeholder map)
- Collect data for a 6 month period
- Review and evaluate the process
- Expand to other countries (After pilot)
- Produce Annual Reports (Medium term goal)

Detailed look at the Standard Supply Indicators



Indicator	Unit of Measure	FORM
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantity of each drug seized 2. Number of drug seizures 3. Settings where the operation(s) occurred 4. Country of origin 5. Country of destination 	<p>Please specify unit of measure used (Examples –grams, kilograms, ounces, pounds, number of tablets)</p>	FORM 1
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Number of persons arrested for drug possession, trafficking. 7. Type of drug 8. Number of persons arrested for intent to supply 9. Other drug offenses as specified in domestic laws 		FORM 2
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Number of persons tried for drug trafficking, possession 11. Number of persons convicted 		FORM 3, FORM 4

Detailed look at Standard Demand Indicators



Indicator	Unit of Measure	Forms
29. Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence 30. Past year and past month incidence 31. Risk and protective factors 32. Onset age of use 33. Harmful behavior 34. Problematic drug use 35. Perception of risk	Percentage (%) Percentage (%)	SIDUC Surveys about drug use among school children or equivalent survey
36. Number of people seeking treatment for problematic drug use 37. Drug use trends among persons seeking help for problematic drug use 38. Demographic and other characteristics of persons seeking help for problematic drug use		I. CICAD standardized admission form II. Other treatment center intake forms

Comments and Feedback



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Thank you for your attention.

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