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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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World Drug Report 2019

Pre-release to Member States

Vienna, 19 June 2019

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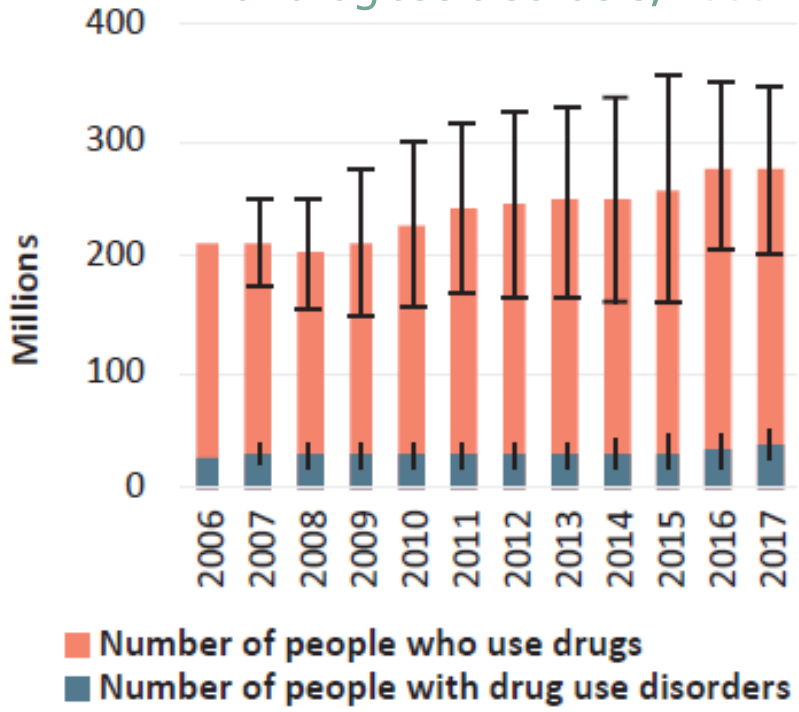
DRUG USE

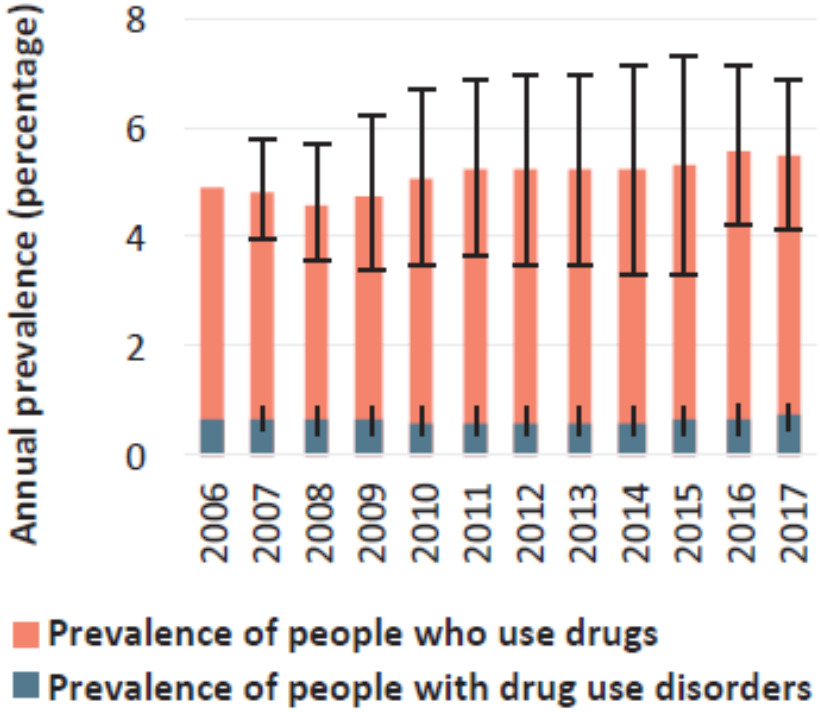
Global trends in the estimated number of people who use drugs and those with drug use disorders, 2006–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionn

Note: Estimates of people who use drugs are for adults (aged 15–64) who used drugs in the past year.

Global trends in the estimated prevalence of drug use and drug use disorders, 2006–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Estimated percentage of the annual prevalence of drug use is for adults (aged 15–64) who used drugs in the past year.

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Impact of new data in global estimates

	2016 estimates	2017 estimates
Annual **opiate** users	19.4 ml	29.2 ml
Annual **opioid** users	34.3 ml	53.3 ml
People with **drug use disorder**	30.5 ml	35 ml
PWID	10.6	11.3 ml

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Impact of new data in regional estimates

Asia

		2016 estimates	2017 estimates
South Asia	Annual opiate users	-	13 ml
	Annual opioid users	-	18.7 ml
Asia	Annual opiate users	11.2 ml	21.7 ml
	Annual opioid users	13.6 ml	29.5 ml

Africa

	2016 estimates	2017 estimates
Annual opiate users	2 ml	1.5 ml
Annual opioid users	2.2 ml	6 ml

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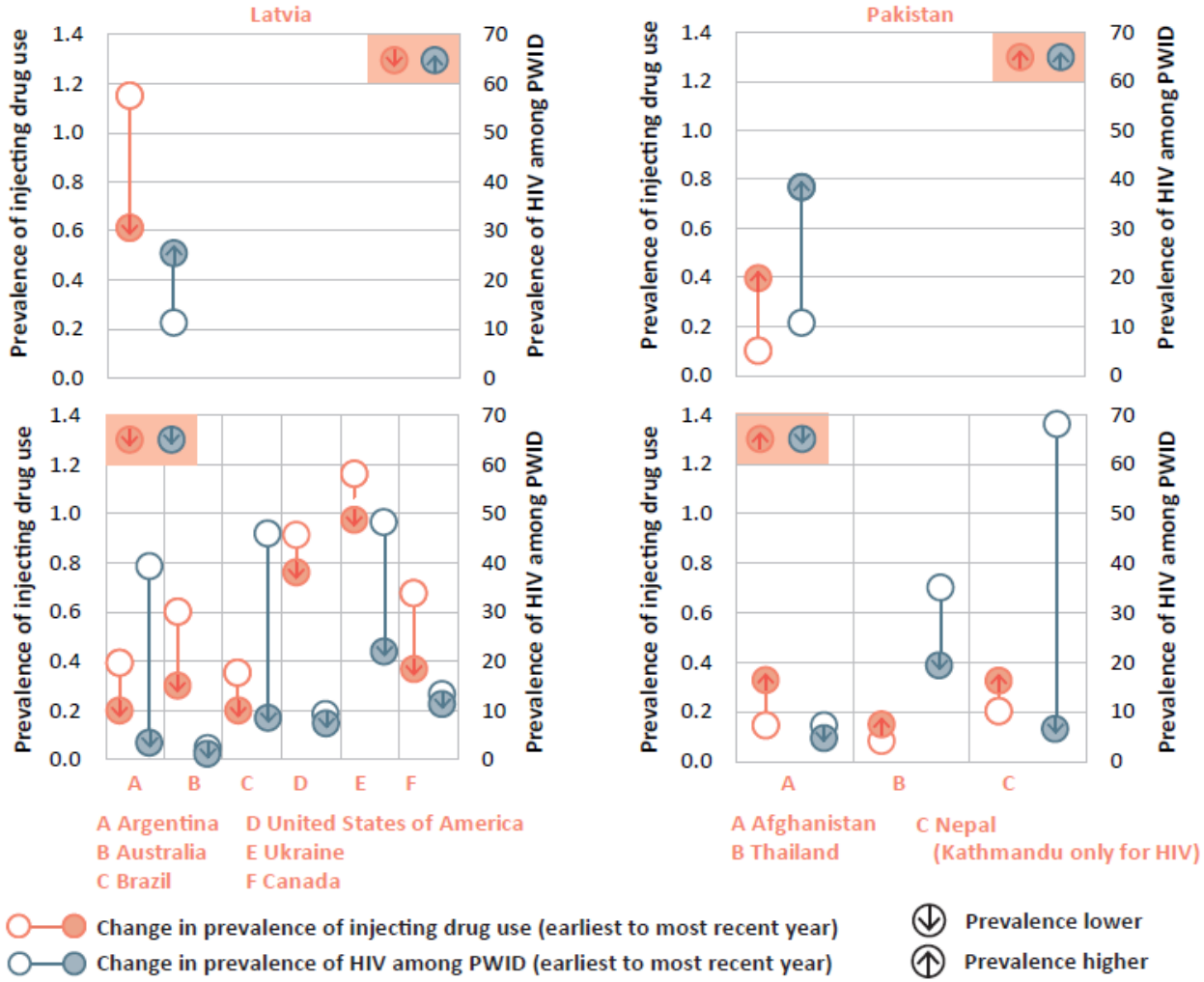
Long-term trends in injecting drug use and HIV among people who inject drugs, selected countries, various years covering the overall period 1992–2017



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PRISONS AND DRUGS

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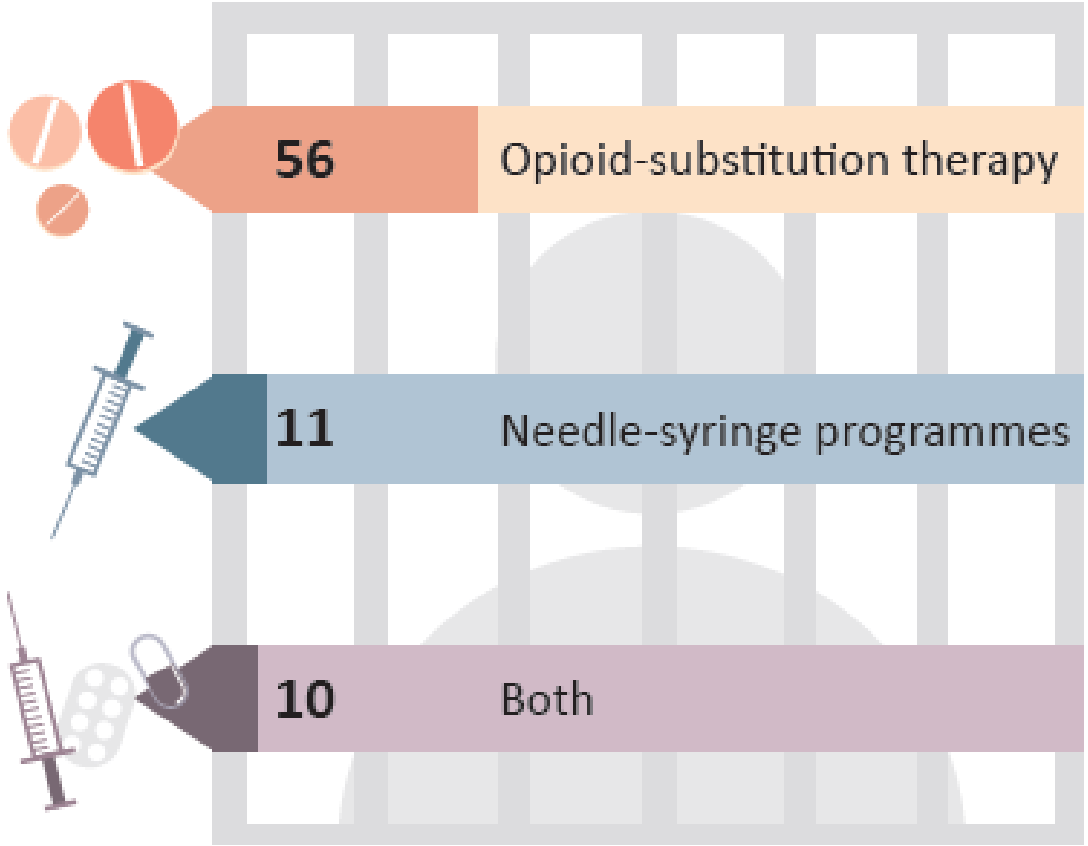
PRISONS AND DRUGS

Numbers of countries implementing interventions in at least one prison



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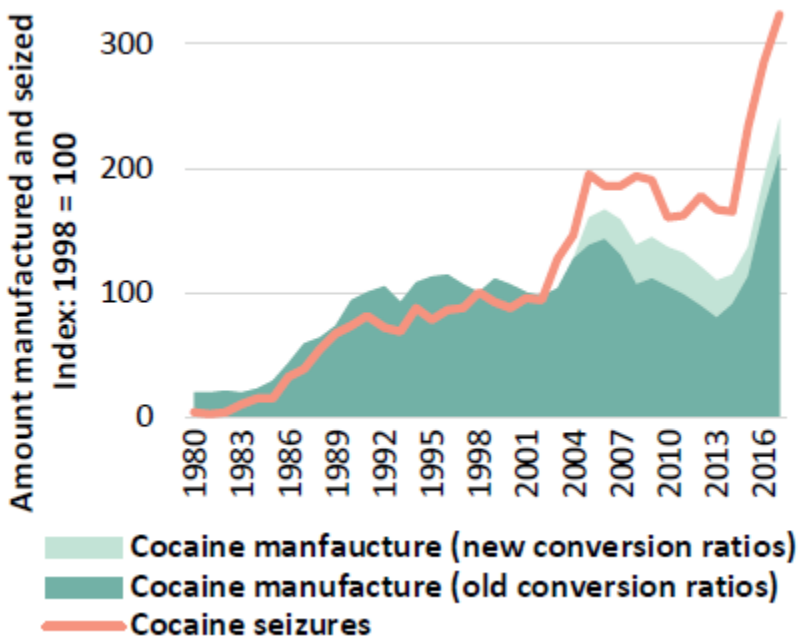
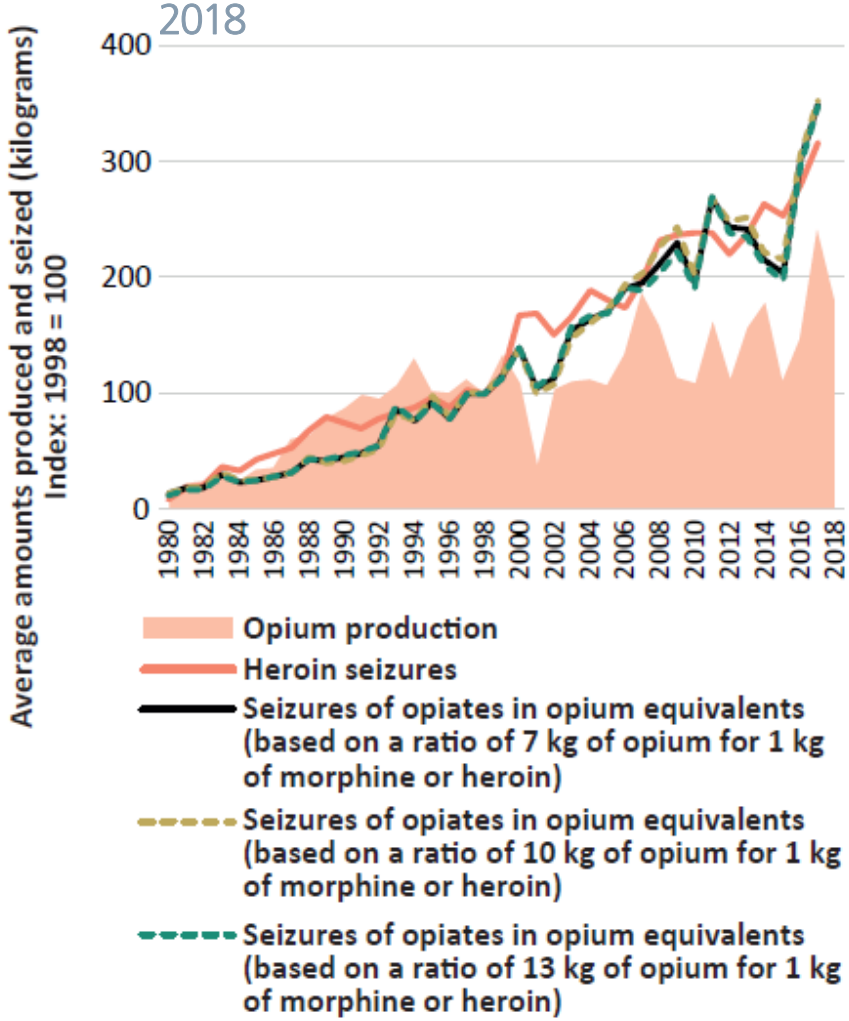
TRENDS IN PRODUCTION AND INTERCEPTIONS

Global cocaine manufacture and global quantities of cocaine seized, 1980–2018



Global opium production and global quantities of heroin and of opiates (in opium equivalents) seized, 1980–2018



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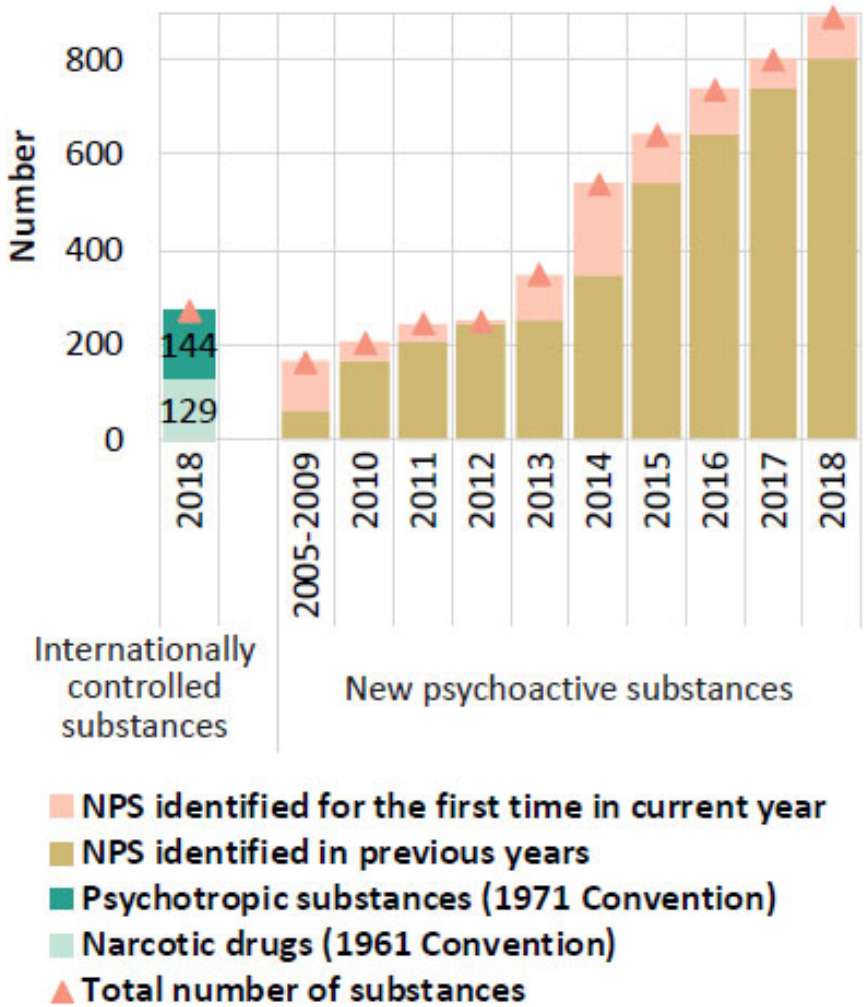
Internationally controlled drugs in 2018 and identified new psychoactive substances at the global level, 2005–2018 (cumulative)



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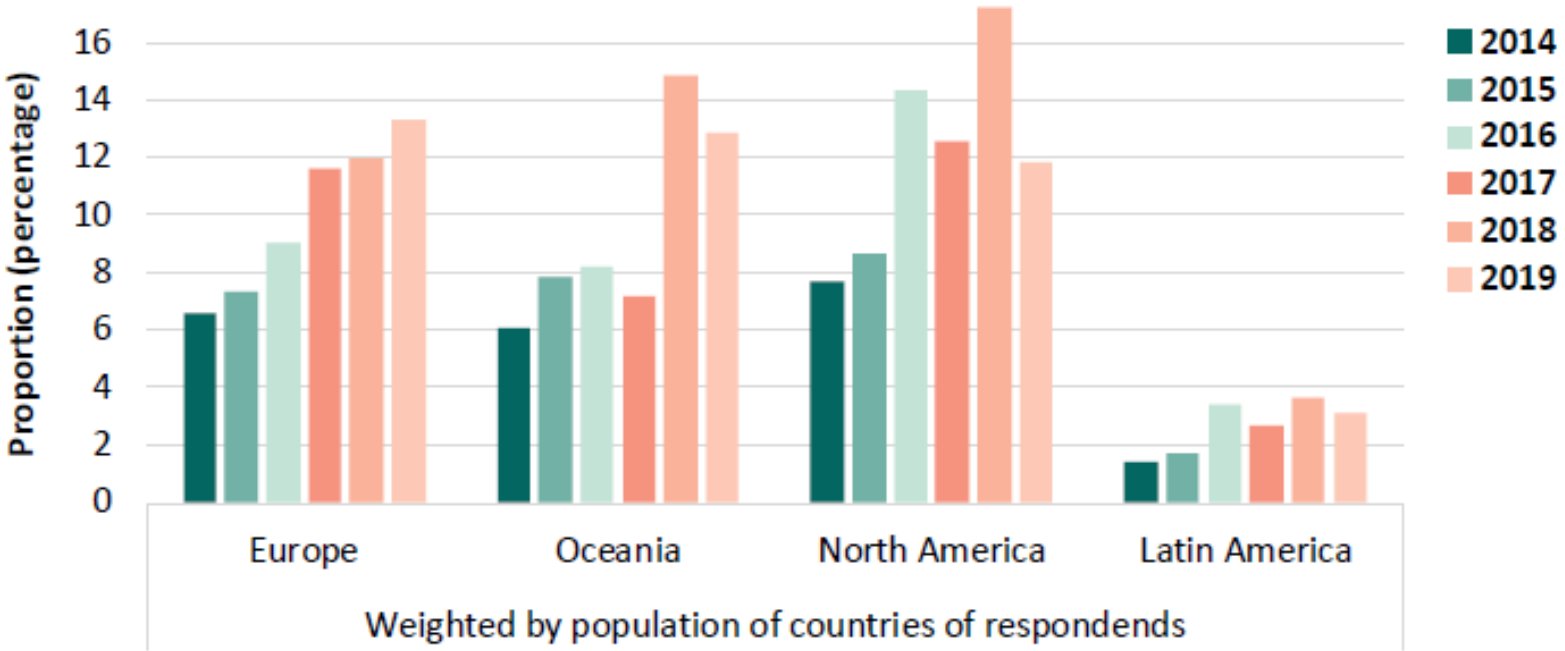
Proportion of surveyed Internet users using drugs (in the past year) who purchased drugs over the darknet, 2014–2019, selected regions and subregions



Source: UNODC calculations, based on Global Drug Survey 2019 data: detailed findings on drug cryptomarkets. Available from Dr. Monica Barratt, Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Australia.

Note: For Europe, the average is based on information from respondents in 22 countries; in Oceania, the average is based on information from respondents in Australia and New Zealand; in North America, the average is based on information from respondents in Canada and the United States; and in Latin America, the average is based on information from respondents in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico.

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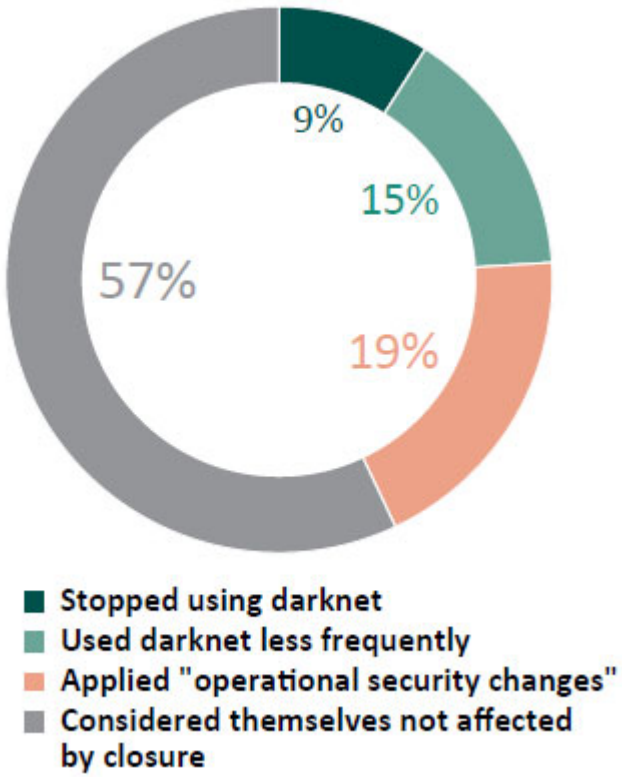
DARKNET: Consequences of shutdown of AlphaBay and Hansa markets in 2017 as reported by drug users (internet survey) in January 2018



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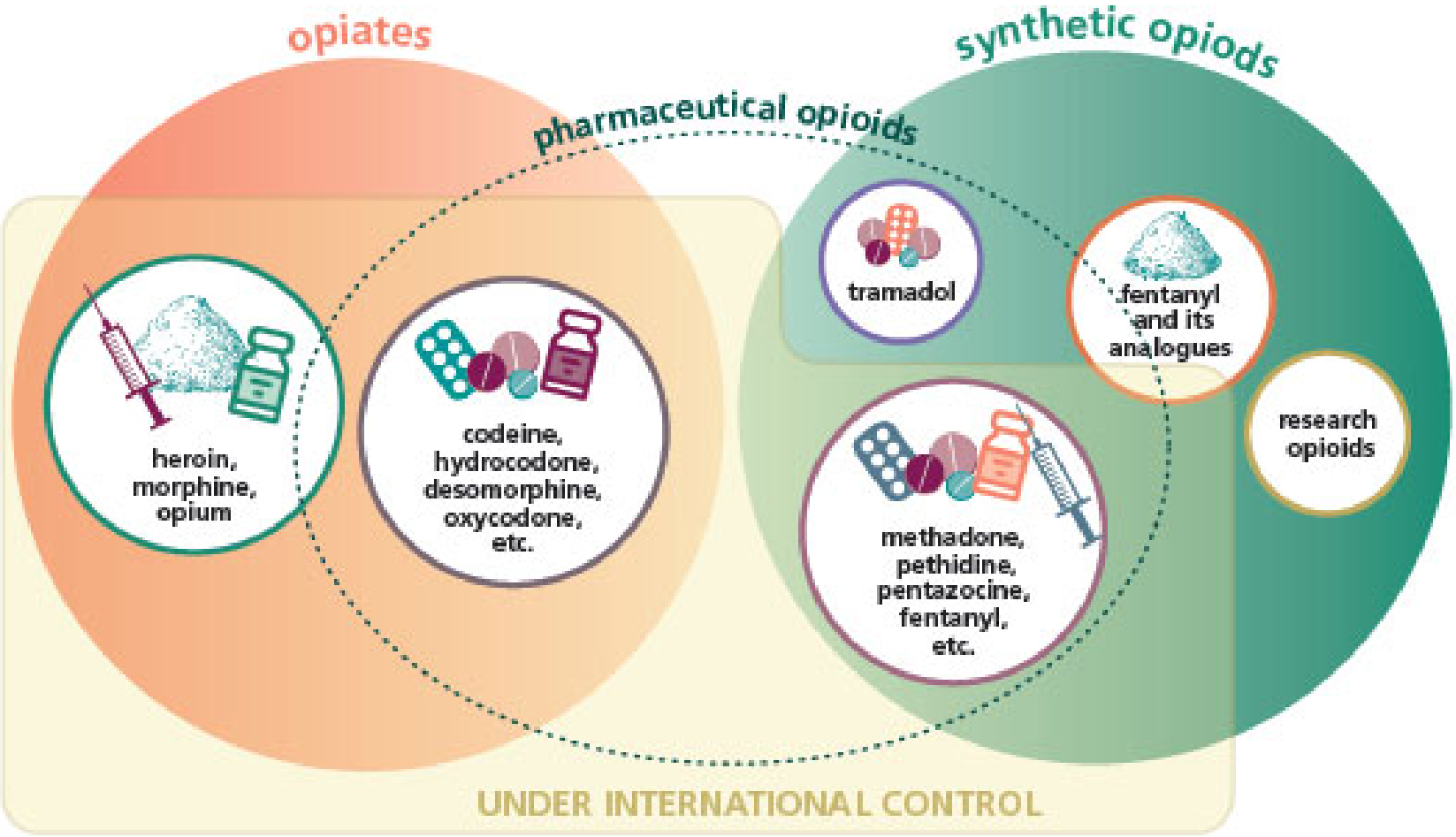
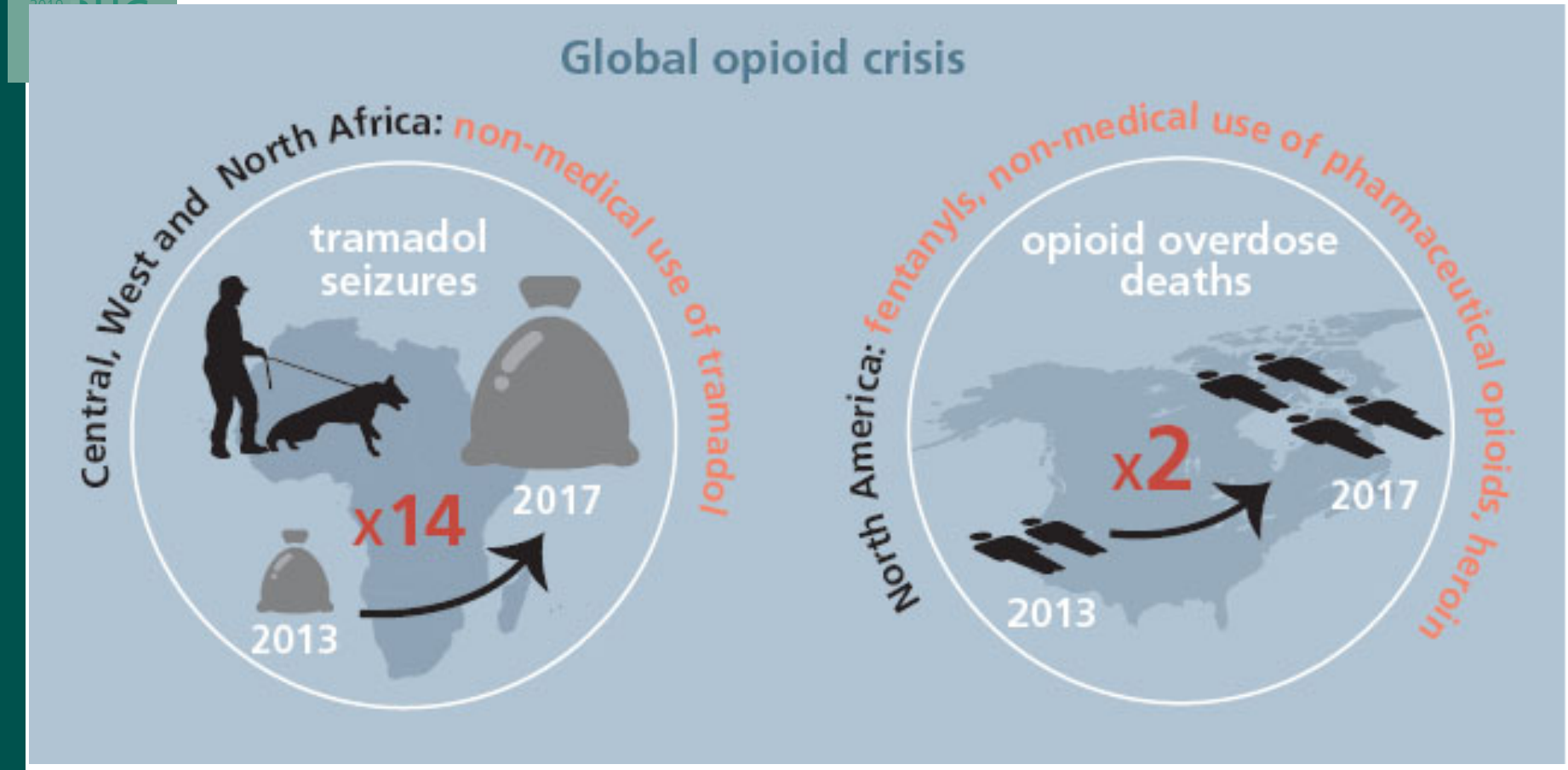
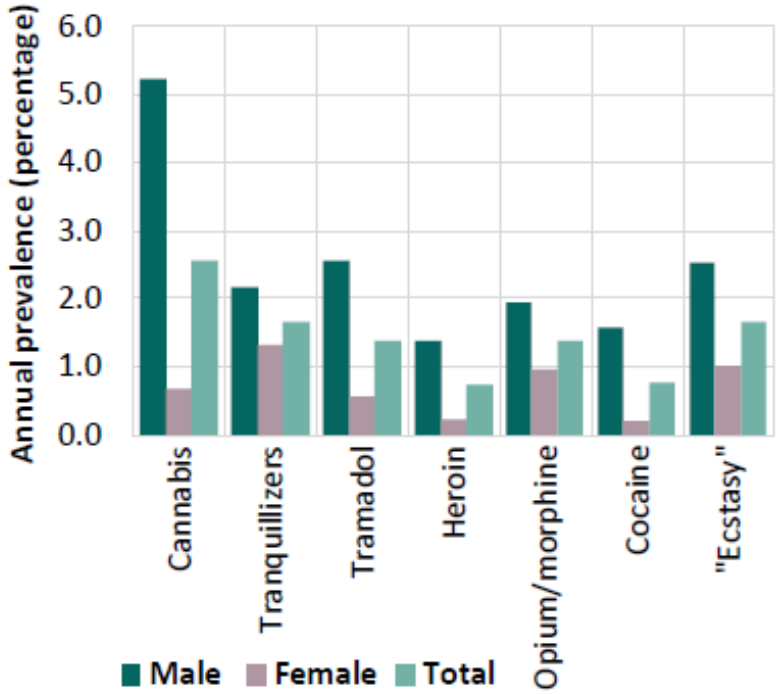
OPIOIDS




Global opioid crisis
Central, West and North Africa: non-medical use of tramadol
tramadol seizures
x14
2013
2017
North America: fentanyls, non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids, heroin
opioid overdose deaths
x2
2013
2017

Drug use among secondary school students in Egypt, 2016



In Nigeria, 4.6 ml persons non-medical annual users of opioids (mainly tramadol)

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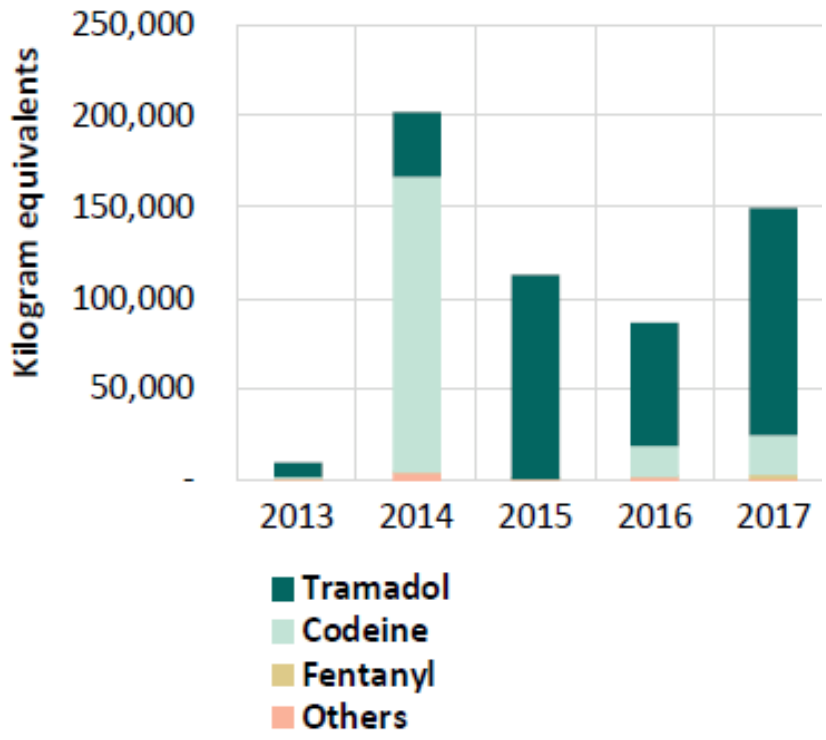
Global quantities of pharmaceutical opioids seized, 2013–2017



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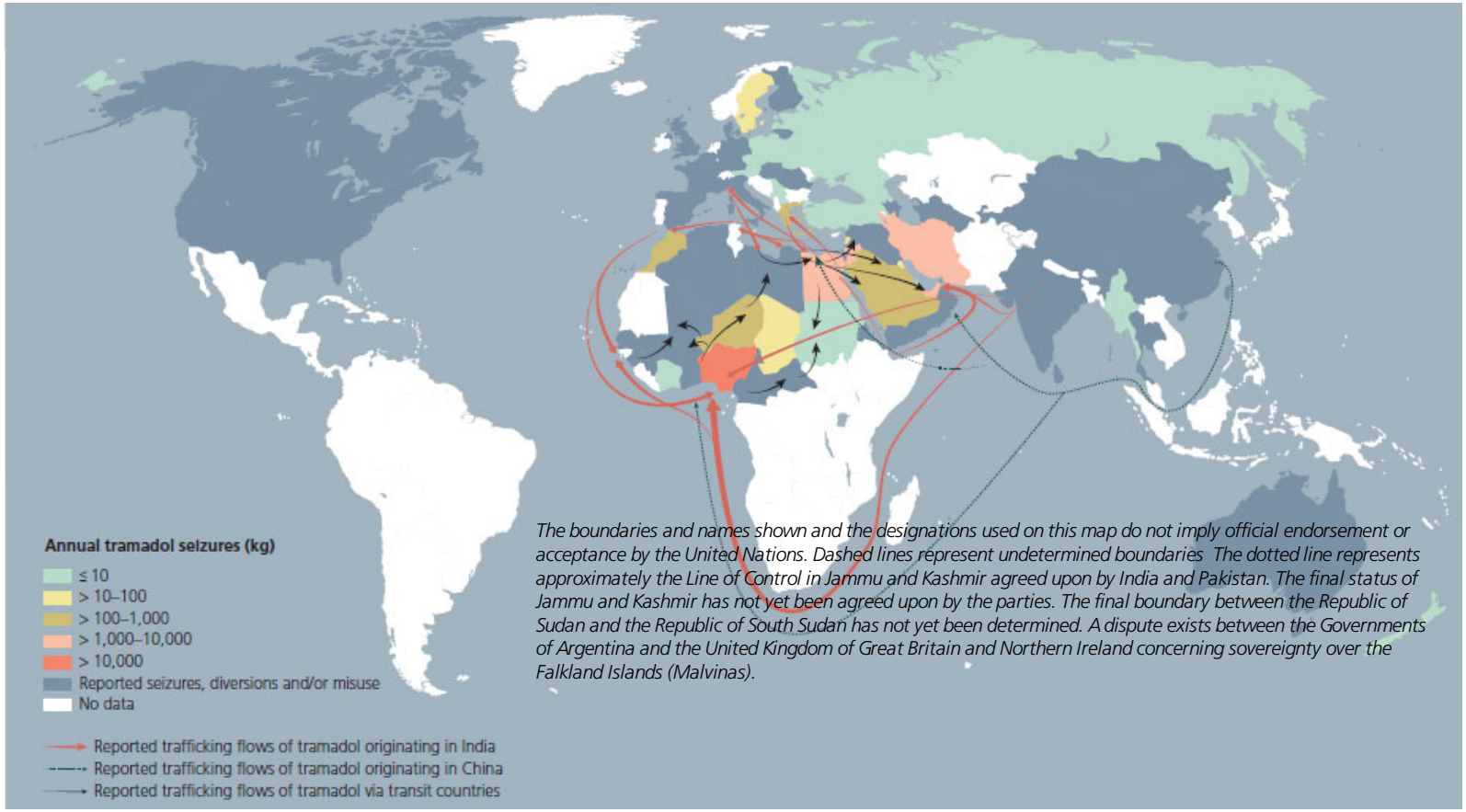
Reported seizures, diversion and trafficking routes of tramadol (based on reported seizures), 2013-2017



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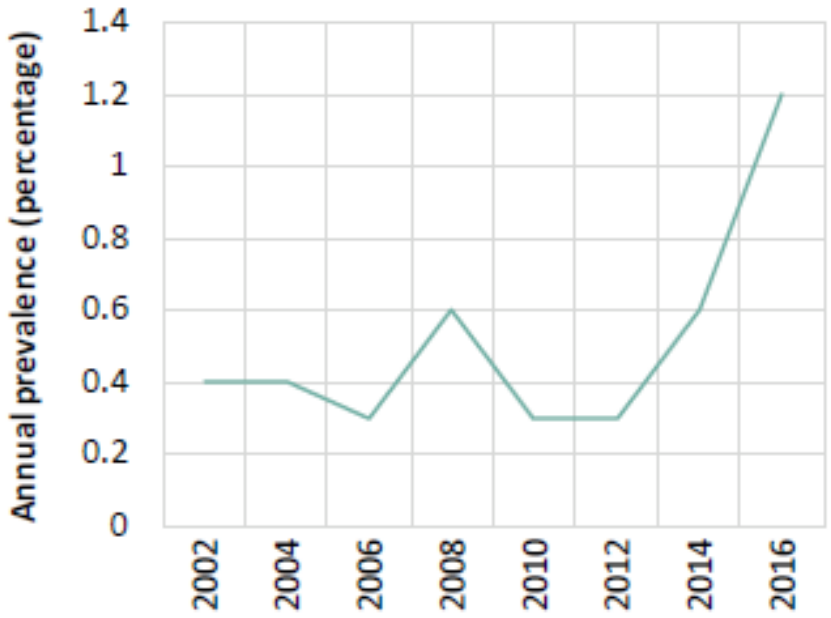
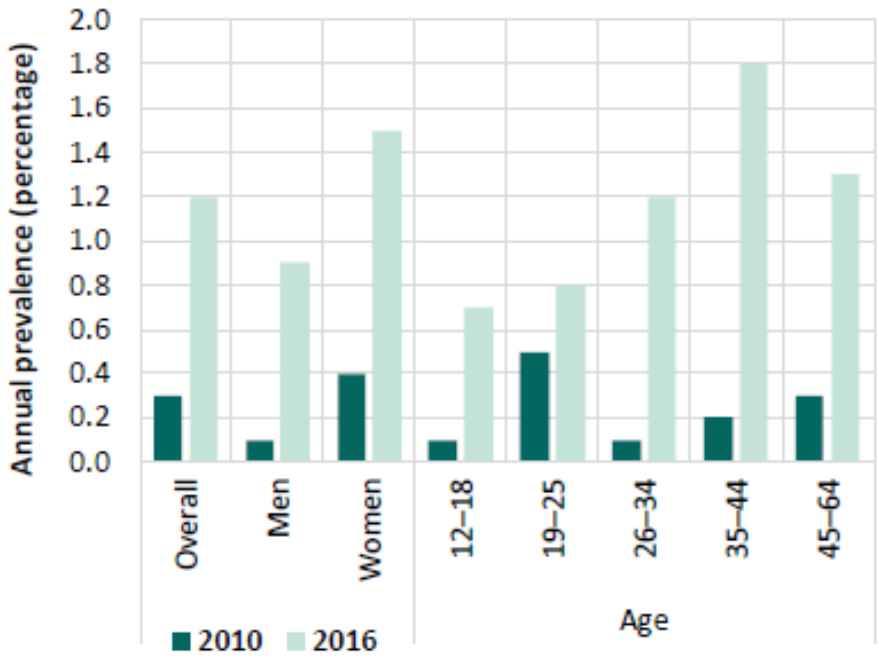
Opioid use in Chile

Non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids, Chile, 2002–2016



Source: Chile, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Twelfth national study of drug use among the public of Chile, 2016 (*Décimo Segundo Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General de Chile*).

Non-medical use of opioids by sex and age group, Chile, 2010 and 2016



Source: Chile, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, Twelfth national study of drug use among the public of Chile, 2016 (*Décimo Segundo Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General de Chile*).

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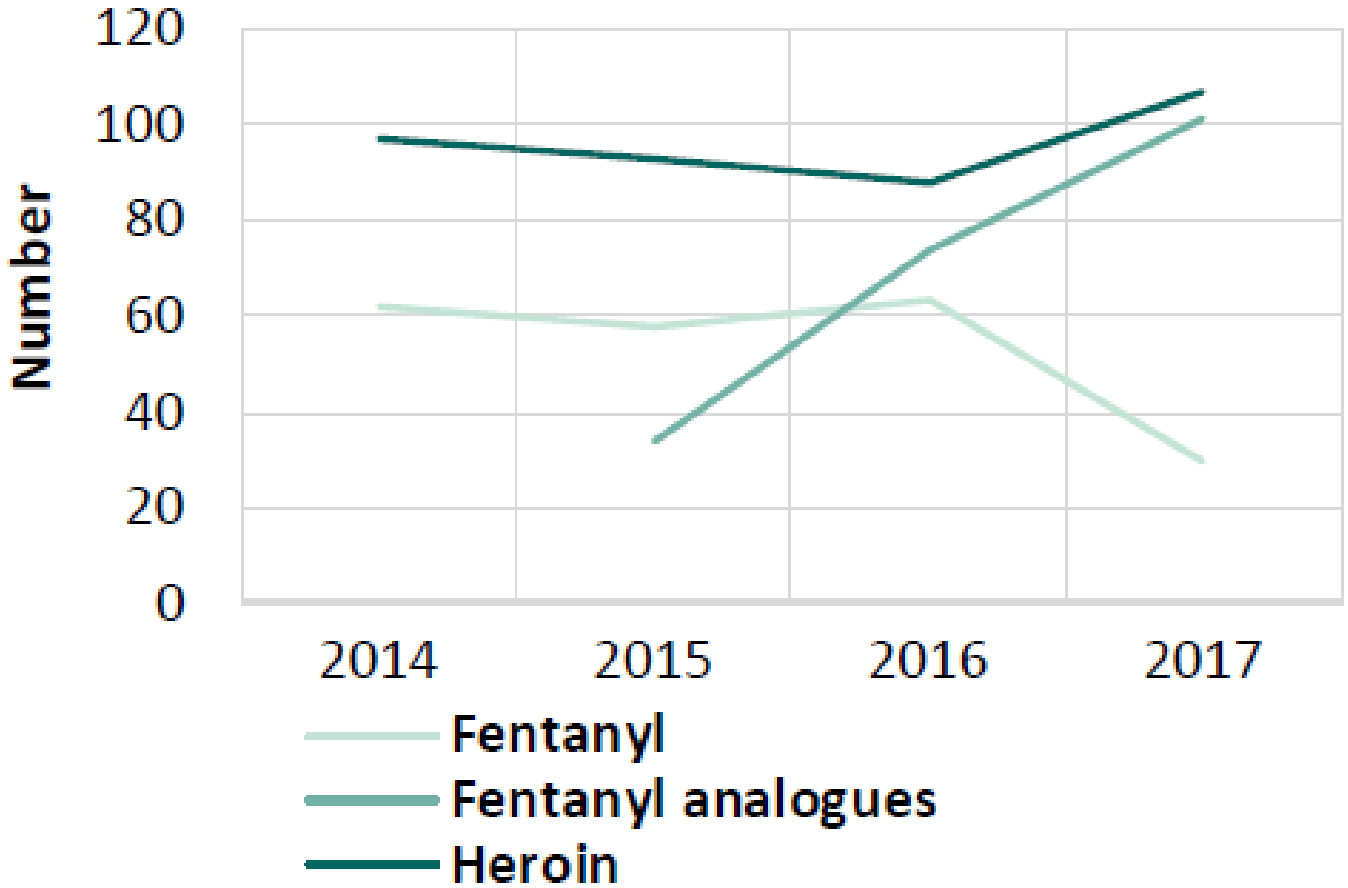
Opioid overdose deaths in Sweden, 2014-2017



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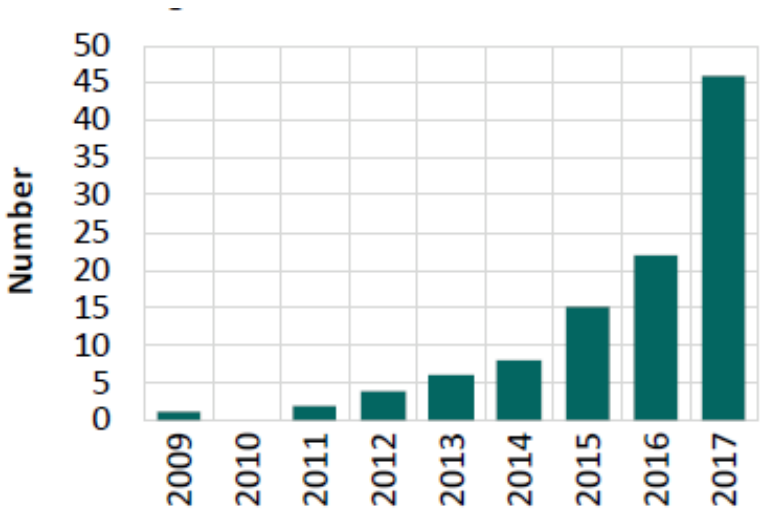
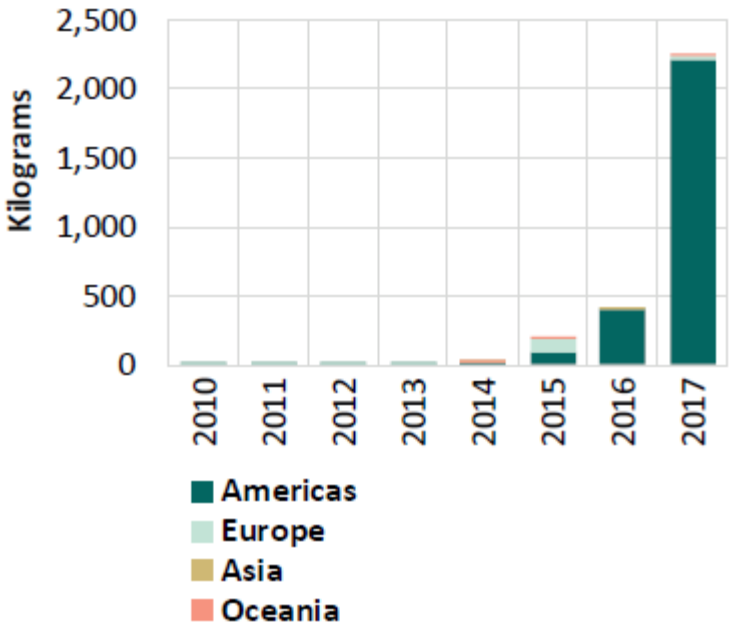
Identified new synthetic opioid receptoragonists, 2009–2017



Global quantities of fentanyl and its analogues seized, by region, 2010–2017



Just 4 countries reported seizures in 2013, 12 countries in 2016 and 16 countries in 2017.

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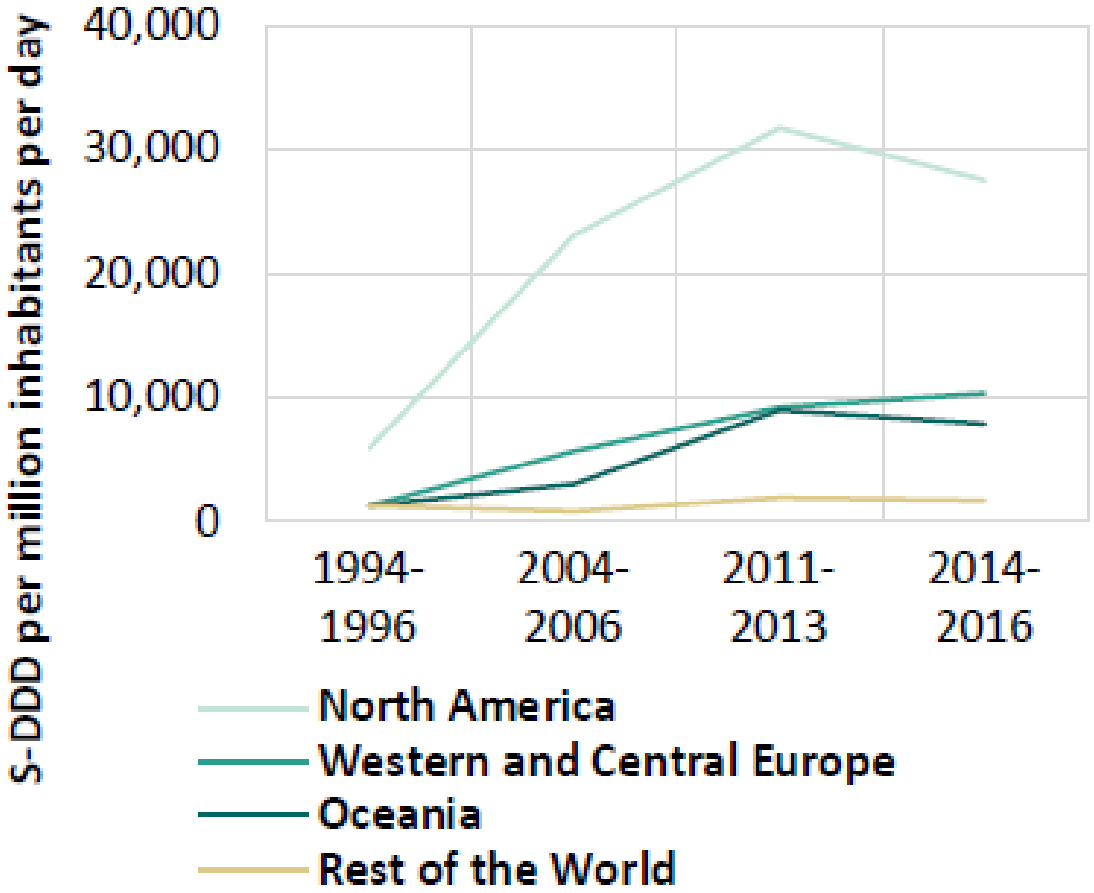
Trends in availability of opioid analgesics for consumption, by region, 1994–2016



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Diversion or illicit manufacturing of synthetic opioids for the non medical use market?

In North America, diversion of **Oxycodone**

Fentanyl illicitly manufactured

Tramadol manufactured and/or packaged for non medical market

Codeine?

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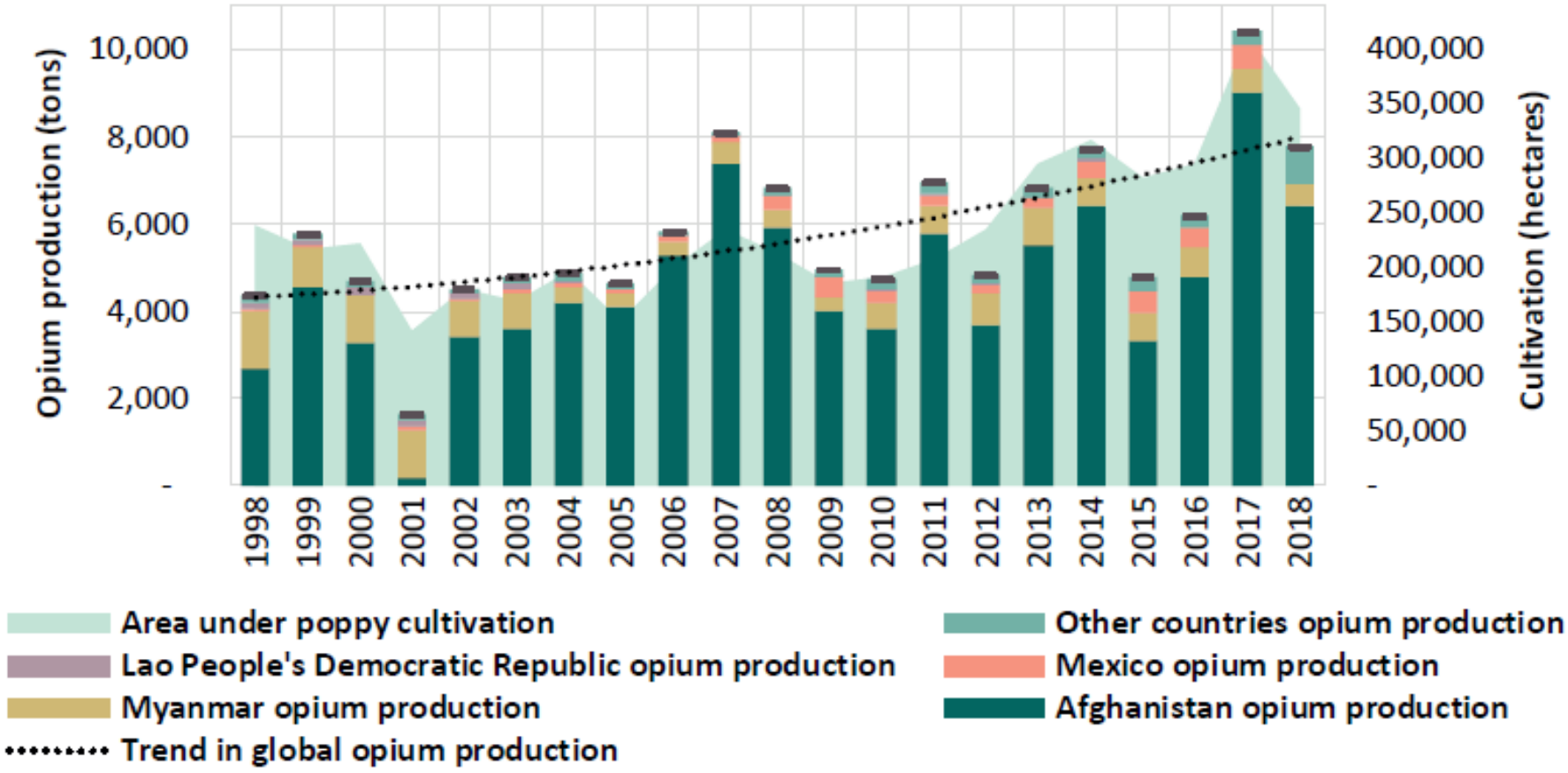
Opium poppy cultivation and production of opium, 1998–2018*



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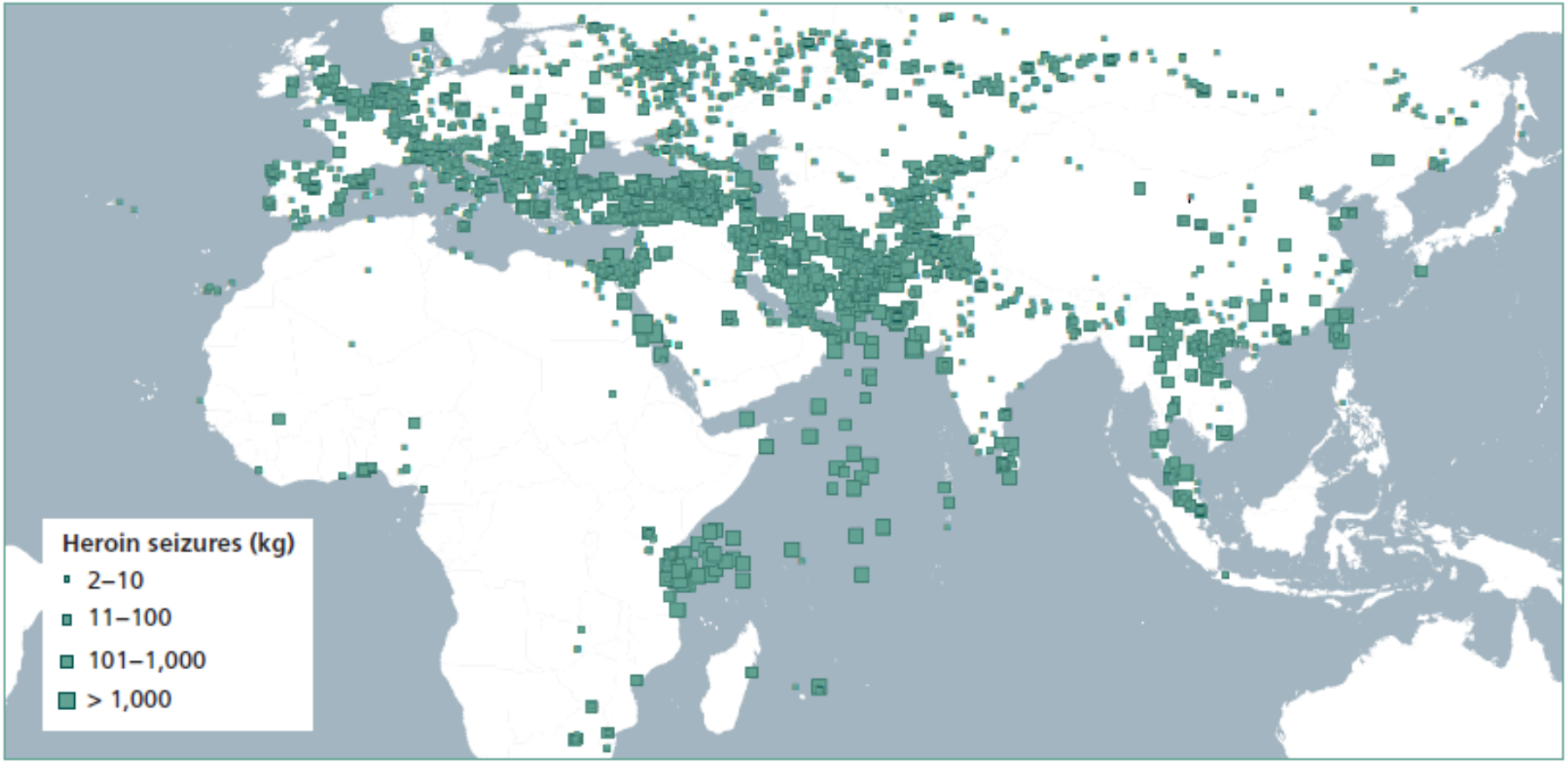
Significant individual heroin seizures January 2013–April 2019



Source: UNODC and Paris Pact, Drugs Monitoring Platform.

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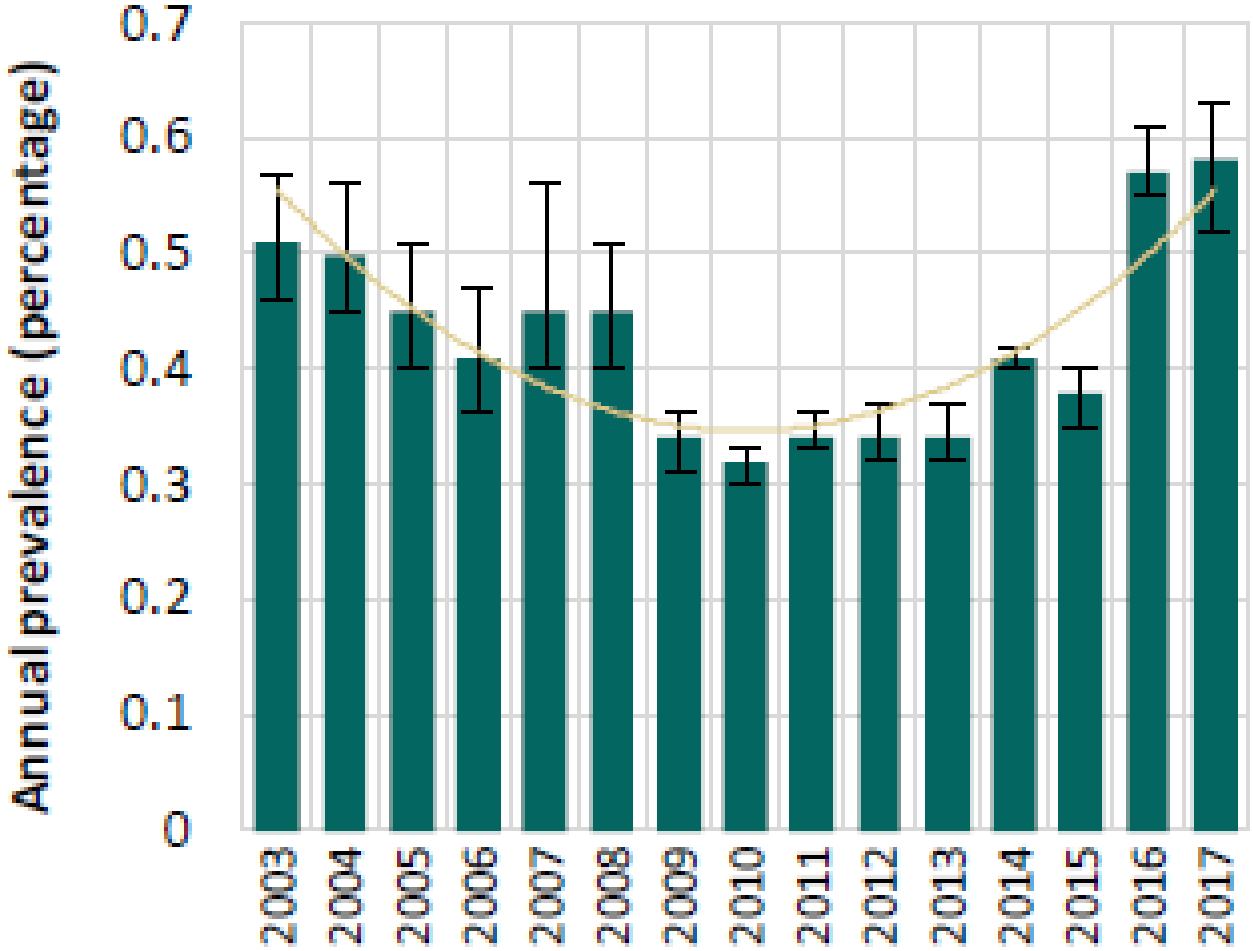
Opiate use in Western and Central Europe, 2003–2017



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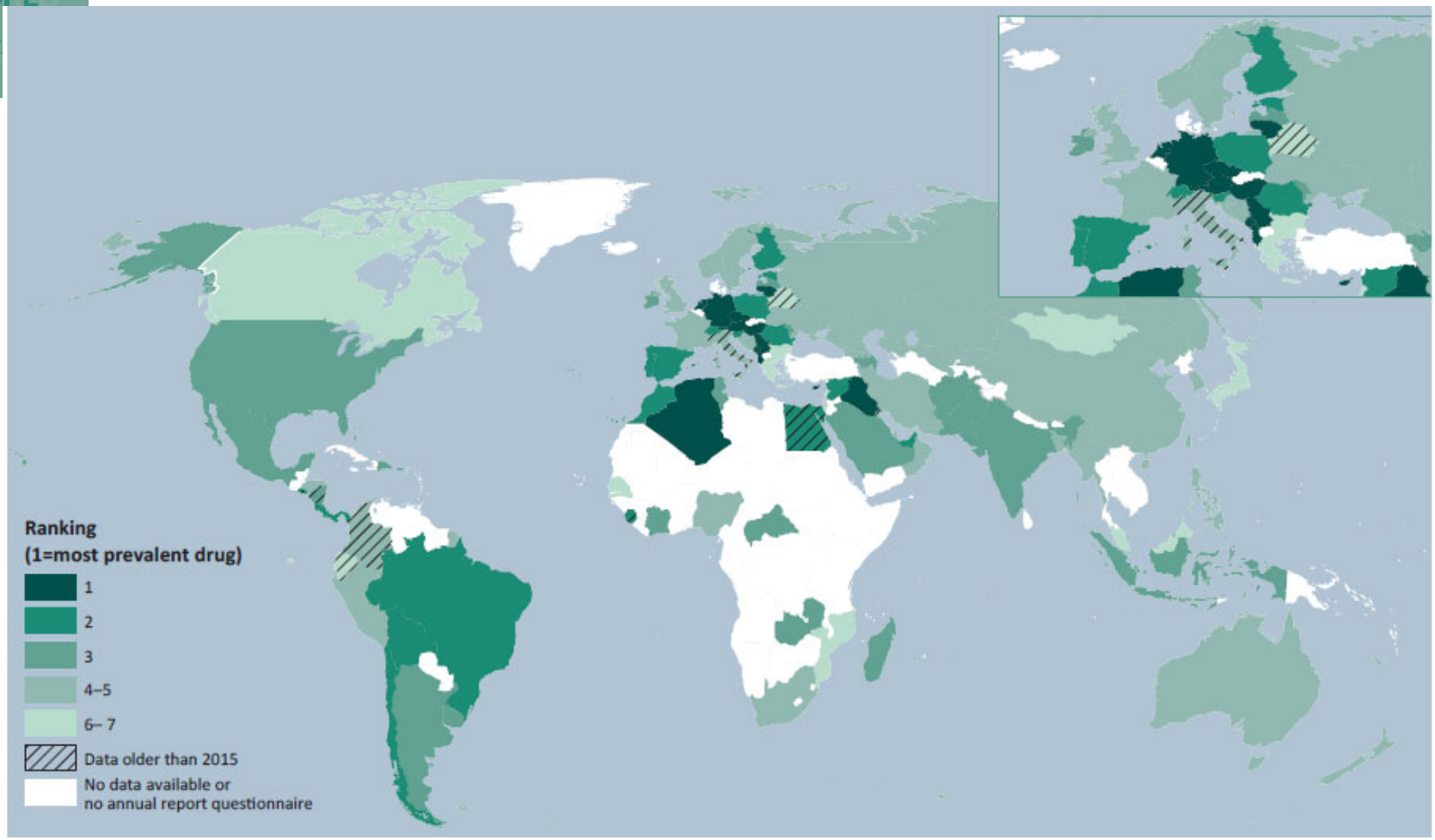
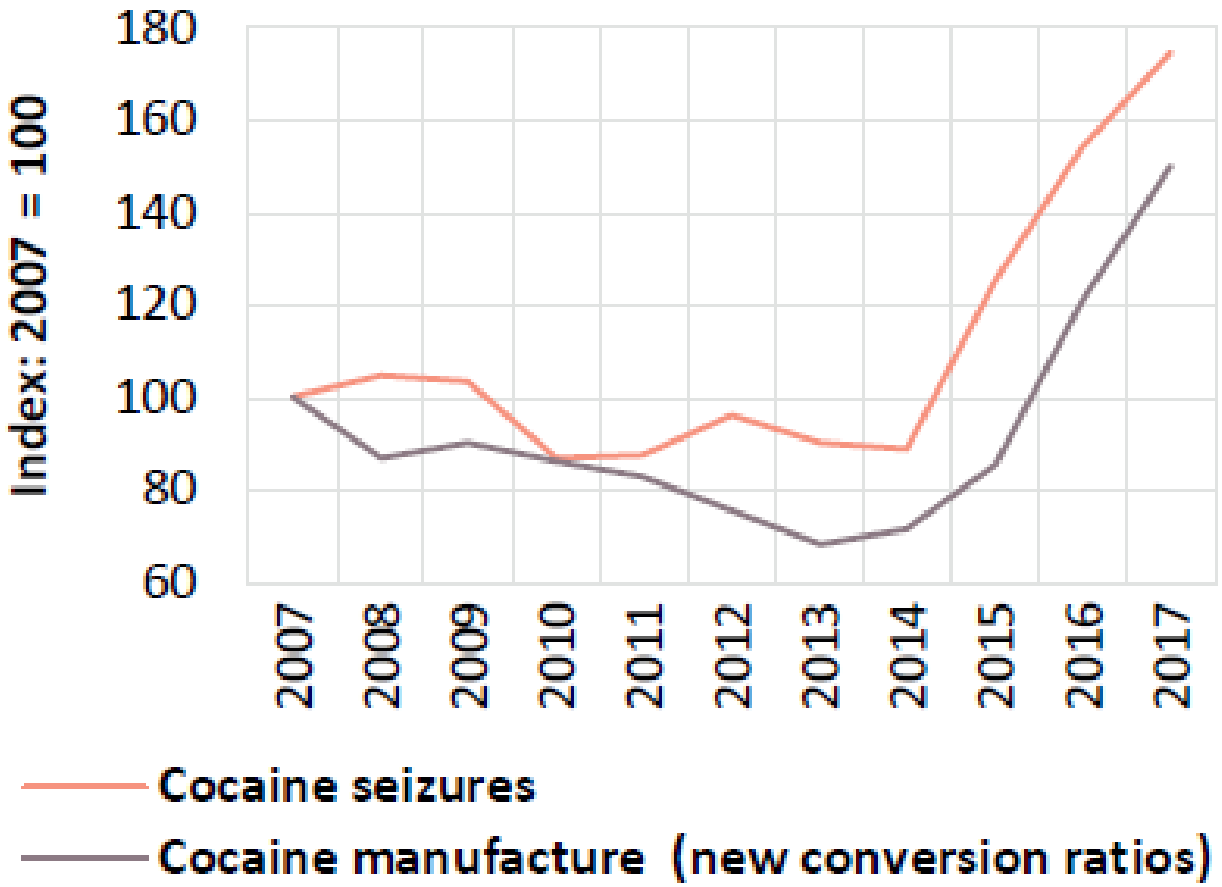
Ranking of sedatives and tranquillizers in order of prevalence (based on national qualitative information), 2017



Source: UNODC.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Global cocaine manufacture and global quantities of cocaine seized, 2007–2017



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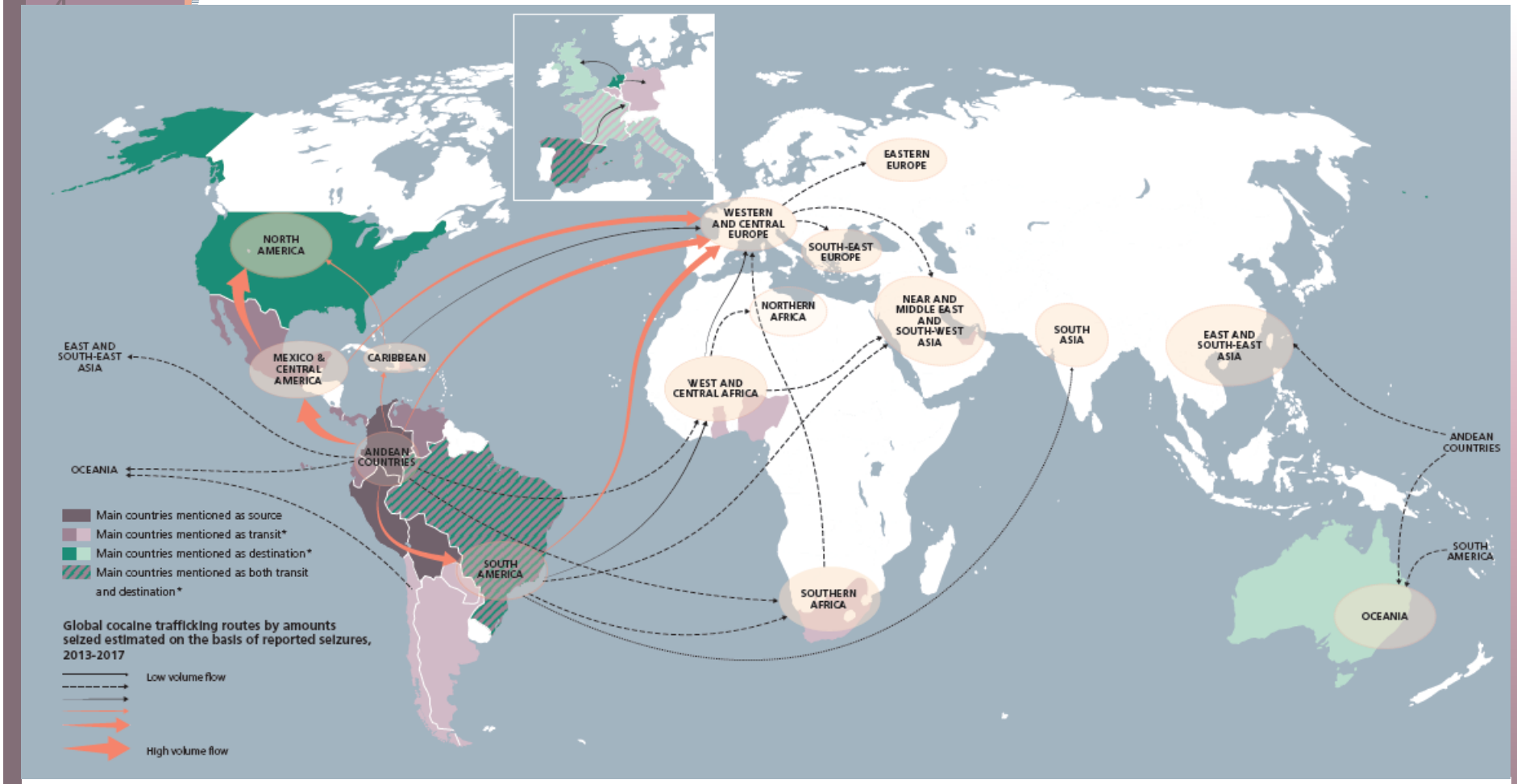
Main cocaine trafficking routes as described by reported seizures, 2013–2017



*Sources: UNODC. * A darker shade indicates a larger amount of cocaine being seized with the country as transit/destination. The size of the route is based on the total amount seized on that route, according to the information on trafficking routes provided by Member States in the annual report questionnaire, individual drug seizures and other official documents, over the period 2013–2017. The routes are determined on the basis of reported country of departure/transit and destination in these sources. As such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary routes may not be reflected. Route arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of departure or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking. Therefore, the trafficking origin does not reflect the country in which the substance was produced. The main countries mentioned as transit or destination were identified on the basis of both the number of times they were identified by other Member States as departure/transit or destination of seizures, and the annual average amount that these seizures represent during the period 2013–2017. For more details on the criteria used, please see the Methodology section of this document. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

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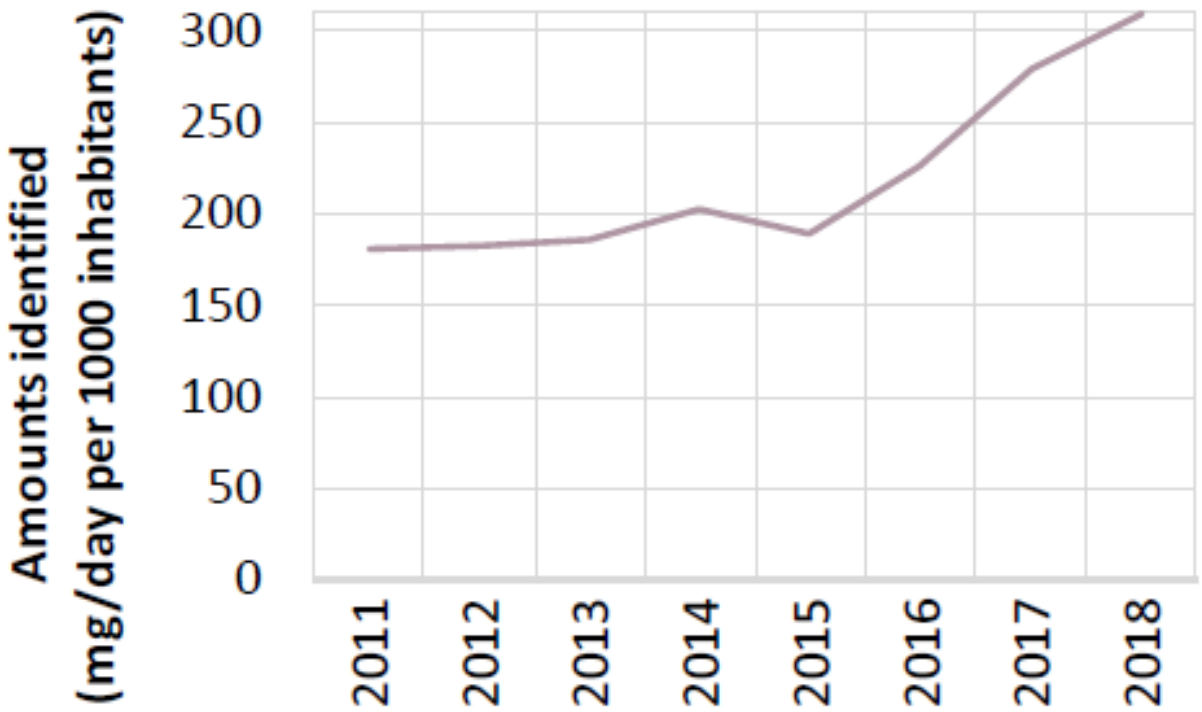
Benzoylecgonine (cocaine metabolite) found in wastewater in 78 cities in Europe, 2011–2018



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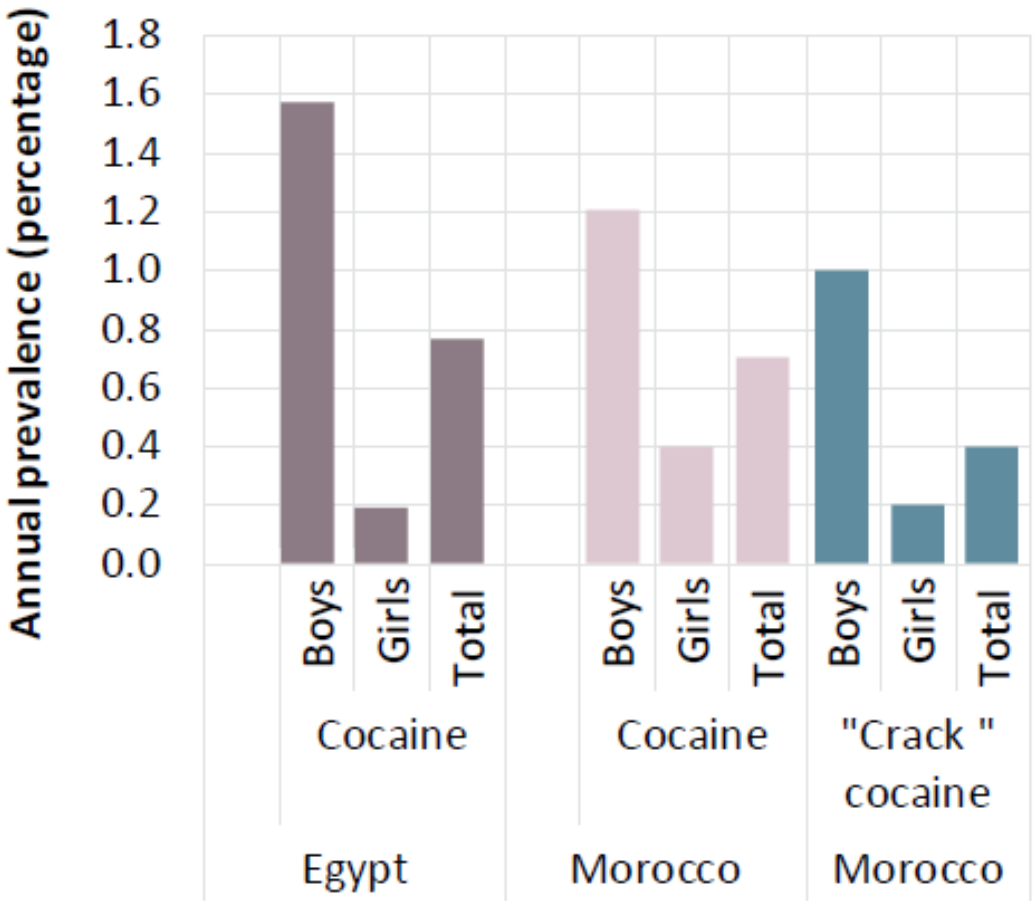
Cocaine and "crack" cocaine use among secondary school students in Egypt and Morocco, by sex, 2016



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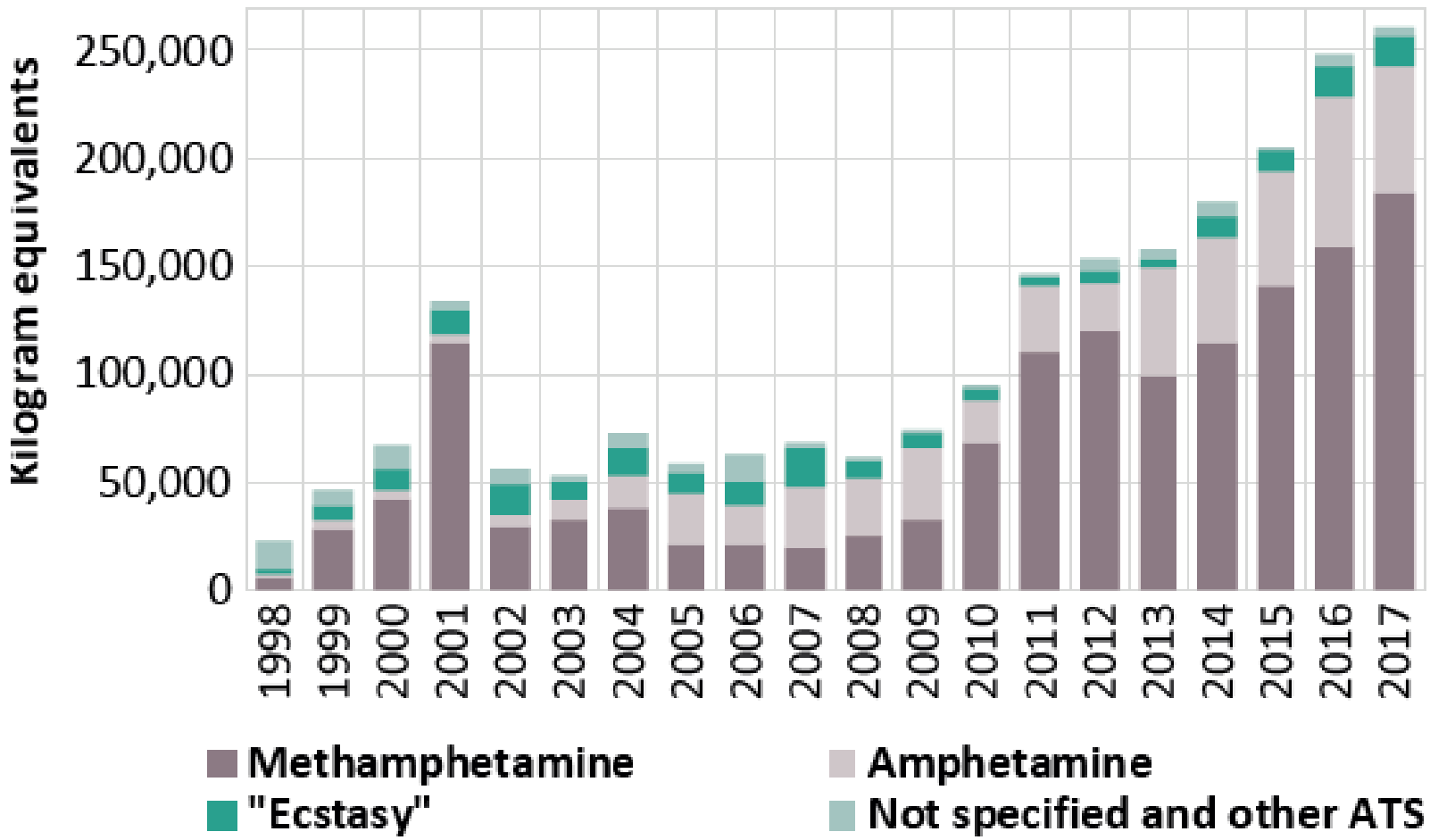
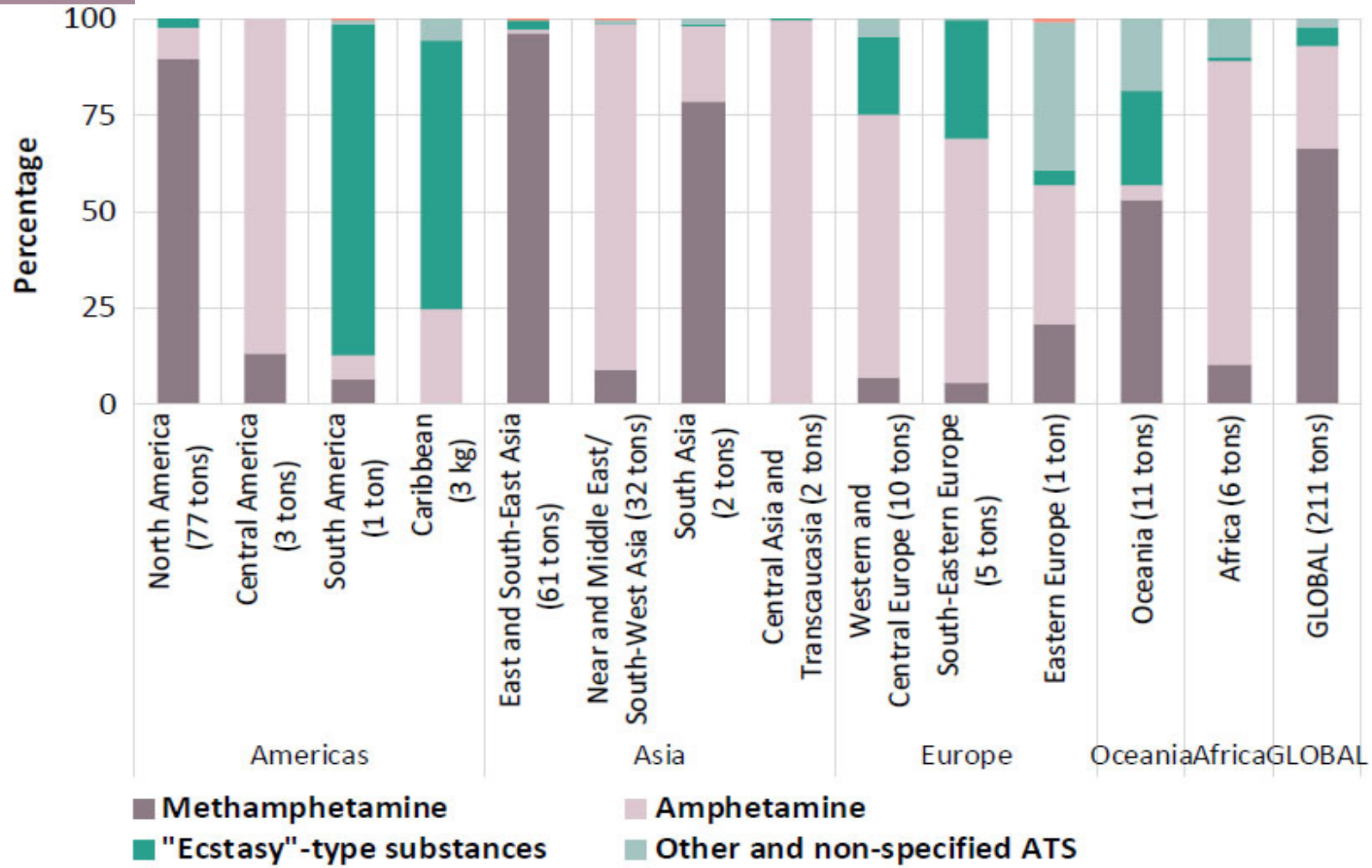
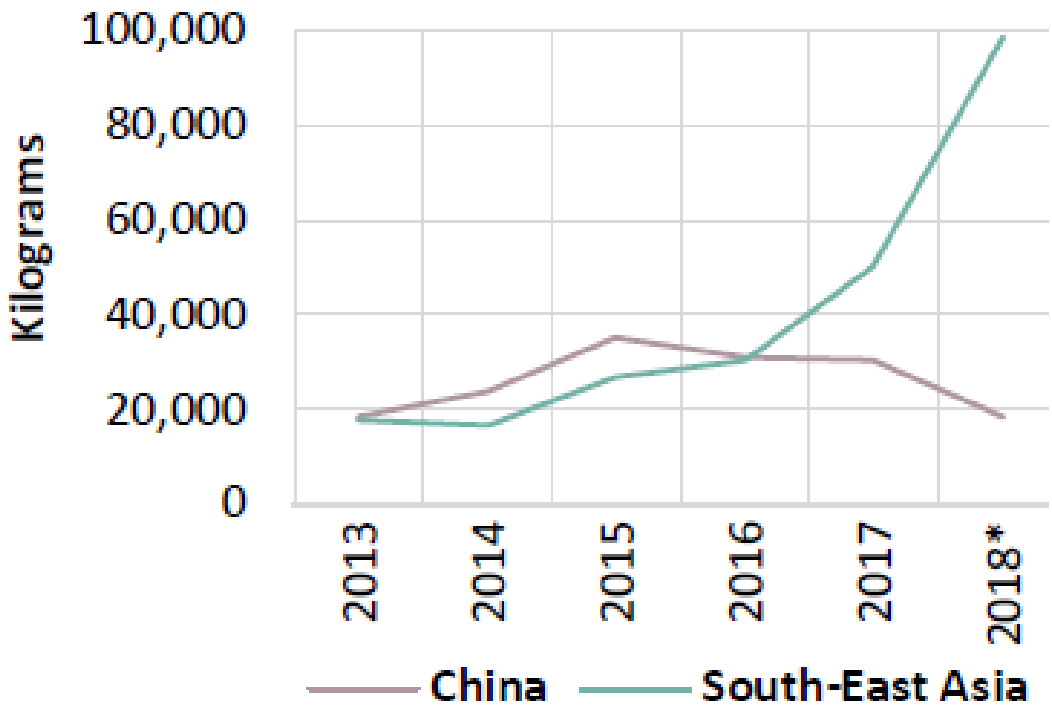
Global quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, 1998–2017



Distribution by substance of the average annual quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, by subregion, 2013–2017



Quantity of methamphetamine seized in China and South-East Asia, 2013–2018



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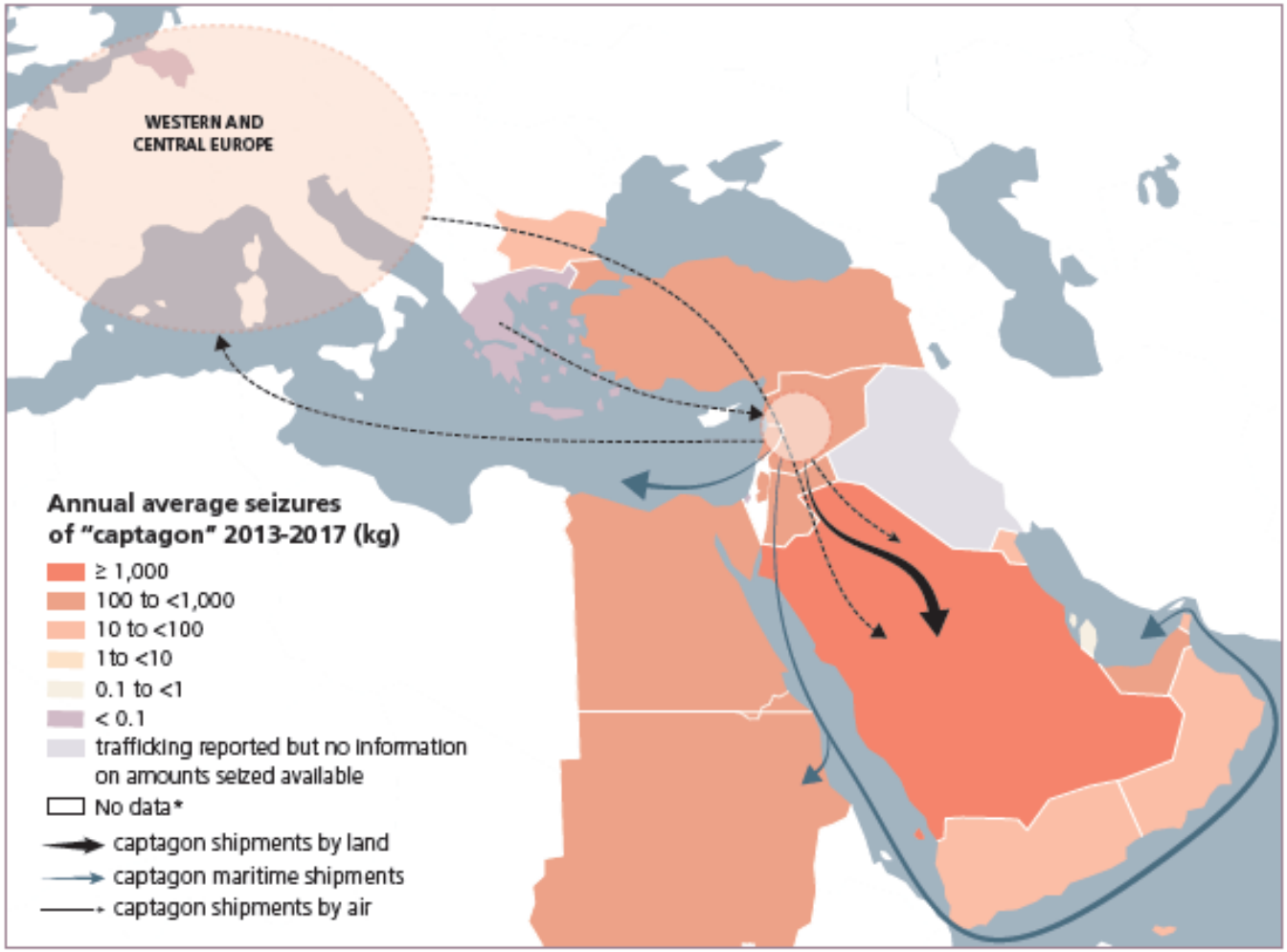
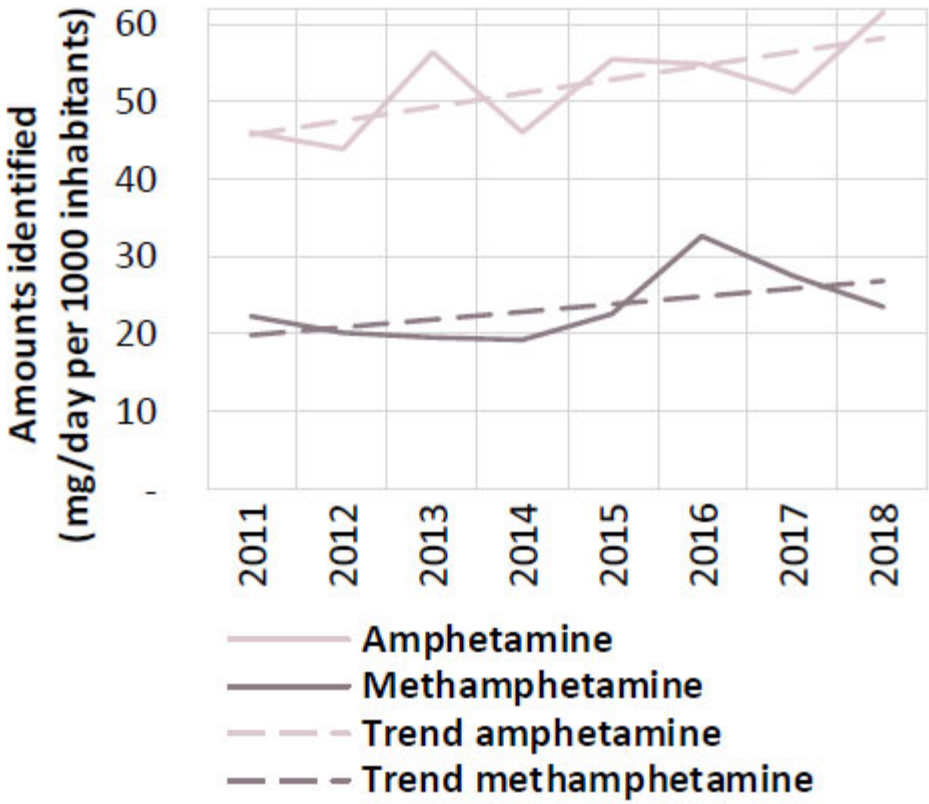
Reported seizures and trafficking routes of "captagon" tablets, 2013–2017



Quantities of amphetamines found in wastewater, in 80 cities in Europe, 2011–2018



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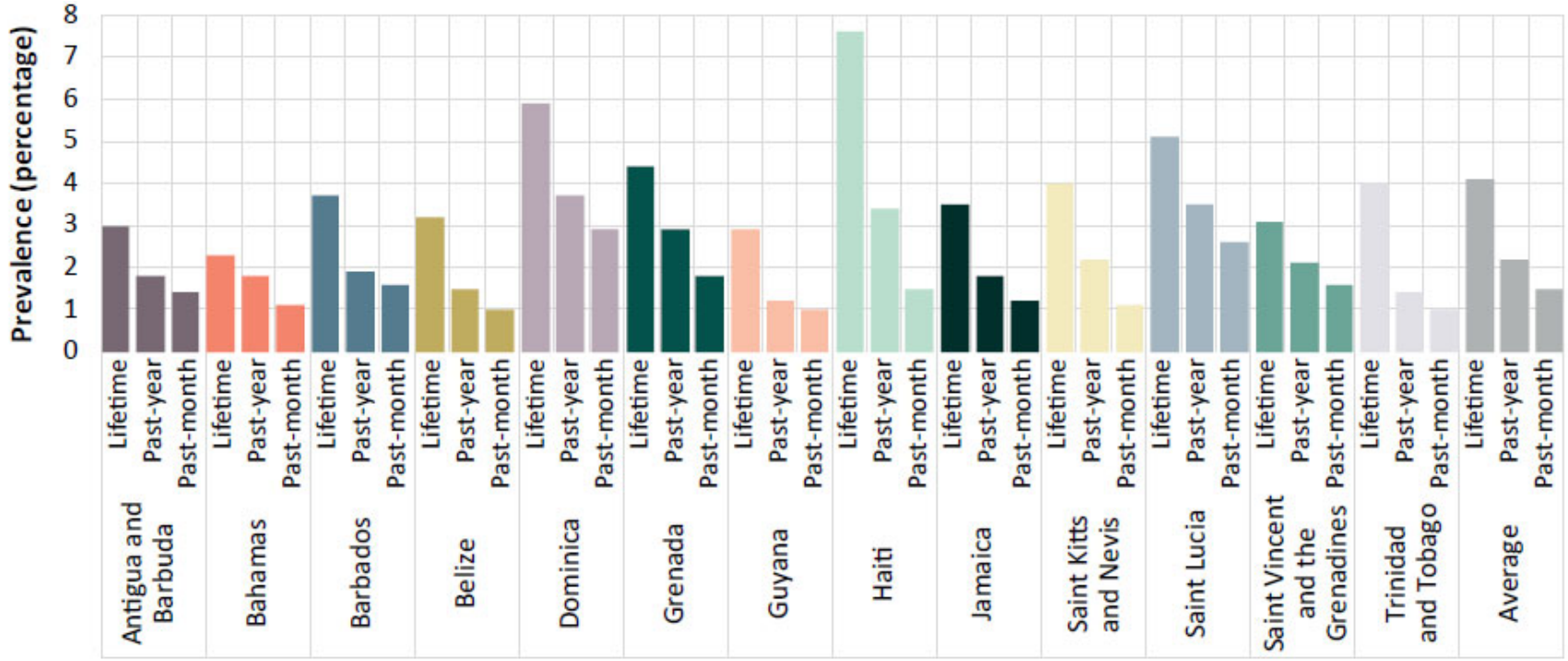
Non-medical use of stimulants among secondary school students in 13 countries in the Caribbean, 2016



Source: Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission A Report on Students' Drug use in 13 Caribbean Countries: 2016

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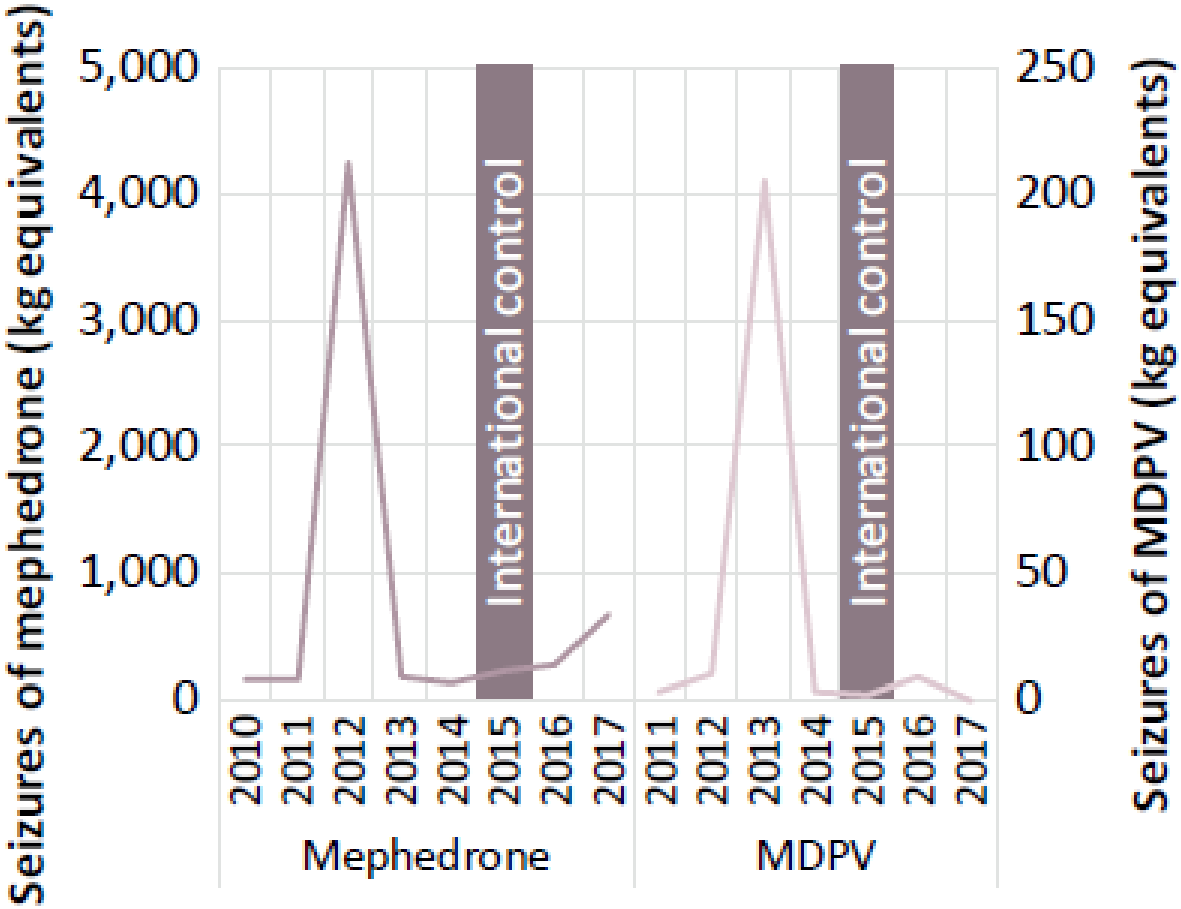
Quantities of recently controlled stimulant NPS seized (mephedrone and MDPV), 2010–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

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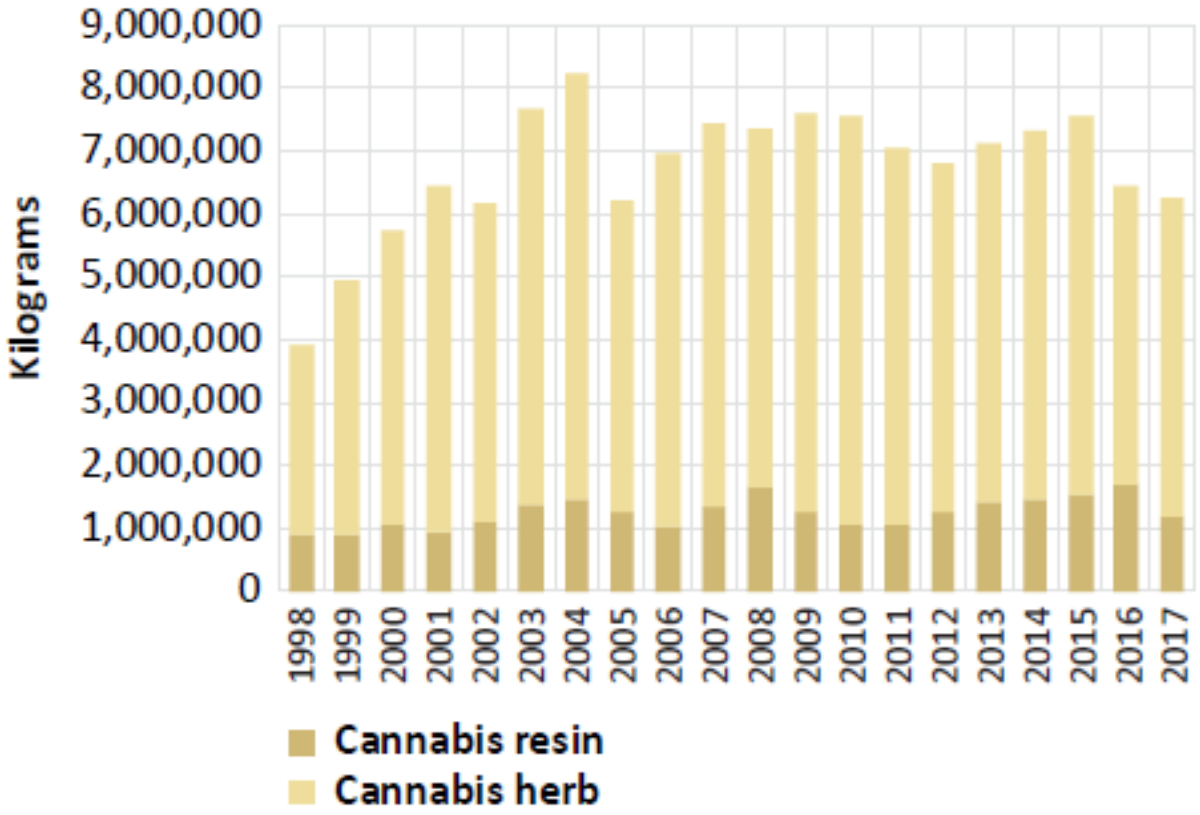
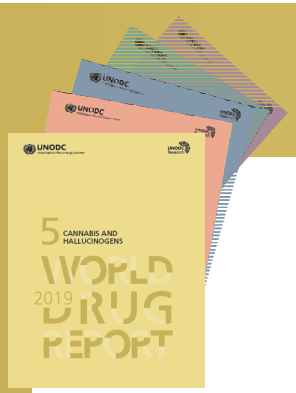
Cannabis seizures / trafficking

Global quantities of main cannabis products seized, 1998–2017





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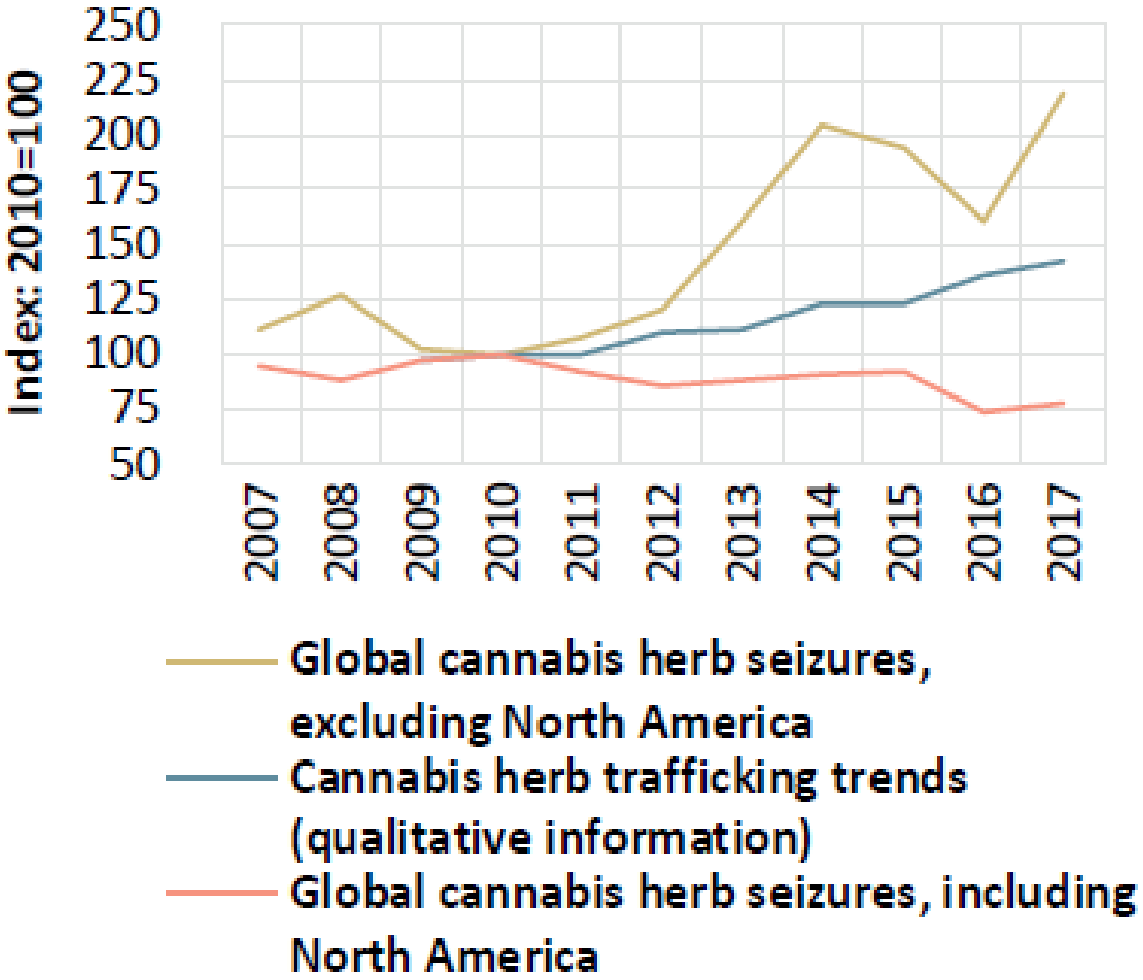
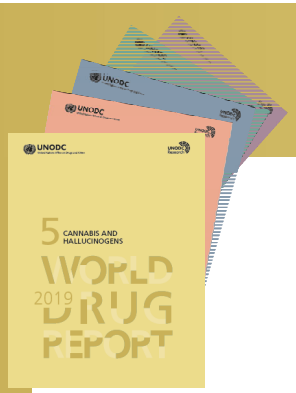
Global trends in the quantity of cannabis herb seized and trends in cannabis trafficking, 2007-2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire



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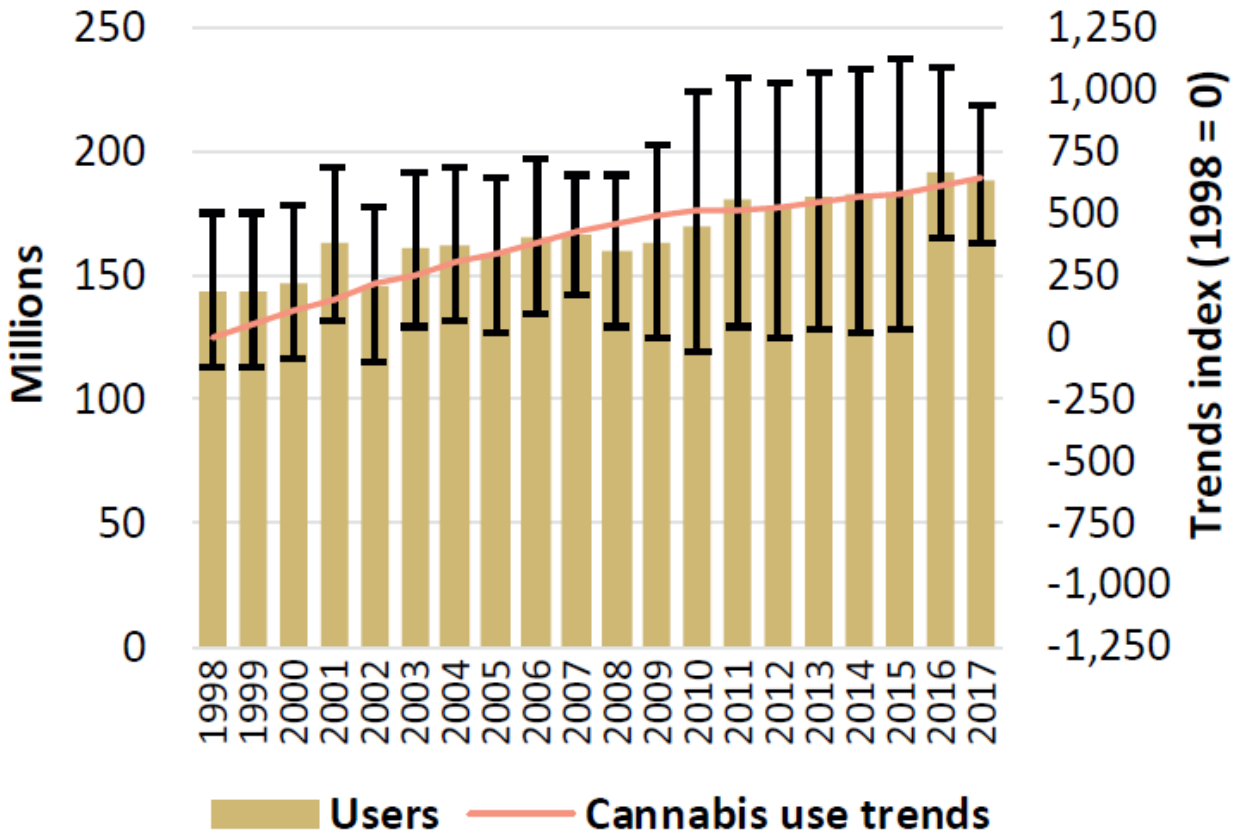
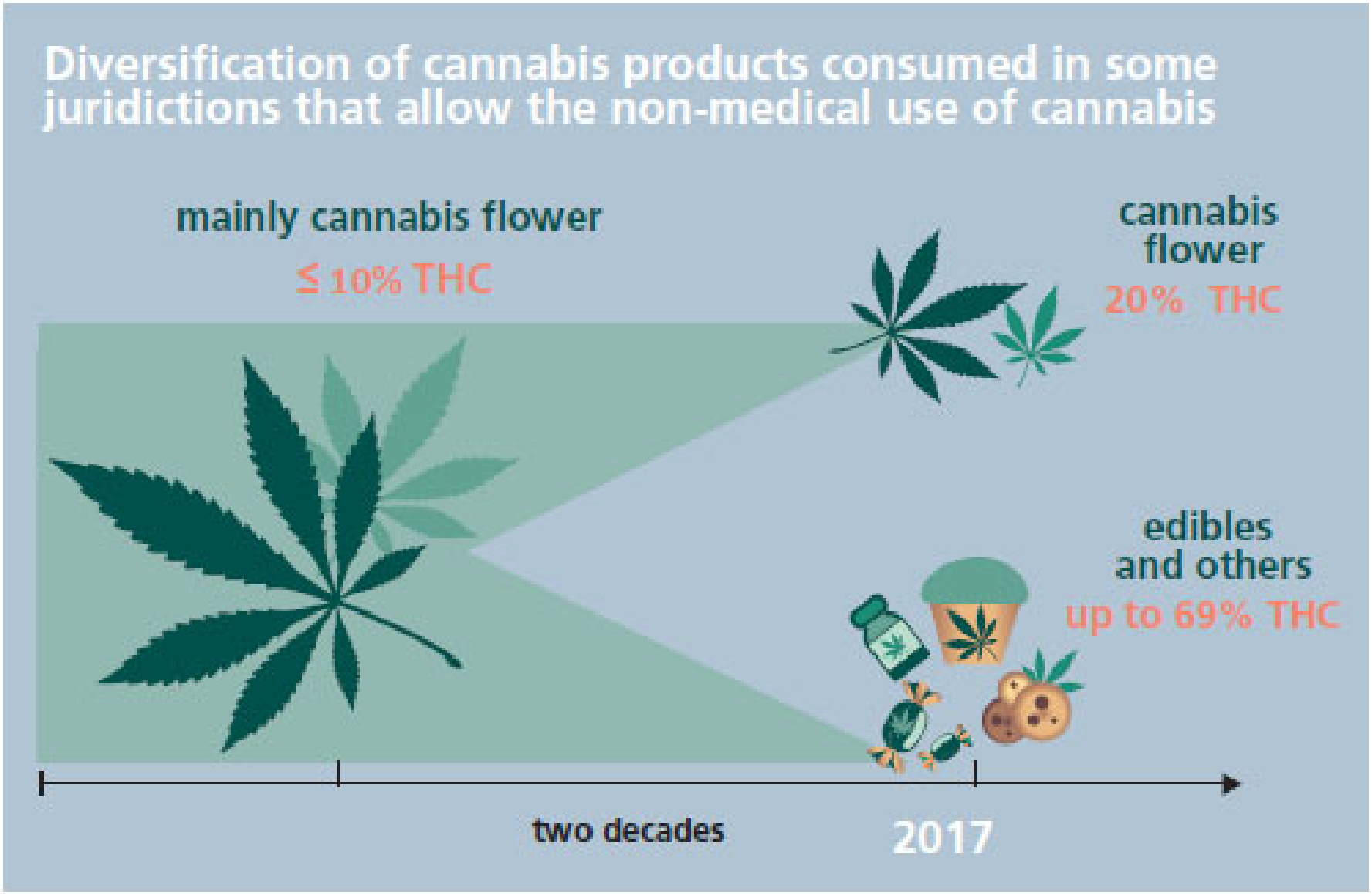
Global trends in number of cannabis users and qualitative information on trends in cannabis use,[a] 1998–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire

a The index is based on information of, on average, 74 countries per year over the period 2007–2017. Two points were given for "large increase", 1 point for "some increase", 0 for "stable", -1 for "some decrease" and -2 for "large decrease". For reference, if all countries had reported each year "some increase" in cannabis use over the period 2007-2017, the cannabis use perception index would have reached 811 points in 2017. For details on the perception index calculations, refer to the methodological annex, available in the online version of the present report.



Based on Orens and others, "Market size and demand for marijuana in Colorado".

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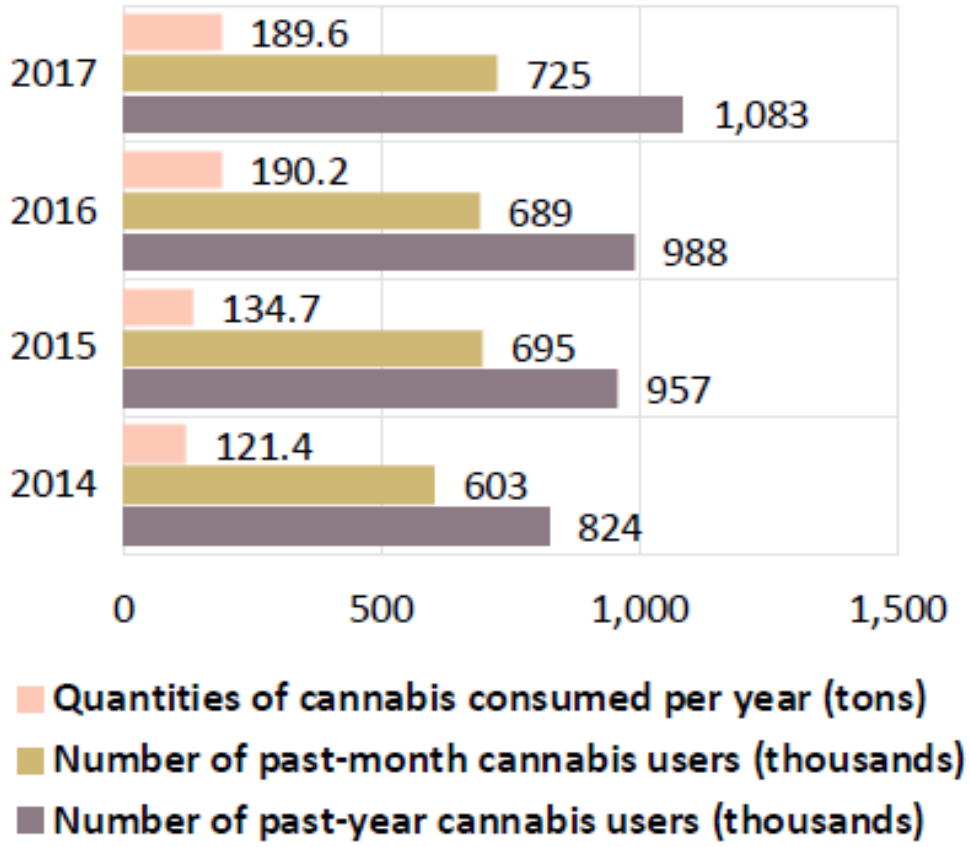
Trends in the number of users aged 18 and older and estimated quantity (tons) of cannabis flower consumed in Colorado, 2014–2017



Sources: Adam Orens and others, "Market size and demand for marijuana in Colorado: 2017 market update", prepared for the Colorado Department of Revenue (Denver, Colorado, Marijuana Policy Group, August 2018).; and United States, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National survey on drug use and health – state level estimates of cannabis users.

Note: The United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration reports prevalence among those aged 12 or older or 18 years or older; in this case the latter age category has been used a proxy of number of cannabis users 21 years and older.

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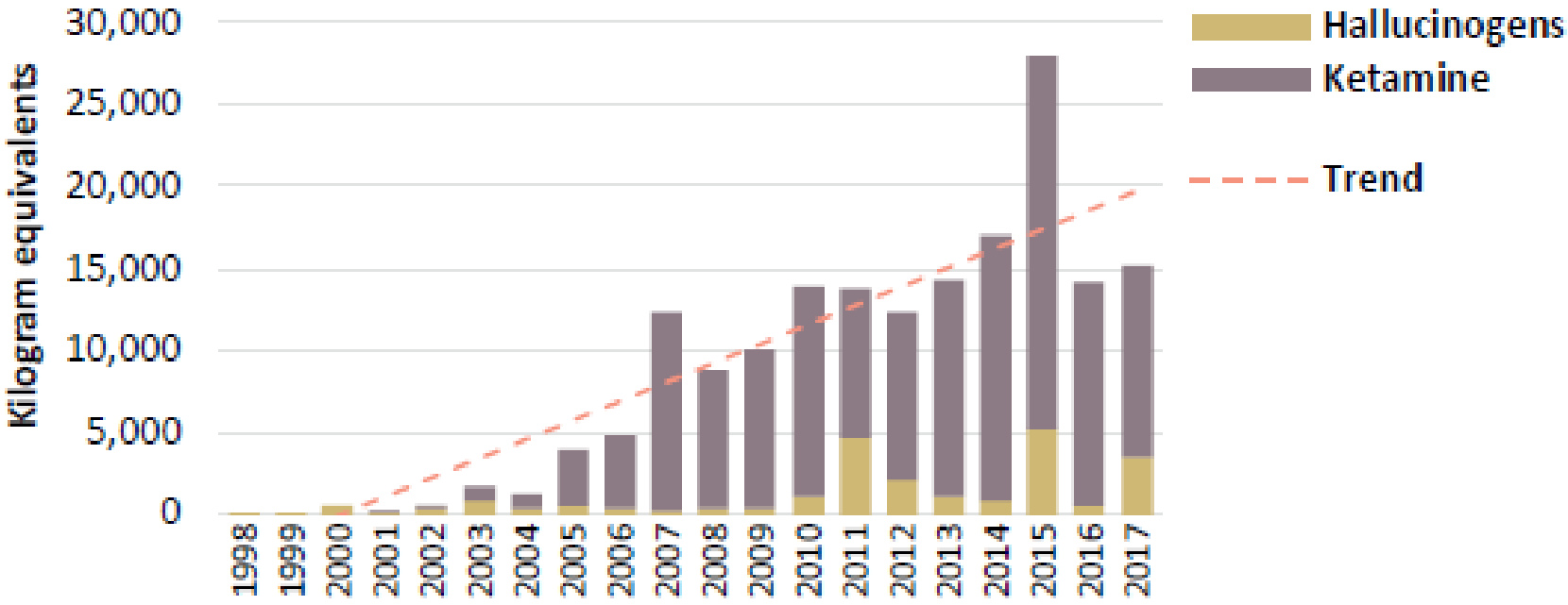
Global quantities of substances with hallucinogenic properties seized, expressed in kilogram equivalents, 1998–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire

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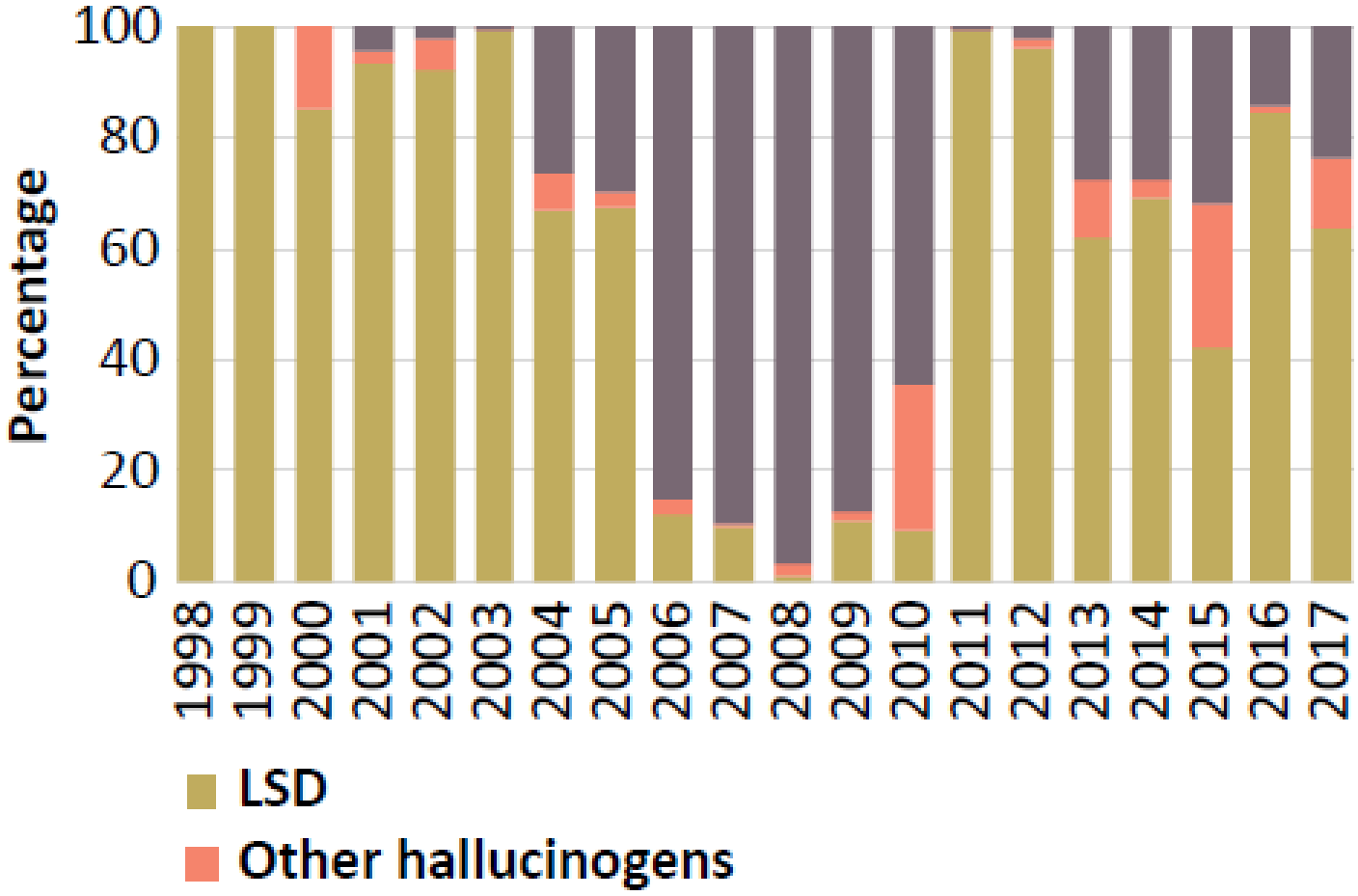
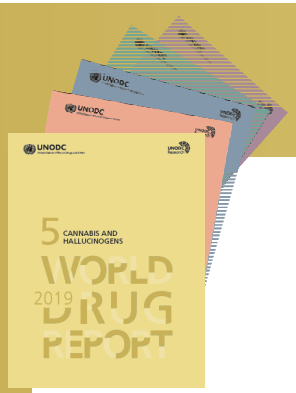
Distribution of quantities seized in doses



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire



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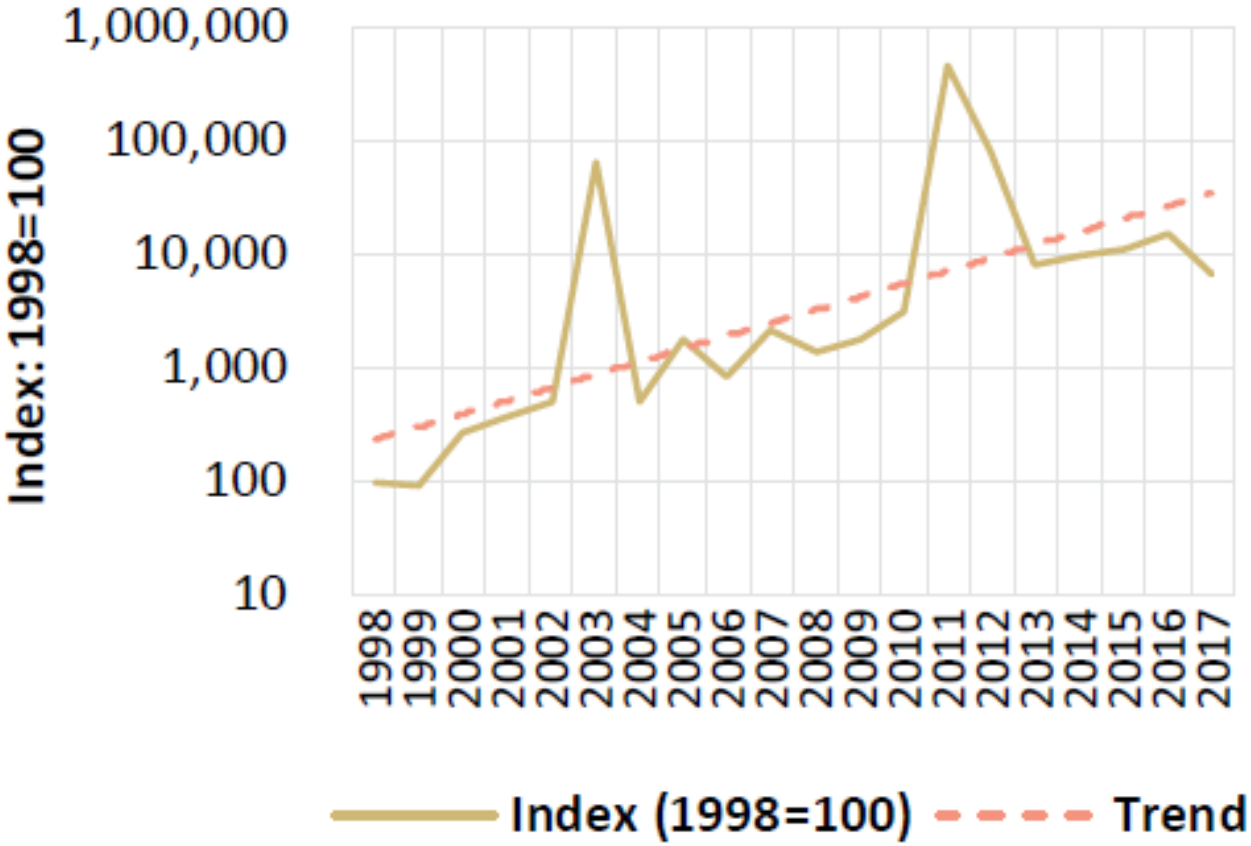
Trend in global quantities of substances with hallucinogenic properties seized, expressed in doses, 1998–2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire