Cannabis Legalization: Lessons from Alcohol, Tobacco, Pharma

Mike DeVillaer

Dept. Psychiatry & Behavioural Neurosciences
Peter Boris Centre for Addictions Research
Centre for Medicinal Cannabis Research
McMaster University & St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton

Innovations in the Science of Cannabis 2018

Hamilton ON January 9

All-inclusive Disclosure

No funding:

- illegal drug cartels
- cannabis
- alcohol
- tobacco
- pharma

A New Legal Recreational Drug Industry

- unprecedented for all living Canadians
- 57% minor concerns, questions, unsure (Nanos, 2016)
- concern about impact on public health
- clinicians concerned about patient welfare
- Govnt: Don't worry, we're going to strictly regulate it

Should We Worry?

- 1. How well have legal drug industries prevented harm of their products?
- 2. How might legalization of an illegal drug impact its use & misuse
- 3. How well has government regulation balanced revenue with public health?

Q1: How well have legal drug industries prevented harm?

- alcohol
- tobacco
- pharma







The Alcohol Industry

A legal, government-regulated, commercial drug industry

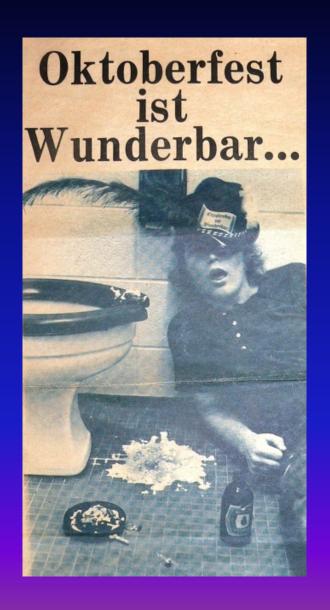




Alcohol Misuse: A Public Health Crisis

In Canada, per year:

- 4.3 M days hospital
- 4.2 K premature deaths
- 148 K yrs lost life
- economic cost: \$14.6 B(Rehm et al., 2006)



The Tobacco Industry

A legal, government-regulated, commercial drug industry





Tobacco Use: A Public Health Crisis

In Canada, per year:

- 2.2 M days hospital
- 37 K premature deaths
- 518 K yrs lost life
- economic cost: \$17 B(Rehm et al., 2006)



45 K premature deaths (Dobrescu, et al., 2017)

The Pharmaceutical Industry

A legal, government-regulated, commercial drug industry





Opioid Misuse in Canada

 Minister Petitpas Taylor, 3rd consecutive Cdn Min. of Health to declare opioid overdose deaths a public health crisis

(Wells, 2017)

2,458 deaths in 2016
 (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2017)

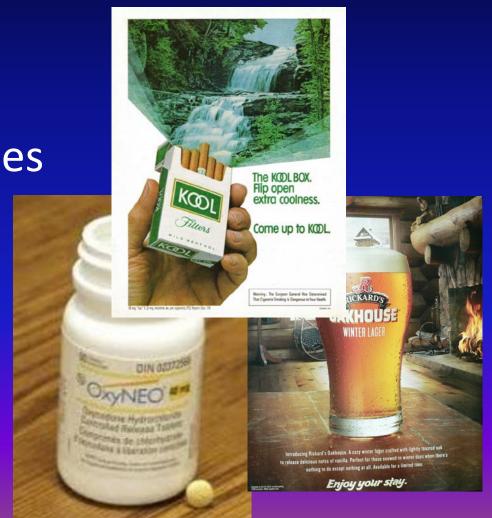


Summary

 3 legal, governmentregulated, commercial drug industries

3 public health crises

 legalization & regulation, as currently practiced, are inadequate



Q2: How might legalization of an illegal drug impact its use & misuse?

- complicated
- indications from US states limited by short time frame
- indications from history of other legal drug industries

Key Determinants

Impact of:

- legal permission on use
- product promotion on use
- ease of access on use
- use on associated harm



Legal Permission & Use

Polling Data

- Forum Research, 2015: 1.5 M
- Nanos, 2017: 1.9 M

Office of Parliamentary Budget Officer 2016)

- "...on balance, legalization appears more likely to increase aggregate consumption."
- projected approx. 600 K new users

Product Promotion & Use: Alcohol

- more promotion; more consumption
- Babor (2010)
- Cdn Public Health Assoc. (2011)
- Pacula et al. (2014)
- Report of the Chief Public Health Officer for Canada (2016)
- children and youth (Heung, 2016)



Product Promotion & Use: Tobacco

- more promotion; more consumption
- Babor (2010)
- Tobacco Control Legal
 Consortium (2012)
- Pacula et al. (2014)



Product Promotion & Use: Cannabis Projections

Office of Parliamentary Budget Officer (2016)

advertising & marketing will increase use

Federal Cannabis Secretariat (Feb 2017)

 advertising major issue for lobbyists



Ease of Access & Use

easier access; more use

<u>Alcohol</u>

- Rehm et al. (2008)
- Canadian Public Health Association (2011)
- Pacula et al. (2014)
- Navarro et al. (2014)

Tobacco

- Ontario Tobacco Research Unit (2011)
- Navarro et al. (2014)

What to expect for cannabis retail?

- operate legally, safely
- local & visible
- fixed locations
- predictable hours
- assured supply ?

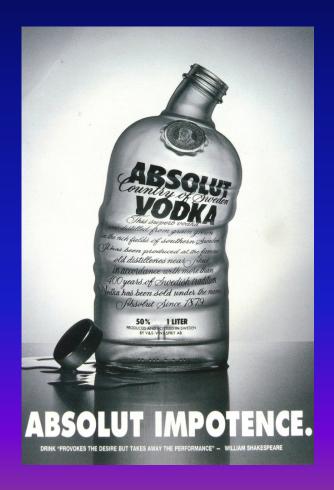


 more safe, reliable & convenient than contraband sources = easier access

Use & related problems: Alcohol

More alcohol use; more problems

- Rehm et al. (2008)
- Babor (2010)
- Cdn Public Health Assoc.
 (2011)
- Giesbrecht et al. (2013)



Summary: What to Expect from Cannabis Legalization in Canada?

exact trajectory uncertain

most likely scenario:
 legal permission + promotion + easier
 access = increased use = increased
 problems

Q3: How well has govnt regulation balanced revenue with public health?



The Alcohol Industry

- Giesbrecht et al. (2006)
- chapters by various policy investigators
- 2 decades of industry & regulatory indifference to public health & law (1980-2000)



Specifically...

- smuggling operations: 100s of Cdn legal drinking establishments
- disinformation campaigns sway public opinion & policy
- aggressive lobbying, threats to withdraw charitable donations
- bribe elected officials with campaign contributions

Regulatory Permissiveness & Failure

- increased commercialization & liberalization of restrictions on alcohol
- despite evidence linking increased consumption to increased problems
- fewer advertising restrictions
- more industry self-regulation of ad practices
- no health warnings

Retail Vulnerability

- 2011: York Region LCBO sold 221 bottles low quality counterfeit wine
- also found in other LCBO outlets in S ON
- individuals charged with fraud (Rubin, 2011)



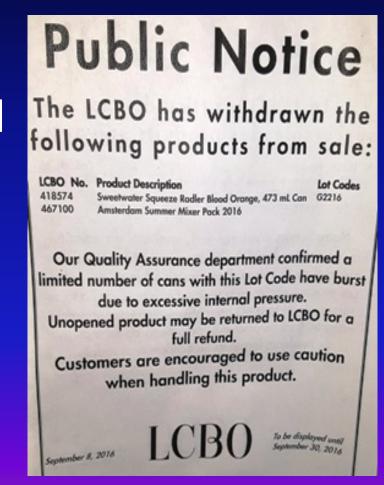
fake



Did regulation work?

 detected by sophisticated consumers (Rubin, 2011)

 Can legal, regulated retail outlets ensure product integrity & safety?



And criminal collusion...

- 2015: Montreal winery sold 2+M bottles on black market
- avoided \$14M in taxes (Hamilton, 2015)
- ON vineyard CEO among
 12 arrested



Is govnt committed to prevention?

- evidence-based policies known to reduce alcohol-related harm
- not adopted or widely available in Canada

(Giesbrecht et al. 2013)

What if adopted ?



Strategies to Reduce Alcohol-Related Harms and Costs in Canada:

A Comparison of Provincial Policies

Each Year in Canada

- 800 fewer preventable deaths
- reduction of 26 K yrs lost life
- 88 K fewer acute care hospital days
- \$1B in savings to Cdn economy
- conservative estimates (Rehm, et al., 2011)
- industry & govnt undaunted



Q3: How well has govnt regulation balanced revenue with public health?

The Tobacco Industry





An Epic Battle

industry, public health, govnt regulators, courts

<u>Canada</u>

• Smoke & Mirrors: The Canadian Tobacco War (Cunningham, 1996)

<u>USA</u>

Ashes to Ashes (Kluger, 1997)



United States of America vs. Philip Morris USA, Inc. 2006

Justice Gladys Kessler reviewed

- hundreds of depositions
- thousands of exhibits

Submitted

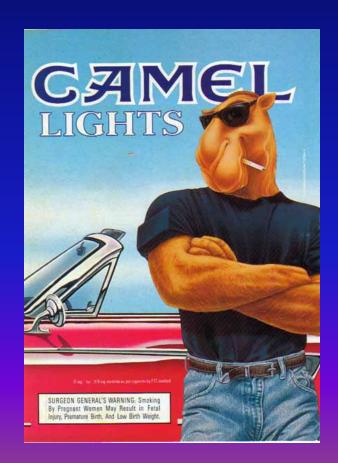
1,742 page judgement
 (US District Court for Columbia, 2006)



Kessler: "single-minded focus"

"Defendants have marketed and sold their lethal products with zeal, with deception,

with a single-minded focus on their financial success, and without regard for the human tragedy or social costs that success exacted."



What about Canada?

direct rel'p between US & Cdn companies

crimes described by Kessler also occurred

in Canada at same time

Justice Ormston:

"...the largest offense of its nature in Canadian history."

(Mahood, 2013)

Q3: Has govnt regulation balanced revenue with public health?

The Pharmaceutical Industry



A New Epidemic: Opioids



- 1996: Purdue introduces OxyContin
- aggressive, misleading marketing

Govnt of Newfld & Lab Oxycontin Task
 Force Final Report (2004)

Progress

The 2017 Canadian Guideline for Opioids for Chronic Non-Cancer Pain

2016: Health Canada's Action on Opioid Misuse

Not included:

- holding industry accountable
- improving regulation of industry practices



Opioid crisis not isolated case

EE

Pharmaceuticals, Corporate Crime

and Public Health

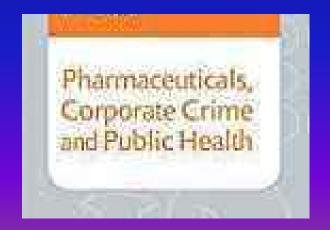
- Pharmaceuticals, Corporate Crime and Public Health (Dukes, Braithwaite & Moloney, 2014)
- peer-reviewed journals, court cases, govnt/health/justice agency investigations
- document illegal, unethical conduct at 64 companies in 31 countries, all continents

Dizzying List of Malfeasance

- manipulation of research
- tampering with court proceedings
 & legislative processes
- testing new drugs in countries with weak regulations
- non-payment of court-ordered settlements to the parents whose children died in illegal trials

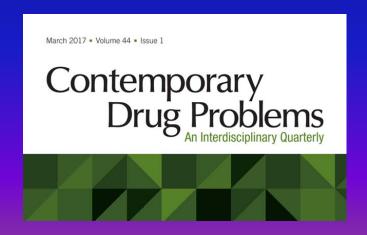
Regulatory Permissiveness

- allowance of high-risk, highly-profitable drugs on market
- industry whistleblowers not protected & sometimes prosecuted by state
- regulators complicit with industry crimes



Summary: alcohol, tobacco, pharma

- all legal, government-regulated, commercial drug industries
- not balanced revenue & public health
- legal violations a part of doing business
- govnt has not effectively regulated



Strict Regulation?

- not simply less than perfect
- substantially less than adequate
- a unicorn ?



 "Market power readily translates into political power. Few governments prioritize health over big business." (WHO, 2013)

The Cannabis Industry

- legal, government-regulated, commercial drug industry
- similar trajectory
- separate presentation











Take-home Messages

- no one knows how cannabis legalization will play out
- an experiment; not controlled kind
- legacy of alcohol, tobacco, pharma
- potential for 4th drug crisis
- when govnt says, Don't worry, we're going to strictly regulate it. - Worry.

Priorities for Next 5 Years: Surveillance of Regulatory Compliance

#1: Cannabis Product Safety

#2: Advertising Regulations

#3: Consequences for Regulatory Infractions

Want More?

2017

Cannabis Law
Reform in Canada:
Pretense & Perils



Michael DeVillaer

The Peter Boris Centre for Addictions Research McMaster University St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton Hamilton Ontario Canada @mikedevillaer devilla@mcmaster.ca

Write:

- cannabis@canada.ca
- mcu@justice.gc.ca
- hcminister.ministresc@ canada.ca
- sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca