

2020 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BERMUDA DRUG INFORMATION NETWORK

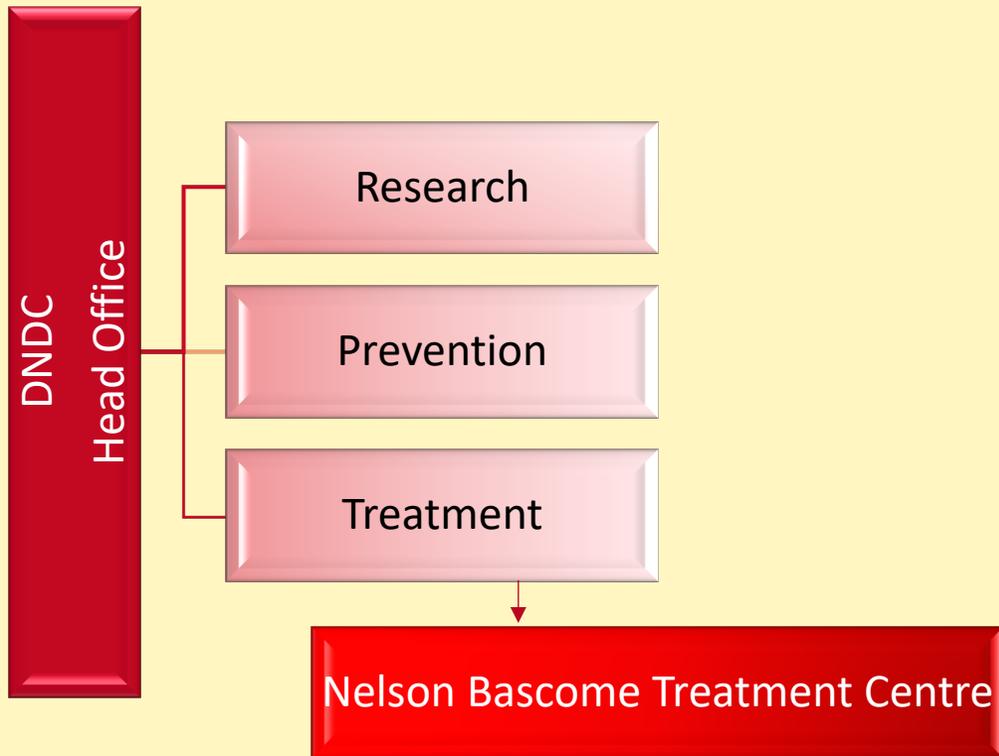
DNDC's Survey Updates

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Tradewinds Auditorium
Bermuda Underwater Exploration Institute
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WHO WE ARE



Our Mission

“Lead efforts to reduce the negative impact of drug misuse/abuse on children and families.”



SURVEYS SINCE LAST MEETING

Bermuda Omnibus Survey

A Syndicated Quarterly Survey of the Bermuda Community



NARRATIVE RESEARCH



Q2 2020 - Commissioned Results for the Department of National Drug Control

**Frequency: Annual
Last Done: July**

**Frequency: Bi-annual
Last Done: May & Nov
(MT, WTC & RLH)**

**Frequency: On-going
Last Done: Year round**

TREATMENT DEMAND INDICATOR COVID-19 QUESTIONNAIRE

This is an anonymous survey. DO NOT include clients name. If you have any questions please contact Dr. Kyla Rayner at k.rayner@dncc.gov.bm.

The Department for National Drug Control (DNDC) will be joining the global initiative to improve knowledge on COVID-19's impact on the drug market. We are collecting information and request your contribution by completing the Treatment Demand Indicator COVID-19 Questionnaire, which can provide information on how COVID-19 is affecting the substance use population in Bermuda. This collation of data will be ongoing, until COVID-19 crisis subsides.

TREATMENT

1. Treatment-centre name: Hacker Light

2. Treatment-centre type

(1) outpatient treatment centres

(2) in-patient treatment centres

(3) treatment units in prison

3. Date of assessment (date should be between March 2020 and March 2021)

04/09/2020

4. Ever previously treated

(1) never

(2) previously treated

(0) not known

5. If yes, when last treatment 2009 Summer

6. Source of referral

(1) self-referred (2) family/friends

(3) other drug-treatment centre (4) general practitioner

(5) hospital/other medical source (6) social services

CONSUMER EXPERIENCE SURVEY: Men's Treatment (MT) Report Card - November 2019

Client Profile

- 8 clients responded to the survey.
- Majority of the clients were in treatment for 7 to 12 months.
- Most clients were 41 to 65 years old.
- 62.5% of the clients had secondary level education but did not graduate.

Service Responsiveness

- 2 clients indicated that they were not able to get the treatment they needed as soon as they needed it.
- All of the clients reported that treatment is available at times that are OK for them.
- All of the clients felt that there was enough staff to meet their needs.

Informed Choice

- All of the clients agreed with the goals in their respective treatment plan and indicated that options were explained to them in a language they understood.
- All clients indicated that they were given the opportunity to make important choices and said that they were informed of outside resources.

Respect

- Majority of the clients felt that people at MT respected them as persons, with all clients feeling that staff treated them with respect/courtesy.

Participation

- All clients felt that they are able to make important choices and are generally able to do things they needed to do without major barriers.
- Majority of the clients knew where and how to get the help they needed in the community.

Overall Value

- Majority of the clients were satisfied with the activities or events at MT, whilst most also noted that they would come to MT if they had other choices.
- All of the clients would recommend MT to a friend.
- All of the clients indicated that the treatment received enabled them to do things better, and felt safe whilst receiving their respective services.

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November 2019



Giving quality a voice.



uSPEQ® Report: Employee Climate Survey July 2020

Prepared for
Department of National Drug Control
Hamilton,
BERMUDA

SURVEYS SINCE LAST MEETING

FOCUS

Stakeholder Feedback Survey Results

May 2020

The Stakeholder Feedback Survey has been implemented by FOCUS to gauge perceptions about its operations and services in order to improve the overall quality of treatment services for those with substance use disorder on the Island. The results of this survey are expected to assist FOCUS in better understanding the needs of its stakeholders as it strives to continuously improve the quality of its services.

HIGHLIGHTS

⇒ **22 stakeholders** responded to the survey.

⇒ Top survey items with positive responses from stakeholders:

- FOCUS staff are professional and competent (81.8%)
- FOCUS staff are knowledgeable and helpful (77.3%)
- Stakeholder's felt there is ease in retrieving information from FOCUS (77.3%)
- Communication flows freely with FOCUS staff (72.7%)
- Stakeholder's first impression of FOCUS was positive (72.7%)
- Stakeholders would recommend FOCUS to a family or friend (64.5%)

⇒ Top survey items for improvement:

FOCUS Counselling Services could benefit by focusing on the below areas for improvement noted by stakeholders.

- The community's awareness of FOCUS (54.6%).
- The management of expectations for the required services offered at FOCUS (40.9%).
- The admission process (40.9%).
- The respect given to potential clients (31.8%).
- The accessibility of services at FOCUS (27.3%).

SUMMARY RESULTS BY SURVEY ITEMS

- ⇒ 77.3% of the stakeholders were affiliated with FOCUS for 3 years or more.
- ⇒ Two stakeholders indicated that his/her relationship with FOCUS "needs to improve".
- ⇒ Nearly 4 in 10 (36.4%) stakeholders indicated that FOCUS's involvement in the community is "good", whilst (54.6%) said that the community's awareness of FOCUS "needs to improve".
- ⇒ Half (50.0%) of the stakeholders viewed the FOCUS admissions process as efficient.
- ⇒ Only 3 in 10 (31.8%) of the stakeholders were happy with the way the case they referred to FOCUS was handled.
- ⇒ A large proportion (64.5%) of the stakeholders indicated that they would recommend FOCUS services to a friend or family member.
- ⇒ There were 72.7% of the stakeholders who revealed that their first impression of FOCUS was positive.
- ⇒ Majority (59.1%) of the stakeholders felt that the clients' information is kept confidential.
- ⇒ Just over 6 in 10 (63.6%) of stakeholders felt that the actual clients at FOCUS are treated with respect, whilst 50.0% of stakeholders believed that potential clients at FOCUS are treated with respect.

Frequency: Annual
Last Done: June (MT), December (WTC),
March (RLH) & May (FOCUS)

Frequency: Every 5 Years
Last Done: August

SURVEY OF PREGNANT WOMEN

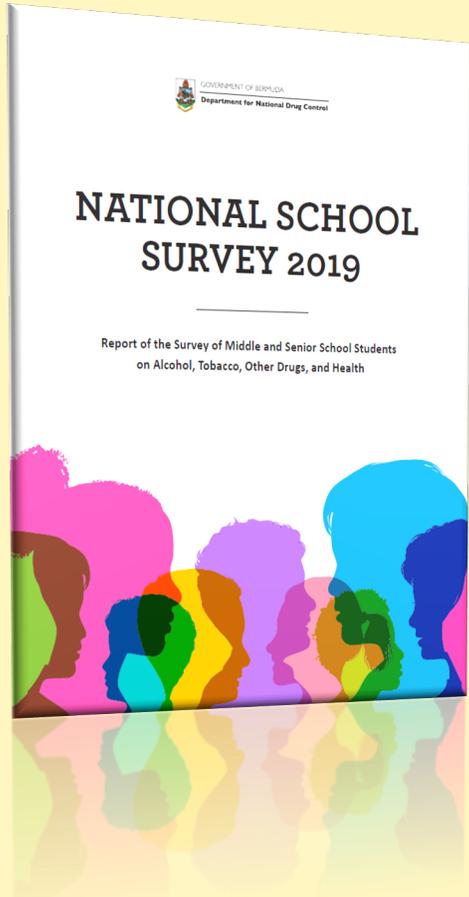
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) & Tobacco and Marijuana Use among Pregnant Women Presenting for Prenatal Care

2020



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDES
Department of National Drug Control

2019 NATIONAL SCHOOL SURVEY



- Survey of Middle & Senior School Students on Alcohol, Tobacco, Other Drugs & Health conducted October 7th-11th, 2019.
- Collaboration with Ministry of Education
- Purpose:
 - Prevalence of ATODs
 - Risk and protective factors
 - Antisocial behaviours
- Survey Population:
 - M2 to S4 students (12 – 18 years)
 - 6 public, 6 private, 11 home schools (2019)
 - Surveyed 2,764 students
- Administered every 4 years since 2003.

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Gender differences were apparent

- ❖ Males were more likely to use cigarettes (6.5% and 2.1%) and inhalants (10.0% and 2.3%), along with other illegal drugs (1.9% and 1.2%);
- ❖ Alcohol use was more prevalent among females (49.5% and 14.3%).
- ❖ Marijuana use was higher for females (18.5% versus males 17.8%) in the lifetime reference period whilst males had higher current use in 2019 (8.2% versus females 7.0%).

Current use of substances was most prevalent among older students

- ❖ Alcohol use ranged from a low of 2.2% among M2 students to a high of 27.9% among S2 and S4 students
- ❖ Marijuana use from a low of 0.7% among M2 students to a high of 17.5% among S3 students
- ❖ Cigarettes use from a low of 0.5% among M2 students to a high of 3.9% among S2 and S4 students

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

No delayed or earlier age of initiation

- ❖ The average age of first use ranged from 9 years for inhalants to 14 years for cannabis resin, cocaine, ecstasy, and hashish.
- ❖ Alcohol use began around 12 years
- ❖ Cigarette use at 13 years
- ❖ Marijuana use began around 14 years
- ❖ Females initiated substance use earlier than males

Students mostly get alcohol and marijuana from friends

- ❖ 46.6% of the current users of alcohol have reported that they usually get it from a “friend”
- ❖ 48.6% of the lifetime marijuana users indicated that they usually get it from a “friend”

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Belief that drugs are in school or surrounding area and students engage in illicit behaviour; although not personally evident:

- ❖ The majority of students believe that there are drugs in the area surrounding or next to their school (43.6%) or at their school (37.0%).
- ❖ While there is the belief that students bring, try, or deal drugs at their school (38.2%) or outside the school (35.2%), fewer students reported personally seeing a student selling or giving drugs (14.8%) or using drugs at school or in an area surrounding the school (21.5%).

There are friends who will not disapprove nor convince another to stop smoking marijuana

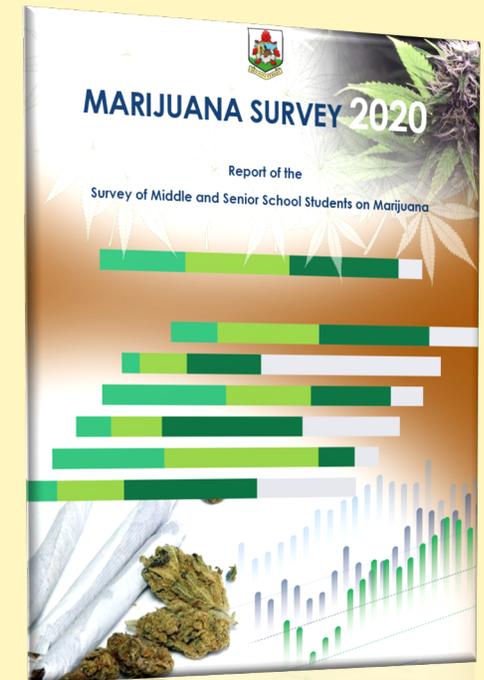
- ❖ One-third (33.2%) of students indicated that no friend will would try to convince them to stop or disapprove of them smoking marijuana

Students were passengers in motorized vehicles operated by persons under the influence

- ❖ Nearly one in 10 students indicated that he/she has been on a bike driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol
- ❖ 27.9% of students indicated the same about being in a car.

MARIJUANA SURVEY

- First implementation of the Marijuana Survey.
- Representative sample of 536 students across six public schools and four private schools.
- Grade levels M2 through S4 (12 to 18 years) were surveyed.
- Purpose:
 - To examine patterns of use, the marijuana market, issues of public safety.
 - Exposure to education campaigns, respondents' usual source of marijuana products prior to the Regulated Cannabis Act.
- Objectives:
 - Study marijuana products
 - Monitor trends in the prevalence and frequency of its use
 - Examine the prevalence and frequency of antisocial behaviours
 - Determine the social impact of marijuana use and youth
 - Assess perceptions of the risk of using marijuana for various reasons



Questionnaire Sections:

Marijuana
Prevalence

Social
Impact

Marijuana
Perception

Policy

Treatment &
Prevention

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Marijuana use was most prevalent among older students

- ❖ Lifetime marijuana use was most prevalent among S4 students (31.8%).

Males were more likely to use marijuana than females

- ❖ Marijuana use was higher for males (16.3% versus 11.4% for females) at the lifetime use reference period.
- ❖ Males recorded higher prevalence-of-use in the current reference period (5.9% for males versus 3.6% for females).

Marijuana use began in middle school

- ❖ Age of initiation ranged from a low of 11.8 years for M3 students to a high of 15.3 years for S4 students.
- ❖ Males initiated lifetime marijuana use earlier (13.8 years) than their female counterparts (14.9 years).
- ❖ Overall, average age of onset is 14.2 years.



SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

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Marijuana use began in middle school

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- ❖ Overall, average age of onset is 14.2 years.
- ❖ Males initiated lifetime marijuana use earlier (13.8 years) than their female counterparts (14.9 years).

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Friends were the main source of marijuana

- ❖ Nearly seven in 10 lifetime marijuana users have reported that they usually get it from “*friends*”

Belief that marijuana is in school or surrounding area and students engage in illicit behaviour, although not personally evident:

- ❖ Majority of students believe that there are drugs in the area surrounding or next to their school (61.6%) or at their school (57.8%).
- ❖ There is the belief that students bring, try, or deal with drugs at their school (48.0%) or outside the school (50.0%)
- ❖ Students reported personally seeing a student selling or giving drugs (40.2%) or using drugs at school or in an area surrounding the school (41.2%).

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

The influence of friends' use in social settings

- ❖ Nearly four in 10 students (35.1%) reported using marijuana *“sometimes”* because *“it is what most of your friends do when they get together”*.

Social Impact (Impaired Driving)

- ❖ Of current marijuana users, in the past 12 months, 24.0% of them admitted to driving a motor vehicle within two hours of use. Additionally, 26.0% said that they had driven a motor vehicle within two hours of consuming marijuana and alcohol.
- ❖ A large proportion (42.1% or 57 students) of current marijuana users said they had been a passenger in a motor vehicle driven by someone who had been using both marijuana and alcohol in the previous two hours.



Thank You!

Questions & Discussion

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