Clients' profile by groups in France

Why to use group classification?

Tanja BASTIANIĆ

The French
Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Lisbon, September 2012

# Program:

1. About RECAP: French TDI monitoring system

- How, when, and why was it created?
- Treatment centres
- Key numbers
- France-specific questions

2. Groups of patients

- Definition of groups
- Characteristics of patients by group
- Differences between groups
  - gender, mean age, products, source of referral,...

3. Conclusions

- Utility of classification by groups

1. About RECAP: *TDI - RECAP*

TDI
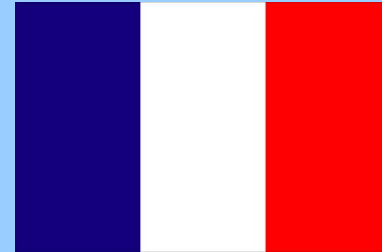
RECAP survey
(Commun Data
Collection on Treatment
and Drug Addiction)

1. About RECAP: *What is RECAP survey?*

Aim: to identify the key socio-economic **characteristics** and use habits of drug users and to follow the **evolutions**
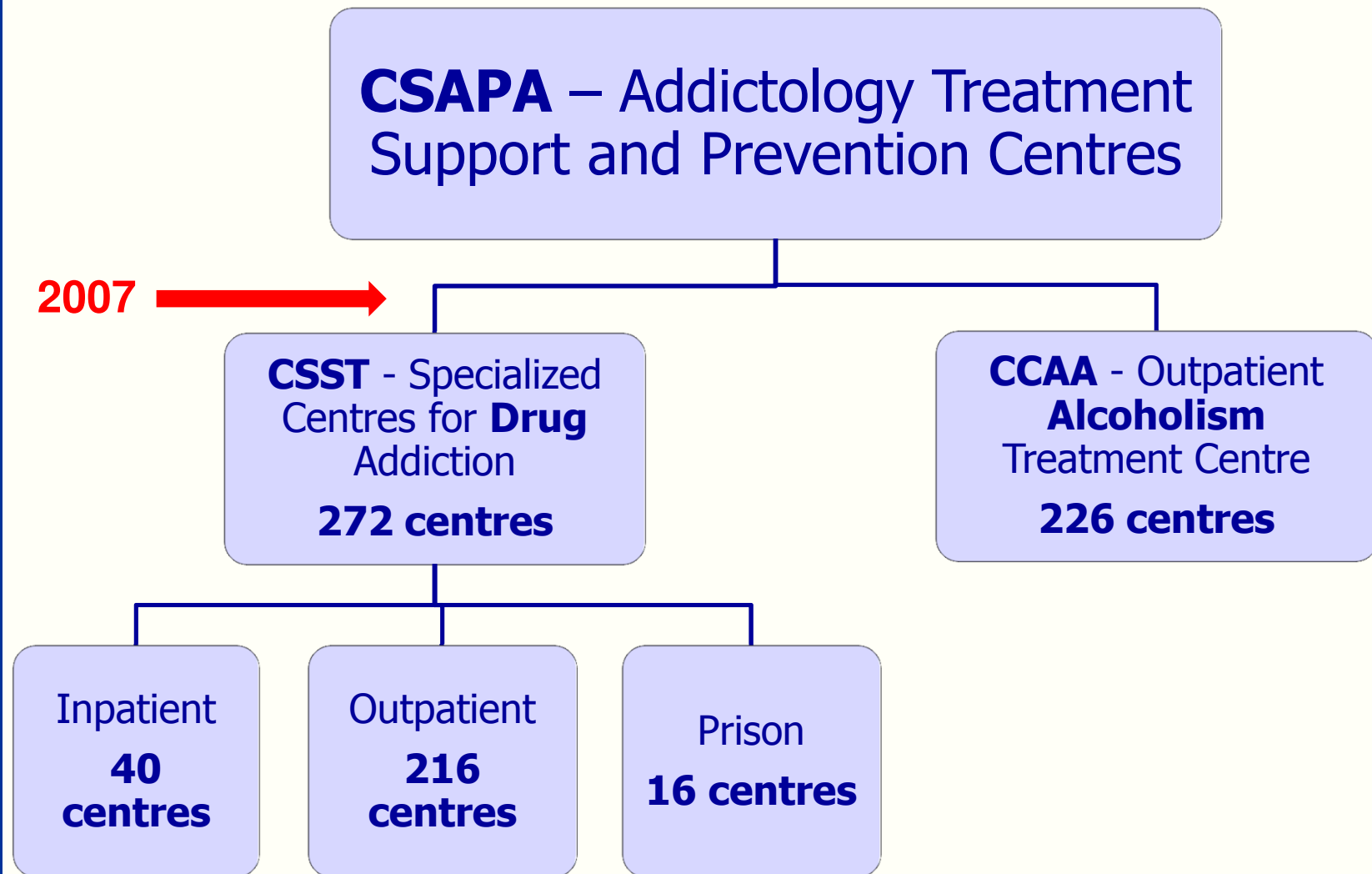
Public: all **patients treated** in the Specialised drug addiction treatment centres throughout the whole year

For: policy makers, health and social professionals, EMCDDA, general public

1. About RECAP: *Treatment centres in France*

CSAPA – Addictology Treatment Support and Prevention Centres

2007 ➡

CSST - Specialized Centres for **Drug** Addiction

272 centres

CCAA - Outpatient **Alcoholism** Treatment Centre

226 centres

Inpatient
40 centres

Outpatient
216 centres

Prison
16 centres

1. About RECAP: *Timeline*

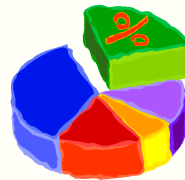| January - February	March - April	May - Jun	July	September
• FMCDDA requests TDI data from the centres	• Centres send TDI data in txt format by email	• creation of unique TDI database at national level	• transmission of personalized results to each structure	• transmission of national TDI data to the EMCDDA

1. About RECAP: *Key numbers*

2005	2011
• **44 620** patients registered (drug treatment centres)	• **96 046** patients registered (drug treatment centres)
• **135** drug treatment centres	• **195** drug treatment centres
• **92** alcohol treatment centres	• **107** alcohol treatment centres (in 2009)
• Reply rate **60%**	• Reply rate **70%**

1. About RECAP: *Questions*

■ **93 questions divided in 8 groups:**

1. Centre / Personal identifications

2. Socio - demographic information

3. Source of referral

4. Drug related information

5. Substitution treatments / other treatments

6. HIV / HCV serology , HVB vaccine

7. Hospitalisation and suicide *(frequency)*

8. Imprisonment *(when, length and number)*

2. Groups of patients: *Definition*

Classification in groups is based on primary drug and OST

	Cannabis	• Users with cannabis problem • Not under OST • Mean age 26 years
	Opioids, cocaine and other products	• Mostly problem with opioids and/or cocaine • Under OST • Often poly-consumers • Mean age 36 years
	Alcool	• Received in alcohol treatment centres • Mean age 42 years

2. Characteristics of groups : *Socio demographic profile*

Cannabis

- Living with the family (49%)

- Without children (81%)

- Stable accommodation (85%)

- Students (23%)

- Never previously treated (77%)
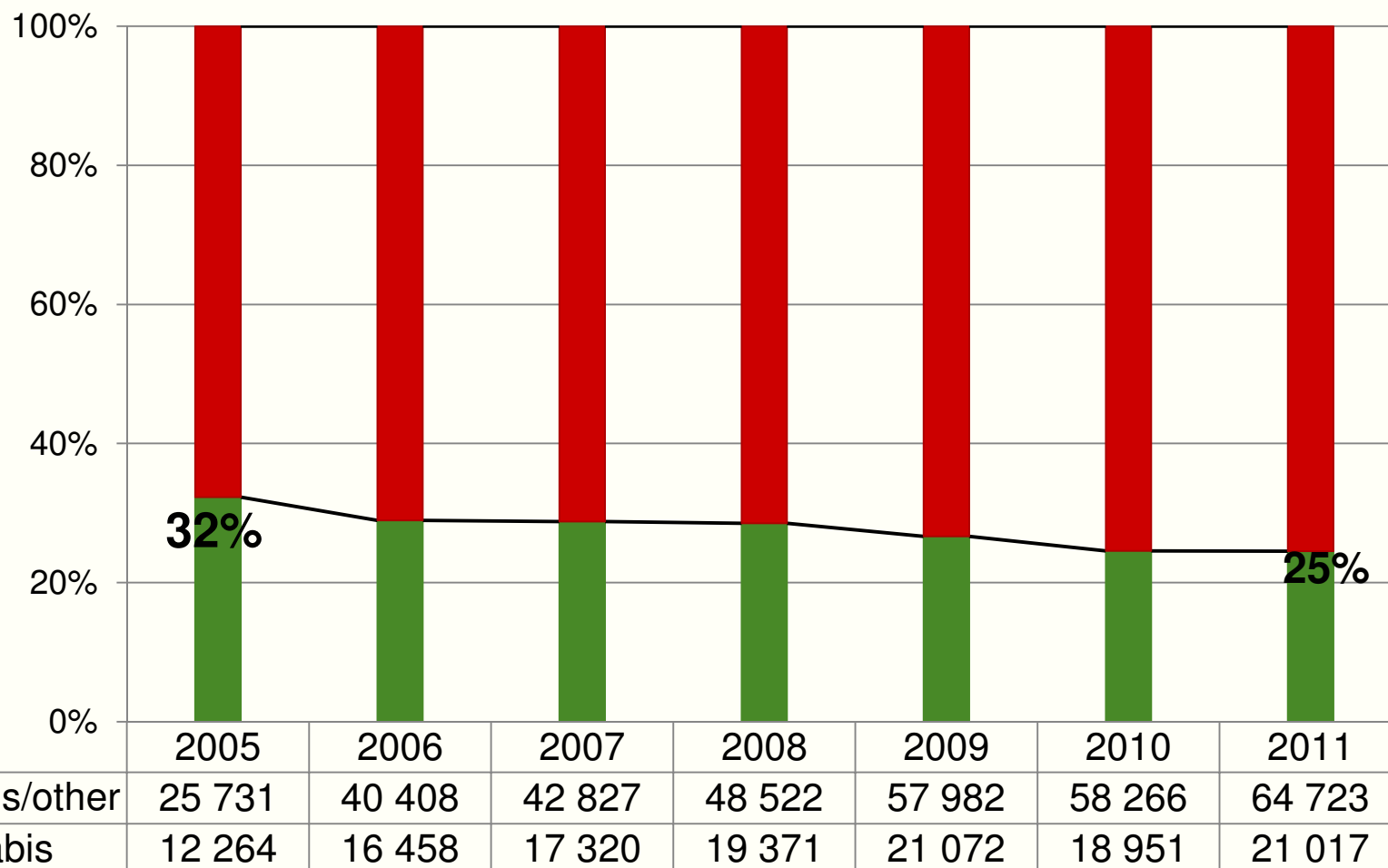
Opioids, cocaine and other products

- Living alone (36%)

- With children (44%)

- Less often in stable accommodation (74%)

- Receiving social benefits (44% vs 23%in group cannabis)

- Previously treated (68%)

Alcohol

- Living alone (37%)

- With children (56%)

- Stable accommodation (88%)

- Regularly employed (42%)

- Previously treated (68%)

2. Differences between groups : *Evolution of groups*

- Part of cannabis users decreased since 2005:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Opioids/other	25 731	40 408	42 827	48 522	57 982	58 266	64 723
Cannabis	12 264	16 458	17 320	19 371	21 072	18 951	21 017

2. Differences between groups : *Gender*

■ Increase in the % of men for cannabis group:

% Men

	Opiaces	Cannabis	Alcool

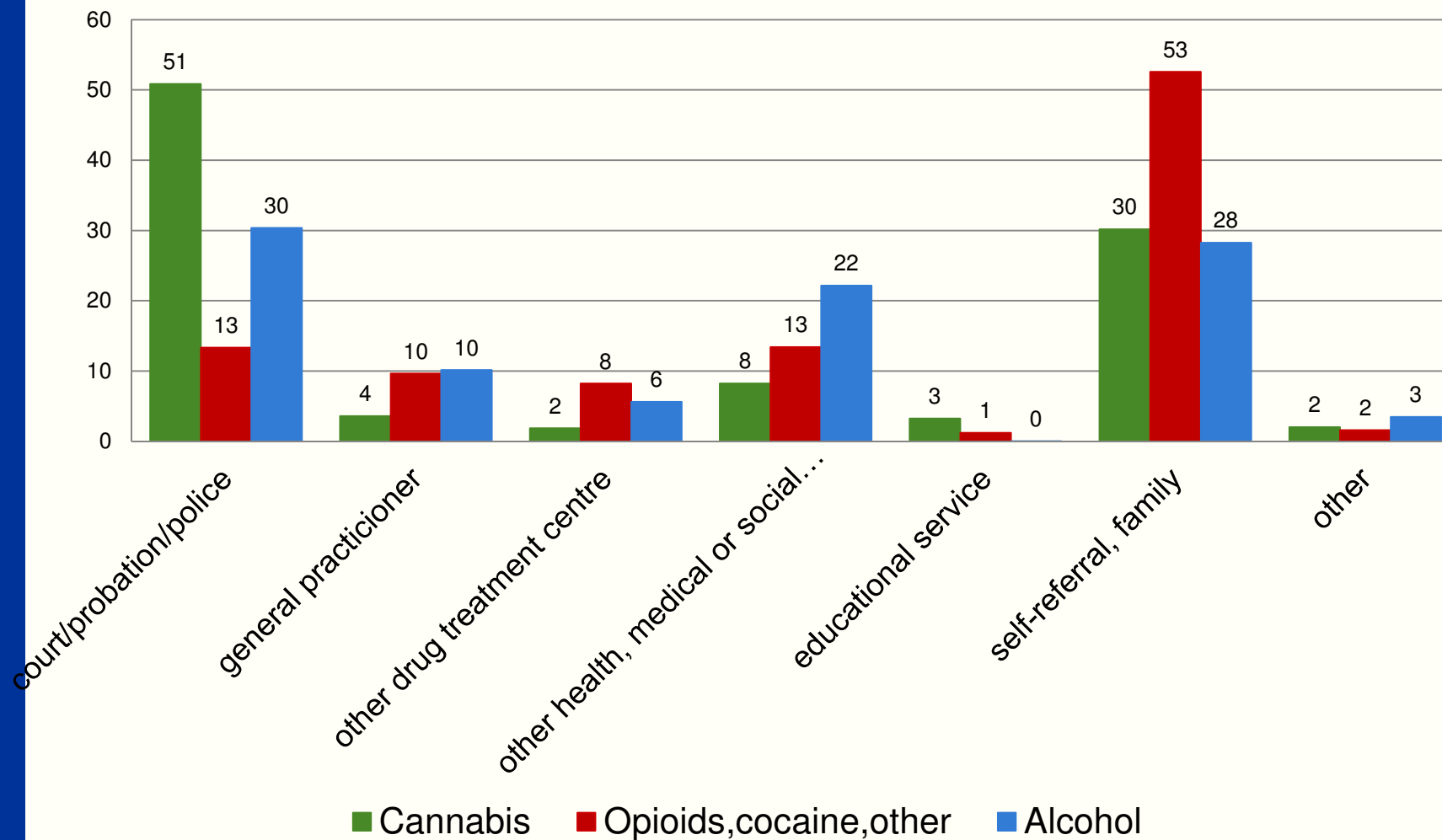Opiaces: 78,2 ... 77,8
Cannabis: 85,4 ... 88,1
Alcool: 76,2 ... 77,0
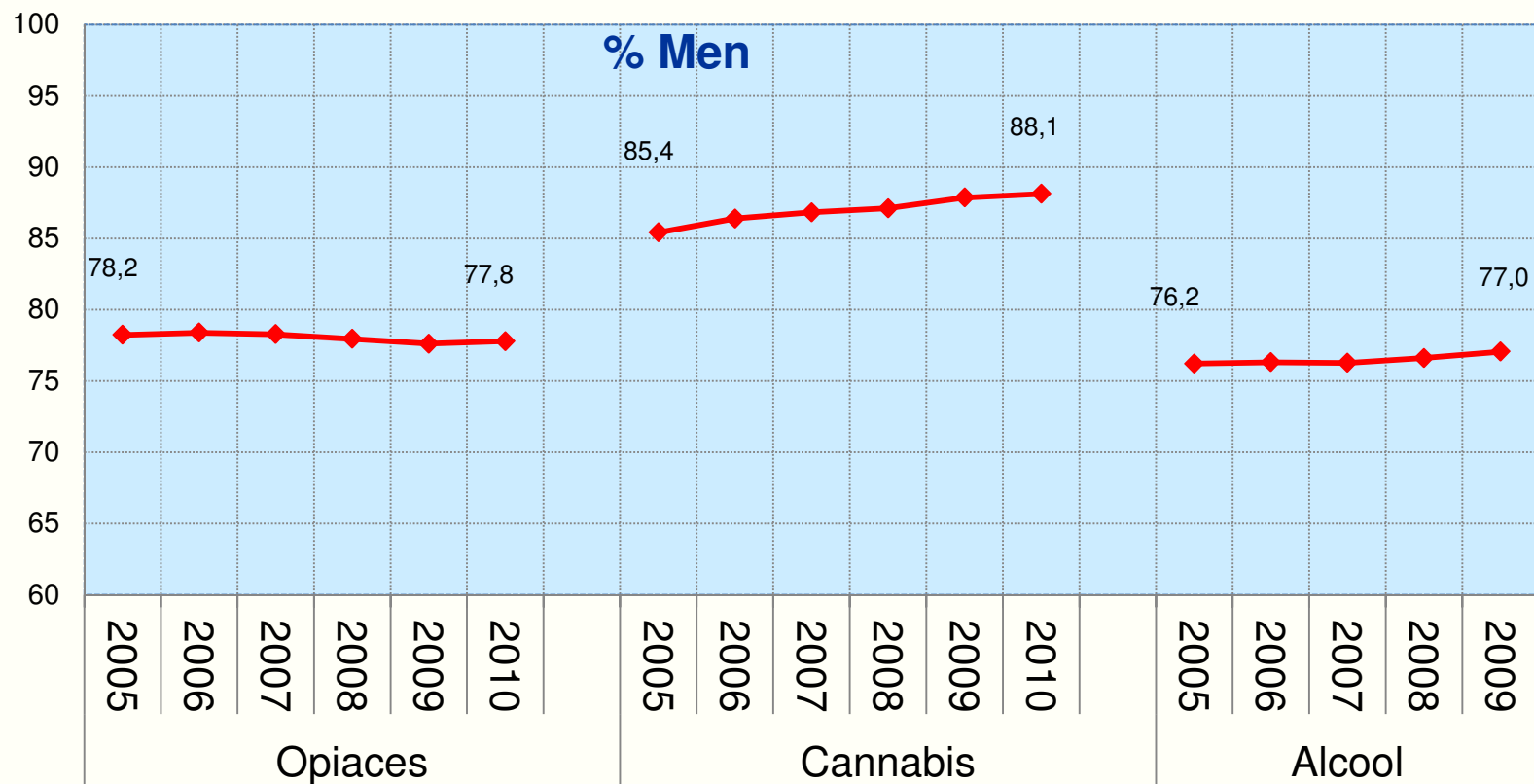
2. Differences between groups : *Mean age*

■ Increase of the mean age for the cannabis and for the opioids, cocaine and other products groupe:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Opioids ,cocaine,other							Cannabis							Alcohol				
Homme	33,1	33,9	34,2	34,4	35,3	35,9		23,7	24,2	24,8	25,2	25,4	25,8		42,2	42,5	41,9	41,7	41,5
Femme	32,0	32,9	33,1	33,4	34,8	35,6		24,1	24,8	25,5	25,7	26,2	26,8		44,5	44,8	44,3	44,2	44,5
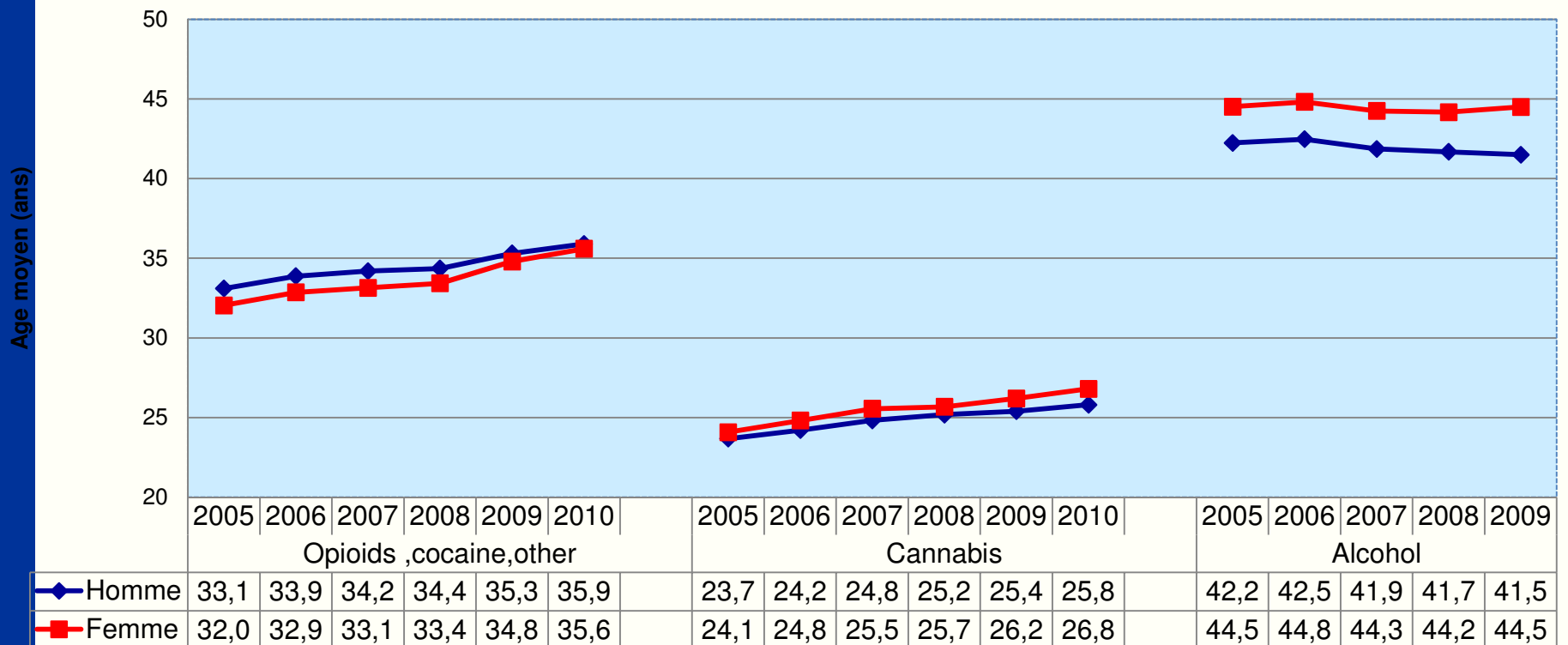
2. Differences between groups : *Source of referral*

- Very different source of referral by group:

Chart data:

Source	Cannabis	Opioids,cocaine,other	Alcohol
court/probation/police	51	13	30
general practicioner	4	10	10
other drug treatment centre	2	8	6
other health, medical or social…	8	13	22
educational service	3	1	0
self-referral, family	30	53	28
other	2	2	3

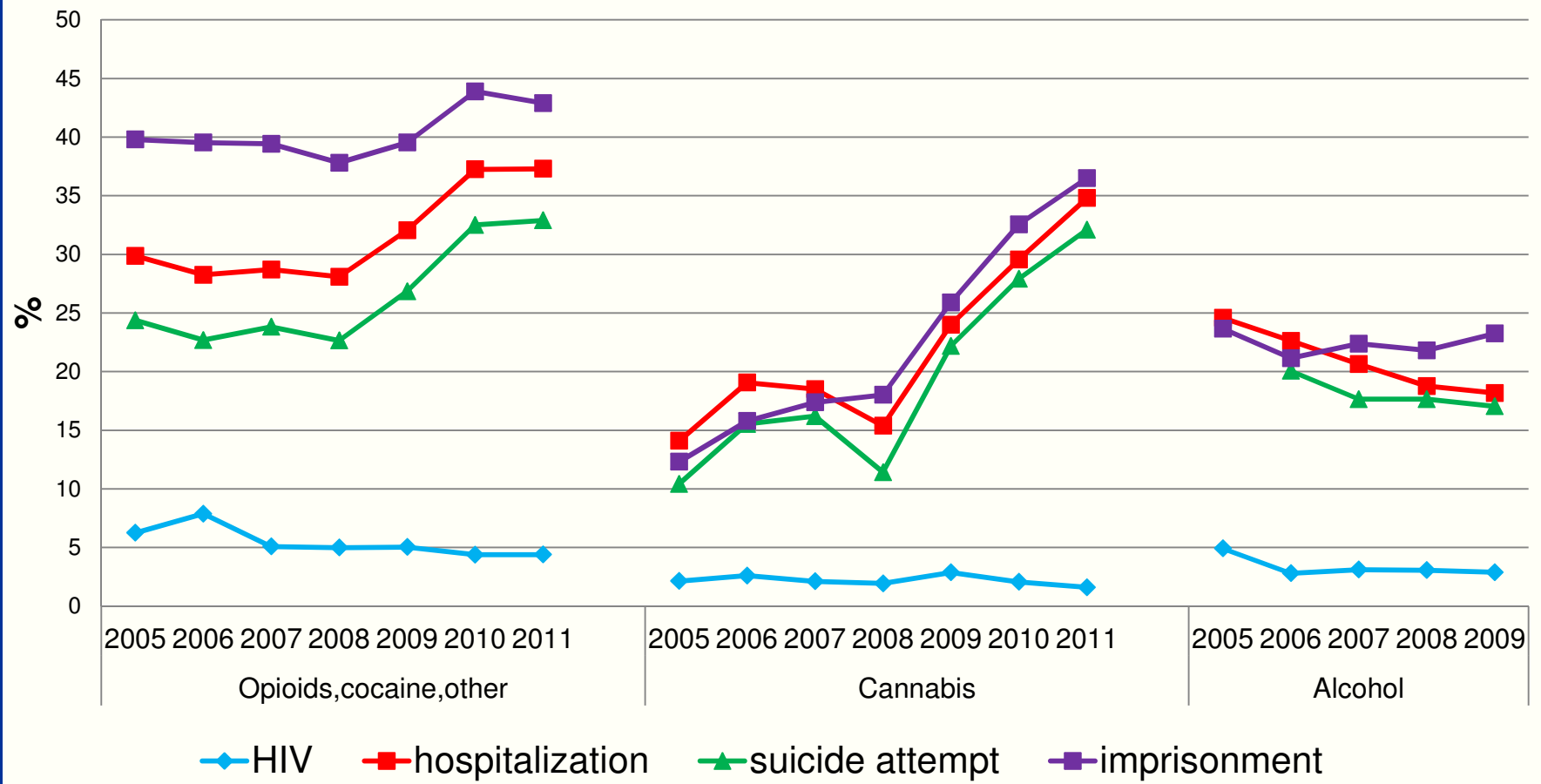# 2. Differences between groups : *Products used*

- Poly consommation in opioids, cocaine and other products group:

Legend: ■ Cannabis ■ Opioids, Cocaine, other ■ Alcohol

Categories: Tabac, Alcohol, Heroin, Cannabis, Cocaine, HDB, Benzodiazepines, Methadone
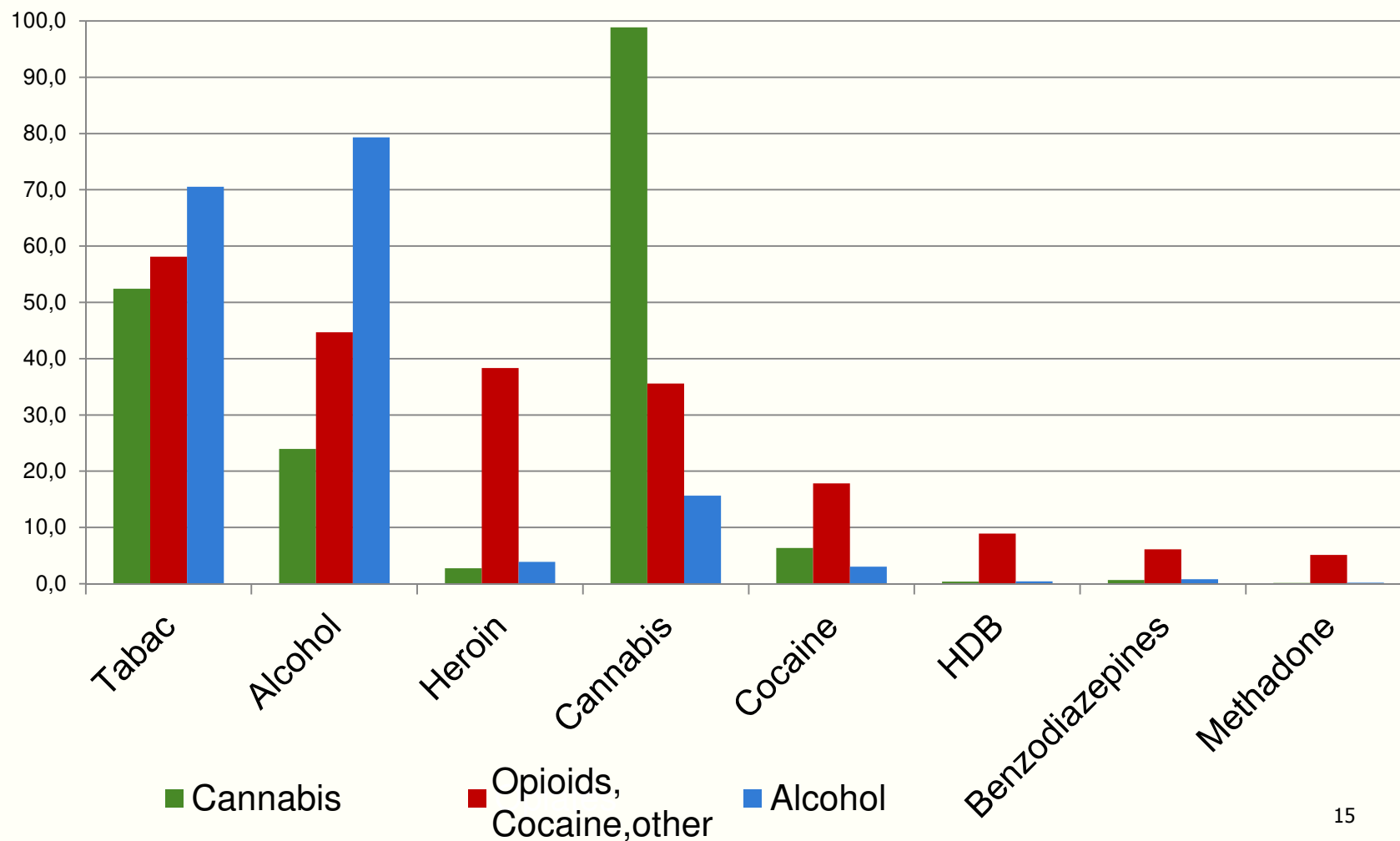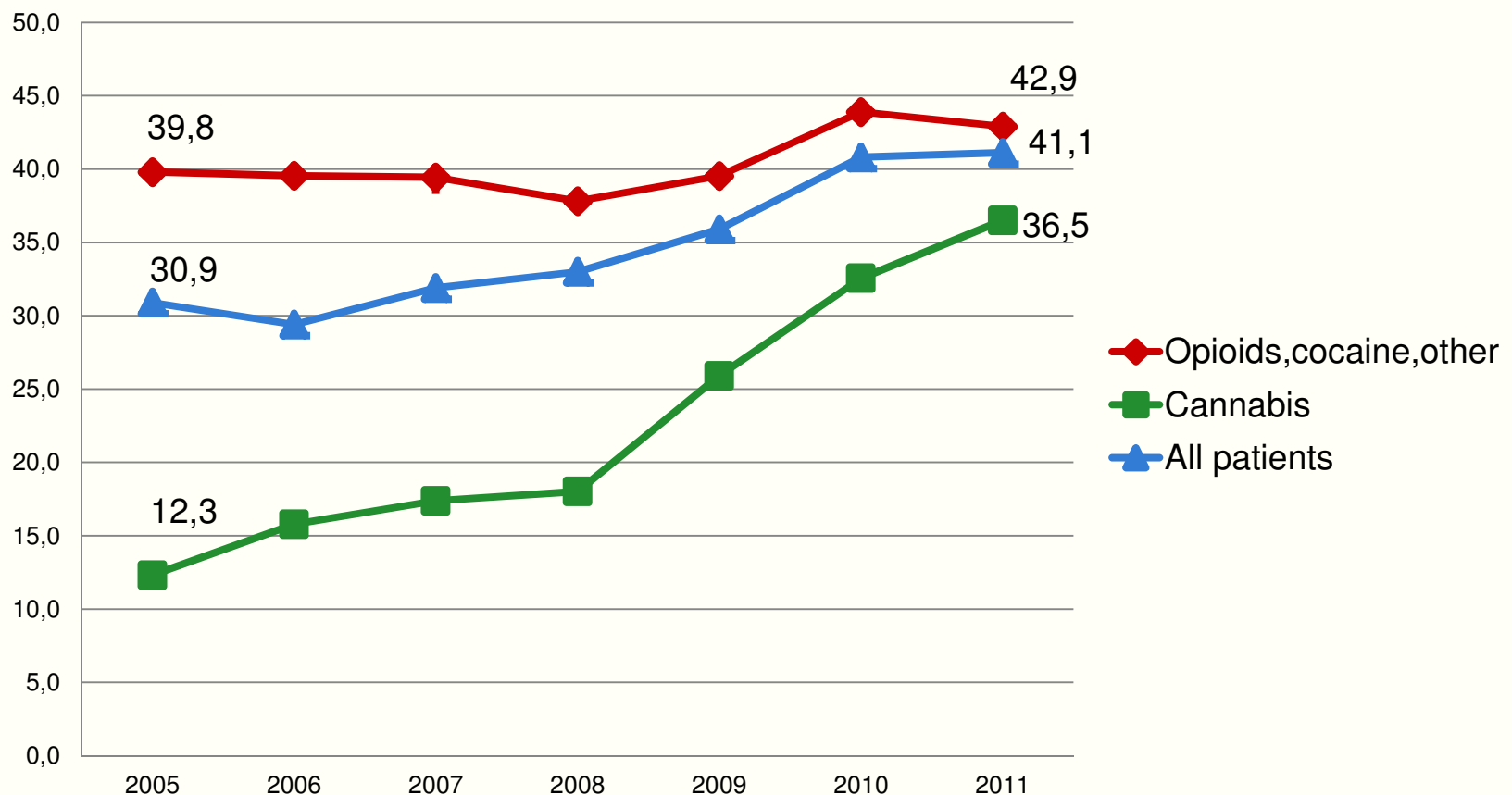
2. Differences between groups : *Other Characteristics*

- Different slope for each group:

2. **Differences between groups :** *Example : inprisonment*

▪ Underestimating the problem of rapid increase of imprisonment among cannabis users:

3. Conclusion:

Why to use group classification?

■ With simple distinction of only 2 (3) groups it is possible to obtain:

- homogeneous population with similar:
  - socio-demographic profile
  - use habits
  - products consumed ...

- coherent et comparable results

- minimize overestimating or underestimating of some observed results (*example: imprisonment*)

Merci de votre attention!

tanja.bastianic@ofdt.fr