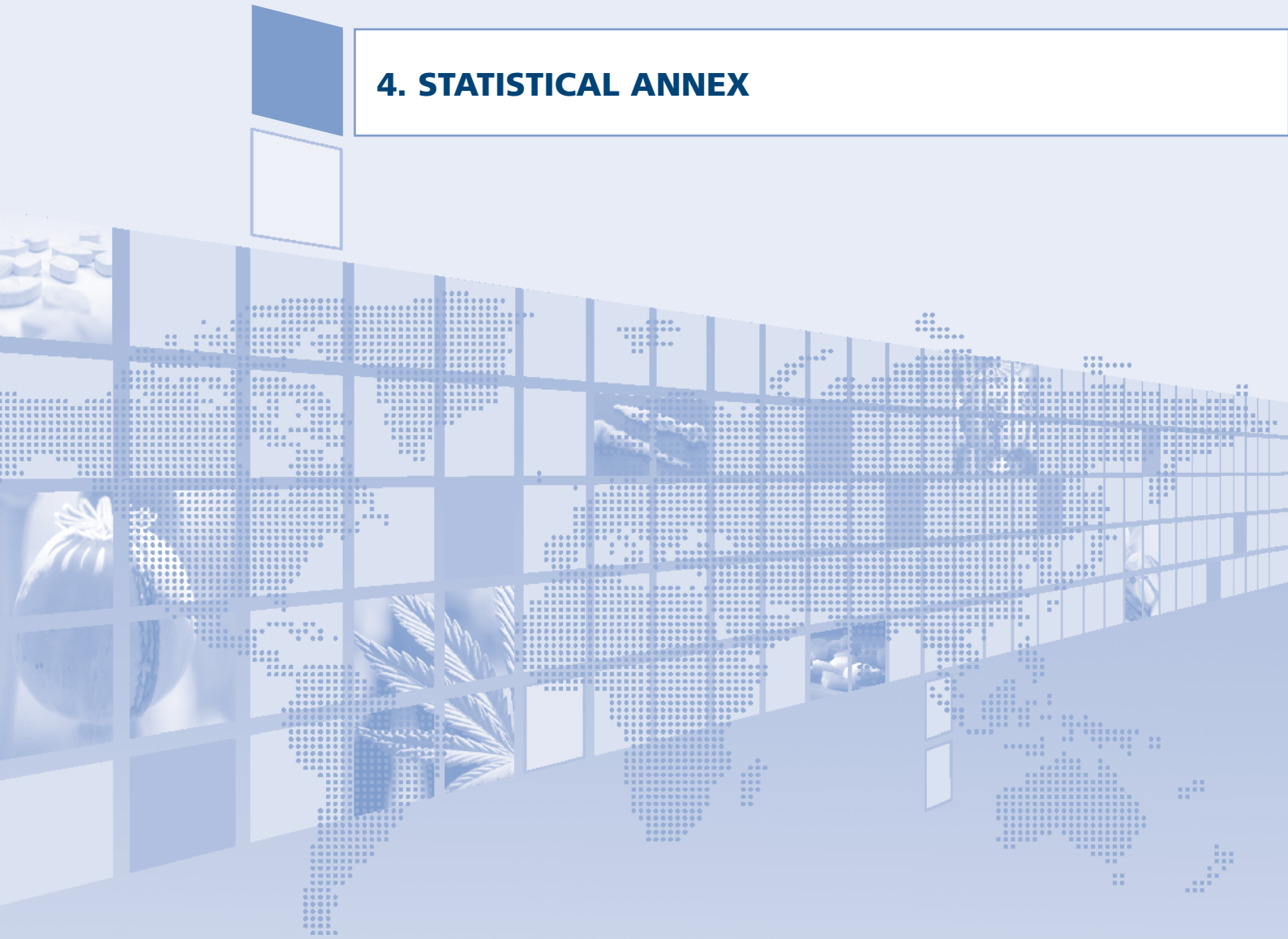# 4. STATISTICAL ANNEX

4.1 Production

4.1.1 Challenges in estimating the production of pure cocaine HCl

For many years, UNODC has estimated the potential production of cocaine for each producing country with the purpose of providing information on the global supply of cocaine. Potential production refers to the amount of cocaine that would be produced if all the leaves harvested from the area under coca cultivation in one year would be converted into 100% pure cocaine hydrochloride (HCl).[1] The reference to 'potential' production underscores the fact that the recovery of cocaine from the leaves may not be absolute (that is, 100% recovery). The term *laboratory efficiency* is therefore employed as a measure of how efficient a particular process is. Coca paste and cocaine base (intermediate products of the transformation process from leaves to cocaine HCl) can also be marketed and consumed. In addition, these intermediate products and leaves may be seized before they are processed into cocaine.

Traditionally, the production of cocaine HCl includes three steps. The first is the conversion of the coca leaf into coca paste; this is almost always done very close to the coca fields to cut down on the transport of the coca leaves. The second phase is the conversion of coca paste into cocaine base. The final stage is conversion of base to HCl. In recent years, this process has been cut into two stages, where leaves are converted directly to cocaine base.

In order to estimate the total potential production of pure cocaine HCl, the following elements need to be measured:

- Cultivation
- Quantity of leaves per ha per year (yield)
- Quantity of leaves needed to produce 1 kg of 100% pure cocaine HCl. This includes the following elements:
  - Alkaloid content of leaves
  - Laboratory efficiency (the percentage of alkaloid content that can be extracted in the laboratory process)

Over the years, UNODC has undertaken studies in the three producing countries of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.[2] Of the three components needed to estimate the potential production of cocaine HCl, UNODC regularly measures cultivation and yield,[3] but does not undertake any study to measure alkaloid content and laboratory efficiency. For this last step, it relies on an external source, the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The DEA is the only organization that has undertaken scientific studies to measure the alkaloid content of the coca leaves and laboratory efficiency in the Andean countries. In Colombia, the estimation process followed by UNODC differs from that used in the other two Andean countries. Using farmers' interviews, UNODC can estimate the quantity of cocaine base produced from the leaves, although it cannot estimate its quality.[4] Furthermore, it needs to estimate the average purity of the cocaine base produced and the conversion factor between cocaine base and cocaine HCl.

There is a certain level of uncertainty in each of the three stages necessary to estimate potential cocaine production.

Estimating cultivation

Since 1999-2002,[5] UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) has been monitoring coca cultivation in three Andean countries, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. The cultivation estimates provide the situation at the end of each year. All coca surveys use remotely sensed images, that is, satellite images or aerial photographs,[6] which is the best means

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1 In Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, a certain amount of coca leaves (leaves harvested from 12,000 ha of coca bush grown under law 1008 in Bolivia and 9,000 mt of coca leaves in Peru are estimated to be used for traditional purposes) is subtracted from the calculation of potential cocaine production.

2 In each country, UNODC has project teams to conduct the surveys with assistance from a team of experts at UNODC headquarters in Vienna.

3 Yield studies are carried out by UNODC in Colombia (provinces are covered every five years on a rotating basis), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Yungas of La Paz, 2005) and Peru (three major growing regions in 2003). No yield studies have been so far carried out by UNODC in Chapare/Bolivia where DEA yield estimates are used.

4 Through farmers' interviews, UNODC can only estimate the quantity of cocaine base produced, not its purity, since farmers are unaware of the level of purity of what they produce.

5 Since 1999 in Colombia, 2000 in Peru and 2002 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Since 2006, ICMP has been monitoring coca in Ecuador as well; however the extent of coca cultivation found there is negligible.

6 There are differences between satellite images, for example, in the

to undertake a systematic monitoring of the insecure and often inaccessible cultivation areas.

Every year, UNODC purchases satellite images from commercial image providers of all the areas where coca is grown. It is often a challenge to get images that are cloud-free, and therefore, the images are acquired over a period of several months, tasking the satellites or searching in recent archives. After acquiring suitable images, a team of experts systematically digitizes all the fields with coca bushes.[7] Identification of the crops can be challenging. Satellite images are taken at a height of hundreds of kilometres above ground and do not give the same detailed image as a snapshot taken from the ground. On the other hand, satellite images contain more information than a normal photo, since the satellites have extra sensors to register infrared colours. Precisely these infrared colours help to distinguish vegetation types.[8]

In the classification process, additional geographical information is used to judge whether the fields appearing in the satellite image are really coca fields. For example, information on the places that were eradicated or sprayed is used as well as information from former surveys or contextual information, such as typical shapes, sizes and locations of coca fields. The interpretation of this diverse set of criteria is difficult to automate and is mostly done by human interpreters. All interpreters have extensive experience in working with satellite images and they are all familiar with the coca cultivation areas. The interpreters follow so-called interpretation keys to avoid systematic errors or differences between the interpreters.[9]

Monitoring with satellite images should always be accompanied by ground control. Ideally these controls are performed by field visits throughout the monitored area. Since access to the ground in coca growing regions is often dangerous and difficult, UNODC performs ground 'truthing' by overflights with helicopters or small aeroplanes. Moreover, the results of the satellite interpretations are subject to independent quality controls with detailed aerial photos.

detail ('spatial resolution' or 'pixel size') of the images. The more detailed, the more expensive the images. However, the area to be monitored in Colombia is about 20 times larger than the areas in Peru or the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and therefore, the type of images is not the same in the three countries.

7   The full coverage of all the areas helps the governments to have local information on changes and target specific crop reduction programmes.

8   Coca is a bush and the leaves can be harvested throughout the year. Therefore, the crop stage can vary by field but also within a field. At the time a satellite image is taken, a field can contain different crops in different growing stages, which gives a different appearance in the satellite images.

9   The keys were developed with the assistance of the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences in Vienna.

Estimating yield

Coca leaf yield is affected by unpredictable factors such as weather and plant diseases, as well as by eradication activities. The effect of these factors varies not only from year to year and during the course of a year but also from one cultivating region to the other. Since 2004, UNODC, in cooperation with the respective governments, has undertaken coca leaf yield studies in many coca growing regions in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, a yield study was carried out in 2005 in the Yungas region, where the annual yield was estimated at 1.3 mt of sun-dried leaves per hectare. In Chapare, the other cultivating region, UNODC relies on DEA estimates, which report a yield of 2.7 mt/ha. In Peru, UNODC undertook a yield study in 2003, estimating the annual average yield to 2.2 mt/ha of sun-dried leaves. In Colombia, starting in 2004-2005, UNODC/SIMCI fields a yearly yield study which covers one or two regions on a rotating basis. The core element of these studies is the controlled harvest of mature coca fields.

The challenges related to the estimation of the annual yield relate to the difficulties of measuring the different harvests occurring in one year (four on average) and capturing the variation that the yield may have from one year to another. Ideally, the yield should be measured every year, in order to consider the climatic and environmental changes. However, yield studies need substantial resources, and not all areas under coca cultivation are accessible to field researchers for security reasons.

Latest coca yield estimates		
Source: UNODC studies		
Country, region	Year of study	Yield (mt/ha)
Bolivia, Yungas	2005	1.3 mt/ha sun-dried
Bolivia, Chapare	2006 (Source: DEA)	2.7 mt/ha sun-dried
Peru	2003	2.2 mt/ha sun-dried
Colombia, Meta-Guaviare	2008	5.1 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Sur de Bolívar	2007	5.7 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Putumayo-Caquetá	2008	4.1 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Orinoco	2005	7.1 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Pacífico	2009	3.8 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Catatumbo	2007	4.2 mt/ha fresh leaf
Colombia, Sierra Nevada	2007	2.9 mt/ha fresh leaf

Conversion factors from coca leaves to cocaine HCl		
Source: DEA scientific studies		
Country	**Year of DEA study**	**Conversion factor[11] (quantity of leaves needed to produce 1 kg of 100% pure cocaine HCL)**
Plurinational State of Bolivia	1993	370 kg sun-dried (Chapare) 315 kg sun-dried (Yungas)
Plurinational State of Bolivia	2007-2008	256 kg sun-dried (Chapare) 244 kg sun-dried (Yungas)
Peru	1994	400 kg sun-dried
Peru	2005	220 kg sun-dried

Conversion factor from coca leaves to cocaine

Estimating the conversion factor from coca leaves to cocaine requires two steps: i) measuring the alkaloid content of the leaves, and ii) calculating the efficiency used by traffickers in the laboratory conversion process where cocaine base is converted into cocaine HCl. The alkaloid content of the leaves can be measured by analysing the chemical composition of a sample of coca leaves from the field. Studies have shown that it varies across geographical regions, but it does not significantly change over time. Alkaloid content is highest in Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, where it is about 0.7%, and lowest in Colombia, where it is about 0.53%.[10]

Laboratory efficiency is more difficult to measure as there are different influencing factors: quality of the raw material and precursor chemicals used, the technical processing method employed, the size and sophistication of laboratories, and the skill and experience of local workers and chemists. Studies to measure the efficiency are carried out by trying to simulate the real environment where traffickers process cocaine in a laboratory. According to these studies, there are two main methods to produce cocaine: the solvent extraction method and the acid extraction method. The solvent method is thought to be the most efficient; however, traffickers are making the acid extraction method very efficient in Peru, where this method is most used.[11]

The impact of conversion factors in the production estimates for the three Andean countries

According to the scientific studies conducted by the DEA, in the last decade, there has been an increase in the efficiency of the clandestine laboratories employed in the three Andean countries, which has resulted in different conversion factors from leaves to cocaine. These changes are mainly due to the higher percentage of traffickers using more efficient methods to extract the cocaine.

Until 2009, UNODC used the conversion factors obtained by the DEA in its previous round of studies dated 1994 in Peru and 1993 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In recent years, the DEA obtained new conversion factors which lead to a higher estimate of cocaine production (showing the need for a lower amount of leaves to produce pure cocaine).

In Colombia as well, more recent information obtained by UNODC shows that the conversion from cocaine base to cocaine HCL requires updated parameters:

Process used by UNODC to estimate 100% pure cocaine HCl from cocaine base of unknown purity	
Source: DEA scientific studies	
Cocaine base to cocaine HCl	1:0.9 (1 kg of base needed to produce 0.9 kg cocaine HCl)
Cocaine HCl	85% purity

Revised process to estimate pure cocaine HCl from cocaine base of unknown purity	
Source: DEA scientific studies	
Average purity of cocaine base	81%
Cocaine base to cocaine HCl	1:1 (1 kg of base needed to produce 1 kg cocaine HCL)

---

10 Although these numbers represent a national average, they can not be used to calculate cocaine production at the national level since they hide very diversified alkaloid contents measured in different regions of the same country.

11 Taking into consideration the alkaloid content of leaves and the laboratory efficiency.

Impact of conversion factors on global estimates of potential cocaine HCl production (mt)*

* Assuming that all other parameters remain unchanged.

Legend:
- Applying the new conversion factors to all three countries
- Applying the new conversion factors only to Colombia
- Without changing conversion factors

Y-axis: Cocaine, 100% pure (mt)

Year	Applying to all three countries	Applying only to Colombia	Without changing
2004		1,048	1,008
2005	1,201	1,020	980
2006	1,232	1,034	984
2007	1,264	1,024	994
2008	1,121	865	845
2009	1,111	842	822

Applying the results of the more recent DEA studies has an effect on the level of cocaine production estimated for the three Andean countries, as shown in the graph. UNODC is currently analysing in more detail these new conversion factors.

4.1.2 Afghanistan

Fact sheet – *Afghanistan Opium and Cannabis Surveys 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Net opium cultivation (after eradication)[2]	157,000 ha (130,000-190,000 ha)	-22%	123,000 ha (102,000-137,000 ha)
Cannabis cultivation	No data		10,000-24,000 ha
No. of poppy-free provinces[3] No. of provinces affected by opium cultivation	18 16	+2 prov. -2 prov.	20 14
No. of provinces affected by cannabis cultivation	No data		17
Opium poppy eradication	5,480 ha	-2%	5,351
Weighted average opium yield	48.8 kg/ha	+15%	56.1 kg/ha
Average cannabis resin (garda) yield	No data		143 kg/ha
Potential production of opium in % of global potential opium production	7,700 mt 89%	-10%	6,900 mt 89%
Potential production of cannabis resin (garda)[4]	No data		1,500-3,500 mt
No. of household involved in opium cultivation[5] in % of total population	366,500 9.8%	-33%	245,200 6.4%
No. of households involved in cannabis cultivation	No data		40,000 (25,000-60,000)
Average farm-gate price (weighted by production) of dry opium at harvest time[6]	US$95/kg	-34%	US$64/kg
Average farm-gate price of cannabis resin (best quality) at the time of resin processing	US$51/kg	+14%	US$58/kg
Total farm-gate value of opium production in % of GDP[7]	US$730 million 7%	-40%	US$438 million 4%
Total farm-gate value of cannabis resin (garda) production	No data		US$39-94 million
Potential gross export value of opiates in % of GDP[7]	US$3.4 billion 33%	-18%	US$2.8 billion 26%
Potential net export value of opiates in % of GDP[7]	n.a.		US$2.3 billion 21%
Average yearly gross income from opium of opium grow-ing households	US$1,997	-10%	US$1,786
Average yearly gross income from cannabis of cannabis growing households	No data		US$1,553
Income from opium per ha (gross/net)	US$4,700 / 2,585	-23%	US$3,600 / 2,005
Income from cannabis per ha (gross/net)	No data		US$3,900 / 3,341
Income from wheat per ha (gross/net)	US$1,600 / 1,280	-25%	US$1,200 / 960

1 The information in this section comes from the Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009 (UNODC/Ministry of Counter Narcotics) and can also be found at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html. Source unless otherwise indicated: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC.

2 Figures in brackets represent the upper and lower limits of the 90% (for 2008) and 95% (for 2009) confidence interval.

3 Poppy-free provinces are those which are estimated to have less than 100 ha of opium cultivation.

4 Garda is the local term used in Afghanistan for the powder obtained by threshing and sieving the harvested and dried cannabis plants. This process is repeated several times and results in different quality of garda (first, second, …). Garda is further processed into hashish, which is the traded product.

5 Estimates are based on a population of 25.5 million and an average household size of 6.5 persons for 2009 (Afghan year 1387) and a population of 24.5 million for 2008 (Afghan year 1386). Source: Gov. of Afghanistan, Central Statistical Office.

6 In 2008, the fresh and dry opium prices at harvest time were based on farmers responses collected through the Annual Opium Survey. In 2009, prices at harvest time were derived from the opium price monitoring system and refer to the month when opium harvest actually took place in different regions of the country.

7 Nominal GDP estimates, without the drug economy. For 2008: US$ 10.2 billion (Afghan fiscal year 2007/08), for 2009: US$ 10.7 billion (Afghan fiscal year 2008/2009): Source: Gov. of Afghanistan, Central Statistical Office.

Afghanistan, opium poppy cultivation and eradication (ha), 1995-2009

Note: Although eradication took place in 2004, it was not officially reported to UNODC.

Source: Cultivation: UNODC (1995-2002), since 2003: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC. Eradication: Government of Afghanistan

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
■ Cultivation	54,000	57,000	58,000	64,000	91,000	82,000	8,000	74,000	80,000	131,000	104,000	165,000	193,000	157,000	123,000
■ Eradication					400	121			21,430		5,103	15,300	19,047	5,480	5,351

Afghanistan, regional distribution of opium poppy cultivation (ha), 2008 – 2009

Region	2008 (ha)	2009 (ha)	Change 2008-2009	2009 (ha) as % of total
Southern	132,760	103,014	-22%	84%
Western	22,066	18,800	-15%	15%
Eastern	1,151	593	-48%	0.5%
North-eastern	200	557	179%	0.5%
Central	310	132	-57%	0.1%
Northern	766	Poppy free	NA	NA
Rounded Total	**157,000**	**123,000**	**-22%**	**100%**

Estimates are based on a population of 25.5 million and an average household size of 6.5 persons for 2009 (Afghan year 1387) and a population of 24.5 million for 2008 (Afghan year 1386). Source: Gov. of Afghanistan, Central Statistical Office.
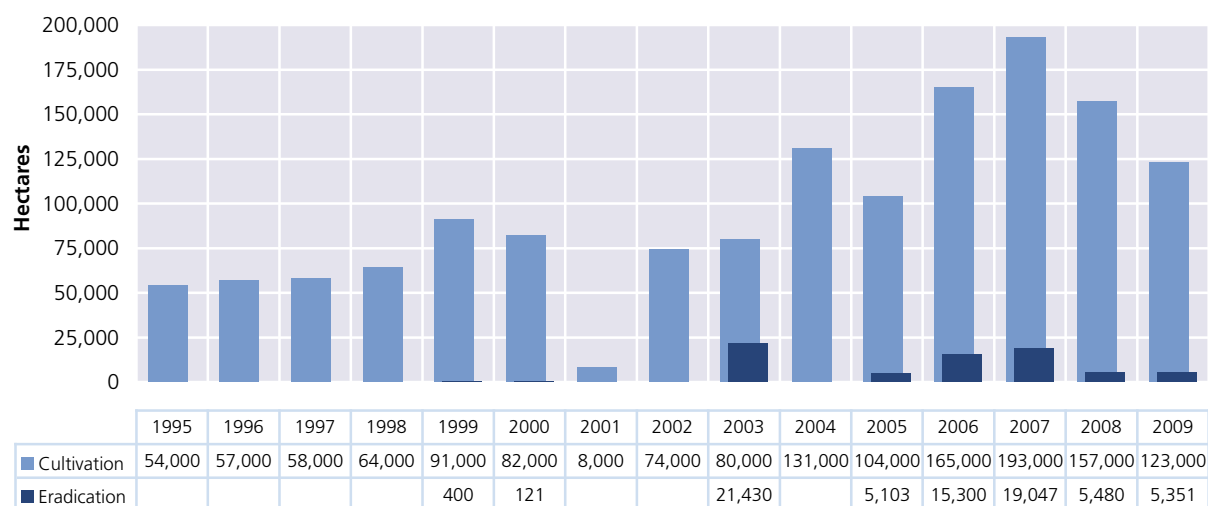
Opium poppy cultivation at provincial level in Afghanistan, 2007-2009

UZBEKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

TURKMENISTAN

Jawzjan

Balkh

Kunduz

Badakhshan

557

Faryab

Samangan

Takhar

5,411

Sari Pul

Baghlan

556

Badghis

Bamyan

Panjshir

Kapisa

Nuristan

164

Parwan

Laghman

Kunar

Hirat

Ghor

Wardak

Kabul

Nangarhar

294

3,002

Logar

Day Kundi

9,224

17,405

Paktya

Khost

Farah

Uruzgan

Ghazni

1,144

Zabul

Paktika

69,833

ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF
IRAN

428

19,811

PAKISTAN

Nimroz

Hilmand

Kandahar

Cultivation year

	2006
	2007
	2009

International boundaries
Province boundaries

0   50 100   200
km
Geographic projection- WGS 84

Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, 2009 (at district level)

UZBEKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN

TURKMENISTAN

Jawzjan

Mazar-E-Sharif

Kunduz

Fayz Abad

Balkh

Takhar

Badakhshan

Faryab

Samangan

Sari Pul

Baghlan

Badghis

Parwan

Nuristan

Bamyan

Kapisa

Kunar

Hirat

Baghman

Jalalabad

Hirat

Ghor

Wardak

Kabul

Kabul

Nangarhar

Logar

Peshwar

Day Kundi

Pakya

Khost

Pusht Rud

Uruzgan

Ghazni

Farah

Zabul

Kandahar

Paktika

Hilmand

Kandahar

ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF
IRAN

Nimroz

PAKISTAN

Quetta

**Level of opium poppy
cultivation on agricultural land**

	Considered poppy free
	Very low
	Low
	Moderate
	High
	Very high

International boundaries
Province boundaries
District boundaries

0   50 100   200
km
Geographic projection- WGS 84

Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

255

Afghanistan, potential opium production (mt), 1995-2009

Source: Cultivation: UNODC (1995-2002), since 2003: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC. Eradication: Government of Afghanistan
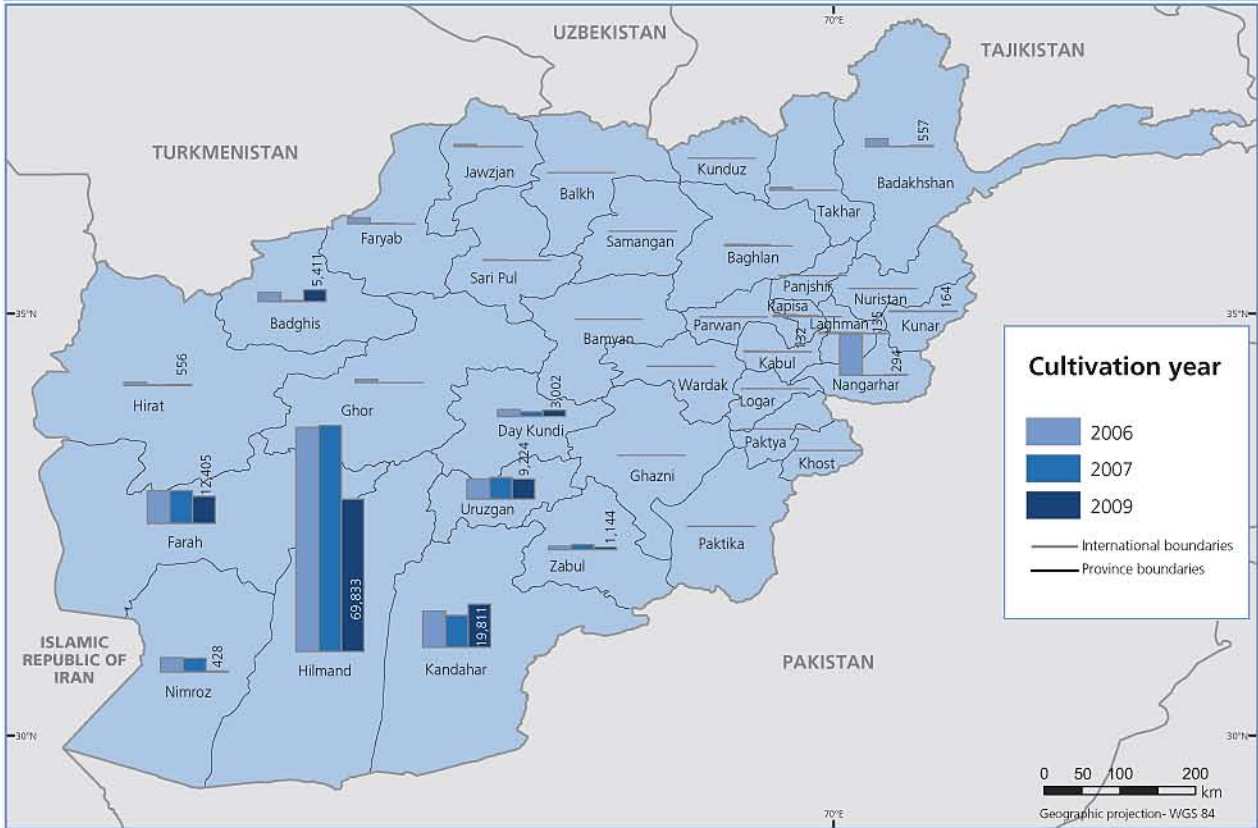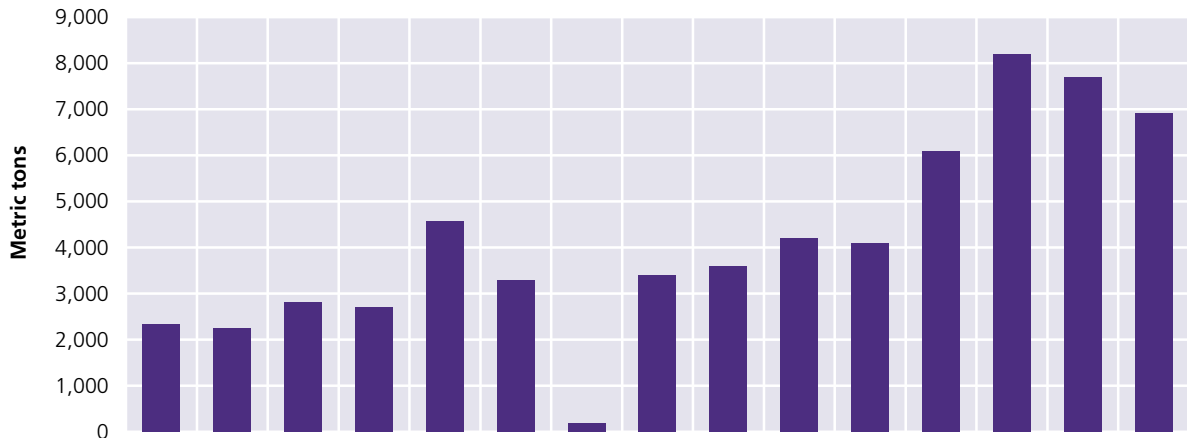
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium production	2,335	2,248	2,804	2,693	4,565	3,276	185	3,400	3,600	4,200	4,100	6,100	8,200	7,700	6,900

Afghanistan, monthly farm-gate prices of dry opium (US$/kg), November 2002 to March 2009

— no data
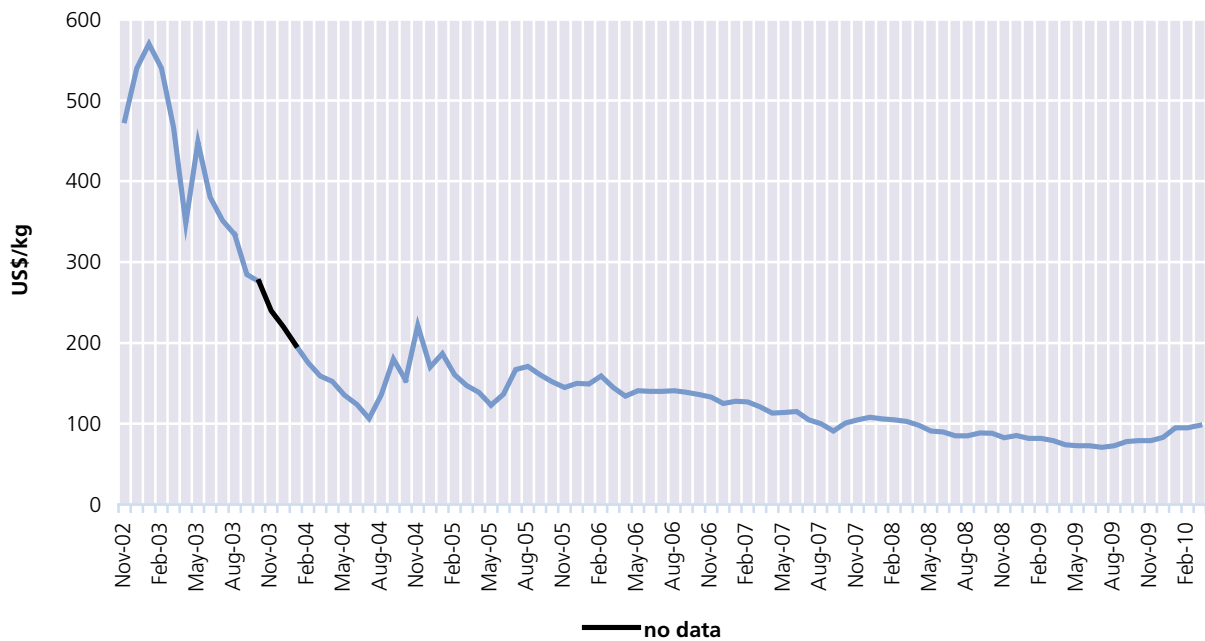
Afghanistan, monthly trader prices of dry opium (US$/kg), August 1997 to March 2010

US$/kg

- ● Nangarhar (Eastern Afghanistan)
- ■ Kandahar (Southern Afghanistan)
- — Unweighted average
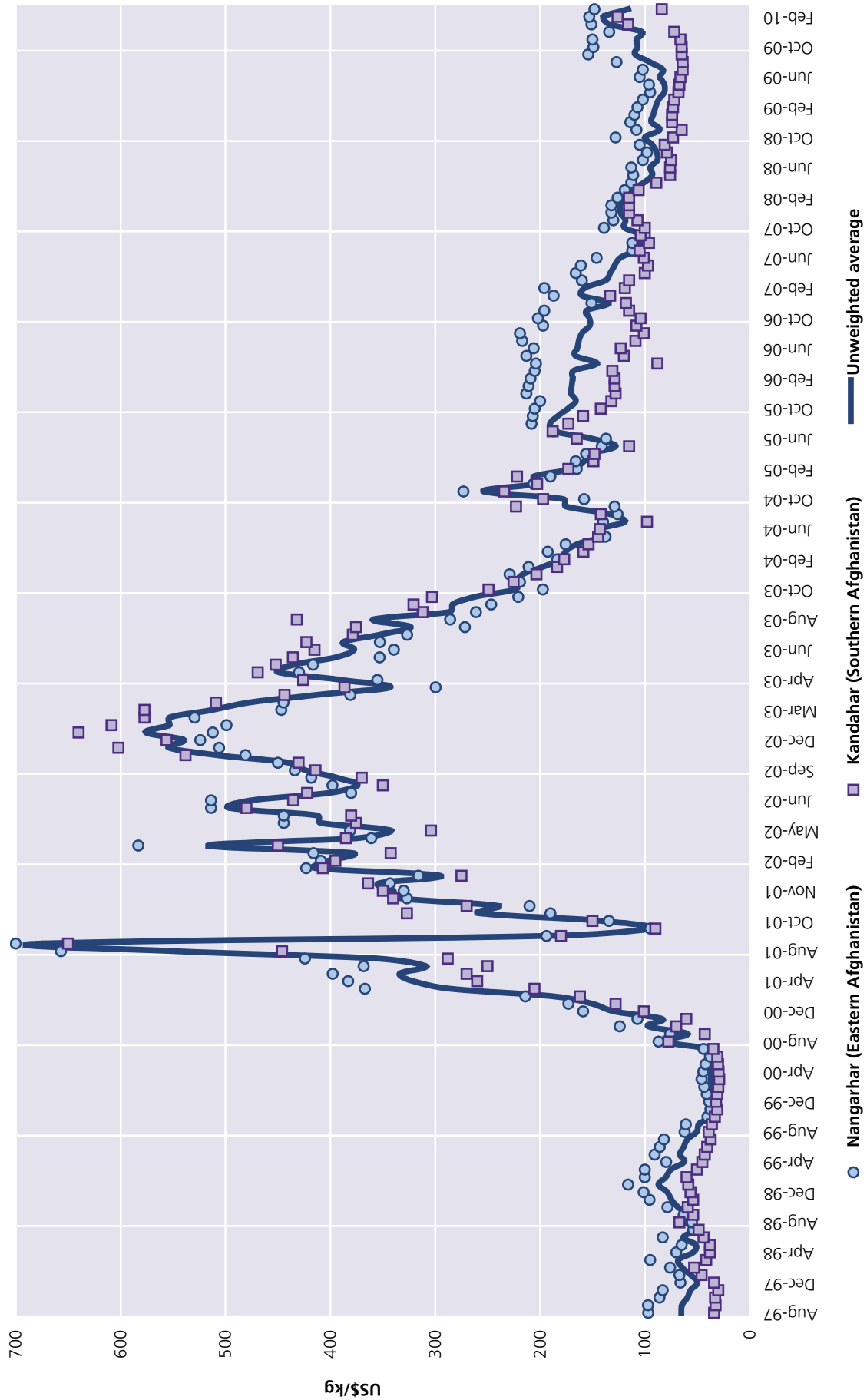
4.1.3 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Fact sheet – *Bolivia Coca Survey 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Coca cultivation	30,500 ha	+1%	30,900 ha
Of which in the Yungas of La Paz	*20,700 ha*	*+1%*	*20,900 ha*
in Chapare	*9,500 ha*	*+2%*	*9,700 ha*
in Apolo	*300 ha*	*0%*	*300 ha*
Of which permitted by Bolivian law 1008	*12,000 ha*		*12,000 ha*
Production of sun-dried coca leaf	54,000 mt	+1%	54,800 mt
Potential production of cocaine HCl	113 mt		n.a.**
National weighted average farm-gate price of coca leaf (outside state market)	US$5.4/kg	-9%	US$4.9/kg
Total farm-gate value of coca leaf production	US$293 million	-10%	US$265 million
GDP[2]	US$9.7 billion		US$13.0 billion
Farm-gate value of coca leaf production in %of GDP	3.0%		2%
Farm-gate value of coca leaf production in % of GDP of agricultural sector	21%		14%
Reported eradication of coca bush*	5,484 ha	+16%	6,341 ha
Reported seizure of sun-dried coca leaves*	2,095 mt	-22%	1,624 mt
Reported seizure of cocaine base*	21,641 kg	+2%	21,970 kg
Reported seizure of cocaine HCl*	7,246 kg	-32%	4,922 kg
Reported destruction of coca laboratories[3]*	4,999 kg	-2%	4,888 kg
Reported seizure of cannabis herb*	1,112,588 kg	+74%	1,937,412 kg

* As reported by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

** Conversion rates from coca leaf to cocaine are currently being reviewed. This may lead to a revision of the 2008 figure (and of previous years). An estimate of the 2009 potential cocaine production was not available at the time of printing of this report.

1   The information in this section comes from the report on Coca Cultivation in Bolivia (UNODC/Government of Bolivia, June 2010), and can also be found on the internet (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html). Source unless otherwise indicated: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC.

2   Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Bolivia (INE).

3   Including installations producing cocaine base, HCl or "recycling" precursors. Excluding coca leaf maceration pits.

Plurinational State of Bolivia, coca cultivation and reported eradication (ha), 1995-2009

Eradication: Gov. of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Includes voluntary and forced eradication.

Source: Cultivation: 1995-2002: CICAD and US Department of State. For the region Yungas of La Paz since 2002, for all regions since 2003: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
■ Cultivation	48,600	48,100	45,800	38,000	21,800	14,600	19,900	24,400	23,600	27,700	25,400	27,500	28,900	30,500	30,900
■ Eradication	5,493	7,512	7,026	11,621	16,999	7,953	9,435	11,853	10,087	8,437	6,073	5,070	6,269	5,484	6,341
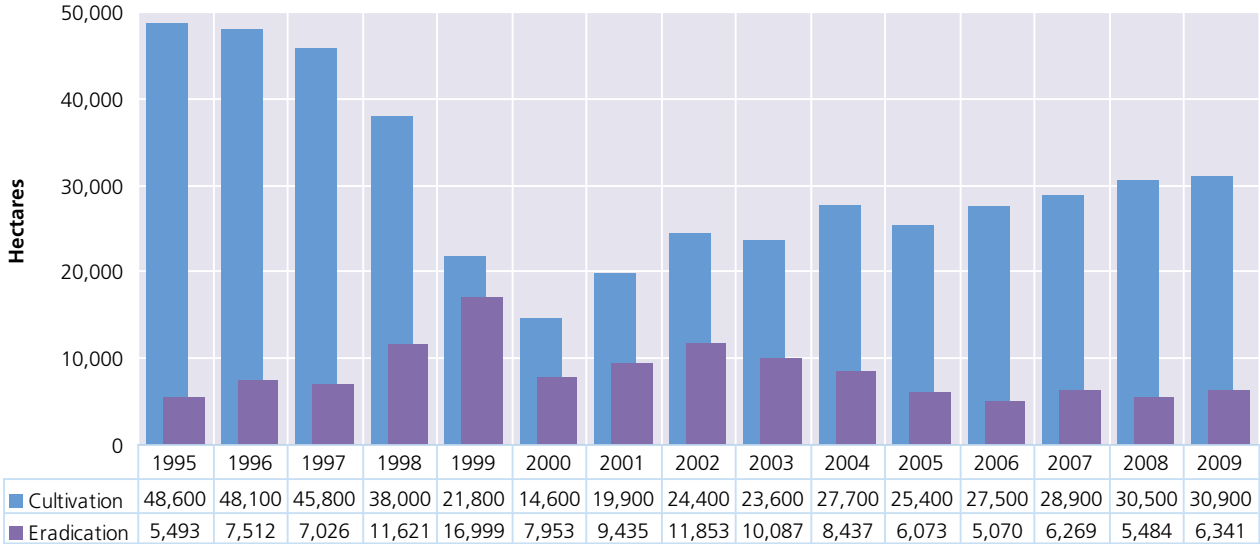
Plurinational State of Bolivia, monthly farm-gate prices of sun-dried coca leaf, Chapare region (US$/kg), 1990-2009

Source: National Monitoring System supported by UNODC

Plurinational State of Bolivia, coca cultivation by region, 2005-2009

Source: Government of Bolivia - National monitoring system supported by UNODC
The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
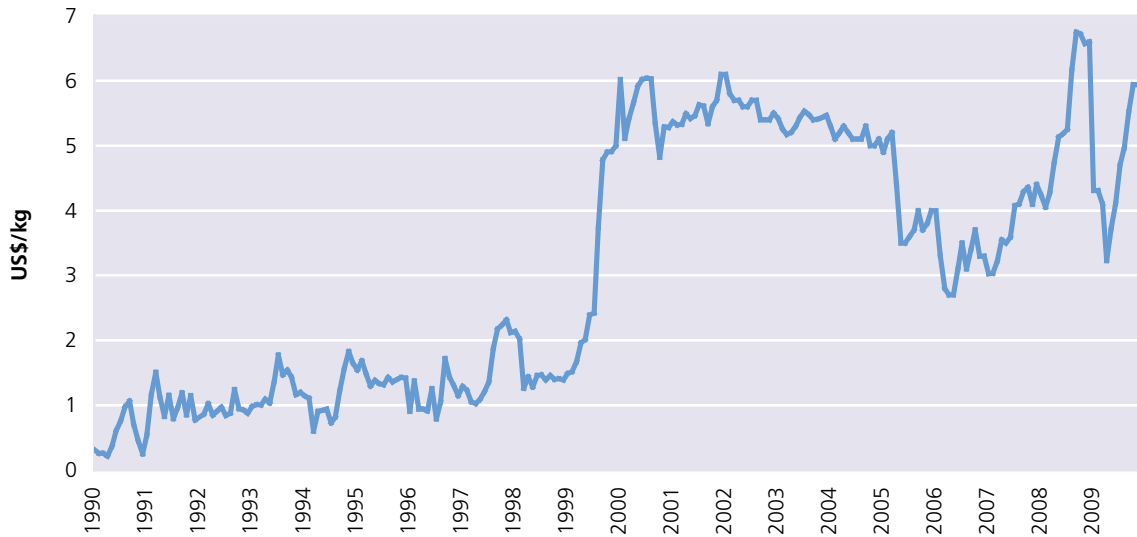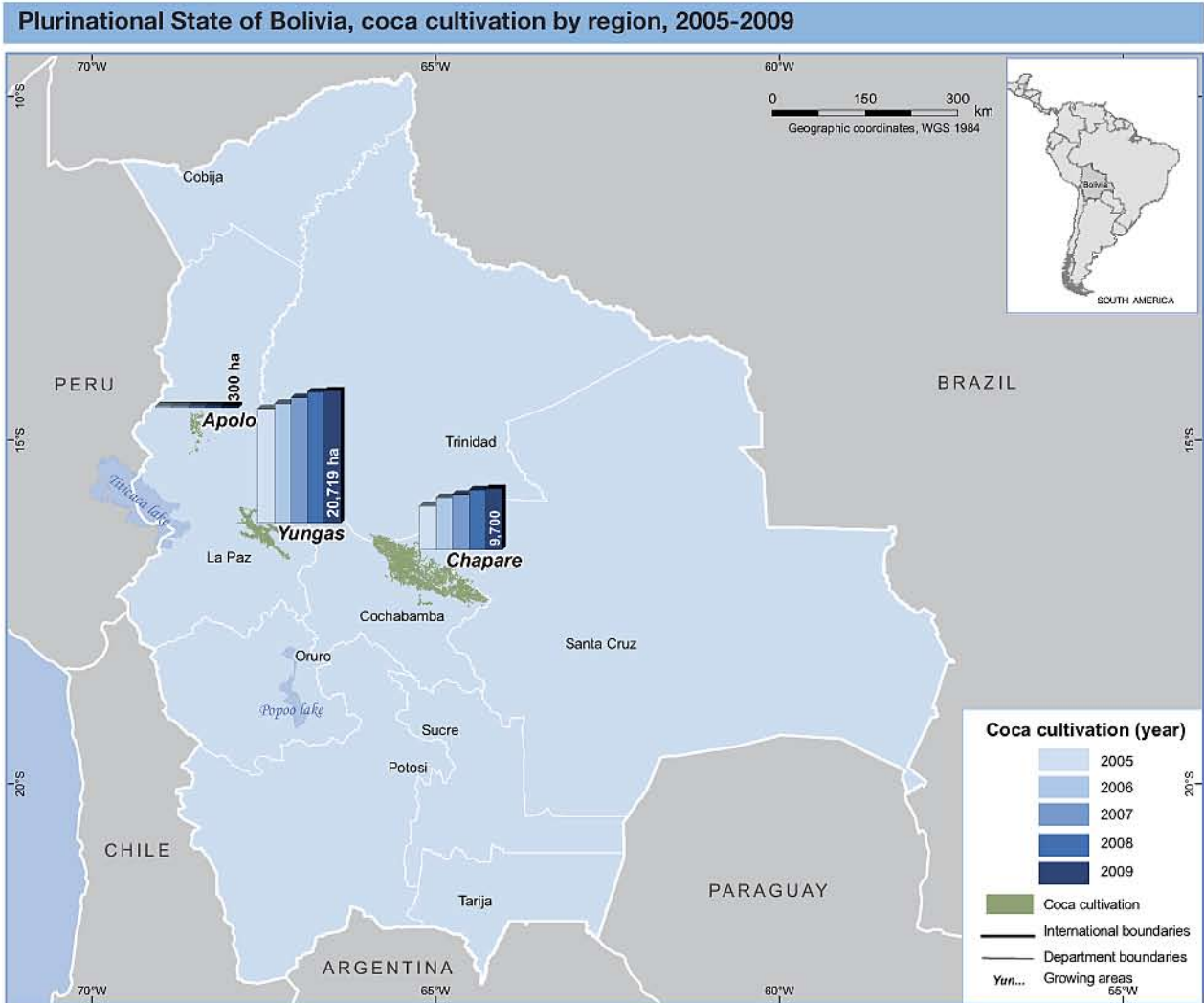
4.1.4 Colombia

Fact sheet – *Colombia Coca Survey 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Net coca cultivation (rounded total)	81,000 ha	-16%	68,000 ha
Of which *Pacific region*	*29,920 ha*	*-16%*	*25,170 ha*
Central region	*18,730 ha*	*-14%*	*16,130 ha*
Putumayo-Caquetá region	*13,960 ha*	*-35%*	*9,070 ha*
Meta-Guaviare region	*12,150 ha*	*+4%*	*12,620 ha*
Elsewhere	*6,200 ha*	*-19%*	*5,010 ha*
Potential production of cocaine[2]	450 mt	-9%	410 mt
Average farm-gate price of coca paste	US$963/kg COP 1,887,855/kg	-1% +8%	US$956/kg COP 2,047,970/kg
Average wholesale price of cocaine* (of unknown purity in major cities)	US$2,348/kg COP 4,580,000/kg	-9% 0%	US$2,147/kg COP 4,587,413/kg
Total farm-gate value of the production of coca leaf and its derivatives	US$623 million	-21%	US$494 million
in per cent of GDP[3]	0.3%		0.2%
in per cent of agricultural sector	3%		3%
Reported aerial spraying of coca bush*	133,496 ha	-22%	104,772 ha
Reported manual eradication of coca bush*	95,634 ha	-37%	60,557 ha
Reported seizure of cocaine*	198 mt	+3%	203 mt
Reported destruction of coca processing laboratories*	3,443	-16%	2,888
Of which cocaine HCl processing lab.	*296*	*-7%*	*278*
Reported opium poppy cultivation*	394 ha	-40%	356 ha
Potential opium latex production** Potential heroin production (rounded) **	31 mt 1.3 mt	-16% -16%	26 mt 1.1 mt
Average farm-gate price of opium latex*	US$318/kg	+13%	US$358/kg
Average wholesale heroin price*	US$9,950/kg	+0.4%	US$9,993/kg
Reported seizure of heroin*	646 kg	+13%	732 kg

* As reported by the Government of Colombia.
** Own calculations based on regional yield figures and conversion ratios from US Government/DEA.

1   The information in this section comes from the report on Coca Cultivation in Colombia (UNODC/Government of Colombia, June 2010), and can also be found on the internet (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html). Source unless otherwise indicated: National monitoring system supported by UNODC.

2   The 2008 estimate of 430 mt was revised based on more detailed information on the average cocaine base purity (81%) and the cocaine base to HCl conversion ratio (1:1) available from the US Government/DEA.

3   GDP of the respective year as reported by the Government.

Colombia, coca cultivation and reported eradication/spraying (ha), 1995-2009

Sources: Cultivation: 1995-1998: CICAD and US Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; since 1999: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC; eradication/spraying: Government of Colombia
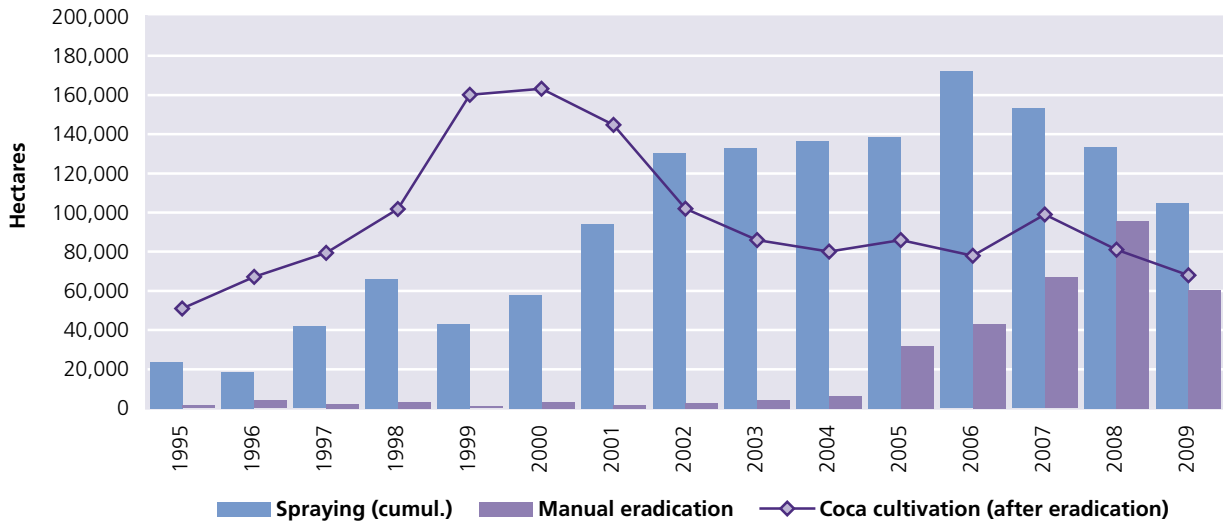
Potential manufacture of cocaine in Colombia[4]

Potential manufacture of cocaine in Colombia (mt), 1995-1998*

* Data sourced from US government estimates. UNODC did not have monitoring systems in place during the period 1995-1998.
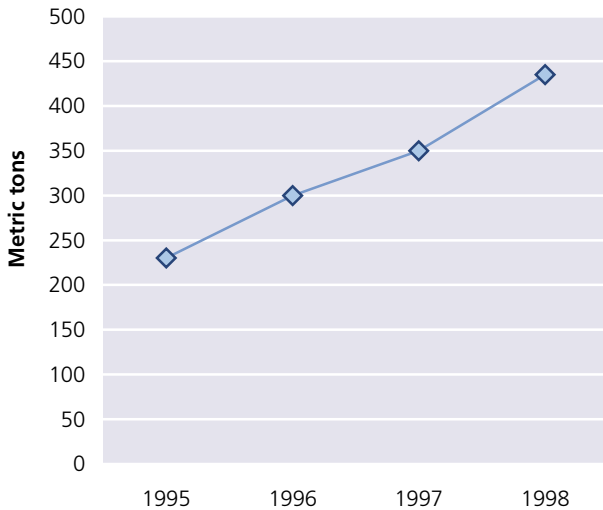
Potential manufacture of cocaine in Colombia (mt), 1999-2003[5]
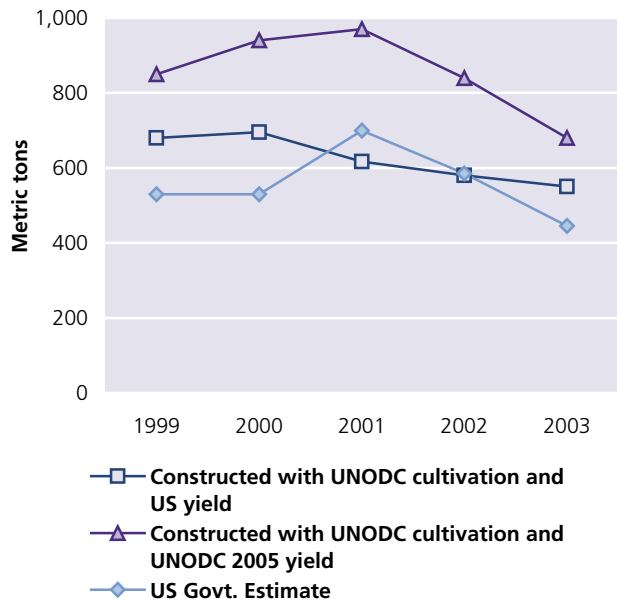
4 In past years, UNODC published a single graph with production data up to the latest year available emphasizing the break in series between 2003 and 2004. This year three graphs are published emphasizing the non-comparability of the data presented for three sets of years.

5 Over the period 1999-2003 UNODC monitored the coca cultivation in Colombia, but it did not carry out yield studies and therefore production figures comparable with the data after 2004 can not be calculated. Different figures for the years 1999-2003 can be calculated using different assumptions on the level of yield during these years. Utilizing UNODC cultivation data and a cocaine yield calculated from US estimates of coca cultivation and cocaine production produces the line labelled "Constructed with UNODC cultivation

and US yield". The line labelled "US Government estimate" simply reports the cocaine production figures published by the United States, which are based on their own cultivation and yield estimates for Colombia. The line labelled "Constructed with UNODC cultivation and UNODC 2005 yield" was calculated utilizing UNODC cultivation data and a cocaine yield calculated through a linear interpolation of the cocaine yield reported by the Government of Colombia for 2000 (5.8 kg/ha) and the cocaine yield estimated by UNODC for 2005 (8.2 kg/ha). Although these estimates are not comparable with UNODC estimates for 2004 and later, the decrease over the period 2001-2003 was additional to the further decrease over the period 2004-2009.

Potential manufacture of cocaine in Colombia (mt), 2004-2009

Data estimated on the basis of the cultivation census and the yield measurements regularly implemented by UNODC since 2004, as well as information on cocaine base purity and cocaine base to HCl conversion ratio from DEA.

Colombia, monthly farm-gate price of coca paste, Jan. 2000 to Dec. 2009 ('000 COP/kg)

Source: National monitoring system supported by UNODC

Colombia, annual average wholesale prices for cocaine HCl (US$/kg and '000 COP/kg), 1991-2009

Note: Nominal prices of cocaine of unknown purity in major cities of Colombia.
Source: DIRAN
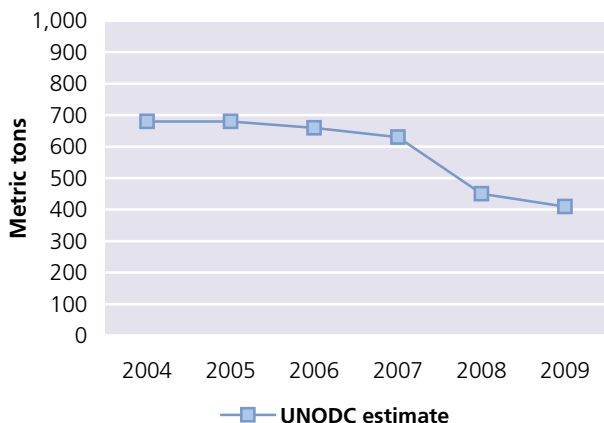
Colombia, annual farm-gate prices for opium latex, 2002-2009

Note: Nominal prices.
Source: DIRAN
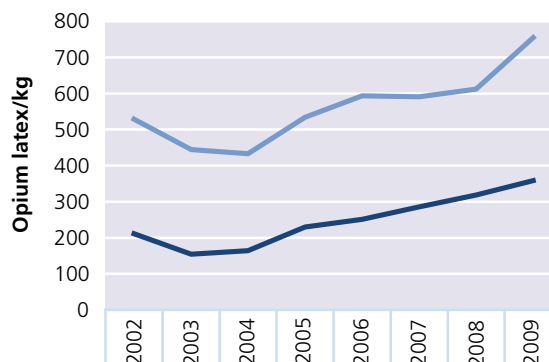
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium latex ('000 COP/kg)	529	444	433	534	593	591	612	754
Opium latex (US$/kg)	211	154	164	230	251	286	318	358
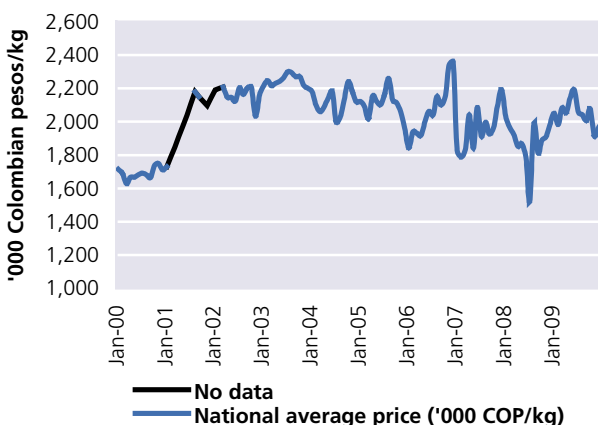
— Opium latex ('000 COP/kg)
— Opium latex (US$/kg)

Colombia, annual wholesale price of heroin, 2002-2009

Note: Nominal prices for heroin of unknown purity.
Source: DIRAN.
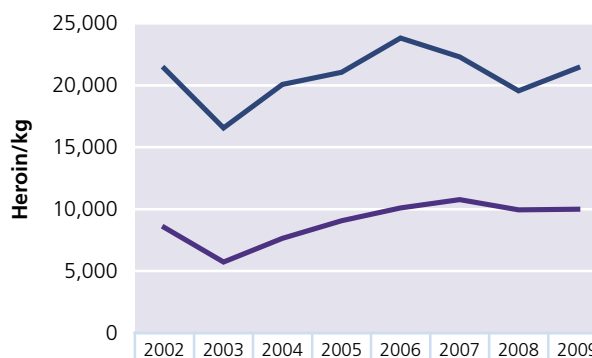
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Heroin ('000 COP/kg)	21,370	16,561	20,067	21,051	23,822	22,294	19,560	21,422
Heroin (US$/kg)	8,520	5,740	7,635	9,070	10,103	10,780	9,950	9,993

— Heroin ('000 COP/kg) — Heroin (US$/kg)

Colombia, coca cultivation by region (ha), 2005-2009

Source: Government of Colombia - National monitoring system supported by UNODC
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

4.1.5 Lao People's Democratic Republic

Fact sheet – *Lao People's Democratic Republic Opium Survey 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Opium poppy cultivation	1,600 ha (600-2,700 ha)	+18.8%	1,900 ha (900-3,000 ha)
Average dry opium yield[2]	6 kg/ha	-	6 kg/ha
Potential production of dry opium	9.6 mt (4.3-16.1 mt)	+18.8%	11.4 mt (5.4-18 mt)
Average retail/wholesale price of opium[3]	US$1,227/kg	+8%	US$1,327
Eradication[4]	575 ha	+13%	651 ha
Number of new opium addicts	4,906	-	n/a
Average drug prevalence rate (based on 7 northern provinces in 2008)	0.19%		n/a

Lao People's Democratic Republic, opium poppy cultivation* and eradication (ha), 2003-2009

* After eradication. Source: Cultivation: National monitoring system supported by UNODC; eradication: Government of Lao PDR
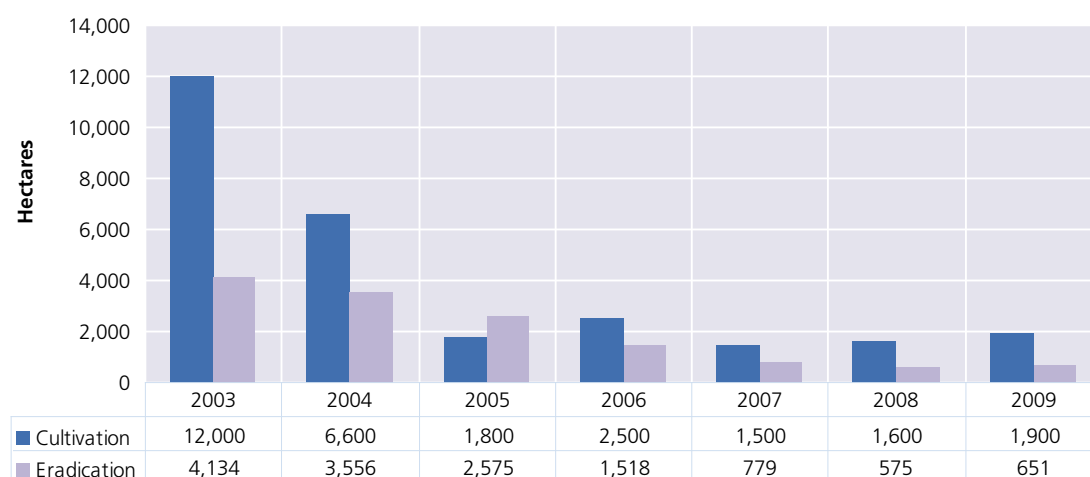
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cultivation	12,000	6,600	1,800	2,500	1,500	1,600	1,900
Eradication	4,134	3,556	2,575	1,518	779	575	651

1   The information in this section comes from the report on Opium Poppy Cultivation in South-East Asia (UNODC/Governments of Lao PDR and Myanmar December 2009), and can also be found on the internet (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html). Source unless otherwise indicated: National monitoring system supported by UNODC. Figures in brackets represent the upper and lower limits of the 90% confidence interval.

2   In the absence of a yield survey in2008 and 2009, the yield per hectare for 2007 was used.

3   Source: LCDC, Provincial authorities survey. Due to the limited market for opium, a clear distinction between farm gate, wholesale and retail prices could not be established.

4   Source: LCDC. Since 2008, eradication campaigns were conducted during and after the survey.

Lao People's Democratic Republic, potential opium production (mt), 1995-2009

Source: National monitoring system supported by UNODC

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Production	128	140	147	124	124	167	134	112	120	43	14	20	9.0	9.6	11.4
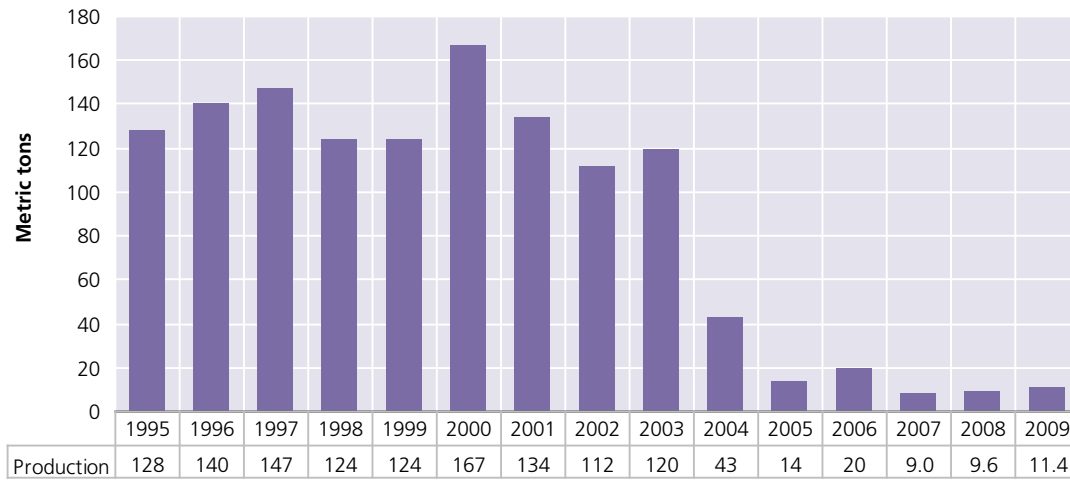
Lao People's Democratic Republic, annual opium prices (US$/kg), 2002-2009

Source: LCDC, Provincial authorities survey
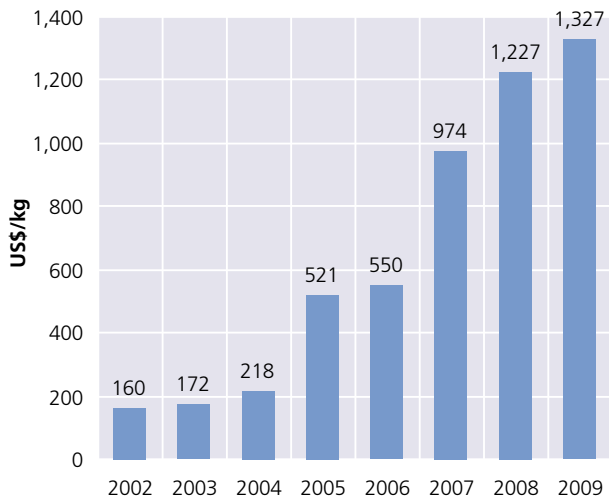
4.1.6 Myanmar

Fact sheet – *Myanmar Opium Survey 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar	28,500 ha (17,900 to 37,000 ha)	+11%	31,700 ha (24,00 to 42,900 ha)
Of which *in East Shan State*	*9,300 ha*	*+25%*	*11,900 ha*
North Shan State	*800 ha*	*+100%*	*1,600 ha*
South Shan State	*15,500 ha*	*+10%*	*16,500 ha*
Elsewhere	*3,200 ha*	*-16%*	*1,700 ha*
Opium poppy cultivation in Shan State	25,300 ha	+19%	30,000 ha (24,000 to 40,000)
Average opium yield (weighted by area)	14.4 kg/ha	-27.8%	10.4 kg/ha
Potential production of dry opium in Myanmar (including the Shan State)	410 mt	-19.5%	330 mt (214 to 447)
Opium poppy eradication in Myanmar[2]	4,820 ha	-15.2%	4,087 ha
Average farm-gate price of opium[3]	US$301/kg	+5%	US$317/kg
Total potential farm-gate value of opium production[4]	US$123 million	-15%	US$105 million (68 to 142)
Estimated number of households involved in opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar	168,000	+14%	192,000 (160,000 to 225,000)
Number of persons involved in opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar	840,000	+27%	1,066,000 (890,000 to 1,250,000)
Estimated number of households involved in opium poppy cultivation in the Shan State	148,900	19%	176,500 (141,200 to 235,300)
Average yearly household income in opium producing households (Shan State)	US$687	+2%	US$700
Of which from opium sales	US$253	-37%	US$160
Per capita income in opium producing households (Shan State)	US$137	-9%	US$125
Household average yearly income in non-opium poppy producing households (Shan State)	US$721	+4%	US$750
Per capita income in non-opium producing households (Shan State)	US$144	-8%	US$133
Addiction prevalence rate in Shan State and Kachin (population aged 15 and above)	1.1%	+36%	1.5%

1   The information in this section comes from the report on Opium Poppy Cultivation in South East Asia (UNODC/Governments of Lao PDR and Myanmar, December 2009), and can also be found on the internet (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html). Figures in bracket refer to the upper and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

2   Source: CCDAC.

3   For 2008: yearly average price. For 2009: price at harvest time.

4   The farm-gate value should calculated with the price of dry opium. However, the price of dry opium is difficult to establish in Myanmar because of the selling and storing practices of the farmers. The farm-gate value here is calculated with the price of fresh opium. This result in a lower estimate.

Myanmar, opium poppy cultivation (ha), 1995-2009

Values shown on bars: 154,070; 163,000; 155,150; 130,300; 89,500; 108,700; 105,000; 81,400; 62,200; 44,200; 32,800; 21,500; 27,700; 28,500; 31,700

Legend:
- Government of Myanmar/UNODC
- United States Dept. of State
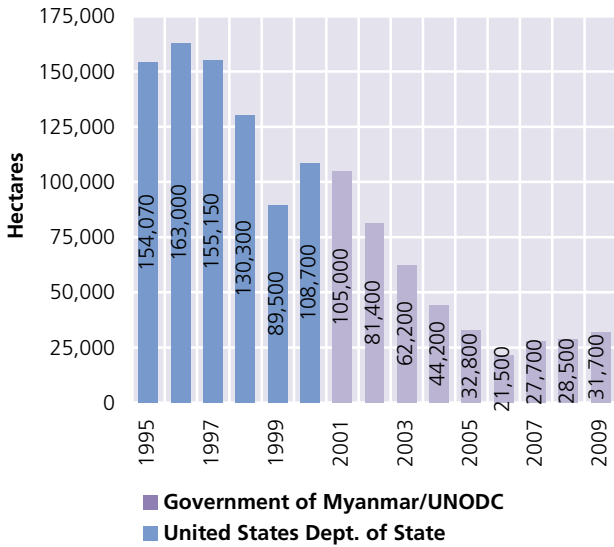
Myanmar, potential opium production (mt), 1995-2009

Values shown on bars: 1,664; 1,760; 1,676; 1,303; 895; 1,087; 1,097; 828; 810; 370; 312; 315; 460; 410; 330

Legend:
- Gov. of Myanmar/UNODC
- United States Dept. of State
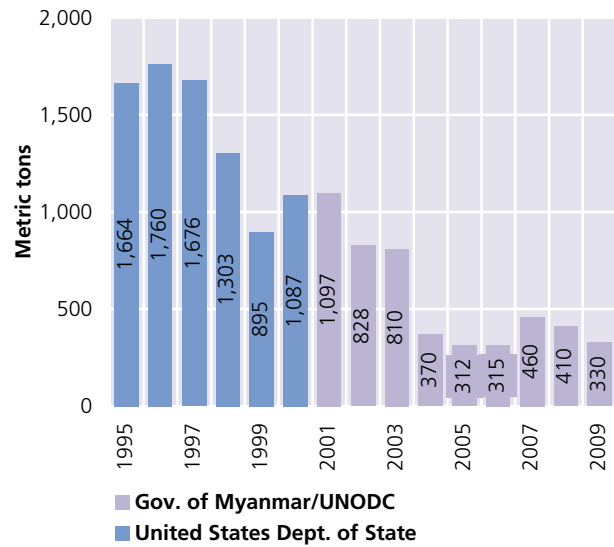
Opium poppy eradication reported by the Government of the Union of Myanmar (ha), 2002-2009

Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
East Shan	195	124	32	1,101	1,249	702
North Shan	172	1,211	76	916	932	546
South Shan	2,170	1,203	3,175	1,316	1,748	1,466
Shan State Total	**2,537**	**2,538**	**3,283**	**3,333**	**3,929**	**2,714**
Kachin	126	1,341	678	189	790	1,350
Kayah	83	8	0	12	12	14
Total within the surveyed area	**2,746**	**3,887**	**3,961**	**3,534**	**4,731**	**4,078**
Magwe	0	0	0	45	0	1
Chin	0	3	0	10	86	5
Mandalay	0	0	9	0	3	2
Sagaing	74	17	0	9	0	1
Other States	74	20	9	64	0	0
Total (national)	**2,820**	**3,907**	**3,970**	**3,598**	**4,820**	**4,087**

Myanmar, prices for dry opium (US$/kg), 1999-2009
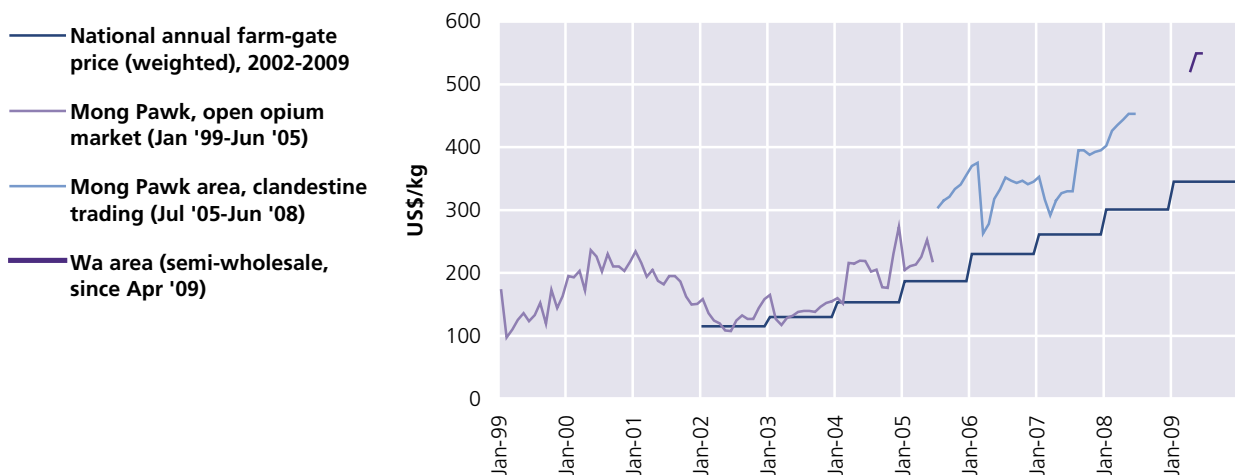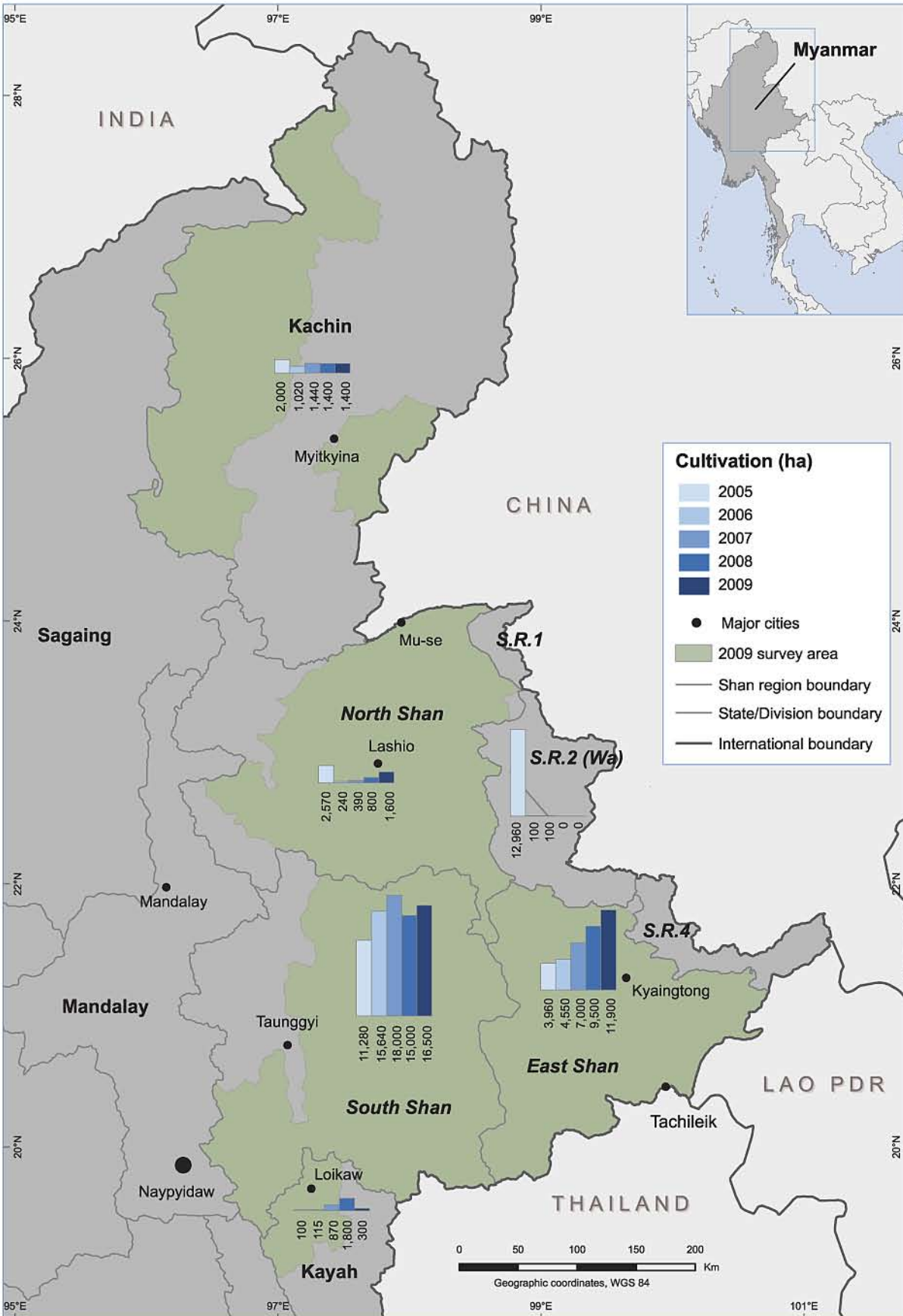
Legend:
- National annual farm-gate price (weighted), 2002-2009
- Mong Pawk, open opium market (Jan '99-Jun '05)
- Mong Pawk area, clandestine trading (Jul '05-Jun '08)
- Wa area (semi-wholesale, since Apr '09)

Myanmar, opium poppy cultivation (ha), 2005-2009

INDIA

CHINA

Sagaing

Kachin

Myitkyina

2,000
1,020
1,440
1,400
1,400

Mu-se

S.R.1

North Shan

Lashio

2,570
240
390
800
1,600

S.R.2 (Wa)

12,960
100
100
0
0

Mandalay

Mandalay

Taunggyi

11,280
15,640
18,000
15,000
16,500

S.R.4

Kyaingtong

3,960
4,550
7,000
9,500
11,900

South Shan

East Shan

Tachileik

LAO PDR

Naypyidaw

Loikaw

100
115
870
1,800
300

THAILAND

Kayah

Cultivation (ha)
- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- ● Major cities
- 2009 survey area
- ─── Shan region boundary
- ─── State/Division boundary
- ─── International boundary

Myanmar

0   50   100   150   200
Km
Geographic coordinates, WGS 84

4.1.7 Peru

Fact sheet – *Peru Coca Survey 2009*[1]

	2008	Change on 2008	2009
Coca cultivation	56,100 ha	+7%	59,900 ha
Of which in *Alto Huallaga*	*17,800 ha*	*-2%*	*17,500 ha*
Apurímac-Ene	*16,700 ha*	*+5%*	*17,500 ha*
La Convención-Lares	*13,100 ha*	*+1%*	*13,200 ha*
Elsewhere	*8,500 ha*	*+38%*	*11,700 ha*
Weighted average sun-dried coca leaf yield	2,200 kg/ha	-5%	2,100 kg/ha
Potential production of sun-dried coca leaf[2]	122,300 mt	+5%	128,000 mt
Potential production of sun-dried coca leaf available for cocaine production	113,300 mt	+5%	119,000 mt
Potential production of cocaine HCl	302 mt		n.a.**
Average farm-gate price of sun-dried coca leaf	US$3.4/kg	-6%	US$3.2/kg
Average farm-gate price of sun-dried coca leaf (weighted)[3]	US$3.1/kg	-3%	US$3.0/kg
Average farm-gate price of coca paste	US$723/kg	+7%	US$778/kg
Average price of cocaine HCl in coca cultivating regions	US$940/kg	+9%	US$1,021/kg
Potential farm-gate value of sun-dried coca leaf[4]	US$379 million	+1%	US$384 million
Reported eradication of coca cultivation*	10,143 ha	-1%	10,025 ha
Reported seizure of sun-dried coca leaves*	2,132 mt	-52%	1,031 mt
Reported seizure of coca paste*	11,374 kg	-16%	9,914 kg
Reported seizure of cocaine HCl*	16,203 kg	-34%	10,744 kg
Reported destruction of coca laboratories[5]*	1,224	+1%	1,242
Of which cocaine HCl processing laboratories	*19*	*+32%*	*25*
Reported seizure of opium latex*	128 kg		n.a.

* As reported by the Government of Peru.

** Conversion rates from coca leaf to cocaine are currently being reviewed. This may lead to a revision of the 2008 figure (and of previous years). An estimate of the 2009 potential cocaine production in Peru was not available at the time of printing of this report.

1   The information in this section comes from the report on Coca Cultivation in Peru (UNODC/Government of Peru, June 2010), and can also be found on the Internet (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop-monitoring/index.html). Source unless otherwise indicated: National monitoring system supported by UNODC.

2   Includes all coca leaf potentially produced. For the calculation of coca leaf available for cocaine production, 9,000 mt of sun-dried coca leaf were deducted from this figure, which, according to Government sources, is the amount used for traditional purposes.

3   The weighted average price takes into account that different amounts of coca leaf are sold in different regions at different price levels.

4   Takes into account all coca leaf produced, irrespective of its use. For the calculation, the weighted average coca leaf price was used.

5   Excluding coca leaf macerations pits.

Peru, coca cultivation (ha), 1995-2009

Source (eradication): CORAH and DEVIDA. Includes forced and voluntary eradication

Hectares

Year	United States Dept. of State	National Monitoring System supported by UNODC	Eradication
1995	115,300		
1996	94,400		1,259
1997	68,800		3,462
1998	51,000		7,834
1999	38,700		14,733
2000		43,400	6,206
2001		46,200	6,436
2002		46,700	7,134
2003		44,200	11,312
2004		50,300	10,339
2005		48,200	12,237
2006		51,400	12,688
2007		53,700	12,072
2008		56,100	10,143
2009		59,900	10,025

- ■ United States Dept. of State
- ■ National Monitoring System supported by UNODC
- ■ Eradication

Peru, monthly farm-gate prices of sun-dried coca leaf and coca paste (US$/kg), 1990-2009

Source: UNODC, National monitoring system supported by UNODC

US$/kg (coca leaf) — US$/kg (coca paste)

—— Sun-dried coca leaf
—— Coca paste (pasta básica de cocaína lavada)

Peru, coca cultivation by region, 2005-2009

ECUADOR

COLOMBIA

Perú

South America

Putumayo 198

Loreto

Amazonas 867

Tumbes

Piura

Amazonas

Lambayeque

Cajamarca

Marañón 600

San Martin

Alto Chicama 498

La Libertad

BRAZIL

Alto Huallaga 17,497

Aguaytía 2,913

Ancash

Huanuco

Ucayali

Palcazú - Pichis Pachitea 2,091

Pasco

La Convención and Lares 13,174

Madre de Dios

Pacific Ocean

Junin

Lima

Apurímac Ene 17,486

Huancavelica

Cusco

Kcosñipata 340

San Gabán 742

Ica

Ayacucho

Apurimac

Inambari Tambopata 3,5

Puno

BOLIVIA

Titicaca Lake

Coca cultivation (ha)

	2005
	2006
	2007
	2008
	2009

Coca growing areas 2009

International boundaries

Department boundaries

Arequipa

Moquegua

Tacna

0   150   300
km
Geographic coordinates WGS 84

CHILE

Source: Government of Peru - National monitoring system supported by UNODC.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by United Nations.

4.2 Consumption

4.2.1 Annual prevalence

4.2.1.1 Opiates

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
OPIATES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
AFRICA							
East Africa							
Burundi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Comoros					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Djibouti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Eritrea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ethiopia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kenya	0.73	0.16 - 1.30	15 - 64	2004	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	c, i
Madagascar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritius	1.95		15 - 54	2007	ARQ	I	
Rwanda	0.14		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Seychelles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Somalia	0.16		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Tanzania (United Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uganda	0.05		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
North Africa							
Algeria	0.12		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Egypt	0.44	0.14 - 0.73	15 - 64	2006	Govt; Academic Research	HHS, SS	a, d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.14		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Morocco	0.02		15 - 64	2003	ARQ		
Sudan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tunisia	0.09		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		
Southern Africa							
Angola	0.25		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		
Botswana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lesotho					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malawi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mozambique					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Namibia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Africa	0.38	0.35 - 0.39	15 - 64	2005	ARQ/ Reference Group to the UN on	SS, I	d,e,g,i
Swaziland	0.17		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Zambia	0.37		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Zimbabwe	0.04		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
West and Central Africa							
Benin					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Burkina Faso					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cameroon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cape Verde	0.18		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Central African Republic	0.05		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Chad	0.22		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Congo	0.17		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	0.13		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Côte d'Ivoire					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Equatorial Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gabon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gambia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ghana	0.14		15 - 65	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea-Bissau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Liberia	0.17		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Mali					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritania					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Niger	0.20		15 - 64	2004	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	
Nigeria					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saint Helena					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sao Tome and Principe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Senegal	0.08		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate	SS	a, d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported,
x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
OPIATES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Sierra Leone	0.17		15 - 64	2004	Cure Research estimate		
Togo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
AMERICAS							
Caribbean							
Anguilla					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.05		15 - 64	2000	ARQ		
Bahamas	0.22		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Barbados	0.13		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		
Bermuda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
British Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cayman Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cuba					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominica					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominican Republic	0.14		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		
Grenada					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Haiti	0.20	0.19 - 0.22	15 - 64	2006	ARQ	SS	a, d, e
Jamaica	0.10		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		
Montserrat					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands Antilles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Puerto Rico	1.15		15 - 64	2002	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	
Saint Kitts and Nevis					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saint Lucia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Trinidad and Tobago	0.09		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.07		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
United States Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central America							
Belize					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Costa Rica	2.70		12 - 70	2006	ARQ	HHS	
El Salvador	0.14		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	e
Guatemala	0.04		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Honduras	0.15		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	e
Nicaragua					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Panama					No recent, reliable estimate located		
North America							
Canada	0.50		15 - 64	2008	Govt. source (CADUMS)	HHS, x	
Mexico	0.08	0.04 - 0.10	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United States of America	0.58		15 - 64	2000	Govt. source (ONDCP)	I	
South America							
Argentina	0.16		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		e
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.30		12 - 65	2007	ARQ	HHS	e
Brazil	0.50		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	HHS	e
Chile	0.50		15 - 64	2008	HHS	HHS	
Colombia	0.10		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Ecuador	0.12		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		e
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guyana	0.25		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Paraguay	0.03		12 - 65	2003	ARQ	HHS	e
Peru	0.18		12 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Suriname	0.08		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		e
Uruguay	0.08		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS	e
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.10	0.03 - 0.16	15 - 64	2003	ARQ	SS	a, d, e
ASIA							
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries							
Armenia	0.30		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	HHS	
Azerbaijan	0.20		15 - 64	2008	ARQ		i

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
OPIATES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Georgia	0.58		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		
Kazakhstan	1.00		15 - 64	2006	UNODC (GAP survey)		i
Kyrgyzstan	0.80		15 - 64	2006	UNODC (GAP survey)		i
Tajikistan	0.54		15 - 64	2006	UNODC (GAP survey)		i
Turkmenistan	0.32		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		
Uzbekistan	0.80		15 - 64	2006	UNODC (GAP survey)		i
East and South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cambodia	0.03	0.01 - 0.09	15 - 64	2004	INCSR/ Reference Group to the UN	I	
China	0.25	0.19 - 0.31	15 - 64	2005	Academic research/ Reference Group	I	
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.20		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
China, Macao SAR	1.12		15 - 64	2003	ARQ		
Guam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Indonesia	0.16		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Japan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Republic of)	0.08	0.06 - 0.10	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	a,e
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.37		15 - 64	2008	UNODC (ICMP)	HHS	a, c
Malaysia	1.33	1.11 - 1.56	15 - 64	2002	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	
Mongolia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Myanmar	0.60		15 - 64	2008	UNODC (ICMP)	HHS	a,c
Philippines	0.05		15 - 64	2005	Reference Group to the UN on HIV		
Singapore	0.01		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	R	
Taiwan, Province of China	0.20		15 - 64	2005	Government source		
Thailand	0.20		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Timor-Leste					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Viet Nam	0.27	0.25 - 0.28	15 - 64	2005	INCSR/ Reference Group to the UN		
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia							
Afghanistan	2.65	2.34 - 2.96	15 - 64	2009	UNODC/ Govt. Source	HHS	
Bahrain					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.80	1.50 - 3.20	15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		
Iraq					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Israel	0.50		18 - 40	2005	ARQ		
Jordan	0.17		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		
Kuwait	0.17		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Lebanon	0.20		15 - 64	2003	ARQ		
Occupied Palestinian Territory					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Oman	0.09		15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		
Pakistan	0.70		15 - 64	2006	UNODC (GAP survey)		
Qatar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saudi Arabia	0.06		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		
Syrian Arab Republic	0.02		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
United Arab Emirates	0.02		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		
Yemen					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Asia							
Bangladesh	0.40		15 - 64	2003	ARQ	HHS	a, e
Bhutan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
India					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Maldives					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nepal	0.24	0.18 - 0.29	15 - 64	2006	Government source	I, b	
Sri Lanka	0.11		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
EUROPE							
East Europe							
Belarus	0.43	0.08 - 0.74	15 - 64	2007	UNODC Estimate	R	h,g
Moldova (Republic of)	0.15	0.12 - 0.17	15 - 64	2008	Government source	R, HHS	e
Russian Federation*	1.64		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		g
Ukraine	1.16	1.00 - 1.31	15 - 64	2006	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
OPIATES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Southeast Europe							
Albania	0.45		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	R	h,g
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30		15 - 64	2005	Reference Group to the UN on HIV	I	
Bulgaria	0.49	0.38 - 0.60	15 - 64	2007	ARQ	I	
Croatia	0.36		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	I	
Macedonia (TFYR)	0.50		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Montenegro					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Romania	0.16	0.11 - 0.21	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	I	
Serbia	0.28	0.18 - 0.38	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	I	
Turkey	0.05		15 - 64	2003	Government source		
West & Central Europe							
Andorra					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Austria	0.43		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	I	
Belgium					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cyprus	0.27	0.21 - 0.36	15 - 64	2007	ARQ	I	
Czech Republic	0.40		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Denmark	0.60		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	I	
Estonia	1.52	0.89 - 3.79	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	I	
Finland	0.23		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	I	
France	0.47	0.42 - 0.51	15 - 64	2007	Government source	I	
Germany	0.21	0.15 - 0.27	15 - 64	2007	EMCDDA	I	
Greece	0.27	0.24 - 0.31	15 - 64	2007	EMCDDA	I	
Hungary	0.10	0.04 - 0.20	18 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	g
Iceland	0.40		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Ireland	0.50		15 - 64	2001	ARQ	I	
Italy	0.72	0.63 - 0.81	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	I	
Latvia	0.75	0.70 - 0.80	15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Liechtenstein	0.20		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	SS	
Lithuania	0.10		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Luxembourg	0.93		15 - 64	2000	EMCDDA	I	
Malta	0.57	0.54 - 0.59	15 - 64	2007	ARQ	I	
Monaco					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands	0.31		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Norway	0.30	0.21 - 0.39	15 - 64	2008	Government source	I	
Poland	0.10	0.09 - 0.11	15 - 64	2005	ARQ	I	
Portugal	0.46	0.43 - 0.50	15 - 64	2005	ARQ	I	
San Marino					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Slovakia	0.25	0.18 - 0.49	15 - 64	2007	EMCDDA	I	
Slovenia	0.74	0.66 - 0.92	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	I	g
Spain	0.13	0.12 - 0.14	15 - 64	2007	Government source	I	
Sweden	0.17		15 - 64	2004	ARQ	I	
Switzerland	0.61	0.51 - 0.78	15 - 64	2000	Government source	I	
United Kingdom					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	0.81	0.79 - 0.84	15 - 64	2007	EMCDDA	I	
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	0.10		16 - 59	2006	Government source		
United Kingdom (Scotland)	1.54	1.54 - 1.68	15 - 64	2004	EMCDDA	I	
OCEANIA							
Oceania							
American Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Australia	0.40		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	a
Christmas Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cook Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Fiji					No recent, reliable estimate located		
French Polynesia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kiribati					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Marshall Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

	OPIATES						
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Micronesia (Federated States of)					No recent, reliable estimate located	HHS, x	
Nauru					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Caledonia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Zealand	1.10		16 - 64	2008	Government source		
Norfolk Island					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Northern Mariana Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Palau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Papua New Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pitcairn					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Solomon Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tonga					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tuvalu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Vanuatu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Wallis and Futuna Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported,
x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

4.2.1.2 Cocaine

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
COCAINE Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
AFRICA							
East Africa							
Burundi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Comoros					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Djibouti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Eritrea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ethiopia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kenya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Madagascar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritius					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Rwanda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Seychelles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Somalia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tanzania (United Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uganda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
North Africa							
Algeria					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Egypt	<0.1		15 - 64	2006	Govt; Academic Research	HHS, SS	a, d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Morocco	<0.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Sudan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tunisia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Southern Africa							
Angola	0.1		15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		e
Botswana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lesotho					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malawi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mozambique					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Namibia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Africa	0.8	0.6 - 1.2	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	a, e
Swaziland					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Zambia	0.2		15 - 64	2000	UNODC Estimate		
Zimbabwe	0.1		15 - 64	2000	UNODC Estimate		
West and Central Africa							
Benin					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Burkina Faso					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cameroon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cape Verde	0.2		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Central African Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Chad					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Côte d'Ivoire					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Equatorial Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gabon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gambia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ghana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea-Bissau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Liberia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mali					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritania					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Niger					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nigeria	0.5		15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		
Saint Helena					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sao Tome and Principe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Senegal					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
COCAINE							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Sierra Leone					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Togo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
AMERICAS							
Caribbean							
Anguilla					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.9	0.3 - 1.6	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Bahamas	0.2	<0.1 - 0.3	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS	d, e
Barbados	0.4		15 - 64	2006	CICAD	HHS	
Bermuda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
British Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cayman Islands	0.6		15 - 64	2000	UNODC Estimate		
Cuba					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominica					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominican Republic	0.3	0.1 - 0.6	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS	d, e
Grenada	0.9	0.2 - 1.9	15 - 64	2005	CICAD	SS	d, e
Haiti	0.9		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Jamaica	1.1		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate	SS	a, d
Montserrat					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands Antilles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Puerto Rico	0.8	0.3 - 1.4	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.7	0.4 - 3.2	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Lucia	1.0		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.7		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate	SS	
Trinidad and Tobago					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.7		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
United States Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central America							
Belize	0.9		12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS	
Costa Rica	0.4		12 - 70	2006	ARQ	HHS	
El Salvador	0.4	0.2 - 0.5	12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS	
Guatemala	0.2		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	HHS	
Honduras	0.9		12 - 35	2005	ARQ		
Nicaragua	0.7	0.5 - 0.9	12 - 65	2006	CICAD	HHS, c	
Panama	1.2		12 - 65	2003	Government source	HHS	
North America							
Canada	1.9		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Mexico	0.4		12 - 65	2008	Govt. source (ENA)	HHS	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United States of America	2.6		15 - 64	2008	Govt. source (SAMSHA)	HHS	
South America							
Argentina	2.6		15 - 64	2006	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.8		15 - 64	2007	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Brazil	0.7		12 - 65	2005	Government source	HHS, c	
Chile	2.4		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Colombia	0.8	0.7 - 0.9	12 - 65	2008	Government source	HHS, c	
Ecuador	0.3		15 - 64	2007	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guyana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Paraguay	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	12 - 64	2003	CICAD	HHS	
Peru	0.5	0.3 - 0.6	12 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS, c	
Suriname	0.3		12 - 65	2007	Government source	HHS	
Uruguay	1.4		12 - 65	2006	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.6		15 - 64	2005	Government source	HHS	
ASIA							
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries							
Armenia	0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	
Azerbaijan					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

COCAINE							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Georgia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kazakhstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kyrgyzstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tajikistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Turkmenistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uzbekistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
East and South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cambodia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
China					No recent, reliable estimate located		
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
China, Macao SAR					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Indonesia	<0.1		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Japan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Republic of)	<0.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	e, f
Lao People's Democratic Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malaysia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mongolia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Myanmar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Philippines	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	
Singapore					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Taiwan, Province of China	0.1		15 - 64	2005	AMCEWG		
Thailand	<0.1		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	e
Timor-Leste					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Viet Nam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia							
Afghanistan	<0.1		15 - 64	2009	UNODC/ Govt. Source	HHS	
Bahrain					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iraq					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Israel	0.6		18 - 40	2008	Governmetn source	HHS	
Jordan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kuwait	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		g
Lebanon	0.1		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Occupied Palestinian Territory					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Oman					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pakistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Qatar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saudi Arabia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Syrian Arab Republic	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		g
United Arab Emirates					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Yemen					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Asia							
Bangladesh					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Bhutan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
India					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Maldives					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nepal					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sri Lanka					No recent, reliable estimate located		
EUROPE							
East Europe							
Belarus	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.1	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Moldova (Republic of)	<0.1	<0.1	15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	e
Russian Federation*	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ukraine	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

COCAINE						
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)						
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Southeast Europe							
Albania	0.8	<0.1 - 1.6	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.6	<0.1 - 1.9	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Bulgaria	0.6		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Croatia	0.9		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Macedonia (TFYR)	<0.1		15 - 64	2007	INCSR		
Montenegro	0.8	<0.1 - 1.7	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Romania	<0.1	<0.1	15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	e
Serbia	0.5	0.1 - 1.2	15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	a, d, e
Turkey	<0.1		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
West & Central Europe							
Andorra					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Austria	0.9		15 - 64	2008	Govt.	HHS	
Belgium	1.2	1.2 - 1.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Cyprus	0.6		15 - 65	2006	ARQ		
Czech Republic	0.7		15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	
Denmark	1.4		16 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Estonia	0.6		15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	
Finland	0.5		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
France	0.6		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Germany	0.7		18 - 64	2006	Government source	HHS	
Greece	0.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Hungary	0.2	<0.1 - 0.4	18 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Iceland	0.9		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ireland	1.7		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Italy	2.2		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Latvia	0.5		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Liechtenstein	0.8		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Lithuania	0.2		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Luxembourg	0.9		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Malta	1.1	1.1 - 1.2	18 - 65	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Monaco	1.9	1.7 - 2.0	18 - 66	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Netherlands	0.6		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Norway	0.8		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Poland	0.2		16 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Portugal	0.6		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
San Marino					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Slovakia	0.6		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS	
Slovenia	0.9		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Spain	3.0		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Sweden	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d,e
Switzerland	0.8		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
United Kingdom					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	3.0		16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	1.9		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Scotland)	3.9	3.7 - 4.0	16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
OCEANIA							
Oceania							
American Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Australia	1.9		15 - 64	2007	Government Source	HHS	
Christmas Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cook Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Fiji					No recent, reliable estimate located		
French Polynesia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kiribati					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Marshall Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODCAdj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

	COCAINE						
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Micronesia (Federated States of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nauru					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Caledonia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Zealand	0.6		16 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Norfolk Island					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Northern Mariana Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Palau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Papua New Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pitcairn					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Solomon Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tonga					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tuvalu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Vanuatu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Wallis and Futuna Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported,
x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

4.2.1.3 Cannabis

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
CANNABIS							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
AFRICA							
East Africa							
Burundi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Comoros	2.9		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Djibouti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Eritrea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ethiopia	2.6		15 - 64	1999	EADIS		
Kenya	7.1	4.7 - 10.0	15 - 64	2004	ARQ, NGO, Council of Europe	SS, A	c, d, e, f
Madagascar	9.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ	SS, A	d, e
Mauritius	3.9		15 - 54	2004	ARQ		
Rwanda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Seychelles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Somalia	2.5		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Tanzania (United Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uganda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
North Africa							
Algeria	5.7	5.2 - 6.4	15 - 64	2006	Council of Europe	SS, A	d
Egypt	6.2	2.9 - 9.6	15 - 64	2006	Govt; Academic Research	HHS, SS	a, d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Morocco	4.2		15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	
Sudan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tunisia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Southern Africa							
Angola	2.1		15 - 64	1999	ARQ		e
Botswana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lesotho					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malawi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mozambique					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Namibia	3.9		15 - 64	2000	ARQ		
South Africa	4.3	3.5 - 6.2	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	a, e
Swaziland					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Zambia	17.7		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Zimbabwe	6.9		15 - 64	2000	UNODC Estimate		
West and Central Africa							
Benin					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Burkina Faso	2.9		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Cameroon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cape Verde	8.1		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Central African Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Chad					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Côte d'Ivoire					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Equatorial Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gabon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gambia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ghana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea-Bissau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Liberia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mali					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritania					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Niger					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nigeria	13.8		15 - 64	2000	ARQ	R	h
Saint Helena					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sao Tome and Principe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Senegal					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported,
x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
CANNABIS							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Sierra Leone					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Togo	2.7		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	SS	d, e
AMERICAS							
Caribbean							
Anguilla					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Antigua and Barbuda	10.6	7.8 - 13.4	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Bahamas	5.5	3.2 - 7.9	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS	d, e
Barbados	8.3		15 - 64	2006	CICAD	HHS	
Bermuda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
British Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cayman Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cuba					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominica	10.8	6.1 - 15.5	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Dominican Republic	0.3	0.3 - 1.4	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS	d, e
Grenada	10.8	7.3 - 14.4	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Haiti	1.4	0.4 - 2.2	15 - 64	2005	CICAD	SS	d, e
Jamaica	9.9	7.5 - 12.2	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Montserrat					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands Antilles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Puerto Rico	4.9	3.1 - 6.7	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Kitts and Nevis	11.7	8.3 - 15.1	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Lucia	9.0		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate	SS	d, e
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7.1	5.1 - 9.1	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Trinidad and Tobago	4.7	2.9 - 6.4	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Turks and Caicos Islands	5.4		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
United States Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central America							
Belize	8.5		12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS	
Costa Rica	1.0		12 - 70	2006	ARQ	HHS	
El Salvador	0.4		12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS	
Guatemala	4.8		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS, SS	c, d
Honduras	0.8	0.4 - 1.6	12 - 35	2005	CICAD	SS	d, e
Nicaragua	1.1		12 - 65	2006	CICAD	HHS, c	
Panama	3.6	3.4 - 3.7	12 - 65	2003	CICAD	HHS	d, e
North America							
Canada	13.6		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Mexico	1.0		12 - 65	2008	Govt. source (ENA)	HHS	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United States of America	12.5		15 - 64	2008	Govt. source (SAMSHA)	HHS	
South America							
Argentina	7.2		15 - 64	2006	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.3		15 - 64	2007	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Brazil	2.6		12 - 65	2005	Government source	HHS, c	
Chile	6.7		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Colombia	2.3		12 - 65	2008	Government source	HHS	
Ecuador	0.7		15 - 64	2007	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guyana	2.6		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Paraguay	1.6		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Peru	0.7		12 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS, c	
Suriname	4.3	3.8 - 4.7	12 - 65	2007	Government source	HHS	
Uruguay	6.0		12 - 65	2006	UNODC/ CICAD	HHS, a, c	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.9	0.2 - 1.4	15 - 64	2005	Government source	HHS	a, e
ASIA							
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries							
Armenia	3.5		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Azerbaijan	3.5		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

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CANNABIS							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Georgia	1.1	0.5 - 1.7	15 - 64	2005	ARQ	SS	a, d, e
Kazakhstan	4.2		15 - 64	2003	INCSR		
Kyrgyzstan	6.4		15 - 64	2001	ARQ		
Tajikistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Turkmenistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uzbekistan	4.2		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		e
East and South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cambodia	3.5		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
China					No recent, reliable estimate located		
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.4	0.2 - 2.0	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
China, Macao SAR	0.7		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate	R	d, e
Guam	18.4	14.7 - 22.0	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Indonesia	0.4		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Japan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Republic of)	0.3	<0.1 - 0.6	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	c, e
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	15 - 64	2008	UNODC report	SS	c, d
Malaysia	1.6		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Mongolia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Myanmar	0.9		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Philippines	0.8	0.7 - 0.9	15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	c, e
Singapore					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Taiwan, Province of China	0.3		15 - 64	2005	AMCEWG		
Thailand	1.2		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Timor-Leste					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Viet Nam	0.3		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia							
Afghanistan	4.3	3.4 - 5.2	15 - 64	2009	UNODC/ Govt. Source	HHS	
Bahrain					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4.2		15 - 64	1999	ARQ		
Iraq					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Israel	8.9		18 - 40	2008	Government source	HHS	
Jordan	2.1		15 - 64	2001	ARQ		a
Kuwait	3.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Lebanon	6.4		15 - 64	2001	ARQ		d
Occupied Palestinian Territory					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Oman	0.1		15 - 64	1999			
Pakistan	3.9		15 - 64	2000	INCSR		
Qatar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saudi Arabia	0.3		15 - 64	2006	Government source/ NGO/Academic	R	
Syrian Arab Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Arab Emirates	5.4		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		
Yemen					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Asia							
Bangladesh	3.3		15 - 54	2004	Academic research	HHS	a, e,f
Bhutan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
India					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Maldives					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nepal					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sri Lanka	1.5		15 - 64	2000	UNODC Estimate		
EUROPE							
East Europe							
Belarus	1.1	0.9 - 1.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Moldova (Republic of)	0.9		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Russian Federation*	3.5		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ukraine	2.5	2.4 - 2.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported,
x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

	CANNABIS						
	Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)						
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Southeast Europe							
Albania	1.8		15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8	2.8 - 4.6	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Bulgaria	2.5		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Croatia	5.2	5.1 - 5.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Macedonia (TFYR)	0.6	0.5 - 2.4	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Montenegro	0.2	0.2 - 2.0	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Romania	0.4		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Serbia	4.1	2.8 - 5.4	15 - 64	2006	Government source	HHS	a, d, e
Turkey	1.9		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
West & Central Europe							
Andorra					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Austria	3.5		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	a
Belgium	5.0		15 - 64	2004	EMCDDA	HHS	
Cyprus	2.1		15 - 65	2006	ARQ		
Czech Republic	15.2		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Denmark	5.5		16 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Estonia	6.0		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Finland	3.1	3.0 - 3.2	15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	a
France	8.6		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Germany	4.7		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Greece	1.7		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Hungary	2.3	1.7 - 2.9	18 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Iceland	3.4	3.2 - 3.5	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ireland	6.3		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Italy	14.6		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Latvia	4.9		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		
Liechtenstein	8.6		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Lithuania	5.6		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Luxembourg	7.6		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Malta	4.5	4.4 - 4.6	18 - 65	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Monaco	8.9	7.9 - 10.0	18 - 66	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Netherlands	5.4		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Norway	4.6		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Poland	2.7		16 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Portugal	3.6		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
San Marino					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Slovakia	6.9		15 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS	
Slovenia	4.1		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Spain	10.1		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Sweden	2.1		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Switzerland	9.7	8.5 - 10.9	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
United Kingdom					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	7.9		16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	7.2		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Scotland)	8.4		16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
OCEANIA							
Oceania							
American Samoa	7.0	4.7 - 9.2	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Australia	10.6		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Christmas Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cook Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Fiji	5.1	3.0 - 7.1	15 - 64	2004	Government source	SS	d, e
French Polynesia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kiribati					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Marshall Islands	5.5	3.4 - 7.5	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODCAdj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

	CANNABIS						
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Micronesia (Federated States of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nauru					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Caledonia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Zealand	14.6		16 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Norfolk Island					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Northern Mariana Islands	22.2	18.1 - 26.4	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Palau	24.2	19.8 - 28.6	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Papua New Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pitcairn					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Solomon Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tonga					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tuvalu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Vanuatu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Wallis and Futuna Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

4.2.1.4 Amphetamine-type stimulants

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
AMPHETAMINES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
AFRICA							
East Africa							
Burundi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Comoros					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Djibouti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Eritrea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ethiopia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kenya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Madagascar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritius					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Rwanda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Seychelles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Somalia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tanzania (United Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uganda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
North Africa							
Algeria					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Egypt	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	15 - 64	2006	Govt; Academic Research	HHS, SS	a, b, d
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Morocco	<0.1		15 - 64	1999	ARQ		
Sudan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tunisia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Southern Africa							
Angola					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Botswana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lesotho					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malawi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mozambique					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Namibia	<0.1		15 - 64	2000	ARQ		
South Africa	1.0	0.8 - 1.4	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	a, e
Swaziland					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Zambia	0.1		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Zimbabwe	0.1		15 - 64	2000	ARQ		
West and Central Africa							
Benin					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Burkina Faso					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cameroon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cape Verde					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central African Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Chad					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Côte d'Ivoire					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Equatorial Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gabon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gambia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ghana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea-Bissau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Liberia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mali					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritania					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Niger					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nigeria	1.1		15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		
Saint Helena					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sao Tome and Principe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Senegal					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

AMPHETAMINES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Sierra Leone					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Togo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
AMERICAS							
Caribbean							
Anguilla					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.6	0.2 - 1.2	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Bahamas	0.4	0.1 - 1.1	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS	d, e
Barbados	0.2		12 - 65	2006	CICAD	HHS, z	
Bermuda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
British Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cayman Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cuba					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominica	0.9	0.3 - 1.6	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Dominican Republic	1.0	<0.1 - 2.6	15 - 64	2008	ARQ	SS, z	d, e
Grenada	0.7		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Haiti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Jamaica	1.1	0.4 - 1.9	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Montserrat					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands Antilles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Puerto Rico	0.4	0.1 - 1.1	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.2	0.1 - 0.6	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS, z	d, e
Saint Lucia	1.2	0.4 - 1.9	15 - 64	2005	CICAD	SS, z	d, e
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6	0.2 - 1.3	15 - 64	2006	CICAD	SS, z	d, e
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.2 - 1.4	15 - 64	2006	CICAD	SS, z	d, e
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.3		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		d, e
United States Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central America							
Belize	1.4		12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS, z	
Costa Rica	1.3		12 - 70	2006	ARQ		
El Salvador	3.3		12 - 65	2005	CICAD	HHS, z	
Guatemala	0.9		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Honduras	0.8		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d,e
Nicaragua	0.8		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		d
Panama	1.2		12 - 65	2003	CICAD	HHS, z	
North America							
Canada	1.5		15 - 64	2008	CADUMS	HHS	
Mexico	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	12 - 65	2008	Govt. source (ENA)	HHS	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United States of America	1.3		15 - 64	2008	Govt. source (SAMHSA)	HHS	
South America							
Argentina	0.6		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	SS, z	d, e
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.5		12 - 65	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Brazil	0.7		12 - 65	2005	Government source	HHS, c	
Chile	0.4		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Colombia	0.5	<0.1 - 1.9	12 - 65	2008	Government source	HHS, SS	a, c, d, e
Ecuador	0.2		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	SS, z	d, e
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guyana	0.5	0.1 - 1.1	15 - 64	2002	CICAD	SS, z	d, e
Paraguay	0.5		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	SS, z	d, e
Peru	0.2		12 - 64	2006	Govt.	HHS	
Suriname	0.7		12 - 65	2007	Government source	HHS, z	
Uruguay	0.1		12 - 65	2006	ARQ		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.6		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		d, e
ASIA							
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries							
Armenia	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	
Azerbaijan					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

AMPHETAMINES							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Georgia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kazakhstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kyrgyzstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tajikistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Turkmenistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uzbekistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
East and South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	0.3		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		g
Cambodia	0.6		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		d, e
China					No recent, reliable estimate located		
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.4	<0.1 - 1.1	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
China, Macao SAR					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guam	1.4	0.5 - 2.3	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Indonesia	0.2		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Japan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Republic of)	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	b, c, e
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.4	1.1 - 1.7	15 - 64	2008	Academic research	SS	a, c, d, e
Malaysia	0.6		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d, g, h
Mongolia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Myanmar	0.2		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d, f
Philippines	2.1	1.9 - 2.4	15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	c, e
Singapore					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Taiwan, Province of China	0.6		12 - 64	2005	AMCEWG		
Thailand	1.4		12 - 65	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Timor-Leste					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Viet Nam	0.2		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		h
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia							
Afghanistan	<0.1		15 - 64	2009	UNODC/ Govt. Source	HHS	
Bahrain					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iraq					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Israel	4.5		18 - 40	2008	Government source	HHS	
Jordan	0.4		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		
Kuwait	0.3		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		g
Lebanon	0.4		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Occupied Palestinian Territory					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Oman					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pakistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Qatar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saudi Arabia	0.4		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		g
Syrian Arab Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Arab Emirates					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Yemen					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Asia							
Bangladesh					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Bhutan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
India					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Maldives					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nepal					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sri Lanka					No recent, reliable estimate located		
EUROPE							
East Europe							
Belarus	0.4		15 - 64	2006	UNODC Estimate		g
Moldova (Republic of)	<0.1		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	e
Russian Federation*	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ukraine	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	AMPHETAMINES Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)						
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Southeast Europe							
Albania	<0.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.0	0.4 - 1.7	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Bulgaria	1.0		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Croatia	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Macedonia (TFYR)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Montenegro	0.5	<0.1 - 0.9	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Romania	<0.1		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	e
Serbia	0.2	0.1 - 0.5	15 - 64	2006	Government sources	HHS	a, e
Turkey	0.2		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
West & Central Europe							
Andorra					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Austria	0.5		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	a
Belgium	0.9	0.6 - 1.1	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Cyprus	0.4		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Czech Republic	1.7		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Denmark	1.2		16 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Estonia	1.0		15 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Finland	0.6		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
France	0.2		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Germany	0.5		18 - 64	2006	Government source	HHS	
Greece	0.2		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Hungary	0.5	0.2 - 0.8	18 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Iceland	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	15 - 64	2003	ESPAD	SS	
Ireland	0.4		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Italy	0.6	0.6 - 0.7	15 - 64	2007	Government source/ ESPAD	HHS, SS	d, e
Latvia	0.9		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		
Liechtenstein	0.2		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d
Lithuania	0.7		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Luxembourg	0.4		15 - 64	1999	UNODC Estimate		
Malta	0.9	0.6 - 1.2	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Monaco	0.5	0.5 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Netherlands	0.3		15 - 64	2005	ARQ	HHS	
Norway	1.1		15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	
Poland	0.7		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Portugal	0.2		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
San Marino					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Slovakia	0.3		15 - 64	2006	EMCDDA	HHS	
Slovenia	0.5	0.5 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Spain	0.9		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Sweden	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Switzerland	0.6	0.6 - 0.7	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
United Kingdom					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	1.1		16 - 64	2009	Government source	HHS	a
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	1.0		16 - 59	2007	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Scotland)	1.4		16 - 64	2009	Government source	HHS	a
OCEANIA							
Oceania							
American Samoa	1.3	0.5 - 2.3	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Australia	2.7		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Christmas Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cook Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Fiji					No recent, reliable estimate located		
French Polynesia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kiribati					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Marshall Islands	2.7	1.4 - 4.0	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

	AMPHETAMINES						
	Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)						
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Micronesia (Federated States of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nauru					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Caledonia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Zealand	2.1		16 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Norfolk Island					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Northern Mariana Islands	1.2	0.4 - 2.1	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Palau	1.6	0.6 - 2.6	15 - 64	2007	Government source	SS	d, e
Papua New Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pitcairn					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Solomon Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tonga					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tuvalu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Vanuatu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Wallis and Futuna Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

4.2.1.5 Ecstasy

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
AFRICA							
East Africa							
Burundi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Comoros					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Djibouti					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Eritrea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ethiopia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kenya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Madagascar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritius					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Rwanda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Seychelles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Somalia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tanzania (United Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uganda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
North Africa							
Algeria					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Egypt					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Morocco	<0.1		15 - 64	2003	ARQ		
Sudan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tunisia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Southern Africa							
Angola					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Botswana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lesotho					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malawi					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mozambique					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Namibia	<0.1		15 - 64	2000	ARQ		
South Africa	0.4		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Swaziland					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Zambia	0.3		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		e, f
Zimbabwe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
West and Central Africa							
Benin					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Burkina Faso					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cameroon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cape Verde	<0.1		15 - 64	2004	UNODC Estimate		d
Central African Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Chad					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Côte d'Ivoire					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Equatorial Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gabon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Gambia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Ghana					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guinea-Bissau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Liberia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mali					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Mauritania					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Niger					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nigeria					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saint Helena					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sao Tome and Principe					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Senegal					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type prevalence/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

ECSTASY							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Sierra Leone					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Togo					No recent, reliable estimate located		
AMERICAS							
Caribbean							
Anguilla					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.2	<0.1 - 0.7	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Bahamas	0.1	<0.1 - 0.6	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
Barbados	0.5		15 - 64	2006	CICAD	HHS	
Bermuda					No recent, reliable estimate located		
British Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cayman Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cuba					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Dominica	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.5	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Dominican Republic	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.5	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
Grenada	0.2	<0.1 - 0.7	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	d, e
Haiti	0.6	0.1 - 1.2	15 - 64	2005	CICAD	SS	d, e
Jamaica					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Montserrat					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Netherlands Antilles					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Puerto Rico	0.4	<0.1 - 1.0	15 - 64	2005	Government source	SS	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.4	<0.1 - 1.0	15 - 64	2006	Government source	SS	d, e
Saint Lucia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.5	15 - 64	2006	CICAD	SS	d, e
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	<0.1 - 0.6	15 - 64	2006	CICAD	SS	d, e
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.7		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		d, e
United States Virgin Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Central America							
Belize	0.3		12 - 65	2005	Government source	HHS	
Costa Rica	0.2	0.1 - 0.4	12 - 70	2006	ARQ	SS	d, e
El Salvador	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	CICAD	HHS	a, e
Guatemala	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Honduras	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		d
Nicaragua	<0.1		12 - 65	2006	CICAD	HHS, c	e
Panama	0.4		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		d
North America							
Canada	1.7		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Mexico	<0.1		15 - 64	2002	Govt. source (CONADIC)		
Saint Pierre and Miquelon					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United States of America	1.0		15 - 64	2008	Govt. source (SAMHSA)	HHS	
South America							
Argentina	0.5		12 - 65	2006	Government source		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.1		12 - 65	2007	ARQ	HHS, c	
Brazil	0.2		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Chile	0.1		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Colombia	0.3		12 - 65	2008	Government source	HHS, c	
Ecuador	0.2		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Guyana	0.1		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		
Paraguay	<0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Peru	<0.1		12 - 64	2006	ARQ	HHS, c	
Suriname	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	12 - 65	2007	Government source	HHS, c	e
Uruguay	0.2		15 - 64	2006	Government source	HHS, a, c	c, e
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<0.1	<0.1	15 - 64	2005	Government source	HHS	a, e
ASIA							
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries							
Armenia	0.1		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate	HHS	
Azerbaijan					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
ECSTASY							
Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Georgia	1.7	0.7 - 2.4	15 - 64	2005	ARQ	SS	d, e
Kazakhstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kyrgyzstan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tajikistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Turkmenistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Uzbekistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
East and South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cambodia	0.1		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
China					No recent, reliable estimate located		
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.2	<0.1 - 0.8	15 - 64	2008	Government source	SS	d, e
China, Macao SAR	0.3		15 - 64	2002	UNODC Estimate		c, e
Guam					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Indonesia	0.2		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Japan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Dem. People's Rep.)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Korea (Republic of)	<0.1	<0.1	15 - 64	2004	ARQ	HHS	c, e
Lao People's Democratic Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malaysia	0.4		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		e, g
Mongolia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Myanmar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Philippines	0.2		15 - 64	2004	Government source	HHS	
Singapore					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Taiwan, Province of China	0.5		15 - 64	2005	AMCEWG		a
Thailand	0.3		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Timor-Leste					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Viet Nam	0.2		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia							
Afghanistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Bahrain					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Iraq					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Israel	0.7		18 - 40	2008	Government source	HHS	
Jordan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kuwait					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Lebanon	0.5		15 - 64	2001	UNODC Estimate		d, e
Occupied Palestinian Territory					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Oman					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pakistan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Qatar					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Saudi Arabia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Syrian Arab Republic					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Arab Emirates					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Yemen					No recent, reliable estimate located		
South Asia							
Bangladesh					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Bhutan					No recent, reliable estimate located		
India					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Maldives					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nepal					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Sri Lanka					No recent, reliable estimate located		
EUROPE							
East Europe							
Belarus	0.3		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Moldova (Republic of)	0.3		15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	
Russian Federation*	0.7		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ukraine	0.7		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
ECSTASY **Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)**							
Southeast Europe							
Albania	1.0	0.3 - 2.1	15 - 64	2006	Government	SS	d, e
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.4	0.4 - 2.7	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Bulgaria	0.7		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Croatia	0.8		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Macedonia (TFYR)	0.8	0.2 - 1.8	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Montenegro	0.5	0.1 - 1.5	15 - 64	2008	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Romania	0.1		15 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Serbia	0.6	0.4 - 0.9	15 - 64	2008	Government sources	HHS	a, e
Turkey	0.3		15 - 64	2003	UNODC Estimate		
West & Central Europe							
Andorra					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Austria	0.5		15 - 64	2008	Govt.	HHS	a
Belgium	1.1		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	c, d, e
Cyprus	1.0		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Czech Republic	3.6		15 - 64	2008	Government	HHS	
Denmark	0.4		16 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Estonia	1.2		15 - 64	2008	Government	HHS	
Finland	0.5		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
France	0.5		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Germany	0.4		18 - 64	2006	Government source	HHS	
Greece	0.2		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Hungary	0.5	0.2 - 0.8	18 - 64	2007	ARQ	HHS	
Iceland	0.5		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Ireland	1.2		15 - 64	2007	Government source		
Italy	0.7		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Latvia	1.5		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		
Liechtenstein	0.5		15 - 64	2005	UNODC Estimate		
Lithuania	1.0		15 - 64	2008	ARQ	HHS	
Luxembourg					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Malta	0.9		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Monaco	0.9		15 - 65	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Netherlands	1.2		15 - 64	2005	ARQ		
Norway	0.5		15 - 64	2004	ARQ		
Poland	0.3		15 - 64	2006	ARQ		
Portugal	0.4		15 - 64	2007	ARQ		
San Marino					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Slovakia	1.6		15 - 64	2006	EMCDDA	HHS	
Slovenia	0.7		15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Spain	1.1		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
Sweden	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
Switzerland	0.3	0.3 - 0.4	15 - 64	2007	ESPAD	SS	d, e
United Kingdom					No recent, reliable estimate located		
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	1.8		16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	1.8		15 - 64	2007	Government source	HHS	
United Kingdom (Scotland)	2.5		16 - 59	2009	Government source	HHS	
OCEANIA							
Oceania							
American Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Australia	4.2		15 - 64	2007	Government source/ NGO/Academic	HHS	
Christmas Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Cook Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Fiji					No recent, reliable estimate located		
French Polynesia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Kiribati					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Marshall Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

ECSTASY Annual Prevalence of Use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 (unless otherwise indicated)							
Country or Territory	UNODC Best Estimate	Uncertainty Range	Ages	Year	Source (original)	Method	UNODC Adjusted
Micronesia (Federated States of)					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Nauru					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Caledonia					No recent, reliable estimate located		
New Zealand	2.6		16 - 64	2008	Government source	HHS	
Norfolk Island					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Northern Mariana Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Palau					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Papua New Guinea					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Pitcairn					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Samoa					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Solomon Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tonga					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Tuvalu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Vanuatu					No recent, reliable estimate located		
Wallis and Futuna Islands					No recent, reliable estimate located		

Method: HHS=Household survey, SS=School survey, A=Adjusted from other sources, I=Indirect estimates, R=Registry. * approximate estimates

UNODC Adjustments: a=adjusted for age (15-64), b=population-based/household-type study/survey, c=adjusted from a limited geographic population-based study/survey, d=adjusted from school/youth survey, e=adjusted from lifetime/monthly prevalence adjusted to annual prevalence, f=adjusted from specialized population surveys (including Rapid Assessments), g=adjusted from treatment data, h=adjusted from drug registries, i=adjusted from HIV, problematic drug users (only for heroin), j=lifetime prevalence reported, x=figure may include non-medical use of prescription opioids, z=figures may also include other non-ATS stimulants

The 'Method' and 'UNODC Adj.' columns have been completed only for more recent data included in previous and present issues of the World Drug Report.

4.2.2 Treatment demand

4.2.1 Primary drugs of abuse among persons treated for drug problems in Africa

Country/ Territory	Source	Treatment Year	Distribution of main drugs in percentages*								Treatment Provided **	Data Primarily Reflect
			Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamine - type Stimulants	Methaqualone	Depressants	Inhalants	Khat		
Algeria	ARQ	1999/ 2008***	81.3 %	6.6 %	0.2 %	-		-	2.1 %	-	1,110	
Botswana	SENDU/ ARQ	2003/2006***	100.0 %								311	
Burkina Faso	ARQ	2008	58.8 %	-	20.6 %	20.6 %		-	-	-	65	a, d
Cape Verde	ARQ	2006									57	
Central African Republic	ARQ	2006	100.0 %								58	
Egypt	ARQ	2007	50.1 %	42.7 %		7.2 %		-	-	-	129,850	a
Eritrea	ARQ	2006	38.5 %	11.5 %	7.7 %	-		-	42.3 %	-	26	a
Ethiopia	ARQ	2006	18.8 %	18.8 %		-		-	-	62.5 %	64	h
Ghana	ARQ	2008	99.1 %	0.1 %	0.8 %	-		-	-	-	1,066	a, d
Kenya	Univ. (1)	2005	36.3 %	37.8 %	9.7 %	0.5 %		0.5 %	1.2 %	11.4 %	402	
Lesotho	SENDU	2004	100.0 %								54	d
Madagascar	ARQ	2007	60.8 %	-		-		39.2 %	-	-	148	a
Malawi	SENDU	2004	100.0 %								796	
Mauritius	ARQ	2008	13.2 %	86.8 %		-		-	-	-	10,000	c, g
Mozambique	SENDU	2004	33.3 %	54.7 %	11.4 %	-		-	-	-	150	a
Namibia	ARQ	2005/ 2006***	2.4 %	2.4 %	24.4 %	9.8 %	61.0 %	-	-	-	238	
Niger	ARQ	2006	69.2 %	-		30.8 %		-	-	-	168	
Nigeria	Govt.	2004	89.7 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	2.0 %		-	3.7 %	-	925	
Senegal	GAP	2005	78.0 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	1.0 %		3.9 %	11.0 %	-	202	a
Seychelles	ARQ	2007	55.0 %	45.0 %		-		-	-	-	149	a, d
South Africa	ARQ	2008	38.3 %	21.6 %	15.3 %	21.6 %	3.2 %	-	-	-	18,250	
Swaziland	SENDU	2004	92.2 %	0.9 %	0.9 %		4.7 %	-	-	-	128	
Tanzania	SENDU	2004	62.7 %	32.7 %		-		0.9 %	-	-	340	
Togo	ARQ	2008	81.3 %	8.4 %	10.3 %	-		-	-	-	127	d
Tunisia	ARQ	2008									720	f
Zambia	ARQ	2005									233	
Total											165,637	
Average (unweighted)			63.4 %	19.6 %	8.7 %	4.9 %	3.6 %	2.3 %	3.5 %	4.1 %		

*   Note that treatment definitions and reporting differ from country to country; totals which exceed 100% represent poly-drug use reporting.

** Figures may reflect number of persons or treatment episodes depending on Member State; figures exclude alcohol and nicotine.

*** The second year specified is for the number of people treated (last column).

(1) Proxy: cohort of abusers identified from rehabilitation centres, treatment centres, hospitals, streets, and drug dens within 5 urban areas

Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaires (ARQ) and Field Office (FO) data, Southern African Development
Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SENDU), International Psychology Reporter,
UNODC Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP)

Data primarily reflect (codes)
a Geographically limited reporting (eg the Capital city)
b Publicly funded treatment
c NGO/ privately funded treatment
d Inpatient/ hospitalization modality
e Outpatient modality
f Limited subpopulation (eg prison, youth, etc)
g Opioid substitution treatment (eg methadone)
h First-time treatment entrants (not returning clients)
i Treatment admissions (not persons)

4.2.2.2 Primary drugs of abuse among persons treated for drug problems in the Americas

Country/ Territory	Sources	Treatment Year	Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine Group — Sum of all Cocaine	Cocaine	Basuco	Crack	Amphetamine-type stimulants — Amphetamines-Group	Ecstasy-Group	Inhalants	Tranquilizers	Treatment Provided **	Data Primarily Reflect
Argentina	ARQ	2006-07	40.2%	0.5%	51.2%	51.2%	14.0%		0.5%	0.4%	7.3%		2,434	a
Bahamas	ARQ	2005	59.7%		40.3%	40.3%							647	b, d, e
Barbados	ARQ	2006											111	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	ARQ	2005											14,396	
Brazil	ARQ	2005											850,000	
Canada	CAMH/ DATIS (Ontario)	2009	31.7%	18.5%	37.7%	19.3%		18.4%	2.9%	2.7%	0.6%	3.6%	62,145	a (Ontario)
Chile	ARQ	2008	24.8%	0.06%	69.1%	19.0%	50.1%		0.2%	0.03%	1.6%	4.2%	7,750	d, e
Costa Rica	ARQ	2008	32.2%	0.5%	62.7%	62.7%			0.8%				7,533	a
Dominican Republic	ARQ	2008	9.1%	17.6%	71.9%	71.9%			0.8%	0.6%			2,074	a
Ecuador	ARQ	2008	39.9%	4.2%	55.5%	55.5%			0.4%				3,550	d, e
El Salvador	ARQ	2004/2008***	13.8%		63.8%	17.2%		46.6%					12,774	d, e
Grenada	ARQ	2007	60.0%		40.0%	40.0%							250	a
Guatemala	ARQ	2007/2008***			36.8%	36.8%			42.1%	21.1%			3,500	d, e
Haiti	ARQ/ Govt.	2002/2007***	35.4%	2.1%	37.5%	37.5%						6.3%	27	
Honduras	ARQ	2006											7,500	
Jamaica	ARQ	2008	52.7%		47.3%	47.3%							283	d
Mexico	ARQ	2008	16.2%	18.7%	33.9%	33.9%			22.3%		9.0%		43,901	b
Nicaragua	Govt.	2004											1,502	d, e
Panama	Govt.	2006											992	d, e
Paraguay	Govt.	2005	39.0%	1.4%	33.0%	22.0%	2.6%	8.4%	1.6%	0.2%	9.7%	15.1%	804	
Peru	Govt.	2009	13.6%	6.3%	41.8%						5.4%	4.4%	3,376	
Saint Lucia	ARQ	2005	17.5%		82.5%	82.5%							40	d
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	ARQ/ Govt.	2004/2005***	75.3%		24.7%	24.7%							196	d
Trinidad and Tobago	ARQ/ Govt.	2006/2006***	48.8%		51.1%	51.1%							861	d, e
Uruguay	ARQ	2008											9,159	a
United States of America	Govt. (TEDS)	2007	26.5%	31.1%	21.6%	21.6%			13.3%		0.1%	0.9%	1,411,539	b
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Govt.	2008	73.3%	0.8%	25.2%	15.1%	4.7%	5.4%	0.06%	0.03%	0.3%	0.3%	8,816	a, b, c
Total													**2,456,160**	
Total North America			24.8%	22.8%	31.1%				12.8%	2.7%	3.2%	2.3%	1,517,585	
Total South America			39.7%	3.7%	49.1%				6.5%	3.7%	4.9%	6.1%	938,575	
Average (unweighted)			37.4%	8.5%	46.4%				8.4%	3.6%	4.3%	5.0%		

* Note that treatment definitions and reporting differ from country to country; totals which exceed 100% represent poly-drug use reporting

** Figures may reflect number of persons or treatment episodes depending on Member State; figures exclude alcohol and nicotine

*** The second year specified is for the number of people treated (last column).

Sources: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data (ARQ);
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Treatment episode dataset TEDS, USA;
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Drug and Alcohol Treatment Information System (DATIS), Canada

Data primarily reflect (codes)
a Geographically limited reporting (eg the Capital city)
b Publicly funded treatment
c NGO/ privately funded treatment
d Inpatient/ hospitalization modality
e Outpatient modality
f Limited subpopulation (eg prison, youth, etc)
g Opioid substitution treatment (eg methadone)
h First-time treatment entrants (not returning clients)
i Treatment admissions (not persons)

4.2.3 Primary drugs of abuse among persons treated for drug problems in Asia

Country/Territory	Source	Treatment Year	Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamine-type stimulants Amphetamines-Group	Ecstasy-Group	Inhalants	Sedatives	Other	Treatment Provided **	Data Primarily Reflect
Afghanistan	ARQ	2007									7,660	a
Armenia	ARQ	2006/2007***	-	98.5%	1.5%	-	-	-	-		122	d
Azerbaijan	ARQ / UNODC Est.	2003	20.0%	75.0%	-	-	-	5.0%	-			
Bangladesh	ARQ	2008	16.7%	83.3%	-	-	-	-	-		2,350	a, b
Brunei Darussalam	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2007	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-		59	
China	Govt.	2008	-	79.7%	-	19.1%				1.2%	264,000	
Cambodia	Govt./ UNODC	2007	0.5%	0.1%	-	81.0%	0.3%	9.7%	0.3%		1,719	f
Georgia	ARQ	2008	0.1%	58.4%							1,337	
China, Hong Kong SAR	Govt	2008	6.0%	57.9%		8.7%				27.4%	1,316	f
India	ARQ	2007	24.8%	72.0%	0.5%	0.4%		2.4%			12,000	b, h
Indonesia	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2006	20.9%	50.0%	1.9%	13.5%		60.0%	13.0%		3,713	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Govt.	2008	1.7%	83.4%	0.2%	2.6%	0.1%	-	-		587,109	
Israel	ARQ	2008									13,000	
Japan	Govt.	2005	2.3%	-	-	55.1%	-	14.5%	-		975	d
Jordan	ARQ	1999	-	21.4%	-	45.2%	-	6.0%	-		85	
Kazakhstan	ARQ	2008	3.8%	77.7%	-	-	-	-	-		8,360	d, e
Kuwait	ARQ	2005	28.8%	31.1%	4.0%	19.1%		1.0%	16.0%		908	d, f
Kyrgyzstan	ARQ	2007	19.4%	77.3%	-	-	-	-	-		879	d, e
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ARQ	2007		92.2%	-	7.7%	-	-	-		2,423	
Lebanon	ARQ / UNODC Est.	2004/2008***	32.0%	57.0%	4.0%	0.5%	-		6.0%		1,381	f
China, Macao SAR	ARQ	2008	0.3%	82.2%		0.3%			17.3%		388	d, e
Malaysia	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2008	14.6%	73.2%	-	12.2%	-	-	-		11,792	
Maldives	ARQ	2003	13.0%	87.0%	-	-	-	-	-		126	d, e
Mongolia	ARQ	2001	28.6%	71.4%	-	-	-	-	-		7	
Myanmar	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2008	0.4%	97.4%	-	2.2%	-	-	-		974	b, f
Nepal	ARQ	2006									900	a
Oman	ARQ	2002	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-		7	f

Country	Source	Year								Number**	Codes
Pakistan	ARQ	2007	48.1%	52.0%						3,080	a
Philippines	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2008	37.5%	-	1.4%	59.7%	1.1%	-	0.3%	3,372	
Qatar	ARQ	2008	5.0%	0.2%		94.7%				150	a, d
Korea (Republic of)	ARQ	2008	55.8%	7.5%	-	72.8%	-	0.7%	5.5%	418	a, d
Saudi Arabia	Govt./ Univ.	2005-06	5.6%	57.4%	-	18.1%	4.8%	-	14.1%	1,059	a, d
Singapore	ARQ	2008	0.2%	94.9%	0.9%	-	-	-	4.1%	481	d, e
Syrian Arab Republic	ARQ	2006	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	674	
Sri Lanka	ARQ	2008	0.1%	69.9%	0.1%	25.1%	0.5%	0.3%	2.8%	2,724	f
Taiwan, Province of China	NBCD Taiwan (POC) Health	2004/ 2007***	-	99.2%	-	-	-	-	-	18,776	d
Tajikistan	ARQ	2008	7.0%	3.7%	0.02%	84.8%	0.2%	4.2%	-	589	a, d
Thailand	ARQ	2008	3.3%	96.7%	-	-	-	-	-	84,190	
Turkmenistan	ARQ	2007	35.7%	64.3%	-	-	-	-	-	28,720	d, e
United Arab Emirates	ARQ	2008	16.8%	78.8%	-	-	-	0.9%	0.6%	45	
Uzbekistan	ARQ	2004/ 2008***	0.8%	98.0%	-	0.4%	-	-	-	5,842	b
Viet Nam	UNODC FO (DAINAP)	2008								45,035	
Total										**1,118,745**	
Average (unweighted)			**12.2%**	**61.8%**	**0.5%**	**21.3%**	**0.3%**	**3.4%**	**2.7%**		

* Note that treatment definitions and reporting differ from country to country; totals which exceed 100% represent poly-drug use reporting.
** Figures may reflect number of persons or treatment episodes depending on Member State; figures exclude alcohol and nicotine.
*** The second year specified is for the number of people treated (last column).
Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) and Field Office (FO) data;
UNODC Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP).

Data primarily reflect (codes)
a Geographically limited reporting (eg the Capital city)
b Publicly funded treatment
c NGO/ privately funded treatment
d Inpatient/ hospitalization modality
e Outpatient modality
f Limited subpopulation (eg prison, youth, etc)
g Opioid substitution treatment (eg methadone)
h First-time treatment entrants (not returning clients)
i Treatment admissions (not persons)

4.2.2.4 Primary drugs of abuse among persons treated for drug problems in Europe

Country/ Territory	Source	Treatment Year	Distribution of main drug in percentages*			Amphetamine-type stimulants		Hallucinogens	Hypnotics and Sedatives	Inhalants/ Solvents	Other	Treatment Provided**	Data Primarily Reflect
			Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines-group	Ecstasy-group						
Albania	ARQ	2006	11.5%	82.9%	5.7%							2,140	d, e
Andorra	ARQ	2008		8.3%								252	a, d
Austria	EMCDDA	2008	26.0%	46.6%	10.7%	3.1%	2.1%	0.5%	11.0%			10,619	
Belarus	ARQ	2004/2008***	15.2%	63.2%	0.05%	3.6%		1.2%	3.0%	12.3%		4,843	d/ a, d, e
Belgium	ARQ	2006	34.0%	36.2%	18.9%	10.1%	0.8%					7,261	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ARQ	2007/2008***	48.3%	48.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.0%					563	a
Bulgaria	ARQ	2007	0.4 %	98.8%	0.2%	0.4%			0.2 %			2,496	a
Croatia	ARQ	2008	13.6 %	80.4%	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%		2.3 %			7,265	c, d, e
Cyprus	ARQ	2008	23.0 %	63.8%	11.8 %	0.1%	0.2 %		0.8 %	0.2 %		887	b
Czech Republic	ARQ	2007	12.9 %	23.3%	0.3%	61.6 %	0.1 %		0.7 %	1.1 %		8,487	
Denmark	ARQ	2007	34.8%	46.7%	7.2%	7.9%	1.0%	0.1%	2.2 %			4,204	d, e
Estonia	EMCDDA	2005		82.0%		5.8%						1,339	
Finland	EMCDDA/ ARQ	2007	12.5%	53.4%	0.2%	22.7%	0.3%	0.1%	10.8 %			2,221	
France	EMCDDA	2007	48.8%	39.8%	6.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%			3.4 %	32,542	d, e
Germany	ARQ	2007	31.1%	35.0%	15.6%	9.3%	5.1%	3.7%		0.3 %		30,476	e
Gibraltar	ARQ	2008	23.8%	4.8%	66.7%				4.8 %			41	d
Greece	EMCDDA	2007	8.2%	86.2%	3.8%		0.1%	0.1%			1.7 %	4,786	
Macedonia (TFYR)	ARQ	2005	1.3%	98.7%								902	a, d, e
Hungary	ARQ	2008	27.6 %	16.9%	1.5%	5.2%	1.9 %		30.8 %		16.2 %	14,353	d, e
Iceland	ARQ	2007	33.3 %	2.8%	16.7%	38.9 %	11.1 %					1,800	a
Ireland	EMCDDA	2007	16.3%	63.9%	13.3%	0.7%	2.2%				3.6 %	5,775	
Italy	ARQ	2008	9.1%	73.3%	16.7%	0.1%	0.3%		0.5 %			167,011	b
Latvia	ARQ	2008	13.3 %	62.3%		16.1 %	0.9 %		4.7 %	2.7 %		803	b, d
Liechtenstein	ARQ	2006	81.3 %		15.6%	3.1 %						32	
Lithuania	ARQ	2008	0.7 %	96.0%	0.2%	3.2 %						5,809	d, e
Luxembourg	EMCDDA	2007	5.6%	76.9%	11.8%	0.3%	2.7%	1.6%			1.1 %	376	
Malta	EMCDDA	2006	11.8 %	76.2%	8.4%		2.7 %	0.1 %			0.7 %	758	
Moldova (Republic of)	ARQ/ UNODC	2004/ 2006****	51.8 %	39.1%		3.8 %						5,327	
Monaco	ARQ	2008	100.0 %									2	
Netherlands	ARQ	2007	23.9%	41.2%	29.8%	4.4%	0.7%					33,495	
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	Govt.	2008-09	39.0%	8.0%	11.0%				22.0 %			1,755	a
Norway	Govt.	2008	16.9 %	50.4%	1.6 %	18.5 %					12.5 %	9,657	d, e, i
Poland	EMCDDA	2007	2.9 %	17.1%	0.3%	7.8 %		0.4 %	10.2 %	1.3 %	60.1 %	13,198	d
Portugal	ARQ	2008	5.0%	81.2%	6.0%	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %			38,532	b, e
Romania	ARQ	2008	6.0 %	85.3%	0.5%	0.2 %	0.9 %		7.1 %			3,353	
Russian Federation	ARQ	2008	7.0 %	91.7%	0.02%	1.2 %						358,120	
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Govt.	2007-08	13.5 %	68.6%	7.2%	2.1 %	0.9 %		5.4 %			12,562	a

Country	Source	Year	Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines-group	Ecstasy-group	Hallucinogens	Sedatives	Treatment Provided	Data Primarily Reflect
Slovakia	ARQ	2008	21.0 %	45.9%	0.9%	32.0 %	0.2 %			1,515	
Slovenia	ARQ	2007	2.8 %	92.6%	2.2%		0.1 %	2.3 %		1,361	e
Spain	Govt.	2006	11.7%	39.3%	45.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1.6 %	0.1 %	50,555	e
Sweden	ARQ	2007	18.1%	31.7%	2.1%	34.9%	0.3%	12.8 %		4,765	d, e
Switzerland	ARQ	2007	26.0 %	59.6%	13.7%	0.4 %	0.4 %			7,400	
Turkey	ARQ	2007	36.8 %	44.2%	4.0%	0.10 %	3.7 %	2.0 %	9.2 %	2,492	d
Ukraine	ARQ	2006		100.0%						41,208	
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	ARQ	2006-07	15.9%	64.8%	12.9%	3.8%	0.7%	1.9 %		128,208	d, e
Total Europe										1,031,546	
Total East Europe										475,574	
Total West Europe										555,972	
Average (unweighted) Europe			22.4%	56.5%	9.8%	9.0%	1.5%	6.2%	0.7%	3.4%	
Average (unweighted) East Europe			16.1%	66.8%	1.3%	9.6%	1.1%	6.3%	0.8%	4.5%	
Average (unweighted) West Europe			26.8%	48.3%	14.8%	8.5%	1.6%	6.2%	0.7%	0.3%	

* Note that treatment definitions and reporting differ from country to country; totals which exceed 100% represent poly-drug use reporting.

** Figures may reflect number of persons or treatment episodes depending on Member State; figures exclude alcohol and nicotine.

*** The second year specified is for the number of people treated (last column).

Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaires (ARQ), governmtnet reports, and EMCDDA/ Focal Points.

Data primarily reflect (codes)
a Geographically limited reporting (eg the Capital city)
b Publicly funded treatment
c NGO/ privately funded treatment
d Inpatient/ hospitalization modality
e Outpatient modality
f Limited subpopulation (eg prison, youth, etc)

4.2.2.5 Primary drugs of abuse among persons treated for drug problems in Oceania

Country/ Territory	Source	Treatment Year	Cannabis	Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamine-type stimulants		Hallucinogens	Sedatives	Treatment Provided **	Data Primarily Reflect
						Amphetamines-group	Ecstasy-group				
Australia	Govt.	2007-08	40.1%	22.5%	0.6%	20.9%	1.7%	0.4%	3.2%	79,446	b
New Zealand	DAINAP/ ARQ	2008/2008***	52.8%	29.7%	0.4%	16.1%		1.0%		23,502	b, d
Total										102,948	
Average (unweighted)			46.5%	26.1%	0.5%	18.5%	1.7%	0.7%	3.2%		

* Note that treatment definitions and reporting differ from country to country; totals which exceed 100% represent poly-drug use reporting.

** Figures may reflect number of persons or treatment episodes depending on Member State; figures exclude alcohol and nicotine.

*** The second year specified is for the number of people treated (last column).

Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) data
UNODC Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP).

Data primarily reflect (codes)
a Geographically limited reporting (eg the Capital city)
b Publicly funded treatment
c NGO/ privately funded treatment
d Inpatient/ hospitalization modality
e Outpatient modality
f Limited subpopulation (eg prison, youth, etc)
g Opioid substitution treatment (eg methadone)
h First-time treatment entrants (not returning clients)
i Treatment admissions (not persons)