A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 - 2010
Acknowledgements

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  - Ms. Dianne Roberts, Researcher
  - Ms. Esther Muga, Student, St. George’s University
- Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance
- Staff, Drug Control Secretariat
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Cases And Convictions</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerations</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions To Treatment Centres</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Seizures</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Prevalence: Public Service Employee Survey, 2004</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Link Between Drug Use and HIV/AIDS Among Young People In Grenada, 2003</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-Economic Influences Of Substance Abuse And Incarcerations In Grenada, 2006 to 2008</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Products: Quantities and Prices</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Sociological Analysis of Alcohol and Marijuana Use and Abuse among Young People in Grenada</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linkages Between Drugs And Crime, Her Majesty’s Prisons, 2010</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Arrested And Charged For Students Arrested And Charged By The Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 – 2010</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 Grenada Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Pictorial Analysis Of The Extent, Patterns And Trends Of The Drug Situation In Grenada, 2001 To 2009’, presents an analysis of drug-situation, illustrated through the use of charts. The data used was obtained from Government records and various research studies. The analysis provides 'snapshots' of various aspects of the drug phenomenon, in a manner that is easy to interpret and to conduct further analysis. It examines the drug situation in the following areas:

i. Arrests

ii. Court Cases and Convictions

iii. Incarcerations

iv. Admissions To Treatment Centres

v. Drug Seizures

vi. Drug Prevalence

vii. The Link Between Drug Use and HIV/AIDS Among Young People In Grenada, 2003

viii. Socio-Economic Influences Of Substance Abuse And Incarcerations In Grenada, 2006 to 2008

ix. Alcohol and Tobacco Products: Quantities and Prices

x. A Sociological Analysis of Alcohol and Marijuana Use and Abuse among Young People in Grenada, 2006

The data was compiled by the Drug Control Secretariat through the Grenada Drug Information Network (GRENDIN). GRENDIN is the mechanism through which Grenada collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on drugs, and related information, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing appropriate programmes and responses.

The objectives of GRENDIN are: To provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Grenada; To increase coordination, dialogue, and cooperation among the institutions which work in the area of drug control, through the exchange of drug-related statistical information, and, To inform policy makers and the general public on drug trends and related matters. GRENDIN was established on 11 December 2002, and endorsed by Cabinet 22 December 2002. The Drug Control Secretariat is the National Observatory on Drugs in Grenada. It performs the administrative functions of GRENDIN.
Between 2001 and 2009, the arrests for males increased by 118%, while those of females increased by 23%. For both genders, the highest number of arrests occurred in 2009. Per year, the mean arrests for males were 432 and that of females, 35.

A study of the age ranges of people arrested for drug-related offences indicates that the number of arrests increases with age, with major spikes in the 20-24 year range and the ≥40 year range.

An analysis of the arrests of persons 20 years or younger reveals that an average of 89% of the arrests were of males, indicated by figure 3 below. The number of arrests of males increased by 89% and those of females decreased 53% between 2001 and 2009. The average number of annual arrests was 80 for males and 10 for females.

A study of the types of drug-related offences in Grenada between 2001 and 2009 shows that the majority were related to marijuana possession.

The number of people charged for cocaine production decreased by 2%, possession of apparatus by 28% and by 25% for misuse of a controlled drug between 2001 and 2009. The number of people charged for trafficking, marijuana possession, possession with intent to sell, marijuana cultivation and trafficking increased by 10%, 54%, 104%, 108% and 142% respectively. There was a large spike in the number of arrests for drug trafficking in 2008, a spike in 2007 for the misuse of controlled drugs and spikes in 2006 for supplying drugs to minors, possession of controlled substances within 100 yards of a school and handling a controlled drug.

The following charts present an analysis of drug-related arrests, for the period under review.
FIGURE 1:
PERCENT ARRESTS AND CHARGES FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 2:
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 3:
PERCENT ARRESTS OF PERSONS TWENTY YEARS AND YOUNGER, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 4:
NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED TWENTY YEARS AND YOUNGER ARRESTED AND CHARGED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 5:
NUMBER OF ARRESTS ACROSS AGE RANGES,
2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 6:
AGE RANGES OF PERSONS ARRESTED
ON DRUG-RELATED CHARGES,
2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 7:
PROPORTIONS OF AGE RANGES OF PERSONS ARRESTED,
2001 TO 2009

- 15 - 19 yrs: 2%
- 20 - 24 yrs: 13%
- 25 - 29 yrs: 14%
- 30 - 34 yrs: 13%
- 35 - 39 yrs: 17%
- 40+ yrs: 41%
FIGURE 8:
STUDENTS (MALES) ARRESTED AND CHARGED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 9:
STUDENTS (FEMALES) ARRESTED AND CHARGED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010

Female Students

Year

Possession of Drugs

Trafficking of Drugs

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009
A study of the number of persons convicted for the possession of illegal drugs indicates that there was a steep drop in the number of convictions in 2004 and 2005, possibly related to the effects of Hurricane Ivan. The number of arrests spiked in 2007, and then declined rapidly in 2008 and 2009. Overall, the number of convictions for the possession of illegal drugs has been on the decline.

The number of people charged for cocaine production decreased by 2%, possession of apparatus by 28% and by 25% for misuse of a controlled drug between 2001 and 2009. The number of people charged for trafficking, marijuana possession, possession with intent to sell, marijuana cultivation and trafficking increased by 10%, 54%, 104%, 108% and 142% respectively. There was a large spike in the number of arrests for drug trafficking in 2008, a spike in 2007 for the misuse of controlled drugs and spikes in 2006 for supplying drugs to minors, possession of controlled substances within 100 yards of a school and handling a controlled drug.

The following charts present an analysis of drug-related court cases and convictions, for the period under review.
FIGURE 10:
TYPES AND NUMBERS OF DRUG-RELATED CASES BROUGHT TO COURT, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 11:
FURTHER TYPES AND NUMBERS OF DRUG-RELATED CASES BROUGHT TO COURTS, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 12:
NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR THE POSSESSION OF DRUGS, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 14:
DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTED PERSONS BY AGE, 1998 TO 2008
The number of persons sentenced to prisons for drug-related offences increased between 2001 and 2009, with the greatest increase in males at 38%. The increase in females was 20% although their numbers were low (from 8-10). Annually, an average of 54.7 men and 4.3 women were sent to prison for drug related offences.

A study of the age ranges of people arrested for drug-related offences indicates that the number of arrests increases with age, with major spikes in the 20-24 year range and the ≥40 year range.

A graph of all arrests per year indicates that the largest increase in arrests from 2001-2009 occurred in the ≥40 years age range, and that the majority of the arrests during that time period were of this age group.

The following charts present an analysis of drug-related incarcerations, for the period under review.
A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010

FIGURE 15:
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENT TO PRISON FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 16:
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2001 AND 2009

Males 93%
Females 7%
An examination of the drug-related admissions to Carlton house between 2001 and 2009 indicates that the majority were to males (90%) and 10% females. Admissions at Carlton house have been on the decrease, a trend that does not reflect the increase in drug-related problems seen earlier in this report and a cause for concern. Data was not available for 2005-2007.

The average annual admittance for males was 37.5 while for females it was 2.5. The most total admissions occurred in 2003 and the fewest in 2009.

On closer examination of the reasons for admissions to Carlton House for Males, four main reasons were found; alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and poly drugs. Alcohol and poly drug abuse accounted for 42% and 31% of the admissions. The average numbers of annual admissions for males are as follows: Alcohol (15.5), marijuana (5), cocaine (5.3) and poly drugs (11.7). On average, 37.5 males were admitted to Carlton House for drug-related problems.

The annual trends show a general decrease in the number of admissions to Carlton house between 2001 and 2009 in all drugs except marijuana which increased by 14%. All the other admissions declined as follows: Alcohol-related by 75%, Cocaine and crack-related by 78%, poly drugs by 75% and in total there was a 64% decline in male admissions at Carlton House. The decline can be attributed in part to the destruction of the facility by Hurricane Ivan in 2004, and its status being changed to an out-patient facility instead of residential, when it was re-opened in 2009.

The following charts present an analysis of drug-related admissions to treatment centres, for the period under review.
FIGURE 17:
ANNUAL DRUG-RELATED ADMISSIONS TO CARLTON HOUSE, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 18:
ANNUAL NUMBER OF DRUG-RELATED ADMISSIONS AT CARLTON HOUSE 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 19:
TOTAL NUMBER OF DRUG-RELATED ADMISSIONS AT CARLTON HOUSE, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 20:
TYPES OF DRUGS WHICH RESULTED IN ADMISSION TO CARLTON HOUSE, 2001 TO 2009

- ALCOHOL: 42%
- MARIJUANA: 13%
- COCAINE/Crack: 14%
- POLY DRUGS: 31%

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 21:
REASONS FOR ADMISSIONS AT CARLTON HOUSE FOR MALES, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010

Number of admissions

Year of admission

2001 2002 2003 2004 2008 2009

ALCOHOL
MARIJUANA
COCAINE/CRACK
POLY DRUGS
FIGURE 22:
NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO GENERAL HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE’S FOR ALCOHOL LIVER DISEASE (ICD 10), 2003 TO 2009

Patients Admitted To
General Hospital, St. George's
For Alcohol Liver Disease

Year

Patients

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

26 10 10 9 2 10 29

MALES

FEMALES
The Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) made significant seizures related to drugs between 2001 and 2009; the majority were related to marijuana. The largest seizure was of cannabis trees, followed by cannabis cigarettes.

There were only two seizures of ecstasy and one seizure of methamphetamines in the nine-year period. 3,338 units of ecstasy and 89 units of methamphetamine were seized.

The following charts present an analysis of drug-related seizures, for the period under review.
Figure 23: Seizures Cannabis Related by the Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 to 2009
FIGURE 24:
TOTAL CANNABIS-RELATED SEIZURES BY THE ROYAL GRENADA POLICE FORCE, 2001 TO 2009

- Cannabis Trees, 314,212
- Cannabis (kg), 10,167.63
- Cannabis Seeds (g), 2,444
- Cannabis Cigarettes, 32,077
FIGURE 25:
COCAINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE SEIZURES BY THE ROYAL GRENADA POLICE FORCE 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 26:
CRACK SEIZURES BY THE ROYAL GRENADA POLICE FORCE, 2001 TO 2009

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010

**FIGURE 27:**
OTHER DRUGS SEIZED BY THE ROYAL GRENADA POLICE FORCE, 2001 TO 2009
The second secondary school drug prevalence survey was administered to three thousand and eighty-eight (3,088) 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 4\textsuperscript{th} and 5\textsuperscript{th} form students from across 19 public secondary schools in Grenada in 2005. The majority of participants were between the ages of 15-16 (44.3%) followed by persons 12-14 (36.5%) and 17-18 (19.2%). Male participation (53.4%) however, was slightly greater than that of females (45.2%). The survey’s objectives were two-fold: To determine the prevalence and incidence of drug use among secondary school students in Grenada; and to establish comparisons with the results of the first secondary school drug prevalence survey conducted in 2002 as a means of informing policy makers of new trends.

Comparative analysis indicates that lifetime, past year and current prevalence of cigarette smoking among students increased slightly in 2005. Gender analysis revealed that 1.5% less males experimented with cigarette smoking in 2005 when compared to the previous administration of the survey in 2002. On the contrary, 3.8% more females experimented with the alcoholic drinks in 2005. Past year and current prevalence recorded an increase for both males and females in 2005.

Consumption rates of marijuana among secondary school students in Grenada increased for all prevalence indicators in 2005. Lifetime, past year and current prevalence of marijuana were 21.5%, 12.3% and 6.7% respectively in 2002 compared to 27.3%, 15.7% and 8.6% in 2005. Gender analysis revealed that all three prevalence indicators increased among males and females in 2005. In fact, 3.6% and 5.7% more males and females respectively experimented with marijuana in 2005. Similarly, current use of marijuana among males and females increased from 9.5% and 4.7% respectively in 2002 to 10.4% and 6.7% in 2005.

Consumption rates of alcohol among secondary school students in Grenada increased quite significantly for all prevalence indicators in 2005. Lifetime, past year and current prevalence of alcoholic drinks were 79.5%, 55.9% and 35.0% respectively in 2002 compared to 84.1%, 63.2% and 42.8% in 2005. Gender analysis revealed that 0.6% less males experimented with alcohol in 2005 when compared to the previous administration of the survey in 2002. On the contrary, 3.8% more females experimented with the alcoholic drinks in 2005. Past year and current prevalence recorded an increase for both males and females in 2005.

Gender analysis revealed that all three prevalence indicators increased among males and females in 2005. In fact, 3.6% and 5.7% more males and females respectively experimented with marijuana in 2005. Similarly, current use of marijuana among males and females increased from 9.5% and 4.7% respectively in 2002 to 10.4% and 6.7% in 2005.

Lifetime prevalence of tranquilizer use decreased from 7.1% in 2002 to 5.9% in 2005. A similar trend was reported for past year and current use of the substance.

Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence of stimulant use among secondary students decreased from 4.6%, 2.3% and 1.8% respectively in 2002 to 3.1%, 1.6% and 1.2% in 2005.

The following charts present an analysis of drug prevalence among secondary school students, for the period under review.
FIGURE 28:
STUDENTS’ PERCEPTIONS OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRUGS
2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 29:
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING PARTICIPATION IN DRUG PREVENTION EDUCATION, 2002 AND 2005

![Bar chart showing percentage of students reporting participation in drug prevention education, 2002 and 2005.]

- 2002: 38.9
- 2005: 38.1
FIGURE 30:
FRIENDS WHO ENGAGED IN DRUG TAKING BEHAVIOR, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 31:
ACCESSIBILITY OF ILLICIT DRUGS, 2002 AND 2005

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 32:
OPPORTUNITY AND DESIRE TO TRY AN ILLICIT DRUG, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 33:
TREND IN LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 34:
TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING BY GENDER, 2002 AND 2005

[Bar chart showing the percentage of lifetime cigarette smoking by gender in 2002 and 2005.]

- Males: 44.7% in 2002, 43.2% in 2005
- Females: 30.5% in 2002, 31.2% in 2005
FIGURE 35:
TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 36:
TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 37:
LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 38:
LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 39:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE, 2002 AND 2005

![Graph showing trends in prevalence of marijuana use, 2002 and 2005.](image-url)
FIGURE 40:
TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE BY GENDER, 2002 AND 2005

![Bar chart showing trends in lifetime prevalence of marijuana use by gender, 2002 and 2005.](chart.png)
FIGURE 41:
TRENDS IN LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 42:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF TRANQUILIZER USE, 2002 AND 2005

- Lifetime: 7.1% (2002), 5.9% (2005)
- Past year: 3.9% (2002), 2.5% (2005)
- Current: 2.6% (2002), 1.7% (2005)
FIGURE 43:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF TRANQUILIZER USE BY GENDER, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 44:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF TRANQUILIZER USE BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 45:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF STIMULANT USE, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 46:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF STIMULANTS USE BY GENDER, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 47:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF STIMULANTS USE BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 48:
TREND IN PREVALENCE OF SOLVENT AND INHALANT USE, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 49:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF SOLVENTS AND INHALANTS USE BY GENDER, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 50: TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF SOLVENTS AND INHALANTS USE BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
The Public Service Employee Drug Use Survey was administered to one thousand, four hundred and eighty two (1,482) public servants was designed to determine the prevalence of drug use among public servants in Grenada, and provide baseline data for future calculation of incidence rates.

This study used a quantitative approach to determine the prevalence of drug use in the Grenadian workplace. A structured questionnaire developed by CICAD was administered by trained facilitators to approximately 29.7% of the public service.

The study revealed the following findings; inter alia:

- Lifetime prevalence was highest for alcohol (76.0%) and cigarette smoking (26.9%) and lowest for the following drugs: Opium (0.3%), cocaine paste (0.3%), ecstasy and methamphetamines (0.3%).

- With the exception of alcohol and cigarette, lifetime prevalence for marijuana (12.3%) was higher than all other drugs assessed.

- Past year and current prevalence were highest for alcoholic drinks (54.8% and 41.6% respectively).

- During the last 30 day period, consumption of beer, wine and hard liquor were most frequently consumed in social events. A higher percentage of respondents indicated daily consumption of beer (27.6%) when compared to hard liquor (0.4%) and wine (1.7%) for the same pattern of use.

- In the last 30 days, most respondents (30%) used stimulants without a medical prescription most frequently between 16 – 29 days.

- Most prevalent age of initiation for the drugs understudy was under 16 years. This trend varied only for alcohol, solvents and inhalants which reported 16 - 24 years as the most common age for beginning to experiment with drugs.

- Principal source for tranquilizers were in the house and in the street (5.2%). On the contrary, most users of stimulants secured the drug from unnamed sources (42%).

The following charts present an analysis of drug prevalence among public service employees, for the period under review.
FIGURE 51:
LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING, 2004

Prevalence of cigarette smoking

Percentage

26.9 3.2 2.6

Lifetime prevalence Past year prevalence Current prevalence
FIGURE 52:
LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE, 2004
FIGURE 53:
TYPES AND FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONSUMED IN THE LAST 30 DAYS, 2004

"In the last 30 days which alcoholic drinks have you consumed, and how frequently?"

- **Hard liquor**
  - Daily: 6.6%
  - Weekends: 3.3%
  - Some weekends: 14.6%
  - Only in social events: 44.7%
  - Didn't drink: 32.1%

- **Wine**
  - Daily: 7.0%
  - Weekends: 6.0%
  - Some weekends: 41.6%
  - Only in social events: 32.1%

- **Beer**
  - Daily: 27.6%
  - Weekends: 19.2%
  - Some weekends: 11.0%
  - Only in social events: 46.8%
  - Didn't drink: 32.0%
FIGURE 54:
LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE OF TRANQUILIZERS USE, 2004

Prevalence of tranquilizers without a medical prescription

- **Lifetime prevalence**: 5.2%
- **Past year prevalence**: 2.3%
- **Current prevalence**: 1.3%
FIGURE 55:
SOURCE OF TRANQUILIZERS WITHOUT A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION, 2004

"From where did you get those tranquilizers without a medical prescription?"

- From the doctor: 4.2
- In the house: 5.2
- From a friend: 5.2
- In the street: 1.0
- Other: 1.0
FIGURE 56: LIFETIME, CURRENT AND PAST YEAR PREVALENCE OF STIMULANTS USE, 2004

- Lifetime prevalence: 2.7%
- Past year prevalence: 1.5%
- Current prevalence: 1.1%
FIGURE 57:
FREQUENCY OF STIMULANTS USE IN THE LAST 30 DAYS, 2004

"In the last 30 days, how many days have you taken stimulants without a medical prescription?"

Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everyday</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-29 days</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-15 days</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7 days</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 58:
SOURCE OF STIMULANTS WITHOUT A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION, 2004

"From where did you get those stimulants?"

- Other: 42
- From a friend: 6
- In the house: 14
- In the street: 6
- From the doctor: 16
FIGURE 59:
LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE, 2004

The diagram shows the prevalence of marijuana use in terms of lifetime, past year, and current prevalence for the year 2004. The percentage breakdown is as follows:

- Lifetime prevalence: 81.4%
- Past year prevalence: 1.2%
- Current prevalence: 0.5%
FIGURE 60:
AGE OF INITIATION FOR MARIJUANA USE, 2004

"How old were you when you first took marijuana?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of initiation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 16 years</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24 years</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 61:
AGE OF INITIATION OF COCAINE, 2004

"How old were you when you first took cocaine?"

- < 16 years: 30.0
- 16-24 years: 20.0
- 25-34 years: 20.0

Age of initiation
"How old were you when you first took cocaine?"

- < 16 years: 57.1%
- 25-34 years: 14.3%

Age of initiation
FIGURE 63:
LIFETIME, PAST YEAR AND CURRENT PREVALENCE OF NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, 2004

![Bar Chart showing prevalence of prescription drugs](image)
FIGURE 64:
AGE OF INITIATION OF NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, 2004

"How old were you when you first took non-prescription drugs?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of initiation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 16 years</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24 years</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 65:
MORBIDITY INDUCED WORKPLACE ABSENTEEISM, 2004

![Graph showing percentage of days missed by workers due to morbidity induced workplace absenteeism in 2004. The graph indicates that 76.2% of days were missed for 1 day, 10.3% for 2 days, 4.2% for 3 days, 2% for 4 days, and 4.3% for 5 days.]
FIGURE 66:
TWELVE-MONTH PREVALENCE OF WORK RELATED ACCIDENTS, 2004

"Have you been involved in a work related accident during the past 12 months?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>94.6</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
FIGURE 67:
LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF WORKPLACE POLICY ON DRUGS OR ALCOHOL, 2004

"At your workplace, is there a written policy regarding employee use of drugs and alcohol?"

Level of awareness

Yes 31.9
No 25.3
Don’t Know 36.4
FIGURE 68:
PERCEPTION OF HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED WITH CIGARETTE SMOKING, 2004
FIGURE 69:
PERCEPTION OF HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING ALCOHOL, 2004

In your opinion, how harmful is the following to your health?

- Drinking alcohol:
  - Not harmful: 4.9%
  - Slightly harmful: 16.7%
  - Quite harmful: 71%
  - Very harmful: 0.9%
  - Don't know: 1%

- Getting drunk:
  - Not harmful: 3.2%
  - Slightly harmful: 13.5%
  - Quite harmful: 75.2%
  - Very harmful: 1.2%
  - Don't know: 0.7%
FIGURE 70:
PERCEPTION OF THE HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED WITH TRANQUILIZERS/STIMULANTS USE, 2004

![Graph showing perception of health risk associated with tranquillizers/stimulants use, 2004.](image-url)
FIGURE 71:
PERCEPTION OF THE HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED WITH SOLVENT USE, 2004

"How harmful is the following to your health?"

- Sometimes taking solvents:
  - Not harmful: 6.9%
  - Slightly harmful: 28.0%
  - Quite harmful: 52.6%
  - Very harmful: 5.2%
  - Don’t know: 13.8%

- Frequently taking solvents:
  - Not harmful: 18.0%
  - Slightly harmful: 72.4%
  - Quite harmful: 4.7%
  - Very harmful: 5.2%
  - Don’t know: 13.8%
FIGURE 72:
PERCEPTION OF THE HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA USE, 2004
FIGURE 73:
PERCEPTION OF THE HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CRACK/COCAIN USE, 2004

"How harmful is the following to your health?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not harmful</th>
<th>Slightly harmful</th>
<th>Quite harmful</th>
<th>Very harmful</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes taking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crack/cocaine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently taking</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crack/cocaine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
FIGURE 74:
RESPONDENTS’ PERCEPTION ON THE HARMFULNESS OF TAKING ECSTASY, 2004

"How harmful is the following to your health?"

- Sometimes taking ecstasy
  - Not harmful: 11.0%
  - Slightly harmful: 72.4%
  - Quite harmful: 6.9%

- Frequently taking ecstasy
  - Not harmful: 4.2%
  - Slightly harmful: 79.8%
  - Quite harmful: 6.8%
The 2003 study, ‘The Link Between Drug Use and HIV/AIDS in Grenada’, revealed the following:

The majority of young people seem to be sexually active. Factors influencing sexual behavior among youth are peer pressure (90%), experimentation (80%), adult influences (70%), hormones (70%), money (60%) and media influence (40%). Half of ten focus groups and 75% of all female groups report that love coupled with fear of loss are the main reasons for girls having sex for the first time. 100% focus groups report multiple partnering as prevalent among youths as well as homosexual practices, particularly for monetary gain among young males with older men. There is also a trend of girls engaging in sexual activity with older men to facilitate easy access to money – poor young girls seem to be more involved in this activity, though girls of other strata were not immune to it.

Most young persons do not use condoms all of the time during sexual intercourse, and few use condoms at all, especially with their main boyfriend; 30% practice coitus interruptus. The reasons for not using a condom during sex are love and trust (60%) and 50% believe that greater sexual satisfaction is achieved without a condom.

Most young people believe that marijuana and alcoholic beverages increase libido and sexual potency. Young people therefore do deliberately consume drugs for better sex. Alcohol (20%) and Spanish fly (30%) are substances used by boys to “drug” girls mainly for their sexual pleasure.

Further, youth are aware of the implications of using drugs – impaired judgment, short-term memory loss and potential sex without the use of condoms – increasing the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Young persons are then able to make the link between drug use and HIV/AIDS.

The following charts present an analysis of the link between drug use and HIV/AIDS among young people in Grenada, for the period under review.
Figure 75:
Lifetime and Last 12-Month Drug Usage of Participants and the Engaging of Unprotected Sex under the Influence of Drugs in Percentages, 2003
Figure 76: Line Graph Depicting Risky Sexual Behavior of Participants, 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected sex</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected sex under influence of drugs</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study, ‘Socio-economic Influences on Substance Abuse and Incarcerations in Grenada, 2006 to 2008, examined demographic data on inmates at Her Majesty’s Prisons, who were convicted and sentenced to prisons for drug-related offences. The demographics were stratified according to age of incarceration, parish of residence, nationality, religion, education and income status. Sample size for the study was two hundred and forty-seven (247) inmates.

Key findings of the study were:

Females:
- Mainly non-nationals.
- Less than 40 years.
- Educated.
- Steady Income.
- Activity centered in the parishes of St. George’s and St. Andrews.
- Mostly drug traffickers, thereby reflecting international trade.

Males:
National
- Mainly nationals.
- Older than forty years.
- Unsteady income.
- Less educated than the females.
- Activity centered in economic centers and port areas.
- Mostly drug users, and reflected the local market.

The following charts present an analysis of the socio-economic influences on substance abuse and incarcerations in Grenada, for the period under review.
FIGURE 77: PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008

Gender

- Males: 94%
- Females: 6%
FIGURE 78:
NATIONALITY OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,
2006 TO 2008

Nationality

[Bar chart showing the percentage of males and females incarcerated for drug-related offenses in Grenada from 2006 to 2008, with Grenadian and Other categories.]

Grenadian
Other

Males
Females

0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
80.00%
90.00%
100.00%
FIGURE 79:
OFFENCES OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,
BY GENDER, 2006 TO 2008
FIGURE 80:
INCOME CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008
FIGURE 81: AGE RANGE OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008
FIGURE 82: EDUCATION LEVELS OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008
FIGURE 83:
OFFENSES AND INCOME CLASSIFICATION OF MALES INCARCERATED FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008
FIGURE 84:
TYPES OF OFFENCES COMMitted BY PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES, 2006 TO 2008

Percent Change in Type of Offence

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
The consumption of alcohol and tobacco consumption is socially accepted in Grenada. As indicated in previous charts, the prevalence of alcohol and tobacco consumption is significant. Social, cultural and historical factors are attributable to this phenomenon.

Grenada has two rum distilleries and a brewery. The only wine that is produced on the island is "local wine" from locally grown fruits. The amount produced and percentage of alcohol of local wines is not known accurately. There are no government records kept on the quantities produced. However, many Grenadians consume this wine at different social events throughout the year.

The minimum legal age of permission to purchase alcoholic beverages in sixteen (16) years.

Grenada does not manufacture tobacco products; therefore all tobacco products are imported. No minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products in Grenada.

The following charts present an analysis of alcohol and tobacco products in relation to their prices and quantities imported, for the period under review.
A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010

FIGURE 85:
QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS IMPORTED, 2001 TO 2009

Quantities of Spirits Imported to Grenada, 2001 to 2009

Year

2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009

Litres

0
500,000
1,000,000
1,500,000
2,000,000
2,500,000
3,000,000
3,500,000
4,000,000

2,806,969
2,353,443
3,361,666
3,116,491
2,100,297
1,384,097
1,678,250
1,796,255
1,213,482

2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
FIGURE 86: AVERAGE PRICES (XCD) OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, 2001 TO 2009
FIGURE 87:
AVERAGE PRICES (XCD) OF CIGARETTES (IMPORTED), 2001 TO 2009
This sociological analysis investigated the factors for the use and abuse of alcohol and marijuana among young people (ages 15-35). Case studies were carried out in three communities that are believed to have a high incidence of alcohol and marijuana use and abuse; they include Woburn in St. George, Trench Town (Grenville) in St. Andrew and Gun Battle (Gouyave) in St. John. Additionally, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were held with young people who are enrolled in school and school leavers. The unprecedented study focused on attitudes, beliefs, values and norms that influence the use and abuse of the aforementioned drugs.

The basic sampling technique was that of a non-probability judgemental sample which provided demographic data on sex, age, family structure, religion, occupation and education. The fifteen through thirty-five age group in the three parishes yield a population of 21,690, which can be broken as follows: St. George 11,061, St. Andrew, 7,927 and St. John 2707. One percent or 216 respondents of the population were randomly selected. With regard to sex, the youth were almost evenly divided with 60% male and 40% female.

Results suggest that the social factors contributing to use and abuse can be put into basic categories: 1) social stereotyping of alcohol and marijuana; 2) traditional customs and beliefs; 3) home influence; 4) peer influence; 5) the postmodern youth culture; 6) economic factors; 8) religion and other social factors such as sex and gender, class, education and region. The results obtained from young people were almost consistent with those obtained from the professionals.

The following charts present an analysis of the sociological analysis of alcohol and marijuana use among young people in Grenada, for the period under review.
FIGURE 88:
TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF SOLVENTS AND INHALANTS USE BY GRADE LEVEL, 2002 AND 2005
FIGURE 89:
REASONS FOR MARIJUANA USE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, 2006

Reasons for marijuana use

- To experiment: 77%
- To ease frustration: 15%
- For social acceptance: 16%
- Don't know: 13%
FIGURE 90:
PEER INFLUENCE OF MARIJUANA USAGE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, 2006

Peer influence of marijuana usage

Frequency/Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Influence Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alone</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With friends</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Frequency
- Percentage
FIGURE 91:
REASONS FOR MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, 2006

Reasons for marijuana and alcohol usage

- To help cope with life: 70
- To help forget my problems: 15
- For relaxation: 13
- To ease boredom: 16
- To reduce stress: 10
In May 2010, a study was conducted at Her Majesty’s Prisons, to determine the relationship between drugs and crime in Grenada. The objectives of the study were inter alia: Identify the sociodemographic profile of the adult prison population; Determine the prevalence rate of psychoactive substance use among the adult (18 year old and above) prison population; Determine the link between criminal behavior and drug use;, and Analyze the link between criminal behavior. The target population consisted of convicted and remands prisoners. The size and population of the Richmond Hill prison is excellent for a pilot study having a prison population of 407. The sample size was 104. From the prison population, a random sample of 25% was selected. The following is a summary of the findings.

i. 49% of the inmates were first time offenders, while 51% of the inmates were repeat offenders.

ii. 25% of the offences committed under the influence of drugs, were done by these inmates, prior to incarceration; 33% of the offences committed under the influence of drugs were done by these inmates, prior to incarceration.

iii. Main Crimes committed under the influence of drugs were: Sexual Assault; Physical Assault; Malicious Damage.

iv. Crime which was least committed under drug influence was Capital Crime.

v. All of the crimes committed by unemployed respondents were drug related

vi. 25% of the crimes committed by the respondents occurred under the influence of drugs.

- Alcohol (13%)
- Marijuana (6%)
- Cocaine (4%)
- Crack (2%)

The following charts highlight the key findings of the survey.
FIGURE 92:
GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS, 2010

Gender Distribution

- Male: 90%
- Female: 10%
The age distribution of the respondents is categorized where 40.4% (42) persons were in the 18 – 29 age group, 41.4% (43) in the 30 – 45 age group, and 18.3% (19) in the 46 – 60 age group.
The combined sample of respondents were mainly from Grenada 83.3% (70) persons, Britain 4.8% (4) persons, Trinidad 6% (5) persons, and Jamaica 3.6% (3), Africa 1.19% (1), Honduras 1.2% (1) and Canada 2.4% (2) persons.
FIGURE 95:
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CONVICTED RESPONDENTS, 2010
FIGURE 96:
IMPRISONMENT HISTORY OF RESPONDENTS, 2010
### TYPES OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY RESPONDENTS, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Offence</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Crime</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Crime</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious Damage</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stealing</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Assault</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 98:
DRUGS OF CHOICE BY RESPONDENTS, 2010

54% - 1st Drug of Choice - Marijuana

34% - 2nd Drug of Choice - Tobacco

27% - 3rd Drug of Choice - Alcohol
FIGURE 99:
DRUGS OF CHOICE BY RESPONDENTS, 2010

- Marijuana: 76%
- Tobacco: 67%
- Alcohol: 51%
FIGURE 100:
TYPE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS BY CONVICTED RESPONDENTS, 2010

Bar Chart

Count

Respondent's Type of Crime

Current Crime and Imprisonment committed under the influence of Drugs
- NOT APPLICABLE
- YES
- NO
- DID NOT RESPOND
FIGURE 101: 
AGE OF FIRST CONSUMPTION OF MARIJUANA BY CONVICTED RESPONDENTS, 2010
AGE OF FIRST CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BY CONVICTED RESPONDENTS, 2010

FIGURE 102:

Bar Chart

Respondent's Marijuana Use
- YES
- NO
- DID NOT RESPOND

Age of First Consumption

Count

0 10 20 30 40

NOT APPLICABLE 0-17 YEARS 18-29 YEARS DID NOT KNOW DID NOT RESPOND
FIGURE 103:
AGE OF FIRST CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BY REMAND RESPONDENTS, 2010
FIGURE 104:
LIFETIME USE OF ALCOHOL BY CONVICTED RESPONDENTS, 2010

Respondent’s Alcohol Use

Percent

YES

NO

DID NOT RESPOND

Respondent’s Alcohol Use
FIGURE 105:
LIFETIME USE OF ALCOHOL BY REMAND RESPONDENTS, 2010

Respondent's Alcohol Use

Percent

YES

NO

DID NOT Respond

Respondent's Alcohol Use
CRIMES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS BY ALL RESPONDENTS, 2010

FIGURE 106:

Bar Chart

Respondent's Type of Crime

Drug Which
- NOT APPLICABLE
- MARIJUANA
- ALCOHOL
- COCAINE
- CRACK
- DID NOT RESPOND

Count

SEXUAL ASSAULT
PHYSICAL ASSAULT
ROBBERY
STEALING
MALICIOUS DAMAGE
CAPITAL CRIME
DRUG CRIME
OTHER
DID NOT RESPOND
FIGURE 107:
CRIMES COMMITTED LINKED TO THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF DRUGS BY RESPONDENTS, 2010

Bar Chart

Respondent's Type of Crime

Count

Crime linked to Production, Selling, Trafficking Drugs
- NOT APPLICABLE
- YES
- NO
- DID NOT RESPOND

SEXUAL ASSAULT
PHYSICAL ASSAULT
ROBBERY
STEALING
MALICIOUS DAMAGE
CAPITAL CRIME
DRUG CRIME
OTHER
DID NOT RESPOND
During the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2010, approximately five hundred and twenty-eight (528) students were arrested and charged by the Royal Grenada Police Force, (RGPF), for various offences. An analysis of the data reveals that ninety-five (95) percent of all students arrested and charged by the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), for all offences were males, (505) while five (5) percent (23) were females.

It should be noted that the majority of these students resided in the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew. Information is not available re: schools attended by these persons at the time of their arrest. Most of the offences committed by these students did not occur at the school premises.
FIGURE 108: 
STUDENTS ARRESTED AND CHARGED, 2001 TO 2010
The years 2001 and 2002 recorded the least number of students arrested and charged, (12 students respectively), while the highest number of students arrested per year was in 2008: eighty-four (84) students, 2009: one hundred and forty-three (143) and eighty (80) in 2010.

The highest number of males arrested was in the year 2009 (132). Similarly, the highest number of females arrested was also in 2009 (11).
Four hundred and sixty-nine (469) of the five hundred and twenty-eight (528) students arrested and charged were in the age range 13 to 19 years. This represents eighty-nine (89) percent of all students arrested and charged.

One hundred and seventeen (117) or 22 percent of students were sixteen (16) years old at the time of arrest.

Fourteen (14) students or 3 percent were between ages 8 to 11 years of age at the time of arrest.
Main reasons why male students were arrested and charged during the period under review were:

i. Housebreaking and Stealing; Stealing (main items stolen were money and electronic items *mobile phones, computers, digital cameras)

ii. Acts of violence and possession of weapons (weapons include knives, cutlasses, other objects and items used as weapons-screwdrivers, scissors, broken bottles)

iii. Drug-related offences (possession of drugs, possession of drug paraphernalia)

iv. Sexual Offences

Some of the acts of violence which involved one student wounding another student, begun as matters of dispute between both students at school and continued after regular school hours.

The above listed offences accounted for ninety-three (93) percent of all offences for which male students were eased and charged by the Royal Grenada Police Force.

One (1) male students was arrested and charged for murder in 2008, and one (1) for manslaughter in 2010.
Main reasons why female students were arrested and charged during the period under review were:

i. Housebreaking and Stealing; Stealing

ii. Acts of violence and possession of weapons

iii. Drug-related offences (possession of drugs, drug trafficking)

One (1) female was arrested and charged for drug trafficking; this occurred in 2006, when a sixteen (16) year old British national was arrested at the Maurice Bishop International Airport, with eleven pellets of cocaine which she had ingested.
Main reasons why female students were arrested and charged during the period under review were:

iv. Housebreaking and Stealing; Stealing

v. Acts of violence and possession of weapons

vi. Drug-related offences (possession of drugs, drug trafficking)

One (1) female was arrested and charged for drug trafficking; this occurred in 2006, when a sixteen (16) year old British national was arrested at the Maurice Bishop International Airport, with eleven pellets of cocaine which she had ingested.
The 2008 Grenada Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) was conducted among 1,542 students (681 males and 840 females), in Forms 1, 2, 3, and 4. It measured alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviours that contribute to HIV infections, other STIs, and unintended pregnancies; unintentional injuries and violence; hygiene; dietary behaviours and overweight; physical activity; tobacco use; mental health; and protective factors. The school response rate was 95%, the student response rate was 82%, and the overall response rate was 78%.

Further analysis was done on the data collected, with focus on the following issues.

i. The association between parental involvement and adolescent drinking behavior in Grenada.

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

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

Key findings of this analysis showed the following:

i. Approximately 49% of boys and 43% of girls between the ages of 13 to 15 years in Grenada has had at least one drink containing alcohol on one or more days during the past 30 days, prior to the survey.

ii. Girls had a higher tendency to start drinking early if there were no parental involvement. 33% of boys were more likely to start drinking by age 16 or later if parents did not check their homework compared to 54.5% of girls the same age.

iii. Nearly three-quarter of the students believed they could consume more than 2 alcoholic beverages without harmful effects.

iv. Advertising viewership has a slight association with alcohol use.

v. Overall prevalence rates for all individuals surveyed:
   • Alcohol consumption: 62.4%; Sexual intercourse: 25.1%; Cigarette smoking: 22.5%; Drug use: 15.7%; Gang involvement: 13.5%

vi. Significant relative risks were observed upon comparison of both alcohol consumption and sexual activity.

The following charts present some of the findings of the survey, in relation to the above-mentioned issues.
FIGURE 114:
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO DRINK VS. AGE AT FIRST DRINK

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO DRINK VS. AGE AT FIRST DRINK

A Pictorial Analysis of the Extent, Patterns and Trends of the Drug Situation in Grenada 2001 to 2010
### FIGURE 115:
**COMPARISON OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND AGE AT FIRST DRINK AMONG GRENADIAN BOYS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parental involvement</th>
<th>&lt;=7 n (%)</th>
<th>8 or 9 n (%)</th>
<th>10 or 11 n (%)</th>
<th>12 or 13 n (%)</th>
<th>14 or 15 n (%)</th>
<th>&gt;=16 n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents know what you do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>42(38.9)</td>
<td>23(28.7)</td>
<td>21(20.6)</td>
<td>21(20.4)</td>
<td>21(39.6)</td>
<td>3(60.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>15(13.9)</td>
<td>12(15.0)</td>
<td>14(13.7)</td>
<td>14(13.6)</td>
<td>4(7.5)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>27(25.0)</td>
<td>21(16.3)</td>
<td>41(40.2)</td>
<td>26(25.2)</td>
<td>14(7.5)</td>
<td>1(20.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most times</td>
<td>12(11.1)</td>
<td>15(18.8)</td>
<td>18(17.6)</td>
<td>19(18.4)</td>
<td>4(7.5)</td>
<td>1(20.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>12(11.1)</td>
<td>9(11.3)</td>
<td>8(7.8)</td>
<td>23(22.3)</td>
<td>10(18.9)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FIGURE 116:
**COMPARISON OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND AGE AT FIRST DRINK AMONG GRENADIAN GIRLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parental Involvement</th>
<th>&lt;=7 n(%)</th>
<th>8 or 9 n (%)</th>
<th>10 or 11 n (%)</th>
<th>12 or 13 n (%)</th>
<th>14 or 15 n (%)</th>
<th>&gt;=16 n(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents check homework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>41(50.0)</td>
<td>20(40.0)</td>
<td>55(43.7)</td>
<td>53(41.4)</td>
<td>23(34.8)</td>
<td>6(54.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>12(14.6)</td>
<td>10(20.0)</td>
<td>18(14.3)</td>
<td>8(6.3)</td>
<td>11(16.7)</td>
<td>0(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>14(17.1)</td>
<td>10(20.0)</td>
<td>19(15.1)</td>
<td>25(19.5)</td>
<td>21(31.8)</td>
<td>1(9.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most times</td>
<td>4(4.9)</td>
<td>5(10.0)</td>
<td>14(11.1)</td>
<td>16(12.5)</td>
<td>4(6.1)</td>
<td>2(18.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>11(13.4)</td>
<td>5(10.0)</td>
<td>20(15.9)</td>
<td>26(20.3)</td>
<td>7(10.6)</td>
<td>2(18.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FIGURE 117:**
PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG SECONDARY STUDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEMOGRAPHICS</th>
<th>CURRENT ALCOHOL USE (%)</th>
<th>DRUNKENNESS (%)</th>
<th>PROBLEM DRINKING (%)</th>
<th>PERCEPTION OF DRINKING (%)</th>
<th>CURRENT ALCOHOL USE (%)</th>
<th>DRUNKENNESS (%)</th>
<th>PROBLEM DRINKING (%)</th>
<th>PERCEPTION OF DRINKING (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 12</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 14</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 16</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHOD</td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>TOTAL PERCENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I bought it in a store, shop, or from a street vendor</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I gave someone else money to buy it for me</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got it from my friends</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got it from home</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I stole it</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I made it myself</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got it some other way</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Age ≤ 11</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>16 ≥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette Smoking</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2 (100.0)</td>
<td>40 (11.9)</td>
<td>43 (23.6)</td>
<td>78 (22.0)</td>
<td>97 (30.7)</td>
<td>32 (38.6)</td>
<td>50 (50.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Consumption</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3 (50.0)</td>
<td>160 (47.1)</td>
<td>125 (65.1)</td>
<td>242 (65.9)</td>
<td>250 (72.5)</td>
<td>71 (80.7)</td>
<td>104 (92.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3 (42.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug Use</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3 (33.3)</td>
<td>9 (56.3)</td>
<td>25 (73.5)</td>
<td>42 (11.4)</td>
<td>90 (26.1)</td>
<td>20 (22.0)</td>
<td>50 (45.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Intercourse</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4 (57.1)</td>
<td>20 (6.0)</td>
<td>51 (30.9)</td>
<td>67 (19.6)</td>
<td>141 (48.5)</td>
<td>40 (49.4)</td>
<td>59 (66.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang Involvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1 (12.5)</td>
<td>4 (57.1)</td>
<td>22 (6.3)</td>
<td>30 (15.7)</td>
<td>37 (9.8)</td>
<td>61 (17.7)</td>
<td>13 (14.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37 (33.9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FIGURE 120:**
ASSOCIATION, REPORTED AS ODDS RATIO (95% CI), OF HEALTH-COMPROMISING BEHAVIOR INVOLVEMENT AMONG GRENADIAN MALES ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CIGARETTE SMOKING</th>
<th>ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION</th>
<th>DRUG USE</th>
<th>SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</th>
<th>GANG INVOLVEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Consumption</td>
<td>5.85 (3.42-10.02)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Use</td>
<td>7.90 (5.21-12.00)</td>
<td>5.70 (3.14-10.36)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Intercourse</td>
<td>2.81 (1.90-4.14)</td>
<td>2.57 (1.70-3.90)</td>
<td>3.49 (2.28-5.34)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang Involvement</td>
<td>2.57 (1.69-3.91)</td>
<td>2.82 (1.64-4.86)</td>
<td>3.49 (2.31-5.27)</td>
<td>2.16 (1.40-3.32)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FIGURE 121:
ASSOCIATION, REPORTED AS ODDS RATIO (95% CI), OF HEALTH-COMPROMISING BEHAVIOR INVOLVEMENT AMONG GRENAadian FEMALEs ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cigarette Smoking</th>
<th>Alcohol Consumption</th>
<th>Drug Use</th>
<th>Sexual Intercourse</th>
<th>Gang Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Consumption</td>
<td>5.86 (3.56-9.65)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Use</td>
<td>6.37 (3.73-10.89)</td>
<td>2.65 (1.49-4.71)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Intercourse</td>
<td>4.04 (2.61-6.24)</td>
<td>5.27 (3.12-8.90)</td>
<td>5.14 (2.92-9.02)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang Involvement</td>
<td>2.86 (1.65-4.97)</td>
<td>1.47&lt;sup&gt;ns&lt;/sup&gt; (0.873-2.47)</td>
<td>4.52 (2.50-8.16)</td>
<td>1.98 (1.08-3.64)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Figures

Figure 1: Percent Arrests and Charges For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 2: Number Of Persons Arrested And Charged For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 3: Percent Arrests Of Persons Twenty Years and Younger, 2001 To 2009
Figure 4: Number Of Persons Aged Twenty Years And Younger Arrested And Charged For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 5: Number Of Arrests Across Age Ranges, 2001 To 2009
Figure 6: Age Ranges Of Persons Arrested On Drug-Related Charges, 2001 To 2009
Figure 7: Proportions Of Age Ranges Of Persons Arrested, 2001 To 2009
Figure 8: Students (Males) Arrested And Charged For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 9: Students (Females) Arrested And Charged For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 10: Types And Numbers Of Drug-Related Cases Brought To Court, 2001 To 2009
Figure 11: Further Types And Numbers Of Drug-Related Cases Brought To Courts, 2001 To 2009
Figure 12: Number Of Persons Convicted For The Possession Of Drugs, 2001 To 2009
Figure 13: Total Convictions For The Possession Of Drugs, 2001 To 2009
Figure 14: Distribution Of Convicted Persons By Age, 1998 To 2008
Figure 15: Number Of Persons Sent To Prison For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 To 2009
Figure 16: Number Of Persons Sentenced To Prison For Drug-Related Offences, 2001 And 2009
Figure 17: Annual Drug-Related Admissions To Carlton House, 2001 To 2009
Figure 18: Annual Number Of Drug-Related Admissions At Carlton House 2001 To 2009
Figure 19: Total Number Of Drug-Related Admissions At Carlton House, 2001 To 2009
Figure 20: Types Of Drugs Which Resulted In Admission To Carlton House, 2001 To 2009
Figure 21: Reasons For Admissions At Carlton House For Males, 2001 To 2009
Figure 22: Number Of Patients Admitted To General Hospital, St. George’s For Alcohol Liver Disease (ICD 10), 2003 To 2009
Figure 23: Seizures Cannabis Related By The Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 To 2009
Figure 24: Total Cannabis-Related Seizures By The Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 To 2009
Figure 25: Cocaine And Methamphetamine Seizures By The Royal Grenada Police Force 2001 To 2009
Figure 26: Crack Seizures By The Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 To 2009
Figure 27: Other Drugs Seized By The Royal Grenada Police Force, 2001 To 2009
Figure 28: Students’ Perceptions Of The Knowledge Of The Consequences Of Drugs 2002 And 2005
Figure 29: Percentage Of Students Reporting Participation In Drug Prevention Education,2002 And 2005
Figure 30: Friends Who Engaged In Drug Taking Behavior, 2002 And 2005
Figure 31: Accessibility Of Illicit Drugs, 2002 And 2005
Figure 32: Opportunity And Desire To Try An Illicit Drug, 2002 And 2005
Figure 33: Trend In Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence, 2002 And 2005
Figure 34: Trends In Lifetime Prevalence Of Cigarette Smoking By Gender, 2002 And 2005
Figure 35: Trends In Lifetime Prevalence Of Cigarette Smoking By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 36: Trends In Lifetime Prevalence Of Alcohol Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 37: Lifetime Prevalence Of Alcohol Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 38: Lifetime Prevalence Of Alcohol Use By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 39: Trends In Prevalence Of Marijuana Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 40: Trends In Lifetime Prevalence Of Marijuana Use By Gender, 2002 And 2005
Figure 41: Trends In Lifetime Prevalence Of Marijuana By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 42: Trends In Prevalence Of Tranquilizer Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 43: Trends In Prevalence Of Tranquilizer Use By Gender, 2002 And 2005
Figure 44: Trends In Prevalence Of Tranquilizer Use By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 45: Trends In Prevalence Of Stimulant Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 46: Trends In Prevalence Of Stimulants Use By Gender, 2002 And 2005
Figure 47: Trends In Prevalence Of Stimulants Use By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 48: Trend In Prevalence Of Solvent And Inhalant Use, 2002 And 2005
Figure 49: Trends In Prevalence Of Solvents And Inhalants Use By Gender, 2002 And 2005
Figure 50: Trends In Prevalence Of Solvents And Inhalants Use By Grade Level, 2002 And 2005
Figure 51: Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence Of Cigarette Smoking, 2004
Figure 52: Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence Of Alcohol Use, 2004
Figure 53: Types And Frequency Of Alcoholic Drinks Consumed In the Last 30 Days, 2004
Figure 54: Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence Of Tranquilizers Use, 2004
Figure 55: Source Of Tranquilizers Without A Medical Prescription, 2004
Figure 56: Lifetime, Current And Past Year Prevalence Of Stimulants Use, 2004
Figure 57: Frequency Of Stimulants Use In The Last 30 Days, 2004
Figure 58: Source Of Stimulants Without A Medical Prescription, 2004
Figure 59: Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence Of Marijuana Use, 2004
Figure 60: Age Of Initiation For Marijuana Use, 2004
Figure 61: Age Of Initiation Of Cocaine, 2004
Figure 62: Age Of Initiation Of Crack Use, 2004
Figure 63: Lifetime, Past Year And Current Prevalence Of Non-Prescription Drugs, 2004
Figure 64: Age Of Initiation Of Non-Prescription Drugs, 2004
Figure 65: Morbidity Induced Workplace Absenteeism, 2004
Figure 66: Twelve-Month Prevalence Of Work Related Accidents, 2004
Figure 67: Level Of Awareness Of Workplace Policy On Drugs Or Alcohol, 2004
Figure 68: Perception Of Health Risk Associated With Cigarette Smoking, 2004
Figure 69: Perception Of Health Risk Associated With Drinking Alcohol, 2004
Figure 70: Perception Of The Health Risk Associated With Tranquilizers/Stimulants Use, 2004
Figure 71: Perception Of The Health Risk Associated With Solvent Use, 2004
Figure 72: Perception Of The Health Risk Associated With Marijuana Use, 2004
Figure 73: Perception Of The Health Risks Associated With Crack/Cocaine Use, 2004
Figure 74: Respondents’ Perception On The Harmfulness Of Taking Ecstasy, 2004
Figure 75: Lifetime And Last 12-Month Drug Usage Of Participants And The Engaging Of
Unprotected Sex Under The Influence Of Drugs In Percentages, 2003
Figure 76: Line Graph Depicting Risky Sexual Behavior Of Participants, 2003
Figure 77: Percentage Of Males And Females Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 78: Nationality Of Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 79: Offences Of Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, By Gender, 2006 To 2008
Figure 80: Income Classification Of Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 81: Age Range Of Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 82: Education Levels Of Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 83: Offences And Income Classification Of Males Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 84: Types Of Offences Committed By Persons Incarcerated For Drug-Related Offences, 2006 To 2008
Figure 85: Quantities Of Spirits Imported, 2001 To 2009
Figure 86: Average Prices (XCD) Of Alcoholic Drinks, 2001 To 2009
Figure 87: Average Prices (XCD) Of Cigarettes (Imported), 2001 To 2009
Figure 88: Drinking Status Of Young People, 2006
Figure 89: Reasons For Marijuana Use Among Young People, 2006
Figure 90: Peer Influence Of Marijuana Usage Among Young People, 2006
Figure 91: Reasons For Marijuana And Alcohol Use Among Young People, 2006
Figure 92: Gender Distribution Of Respondents, 2010
Figure 93: Age Distribution Of Respondents, 2010
Figure 94: Nationality Of Respondents, 2010
Figure 95: Educational Status Of Convicted Respondents, 2010
Figure 96: Imprisonment History Of Respondents, 2010
Figure 97: Types Of Offences Committed By Respondents, 2010
Figure 98: Drugs Of Choice By Respondents, 2010
Figure 99: Drugs Of Choice By Respondents, 2010
Figure 100: Type And Distribution Of Offenses Committed Under The Influence Of Drugs By Convicted
Respondents, 2010
Figure 101: Age Of First Consumption Of Marijuana By convicted Respondents, 2010
Figure 102: Age Of First Consumption Of Alcohol By Convicted Respondents, 2010
Figure 103: Age Of First Consumption Of Alcohol By Remand Respondents, 2010
Figure 104: Lifetime Use Of Alcohol By Convicted Respondents, 2010
Figure 105: Lifetime Use Of Alcohol By Remand Respondents, 2010
Figure 106: Crimes Committed Under The Influence Of Drugs By All Respondents, 2010
Figure 107: Crimes Committed Linked To The Production And Sale Of Drugs By Respondents, 2010
Figure 108: Students Arrested And Charged, 2001 To 2010
Figure 109: Students Arrested By Year, 2001 To 2010
Figure 110: Age Of Students Arrested And Charged, 2001 To 2010
Figure 111: Main Offences Committed By Male Students Arrested And Charged, 2001 To 2010
Figure 112: Offences Committed By Female Students
Figure 113: Main Reasons Why Students Were Arrested And Charged, 2001 To 2010
Figure 114: Percentage Of Students Who Drink Vs. Age At First Drink
Figure 115: Comparison Of Parental Involvement And Age At First Drink Among Grenadian Boys
Figure 116: Comparison Of Parental Involvement And Age At First Drink Among Grenadian Girls
Figure 117: Prevalence Of Alcohol Use Among Secondary Students In Grenada
Figure 118: How Alcohol Was Obtained
Figure 119: Prevalence Of Female And Male Involvement In Health-Compromising Behaviors By Age Group
Figure 120: Association, Reported As Odds Ratio (95% CI), Of Health-Compromising Behavior Involvement Among Grenadian Males Attending Secondary School
Figure 121: Association, Reported As Odds Ratio (95% CI), Of Health-Compromising Behavior Involvement Among Grenadian Females Attending Secondary School