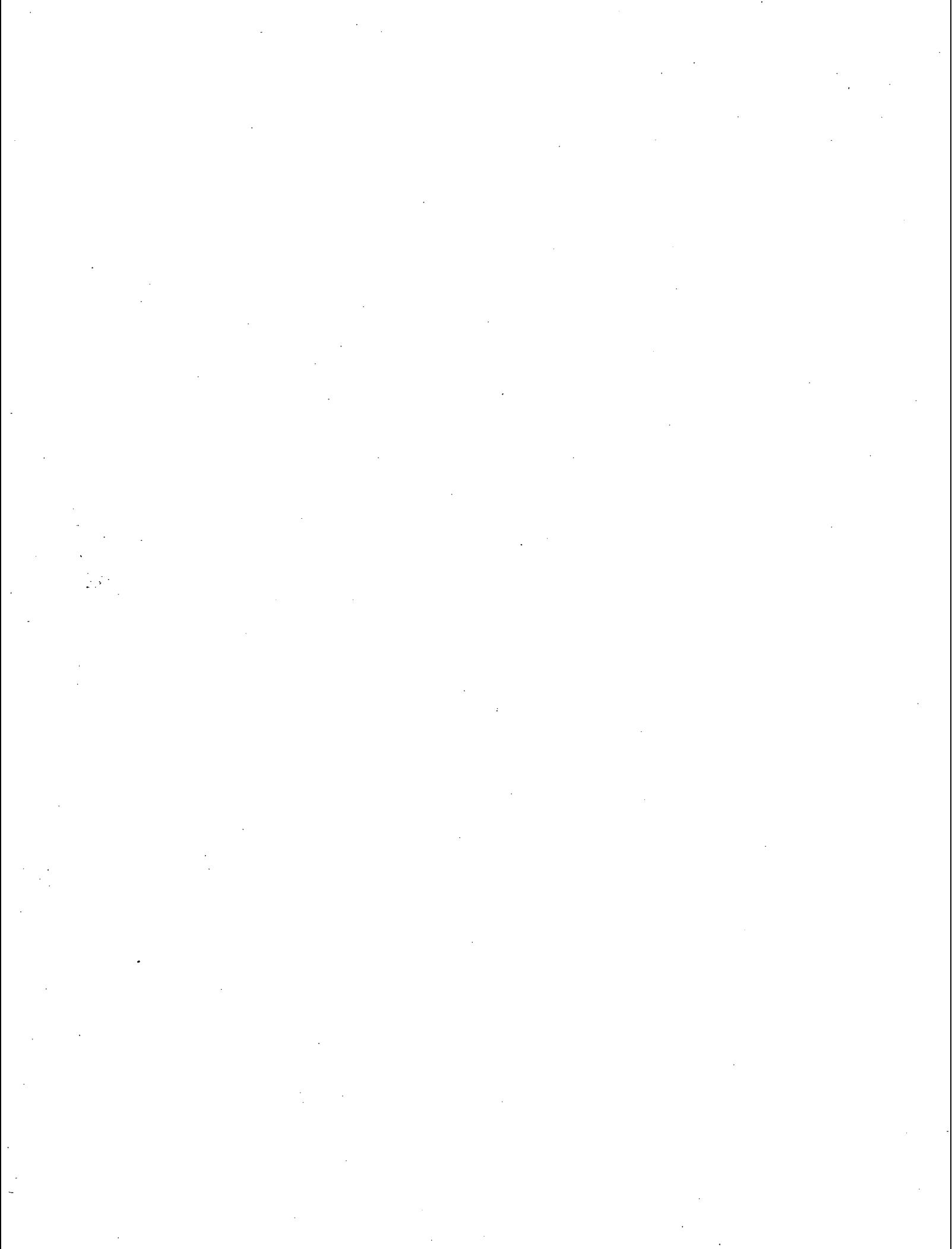




Office of National Drug Control Policy

171157 ●

Data Snapshot:
Drug Abuse in America, 1998



Office of National Drug Control Policy

Data Snapshot: *Drug Abuse in America, 1998*

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

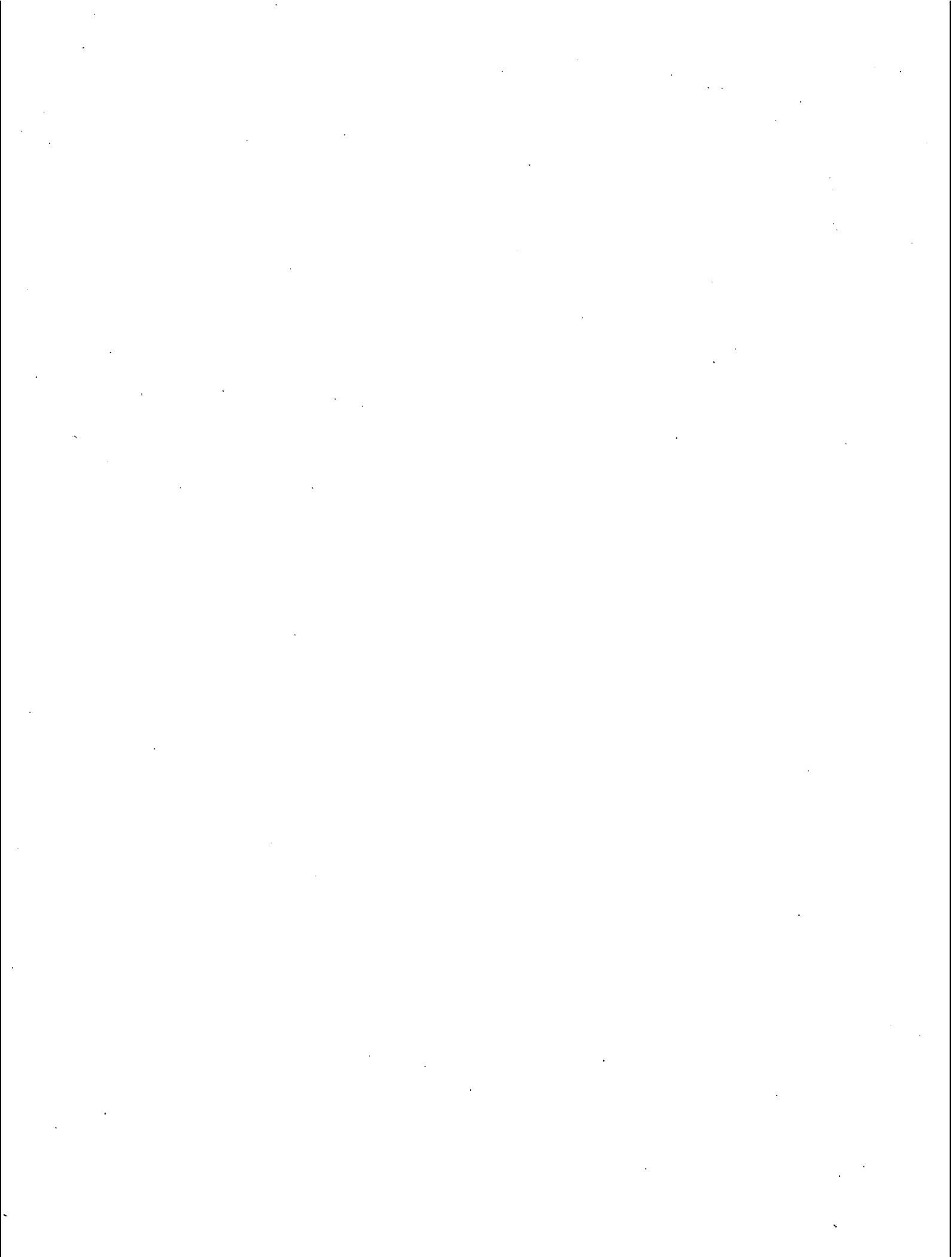
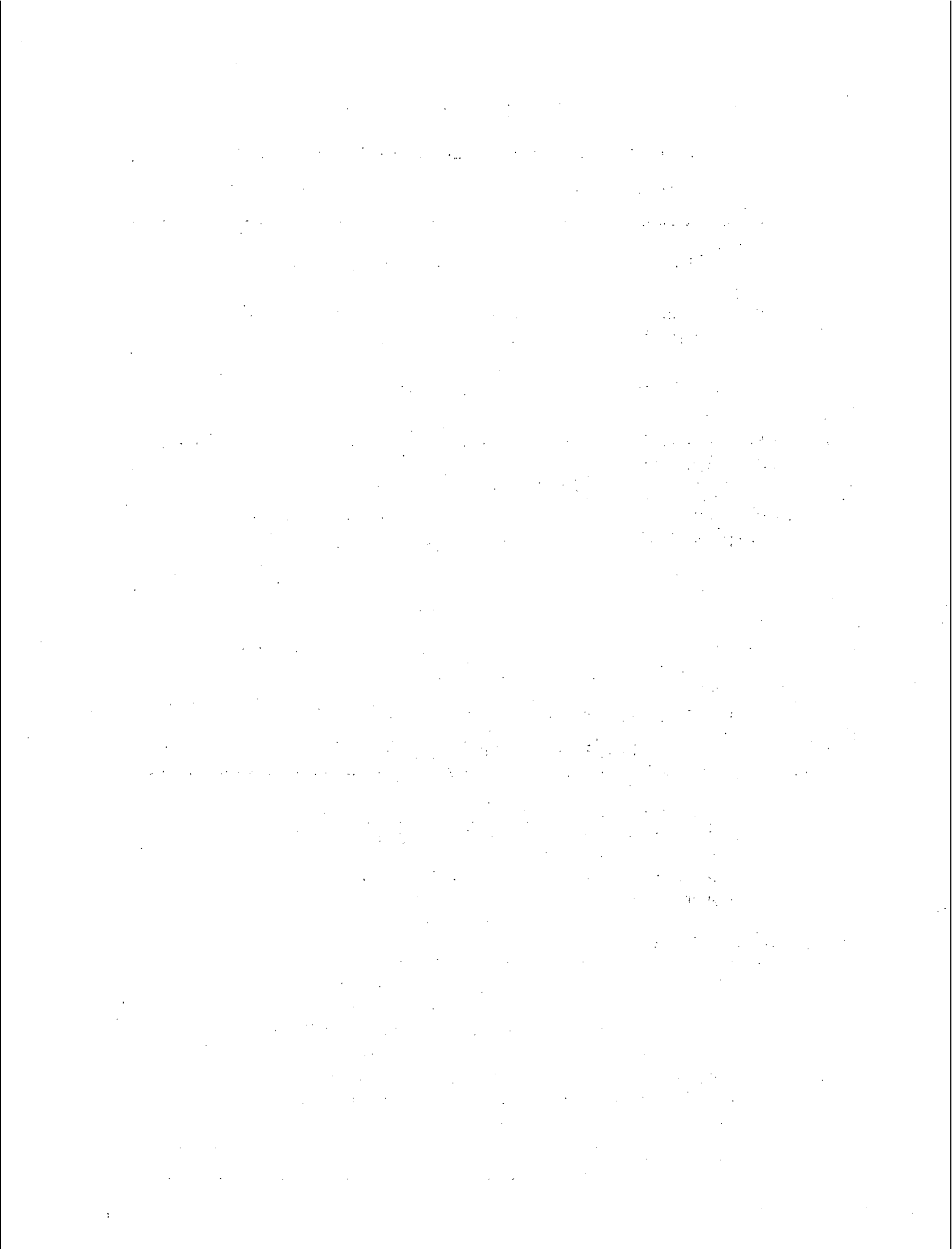


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ONDCP

Primary mission: To lead national efforts to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences.

- **Created by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended**
- **Develops National Drug Control Strategies and Coordinates and Oversees Implementation**
- **Develops Federal National Drug Control Budgets**
- **Recommends improvements in management and organization of drug control efforts**
- **Conducts evaluations and performance measurement to improve program effectiveness**

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY MAJOR DIRECTIONS

TEN YEAR STRATEGY

- Long-term commitment to approach
- Goals and measurable objectives that direct and clarify Department/agency drug control efforts included
- Longer term outlook allows for better definition of priorities, stronger support for programs that work, and stronger leadership from ONDCP

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

- Long-term funding support, linked to goals and objectives
- Links resource allocation to the feedback provided by performance management

COMMITMENT TO PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

- Measure progress to calibrate National Drug Control Policy
- Links goals, objectives, and targets to policy, program, and resources
- Is both a measurement system and management tool for Federal and non-Federal actors

National Drug Control Strategy -- Five Goals

- I: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.
- II: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
- III: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.
- IV: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
- V: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

GOAL I: Educate and Enable America's Youth to Reject Illegal Drugs as well as the Use of Alcohol and Tobacco

Objectives

- 1. Educate parents/caregivers to help youth reject drugs, alcohol, tobacco.
- 2. Pursue vigorous media campaign on dangers of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco.
- 3. Promote youth zero-tolerance use policies within school, workplace, and community.
- 4. Provide K-12 students with comprehensive drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs.
- 5. Support parents/mentors in encouraging positive, healthy lifestyles.
- 6. Assist community coalitions and programs in preventing use.
- 7. Create partnership with media and sports organizations to avoid glamorization of use.
- 8. Support and disseminate scientific research on the consequences of legalization.
- 9. Implement national prevention principles.
- 10. Support research, including scientific information, about drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs for youth.

GOAL II: Increase Safety of America's Citizens by Substantially Reducing Drug-related Crime and Violence

Objectives

- 1. Strengthen law enforcement, incl. task forces, to combat violence, disrupt organizations, and arrest their leaders.
- 2. Improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), to counter drug use, production, trafficking, and crime.
- 3. Help law enforcement disrupt money laundering and seize criminal assets.
- 4. Implement effective rehabilitative programs at all stages in the criminal justice system.
- 5. Break cycle of drug abuse and crime.
- 6. Support research, including information, to inform law enforcement, prosecution, incarceration, and treatment of offenders.

GOAL III: Reduce Health and Social Costs to the Public of Illegal Drug Use

Objectives

- 1. Support effective, efficient, accessible, drug treatment responsive to emerging trends.
- 2. Reduce drug-related health problems, emphasis on infectious diseases.
- 3. Promote adoption of drug-free workplace programs that emphasize drug-testing as key component in a comprehensive program.
- 4. Support research into the development of medications & treatment protocols to prevent/reduce dependence and abuse.
- 5. Promote credentialing of professionals who work with substance abusers.
- 6. Support research and technology, incl. scientific data, to reduce health and social costs of illegal drug use.

GOAL IV: Shield America's Air, Land, and Sea Frontiers from the Drug Threat

Objectives

- 1. Conduct flexible operations to disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs in transit to the U.S. and at borders.
- 2. Improve coordination and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence, especially at the Southwest Border, Puerto Rico, and US. Virgin Islands.
- 3. Improve bilateral and regional cooperation with Mexico and other transit countries to reduce drug flow into U.S.
- 4. Support research and tech, including scientific data; to disrupt, deter and seize illegal drugs in transit to the U.S. and at borders.

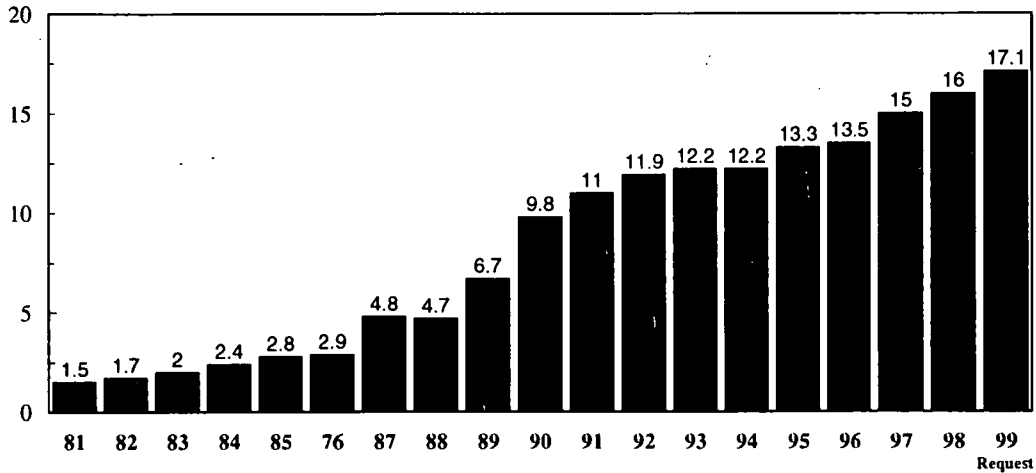
GOAL V: Break Foreign and Domestic Source of Supply

Objectives

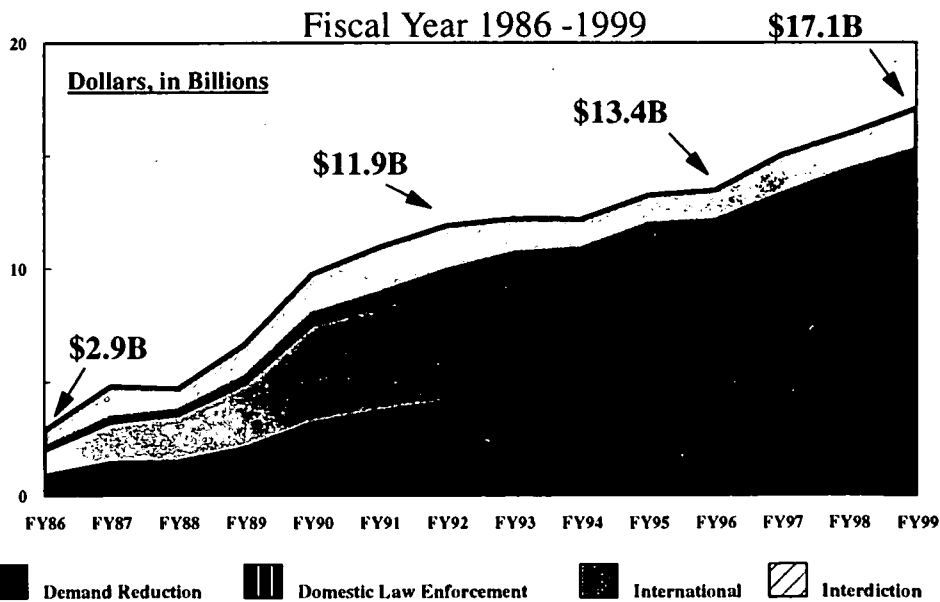
- 1. Produce net reduction in worldwide cultivation of coca, opium, and marijuana and other drugs, especially methamphetamine.
- 2. Disrupt and dismantle major international drug-trafficking organizations and arrest their leaders.
- 3. Strengthen source country drug control efforts, political will, and capabilities.
- 4. Support bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives and mobilize international organizational efforts.
- 5. Promote international money-laundering investigations and related seizures of assets.
- 6. Support research and technology, including scientific data, to reduce world-wide illegal drug supply.

The Federal Drug Control Budget has more than doubled since 1989

Budget Authority; Billions of Dollars

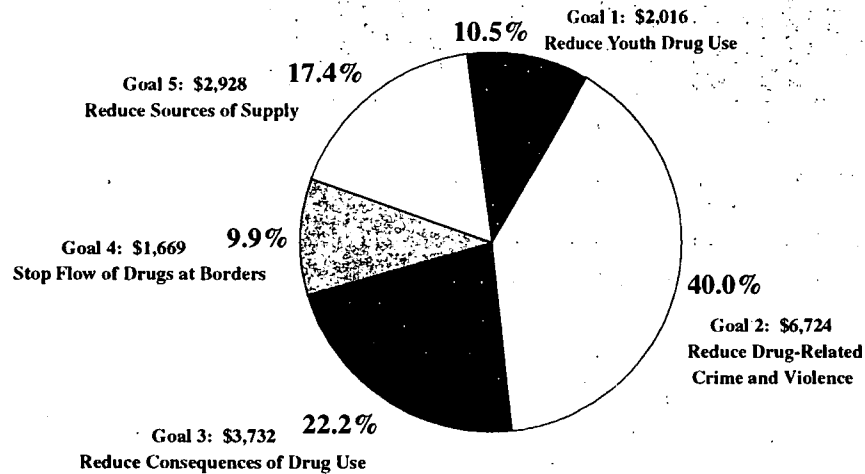


Demand Reduction and Domestic Law Enforcement account for the bulk of Federal Drug Control Spending



Fiscal Year 1999 Spending Requested, by Goal (dollars in millions)

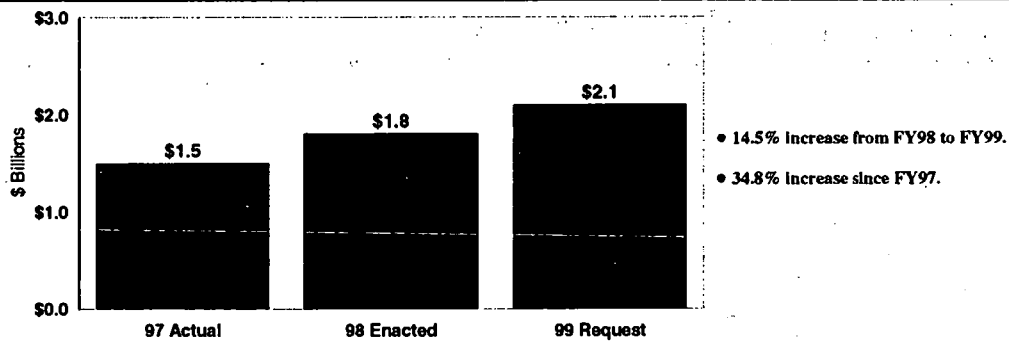
Total Resources: \$17.1 Billion



Key Facts About Fiscal Year 1999 Spending

- ◆ By FY 1999, the total Federal drug control budget will grow to \$17.1 billion -- a level almost six times its size in FY 1986.
- ◆ Domestic Law Enforcement is the largest component of the Federal drug control budget, with \$8.8 billion (52%) in FY 1999.
- ◆ Demand reduction, as a percent of the total, has increased from 30 percent to 34 percent from FY 1986 to FY 1999.
- ◆ Largest increase is in Goal 1 with \$256 million more (14.5%) than FY 1998 enacted levels.
- ◆ Goal 2 domestic law enforcement funding increases \$202 million (3.1%) over FY 1998.
- ◆ Funding for Goal 3 treatment programs increases \$245 million (7%) over FY 1998.
- ◆ Goal 4 interdiction programs increase \$142 million (9.3%) over FY 1998.
- ◆ Funding for Goal 5 programs to reduce foreign and domestic sources of supply increases \$247 million (9.2%) over FY 1998.

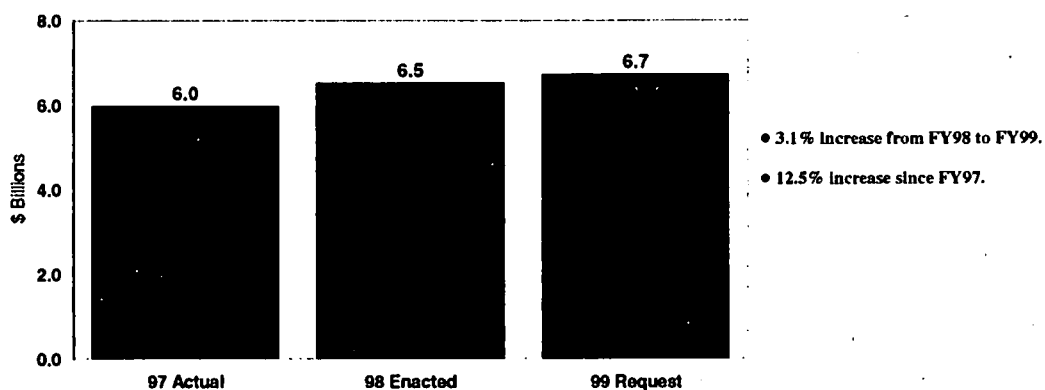
Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.



In FY 1999, Goal 1 funding is proposed to increase by \$256 million, or 14.5% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 funding includes:

- \$195 million to maintain the Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.
- \$50 million for Department of Education's School Drug Prevention Coordinators Program.
- \$20 million for drug prevention research through NIDA.
- \$20 million for a Drug-Free Communities Program.
- \$100 million for the Youth Anti-Tobacco Initiative in FDA.
- \$46 million for the Youth Anti-Tobacco Initiative in CDC.

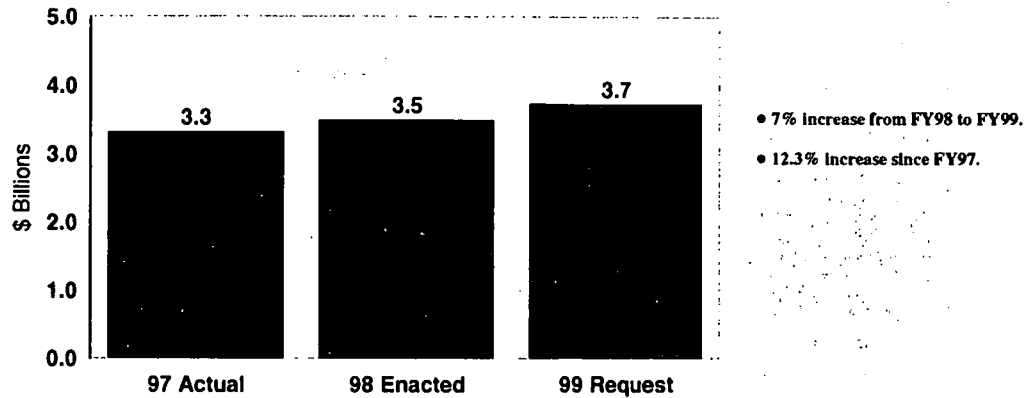
Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.



In FY 1999, Goal 2 funding will increase by \$202 million, or 3.1% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 funding includes:

- \$42.5 million for the Drug Intervention Program to conduct drug testing within the criminal justice system.
- \$41.3 million to cover the projected increase in Federal detention jail days.
- \$19.8 million for increased Justice law enforcement programs (e.g. Tribal courts, Juvenile Drug Demonstration Program, Violence Against Women Act Grant Program, etc.).

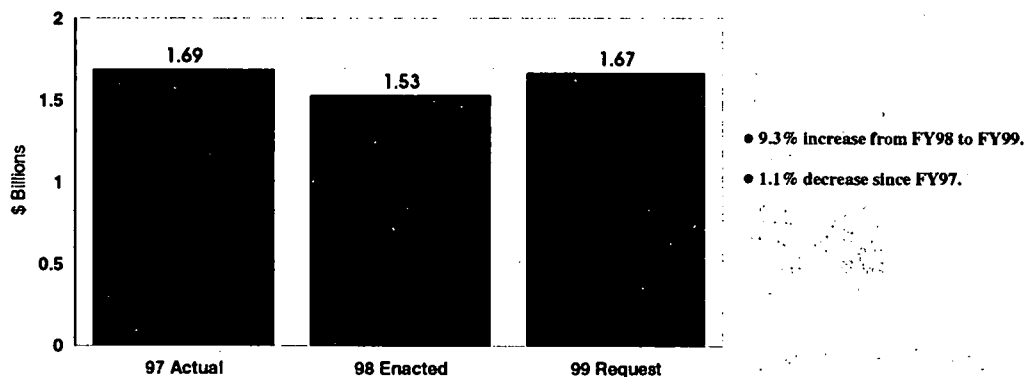
Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.



In FY 1999, Goal 3 funding will increase by \$245 million, or 7% over FY 1998 enacted levels.
Total FY 1999 funding includes:

- \$200 million to Close the Public System Treatment Gap (of this amount, \$143 million is drug-related and the remainder is for alcohol treatment).
- \$29 million for drug treatment research through NIDA.
- \$42.5 million to implement a comprehensive drug treatment program within the criminal justice system.

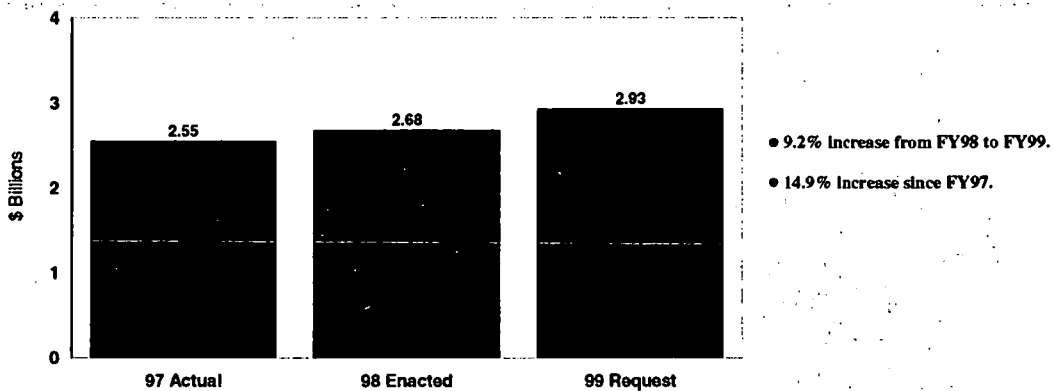
Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.



In FY 1999, Goal 4 funding will increase by \$142 million, or 9.3% over FY 1998 enacted levels.
Total FY 1999 funding includes:

- \$163 million (\$24.5 million drug-related) to add 1,000 new border patrol agents, primarily for the southwest border.
- \$66 million to enhance Customs' Ports-of-Entry operations; of this amount, \$54 million will fund non-intrusive inspection technologies.
- \$36 million to expand Coast Guard's interdiction capabilities, particularly in the Caribbean.
- \$12.5 million to increase DoD's interdiction support to the Caribbean countries and Mexico.

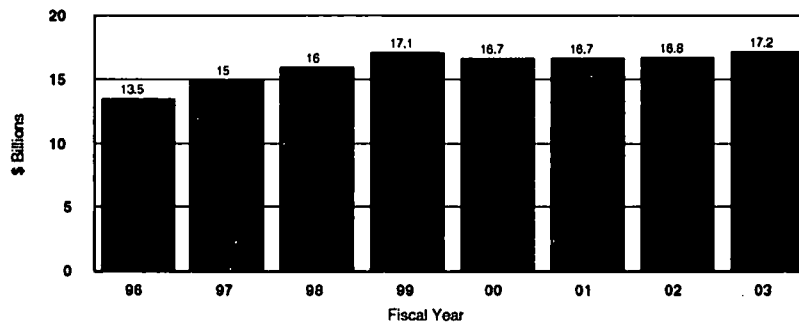
Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.



In FY 1999, Goal 5 funding will increase by \$247 million, or 9.2% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 funding includes:

- \$24.5 million for increased DEA staffing of 223 positions, including 100 special agents, to confront the growth of methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse.
- \$45 million for expanded support to State INL's international counterdrug programs, with special emphasis on alternative development programs.
- \$61 million for DoD's expanded role in providing support to source country programs, including the development of Andean country riverine programs.

Drug Control Funding FY 1996 - FY 2003



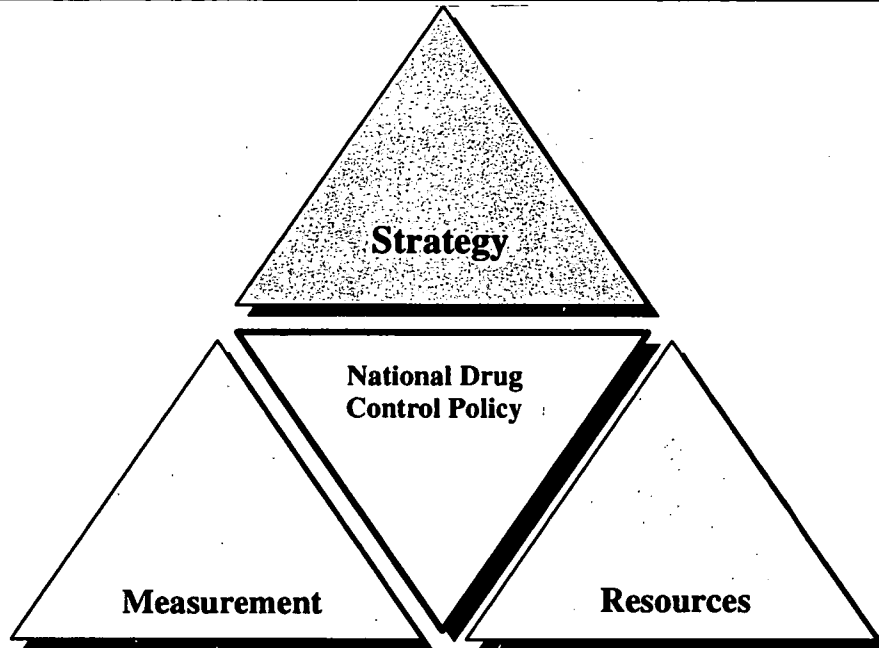
- The 5-Year budget is the first time that long-term budget planning has been applied to the drug program.
 - The outyears presented in this five-year budget are derivative of the total outyear figures by bureau and department included in the President's FY 1999 Budget.
 - Later revisions to the outyear estimates will consider new program developments and program realignments based on performance.
- The decline in funding projected for FY 2000 and FY 2001 is associated with the reduction in funding and subsequent expiration of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). For FY 1999, the drug-related portion of the COPS program is \$468.6 million.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

ONDCP'S MISSION

- **ONDCP's statutory mission is to Reduce Drug Use and Its Consequences**
- **Strategy seeks to achieve this mission through Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction programs**
- **1997 Strategy reflected in 5 Goals and 32 Objectives**
- **Youth drug use is targeted by Goal 1; hardcore drug use is addressed through treatment targeted by Goal 3**
- **Drug availability is targeted through Goals 4 and 5**
- **Drug-related consequences (crime, health and other social costs) are targeted through Goals 2 and 3**

Elements of National Drug Control Policy



The Legal Dimension of Performance Measurement

- **88 Anti-Drug Abuse Act (created ONDCP) -- Requires long-term goals and measurable objectives**
- **94 Crime Control Act (reauthorized ONDCP) -- Requires evaluation of strategy program effectiveness and identified outcome measures.**
- **Legal Mandate for More Program Accountability and Improved Performance of Federal Drug Control Programs:**
 - **Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)**
 - **Chief Financial Officers Act**
 - **Government Management Reform Act**
- **ONDCP's Proposed 97 Reauthorization Bill -- Proposes performance measurement system as part of 10-year Strategy.**

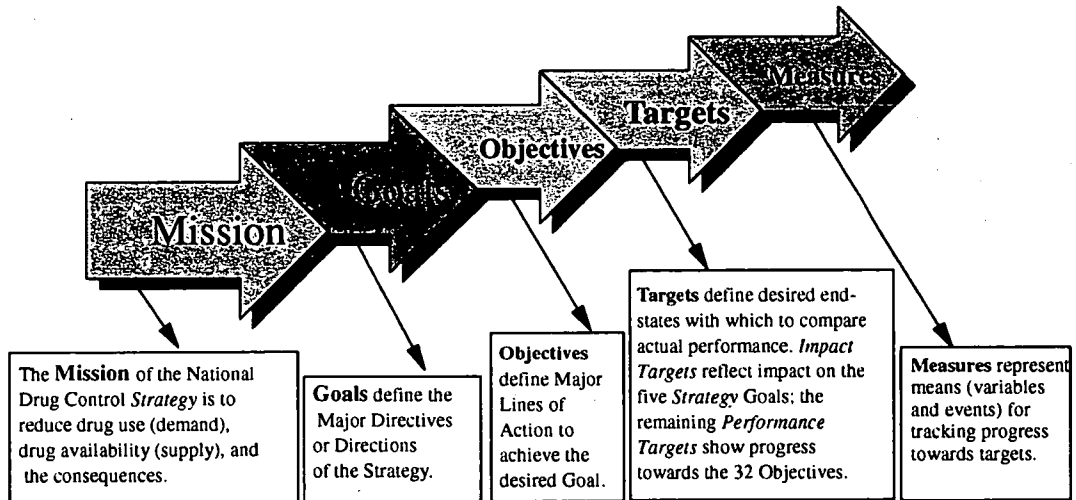
About Approach

- Extensive interagency effort; consultation with stakeholders.
- Over 120 Federal representatives asked to visualize where policy should take nation "10-years out" -- against legal mandate to reduce drug use and consequences
- Participants asked to develop a plan for meaningful progress toward drug control mission independent of budget considerations -- ONDCP was to worry about how to finance programs to achieve end states.
- Instructed to establish targets for 2002 and 2007 to correspond with the 10-year Strategy and the 5-year budget.
- Annual targets will be developed over the coming year, with the full input of the actors involved.

The Performance Measurement System

- The system is designed to:
 - assess the effectiveness of the National Drug Control Strategy
 - provide critical information to the entire drug control community on what needs to be done to refine policy and programmatic directions, and
 - assist with Federal drug control budget formulation and management

Performance Measurement Framework



More About the Framework

- The nucleus of the system consists of 12 "impact targets."
- The Impact Targets are the performance targets that define a desired end state (or outcome) for the Strategy's Goals.
- Another 82 performance targets reflect progress toward the 32 supporting Objectives.
 - Impact targets determine the Strategy's overall success.
 - Performance Targets provide program accountability and information on what needs to be done to refine programs.

PME System equals Accountability for Results

- **Impact targets define desired end-states for the Strategy's five Goals**
- **These are measurable outputs and outcomes**
- **Measures are the means for tracking progress toward the targets**
- **Data for the measures will be provided by the Federal drug control agencies**

Program Evaluation seeks to determine progress, and, if necessary, why performance targets are not being met

In-depth evaluations will examine whether the problem is caused by:

- **problems with the validity of causal links between program activities and program results**
- **unrealistic targets or poor measures**
- **invalid assumptions**
- **poor program management**
- **external factors outside the control of agencies**
- **inadequate or inefficient use of resources**

Shortcomings of the PME System

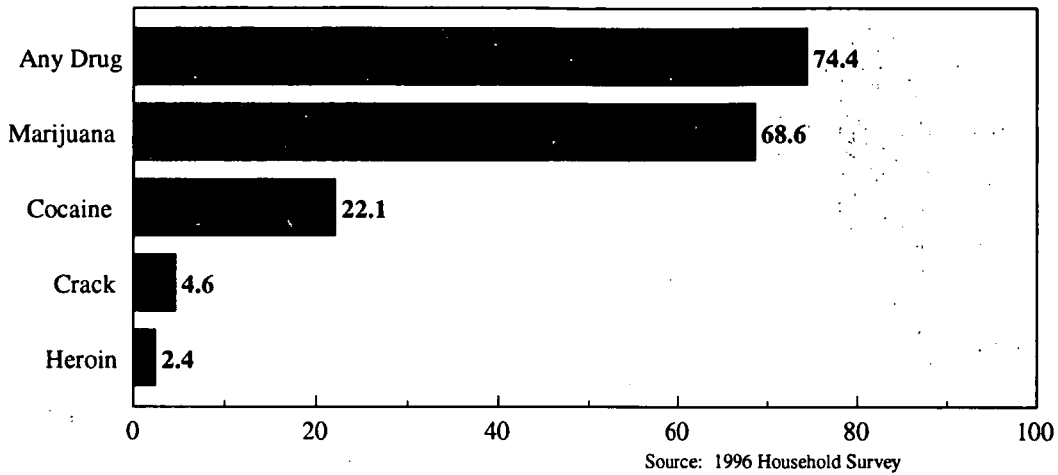
- Every performance target is not perfect; some will be modified or dropped as the system evolves
- The drug situation is not static
- Data may not exist for all the measures or may not reflect all factors in the equation
- However, the system is flexible enough to incorporate adjustments
- We need, over time, to determine whether the impact targets are credible, sound, and plausible
- The initial proposal represents an effort to initiate debate on the desirable end-states for drug control efforts
- Annual performance targets will be developed as soon as practical and with full input from actors at all levels

THE CURRENT DRUG SITUATION

INCLUDING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

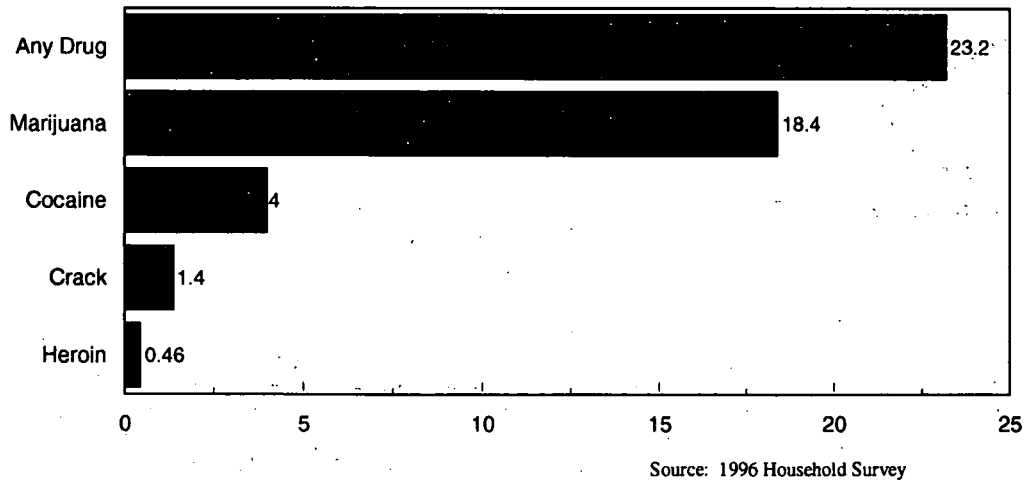
74 Million Americans have tried an illicit drug at least once in their lifetime

Lifetime Drug Use
(Users in Millions)



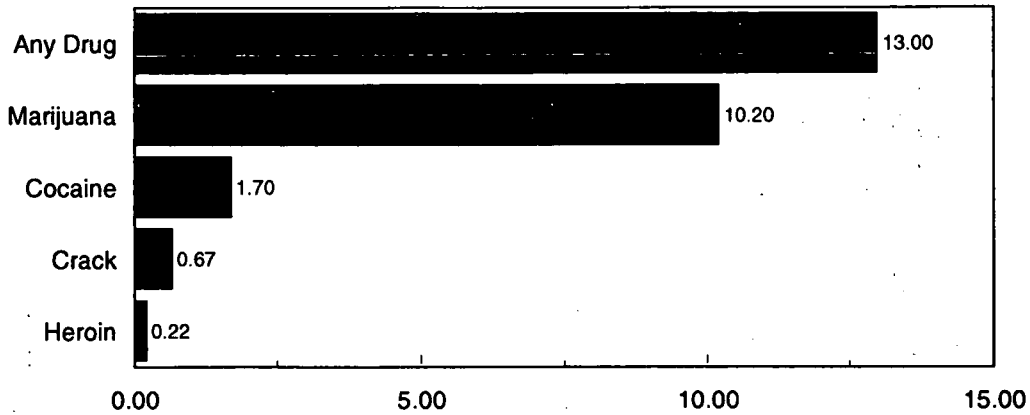
23 Million used an illicit drug at least once in 1996

Use in the Past Year
(Users in Millions)



13 Million were current (past month) users of an illicit drug

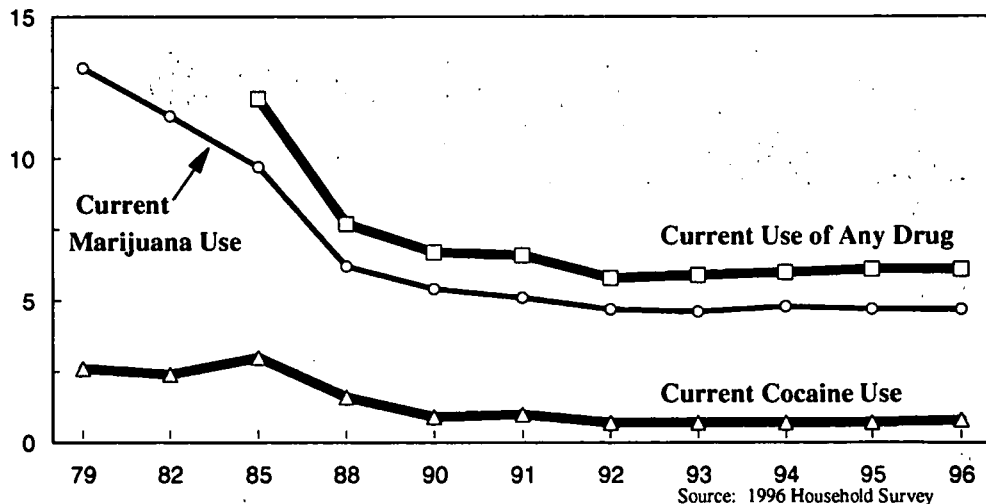
Use in the Past Month
(Users in Millions)



Source: 1996 Household Survey

Illicit drug use in the past month for those, aged 12 and Older is down from 1979 to 1996

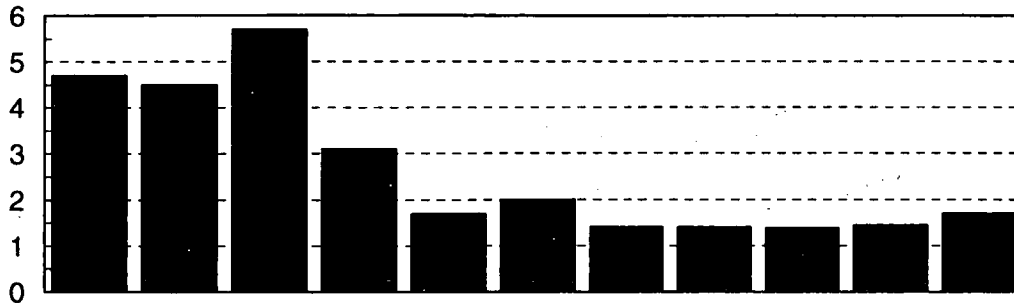
Percentage of Household Population



Source: 1996 Household Survey

Current use of cocaine Is down significantly between 1985 and 1996

Millions of Users

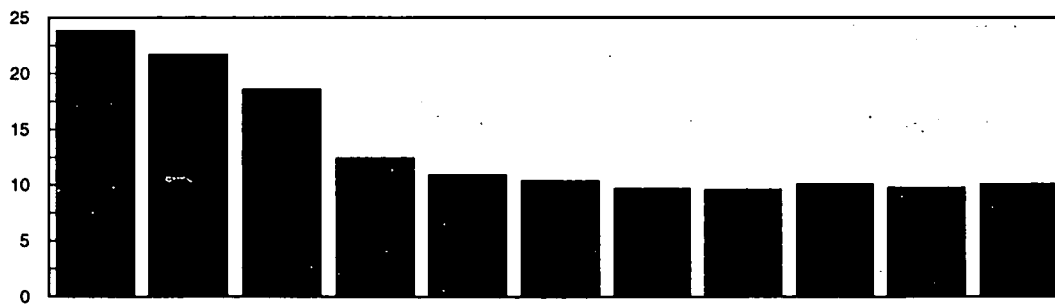


79	82	85	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
4.70	4.50	5.70	3.10	1.70	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.45	1.70

Source: 1996 Household Survey

Current use of Marijuana is also down significantly between and 1991, and stable thorough 1996

Millions of Users

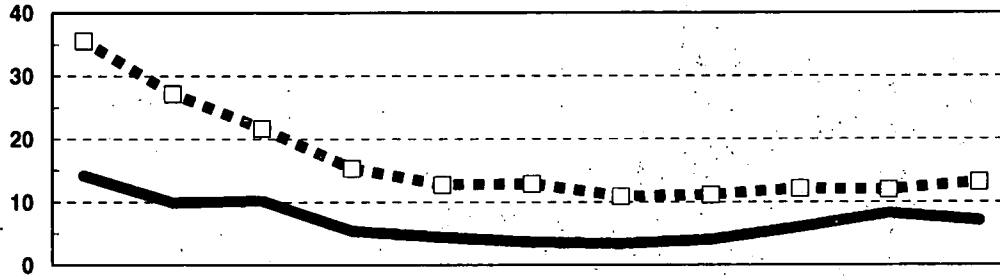


1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
24	22	19	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: 1996 Household Survey

Among those age 12-17, Current Use of Marijuana is down this year. However, among those 18-25, it rose.

Percent Reporting Current, Past Month Use



	79	82	85	88	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
12-17	14.2	9.9	10.2	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.0	8.2	7.1
18-25	35.6	27.2	21.7	15.3	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.0	13.2

— 12-17 -□- 18-25

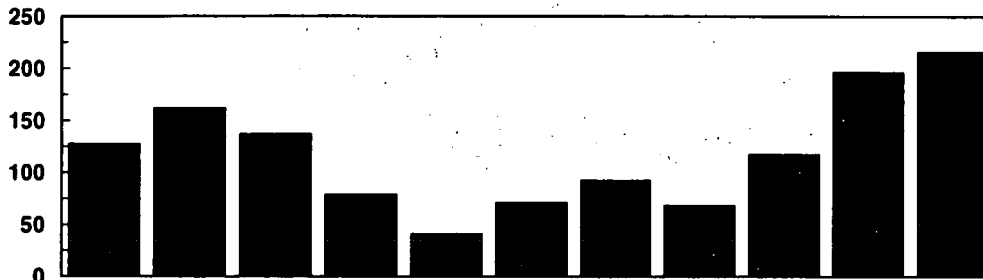
Source: 1996 Household Survey

Heroin Use is a growing concern.

- Pulse Check indicates that heroin use nationwide is still low, but is on the rise.
- High purity heroin and lower prices contribute to increased use.
- Many heroin users also use other illegal drugs, most often cocaine.
- Majority of users are in the 30s and injecting; younger users beginning to inhale heroin.
- While the numbers are still low, the 1996 Household Survey (NHSDA) shows a significant increase since 1993 in current use of heroin (see next chart).

While the numbers are still low, the NHSDA shows a significant increase since 1993 in Current Use of Heroin.

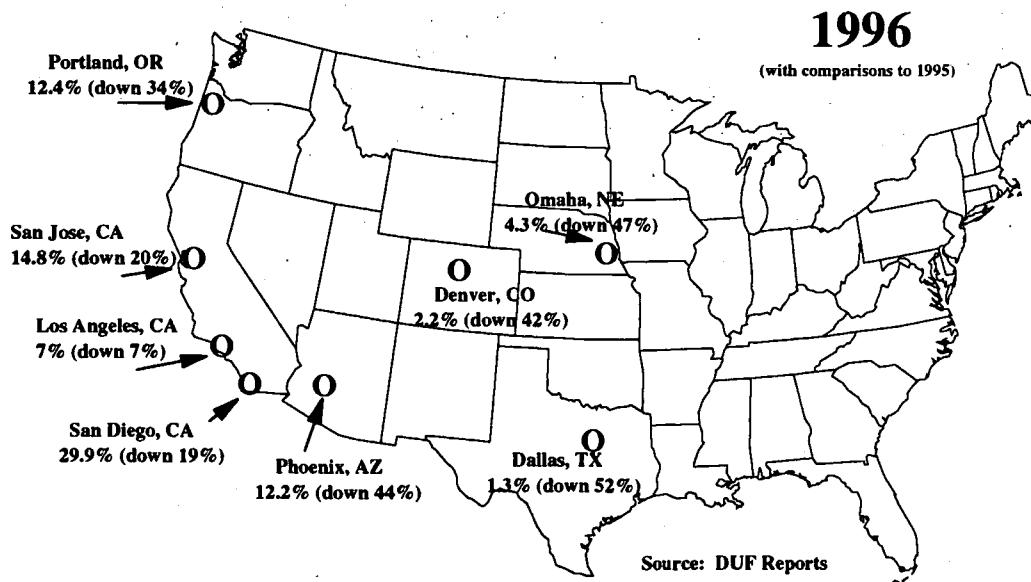
Estimates in Thousands of Users



1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
128	162	137	79	41	71	92	68	117	196	216

Source: 1996 Household Survey

Methamphetamine use dropped substantially in 1996, but is still of concern, especially in the Mid-West and West.



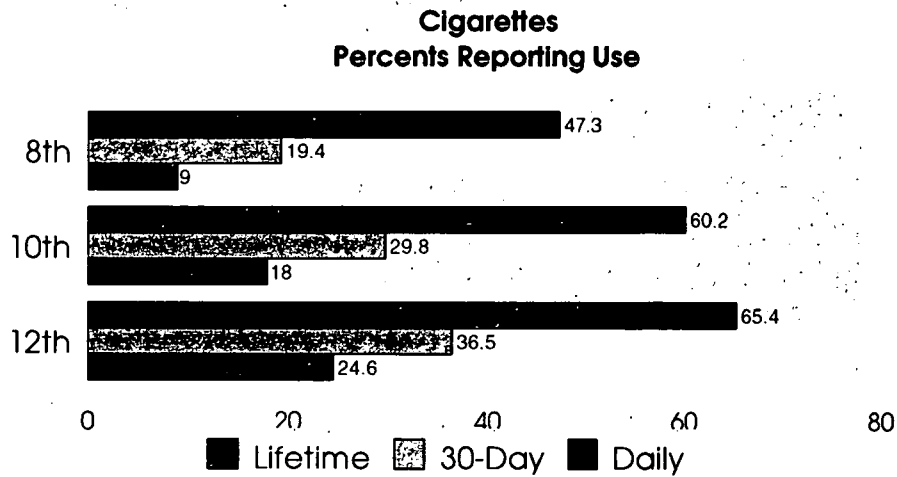
Summary of Current Situation

- Overall, drug use is down substantially. Since 1979, the number of current users of any illicit drug has declined from 25.4 million to 13 million -- a decline of 50 percent.
- This nation is moving away from cocaine. Current use of cocaine in the household population is down from its peak in 1985 of 5.7 million users to 1.7 million in 1996 -- a decline of 70 percent. While initiation is up slightly, this does not appear to be translating into regular use.
- Current use of marijuana is also down from 23.8 million users in 1979 to 10.1 million in 1996 -- a decline of 58 percent. Use appears to have stabilized in the household population.
- And while there is some modest good news, especially in the area of attitudes, drug use -- primarily of marijuana -- is still a serious problem among our young people.
- In addition, both heroin and methamphetamine use are on the rise.
 - There are reports of new, younger users inhaling and smoking heroin, and of increased marketing to new user populations.
 - In some areas, methamphetamine trafficking and use are continuing problems.

CURRENT DRUG USE TRENDS AMONG YOUTH

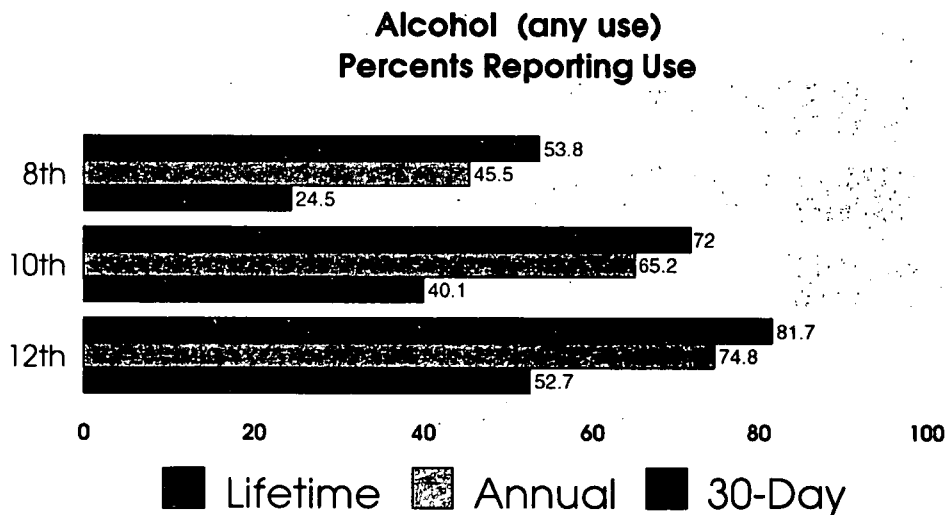
(MONITORING THE
FUTURE)

Nearly two-thirds of 12th graders have used cigarettes in their lifetime, and almost one-quarter are daily users.



Source: Monitoring the Future Study

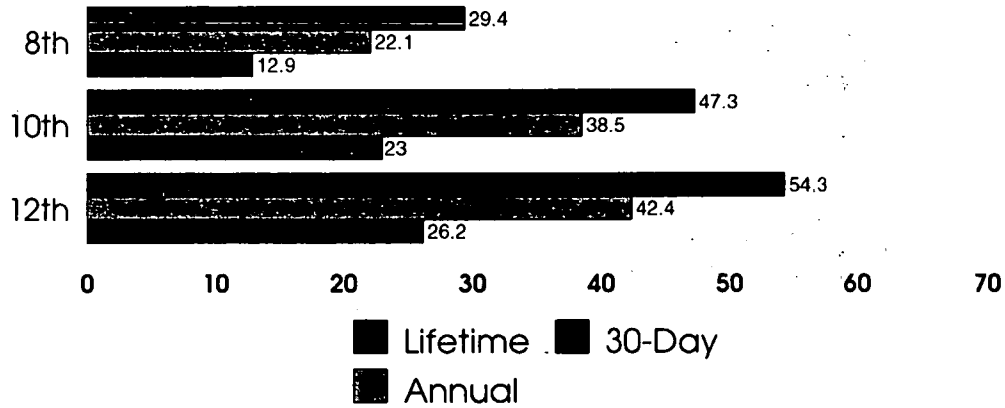
By 12th grade, almost three-quarters of students have used alcohol in their lifetime; 53 percent are current users.



Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Drug use is highest among 12th graders. More than 50 percent of them have tried an illicit drug, and more than one in four are current users.

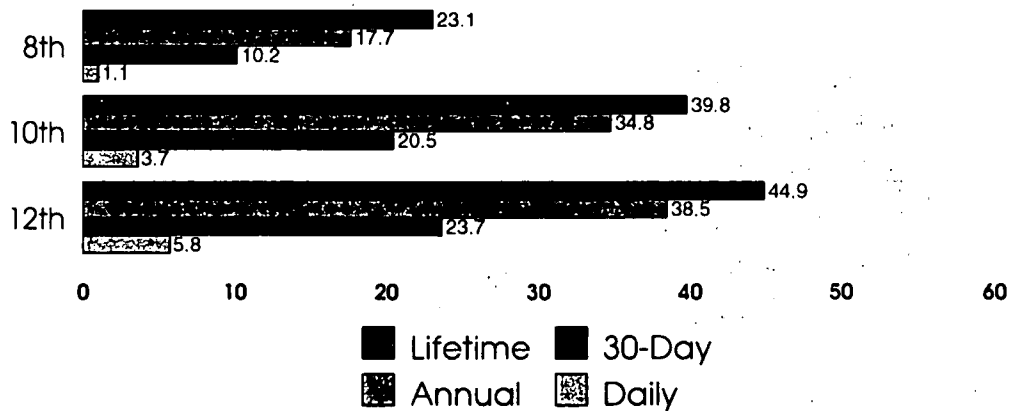
**Any Illicit Drug
Percents Reporting Use**



Source: Monitoring the Future Study

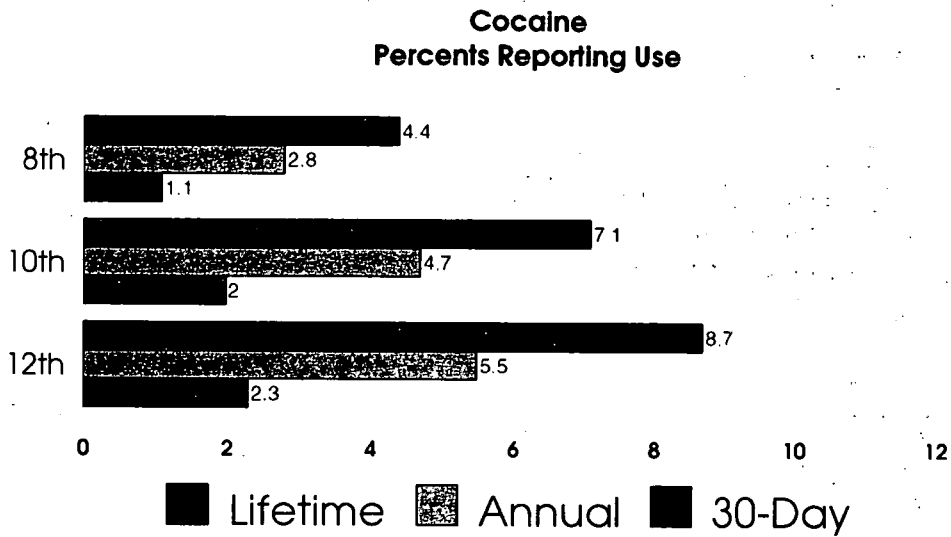
By the time they are seniors, almost 1 in 4 are current marijuana users and 1 in 20 use every day.

**Marijuana
Percents Reporting Use**



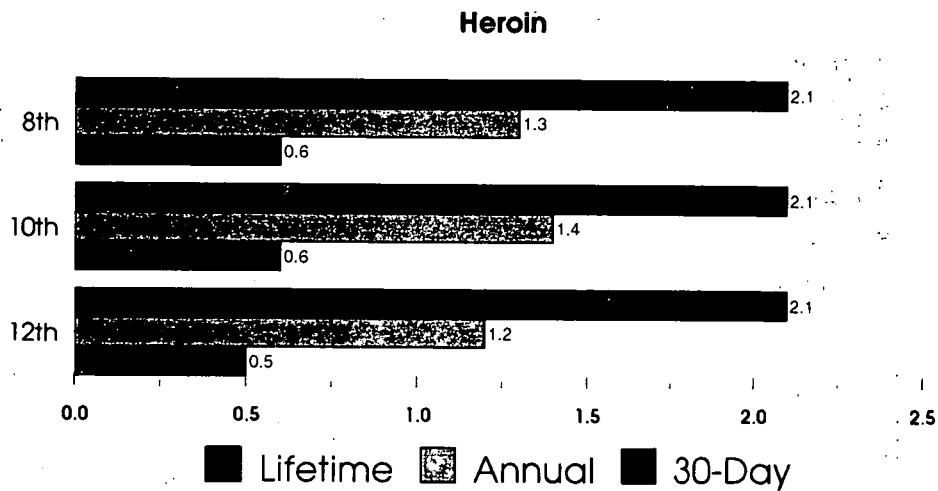
Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Cocaine use is less prevalent, but 9 percent of seniors have used cocaine during their lifetime and 2 percent are current users.



Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Heroin use among students is also low, but use among 8th graders equals or exceeds use in 10th and 12th grades.

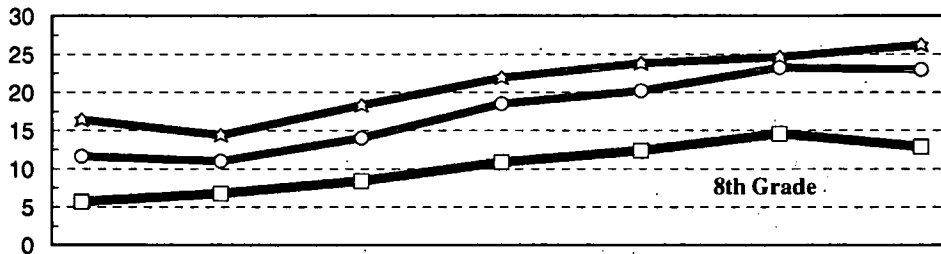


Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Drug use among 8th and 10th graders has shown some decline, but use by 12th Graders is still increasing

30-Day Use of Any Illicit Drug

Percent who report use.



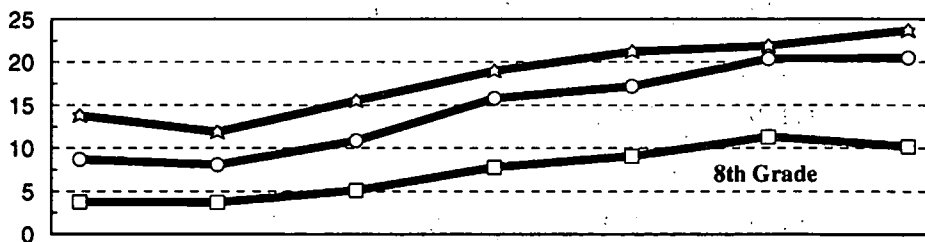
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
□ 8th Grade	6	7	8	11	12	15	13
○ 10th Grade	12	11	14	19	20	23	23
△ 12th Grade	16	14	18	22	24	25	26

Source: Monitoring the Future Study

The use of Marijuana among 12th Graders fuels much of the increase

30-Day Marijuana Use Up

Percent who report use.



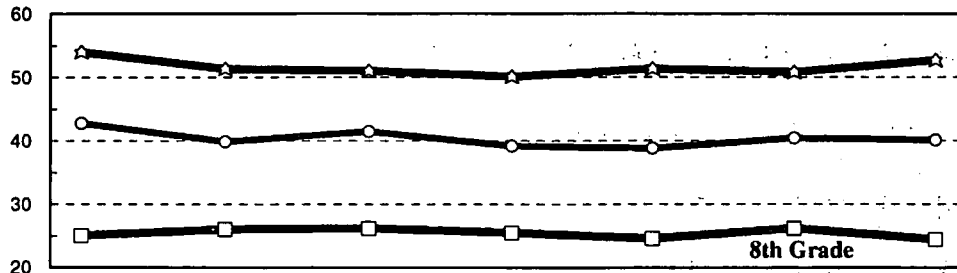
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
□ 8th Grade	4	4	5	8	9	11	10
○ 10th Grade	9	8	11	16	17	20	21
△ 12th Grade	14	12	16	19	21	22	24

Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Trends in 30-Day use of Alcohol are generally stable

30-Day Alcohol Use

Percent who report use



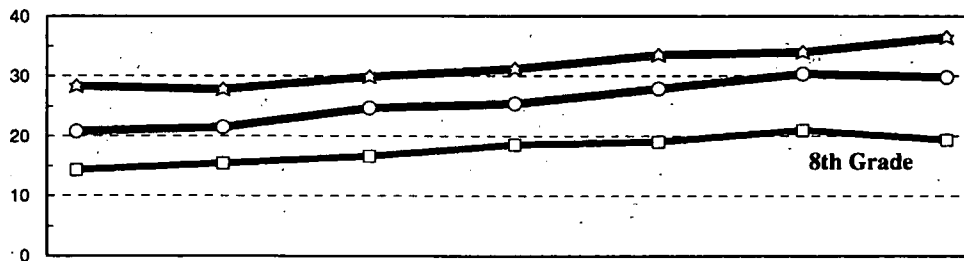
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
□ 8th Grade	25	26	26	26	25	26	25
○ 10th Grade	43	40	42	39	39	40	40
△ 12th Grade	54	51	51	50	51	51	53

Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Trends in current Cigarette use show declines, except for 12th Graders

30-Day Cigarette Use

Percent who report use



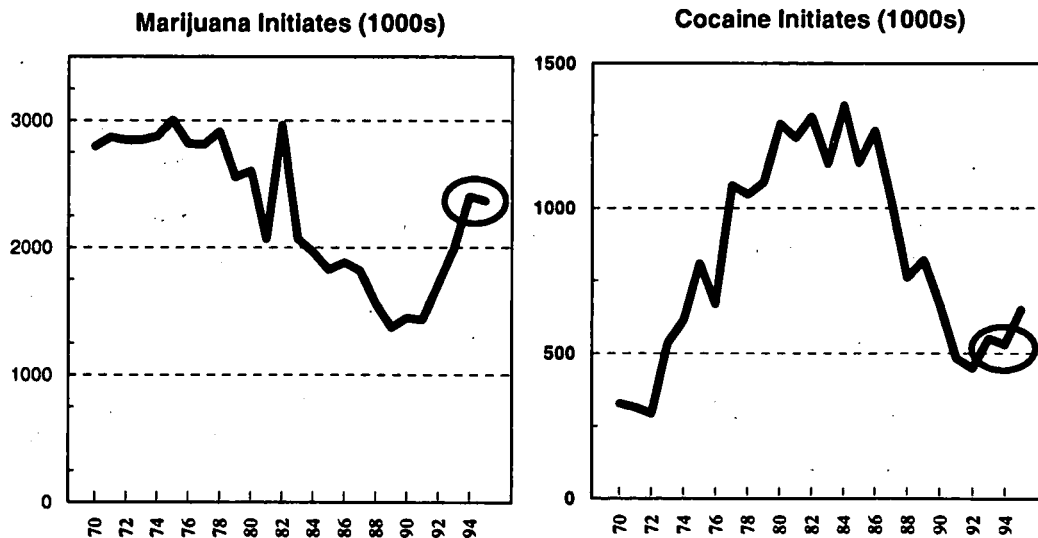
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
□ 8th Grade	14	16	17	19	19	21	19
○ 10th Grade	21	22	25	25	28	30	30
△ 12th Grade	28	28	30	31	34	34	37

Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Role and Objectives of Drug Prevention

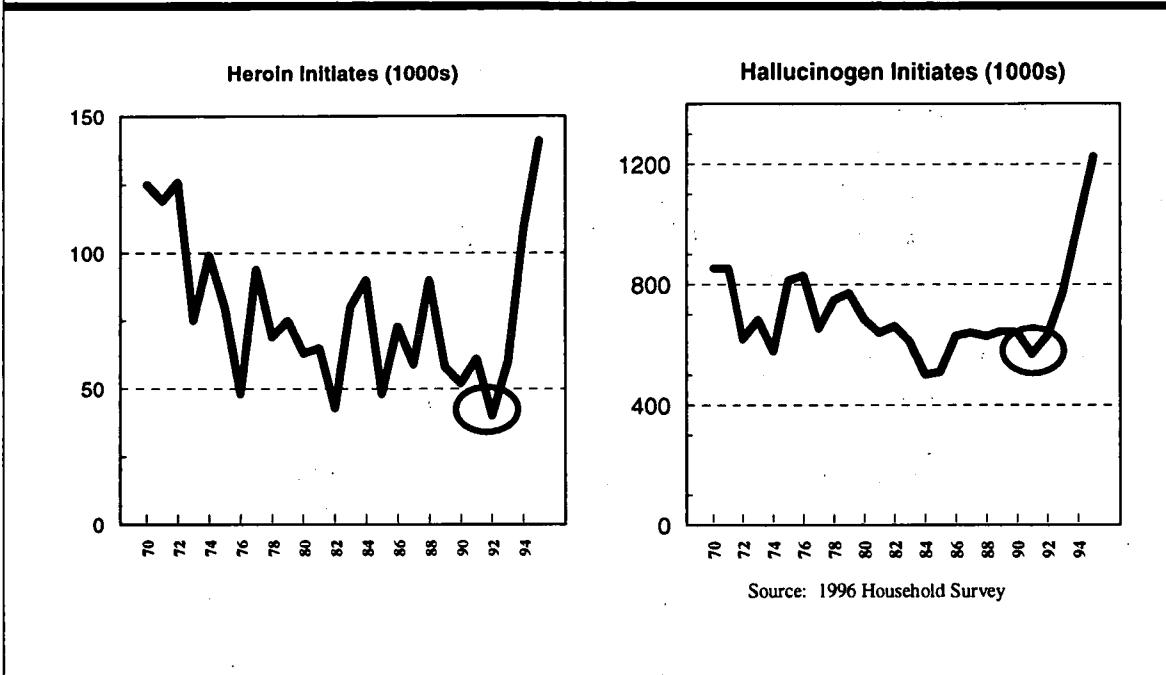
- Deter new use and progression into more serious use
- Encourage existing users to stop using
- Break intergenerational cycle
- Reduce risk factors
- Increase protective factors
- Improve knowledge and attitudes
- Reduce drug and alcohol problem behaviors

Initiation is one way to track the overall situation. If prevention is effective, then initiation rates should drop. Currently, Marijuana Initiation has dropped slightly, after increasing for several Years. However, cocaine initiation has risen.

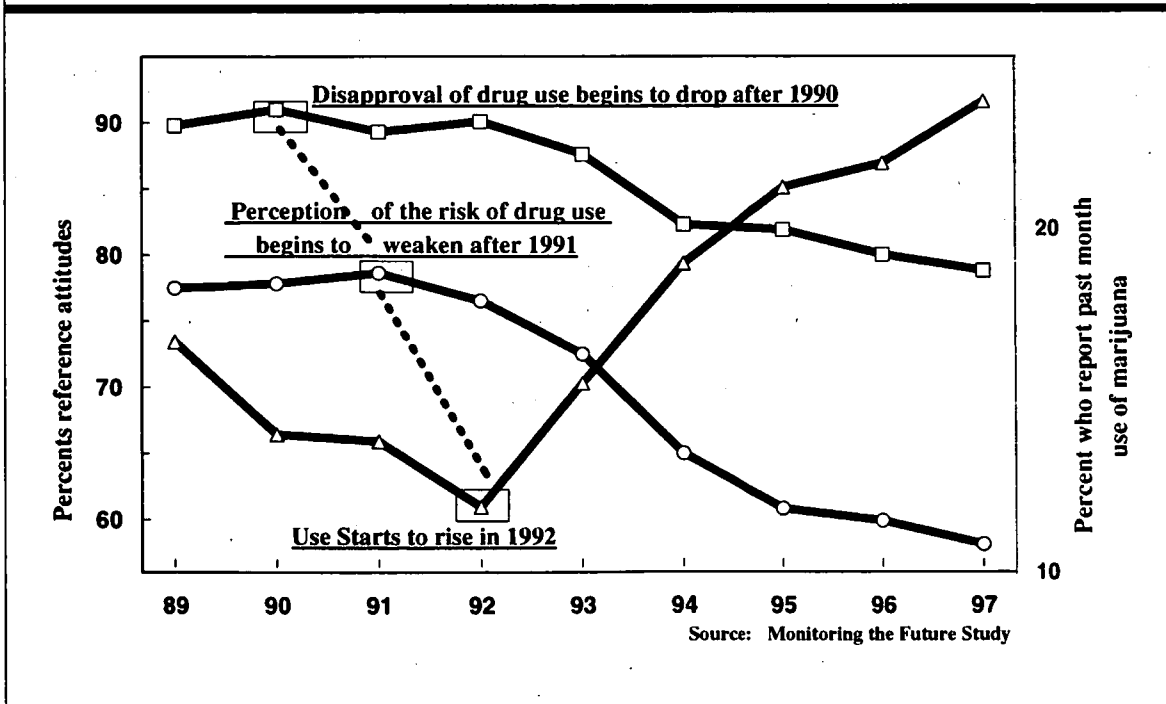


Source: 1996 Household Survey

Initiation Rates for both Heroin and Hallucinogens are lower, but they are rising dramatically. We must do a better job with prevention.



Rising youth drug use can be linked to changes in attitudes about risk and social acceptability.



Possible Factors Affecting Weakening Risk Perception

- **What hypotheses seem most promising to account for the observed changes [in drug use] ?**
 - **Rise in delinquency**
 - **Increased use of gateway drugs (cigarettes)**
 - **Decline in perceived harmfulness of drug use**
 - **Mass culture (e.g., media)**
 - **Reduction in informal learning about risks of drug use**
 - **Decline in Executive Leadership (Federal, State, local, civic)**
 - **Increased illicit drug availability & lower price (e.g., Marijuana)**

Source: ONDCP Report on the Meeting of the Ann Arbor Group, June 1994.

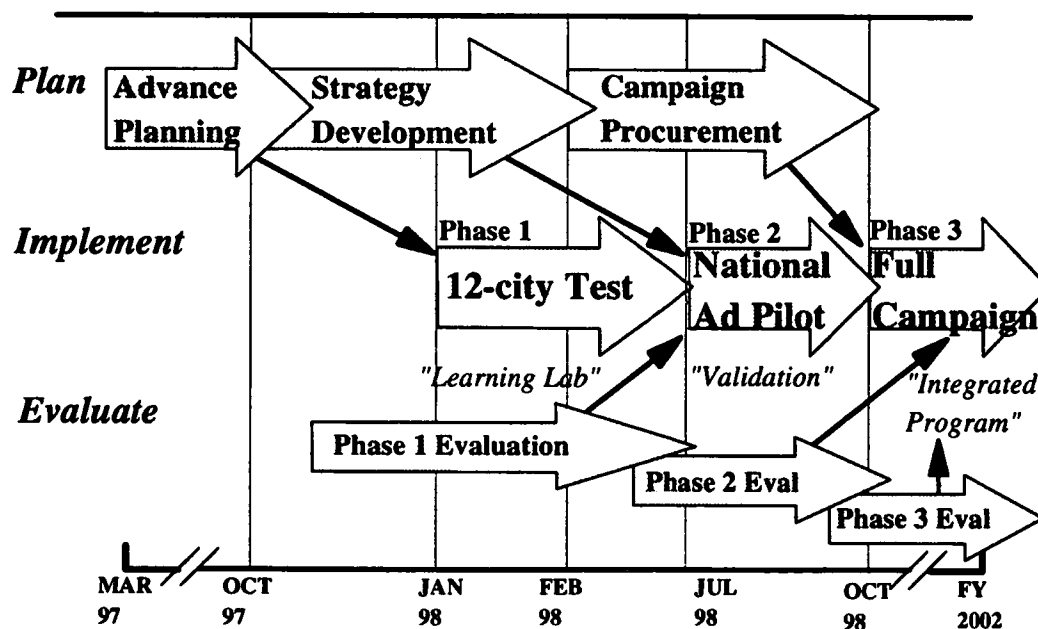
ONDCP YOUTH MEDIA CAMPAIGN

**A KEY COMPONENT IN THE
PREVENTION ARENA**

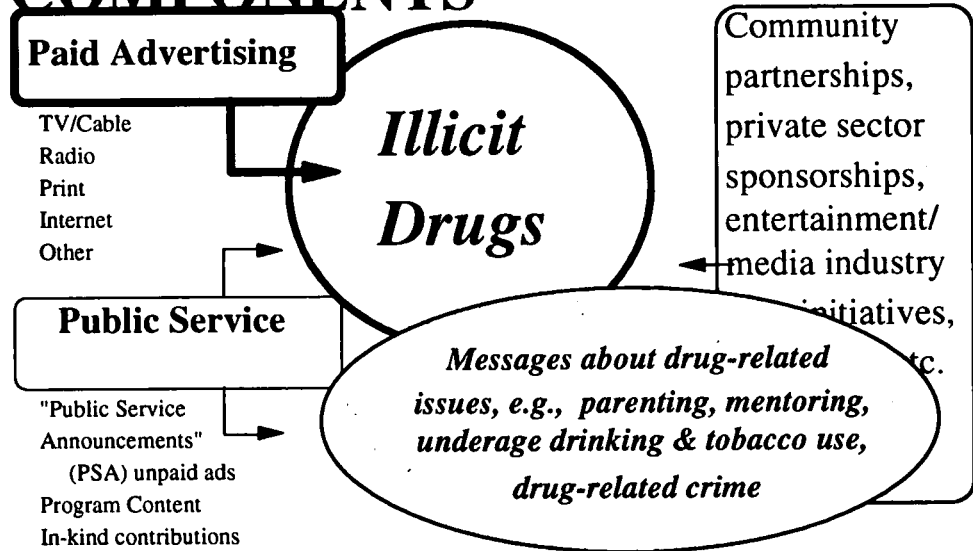
The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign is key to changing attitudes and reducing drug use.

- Time donated for anti-drug public service announcements (PSAs) has dropped more than \$100 million since 1991.
- Youth drug use has increased as perception of risk and social disapproval has decreased.
- Anti-drug experts emphasize the need to overcome "generational forgetting" after the drug crises of previous decades.
- A multi-faceted communications campaign can "de-normalize" drug use in the minds of youth and empower parents to help their children with this critical problem.

CAMPAIGN PHASES

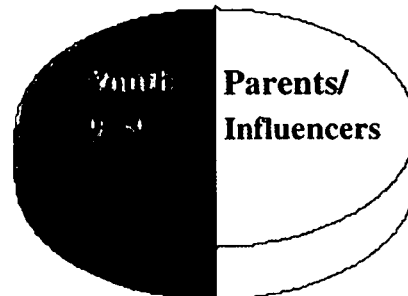


CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS



MEDIA AND AUDIENCES

- At least 4 messages per week, reaching 90 percent of target audiences.
- Prevent first-time use of drugs.
- Motivate "experimenters" to stop using drugs.
- Empower parents and other caregivers to help children to reject drug use.



ONDCP Parenting Initiative links to and complements the Media Campaign

Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Provides Parenting education and leadership training

Mobilizes/expands capacity of parent groups to strengthen drug prevention strategies

Identifies/disseminates information on model parent and youth training programs

Trains child welfare professionals to provide services/referrals to drug abusers and their families

Drug Free Communities Act provides needed support for increased citizen participation

Funding for community coalitions drastically reduced over the past few years

Drug-Free Communities Program will serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation in efforts to reduce drug use among youth

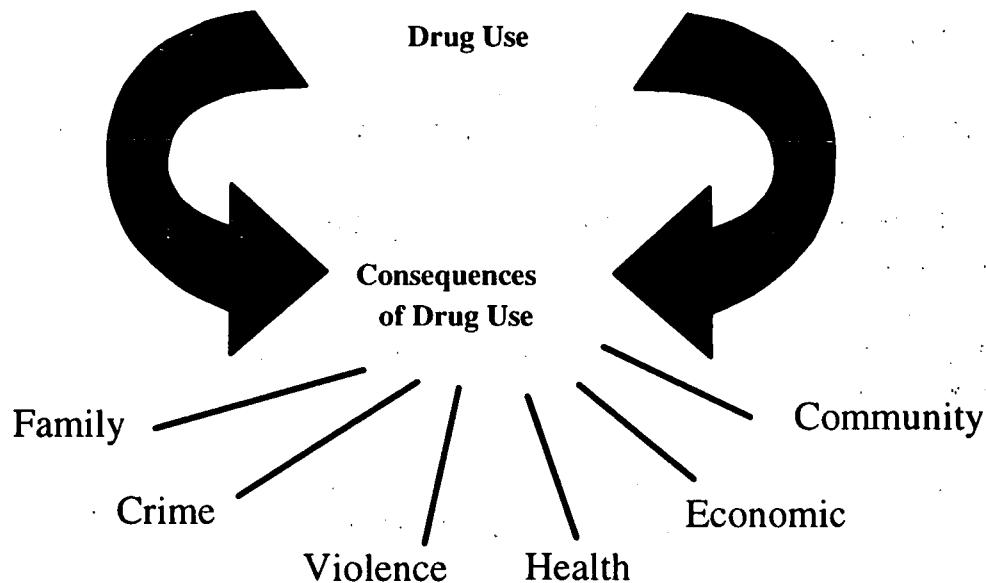
Gives community anti-drug coalitions much needed funds to carry out their important missions. During FY98, the Act allows grants up to \$100,000 for qualifying community coalitions across the nation

\$140 million authorized through Fiscal Year 2002

The Act calls for creation of an Advisory Commission on Drug-Free Communities

The President will appoint eleven leaders who will advise the Director, ONDCP on the implementation of comprehensive long term plans and programs created under the Act

Consequences of Drug Use



Consequences of Drug Use

The Social Costs of Illicit Drug Abuse Add Up to \$67 Billion Each Year, Most From the Cost of Crime

U.S. Users Spend Substantially More Than \$50 Billion Annually to Purchase Drugs

Cocaine and Heroin Problems Fill Up our Hospital Emergency Departments -- Heroin Visits are Rising, Cocaine Visits are Flat

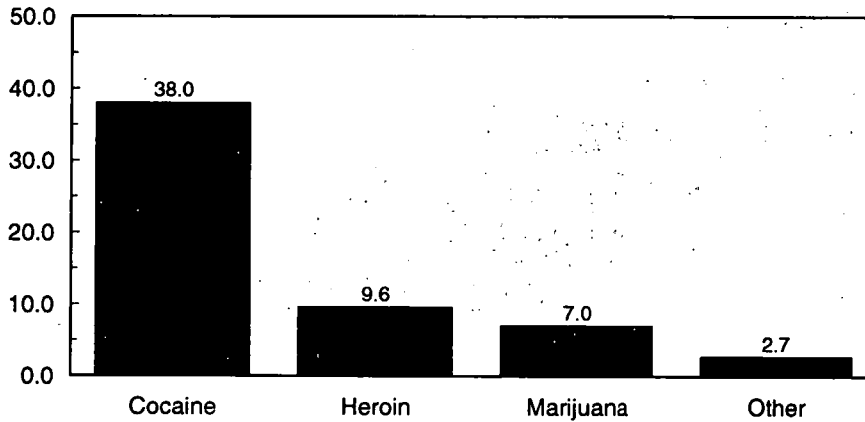
There are more than 1 Million Drug Arrests Annually -- Half of all Arrestees Test Positive for Illicit Drugs

There is a High Correlation for Drug Use and Gang Behavior, Violence, and Carrying a Gun to School

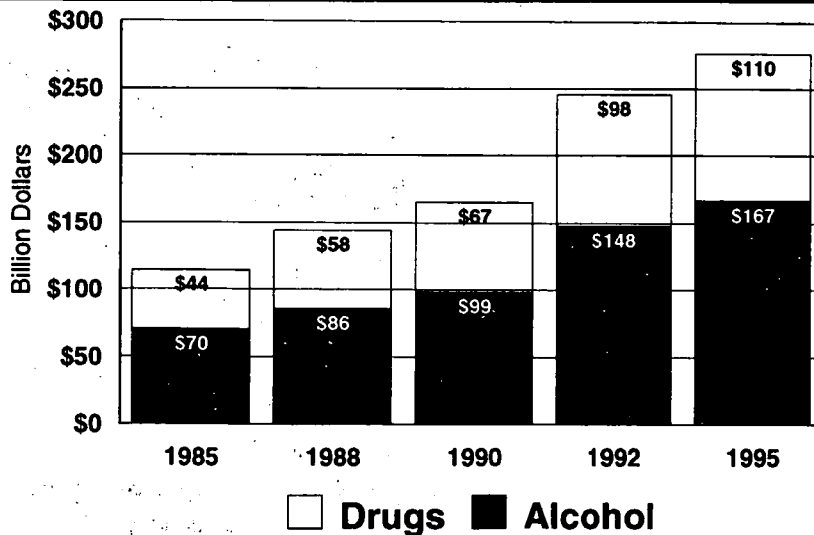
There is a High Incidence of Property Crime Among Drug Users

The money spent to buy drugs saps the economic power of the Nation

U.S. Users Spend \$57 Billion Annually
Billions of Dollars



The Economic Costs relating to alcohol and drug abuse are increasing, adding up to \$377 billion in 1995

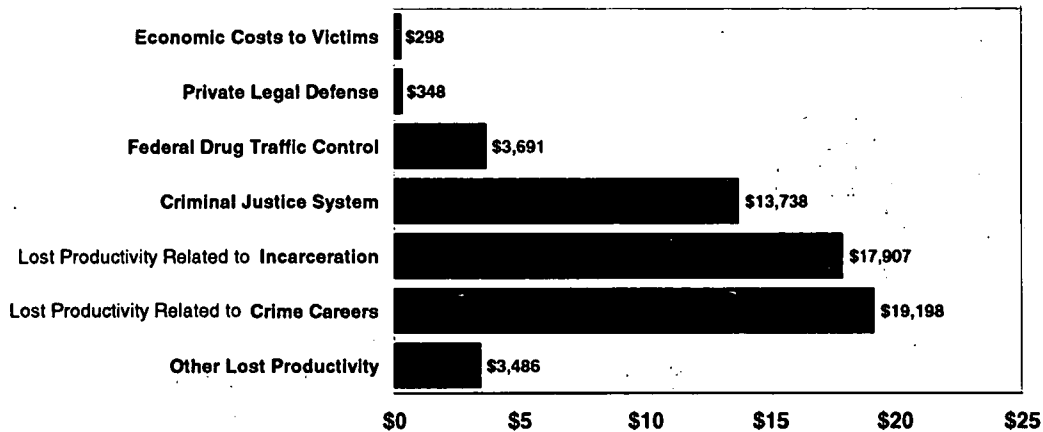


Sources: Rice et al. 1990; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1993; National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

The costs of crime that can be attributed to drug abuse are substantial

(Millions of dollars)

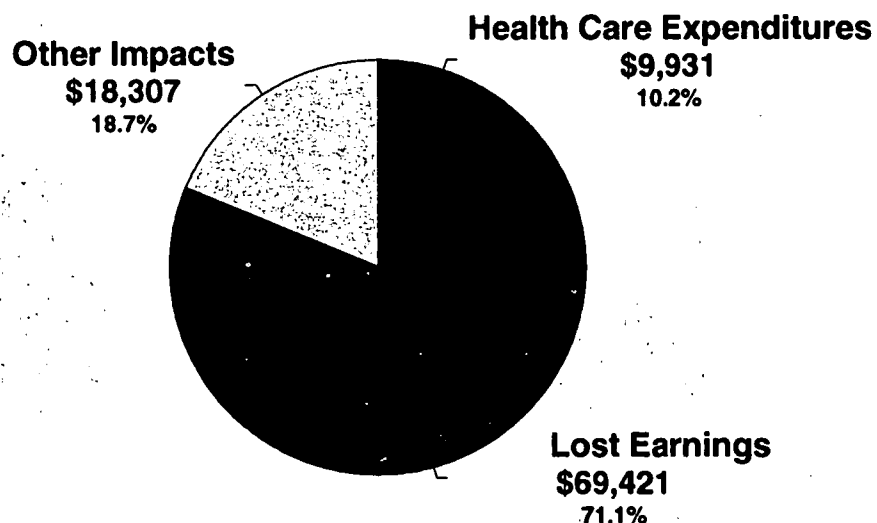
Total: \$59 billion



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

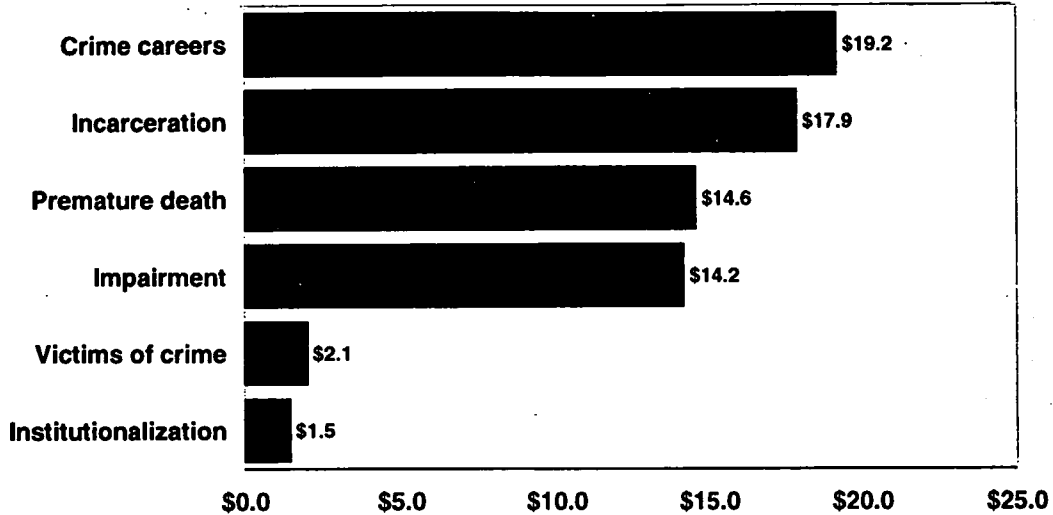
The economic costs of drug abuse total \$98 billion, with the bulk relating to lose earning potential.

(Millions of dollars)



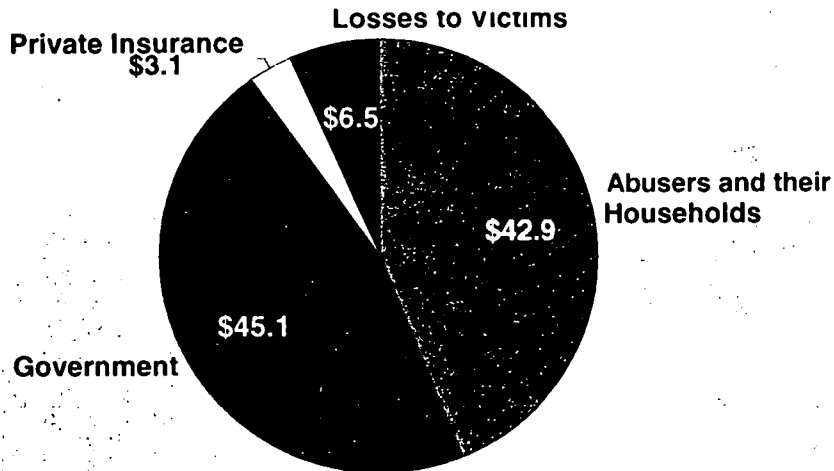
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

The productivity impact of drug abuse is also substantial, totaling \$69 billion
 (Lost earnings in billions of dollars)



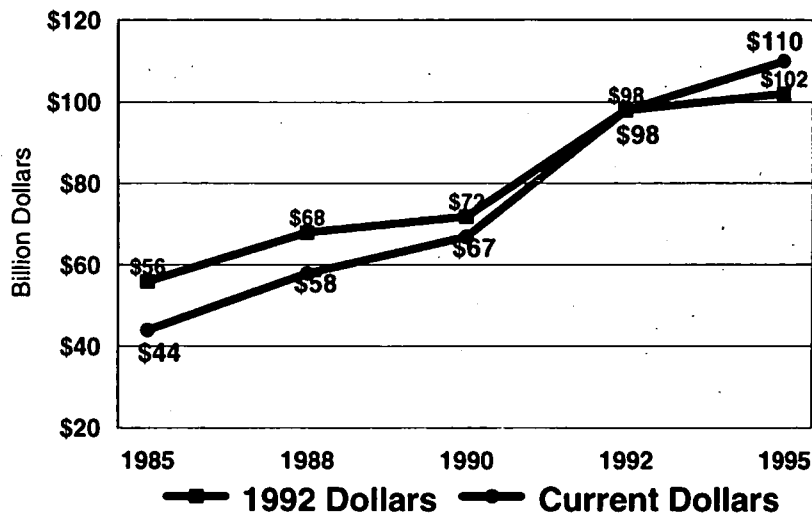
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

The economic cost of drug abuse totals \$98 billion:
Government and abusers and their families bear the brunt of this cost
 (Billions of dollars)



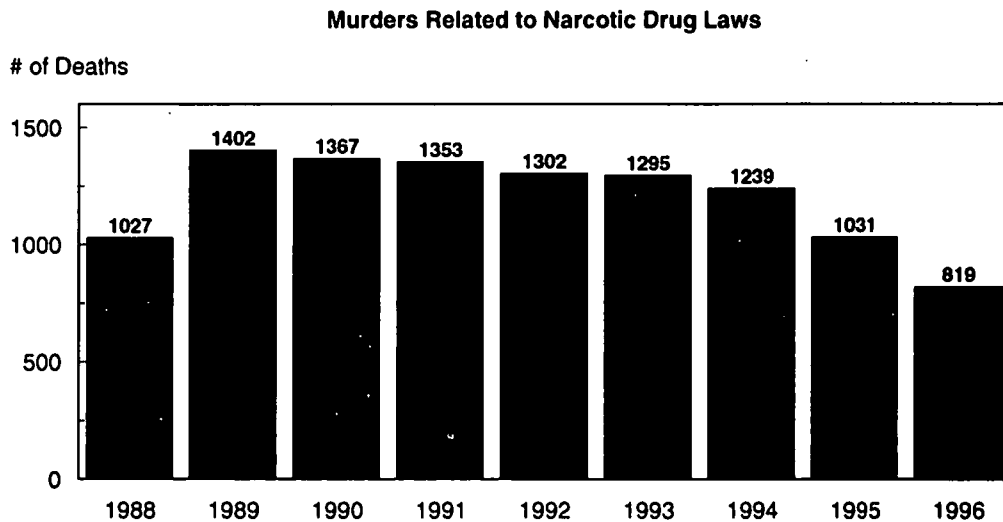
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

The economic costs of drug abuse in the United States have risen over the years.



Sources: Rice et al. 1990; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1993; National Institute on Drug Abuse & National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1998.

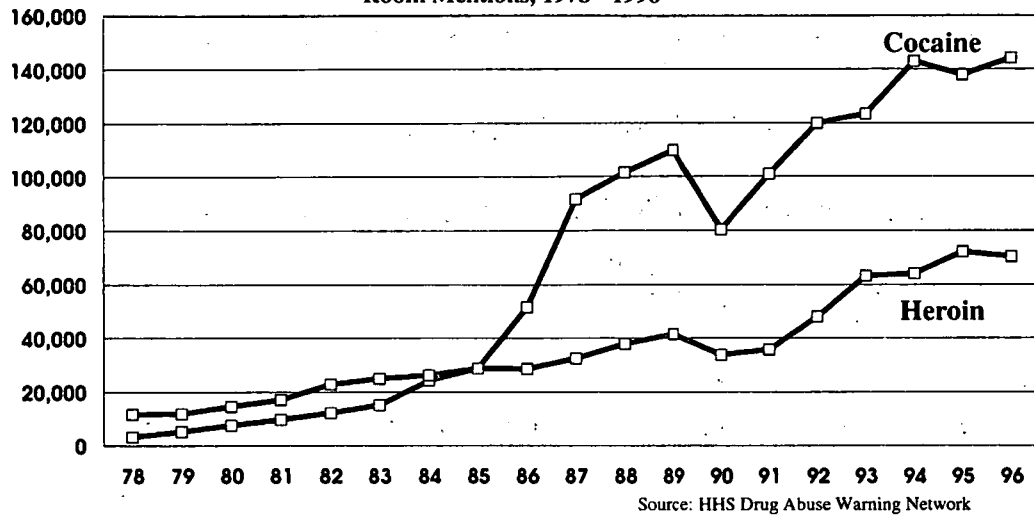
Drug-related murders are declining



Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports.

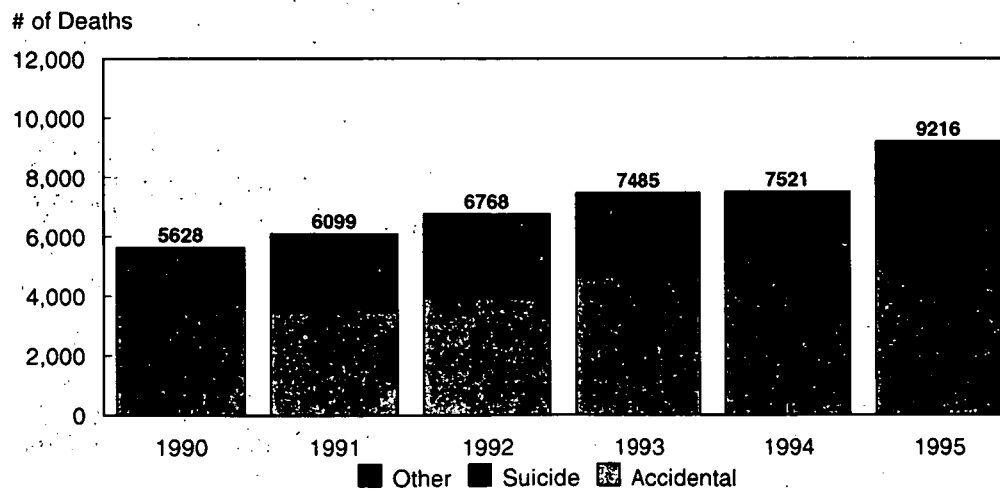
Cocaine and Heroin episodes are growing problems in Emergency Departments

Cocaine and Heroin Hospital Emergency Room Mentions, 1978 - 1996



Drug-related deaths are rising

DAWN Medical Examiner Data



Drug-related criminal activity is a serious problem

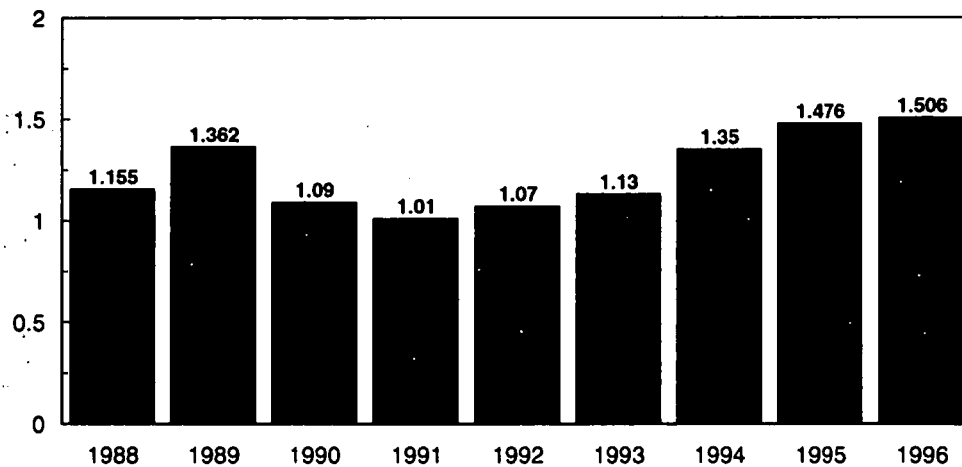
- NIDA study of drug users not in treatment found:
 - ▶ 46 percent report legal-only sources of income
 - ▶ 10 percent report illegal-only sources of income
 - ▶ 42 percent report both legal and illegal sources
 - ▶ 2 percent report no income.

- 30 percent of illegal income was generated from property crimes; 42 percent was from commercial sex.

Source: NIDA, Drug Procurement Study.

Drug-related arrests are rising

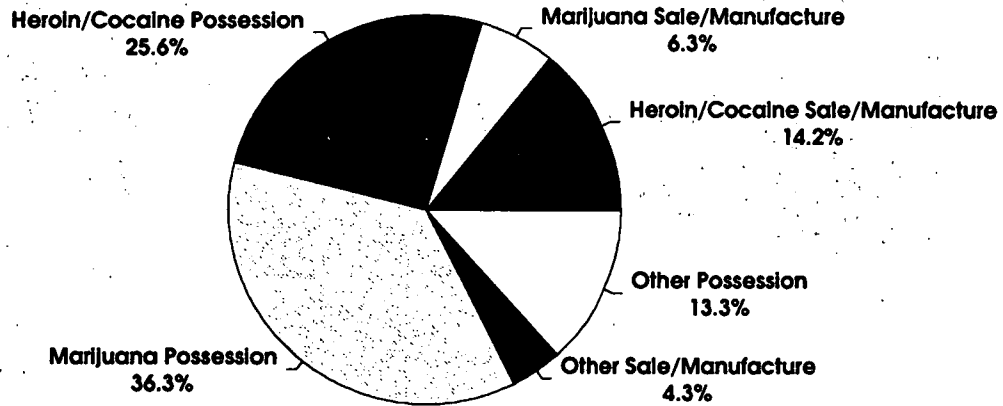
Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations (in millions)



Source: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI.

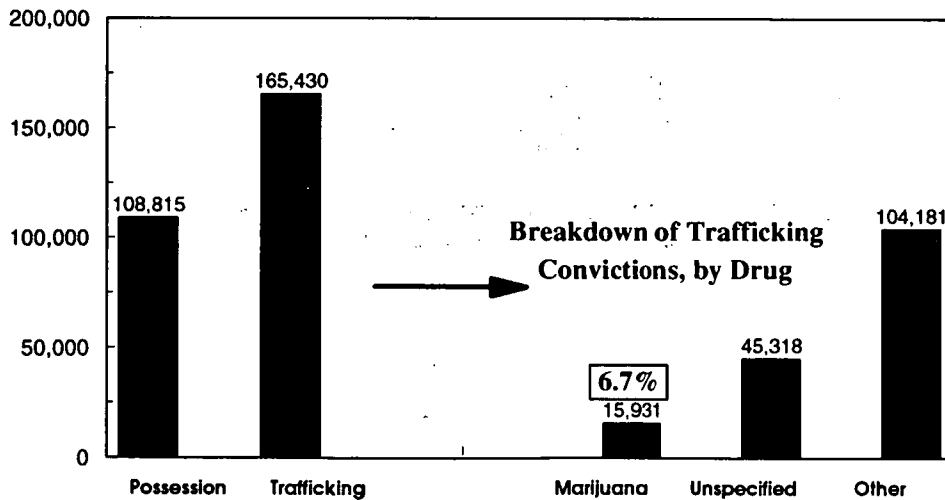
Reason For Drug Arrest

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations, 1996



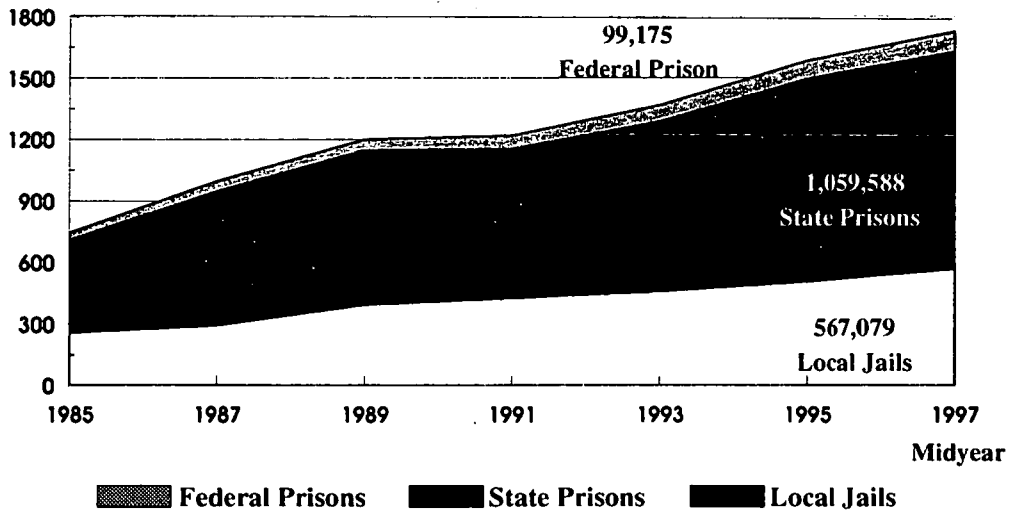
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, FBI.

Marijuana cases make up only a small percentage of Felony Drug Trafficking Convictions in State Courts



Source: BJS Report, January 1997

The number of people in Jail or Prison rose to an all-time high of more than 1.7 Million at Midyear, 1997

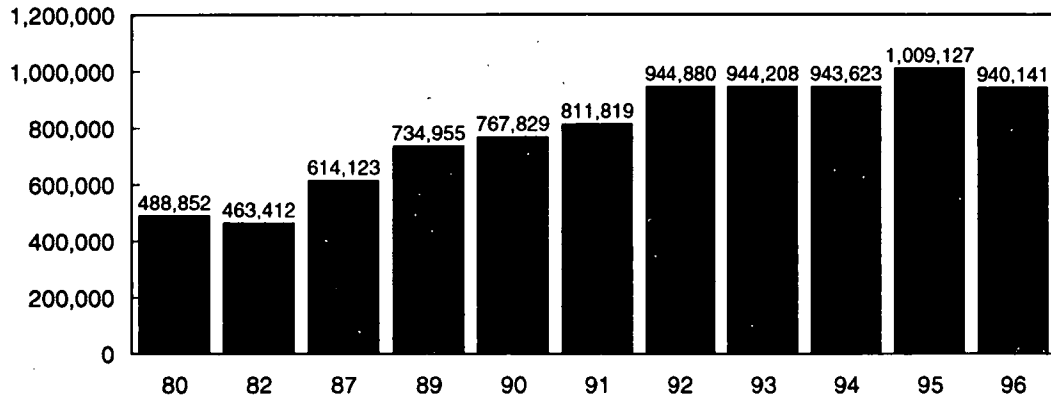


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998

DRUG TREATMENT

Almost 1 million persons are in treatment, every day

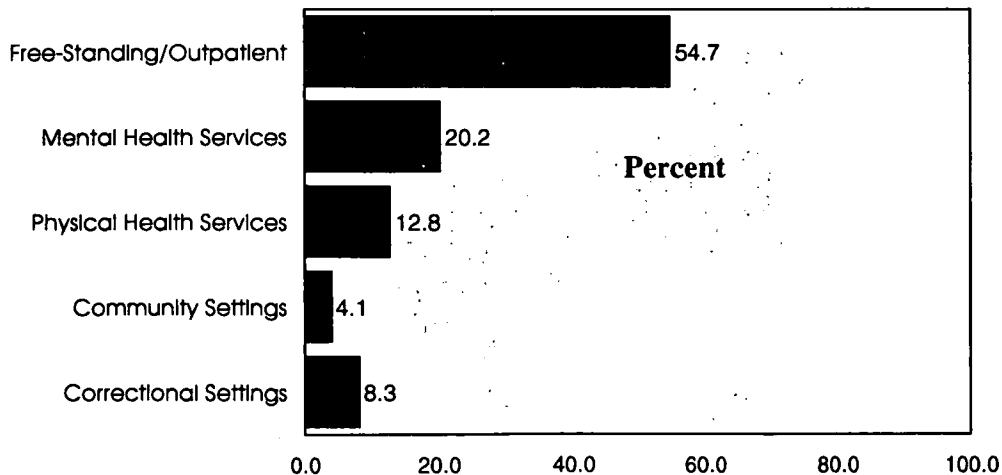
**Clients in Specialty Treatment
for Drugs and Alcohol**
(one-day census of active clients)



Source: Uniform Facility Data Set, DHHS/SAMHSA, Dec 97

More than half of the clients are being treated in outpatient settings

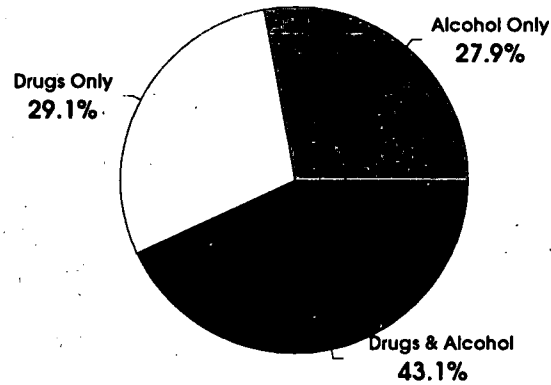
Clients in Treatment, by Facility Setting



Source: Uniform Facility Data Set, DHHS/SAMHSA, Dec 97

Illicit drug problems are present in 65 percent of those in treatment

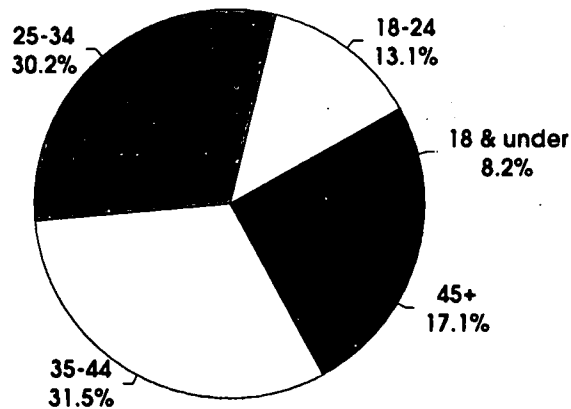
940,141 Clients In Treatment, 1996



Source: Uniform Facility Data Set, DHHS/SAMHSA, Dec 97

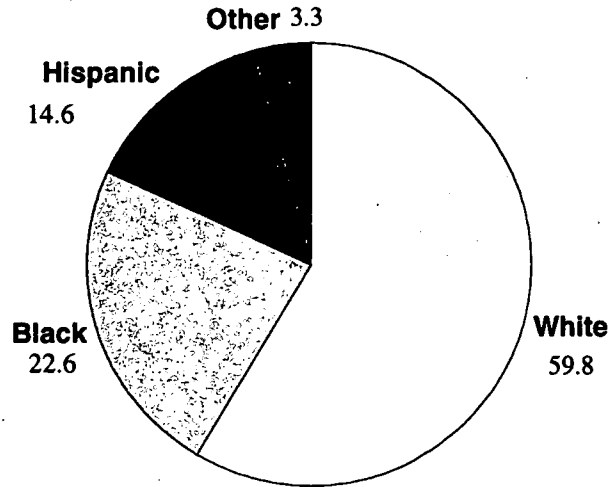
Almost 80 percent of clients in treatment are 25 years of age or more

Age Group



Source: Uniform Facility Data Set, DHHS/SAMHSA, Dec 97

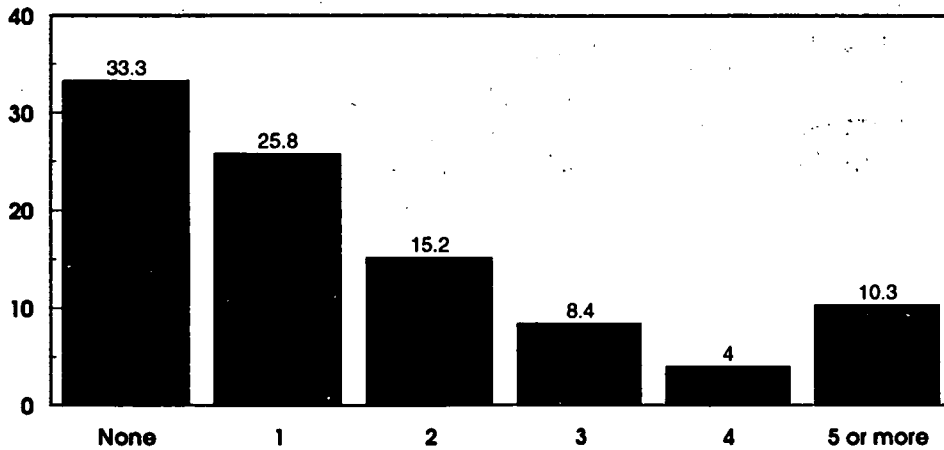
Almost 60 percent of those in treatment are white



Source: Uniform Facility Data Set, DHHS/SAMHSA, Dec 97

Most cocaine users in treatment have had less than three admission to treatment, in their lifetime

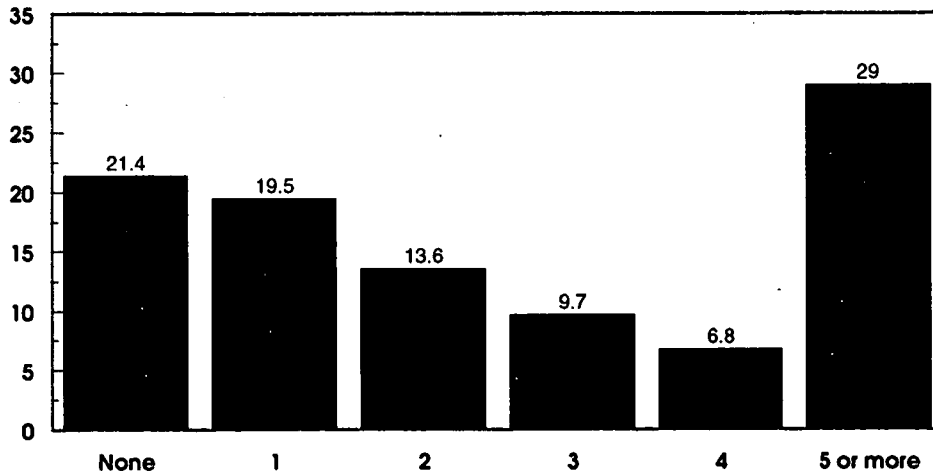
Number of Admissions to Treatment, Lifetime



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997

Almost half of heroin users currently in treatment have been in treatment three or more times in their lifetime

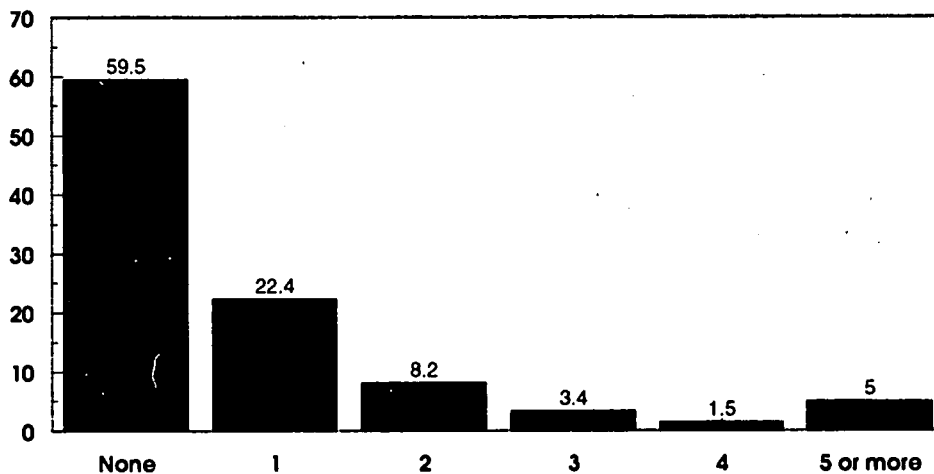
Number of Admissions to Treatment, Lifetime



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997

Marijuana users in treatment generally have not been in treatment before

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Lifetime



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1997

THE EFFECTS OF DRUG TREATMENT LAST

One year after treatment

Illicit drug use decreased 50 percent

Illegal activity decreased 60 percent

Drug selling fell by nearly 80 percent

Arrests by down more than 60 percent

Trading sex for money or drugs down by nearly 60 percent

Homelessness dropped by 43 percent and receipt of welfare by 11 percent

Employment increased 20 percent

**Source: Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS)
National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES)**

THE EFFECTS OF DRUG TREATMENT LAST

FIVE YEARS AFTER TREATMENT (SROS)

Users of any illicit drugs reduced by 21 percent

Cocaine users by 45 percent

Marijuana users by 28 percent

Crack users by 17 percent

Heroin users by 14 percent

Numbers engaging in illegal activity significantly reduced

56 percent fewer stealing cars

38 percent fewer breaking and entering

30 percent fewer selling drugs

23 percent fewer victimizing others

38 percent fewer injecting drugs

34 percent fewer homeless

NOTE: Services Research Outcome Study (SROS)

In summary:

Drug dependent people who participate in drug treatment

- decrease their drug use**
- decrease their criminal activity**
- increase their employment**
- improve their social and intrapersonal functioning**
- improve their physical health**

Drug use and criminal activity decrease for virtually all who enter treatment, with increasingly better results the longer they stay in treatment.

Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System

The Administration is moving on four fronts to expand treatment in the criminal justice system.

Providing Infrastructure --

Supporting drug testing and interventions at the State and Federal level and seeking flexibility for the States in the use of Federal grant funds.

Providing Models --

Convening national meetings of scholars and practitioners to review and implement the established science; disseminating the Federal Bureau of Prisons treatment program; and documenting the Break the Cycle Initiative.

Supporting Research and Demonstrations --

Over \$3.7 billion requested to support Strategy Goal 3, to reduce the health and social costs of drug use.

Seeking a Long Term Commitment --

Asking Congress to support a 5 year budget and a 10 year strategy, establishing measurable objectives, and developing specific measures of effectiveness for each objective.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

1993: A New Approach to Reducing the Drug Supply Began

- **Broaden Interdiction to Include the Three Primary Areas for Impact**
- **Recognize that Interdiction Can Only Have a Limited Impact on the Flow of Drugs and Must be Supported by Other Programs and Approaches, if it is to Succeed**
- **Focus Attention on the Source of Drugs in What are Termed the Source Countries**

Interdiction Strengths and Weaknesses

- **Interdiction alone cannot greatly impact the drug flow. It must be a part of an overall approach that includes prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.**
- **Without production control at the source, with each interdiction, producers can simply produce more**
- **Targeted interdiction, based on solid intelligence data, has the greatest chance of success**

The Source Country Focus

- **Provides for better intelligence, so interdiction assets can be strategically placed and efficiently used**
- **Focuses attention close to where drugs are produced, increasing the leverage from each action**
- **Limits production to maximize the impact from interdiction**
- **Interdiction is most effective when it occurs closest to the source because alternative supplies of coca leaf and base are limited**
- **Thus, stopping the flow of drugs before it can be moved out into the broader expanse of the transit zone is the most effective strategy**

Breaking Up the Delivery System

- **Our strategy also focuses on breaking up the delivery system, at all levels**
- **The air bridge between Peru and Colombia is a weak link, and there has been success there**
- **Peru and Colombia end game participation is key to success**
- **Attacking that air bridge causes backups all the way back to the sources of coca leaf and depresses the price**

Significant Successes

- **Increasing End Game Action in Colombia and Peru**
- **Air Bridge broken**
- **Paste and leaf production have fallen in Peru and Bolivia**
- **Farmers are neglecting and abandoning coca fields**
- **Price for hiring pilots has risen dramatically**

Action Against Cartel Leadership

- **Attacking the cartel leadership structure is key to disruption of business**
- **Focus on arresting and prosecuting leaders**
- **Requires substantial political will by source countries**

Current Successes and Results

- **Seven Cali Cartel leaders are neutralized -- six arrested, the seventh killed resisting arrest**
- **Traffickers are scrambling for alternative delivery methods as flight paths are blocked**
- **Transit Zone interdiction is increasingly effective**
- **Worldwide, interdiction cooperation and coordination are improving**
- **We are getting better results, overall**
- **We are more effective in attacking the structure**

The Southwest Border

Presents an incredible challenge for drug control

- **Estimates are that 50 to 70 percent of drugs entering United States enter across the Southwest Border**
- **Southwest Border extends 2,000 miles, with 39 border crossings and 24 Ports of Entry (POEs)**
- **\$149 billion in Mexico/U.S. bi-lateral trade**
- **Annually 3.3 million trucks, 84 million cars, and 280 million people cross the Southwest Border**

Changes needed to improve situation along the Southwest Border (SWB)

Improve accountability -- Assign direct responsibility for coordinating all Federal drug control efforts along the SWB to one federal official and designate an "in-charge" Federal official at each Port of Entry

Expand cooperation with Mexico

Develop a comprehensive intelligence architecture

Develop a system that matches resources with threats and integrates counter-drug technology

Build infrastructure to support the rule of law

Encourage private sector support of our efforts

Implement a systems approach to drug control efforts.

Strengthen the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program

Continue DOD's important support role

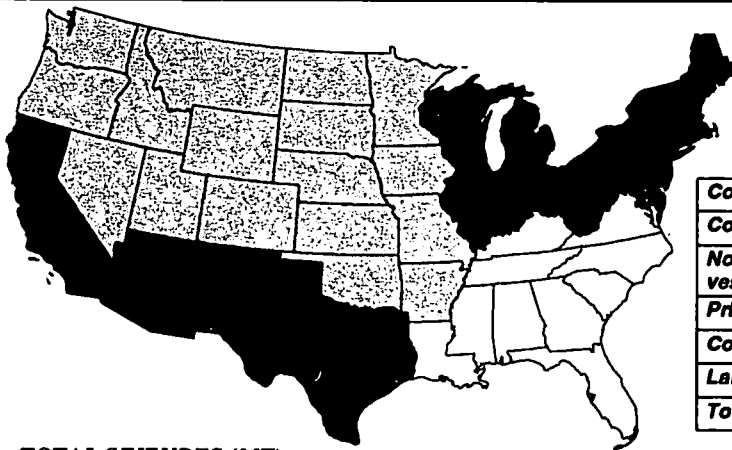
FEDERAL-WIDE DRUG SEIZURE SYSTEM ANNUAL SEIZURES, BY FISCAL YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*
COCAINE (METRIC TONS)	107.3	111.7	137.6	110.8	140.5	106.2	115.3	108.5
HEROIN (KILOS)	815.0	1,374.4	1,157.2	1,594.8	1,309.6	1,165.1	1,533.7	1362
CANNABIS (METRIC TONS)	227	307.2	357.6	362.1	473.1	607.9	663.4	696.4

Source: DEA's FDSS Report (Historical and 3/6/98)

FY 1997 figures are preliminary and subject to updating.

1997 Federal Cocaine Seizures at Ports-of-Entry-----



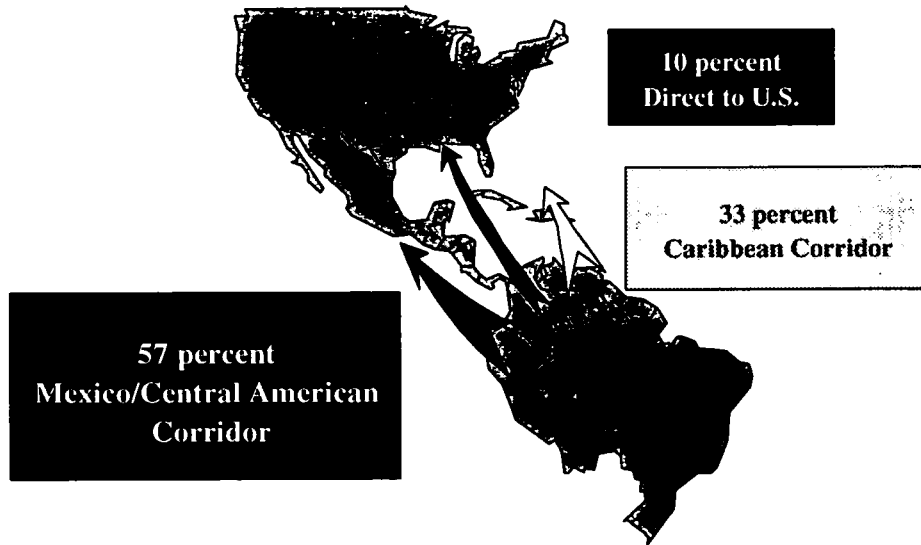
SUMMARY

Conveyance	Seized (MT)
Commercial vessel	19.8
Non-commercial vessel	10.7
Private air	1.3
Commercial air	5.2
Land conveyance	17.4
Total	54.2

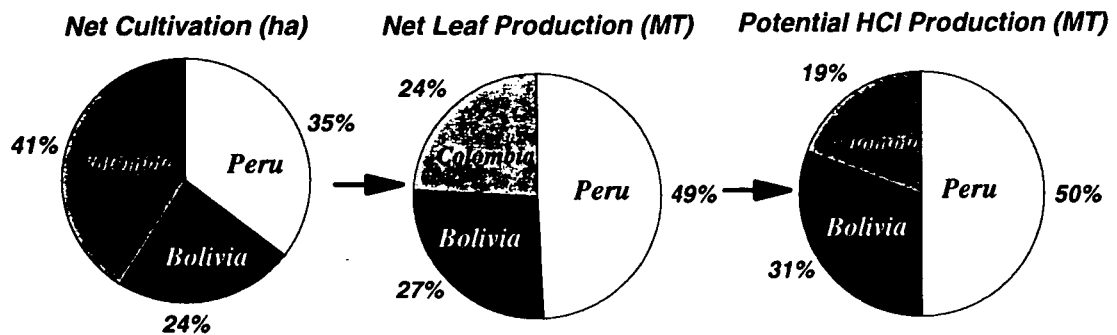
TOTAL SEIZURES (MT)

Conveyance	WEST	SOUTHWEST	SOUTHEAST	NORTHEAST	Puerto Rico
Commercial vessel		2.3	12.3	1.5	3.5
Non-commercial vessel			2.3		8.4
Private air			0.3		0.9
Commercial air	0.03	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.1
Land conveyance		17.4			

1997 Estimate of Cocaine Flow from South America

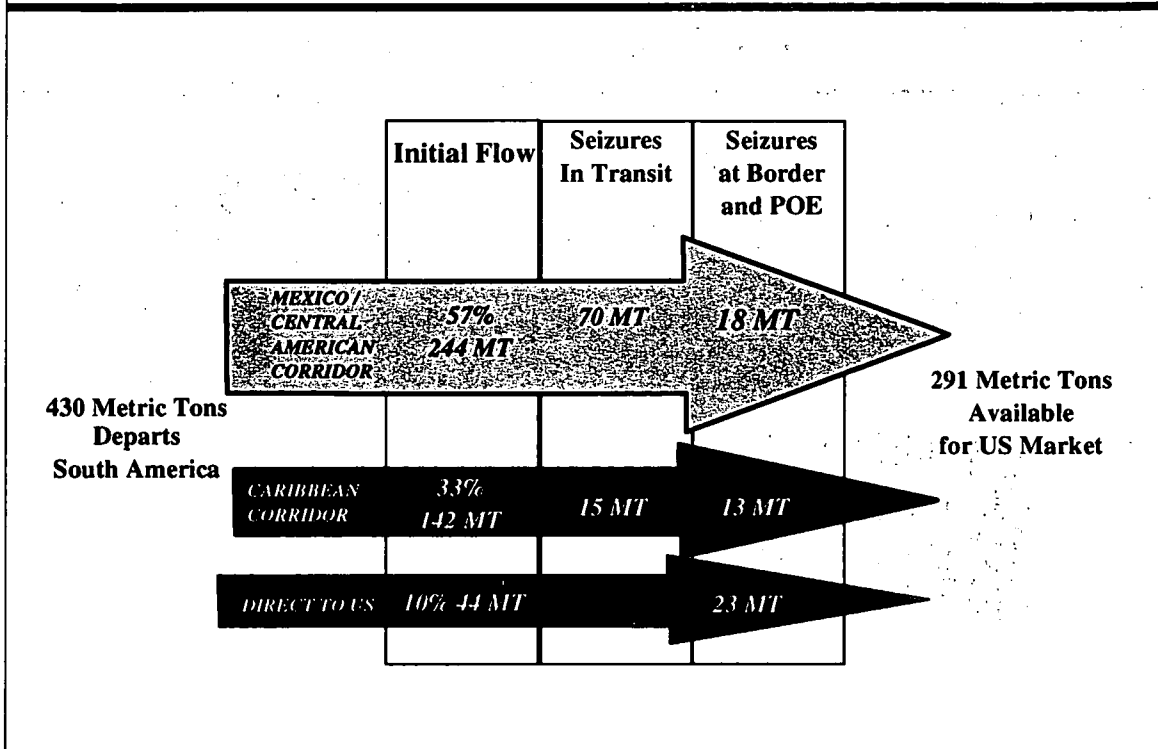


CNC 1997 ANDEAN COCA ESTIMATES



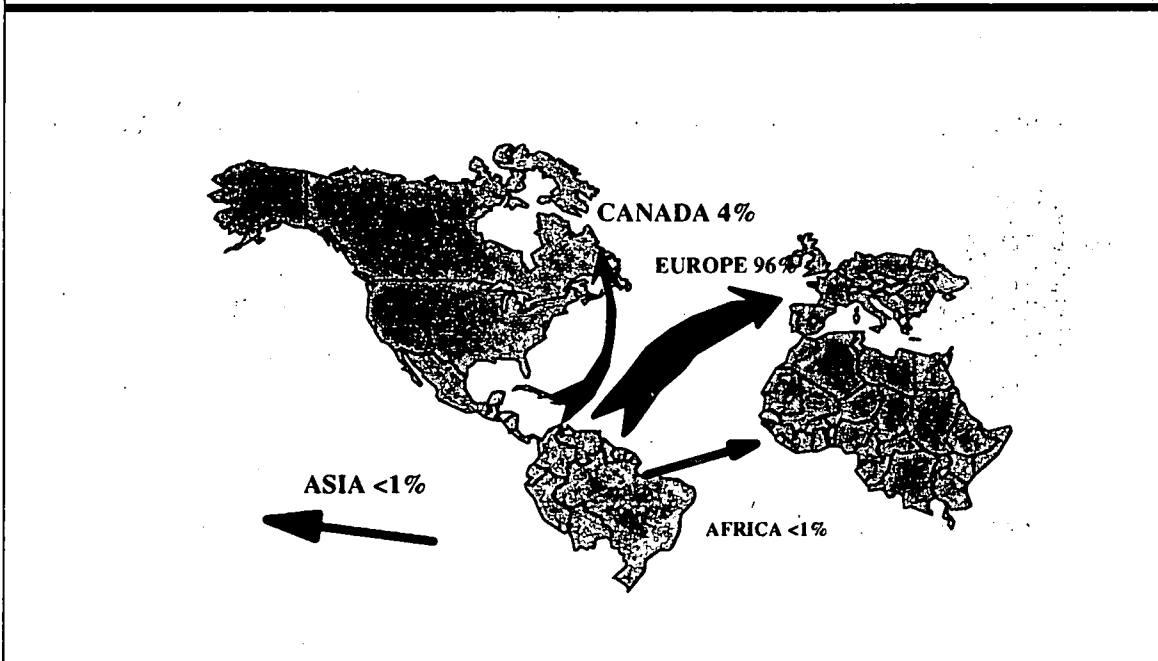
*Colombian yield and alkaloid figures under review by Operation Breakthrough.

1997 Estimate of Cocaine Flow from South America



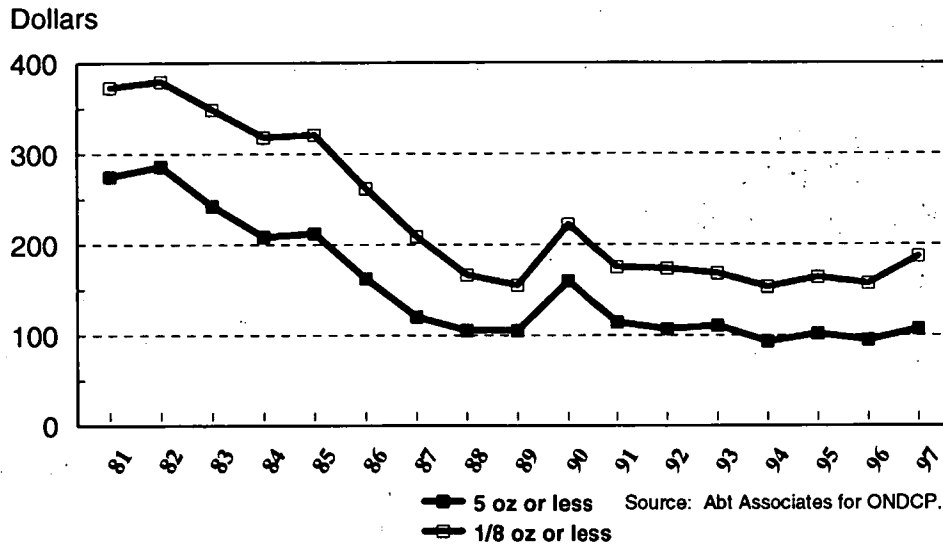
1997 COCAINE FLOW TO OTHER KEY DESTINATIONS

(62 MT estimated)



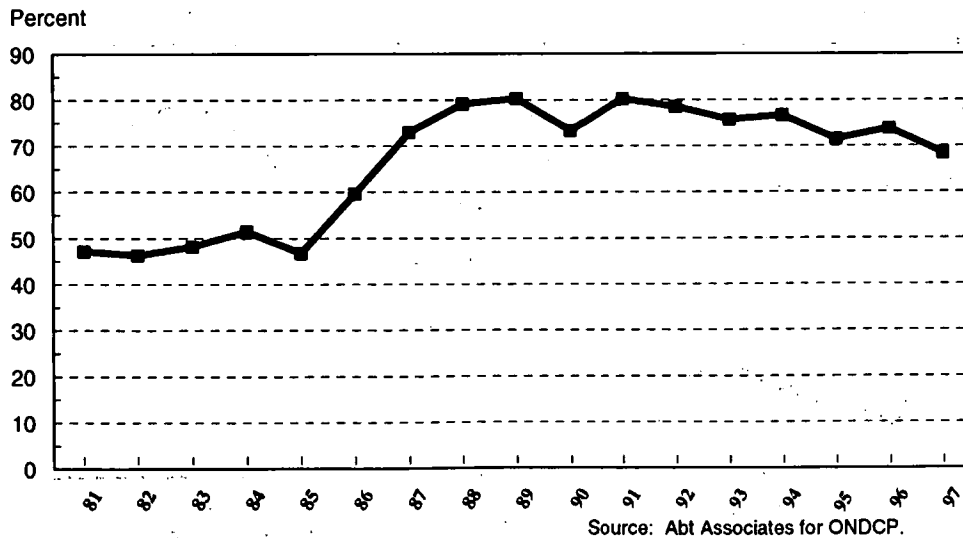
Cocaine Average Price, 1981 - 1997

(Price per Pure Gram)

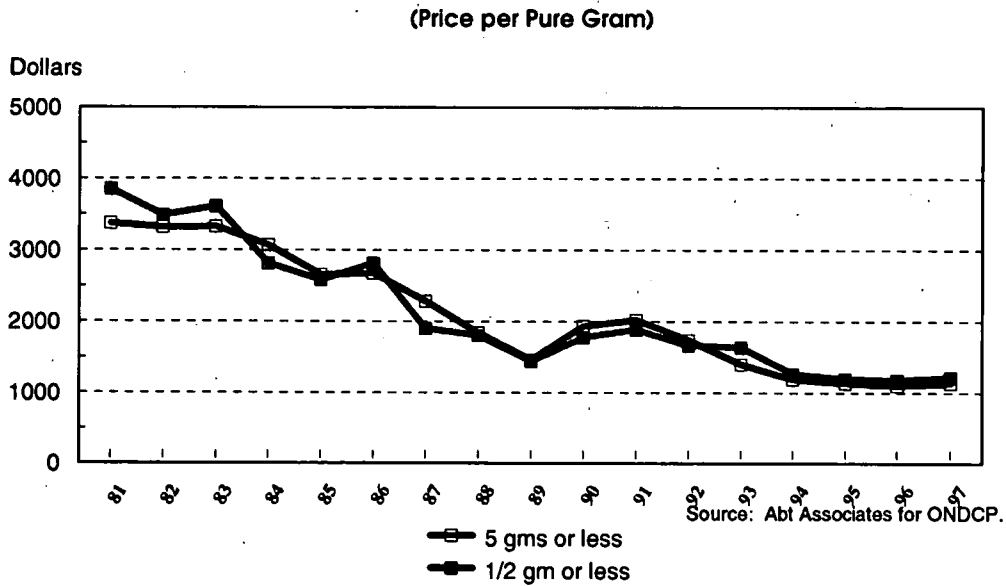


Cocaine Average Purity, 1981 - 1997

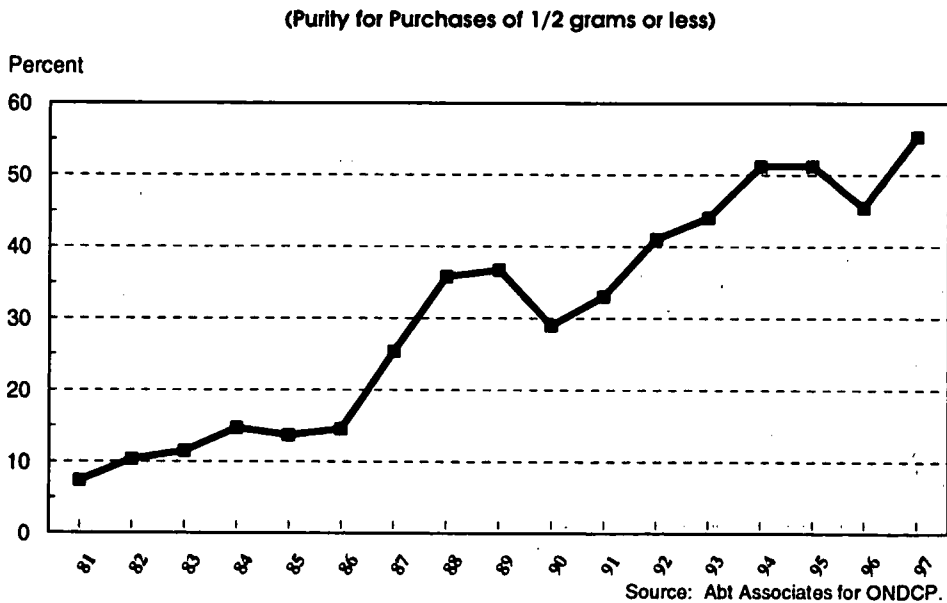
(Purity for Purchases of 1/8 oz. or less)



Heroin Average Price, 1981 - 1997



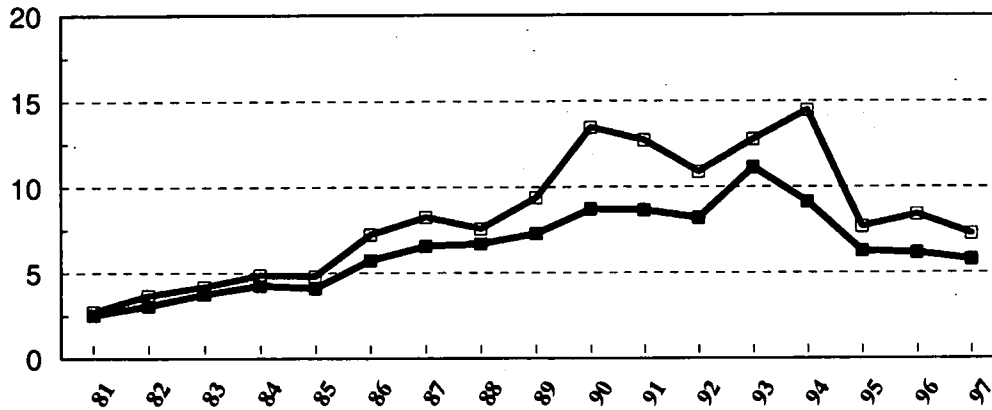
Heroin Average Purity, 1981 - 1997



Marijuana Average Price, 1981 - 1997

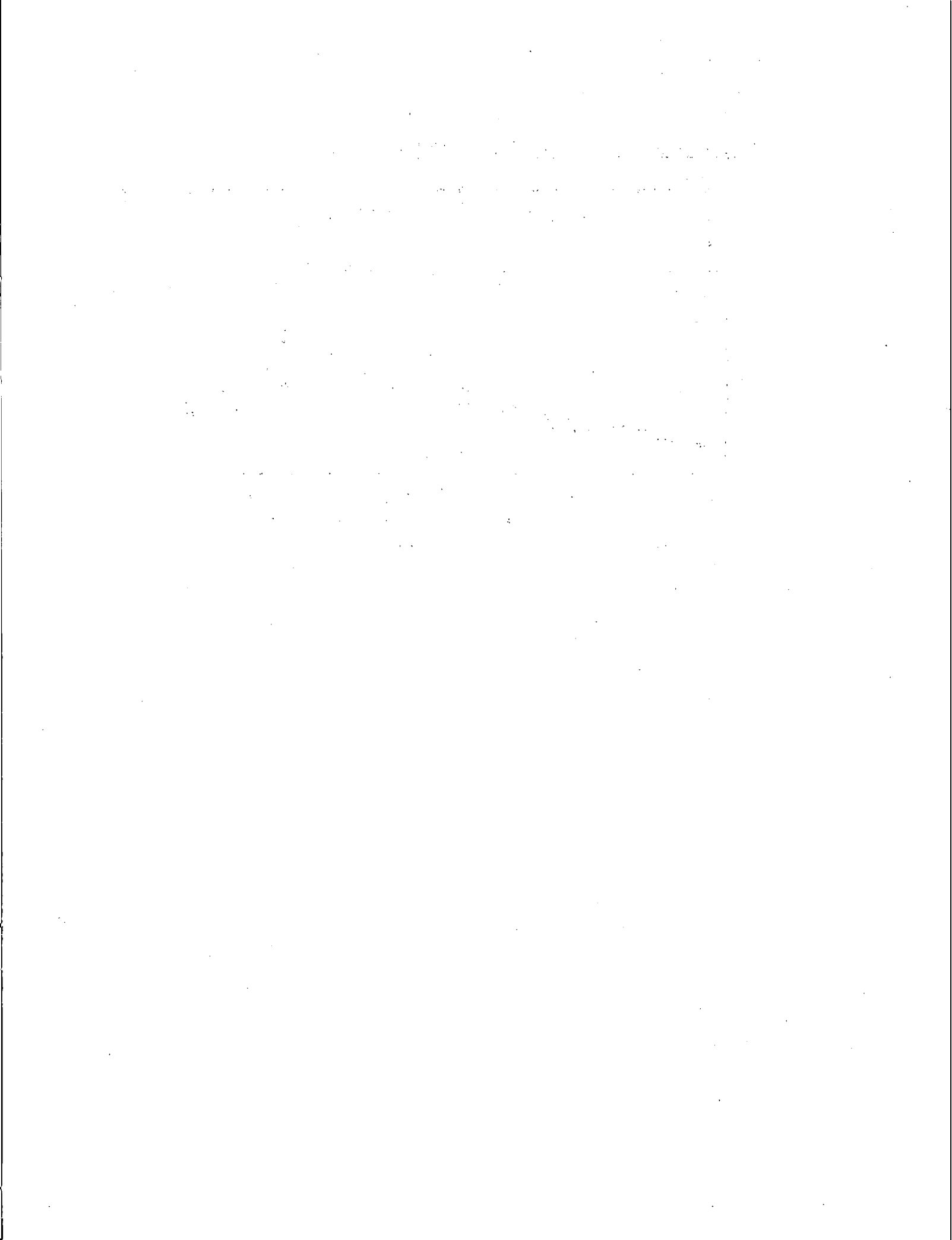
(Average Price, Only -- no Potency Data)

Dollars



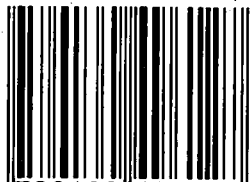
■ 1 pound or less
□ 1 ounce or less

Source: Abt Associates for ONDCP.



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