



Correlation Between Substance Abuse, Drug Trafficking and Crimes

In Grenada, 2017:

Socio-Economic Factors Influencing the Situation

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This paper seeks to examine the correlation between drugs and crime in Grenada, as fueled by drug supply and trafficking. It presents a summary of key data and description of theories and analysis of information regarding the subject.

Introduction

Illegal drugs drive crime, violence, corruption, and impunity. As a social problem, drug use, drug trafficking and crime creates direct and indirect costs to society in the form of increasing treatment demands, treatment programs, and more dependence on social programs. These demands place a burden on the national budget due to the higher public health needs and forgone income and tax revenues to the society. Drug trade also demoralizes governance, as well as institutional and social cohesion because it creates an opportunity for greed and corruption. Typically, drug traffickers hunt for routes in developing nations where they believe the rule of law is weak. This creates drug-related crimes which expand these nations' susceptibility to instability and poverty since most of their resources are drained in the process of resolving these drug problems¹.

Both crime and security and the drug problem are complex phenomena and, as is the case of all phenomena linked to social behavior, the relationships between them are multifaceted, in constant flux and elusive.

Objective

The purpose of this paper is to identify the socio-economic factors which contribute to substance use, drug trafficking and related crimes in Grenada.

Methodology/Sources of Information

Interviews with key informants (law enforcement officers, health workers, social workers, academia, youth), along with a review research papers on the contributing factors to drug use and drug trafficking, and analysis of statistics from the Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) were the primary methods used to obtain information for this paper.

Results: Findings suggest that there are several socio economic factors which influence substance use, drug trafficking and related crimes in Grenada. The findings also reveal that there is a definite linkage between these drug-related offences. These socio-economic factors include: cultural practices and beliefs, unemployment, low retail prices of drugs, and geographical location of the island.

¹ Illegal Drugs in Grenada, Trends and Influencing Factors from 2001 – 2009 , Afolami Fagorala,SGU, 2011

Limitations

Data which was needed to make further analysis of the relationship between drugs crime and trafficking was unavailable.

Conclusion

Implications for further research into factors influencing marijuana use in the Caribbean are highlighted, with particular emphasis on cultural aspects. Limitations of this review preclude definitive inferences based on available data, but underscore areas within which research can be pursued in future.

Nature and Extent of the Drug Situation

Drug trafficking

The Grenada Drug Epidemiology Network (GRENDEN) reported in 2016, that the drug problem in Grenada had not changed significantly, compared to 2015. Cannabis² is the main controlled drug produced and consumed in Grenada. The possession of cannabis is the main drug-related offence. Maritime trafficking of cannabis from St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Grenada was very active; speedboats and vessels, involved in drug trafficking, were intercepted by the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF)³. Six (6) boats and three (3) vehicles were seized by the RGPF in relation to drug trafficking in 2016. Four (4) vehicles and one boat were seized in relation to drug trafficking in 2015.

The trafficking of cocaine into Grenada continues to decline, due in part to interdiction by local, regional and international law enforcement agencies. The quantities of cocaine seized have declined significantly between 2014 (71 kg), 2015 (46.96 kg) and 2016 (12kg). It is estimated by Law Enforcement Authorities that approximately ten (10) percent of the cocaine which is trafficked through Grenada, remains on-island for local sale and consumption.

Drug Seizures

In 2016, the RGPF seized the following types and quantities of drugs: Cannabis: 1,421 kilos (kg); cocaine: 12 kg; cannabis plants: 6,403 units (un), crack-cocaine: 0.643 kg; cannabis cigarettes: 1,321 un. There were no seizures of methamphetamine, heron or other types of drugs.

Six hundred and forty-nine (649) one (821) persons, comprising of 611 males and 38 females were arrested and charged for drug-related offences in 2016. Two persons were arrested and charged for possession of firearms, in relation to narco-trafficking.

² Cannabis means any plant of the genus Cannabis from which the resin has not been separated and includes any part of the plant by whatever name it may be designated; Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Cap. 84A of the Continuous Revised Laws of Grenada.

³ GRENDEN Annual Report 2016,

Drug Consumption

The consumption of cannabis and alcohol continues to be a major concern. There is the perception that the consumption of alcohol among females has increased. Cultivation of cannabis is common.

During the period under review, 396 patients (360 males and 36 females) were admitted to treatment facilities for medical problems derived from the consumption of drugs. The consumption of alcohol was the main reason for such admissions.

Incarceration

Seventy-six (76) persons were incarcerated for drug-related offences in 2016, comprising of 74 males and 2 females; the two females were between ages 30 to 39 years. Twenty-three (23) of these persons were in the age range 40 years and above. The main offence for which these persons were incarcerated was the possession of cannabis.

Court Cases

There were seven hundred and twenty (720) court cases for drug-related offences in Grenada in 2016, inclusive of three hundred and ninety (390) for possession of cannabis, one hundred and forty (140) for possession with intent to supply drugs, seventy-six (76) for trafficking a controlled drug, thirty-seven (37) for possession of cocaine and thirty-two (32) for cultivation of cannabis.

Drug Related Mortality

There were seven (7) alcohol-related mortality (all males) in 2016. These deceased males were between ages 30 to 74 years.

Models to Explain Linkages

The drugs-crime/violence nexus in Grenada can be categorized in three areas:

- i. Crime is linked to the pharmacological effects of drugs drug use impairs judgement, causing paranoid thoughts, distorting inhibitions etc.
- ii. Economic-compulsive crime and that drug users commit crime to get money to purchase, drugs.
- iii. Systemic model suggests that crime among illegal drug users is linked to the drug market.

Meanwhile, the categories of persons who are directly involved in the issue of drugs, crime and violence, in correlation to drug use, supply and trafficking, can be categorized accordingly:

- i. People who use or supply drugs;
- ii. People who cultivate, produce, manufacture drugs and traffic drugs;

- iii. People who commit offences, and violent crimes, while under the influence of drugs;
- iv. Alcohol and drug-related driving offence, and
- v. Violence among drug dealers.

Factors Influencing Drug Use, Trafficking, Crime in Grenada

As indicated, there is a nexus between drugs-crime/violence. This association is evident in Grenada, as demonstrated in part by the statistics reported in this paper.

The following socio-economic factors were identified for the drug use, drug trafficking and crime phenomenon in Grenada

Social Ecological Factors

The results of the data and literature reviews and discussions with key informants identified drugs such as alcohol and cannabis as the major cause for the drug problem in Grenada. The use of these two drugs are shaped by social and cultural beliefs as there seems to be a positive perception across the Caribbean about drugs such as marijuana.

Cannabis, often called by its Indian name, “ganja”, is smoked and also used as herbal remedy in the Grenada. Its ritual, medicinal and recreational value has become integrated into the lifestyle of many particularly males. One key informant reported,

“...with marijuana it has a lot to do with the rastafarian movement which promotes marijuana use which is part of their religion or practice. They believe it is a herb, Jah made it, its ok...a lot of it has to do with/it ties into the music (Bob Marley) influence”.

Alcohol

Alcohol is traditionally accepted in Grenadian society; from birth to death alcohol is involved in almost every event. Parents openly send children to purchase alcohol. It is also an important part of the economy, especially rum production which plays an important role in the history of many countries in the Caribbean including Grenada.

Traditional Beliefs, Customs and Values

In Grenada, the consumption of alcohol is a past-time activity that characterizes the social landscape. It is customary for adults to consume alcohol casually on a daily basis in the village shops and urban bars that line the narrow, winding streets. The long held cultural myth that alcohol maketh a man is still extant today. The passage of from childhood is marked by one’s ability to “hold his liquor”, that is, to drink excessively without becoming immobilized by drunkenness. Posing with a beer or a rum glass is a public announcement of one’s entry in

adulthood. The all too familiar phrase: “he drinking now qui papa” is acknowledgment of one’s manhood or womanhood⁴.

The consumption of alcohol at homes and family settings is a common practice in Grenada. The process of socialization, that is, the principal means by which culture is transmitted from generation to generation, begins within the family. Of all the agencies of socialization, the family is considered, by far, the most important. Home is the child’s world and what takes place within its confines is seen as normal. If the drinking of alcohol and the smoking of marijuana are regular past time activities, children would invariably think that those are healthy and normal activities. As a result, the children develop value systems that influence their choices. For instance, the choice to drink or not drink alcohol depends quite a lot on the children’s beliefs about alcohol.

Traditional and religious beliefs have also fueled the use of cannabis. Historical records indicate that cannabis was introduced in to the Caribbean by the Indentured servants from India in the post –Emancipation era. Its use, cultivation and trafficking has become widespread in the Caribbean. Its use was promoted significantly in the reggae music which emerged from Jamaica. The famous Jamaica reggae artist Robert ‘Bob’ Marley (1945 to 1981), was a vociferous proponent of cannabis use. He said, “Herb is the healing of a nation, alcohol is the destruction.”

Rastafarians around the world, including the Caribbean and Grenada, use cannabis as part of the religious ceremonies. They regard cannabis as the ‘holy herb’ and not a drug. They refer to the biblical verses in the book of Revelations 22: 1-2, *“In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.”* They also refer to other Biblical scriptures to support their beliefs: *“Thou shalt eat the herb of the field” (Genesis 3:18), “Eat every herb of the land” (Exodus 10:12)*. The belief that cannabis is not a drug is also by shared by other persons, and therefore can be used. This view has undoubtedly contributed to the widespread use of cannabis in Grenada

Meanwhile, the Rastafarians are opposed to the use of drugs such as cocaine and heroin because they are ‘man-made drugs (synthetic drugs). They also frown upon the use of alcohol and tobacco.

Economic Factors

The depressed economic situation in Grenada in the past two decades has been identified as the major factor promoting illegal drug activities in Grenada. The demise of the banana industry during the 1980s to 1990s negatively affected the agricultural industry. The devastating consequences of terrorist events in the United States of America (2001), Tropical Storm Lilly (2001), Hurricane Ivan (2004), Hurricane Emily (2005)⁵, the overall slowdown of the world’s economy, are viewed as contributing factors to the deteriorating economic situation in the past decades. It is believed that this situation has influenced drug-related crimes, including drug trafficking. In an effort to improve their economic situation, many Grenadians became involved in the illegal drug trade.

⁴ A Sociological Analysis Of Alcohol And Marijuana Use Among Young People In Grenada, 2006, Claude Douglas

⁵ Examination Of Drug Related Data, Economic Factors And Potential Causes In Changes, Professor Cecilia Younger, 4 December 2009

The cultivation of cannabis in Grenada is used to supplement income and in many instances to purchase household items including food and clothing. Meanwhile, the trafficking of cocaine is viewed as a means of acquiring wealth, property and improvement of one's socio-economic status.

Both unemployment and employment are considered contributing factors to the use and abuse of alcohol and marijuana. This revelation was discovered during in-depth interviews with subjects in the three communities. Unemployment tends to contribute more marijuana use and abuse while employment contributes more to alcohol use and abuse. Marijuana is used more often by those who are experiencing frustration due to unemployment while alcohol is used to ease the overwhelming stress caused by laborious and high-risk jobs. Alcohol consumption among young construction workers is worthy of note.⁶

Geography and Proximity

Grenada is a transshipment point for drugs, particularly cocaine from South American suppliers to distributors in Europe and the United States. This routing situation has propagated the illegal drug trade in Grenada and throughout the Caribbean. In relation to cannabis, there was an increase in seizure of cannabis from occurring in 2012 from South America. Further, there is significant trafficking of cannabis from the island of St. Vincent to Grenada due to its close proximity⁷.

Grenada also consists of an extensive coastline, and several inlets and bays, which are difficult to be monitored by law enforcement officers; due to limited border control, the trafficking of drugs into Grenada has increased.

Demographics: Males versus Females

In the paper, 'Socioeconomic Influences On Substance Abuse And Incarcerations In Grenada, 2010', Dr. Cecilia Younger, Professor at St. George's University, Grenada observed the following demographics of persons arrested and charged for drug-related offences, including drug trafficking:

Males

- i. Mainly Grenadian nationals
- ii. Older than forty years
- iii. Unemployed /under-employed
- iv. Unsteady income
- v. Less education (most did not attend Secondary school or completed Secondary school)

Females

- i. Mainly non-nationals (British, American)
- ii. Less than 40 years

⁶ A Sociological Analysis Of Alcohol And Marijuana Use Among Young People In Grenada, 2006, Claude Douglas

⁷ Analysis of GREN DEN Statistical Report of Indicators 2011, Alisha Francis, 2014

- iii. Educated
- iv. Steady Income

Data from Her Majesty's Prisons reveal that the trafficking of drugs, primarily cocaine, was the main offence committed by females who were incarcerated for drug-related offences. The main offences committed by the males who were incarcerated for drug offences was possession of drugs, mainly cannabis. Males were

Unemployment/Population

Grenada has a young population. Statistics show that 67.3 percent of the population (74,686 persons) were in the age group 15-64 years. The section of the population aged 0-14 years (24,201 persons) and 65 years and above (12,023 persons) were 21.8 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively. Grenada also has an acute youth unemployment problem. The youth unemployment rate is significantly higher than the adult rate. The youth unemployment rate was 39.2 percent, 15.2 percentage points higher than the adult rate⁸. The large percentage young people in Grenada combined with the high unemployment in that sector of the population, can be contributing factors to drug-related crimes among these persons.

Pricing/Availability/Accessibility

Data from the Royal Grenada Police Force indicates that the retail prices for small quantities of cannabis and crack-cocaine has not changed significantly in past five years. Current retail prices for these products are:

- Cannabis cigarette: XCD⁹ \$3.000
- Crack-cocaine: XCD \$5.00

The low prices of these products are within the purchasing powers of substance users and other persons who are desirous of purchasing the products for consumption or for resale purposes. Further, cannabis and crack-cocaine are easily available and accessible. In the Grenada Secondary Schools' Drug Prevalence Survey¹⁰ conducted in 2013, the students who participated in the survey reported that marijuana, which has the third highest prevalence of use in secondary students, is the easiest drug for students to obtain; 38% of the students reported it is easy for them to obtain. Hemp is the second easiest to obtain (19%). Students also reported that these substances including cocaine and crack were available on the 'block', at sporting events, at the homes of their friends and at places near their schools.

Low retail prices, coupled with availability and accessibility are contributing factors to substance use and other drug related crimes in Grenada.

Cultivation and Production of Cannabis

Cannabis is the sole controlled drug grown in Grenada. There is no coca or poppy, nor production of cocaine. There are no reports of production of amphetamine-like substances. Due

⁸ Grenada Annual Budget, 2018

⁹ XCD: Eastern Caribbean dollars. 1 XCD is equivalent to approximately US \$0.37

¹⁰ Grenada Secondary Schools' Drug Prevalence Survey, Professor Cecilia Younger, 2013

to the mountainous terrain of Grenada in which cultivation can be hidden from law enforcement officers, and its fertile soil, the cultivation of cannabis is relatively easy. Local production of cannabis is also supplemented with cannabis for the island of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Royal Grenada Police Force reported that there is active and regular trafficking of cannabis between St. Vincent and Grenada.

Production and Consumption of Unrecorded Alcohol/Babash

Alcohol not reflected in the official statistics of the country of production, the country of consumption, or both, is referred to as unrecorded alcohol. It is not subject to the same regulations as the recorded market. Some unrecorded products are licit, but, for various reasons, escape being captured in records. Such products include alcohol purchased through legal cross-border shopping for beverages recorded in the country of purchase but not in the country of consumption, and legal informal alcohol, which is licit but not recorded.

In Grenada, illicit unrecorded alcohol includes babash and under –the counter alcohol. Babash is an extremely strong home-made rum that is illegally distilled Grenada; it is also known as bush rum or mountain dew. Under-the-counter refers to value added product of rum with additional spices or organisms (usually cinnamon, creft worm or scorpion), made from a mixture of rums which could include but is not limited to babash.

Babash is of a higher proof alcohol and does not conform with the requirements of the Liquor Licences Dealers Act CAP 174 of Grenada, nor international standards for sale and consumption. Due to the lack of standards of production, babash can have varying levels of ethanol, methanol, lead, copper, arsenic and zinc, which can be dangerous to health. Production occurs in various communities of Grenada. In 2015, Grenada Royal Police Force started an investigation the mislabeling of River’s Branded Rum as a cover for babash Rum producers, costing local Grenadian manufactures such as Rivers to lose market share both domestic and abroad.¹¹ One of the issues currently being experienced in Grenada is that babash illegally distilled product is being put into the empty bottles of established brands, often still with the original label on. It is often smuggled off the island. Estimations suggest that nearly 15% of the rum market is lost to counterfeiting, although it is nearly impossible to put a precise number forward. The government suggests that there are approximately forty-five (45) to fifty (50) producers of babash in Grenada, with the vast majority being located in the north-east of the island¹².

The Government of Grenada introduced Value Added Taxes (VAT) as part of a general program for fiscal and tax reform in 2010 on several goods and services, including alcohol and tobacco. Excise tax on alcohol was also increased. One of the consequences of these measures was the increase in prices of alcohol products. In the study, ‘Influences of Value Added Taxes (VAT) on Alcohol Consumption in Grenada, 33.3 percent of the respondents in the study said their alcohol spending patterns, including brands of alcohol consumed had changed as a result of price increases¹³. Since the price increases of alcohol in 2011, it has been observed that the

¹¹ Literature Review: Potential Neurological and Physiological Symptoms of Consuming Babash Rum; Nakul Chopra, Dr. Cecilia H. Younger, 2015

¹² Domestic Volume Report 2015

¹³ Influences of Value Added Taxes (VAT) on Alcohol Consumption in Grenada

production, sale and consumption of babash has increased. Babash is cheaper than other legal brands of alcohol.

Inter-island Trading and Contraband (Smuggling)

The trading of goods, including vegetables, root crops between Caribbean countries has been practices for over one hundred years. This inter-island trading has been beneficial to many small scale ‘hucksters, and peasant farmers. Small vessels, trading sloops and schooners ply the waters between these islands to trade goods.

One of the devastating economic consequences of this inter-island trade was the rise of smuggling also known as ‘bobol trade’ of white goods (electrical goods used domestically such as refrigerators and washing machines), electronic items such as television, and alcohol and tobacco. Smuggling of alcohol and tobacco was a lucrative trade. These goods are not subject to import taxes and levies. Consequently, the Governments lose significant revenues due to the non-collection of such revenues.

The practice of smuggling contraband goods into Grenada via Carriacou (one of the islands which comprise the state of Grenada), has been done for many years. During the 1960’s to 1990’s the practice was in full bloom. Many Grenadians travelled to Carriacou to purchase these smuggled items, because they were cheaper than those products which were imported legally and subject to taxes. There is a view that the smuggling has diminished significantly; however, it is still being done. The offence of smuggling carries a fine of XCD \$100,000 or five times the value of the goods, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not exceeding five years. The Mobile Anti-Smuggling Team (MAST) of the Customs and Excise Department of Grenada, has scored successes in the reduction of the smuggling. In April 2017, the vessel, ‘GALAXY 1’, was caught in the act of smuggling, in Carriacou.

While the smuggling of alcohol and tobacco may have diminished, it is still being practiced. The trafficking of cannabis and cocaine via some of these vessels used in the legal shipment of vegetable and root crops, emerged during the 1990’s, and has continued thereafter. It has been expressed that this phenomenon is to supplement dwindling financial returns from the trading of vegetables and root crops.

Linkages between Drugs and Crime, 2010

Research done in Grenada in 2010 show a correlation between drugs and crime. The study, ‘Substance Abuse And Crime Among Prison Inmates In Grenada’¹⁴, was conducted to investigate the relationship between substance abuse and crime among prison inmates in Grenada, paying special attention to such variables as age, gender, ethnicity and types of crimes committed. One hundred and four (104) inmates at the sole prison in Grenada, who were incarcerated for drug-related offences, were interviewed; this number comprised of seventy-two (72) inmates who were convicted for such offences, and thirty-two (32) who were on remand for similar offences.

¹⁴ Substance Abuse And Crime Among Prison Inmates In Grenada; Dr. Wendy Crawford, Professor, St. George’s University, Grenada

The study revealed the following:

- i. Twenty-five (25) percent of the offences committed by the inmates occurred under the influence of drugs:
 - a. Alcohol (13%)
 - b. Cannabis (6%)
 - c. Cocaine (4%)
 - d. Crack (2%)

- ii. Crimes which were committed most under drug influence were:
 - a. Sexual offences
 - b. Physical assaults, wounding, harm

- iii. Crime which was least committed under drug influence: capital crime.

- iv. Stealing and physical assault, were the two top crimes committed both currently and previously by convicted prisoners.

- v. Main drug used by inmates prior to the commission of the criminal offence was cannabis. Fifty-six (56) percent of the inmates reported the use of cannabis in this situation.

- vi. Thirty-three percent of the respondents (33%) acknowledged that the crimes committed were related to drugs.

- vii. Nineteen (19) percent of the inmates reported that the crimes would not have been committed if they were not under the influence of drugs, while eight percent stated that the crime would still have been committed even if they were not under the influence of drugs.

- viii. Twenty (20) percent who were under the influence of drugs at the time of their crime, declared that they did not consume drugs in order to boost their courage to commit the crimes. Eight (8) percent of the respondents admitted to using drugs to boost their courage to commit the crimes.

- ix. Seventy-six (76) percent reported that there was a relationship between crime and drugs

Conclusion

The information presented in this paper establishes that there is a problem of substance use, drug trafficking and crimes in Grenada. The paper examined and identified the socio-economic factors which are attributable to this phenomenon in Grenada.

Recommendation

Further research is required to identify additional socio-economic factors which contribute to substance use, drug trafficking and crime in Grenada.

Appendix 1: Statistics On Drug-Related Seizures, Arrests, Convictions, Admissions for Treatment, Incarcerations

Table 1: Drugs Seizures, Royal Grenada Police Force, 2014 - 2016

Drug	Unit of Measurement	Quantity Seized		
		2014	2015	2016
Cocaine hydrochloride	kg	71	46.96	12
Crack	kg	1.30	1.25	0.634
Cannabis plants	un	14,913	6,271	6,403
Cannabis	kg	829	973.90	1,421
Cannabis cigarettes	un	1,767	2,042	1,321

Source: Drug Squad

Table 2: Persons (Males & Females) Arrested and Charged for Drug-related Offences, by Age Range, 2014 - 2016

Age Range	Persons Arrested, 2014	Persons Arrested, 2015	Persons Arrested, 2016
< 15	8	2	1
15-19	32	57	54
20-24	103	143	93
25-29	154	190	131
30-34	97	153	105
35-39	45	79	81
40 and above	120	185	175
Not Stated	1	12	9
Total	560	821	649

Source: Criminal Records Office, Royal Grenada Police Force

Table 3: Drug-related Offences Committed by All Persons Arrested and Charged, 2014 - 2016

Drug-Related Offences Committed by Persons Arrested and Charged	Persons Arrested, 2014	Persons Arrested, 2015	Persons Arrested, 2016
Possession of marijuana	362	455	378
Cultivation of marijuana	11	38	25
Possession of cocaine	25	49	23
Trafficking	41	83	70
Possession with intent to supply	95	151	123
Possession of apparatus	16	13	16
Possession within 100 yards of school	1	2	1
Handling a controlled drug	2	1	1
Doing an act preparatory to drug trafficking	1	4	1
Misuse of a controlled drug	1	2	2
Conspiracy to traffic a controlled drug	3	13	7
Sale of drugs via the internet	0	0	0
Conspiracy to export property	1	1	0
Possession of equipment for misuse of controlled drug	0	3	0
Doing an act preparatory to export drug	0	6	0
Importing a controlled drug	0	0	2
Total	559	821	649

Source: Criminal Records Office

Table 4: Drug-related Convictions, 2014 - 2016

Convictions	Convictions, 2014	Convictions, 2015	Convictions, 2016
Possession of a controlled drug	47	53	153
Cultivation of a controlled drug	1	0	0
Possession of apparatus	4	5	0
Trafficking a controlled drug	0	11	18
Total	52	69	171

Source: Her Majesty's Prisons

Table 5: Admissions (Males & Females) to Rathdune Psychiatric Unit for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, by Types of Drugs, 2014 - 2016

Drug	Admissions, 2014	Admissions, 2015	Admissions, 2016
Alcohol	33	70	11
Tobacco	0	0	4
Marijuana	22	73	28
Cocaine	0	0	0
Crack	0	0	0
Poly Drugs (with Cocaine/Crack)	25	56	12
Poly Drugs (without Cocaine/Crack)	111	242	18
Information not available	0	0	1
Total	191	441	74

Source: Rathdune Psychiatric Unit

Table 6: Admissions (Males & Females) to Carlton House for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, by Types of Drugs, 2014 - 2016

Drug	Admissions, 2014	Admissions, 2015	Admissions, 2016
Alcohol	21	24	12
Tobacco	0	1	0
Marijuana	4	19	10
Cocaine	0	0	0
Crack	1	0	4
Poly Drugs (with Cocaine/Crack)	4	13	1
Poly Drugs (without Cocaine/Crack)	0	4	0
Other Drugs	0	0	1
Not available	0	0	5
Total	30	61	33

Source: Carlton House

Table 7: Admissions to General Hospital for Problems Derived from the Consumption of Drugs, by Types of Drugs and Gender (Males & Females), 2014 - 2016

Drug	Admissions, 2014	Admissions, 2015	Admissions, 2016
Alcohol	149	119	127
Tobacco	0	0	0
Marijuana	3	0	3
Cocaine	1	0	4
Crack	1	0	0
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Total	154	119	134

Source: Medical Records Office, General Hospital

Table 8: Persons (Males & Females) Sentenced to Prisons for Drug Related Offenses, by Age Range, 2014 - 2016

Age Range	Persons Sentenced, 2014	Persons Sentenced, 2015	Persons Sentenced, 2016
< 15	0	0	0
15-19	0	2	0
20-24	11	11	7
25-29	9	16	14
30-34	5	13	18
35-39	9	7	14
40 and above	18	20	23
Total	52	69	76

Source: Her Majesty's Prisons