

USA Drug Policy: From Research to Policy

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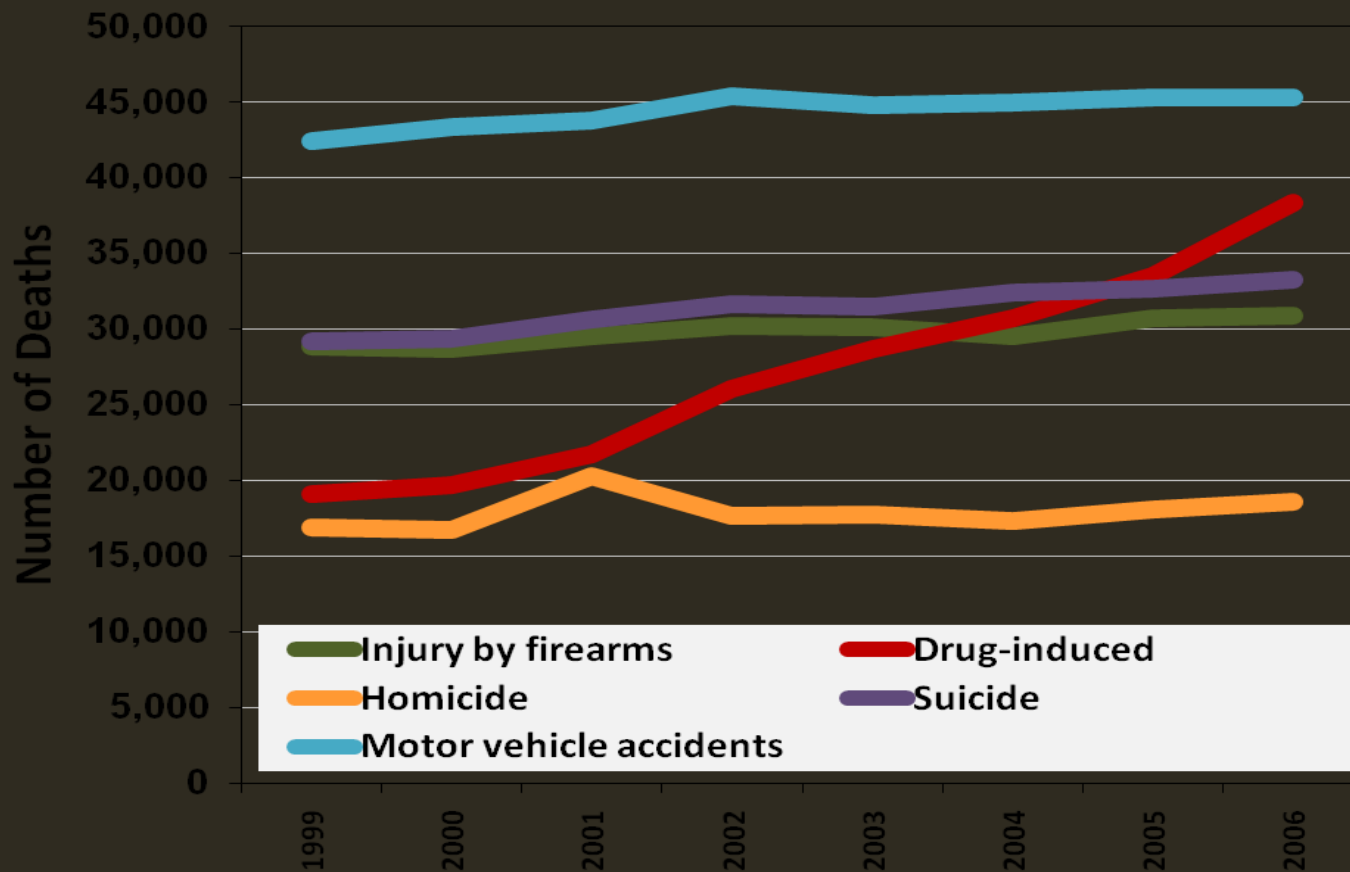
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Goals – What should be taken into account?

- Drug use and its consequences =
- Anything he/she deems is appropriate, but in our case happens to
 - be based on emerging trends
 - be achievable
 - represents a level of political feasibility and attractiveness to the American people
 - comes from an effort to respond to issues raised by these partners and stakeholders, including Members of Congress

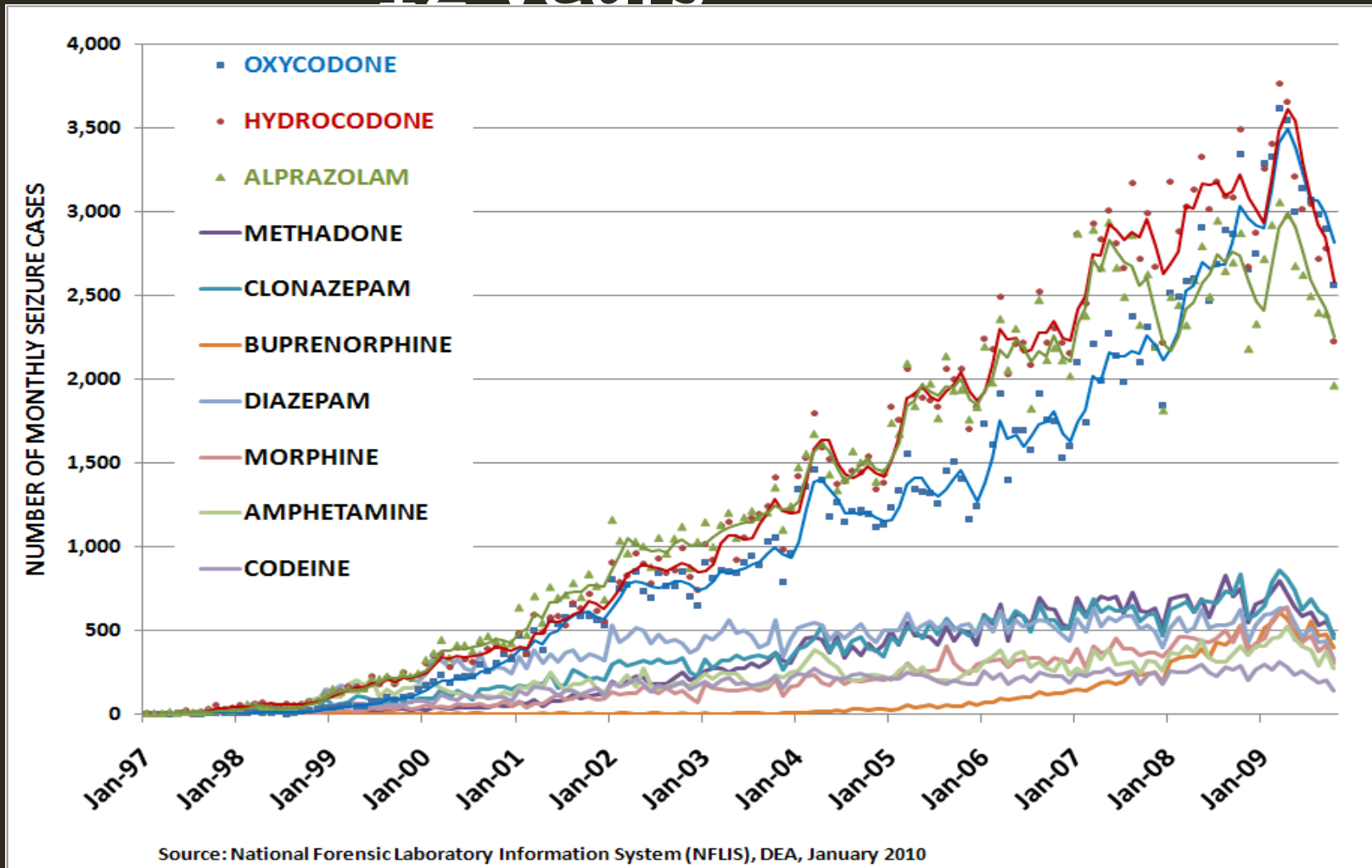
What We Took Into Consideration



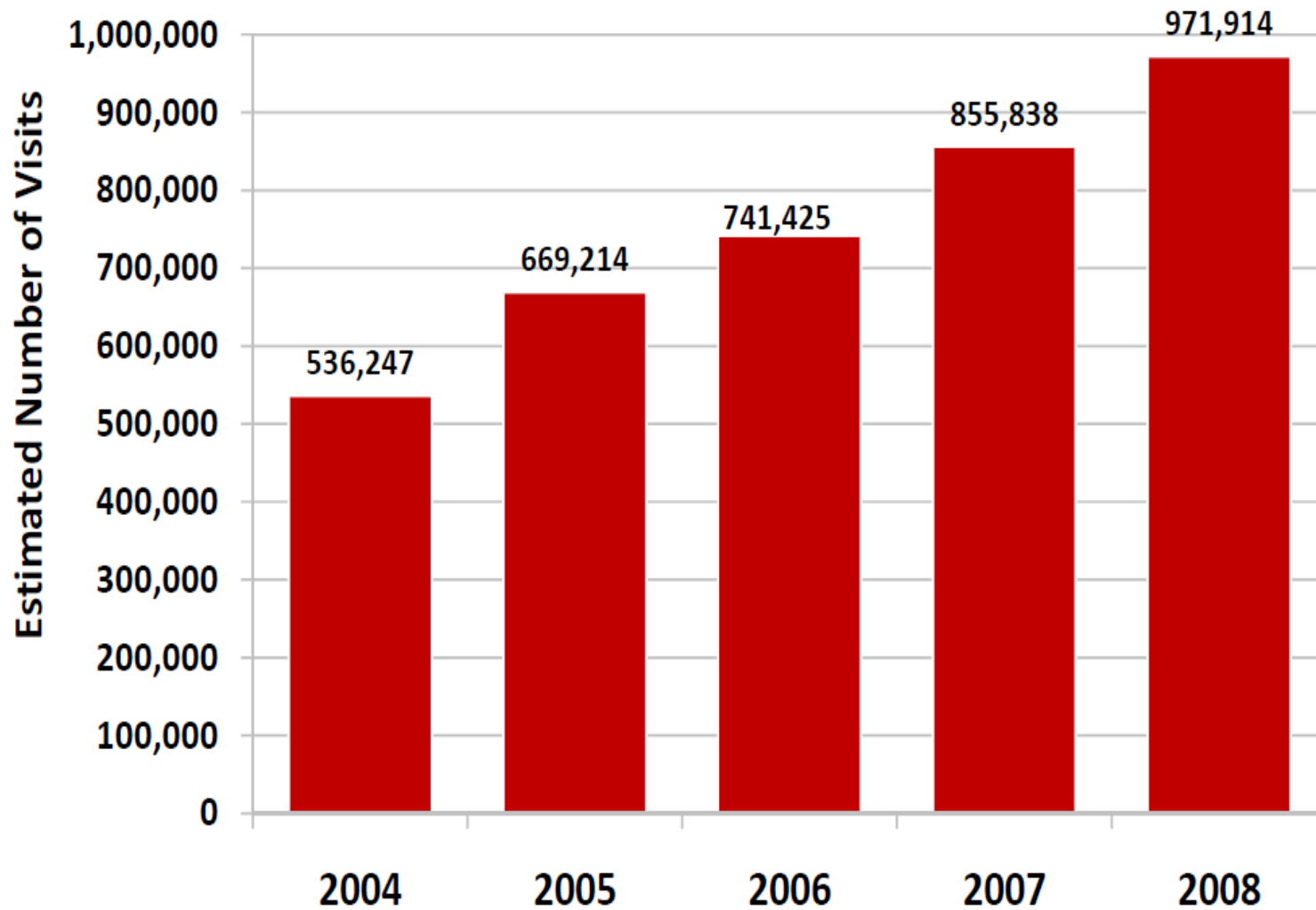
Causes of death attributable to drugs include accidental or intentional poisonings by drugs, drug psychoses, drug dependence, and nondependent use of drugs. Drug-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Not all cause categories are mutually exclusive.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics Reports *Deaths: Final Data* for the years 1999 to 2006 (2001 to 2009).

Increasing seizures in past 12 years



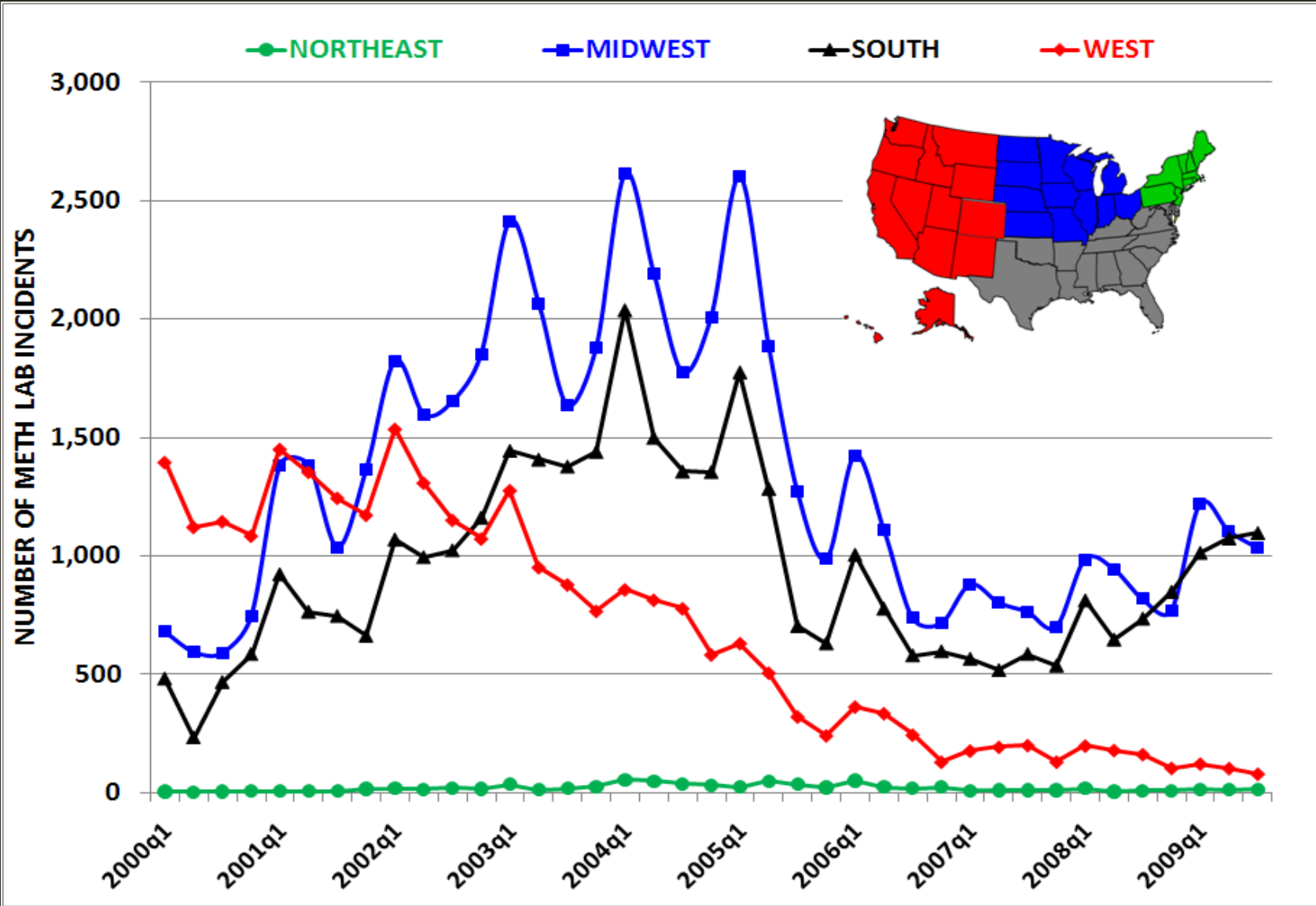
Emergency Department Visits Involving Nonmedical Use of Pharmaceuticals, 2004-2008



Research Questions for Policy #1

- How effective are local “Take-Back” programs, relative to the scale of the diversion problem in the US?
- How effective are the 40 PDMP programs in the US in reducing diversion?
- Is there a willingness for the development of abuse-resistance medications and, if so, would this likely make an impact on the problem?

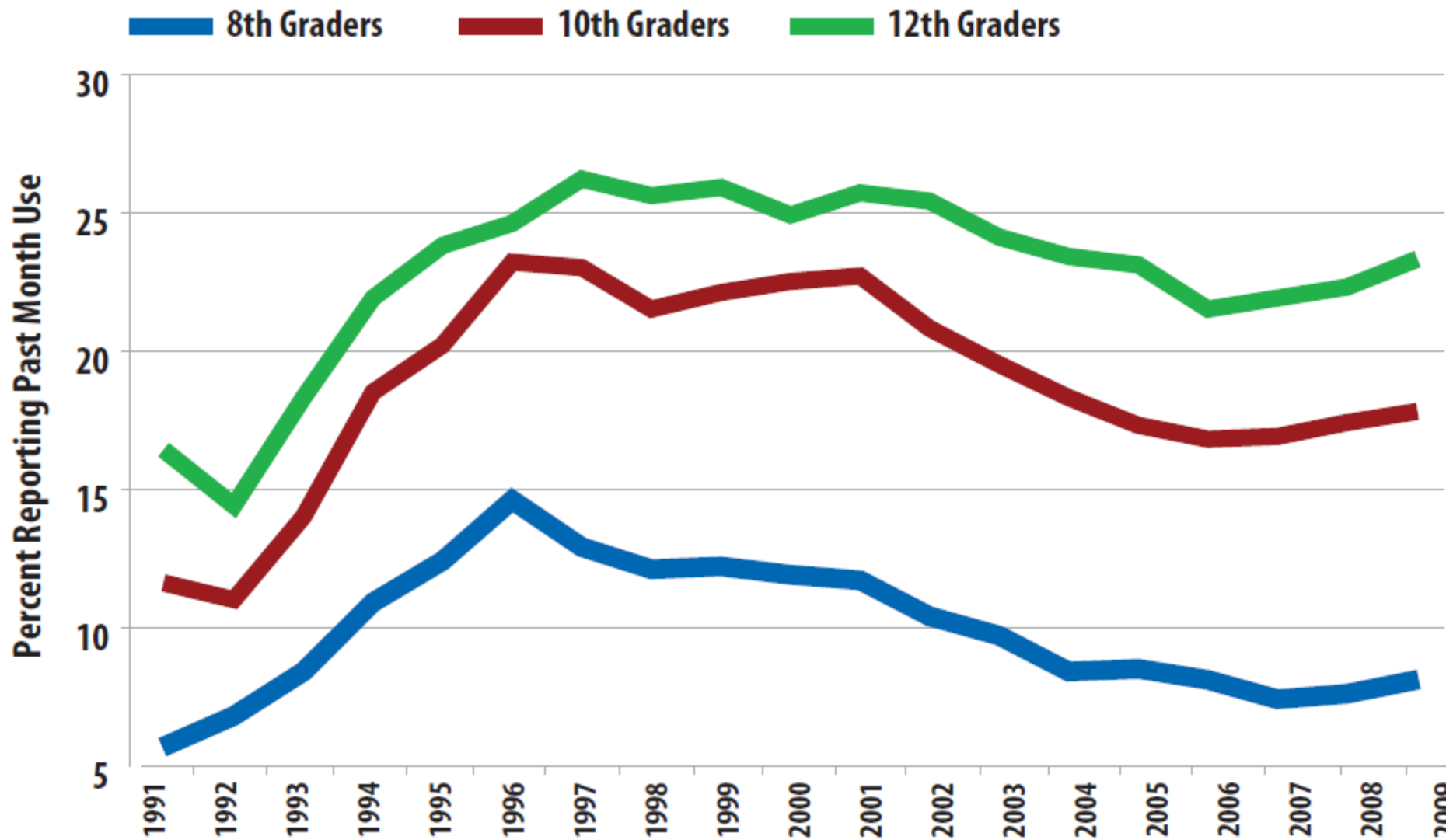
Number of quarterly meth lab incidents by region



Research Questions for Policy #2

- Background
 - Oregon and Missouri (Jul 2010) have rescheduled Pseudoephedrine to Schedule III
 - which makes it available only by prescription
 - and seems to have reduced meth production
 - and has not overburdened legitimate users
- Can this be exported? Should it be federalized?

Figure 12A. Trends in Current Use of Any Illicit Drug
(Past 30 Days)

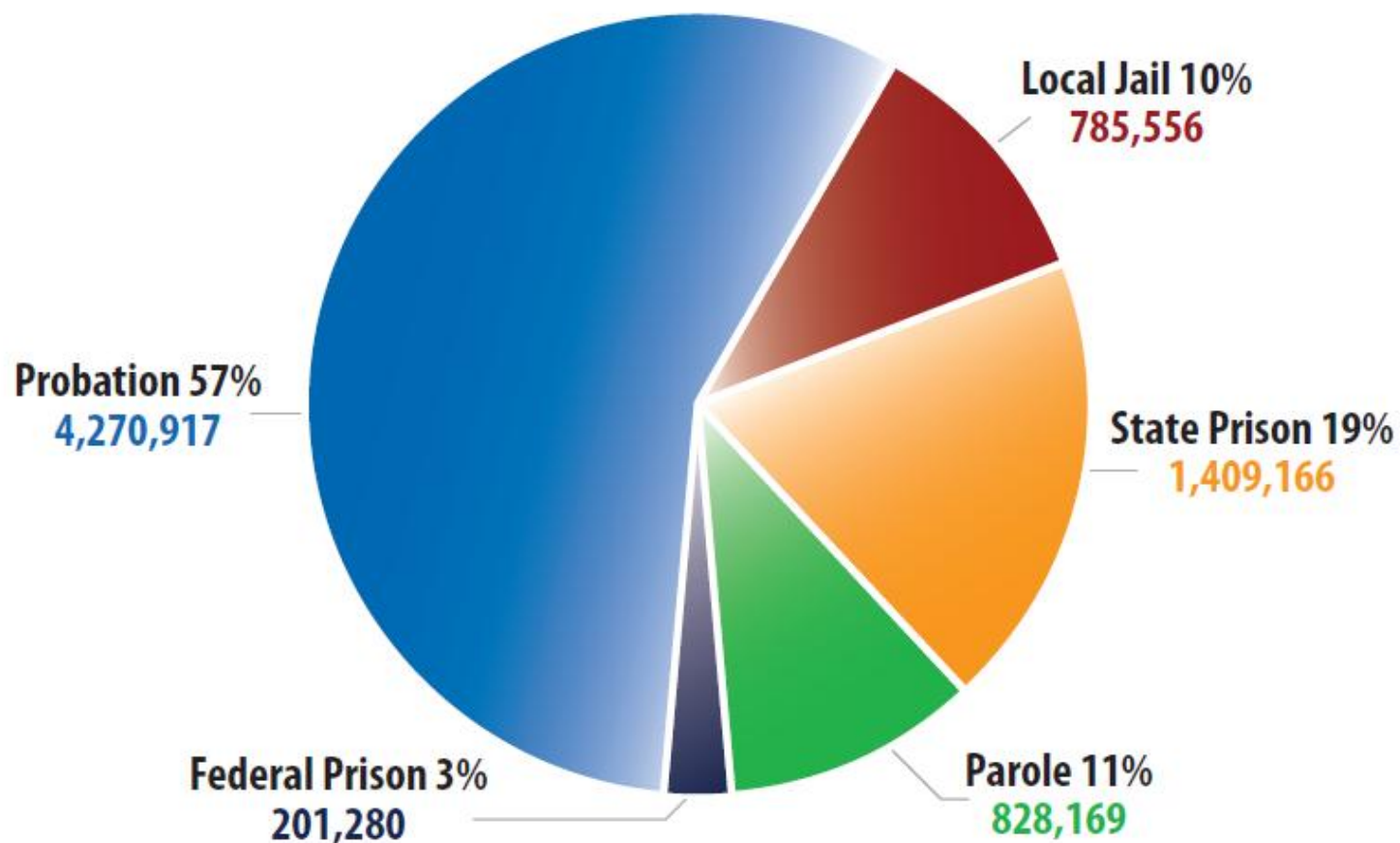


Source: 2000 Monitoring the Future study (December 2000)

Research Questions for Policy #3

- In what settings should “prevention” be delivered?
- How should prevention be delivered?
- How are the current mechanisms for prevention delivery working in different populations?

Figure 7. **Americans Under Criminal Justice Supervision as of December 31, 2008**



Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2008* (December 2009) and *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008* (December 2008).

Research Questions for Policy #4

- Are people who react positively to testing and sanctions different from drug court or other populations?
- Can testing and sanctions be scaled up?
 - Relative to what?

- Nighttime, weekend drivers – voluntarily taking an oral swipe/blood test

Illegal Drugs: 11%

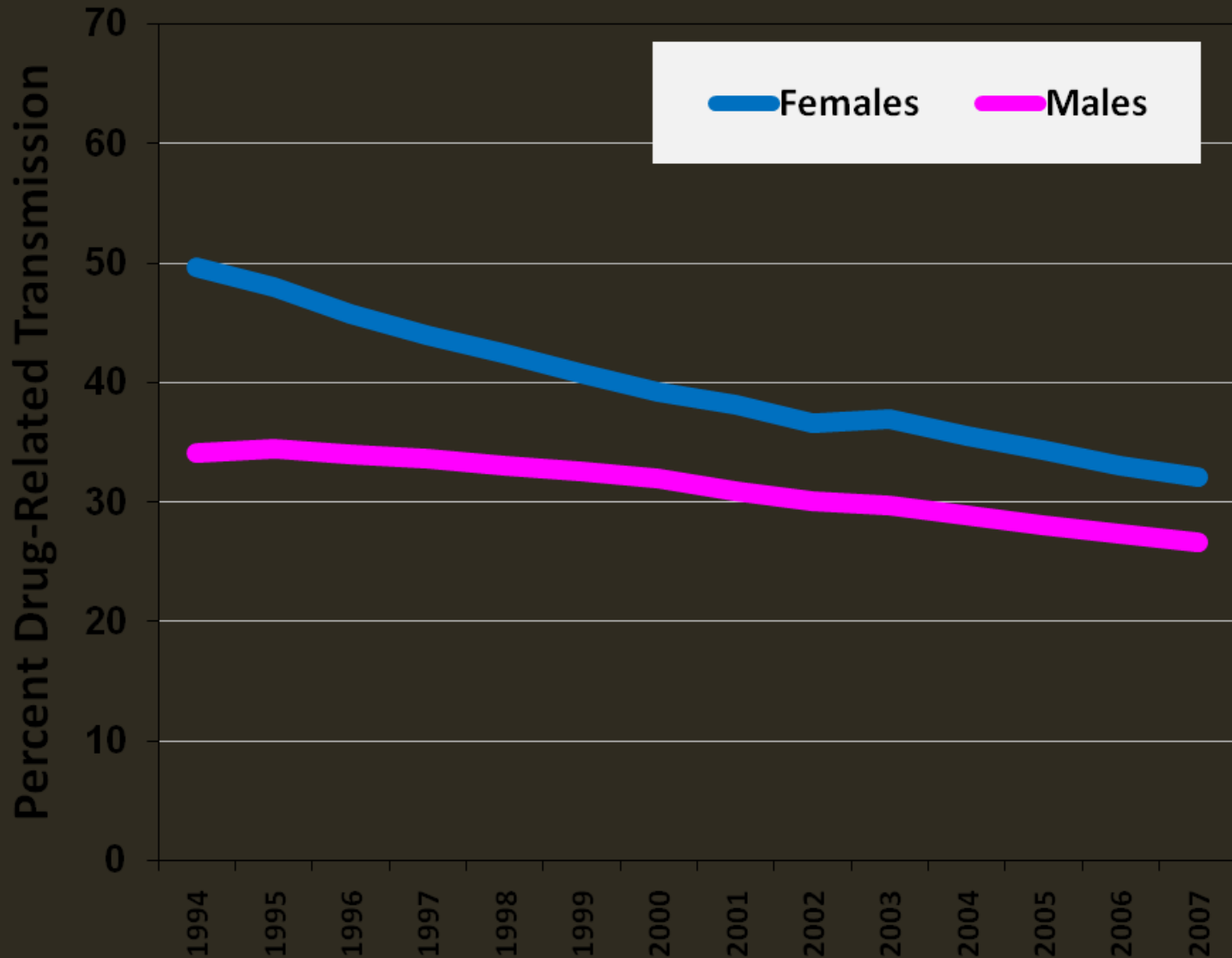
Rx or Legal Drugs: 4%

Of Illegal Drugs, 73% positive for marijuana, the rest mainly amphetamines

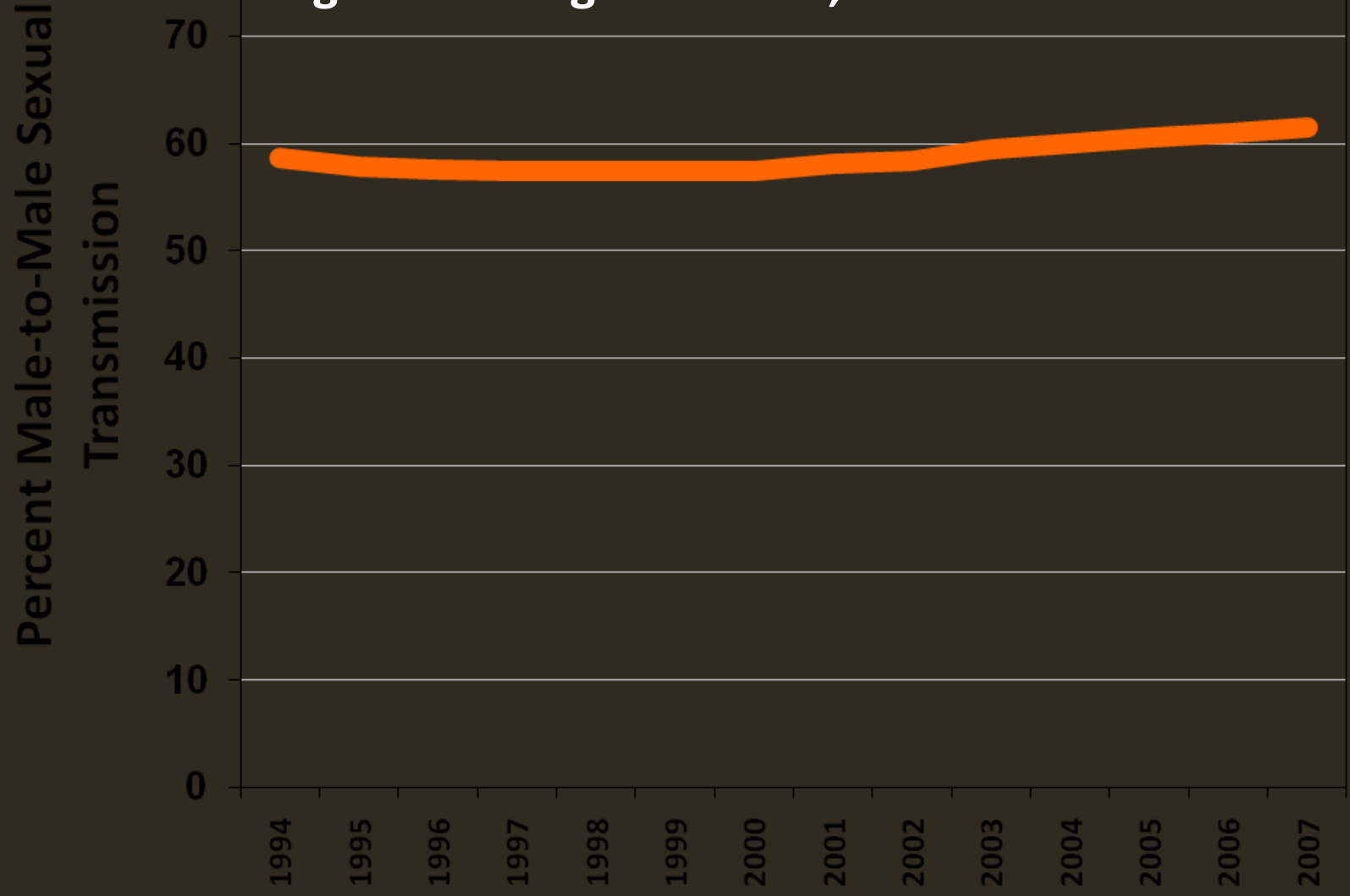
Research Questions for Policy #5

- What are the barriers to the enforcement of drugged driving laws in various states?
- What is the local prevalence for drugged driving?

Drug-Related Transmission among Persons Living with AIDS, by Gender, 1994–2007



Transmission through Male-to-Male Sexual Contact among Men Living with AIDS, 1994–2007



National Drug Control Resources

- Budget encompasses over 15 agencies and departments
- FY 2013
- Demand v Supply issues

Solutions

Prevention



Treatment



Recovery



Smart
Enforcement



International
Efforts



Prevention: Community-based

- Planning
- Multi-Sector approach
- Reduction in use of ...

Alcohol

12%

Tobacco

28%

Marijuana

24%



Treatment: To medicate or not?

Every \$1 invested in
addiction treatment
programs yields a
return of ...



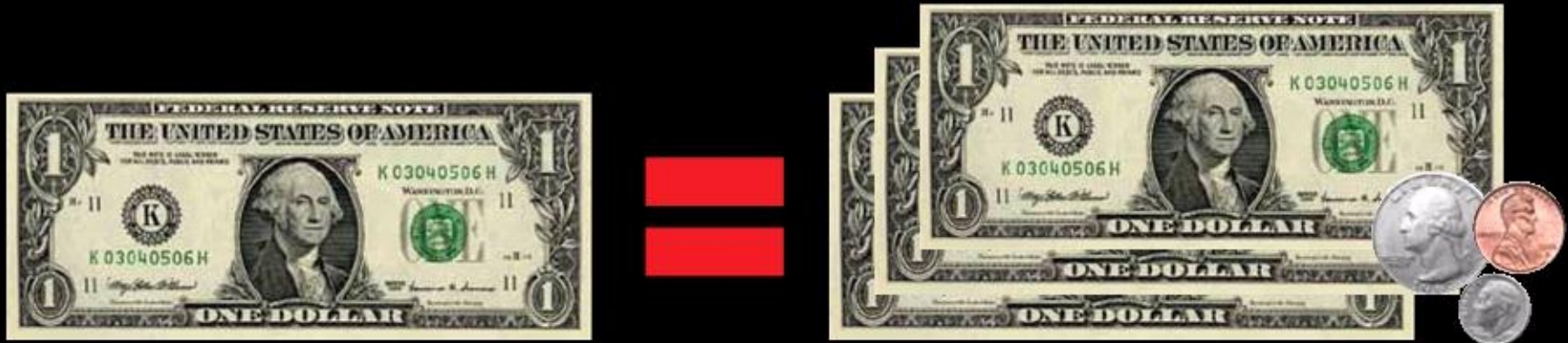
\$4 to \$7 in reduced
drug-related crime,
criminal justice
costs, and theft.

Recovery

A bright sun rising over a horizon, symbolizing hope and recovery. The sun is partially obscured by the horizon, with rays of light extending upwards. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow, transitioning to a dark background at the top.

Giving people hope

Enforcement and Treatment Can Work Together



For every **\$1.00 invested** in Drug Court, taxpayers **save as much as \$3.36** in avoided criminal justice costs alone.

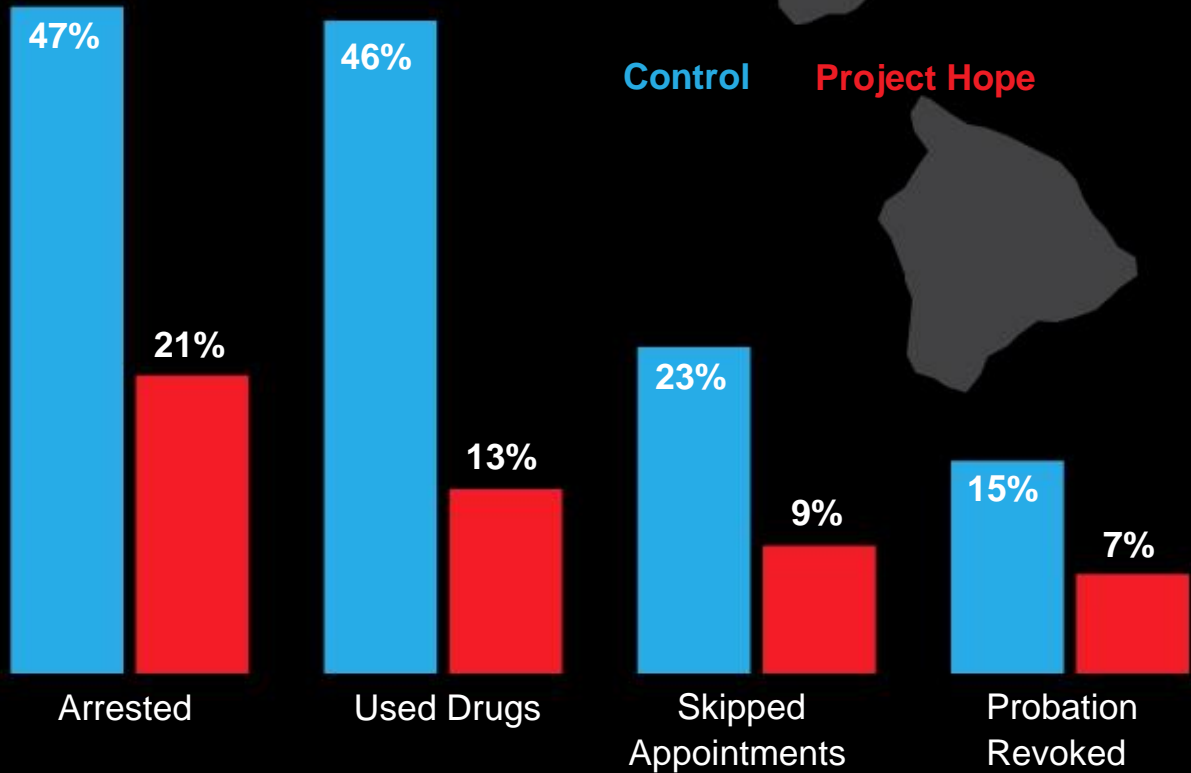
Project Hope

Reduction
in missed
appointments

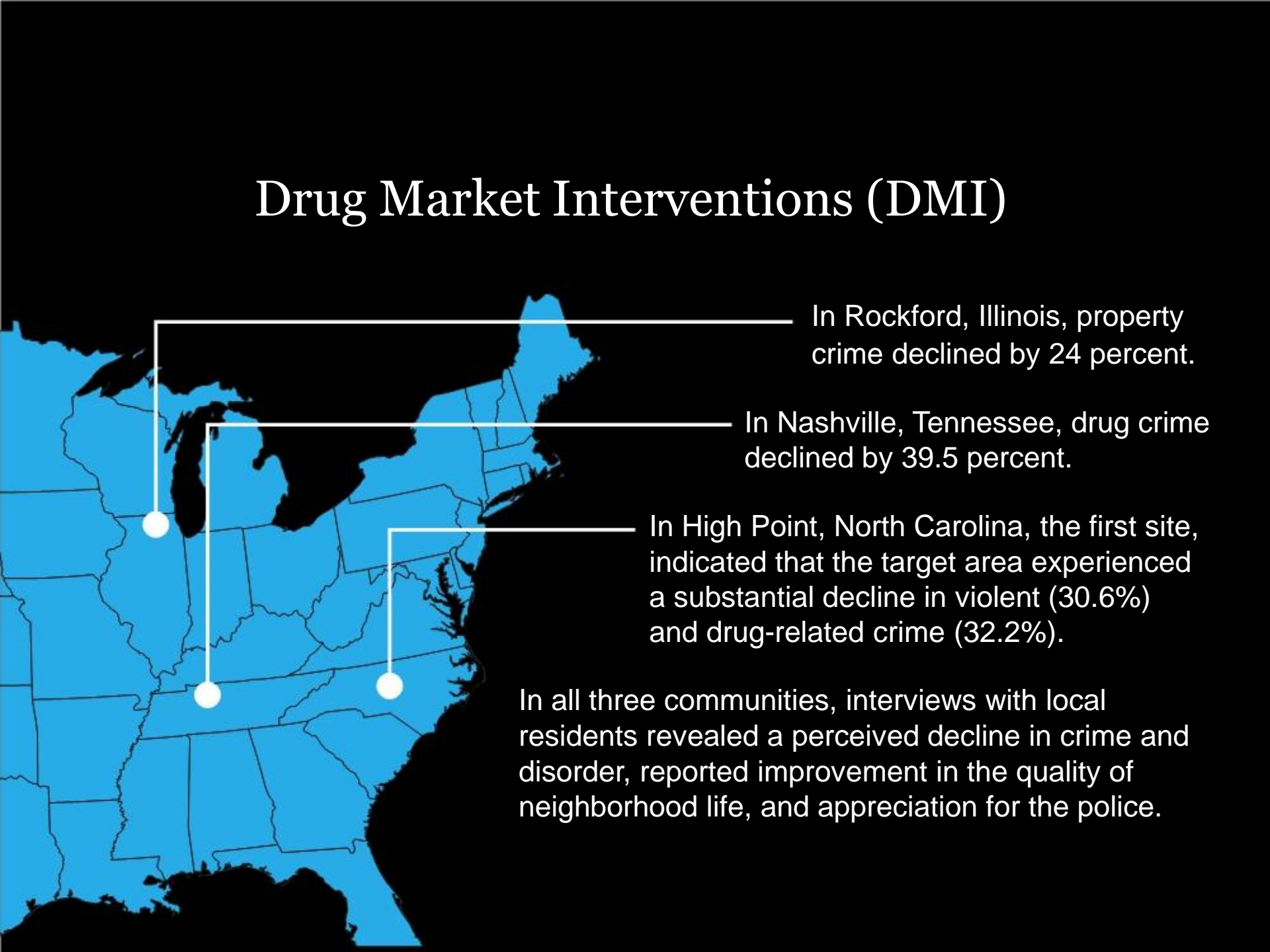
↓ **85%**

Reduction
in positive
urinalyses

↓ **91%**



Drug Market Interventions (DMI)

A map of the United States with three white circular markers. One marker is in the Midwest (Rockford, IL), one is in the Southeast (Nashville, TN), and one is in the Southeast (High Point, NC). White lines connect each marker to a text box on the right side of the slide.

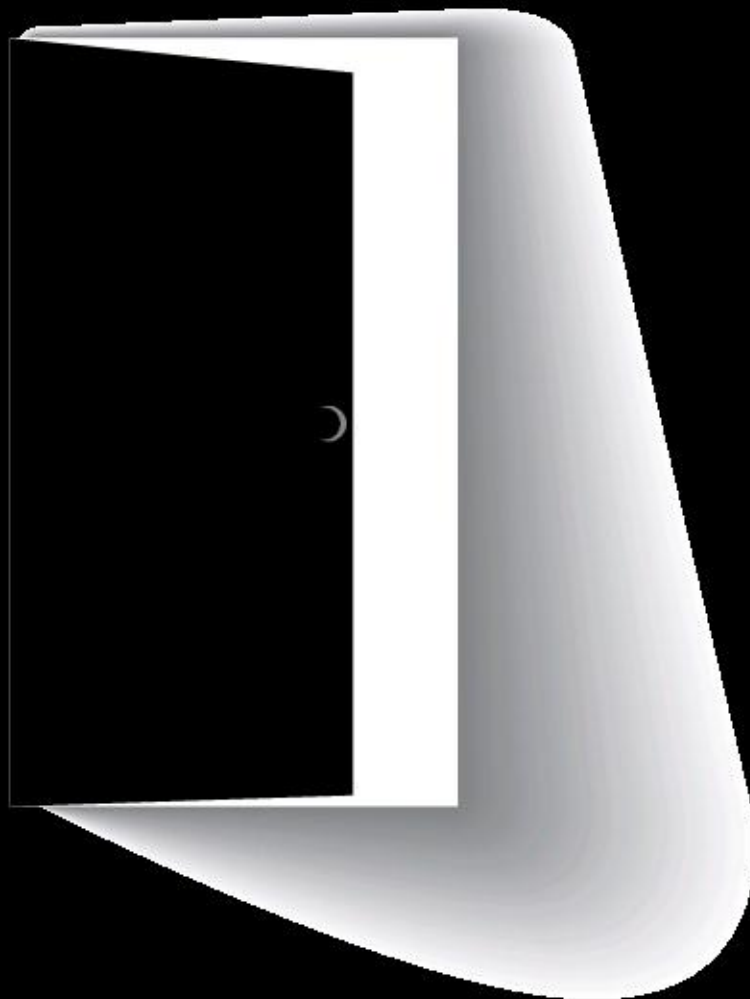
In Rockford, Illinois, property crime declined by 24 percent.

In Nashville, Tennessee, drug crime declined by 39.5 percent.

In High Point, North Carolina, the first site, indicated that the target area experienced a substantial decline in violent (30.6%) and drug-related crime (32.2%).

In all three communities, interviews with local residents revealed a perceived decline in crime and disorder, reported improvement in the quality of neighborhood life, and appreciation for the police.

Re-entry



THANK YOU!

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