

Decriminalisation of drug use a sound and pragmatic public health policy

11 August 2016, by Marion Downey



Decriminalisation of personal drug use and possession not only saves public money, it has significant public health benefits, according to the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at UNSW. Credit: Shutterstock

Decriminalisation of personal drug use and possession not only saves public money, it has significant public health benefits, according to a report prepared by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) at UNSW.

The report, which was issued by the Centre's Drug Policy Modelling Program to coincide with today's NSW Cross Party Harm Minimisation Summit, also finds that there is strong public support for decriminalisation approaches, such as directing users into treatment.

Report co-author Dr Caitlin Hughes, a criminologist and drug policy specialist at the NDARC, said that decriminalisation should not be confused with legalisation.

"Decriminalisation removes criminal penalties for use and possession by law or in practice. It does not provide a legal avenue to obtain drugs," said

Dr Hughes.

"It is a sound and pragmatic policy, supported by research evidence, that can save [public money](#) and offer a more effective and humane response to drug use."

Australia operates decriminalisation schemes in many states and territories and there has been strong public support for such schemes. Australia already has a mixture of de jure (in law) or de facto (in practice) schemes, yet many people continue to be arrested and sent to court for possessing only minor quantities of drugs, according to the report.

"There is a clear opportunity to expand decriminalisation of drug use in Australia and this would be sound evidence-informed [drug policy](#) supported by public opinion," said Dr Hughes.

The 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey found that a majority of Australians supported a variety of decriminalisation measures for people found in possession of small quantities of cannabis, ecstasy, heroin or methamphetamine.

Just over 88 per cent of respondents supported decriminalisation of possession of cannabis for personal use, with 42 per cent believing cannabis users should be cautioned or no action taken.

Around 65 per cent of Australians also favoured a decriminalisation approach to use and possession of small quantities of heroin or methamphetamine but were more likely to support users of these drugs being diverted into treatment programs.

"There is clearly a strong public health benefit to people who use drugs being diverted away from the criminal justice system and this is not a radical idea – it is already happening," said Dr Hughes.

"The research evidence also indicates that decriminalisation reduces costs to the criminal

justice system and improves social outcomes, such as increasing the likelihood that people who use drugs remain in or enter the paid workforce.

"In contrast, there is no evidence that decriminalisation increases [drug](#) use or crime," she added.

More information: The report is available online: [ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/resource ... ossession-australia-%E2%80%93-briefing-note](https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/resource.../ossession-australia-%E2%80%93-briefing-note)

Provided by University of New South Wales

APA citation: Decriminalisation of drug use a sound and pragmatic public health policy (2016, August 11) retrieved 21 June 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-08-decriminalisation-drug-pragmatic-health-policy.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.