

SIXTY-THIRD REGULAR SESSION
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México D.F., México

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DATA COLLECTION TO INFORM DRUG POLICIES

Data Collection to Inform Drug Policies



*Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President*



2017 Monitoring the Future Study

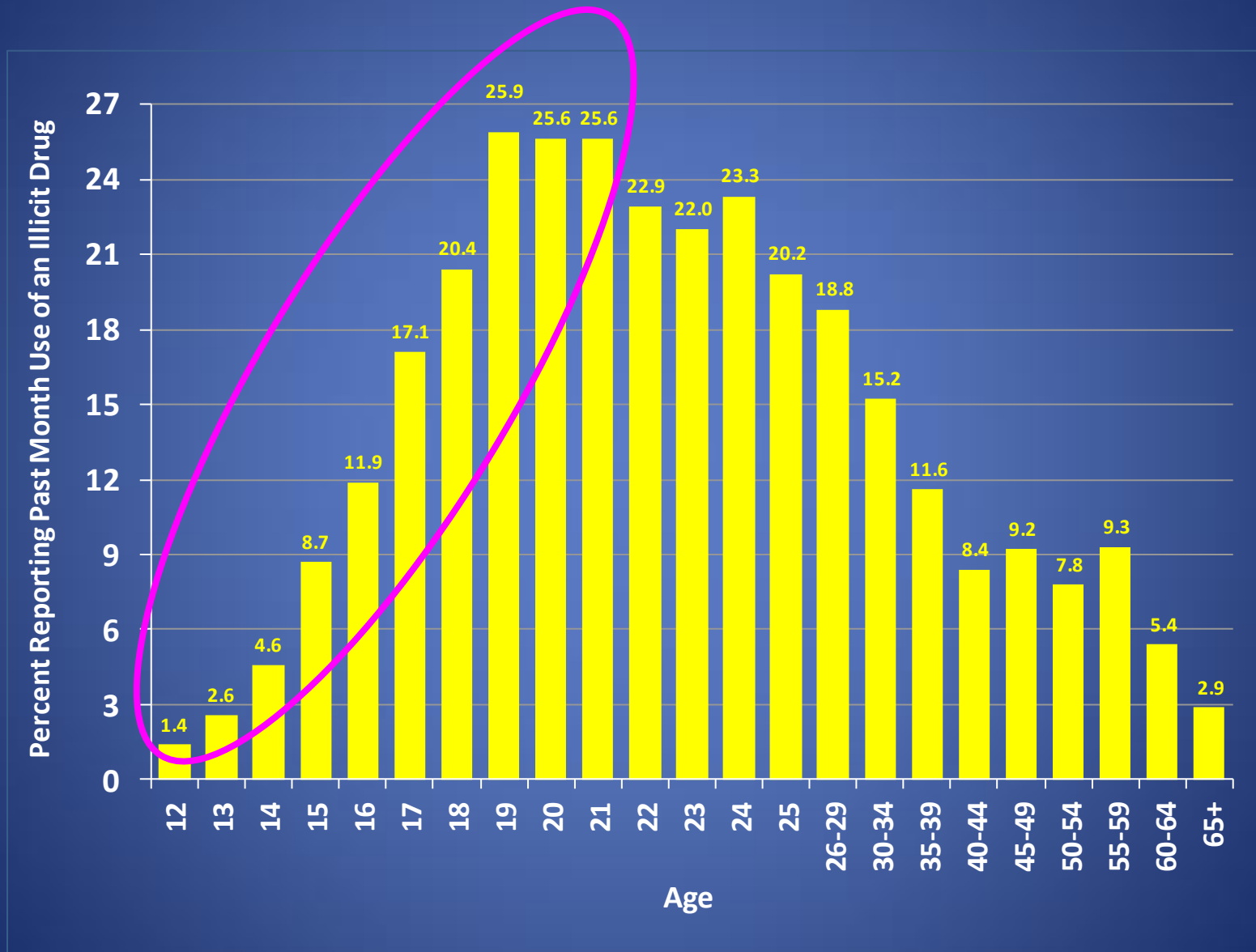
Prevalence of Past Year Drug Use Among 12th graders

Drug	Prev.	Drug	Prev.
Alcohol	55.7	Synthetic Cannabinoids	3.7
Marijuana/Hashish	37.1	LSD	3.3
Vaping, Any	27.8	Cough Medicine*	3.2
Small cigars	13.3	Sedatives*	2.9
Hookah	10.1	All other than LSD	2.9
Amphetamines*	5.9	Cocaine (any form)	2.7
Adderall*	5.5	OxyContin*	2.7
Tranquilizers*	4.7	MDMA (Ecstasy)	2.6
Hallucinogens	4.4	Vicodin*	2.0
Narcotics o/t Heroin*	4.2	Salvia	1.5
Snus	4.2	Inhalants	1.5

* Nonmedical use

Categories not mutually exclusive

Escalation of Drug Use During the Teen Years

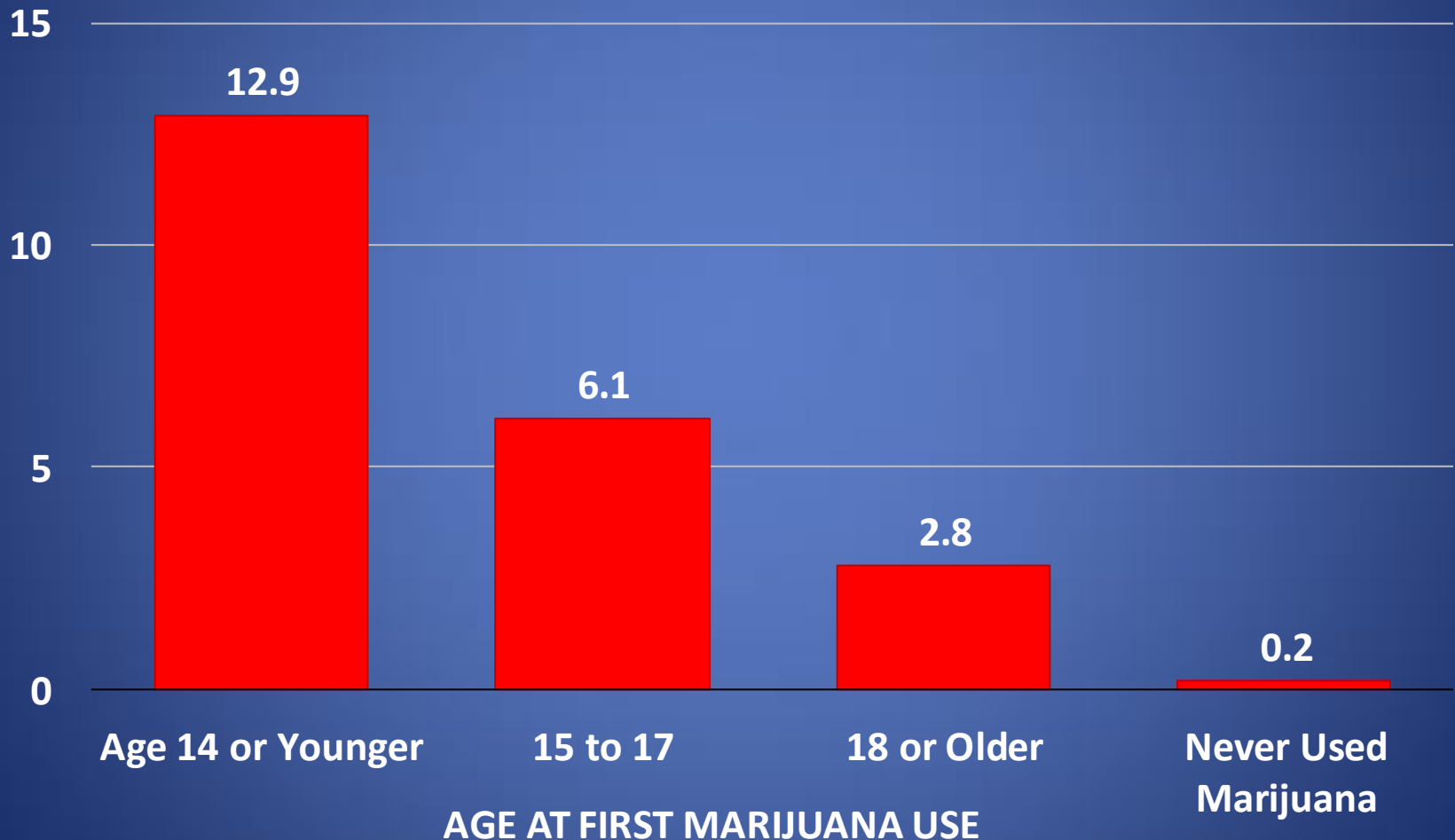


Source: SAMHSA, 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (September 2017).

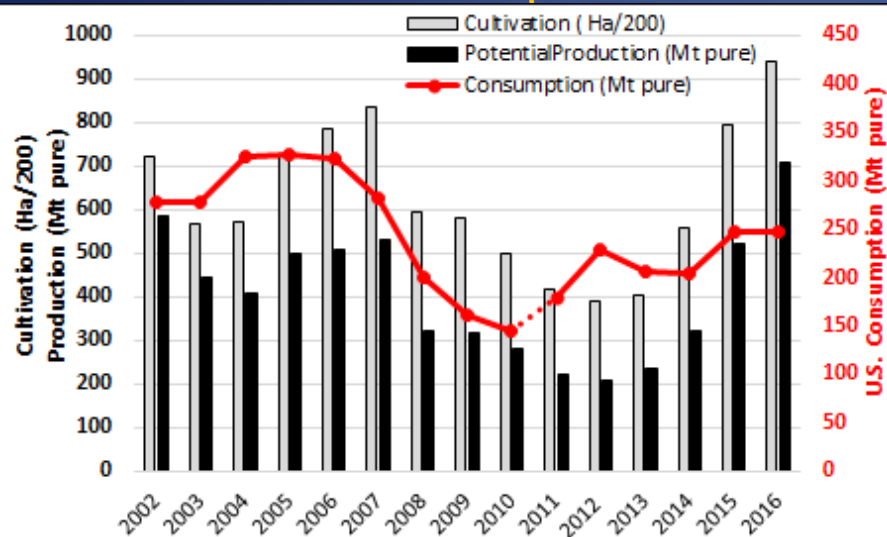


Marijuana users who started using at age 14 or younger were much more likely to develop an illicit drug use disorder than those who started using marijuana at older ages or did not start at all.

Percent with an Illicit Drug Disorder in Past Year (Ages 18 or older)

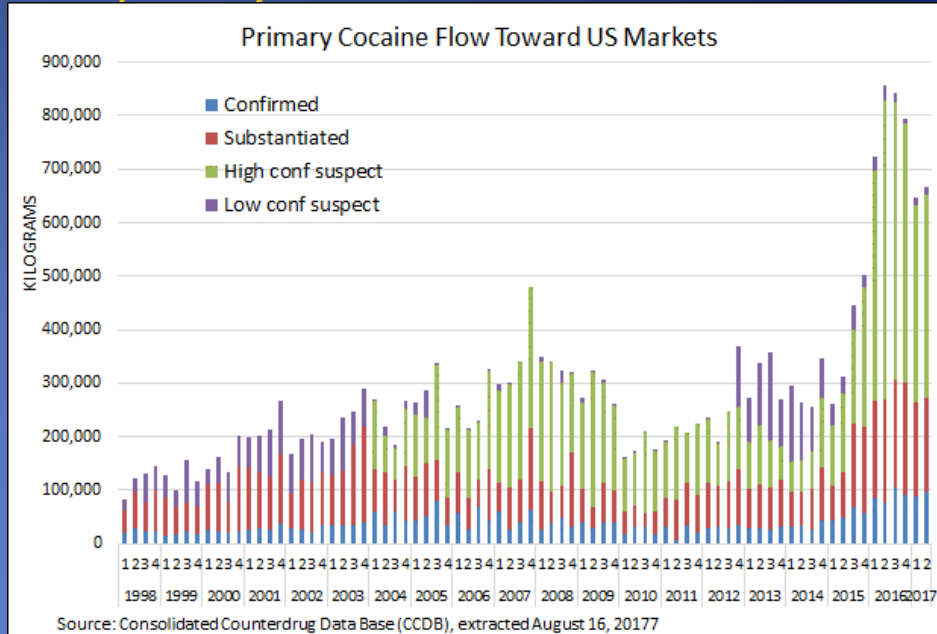


1) Comparison of Colombian Cocaine Supply and US Consumption

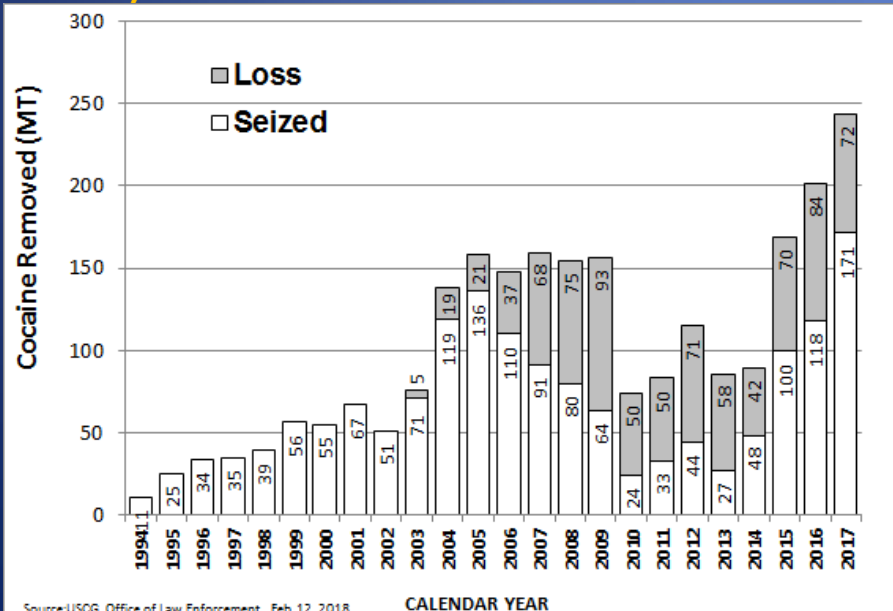


Source: Consumption (2002-2010): What America Spends on Illegal Drugs, ONDCP, 2012
 Consumption (2011-16): Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement methodology, 2017
 Cultivation and Production: U.S. Government Estimates, 2017

2) Primary Cocaine Flow Toward U.S. Markets

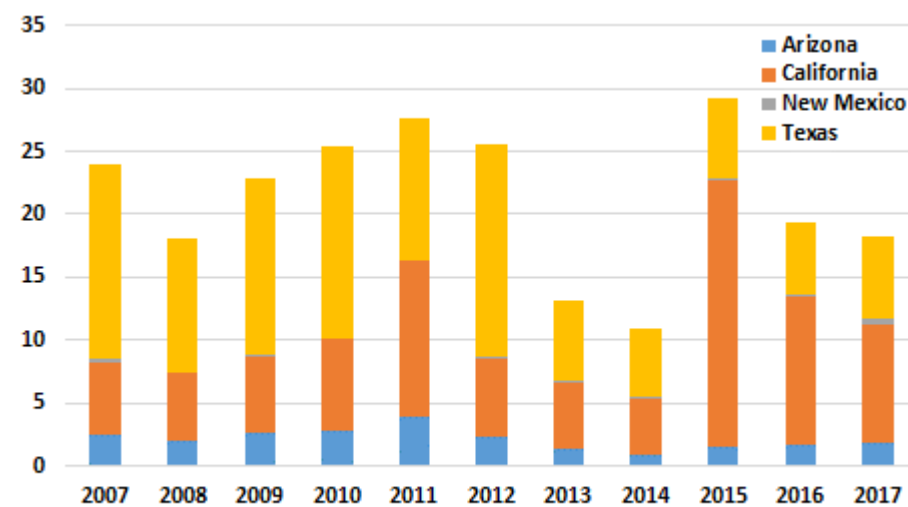


3) U.S. Coast Guard Cocaine Removals



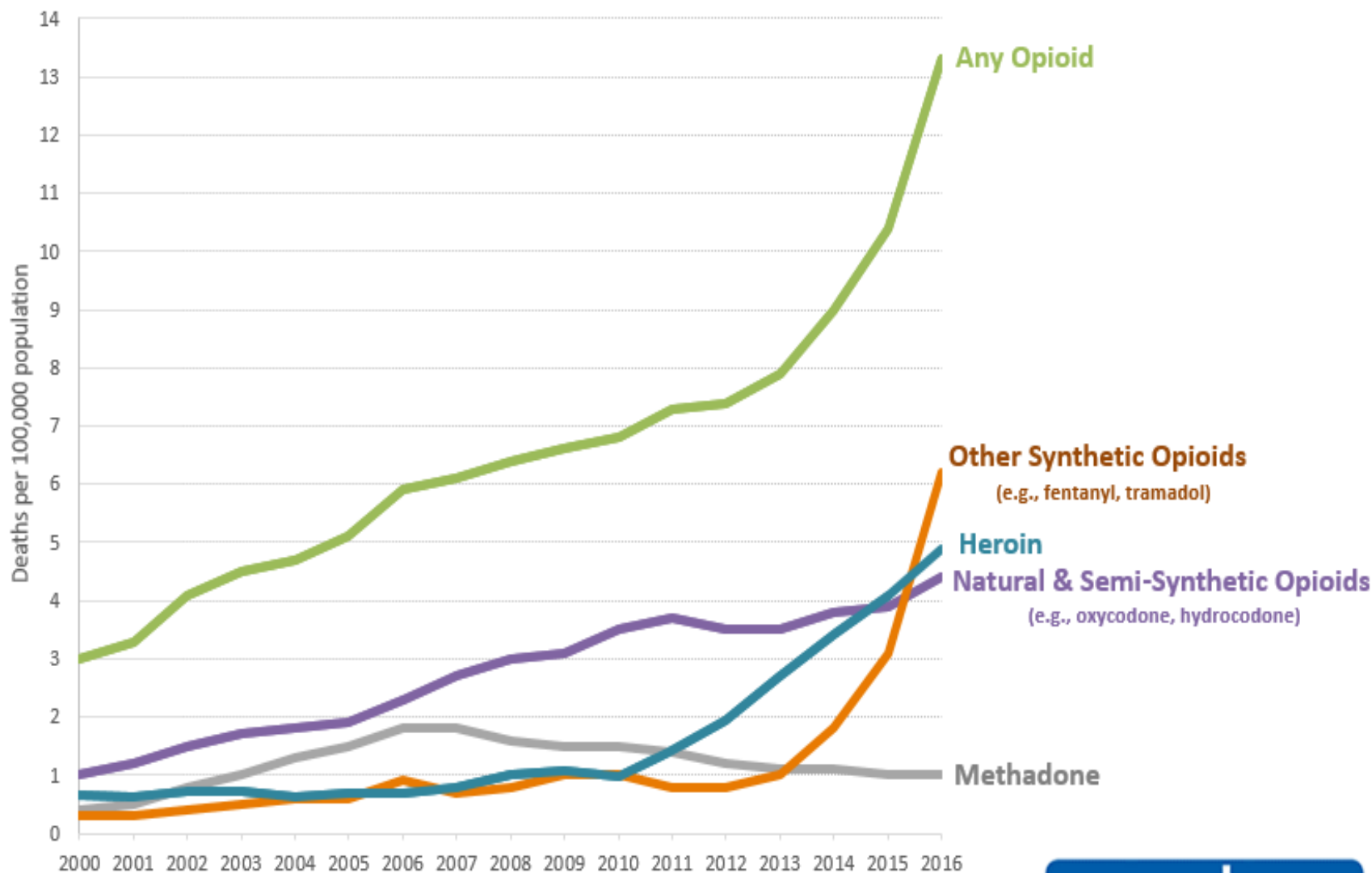
Source: USCG Office of Law Enforcement, Feb 12, 2018
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg531/Drugs/stats.asp>

4) Southwest Border Cocaine Seizures (metric tons)



Source: National Seizure System (NSS), EPIC, 2/12/2018

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, by Type of Opioid, United States, 2000-2016

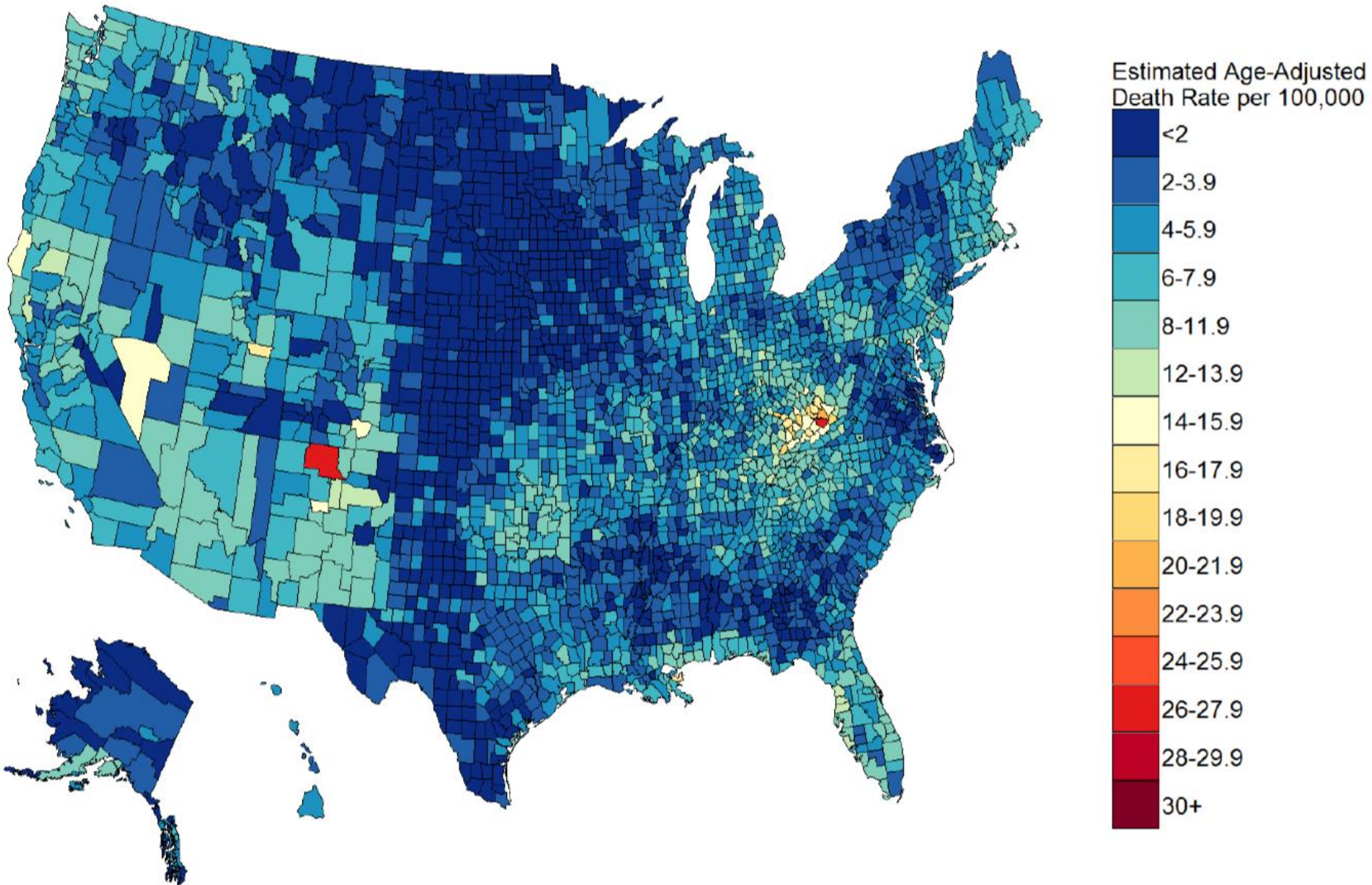


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017.
<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

www.cdc.gov
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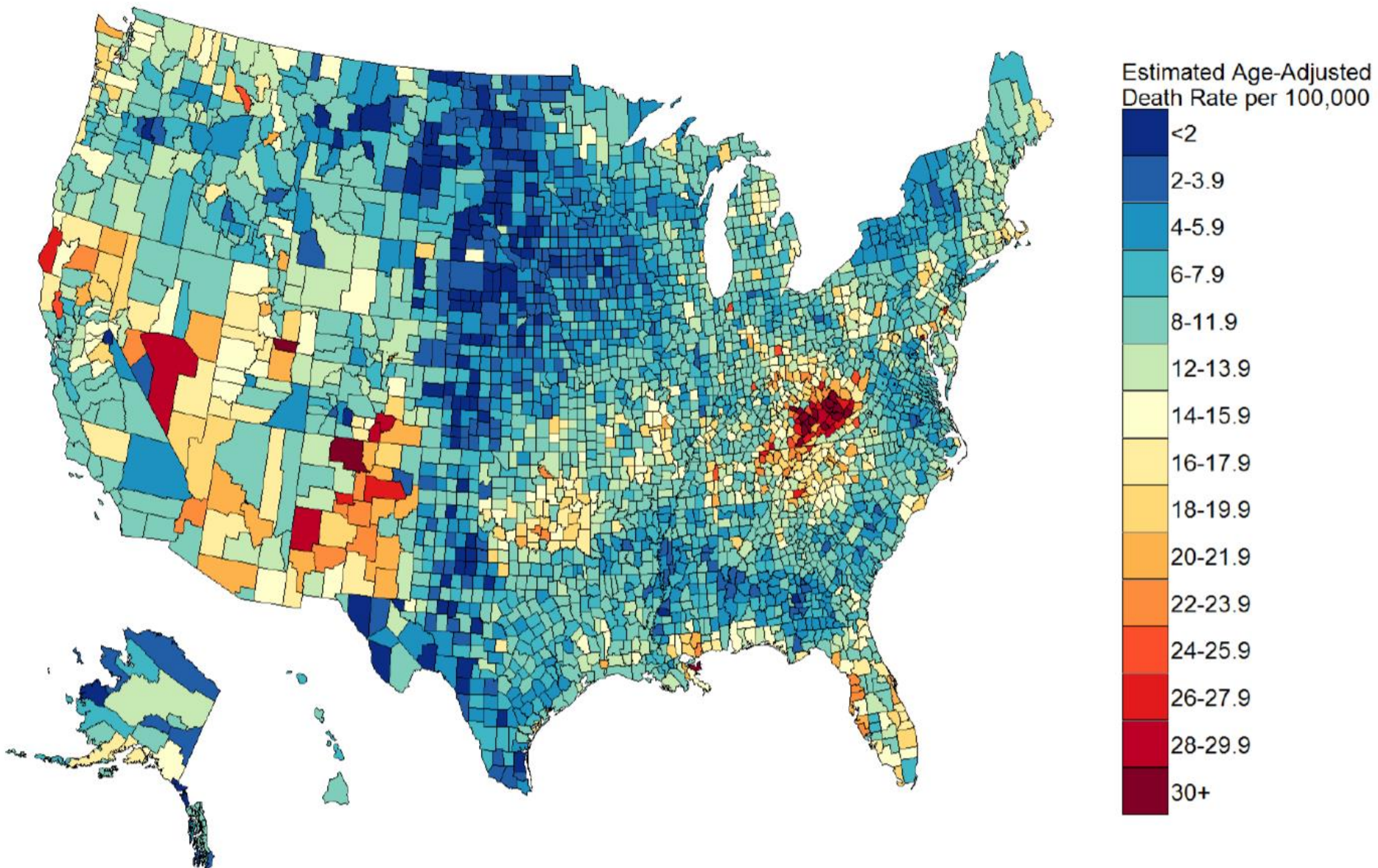


1999: overdose death rates by county



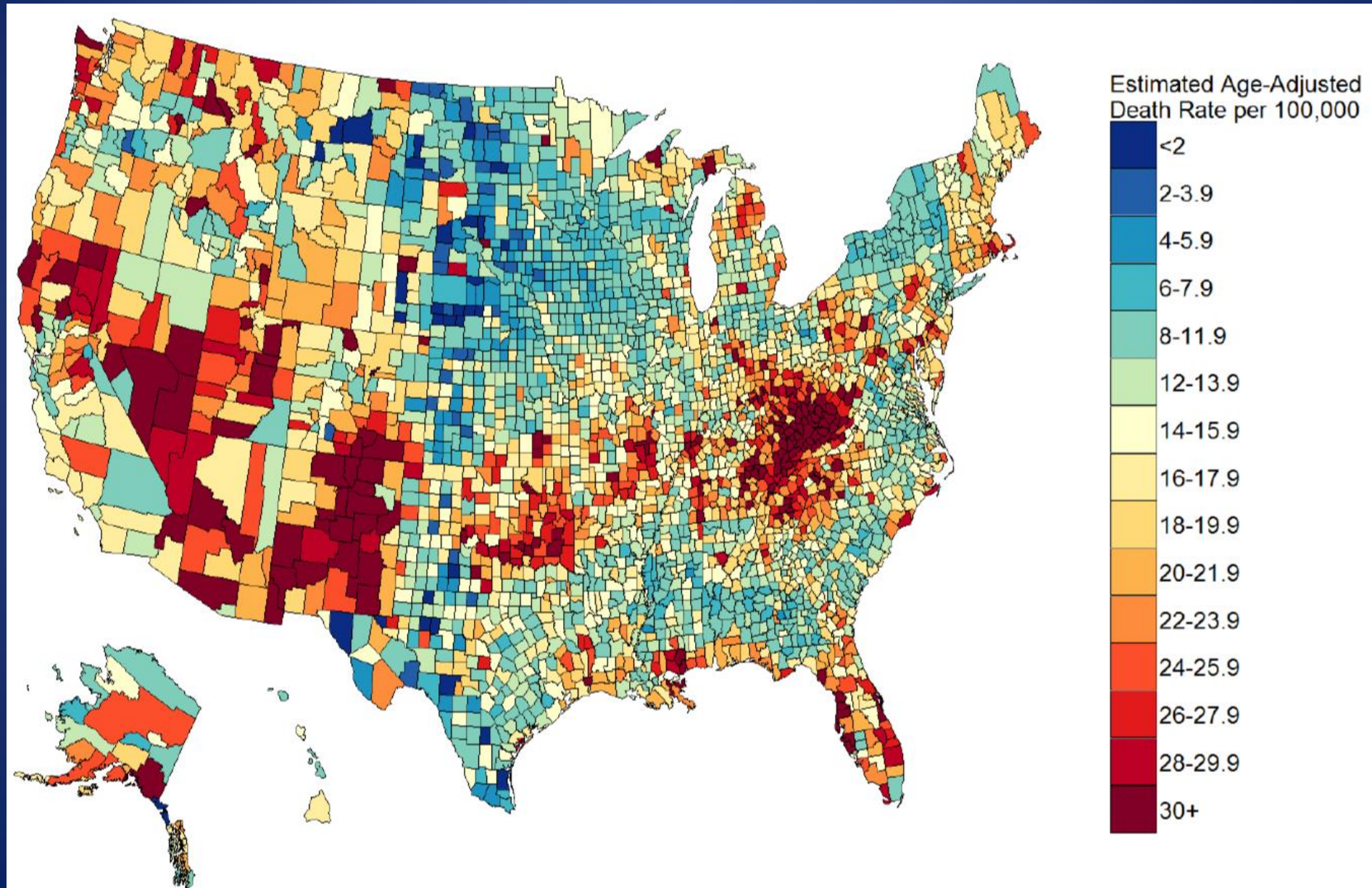


2009: overdose death rates by county





2016: overdose death rates by county



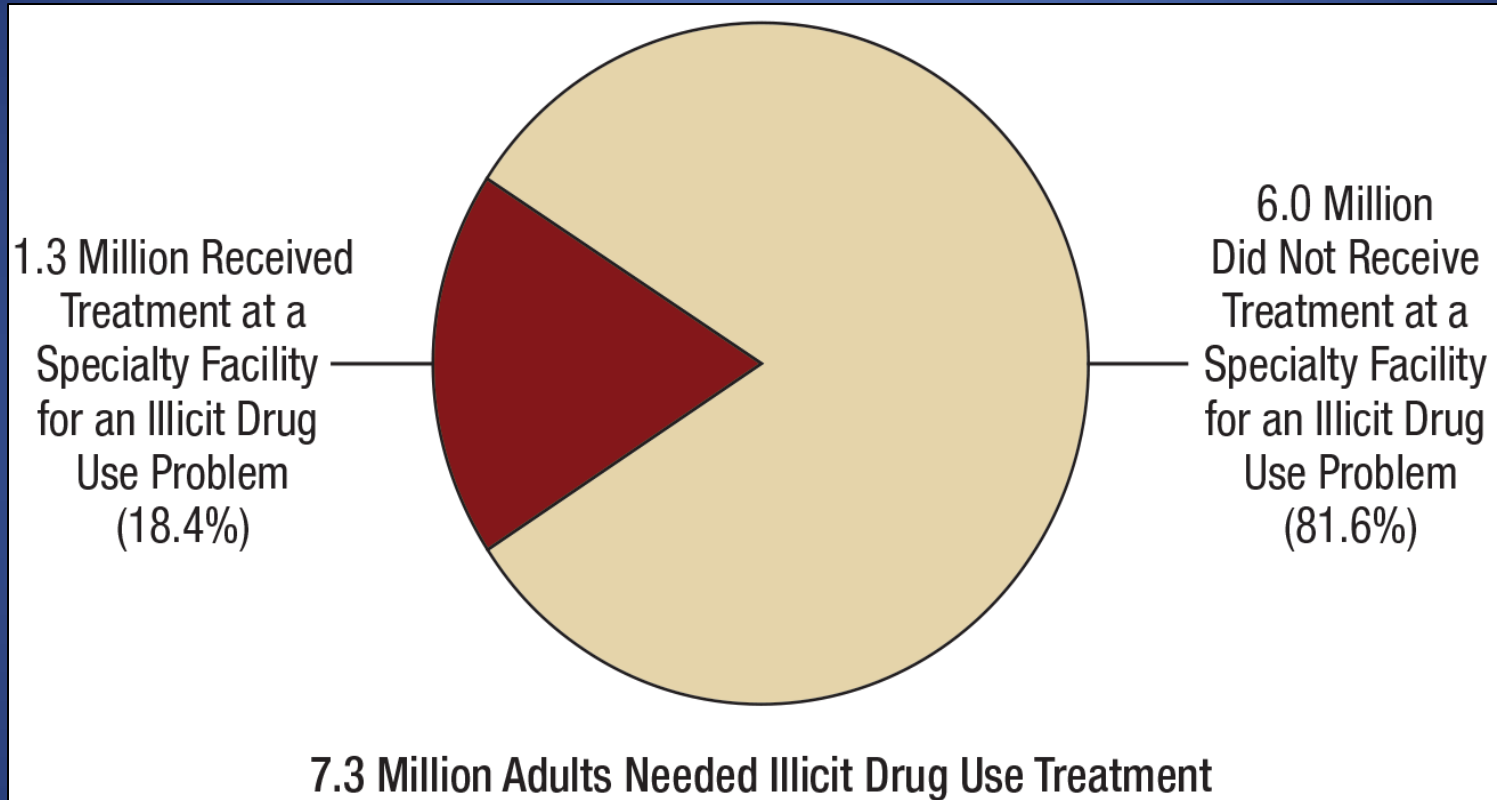


What is addiction?

- Addiction is defined as a chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences.
- It is considered a brain disease because drugs change the brain; they change its structure and how it works.
- These brain changes can be long lasting and can lead to many harmful, often self-destructive, behaviors.
- The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)—a diagnostic manual used by clinicians that contains descriptions and symptoms of all mental disorders classified by the American Psychiatric Association (APA).



Most Americans that need drug treatment do not seek it



- **64,000 Americans died of drug overdose in 2016, 2/3 (42,000) from opioids (prescription pain killers, heroin, and fentanyl)**
- **12 million people misuse opioids (4.4% of U.S. population)**



Internal and external barriers prevent people from seeking drug treatment



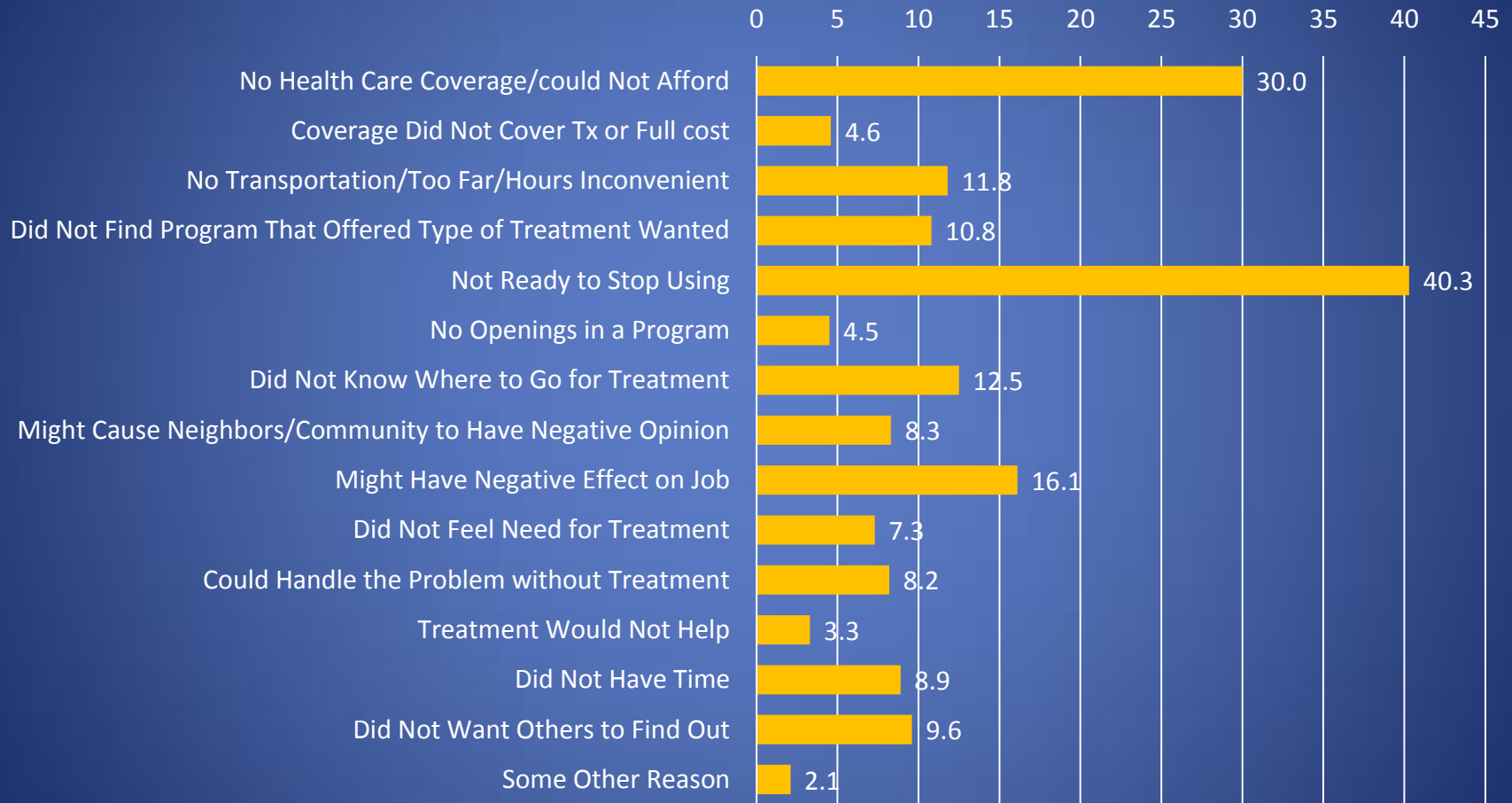
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Current Opioid Users:

- Are ashamed at how they have hurt their family and friends.
- Worry about the excruciating pain of withdrawal if they stop using.
- Fear they will be judged, disrespected when they seek help.
- Know that if they stop using they will have to grapple with underlying psycho-social problems masked by drug use.
- Judgement impaired by daily drug use, do not know who to trust, what to do

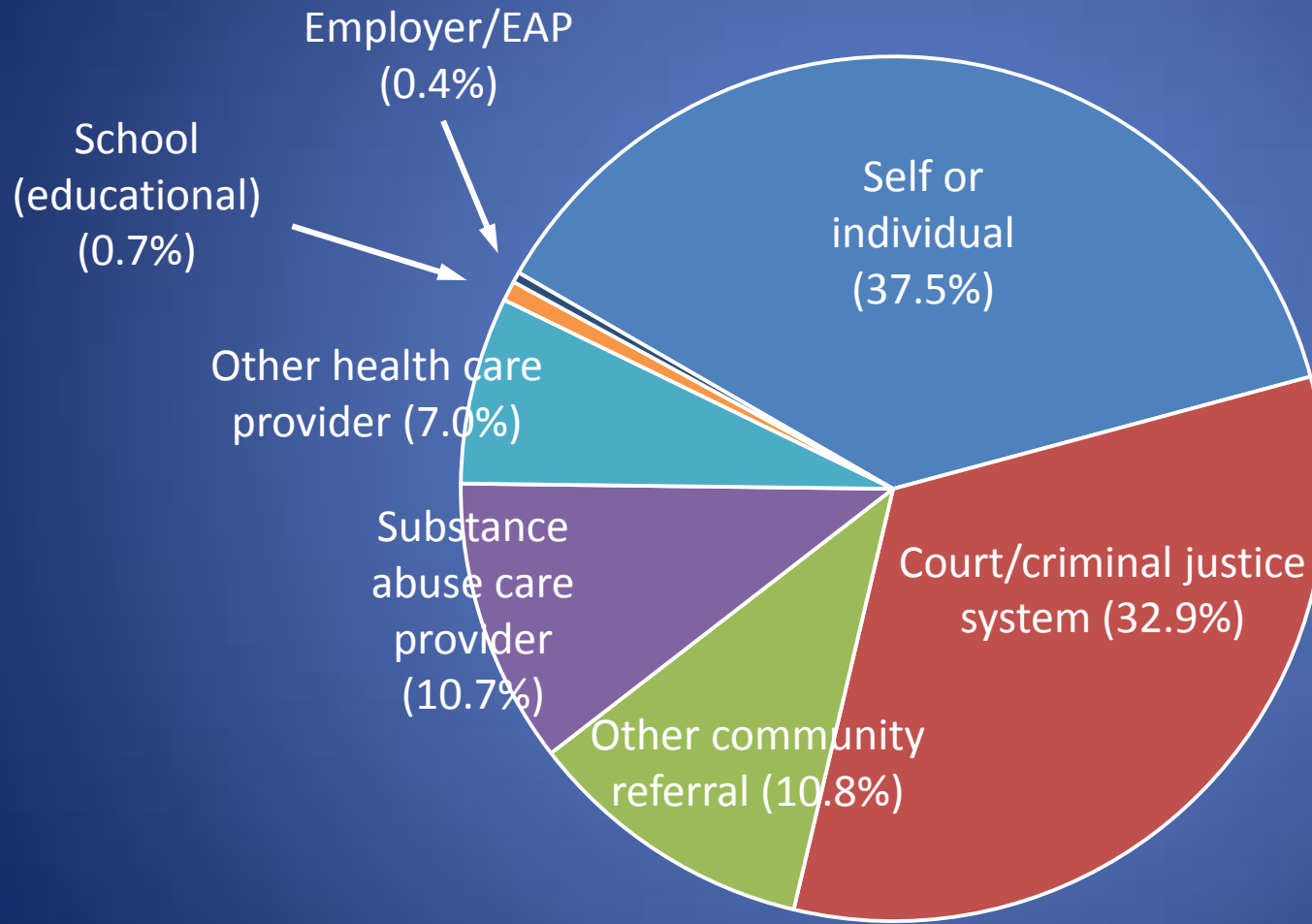


Detailed Reasons for Not Receiving Illicit Drug or Alcohol Treatment in the Past Year, 2015





Treatment referral source for all admissions: 2014



1.614 Million Treatment Admissions for a Drug or Alcohol Problem



Entry into the Justice System

- Need for clinical assessment of drug users
- Assessment should guide treatment
- Begin treatment as soon as possible, in or out of jail
- Alternative sentences are ideal for those whose minor, non-violent offense does not require prison
- Justice supervision can provide additional incentives for individuals to achieve progress in treatment
- Transitions back into society, either from prison or treatment need to be managed to support recovery
- Research is needed to assess results, identify challenges & strengthen programs.



What is the right mix?

HEALTH SERVICES VIA JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Screening /Assessment
- Behavioral health services
- Medication Assisted Treatment
- Overdose prevention
- Recovery support
- Blood-borne infectious disease treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Peer counseling (NA/AA)
- Therapeutic Communities

ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS

- Reduced sentences
- Suspended sentences
- Home detention
- Community service
- Fines/victim restitution
- Random drug testing
- Electronic monitoring
- Incentives / Rewards
- Education, Housing, work



Conclusion / Discussion

- Acute opioid crisis now.
- Emerging cocaine crisis.
- Methamphetamine continues to be priority, especially in the western U.S. states.
- Marijuana complex and rapidly evolving.
- Poly-drug use, including alcohol, a concern.
- Americans are focused on problem, significant Federal resources to address it.
- United States will continue with evidence-based comprehensive, balanced policy, addressing supply and demand.