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This bibliography* has been assembled for people interested in either doing an analysis to anticipate consequences of proposed policies for dealing with drug abuse or doing an evaluation to determine the results of implemented policies. The classification scheme reflects the assumption that drug abuse sits in the middle of a behavioral process, preceded by the factors that cause a person to abuse drugs and succeeded by the things that happen to individual users and to society as a result of misusing drugs. Simply put, policies can intervene in this process by affecting the causes, the extent of usage, or the effects of drug usage. Using this schema, one would seek to understand the causes of drug misuse, estimate its incidence and prevalence, and identify and assess the magnitude of those effects that an intervention policy might need to prevent. In developing a design for analysis or evaluation, one might find it helpful to review what has been written to describe and explore previously implemented or proposed policies and to report upon their effects. Thus, this bibliography is organized within six major categories: causes and correlates, incidence and prevalence, patterns of drug usage, effects of drug usage, policies and programs, evaluation of policies.

*The author would like to thank Virginia Rolett for her help in identifying and locating works included in this bibliography.
Causes and Correlates of Drug Usage

Included here are those psychological and sociological factors thought either to antecede or coexist with drug abuse. Causal factors are those to which causation of drug abuse is ascribed. Many of the factors reported in the literature have been shown to be associated with, but not necessarily to cause, drug abuse. These latter factors are termed correlates.


Ross, Barbara; and Linn, Margaret W. "A Scale for the Measurement of Attitudes Toward Drugs." The International Journal of the Addictions, 8:5 (1973), 821-830.


Incidence and Prevalence of Drug Usage

Incidence refers to the number of people who start using a drug within a specified period of time, and prevalence refers to the number of people using a drug at a given point in time. Among the school population, the survey (usually a questionnaire requiring self-reported usage) is by far the most frequent method of estimating incidence and prevalence. But for hard-to-reach populations, such as alcoholics and heroin addicts, more indirect methods of estimating the size of the addict population have been used. These indirect measures include looking at time series of a phenomenon believed to correlate with incidence or prevalence (e.g., incidence of cirrhosis of the liver deaths from narcotics "overdose," and rates of property crimes). Public records that capture information on addicts who come in contact with public agencies are also used. Arrest by the police, treatment in hospital emergency rooms, and enrollment in drug treatment programs are three of the ways by which a drug user might have a public record created on him.

Surveys


Rosenburg, Chaim M. "Drug and Alcohol Use by Young People Attending a Psychiatric Emergency Service." British Journal of Addiction, 67 (1972), 189-194.


Other Methods


"Mythical Numbers (Cont.)." Public Interest. 24 (Summer, 1971), 105-6.


Patterns of Drug Usage

The word, "patterns" has been used to refer to temporal sequences, substantive combinations, and types of drug usage. The question typically raised in temporal sequences is, "Does using drug X lead to later usage of drug Y?" Whether marijuana usage leads to heroin usage has been the most frequently studied temporal sequence. The question addressed in looking at substantive combinations is, "What drug combinations are typically used?" For example, do LSD users almost always use marijuana and amphetamines as well? Do barbiturate users typically use amphetamines and alcohol? "Types of drug usage" refers to intensity of usage or reasons for using drugs.

Drug users, for example, might be classified as experimental users, occasional users, or heavy users. Or, they might be classified as recreational, circumstantial, or compulsive users.


McClothlin, William; Jamison, Kay; and Rosenblatt, Steven. "Marijuana and the Use of Other Drugs." Nature, 228 (December 19, 1970), 1227-1229.


Effects of Drug Usage

This section concentrates upon the bad effects that sometimes are inflicted upon either the individual who misuses drugs or upon his associates, family, employer, or others characterized loosely as "society." Apparently based upon the premise that public policy should ameliorate the bad effects of illicit drug usage, little has been written about whatever good effects might occur, except when drugs are administered by a physician.

Accidents


**Crime**


Family Disruption


Illness and Death


Productivity


As used here, "policy" refers to a set of rules (arrived at either explicitly or implicitly) that determines how categories of people or events will be treated. A policy may be thought of as a government's posture toward the drug abuse problem, one that defines the conditions under which burdens and benefits will be distributed among groups within a government's jurisdiction. A program encompasses all the activities that must be carried out in order to implement a policy.

This section focuses upon discussions about which policies some people prefer over others and upon descriptions and analyses of prevention, enforcement, and rehabilitation programs that have been conducted. Evaluations of program results are contained in the next section.

Law Enforcement


Prevention and Drug Education


Most evaluations of program results have been conducted in the rehabilitation and treatment area, where individual drug abusers become known to treatment agencies and can be followed up after their release from treatment. More difficult to evaluate are the law enforcement policies (where the primary objective may be deterrence) and prevention policies (where the primary objectives may be to affect the basic causes leading people to have a propensity to abuse drugs).

**Law Enforcement**


**Evaluation of Policies and Programs**


