



STATISTICAL REPORT ON DRUG DEPENDANTS REPORTED FROM TREATMENT AGENCIES

DRUG ABUSE MONITORING SYSTEM

VOLUME : 126

3rd quarter : 2022



Research Division

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Introduction

The general objective of the Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) is to establish a sound database for effective programme planning and monitoring. Specific objectives of the reporting system are as follows:

- To determine the incidence, prevalence and characteristics of drug users who reported to treatment and rehabilitation services.
- To monitor the trends and patterns of drug use.
- To determine and describe at risk groups in the population.
- To assess and evaluate the existing treatment and rehabilitation programmes.
- To be an ‘early warning system’ to effective programme implementation.

The Information given in this report is from the Government and Non-Governmental organizations in Island wide contain core items on:

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Abstract

The total number of reported drug users who had received treatment facilities for the 3rd Quarter of 2022 was 427. Of the total reported drug users, 45% received treatments of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) treatment and rehabilitation centers, 05% from prisons drug treatment rehabilitation programme, 18% from NGOs and 32% from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Center of Bureau of Commissioner General of Rehabilitation (BCGR).

Prisoner diversion programme has been changed in 2011 due to the enactment for the drug dependents (treatment and rehabilitation), act No. 54, 2007 has implemented prison treatment and rehabilitation programme in Sri Lanka and an exclusive treatment programme have been designed for prisons for drug related offenders.

The majority of reported drug users had received institutional treatment facilities and among the treatment admissions, 26% were from Gampaha district. By considering the entire treatment admissions, 57% were from Western province.

According to the reported data, 427 males and no females were admitted for the treatments in the 3rd Quarter of 2022.

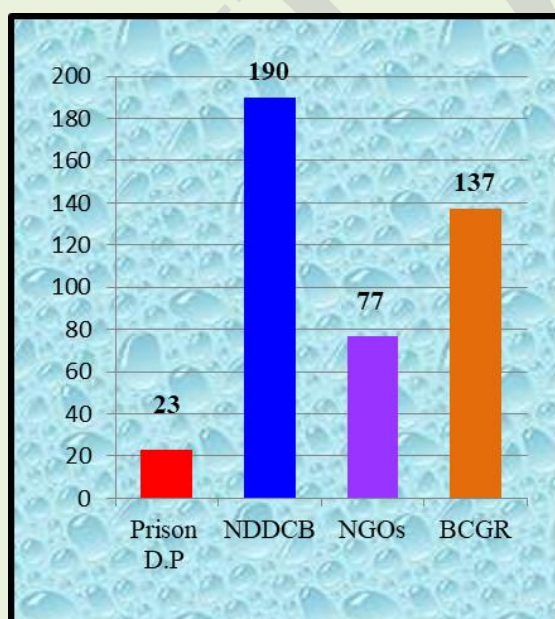
Among the total drug users 32% administrated drugs by smoking, 09% by eating or drink and 63% used Chinese method. It is also revealed that 250 (59%) of drug users were single and 140 (33%) were married. Data further indicates that 104 (24%) of them have studied grade 5 to 10 and 203 (48%) persons completed O/L examination.

Background

This is an analytical report based on the Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) on persons treated in the drug treatment facilities during the 3rd Quarter of 2022 (July to September).

Four hundred twenty seven (427) drug dependents have been reported from drug treatment and rehabilitation centres during the 3rd Quarter of 2022. 190 (45%) persons were reported from the NDDCB, treatment centers 77 (18%) from NGOs, 23 (05%) from prison drug treatment programmes and 137 (32%) from Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation Centre.

Figure 01: Distribution of treatment admissions



Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

NGOs sector had provided treatment services for 77 drug users and out of them, 32 persons received treatments from “Andurin Alokaya” and 22 from “Pathuma Meeduma”, 12 from “Nawa

Type of Admission

The distribution of admission types is shown in table 01 and it reveals that majority (212) was from Voluntary admissions. Court referral admissions were reported 176 persons.

Table 01

Type of Admission	Number of persons	Percentage (%)
Voluntary	212	50
Court referral	176	41.2
Other	31	7.2
Total	427	100

Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

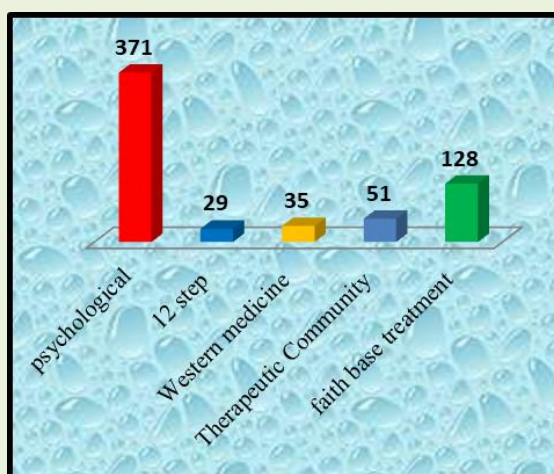
Type of Treatment facilities

By considering the type of treatment facilities in the 3rd Quarter of 2022, majority, 98% (417), of them obtained in house or institutional treatments. Out of the types of drug treatment facilities, “institutional care” can be considered as the most popular drug abuse treatment facility.

Treatment methods

Treatment received persons were further classified based on the treatment methods, it shows that 87% (371) were obtained psychological treatment method as majority. In addition to, 12 step (29), Western medicine (35) and Therapeutic Community model (51) faith base treatment model (128) were also reported.

Figure 02: Distribution of treatment methods



Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

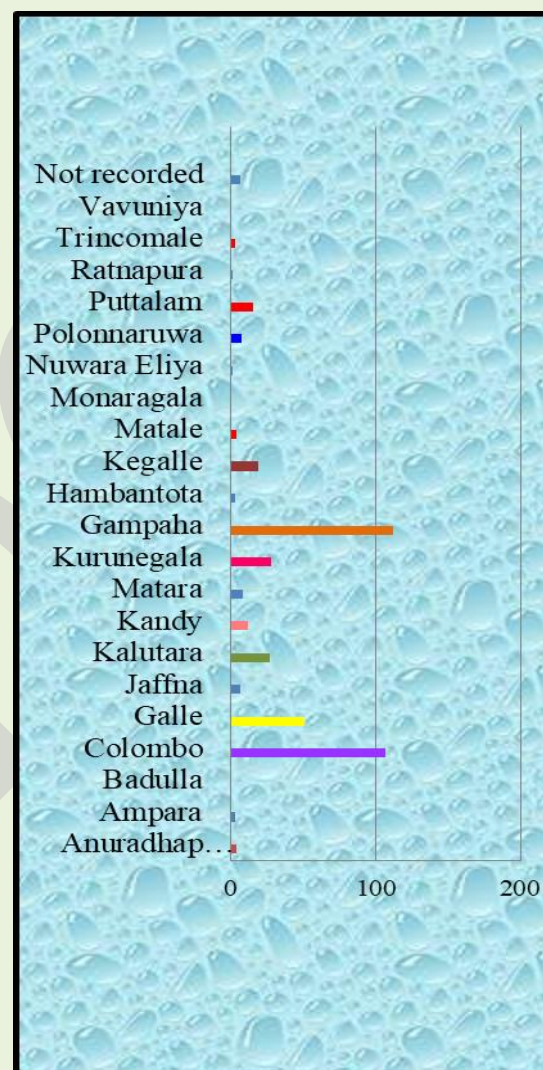
District

Considering the number of treatment received persons by districts, it emphasized that highest number of persons, 112 (36%) were reported from Gampaha district.

However, Colombo (107), Kalutara (27) Kurunegala (28), Kandy (12), Puttalam (16) and Kegalle (19) are the other highlighted districts. Out of the nine provinces, 57% were reported for treatments from Western province, 15%

from Southern province and 11% from North Western province and all the details are shown as follows.

Figure 03: Distribution of treatment admissions by districts

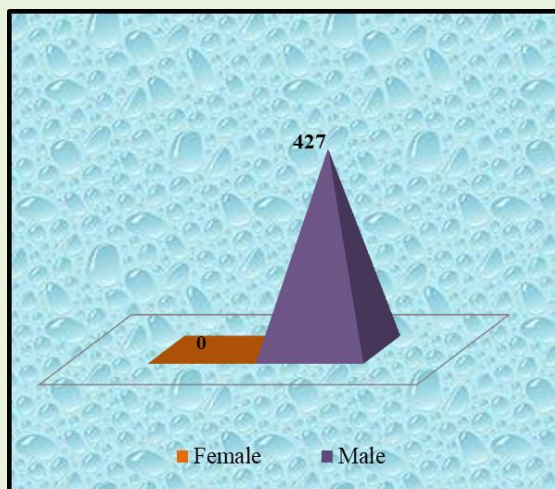


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System,2022

Gender

Out of the total treatment admissions of the 3rd Quarter of 2022, 100% (427) were males and females were not reported.

Figure 04: Distribution of treatment admissions by gender

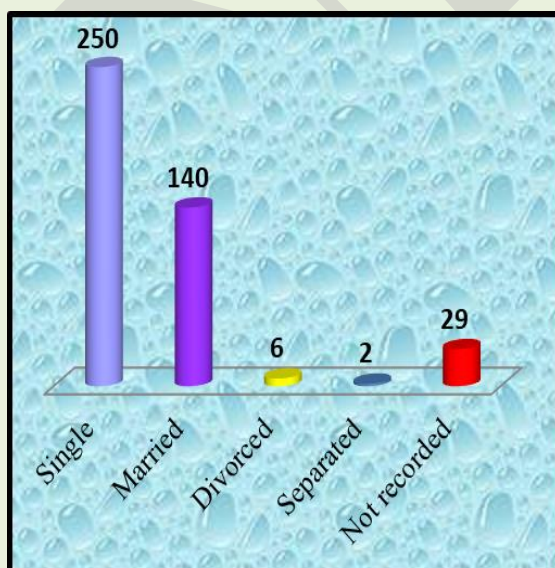


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Marital Status

Treatment received persons were further classified based on their marital status and it shows that 59% (250) were single and 33% (140) were married. In addition divorced (06) and Separated (02) persons were also reported.

Figure 05: Distribution of admissions by marital status

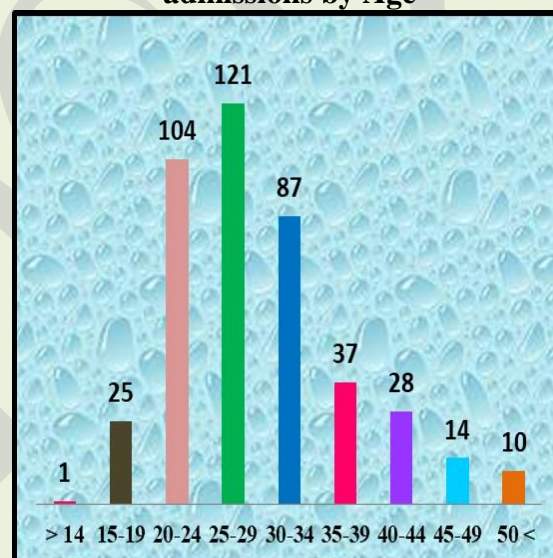


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Age

The distribution of drug related treatment admissions by age is shown in figure 06 and it reveals that majority, 52 % (225), of the clients were in age 20-29 range. 20% (87), 9% (37) and 07% (28) were in the range of 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 years accordingly. Nonetheless, One persons had reported for age category of 01-14.

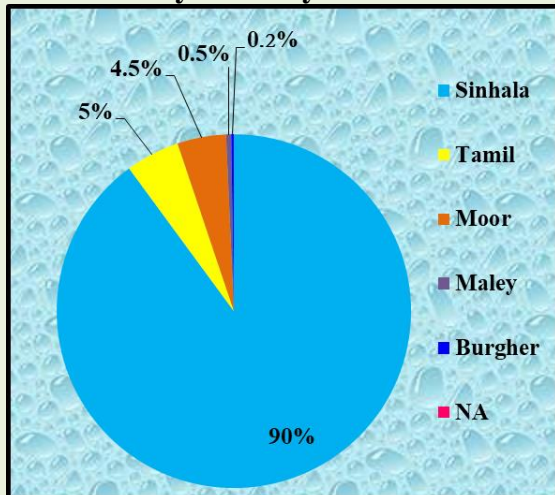
Figure 06: Distribution of treatment admissions by Age



Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Ethnicity

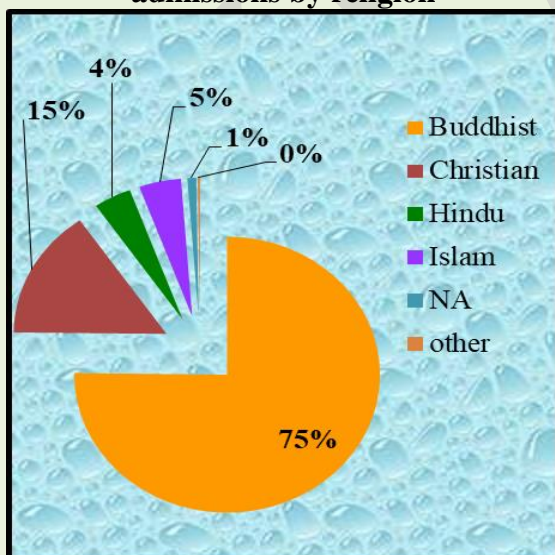
According to the recorded persons by the ethnicity wise, 384 (90%) were Sinhalese, 19 (4.5%) were Moors, 21 (05%) were Tamils, and 02 (0.5%) of them were Malay. More details are shown in figure 07.

Figure 07: Distribution of treatment admissions by ethnicity

Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Religion

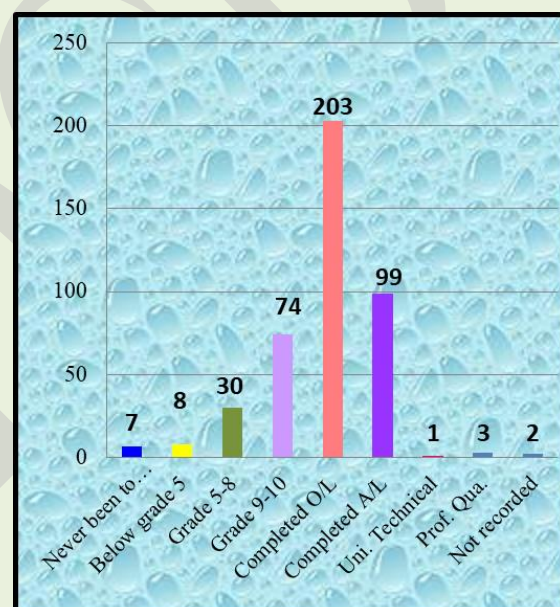
According to the data shown in figure 08, majority, 321 (75%) of the clients were Buddhists. 65 (15%) Christians, 19 (5%) Islam and 17 (04%) Hindus.

Figure 08: Distribution of treatment admissions by religion

Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Educational Status

Educational background of treatment received heroin implies that, 26% (112) of them had lower level (up to grade 10) educational background and 2% (07) of the persons never been to school. However, 48% (203) had completed O/L, 23% (99) completed A/L exam.

Figure 09: Distribution of treatment admissions by education

Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

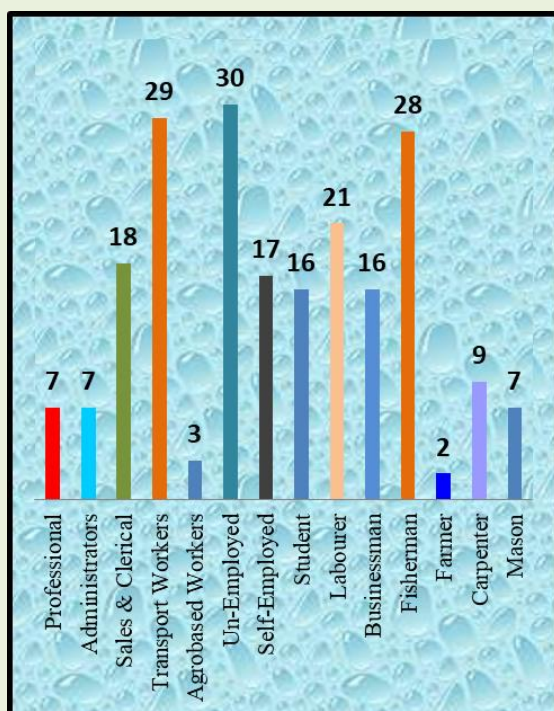
Employment

The distribution of the arrest reported by occupation for the period 3rd Quarter of 2022 is as follows, 21 were labourers, 29 were drivers or transport workers and 16 were businessmen.

In addition to, 20 sales man, 17 self-employed persons, 28 Fishman, 07

mason workers, 07 professionals were reported.

Figure 10: Distribution of treatment admissions by employment



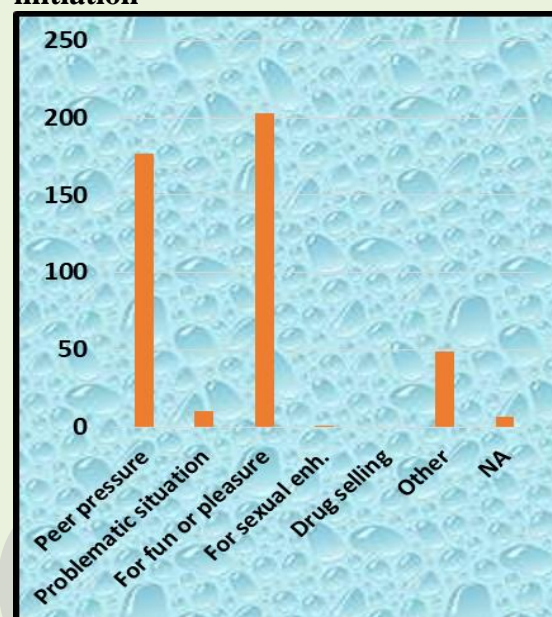
Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Influencing factors for drug initiation

Different factors were reported as influencing factors for drug initiation. Of persons who were admitted to the treatment services.

Majority (177) had initiated drug use due to peer pleasure. In addition to that 203 persons were recorded for pleasure and entertainment and 10 persons were reported for problematic situations. All figures are given below.

Figure 11: influencing factors for drug initiation

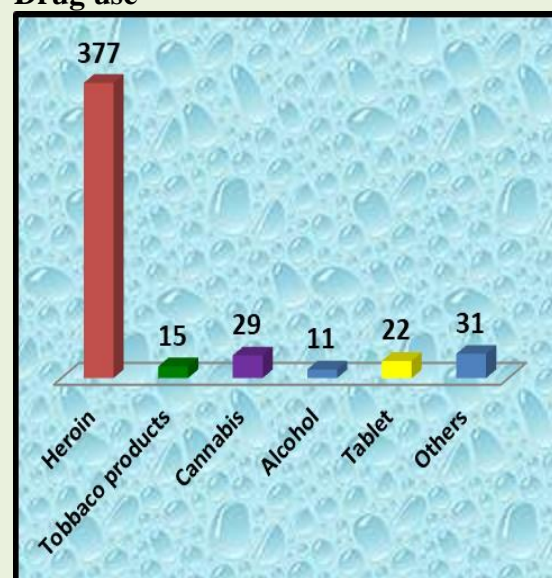


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Drugs

Data indicates that most of the treatment received clients were multiple drug users. 15 used tobacco, 377 used heroin and 29 used cannabis. Alcohol, tablets and opium users are as follows, 11, 22 and 10.

Figure 12: Distribution of clients by Drug use

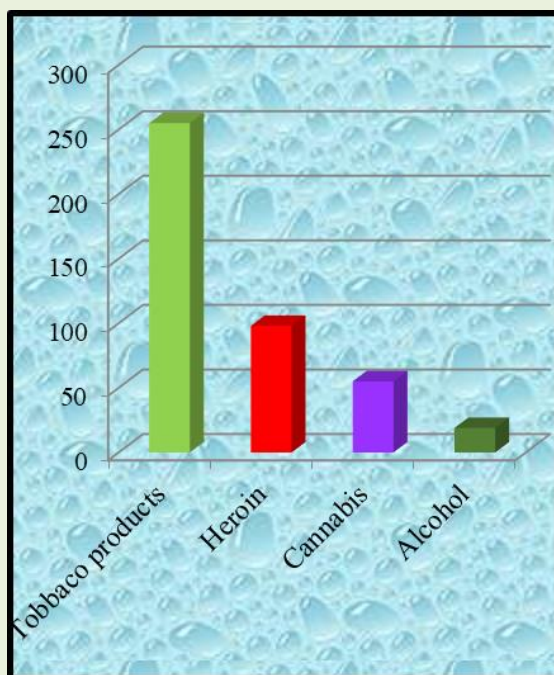


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Primary Drug

Figures of primary drug use, related that majority (55) were used cannabis. Of the total dependents 98 were used heroin, 19 were used Alcohol and 255 were used Tobacco Products as primary drug.

Figure 13: Distribution of treatment admissions by primary drug

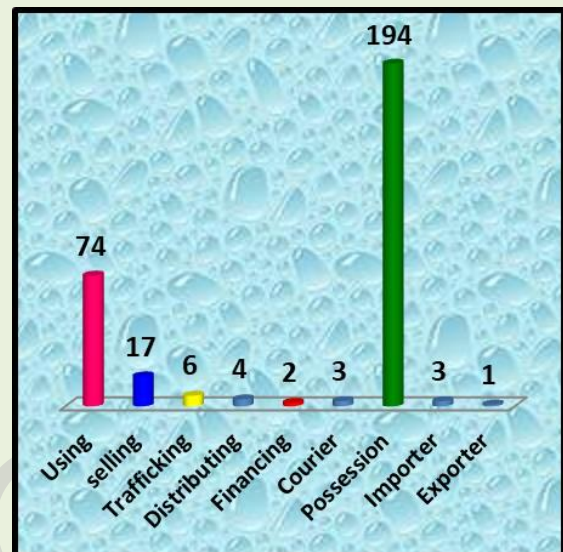


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Nature of offence

Incidents were reported that, persons with substance disorders have been engaged in while wing drug related offences different drugs. Out of the treatment received persons, 17 of them have been reported as drug sellers and 194 persons were arrested for possession of drugs at their life time.

Figure 14: Distribution of treatment received by drug offence

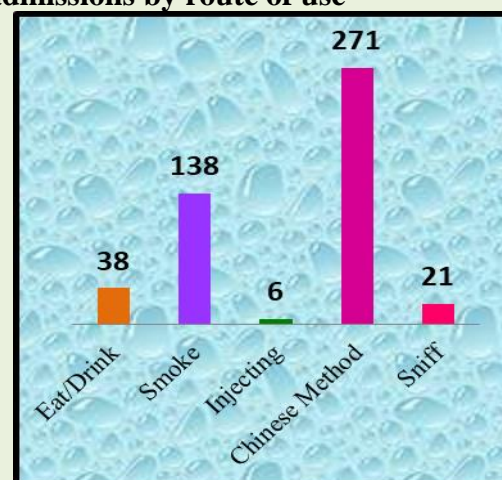


Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

Route of use

According to the reported data, clients had used more than one method to administrated drugs. 32% (138) of them smoked the drug, 9% (38) eat or drink, 63% (271) used Chinese method, 05% (21) used drug-sniffing method and 01% (06) injected the drug.

Figure 15: Distribution of treatment admissions by route of use



Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System, 2022

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OUR SINCERE THANKS TO....

Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara, Chairman NDDCB.

Commissioner General of Rehabilitation (BCGR) and his staff.

Commissioner General of Prison and his staff.

Mrs. Bhadrani Senanayake, Director Research, NDDCB.

Mr. T.W Premasiri, Director, Treatment & Rehabilitation, NDDCB.

Mr. Roshan Gunawardena, Assistant Director(DPTC), NDDCB.

NGOs and other Institutes.

Mr. A.T. Darshana, Assistant Director Research, NDDCB.

Mrs. Nilukshi Thisera, Mrs. Wasantha, Ms. Hansika Kethumali, Ms. Dilini Madushani,

Research Officers, NDDCB.

Ms. Asanka Maduhansi, Mr. Arjuna Ranasinghe, Ms. Thushari Walasmulla, Assistant Research

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Ms. Awanthi Wijesooriya Development Officer, Ms. Bhadra Kumari Research Assistant, NDDCB .

Mr. Tharindu Nawarathna, Manager (IT), Mrs. Samantha Weerasekara, System Analyst NDDCB.

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