



# World Drug Report 2018

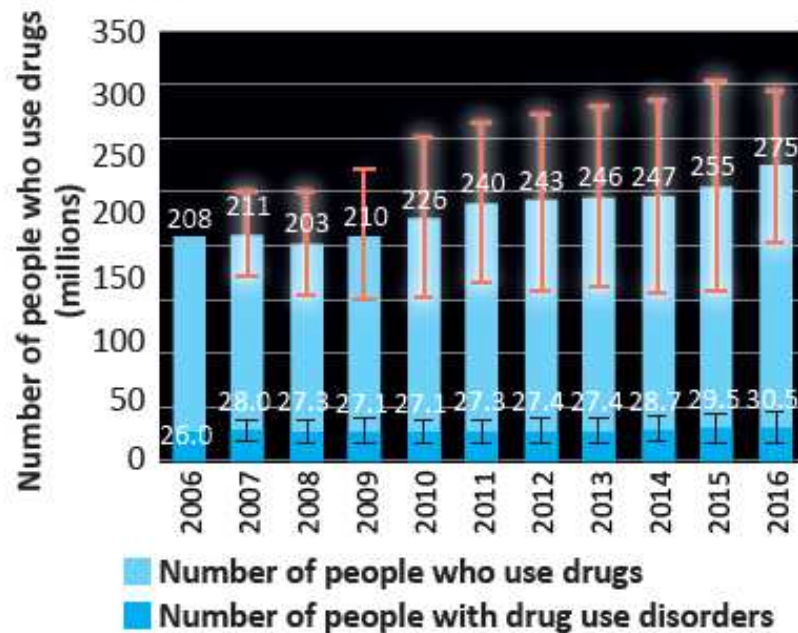
## Key findings

Vienna, 26 June 2018



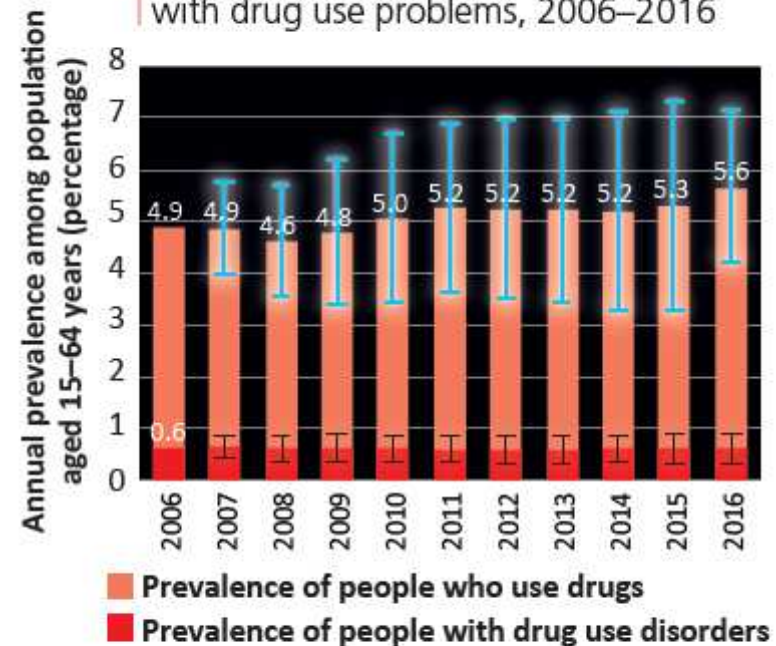
# Trends in global drug use

**FIG. 1** Global trends in estimated number of people who use drugs, 2006–2016



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.  
Note: Estimates are for adults (aged 15–64 years) who used drugs in the past year.

**FIG. 2** Global trends in the estimated annual prevalence of drug use and people with drug use problems, 2006–2016

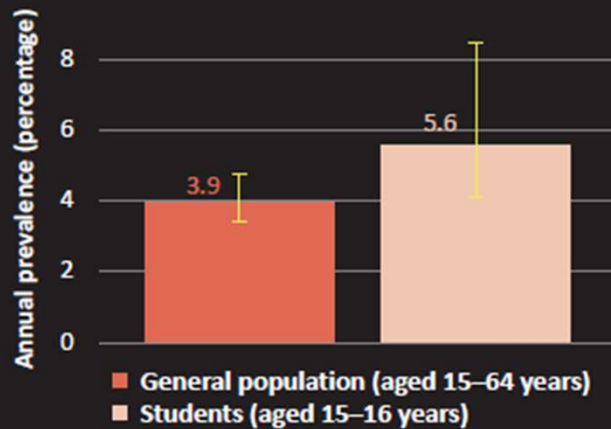


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.  
Note: Estimated percentage of adults (aged 15–64 years) who used drugs in the past year.



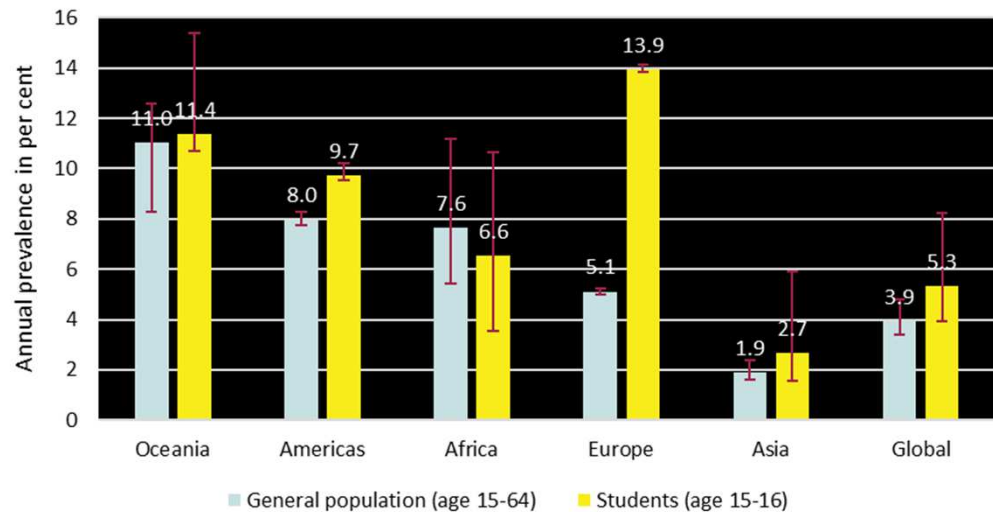
# First global estimate of cannabis use among students 15-16

Global annual prevalence of cannabis use among the general population, aged 15–64 years and among students aged 15–16 years, 2016



Sources: UNODC, annual report questionnaire data and other government reports.

Note: the estimate of cannabis use in the last year in young people aged 15–16 years is based on school surveys in most countries, thus the use of the term 'students'.



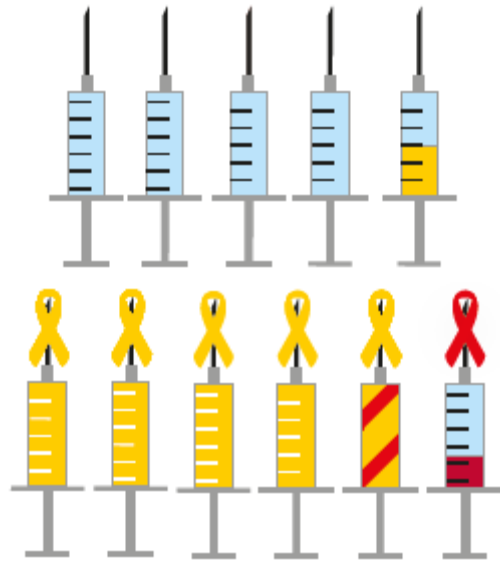
Sources: UNODC, annual report questionnaire data and government reports.

Note: the estimate of past-year cannabis use in young people aged 15–16 years is based on school surveys in most countries, hence the use of the term 'students'.



# PWID, HIV and HCV

**Almost 11 million people inject drugs**

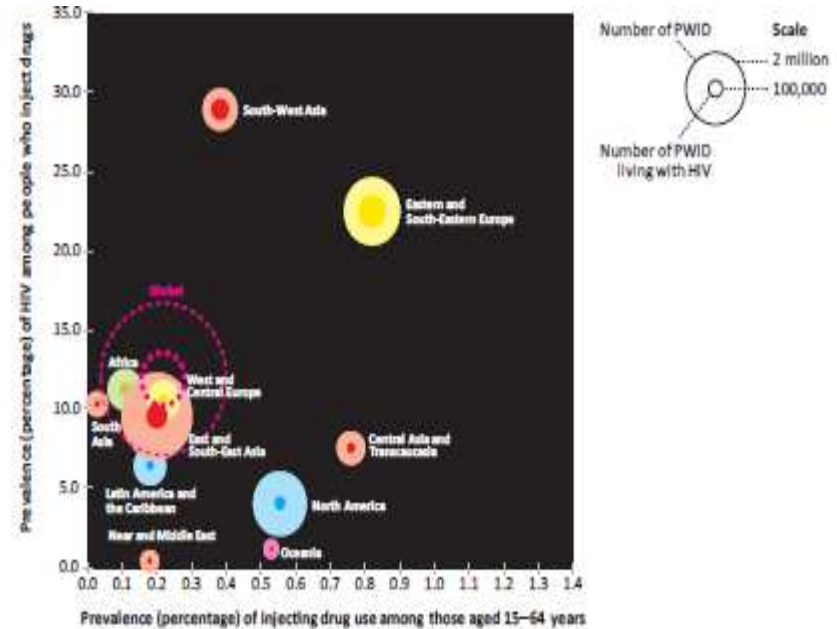


**1.3 million people who inject drugs are living with HIV**

**5.5 million are living with hepatitis C**

**1.0 million are living with both hepatitis C and HIV**

Regional patterns in PWID and HIV among PWID, 2016



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; progress reports of UNAIDS on the global AIDS response (various years); the former Reference Group to the United Nations on HIV and Injecting Drug Use; and published peer-reviewed articles and government reports.





**UNODC**

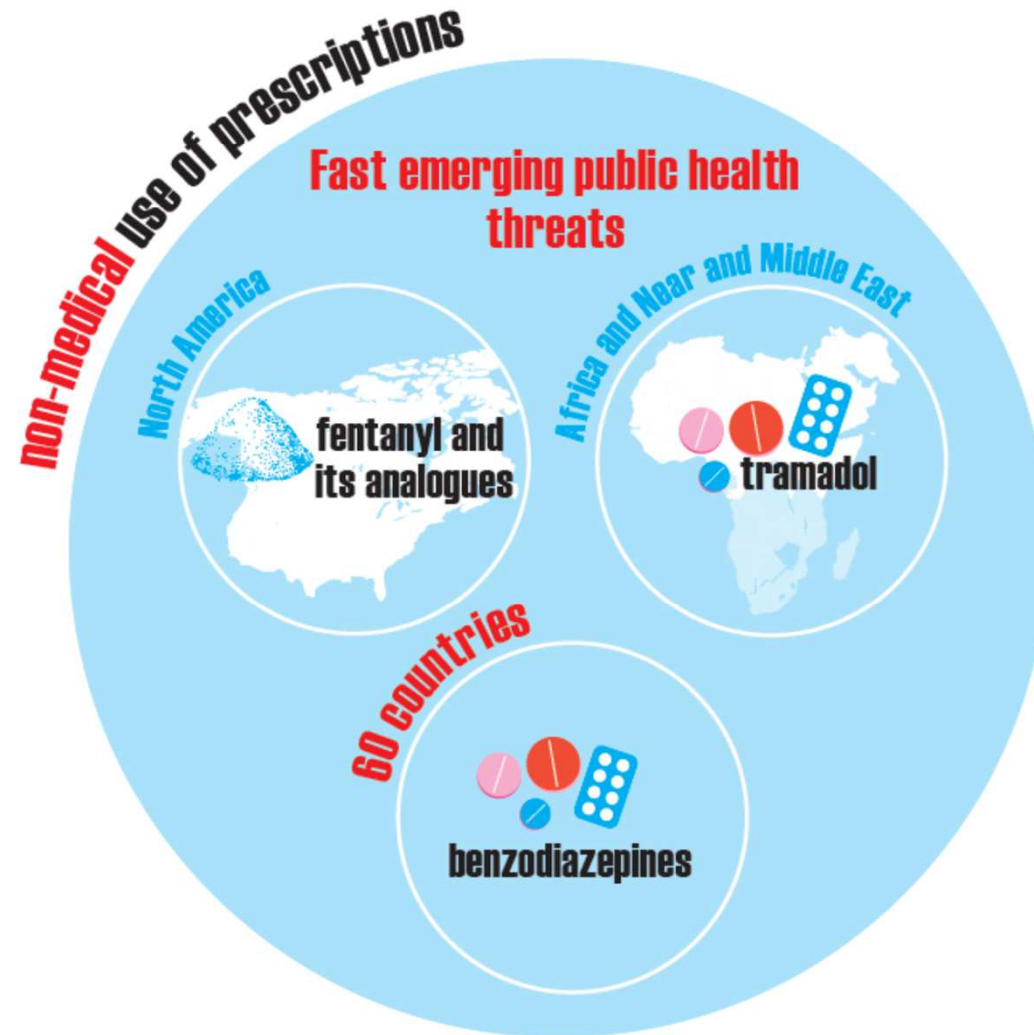
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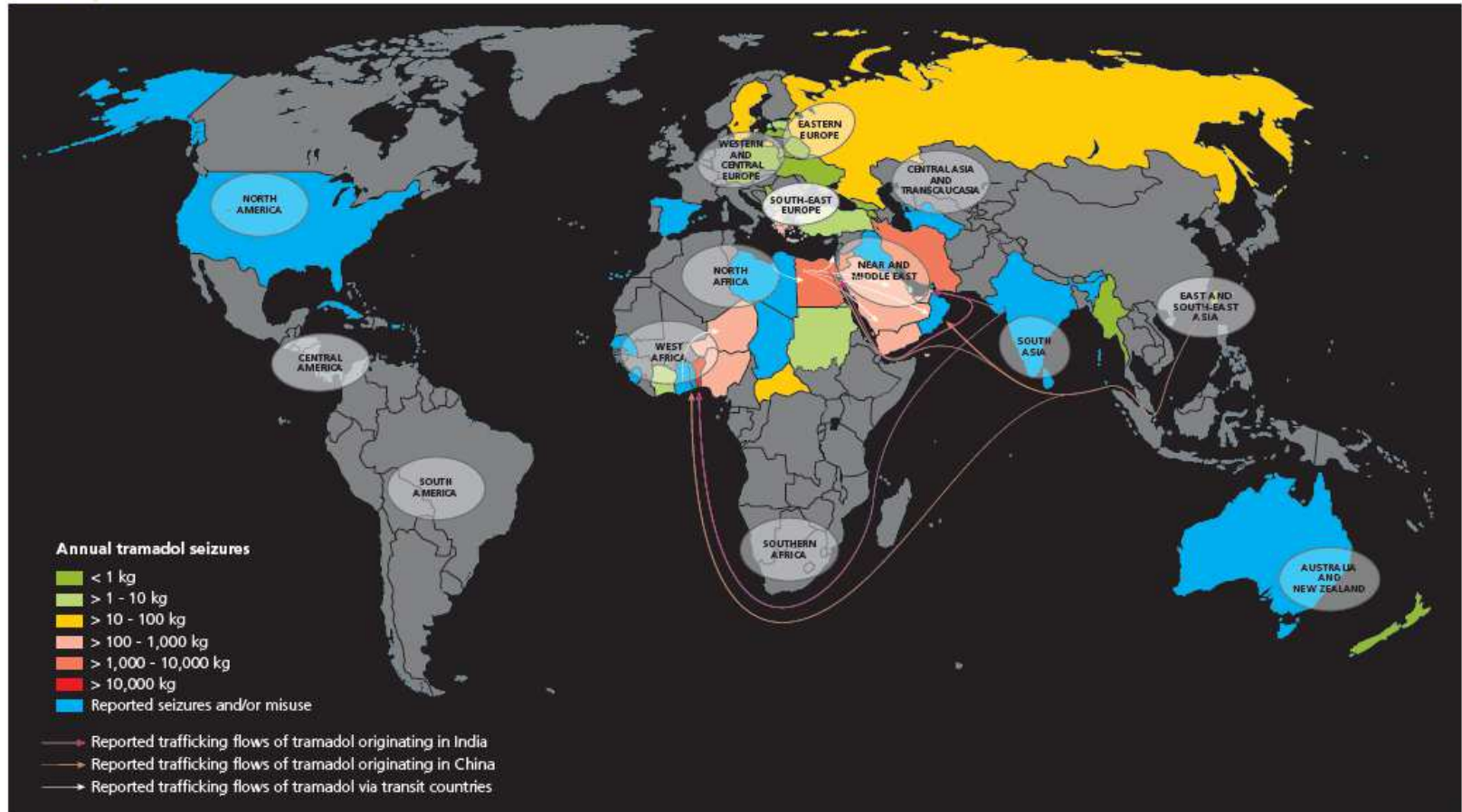
# Non medical use of prescription drugs





# Tramadol

**MAP 2** | Reported tramadol seizures (and/or misuse) and major tramadol trafficking/diversion flows, 2012–2016



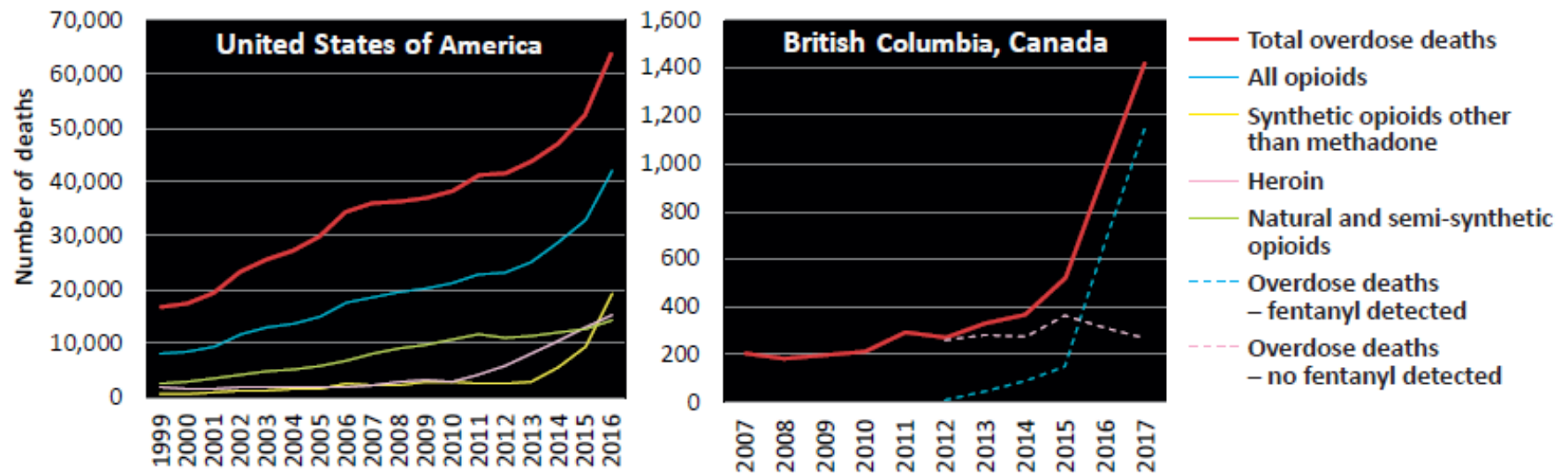
Source: UNODC, annual report questionnaire data, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016* (and previous years); report of Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies for 2016 (and previous years); *WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence: Thirty-sixth Report*, WHO Technical Report Series, No. 902 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002); United States Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* (2017) (and previous years).

Notes: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The 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. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. 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).



# Opioid crisis: a major concern

## Overdose deaths, USA and Canada

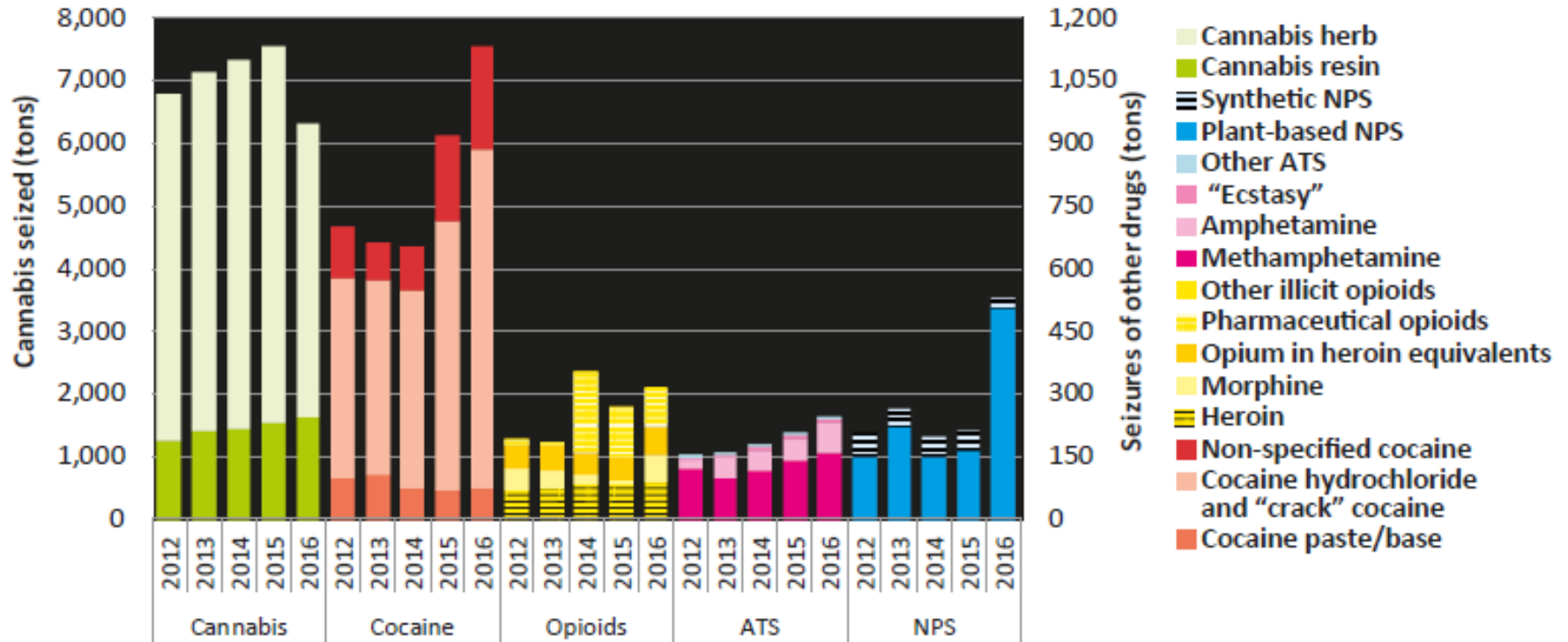


Source: For United States, see Holly Hedegaard, Margaret Warner and Arialdi M. Miniño, "Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2016", NCHS Data Brief, No. 294 (December 2017). For British Columbia, Canada, see British Columbia Coroners' Service, "Illicit drug overdose deaths in B.C., January 1, 2008–February 28, 2018" (Burnaby, British Columbia, Office of the Chief Coroner, 5 April 2018); and British Columbia Coroners' Service, "Fentanyl-detected illicit drug overdose deaths. January 1, 2012–December 31, 2017" (Burnaby, British Columbia, Office of the Chief Coroner, 31 January 2018).



# Global seizures

**Global quantities of drugs seized, 2012-2016**



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

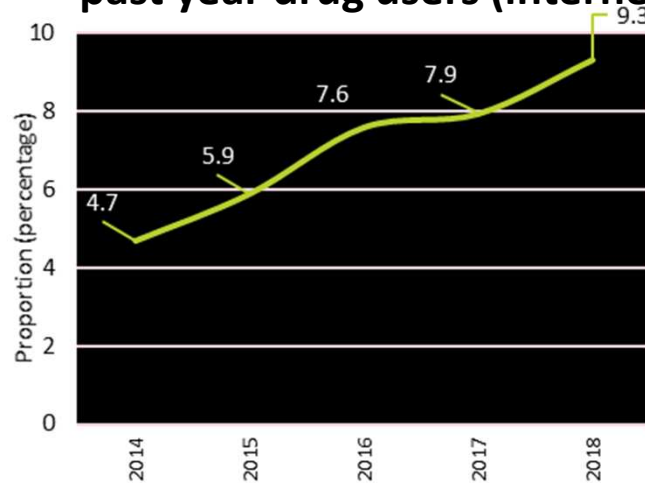
Note: A rate of 10:1 was used to transform seizures of opium into seizures expressed in heroin equivalents.





# Darknet

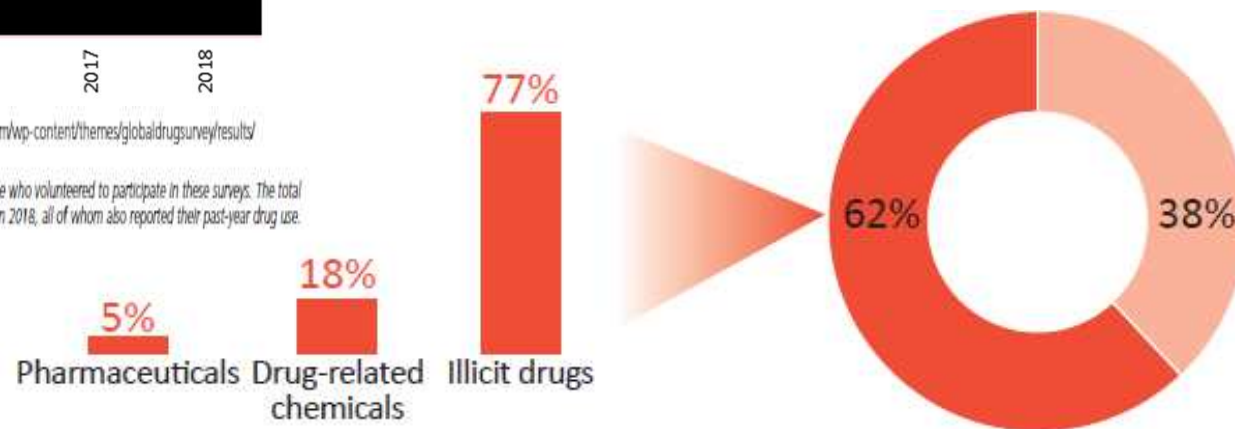
## Darknet drug purchases among past year drug users (internet survey)



Source: Global Drug Survey. Available at [https://www.globaldrugsurvey.com/wp-content/themes/globaldrugsurvey/results/GDS2017\\_key-findings-report\\_final.pdf](https://www.globaldrugsurvey.com/wp-content/themes/globaldrugsurvey/results/GDS2017_key-findings-report_final.pdf).

Note: The proportions shown here are based on convenience samples of people who volunteered to participate in these surveys. The total number of persons answering darknet market-related questions was 53,557 in 2018, all of whom also reported their past-year drug use.

## Drugs in main darknet markets



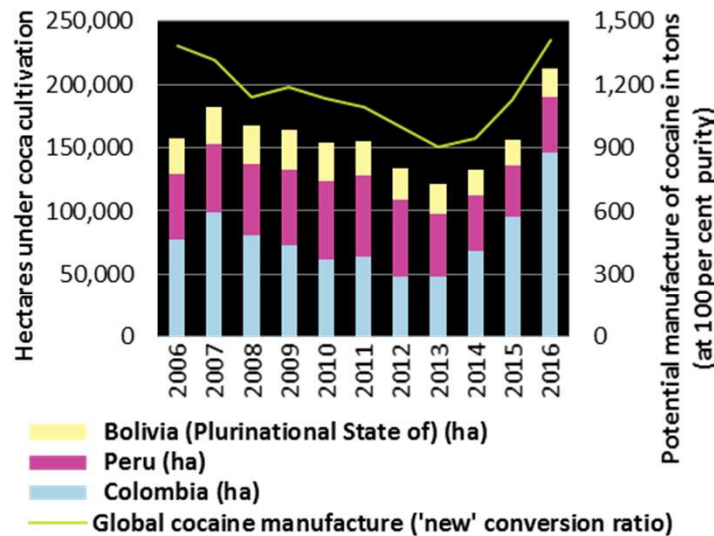
Source: EMCDDA and Europol, Drugs and the darknet, November 2017, p. 15.

Note: Based on active listings data from AlphaBay, Dream Market, Hansa, TradeRoute and Valhalla darknet from the launch of each marketplace to 21 August 2017 (or market closure).



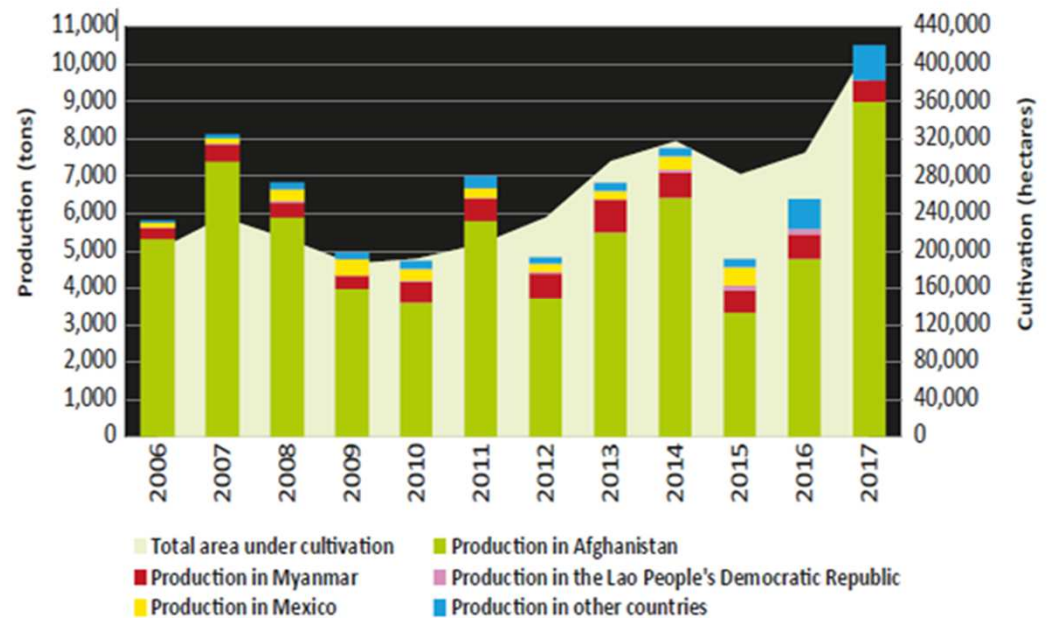
# Illicit crop cultivation: record highs

## Coca bush cultivation and cocaine manufacture



Source: UNODC, coca cultivation surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru, 2014 and previous years.

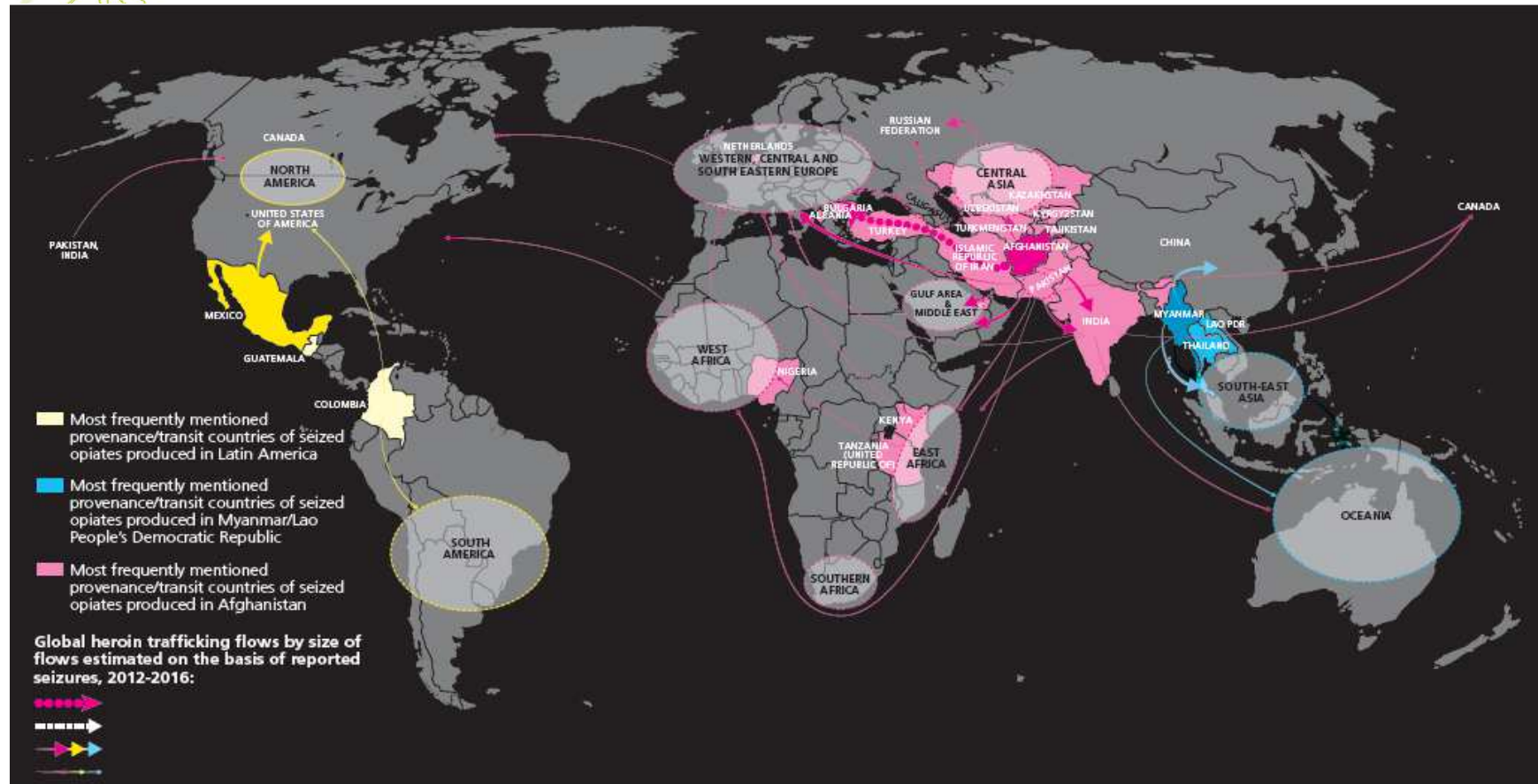
## Opium poppy cultivation and opium production



Source: UNODC, calculations are based on UNODC illicit crop monitoring surveys and the responses to the annual report questionnaire.  
<sup>a</sup> Data for 2017 are still preliminary. Mexico is not included in 2016/2017 due to the lack of data.



# Heroin trafficking flows



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The size of the trafficking flow lines is based on the amount of heroin seized in a subregion and the number of mentions of countries from where the heroin has departed (including reports of "origin" and "transit") to a specific subregion over the period 2012-2016. A darker shade indicates that the country represents more than 50 per cent of heroin production in the region. The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database: as such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking; origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking.

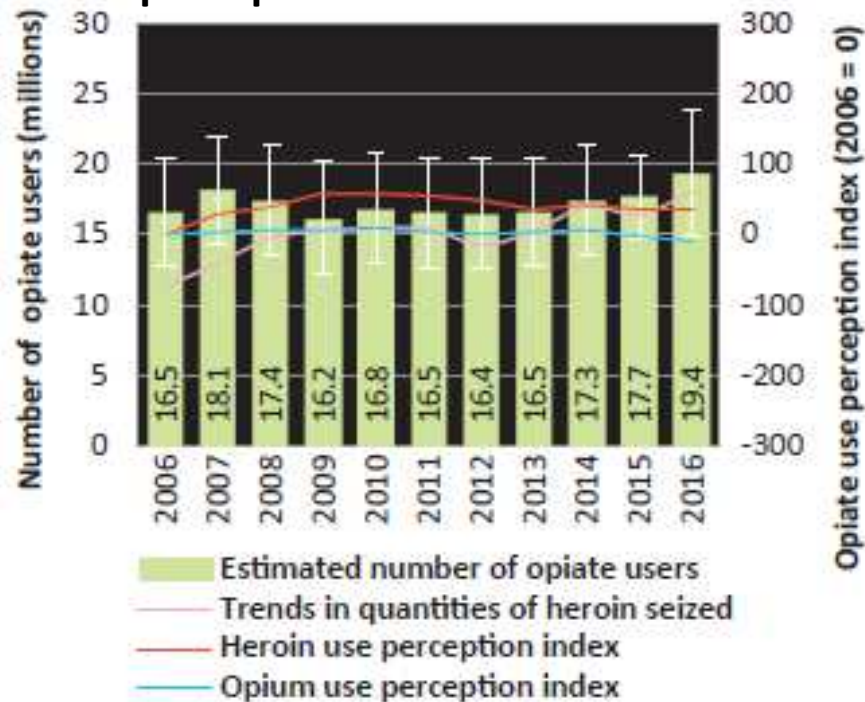
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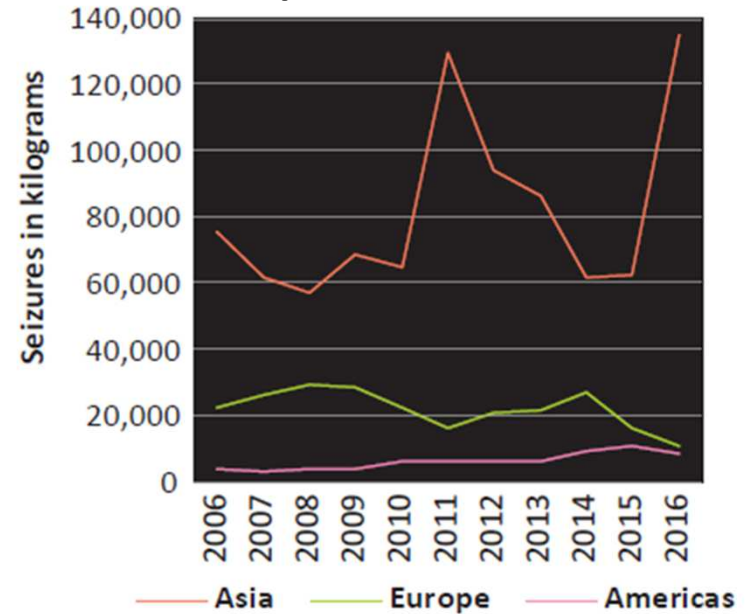
# Opiate trends

**Number of opiate users, trends in quantities of heroin seized, opiate use perception**



Source: UNODC, elaboration based on annual report questionnaire data.

**Quantities of heroin and morphine seized**

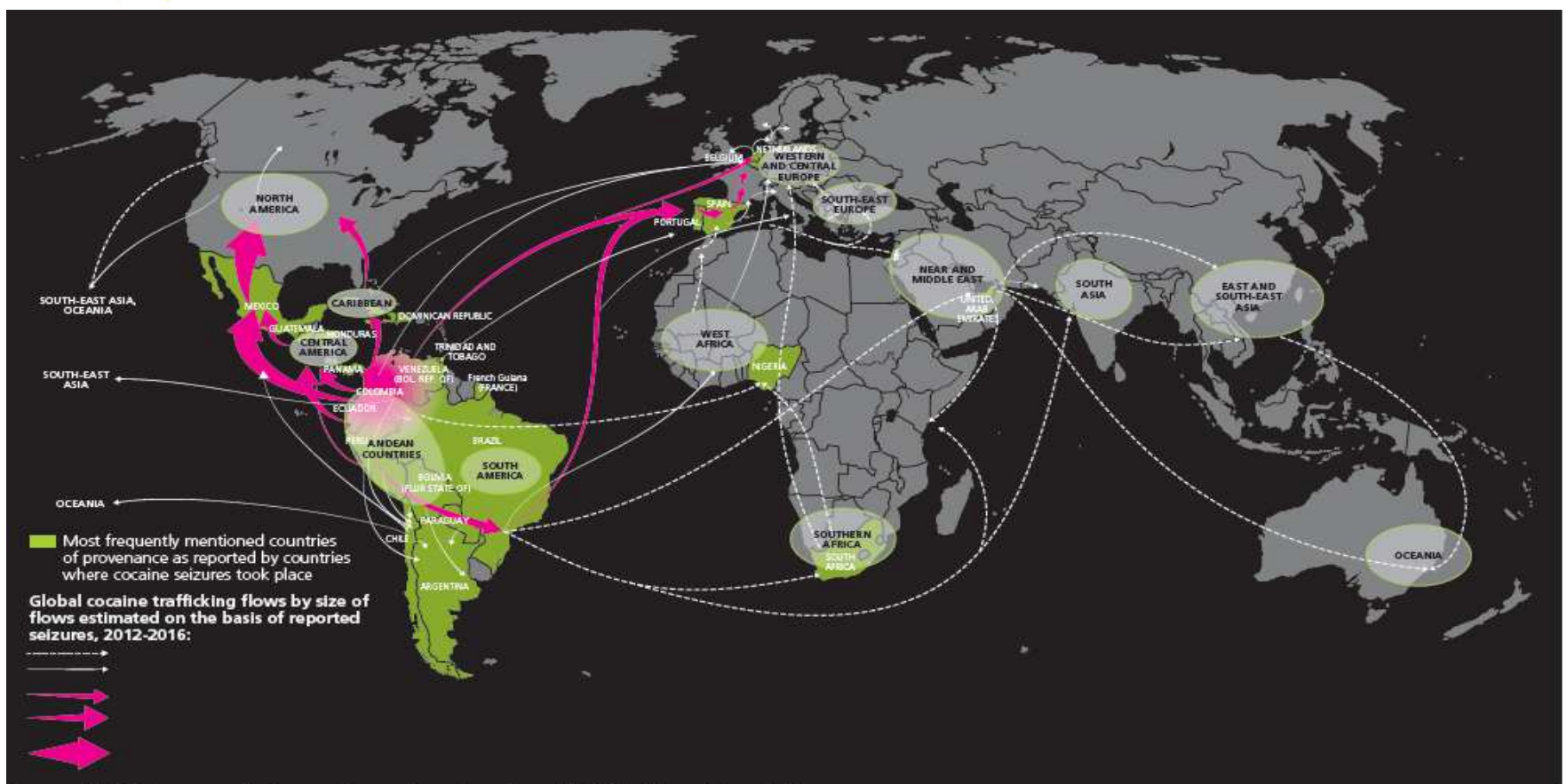


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; and other government sources.





# Cocaine trafficking flows



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

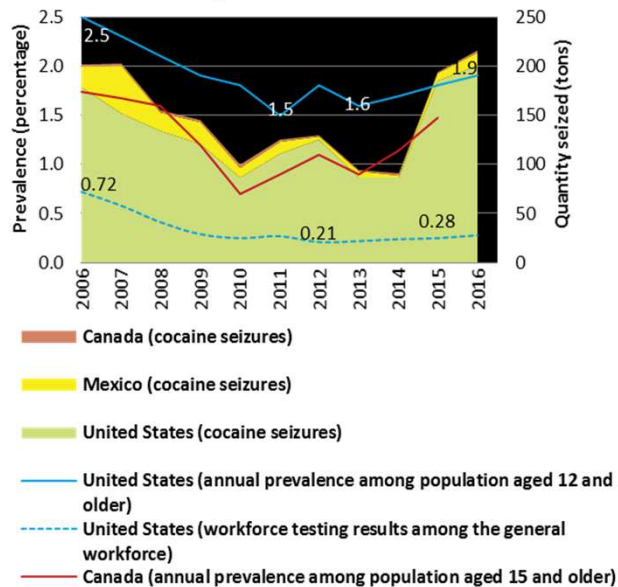
Notes: The size of the trafficking flow lines is based on the amount of cocaine seized in a subregion and the number of mentions of countries from where the cocaine has departed (including reports of origin" and "transit") to a specific subregion over the period 2012–2016. The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database; as such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking.

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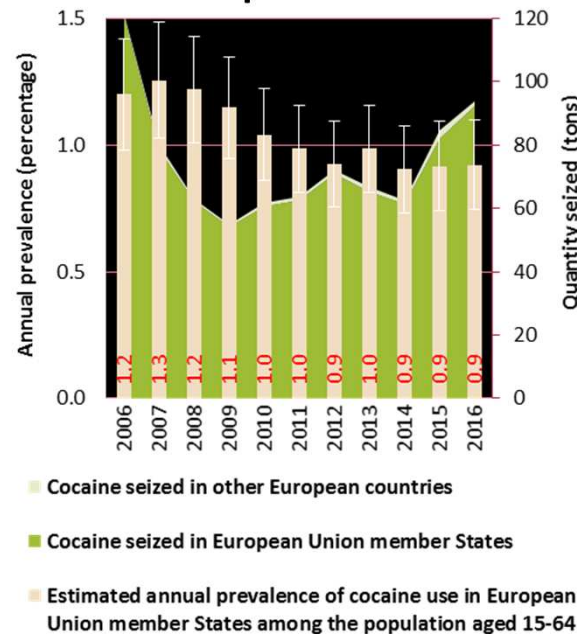
# Cocaine market: expansion in North America and possibly in Europe

## North America: Quantities seized, annual prevalence



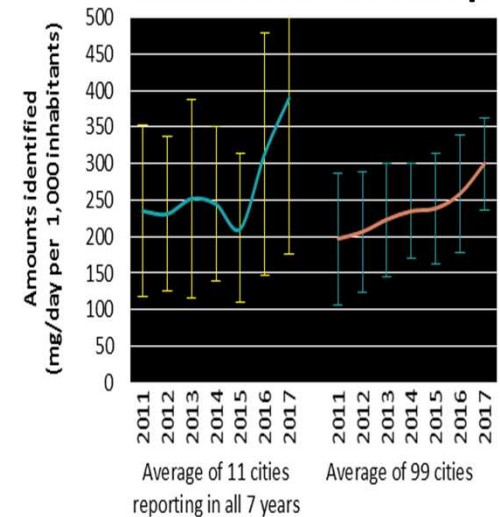
Source: UNODC, annual report questionnaire data; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the United States, *National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health*; Quest Diagnostics; Quest Diagnostics Drug Testing Index for 2016 and previous years; Health Canada, *Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey*; and Statistics Canada, *Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey*, 2015.

## Europe: quantities seized, annual prevalence



Source: UNODC calculations based on annual report questionnaire data; and EMCDDA.

## Europe: wastewater content in cocaine metabolite per 1,000 inhabitants in Europe



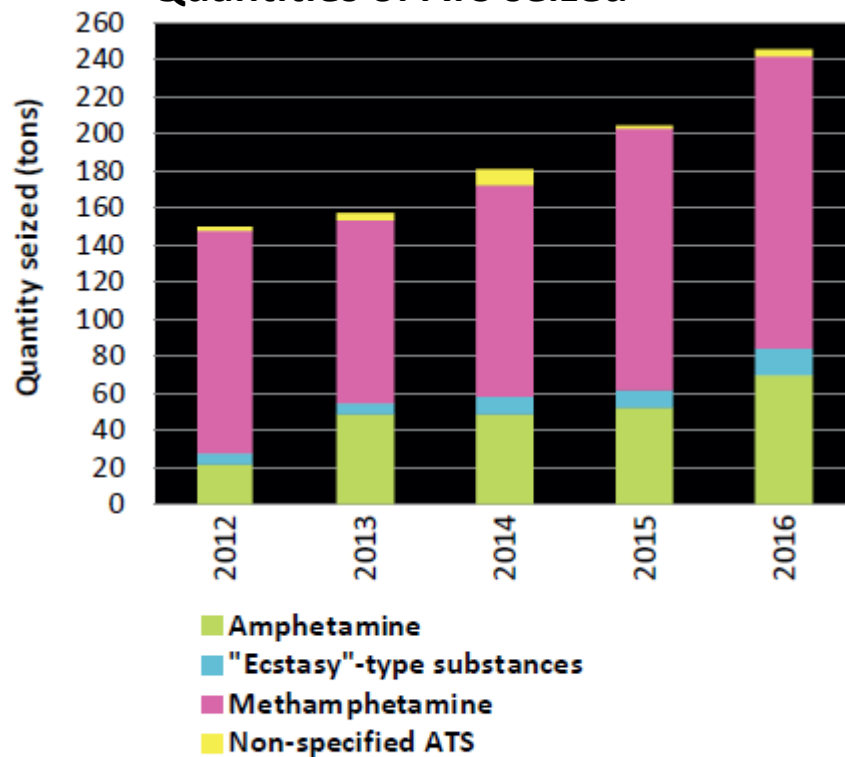
Source: UNODC calculations based on information from Sewage Analysis CoRe Group—Europe (SCORE).

Note: Data included are from the analysis of wastewater in 27 European countries over the period 2011–2017. For calculation methods and details, see the online methodology section of the present report.



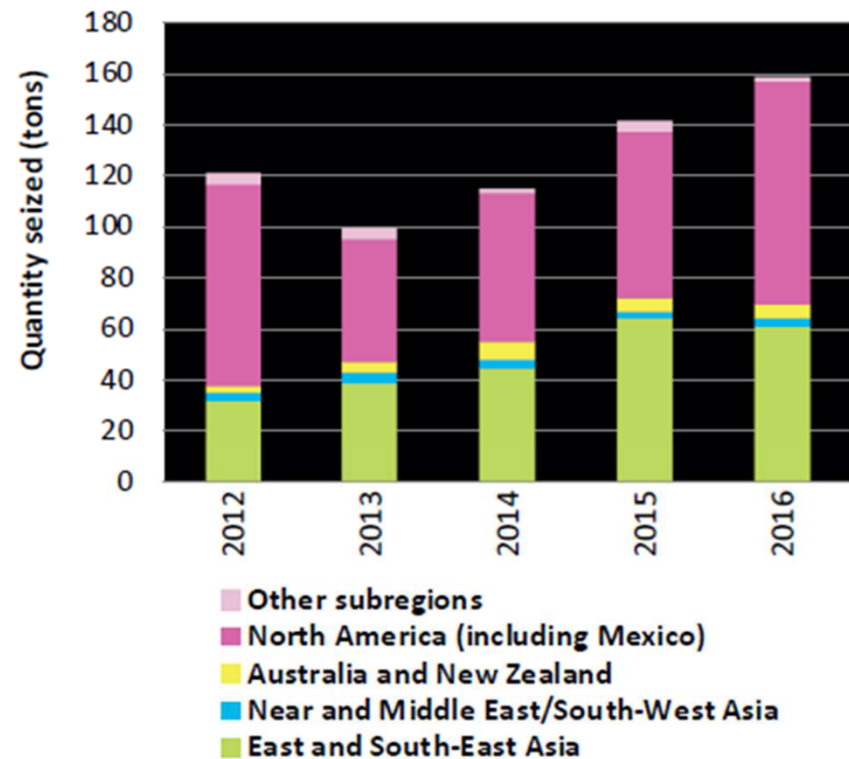
# Amphetamine Type Stimulants

### Quantities of ATS seized



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire, 2012–2016.

### Quantities of methamphetamine seized

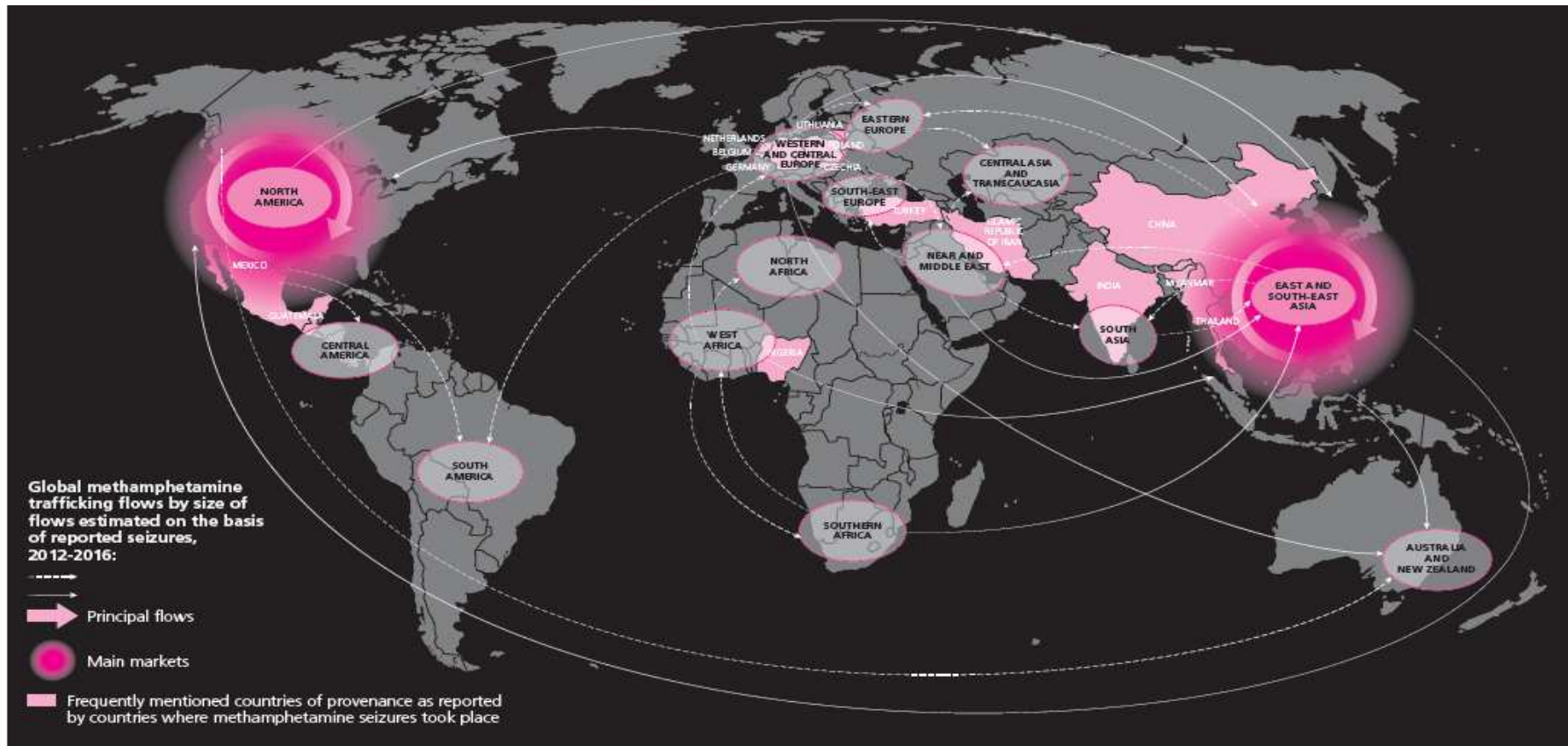


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire, 2011–2016.





# Methamphetamine trafficking



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The size of the trafficking flow lines is based on the amount of methamphetamine seized in a subregion and the number of mentions of countries from where the methamphetamine has departed (including reports of "origin" and "transit") to a specific subregion over the period 2012-2016. The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database: as such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking.

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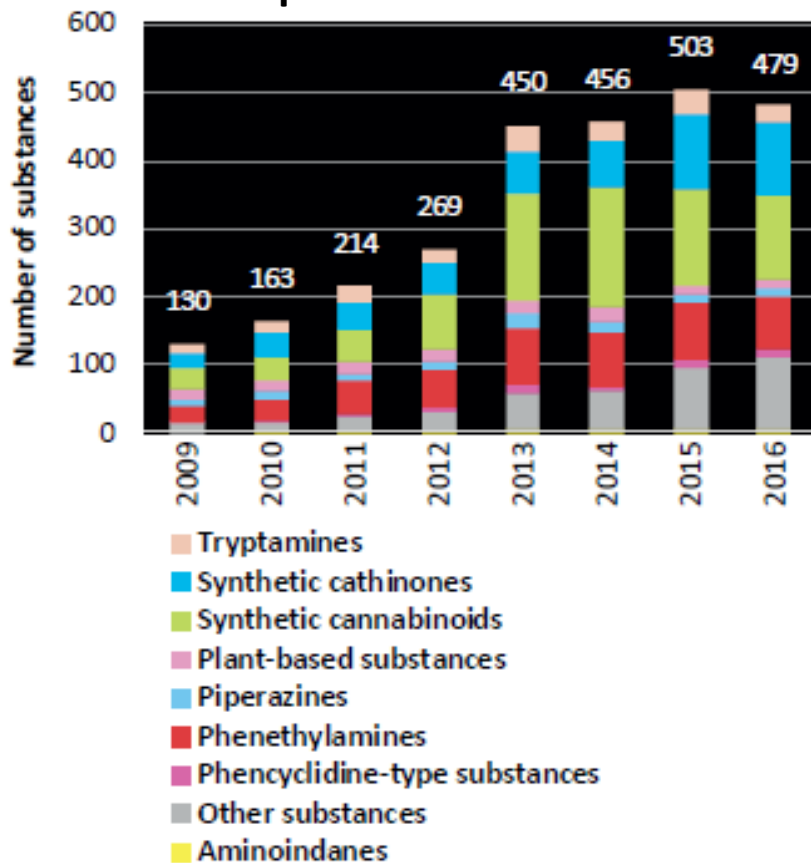
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# New Psychoactive Substances

## NPS reported



Source: UNODC, early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

The market for NPS is in a constant state of flux

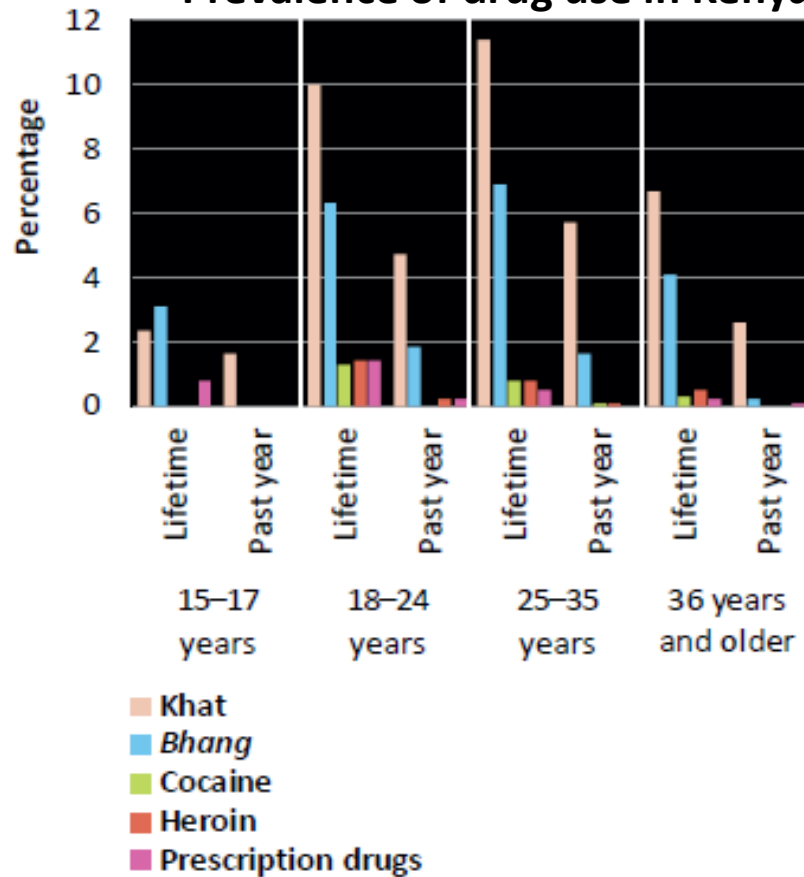


60 NPS have disappeared from the market since 2013



## Drug use and age

**Prevalence of drug use in Kenya**



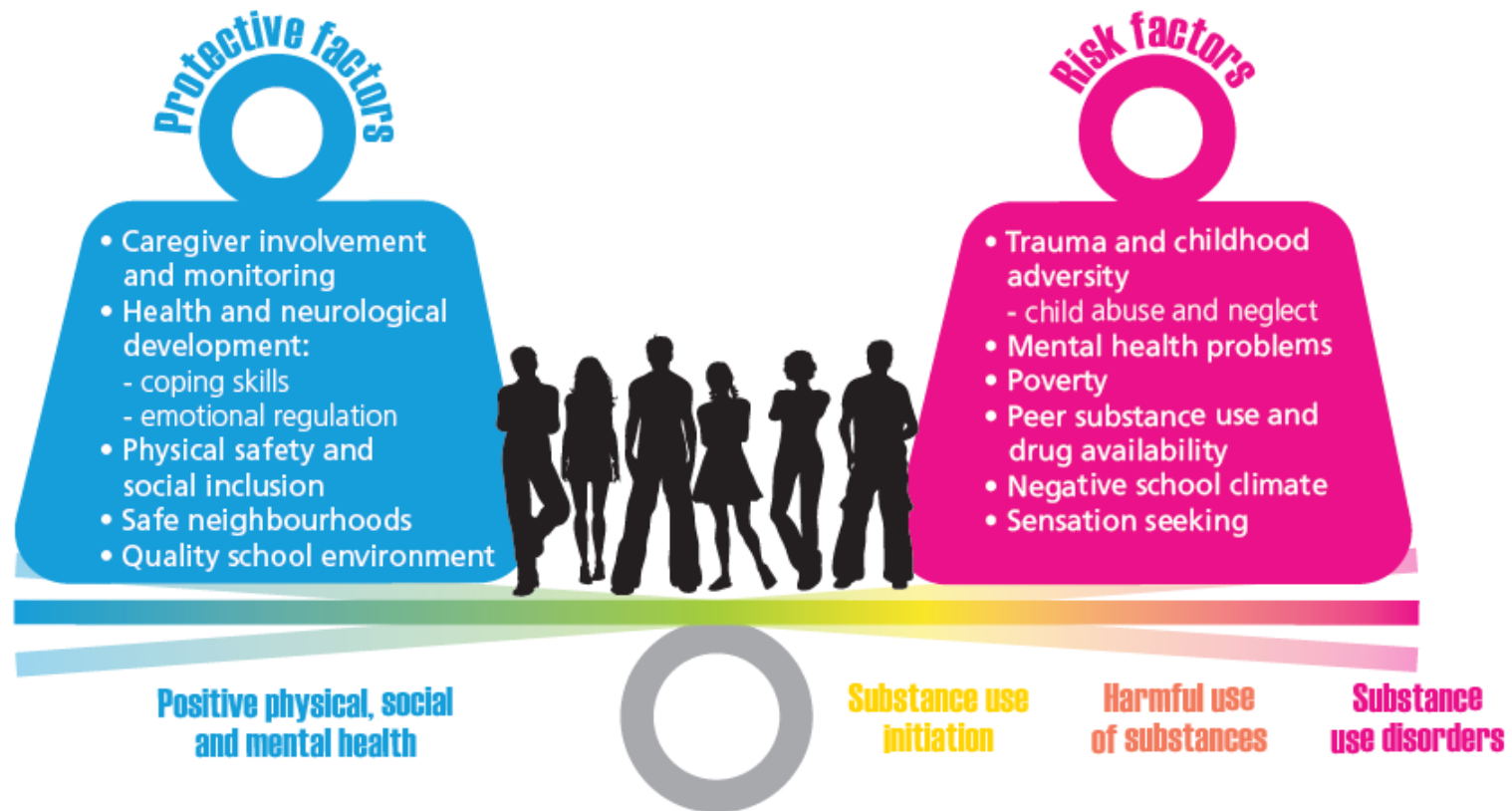
*Among young people: higher drug use for most substances*

*Among older people: high level of use of traditional or most established drugs*

Source: Kenya, National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse, *Rapid Situation Assessment of the Status of Drug and Substance Abuse in Kenya* (Nairobi, 2012).



# Integrative developmental model for understanding pathways to substance use and harmful use of substances



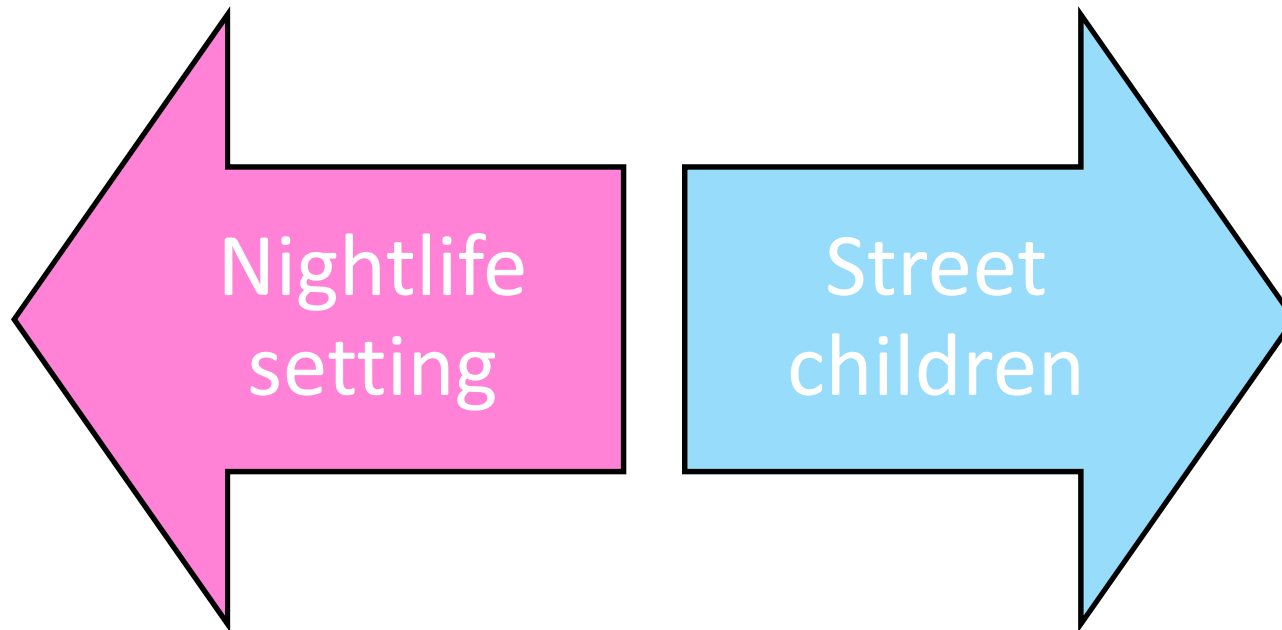


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# Spectrum of drug use in young people

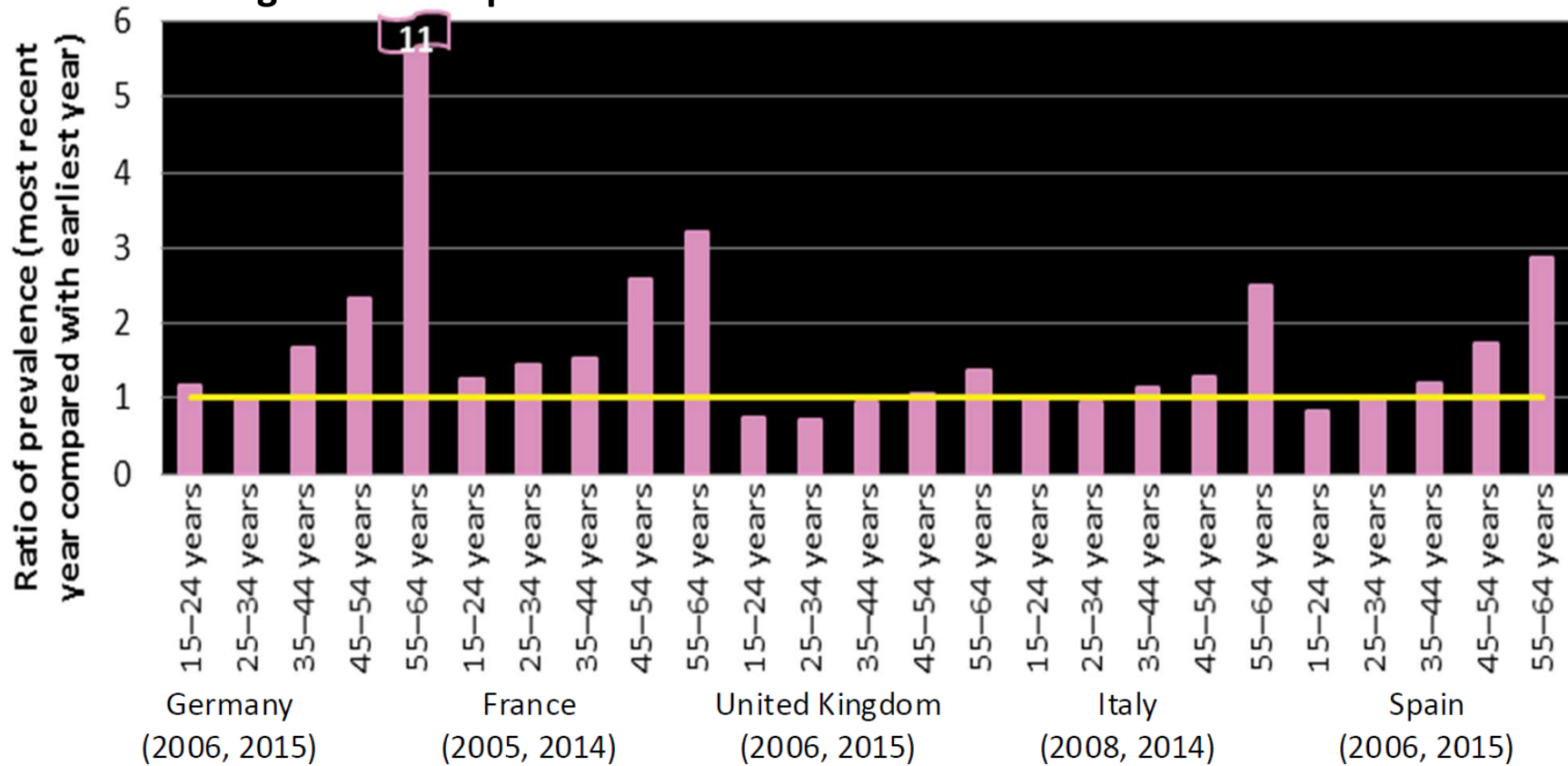






# Drugs and older people

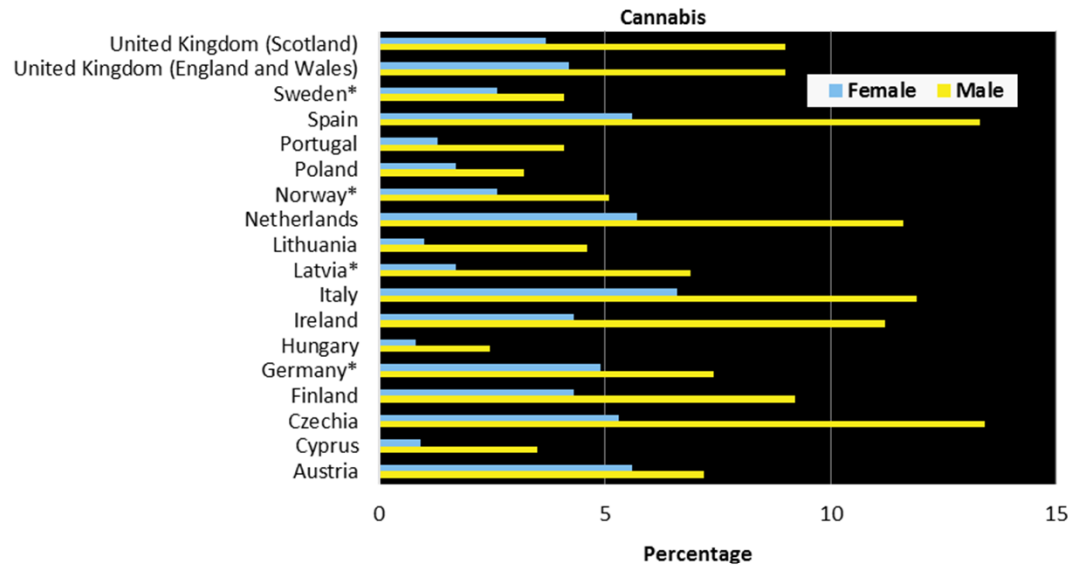
### Change in annual prevalence of cannabis use



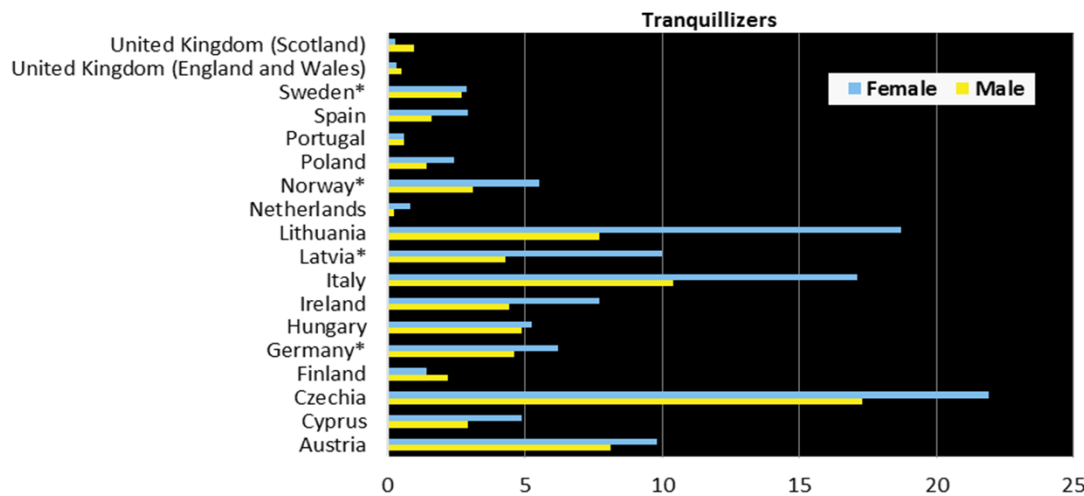
Source: EMCDDA, Statistical Bulletin 2017.



# Drug use prevalence – by gender



*Prevalence of drug use is higher among men than women*



*But the non medical use of tranquillizers is higher among women than men*

Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

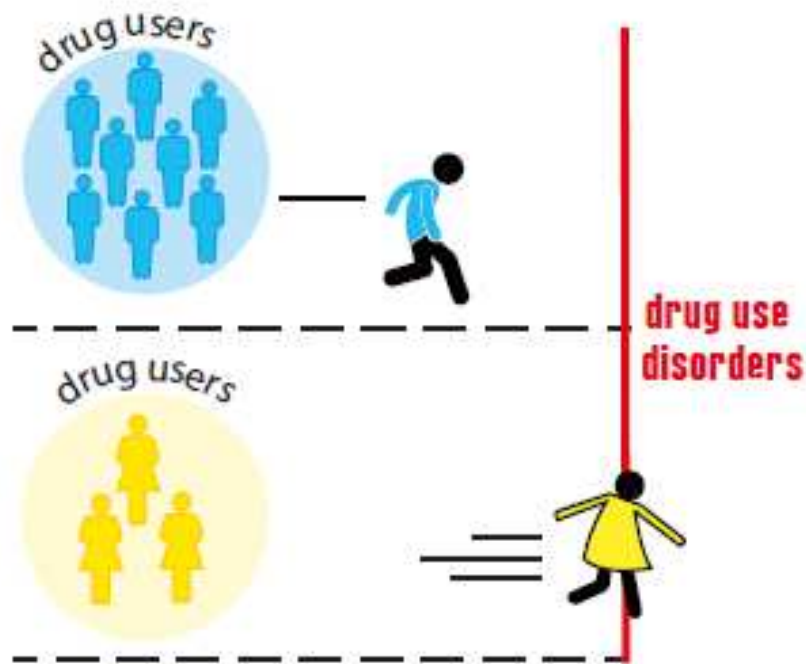
<sup>a</sup> The data on cannabis use and non-medical use of tranquillizers refer to different years of surveys for which data are available.



# Women and drug use

## “telescoping”

More men than women initiate drug use but after initiation women move faster than men towards drug use disorders

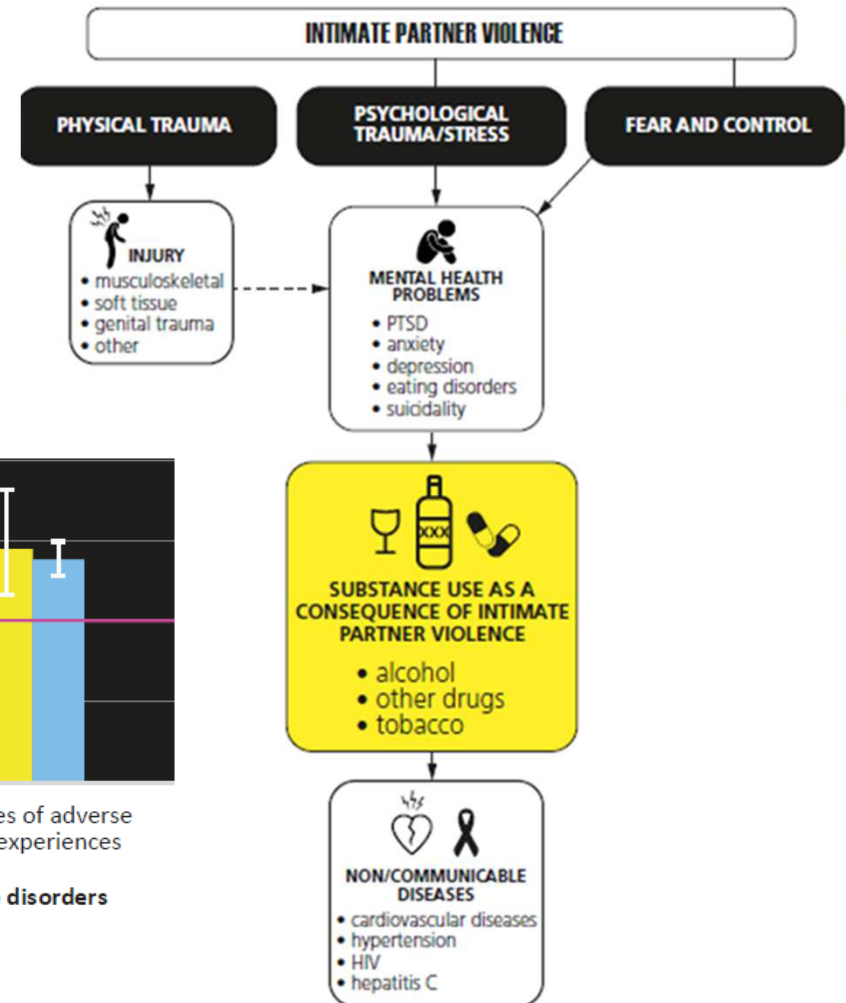


## Causes and consequences of drug use disorders among women

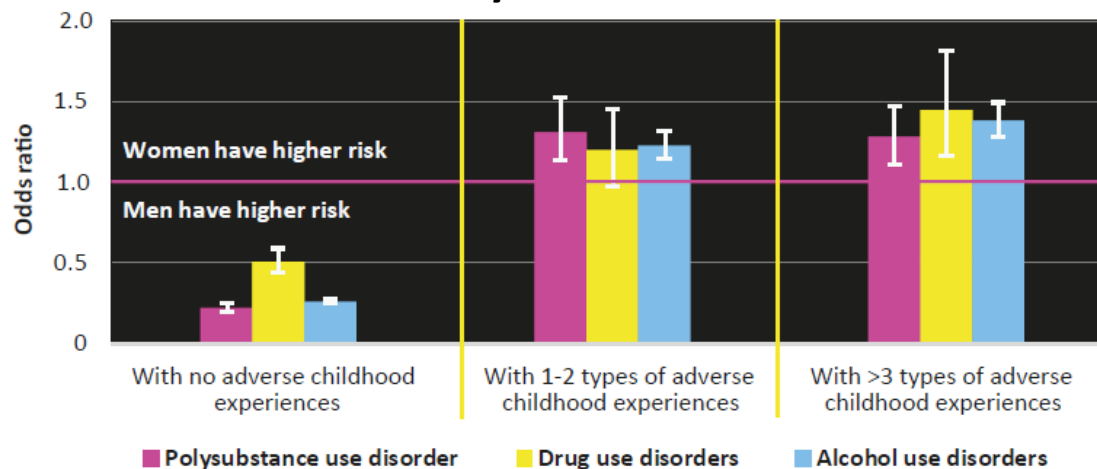




# Childhood adversity, intimate partner violence and drug use



## Childhood adversity



Source: Elizabeth A. Evans, Christine E. Grella and Dawn M. Upchurch, "Gender differences in the effects of childhood adversity on alcohol, drug, and polysubstance-related disorders", *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, vol. 52, No. 7 (July 2017), pp. 901–912.

Note: Compared with men, women with no adverse childhood experiences (ACE) have lower risk of substance use disorders; the risk increases among women alongside the increase in the number of adverse childhood experiences.





**Thank you for your attention!**