

# The new Hungarian Drug Strategy, 2010 - 2018

„Safer society - caring community”

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# Background and determinations

- National Drugs Strategy 2000-2009
- Mid term evaluation 2004-2005
- Drug policy in figures 2008-2009
- Final evaluation 2009
- EU drugs strategy 2005-2012
- EU drugs action plans
- UN documents (political declaration, action plan)

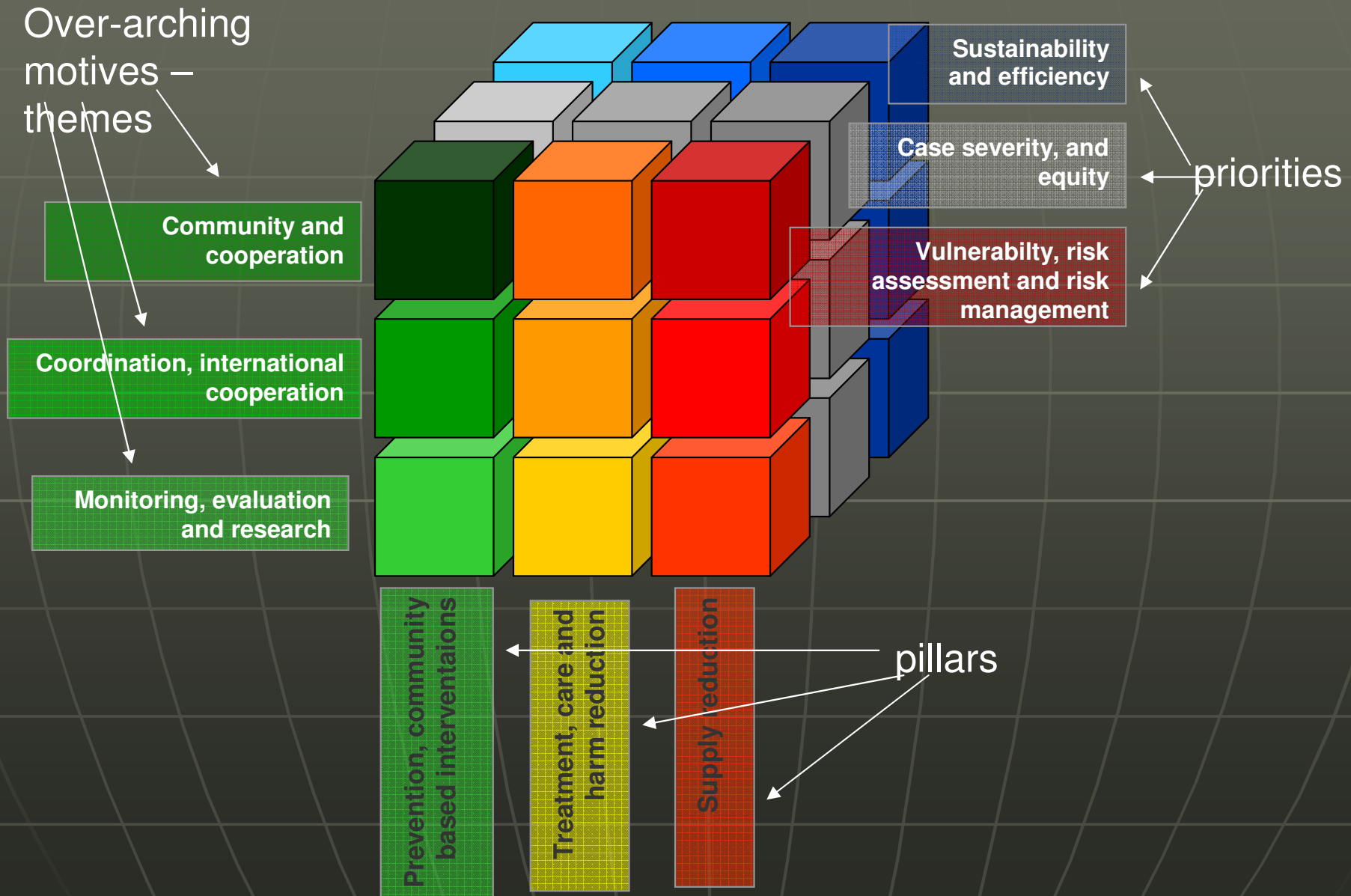
# Basic theoretical considerations

- The function of a national drug strategy
  - Shared vision regarding the basic values and interpretation framework entitled to influence the problem;
  - Identification of the legal and institutional frame in tackling the problem;
  - Harmonise the activities of the different actors, inter alia local communities, public administration bodies, civil organisations;
  - Ensure the safety of the state and its citizens, to create commitment to the fact driven (evidence informed) policy making and efficient interventions;
  - Increase the efficacy of the interventions by utilising the added values of shared approaches, bi-lateral and international cooperation
- Underpinning principles
  - Human rights, human dignity, equality, protection of personal data
  - Right to health and health promoting environment
  - Partnership, community action
  - Comprehensive approach
  - Accountability

# Main goal of the strategy

- The main goal of the strategy to create and to contribute to the implementation of a confident and compassionate society where it becomes possible to tackle drug problems in a balanced way thus achieving maximum health gains for the individuals and for the whole nation.
- Its objective is
  - the improvement of the people's health status,
  - to increase the safety of the society,
  - to prevent the spread of illegal drug use,
  - to minimize the harms and risks related to drug use
  - with the help of
    - targeted,
    - evidence and
    - community based interventions in the context of international cooperation

# The structure of the strategy



<http://www.insms.net/drogmegelozes/>

# Indicators - prevention

- Number of prevention programmes targeting families;
- Proportion of pupils attending public education institutions covered by prevention programmes;
- Number of employees participating in prevention interventions/activities;
- Number of programmes at entertainment venues frequently visited by young people;
- Number of children participating in prevention activities living in child protection institutions/residential care;
- The spread/availability of indicated prevention activities;
- The age when the first illegal drug use takes place;
- Life time prevalence of drug use among young people;
- Public expenditures spent on prevention activities compared to public expenditures related to the other pillars.



# Indicators - treatment-care-harm reduction

- Number of new clients compared to the numbers experienced in;
- Number of problem drug users compared to the number of those who are in treatment and/or;
- Number of direct deaths related to drug use (overdose cases);
- Number of clients, contacts in low threshold services;
- Geographical coverage of health care and low threshold;
- Turn over of clients in health care services, retention rate, output measures of treatment interventions;
- Number of clients/drug users participating in HIV/HCV testing;
- Number of new HIV/HCV infected individuals among IDUs;
- Number of clients in substitution treatment;
- Number of programmes targeting dependent pregnant women and their newborn babies;
- Number of integrated addictological care/treatment providing units at regional level;
- Availability of rehabilitation and resocialization programmes;
- Number of inmates in the penitentiary institutions receiving different forms of treatment-care-harm reduction;
- Results of out-come evaluations targeting treatment-care-harm reduction facilities;
- Number of upgraded treatment protocols;
- Public expenditures;



# Indicators - supply reduction

- Number of criminal offences related to illegal drugs;
- The pattern of drugs related criminal offences;
- The appearance of different drugs in drugs related criminal offences;
- Number of laboratories producing illegal drugs;
- Proportion of clients receiving treatment-care among those being in the criminal justice system;
- The availability of illegal drugs according to the public opinion;
- Proportion of minors among the perpetrators;
- Public expenditures ;
- The realistic estimate of the quantity of illegal drugs available on the market.

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

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