

World Drug Report 2019
Full-set of slide

Vienna, 26 June 2019



1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Conclusions and policy implications

WORLD
2019 **DRUG**
REPORT



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2 GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF DRUG DEMAND AND SUPPLY

התקופה
2019
העולמית
דו"ח העולמי

DRUG DEMAND



Number of past-year users in millions 2017



cannabis



opioids



**amphetamines and
prescription stimulants**



"ecstasy"

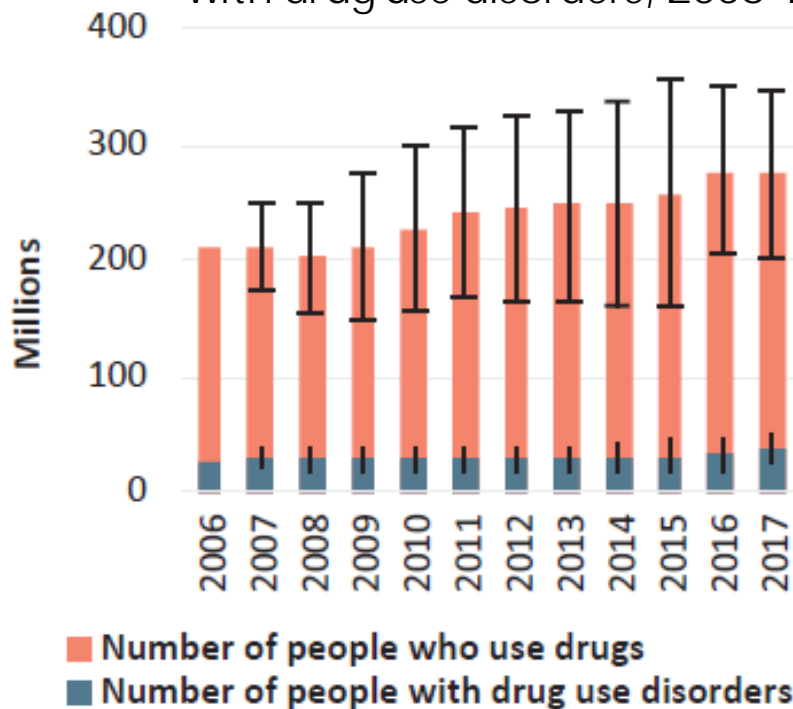


cocaine

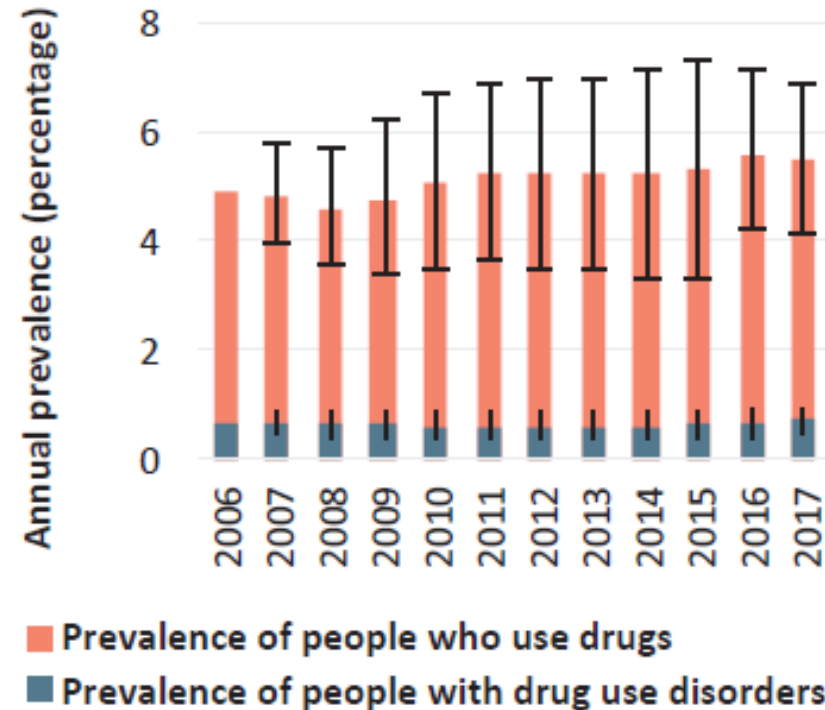


DRUG USE

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



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



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

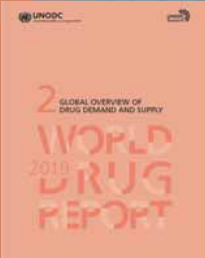
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.
 Note: Estimated percentage of the annual prevalence of drug use is for adults (aged 15–64) who used drugs in the past year.



Annual prevalence of the use of cannabis, opioids and opiates, by region and globally, 2017

Region or subregion	Cannabis						Opioids (opiates and pharmaceutical opioids)						Opiates					
	Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)			Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)			Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)		
	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper
Africa	44,900	35,350	62,690	6.4	5.1	9.0	6,080	5,000	7,390	0.87	0.71	1.06	1,470	530	2,800	0.21	0.08	0.40
East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	120	660	0.25	0.08	0.46	360	120	660	0.25	0.08	0.46
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West and Central Africa	26,760	25,700	29,420	10.0	9.6	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Americas	56,590	55,600	58,330	8.4	8.3	8.7	13,600	11,980	16,320	2.03	1.79	2.43	2,690	1,970	3,480	0.40	0.29	0.52
Caribbean	1,040	580	2,090	3.6	2.0	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America	880	820	990	2.9	2.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	44,630	44,460	44,810	13.8	13.7	13.8	12,830	11,640	13,720	3.96	3.60	4.24	2,400	1,790	2,970	0.74	0.55	0.92
South America	10,040	9,740	10,440	3.5	3.4	3.6	580	250	2,180	0.20	0.09	0.76	240	150	330	0.08	0.05	0.12
Asia	54,210	41,140	64,840	1.8	1.4	2.2	29,460	26,280	31,910	0.98	0.88	1.06	21,730	18,970	24,570	0.72	0.63	0.82
Central Asia and Transcaucasia	1,670	640	2,410	2.9	1.1	4.2	540	480	600	0.93	0.83	1.03	520	470	580	0.90	0.80	1.00
East and South-East Asia	13,570	4,160	21,740	0.8	0.3	1.4	3,280	2,330	4,010	0.20	0.15	0.25	3,280	2,330	4,010	0.20	0.14	0.25
South-West Asia/ Near and Middle East	9,500	6,890	11,180	3.1	2.3	3.7	6,950	4,910	8,550	2.28	1.61	2.81	4,930	3,300	6,910	1.62	1.08	2.27
South Asia	29,470	29,430	29,520	2.9	2.9	2.9	18,680	-	-	1.81	-	-	12,990	-	-	1.26	-	-
Europe	29,490	28,810	30,210	5.4	5.3	5.6	3,570	3,330	3,830	0.66	0.61	0.70	3,220	3,010	3,600	0.59	0.55	0.66
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	5,880	5,530	6,220	2.6	2.5	2.8	1,730	1,660	1,810	0.77	0.74	0.80	1,490	1,410	1,570	0.66	0.63	0.70
Western and Central Europe	23,610	23,270	23,990	7.4	7.3	7.5	1,840	1,670	2,020	0.58	0.52	0.63	1,740	1,590	2,030	0.54	0.50	0.64
Oceania	2,840	2,790	2,950	10.9	10.7	11.3	650	570	730	2.48	2.18	2.79	40	40	70	0.16	0.14	0.28
Australia and New Zealand	2,090	2,090	2,090	11.0	11.0	11.0	630	570	680	3.28	2.98	3.58	35	35	41	0.18	0.18	0.22
Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	60	40	80	17.2	11.3	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLOBAL ESTIMATE	188,040	163,680	219,020	3.8	3.3	4.4	53,350	47,160	60,180	1.08	0.96	1.22	29,160	24,510	34,520	0.59	0.50	0.70

Source: UNODC estimates based on annual report questionnaire data and other official sources.



Annual prevalence of the use of cocaine,^a amphetamines^b and "ecstasy", by region and globally, 2017

Region or subregion	Cocaine ^a						Amphetamines ^b and pharmaceutical stimulants						"Ecstasy"					
	Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)			Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)			Number (thousands)			Prevalence (percentage)		
	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper	Best estimate	Lower	Upper
Africa	1,300	160	2,570	0.19	0.02	0.37	3,680	900	6,600	0.53	0.13	0.94	1,800	100	7,880	0.26	0.01	1.13
East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	340	610	0.34	0.23	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West and Central Africa	250	1	633	0.09	0.00	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Americas	9,930	9,200	10,590	1.48	1.37	1.58	7,860	6,660	9,230	1.17	0.99	1.38	3,500	3,390	3,630	0.52	0.51	0.54
Caribbean	180	80	330	0.62	0.29	1.15	250	20	700	0.87	0.05	2.42	60	30	100	0.23	0.10	0.36
Central America	200	100	310	0.66	0.34	1.02	60	30	100	0.21	0.09	0.31	50	20	100	0.17	0.07	0.33
North America	6,800	6,660	6,950	2.10	2.06	2.15	6,840	5,990	7,690	2.11	1.85	2.38	2,870	2,870	2,870	0.89	0.89	0.89
South America	2,740	2,360	3,000	0.95	0.82	1.04	710	630	740	0.25	0.22	0.26	510	470	550	0.18	0.16	0.19
Asia	1,670	1,140	2,220	0.06	0.04	0.07	14,140	4,980	23,290	0.47	0.17	0.78	11,490	1,600	21,380	0.38	0.05	0.71
Central Asia and Transcaucasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-West Asia/Near and Middle East	70	30	130	0.02	0.01	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	1,030	1,030	1,030	0.10	0.10	0.10	1,850	1,850	1,850	0.18	0.18	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	4,740	4,460	5,140	0.87	0.82	0.95	2,900	2,350	3,480	0.53	0.43	0.64	4,060	2,930	6,970	0.54	0.39	0.93
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	500	340	720	0.22	0.15	0.32	710	410	1,040	0.32	0.18	0.46	1,310	250	4,040	0.31	0.06	0.95
Western and Central Europe	4,240	4,120	4,420	1.33	1.29	1.39	2,180	1,940	2,440	0.68	0.61	0.76	2,750	2,680	2,930	0.86	0.84	0.92
Oceania	430	410	440	1.65	1.57	1.67	350	320	360	1.34	1.24	1.38	440	410	450	1.68	1.56	1.72
Australia and New Zealand	420	410	420	2.20	2.15	2.23	250	250	250	1.34	1.34	1.34	410	400	430	2.17	2.12	2.23
Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	11	1.58	0.56	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLOBAL ESTIMATE	18,070	15,380	20,960	0.37	0.31	0.42	28,920	15,210	42,960	0.59	0.31	0.87	21,290	8,420	40,310	0.41	0.16	0.78

Source: UNODC estimates based on annual report questionnaire data and other official sources.

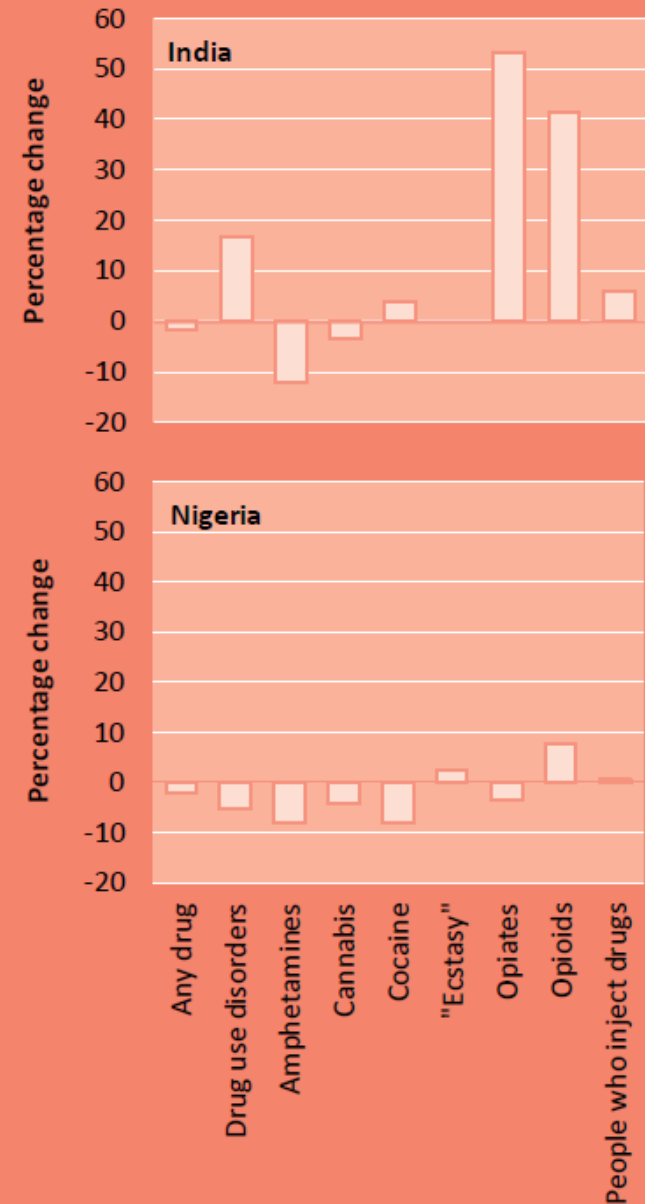
^a Cocaine includes cocaine salt, "crack" cocaine and other types such as coca paste, cocaine base, "basuco", "paco" and "merla".

^b Amphetamines include both amphetamine and methamphetamine.



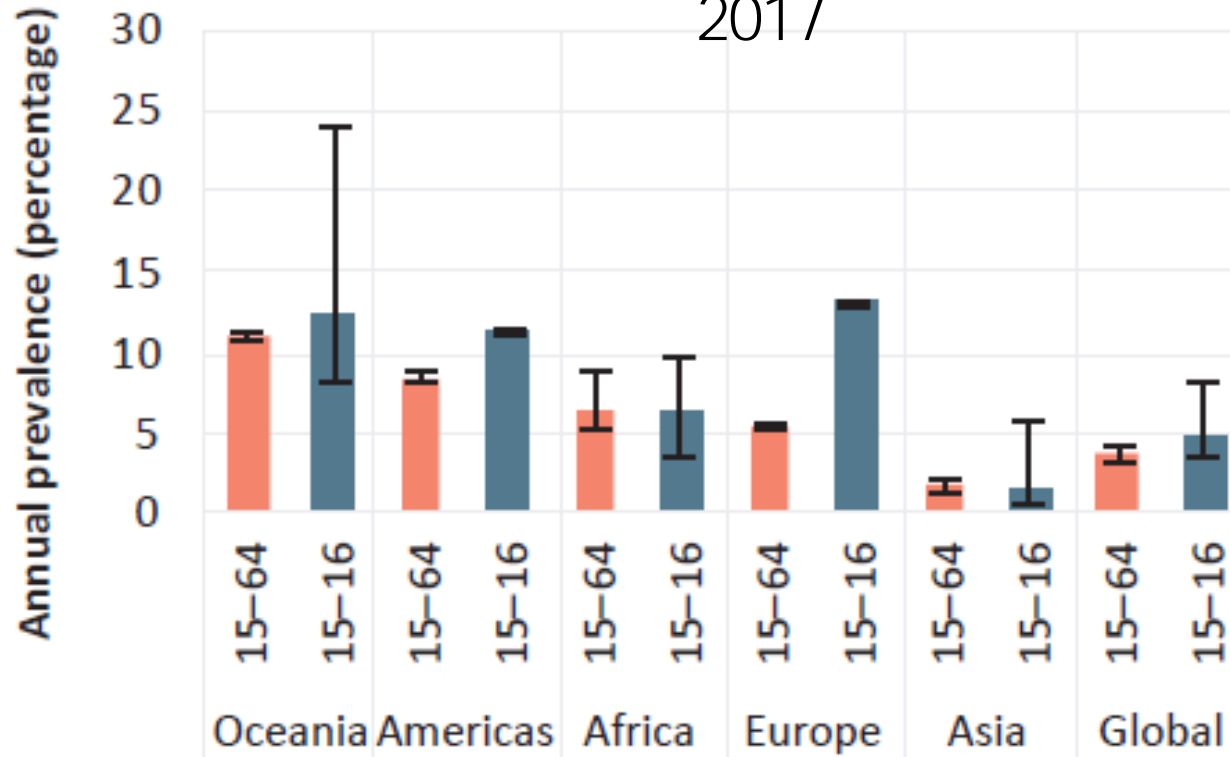
Impact of new survey findings from India and Nigeria on global estimates of the number of past-year users, by drug type, and people who inject drugs

Note: The bars show the percentage change in the 2017 global estimates of past-year drug users compared with what the 2017 global estimates would have been had the surveys not been conducted





Estimates of cannabis use among young people and among the general population, 2017



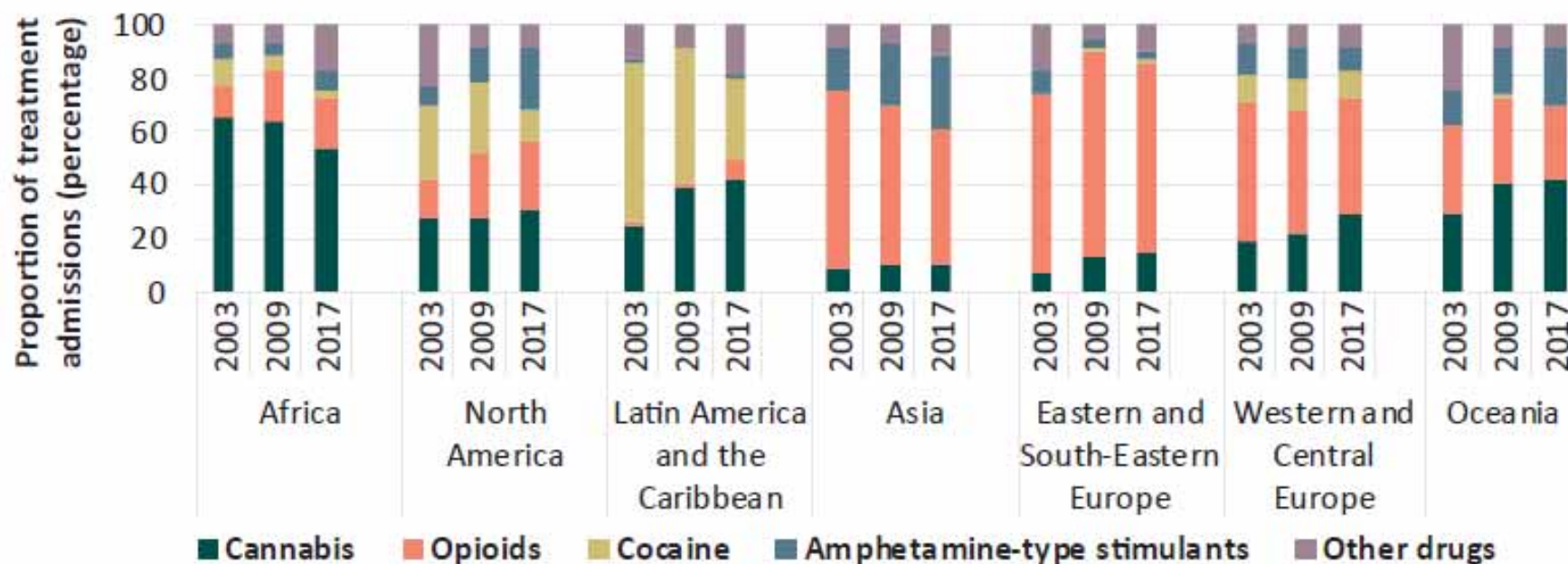
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; and other government reports.

Note: The estimates of the annual prevalence of use among people aged 15-16 is based on school surveys in most countries and may not be representative of all those aged 15-16.



DRUG TREATMENT

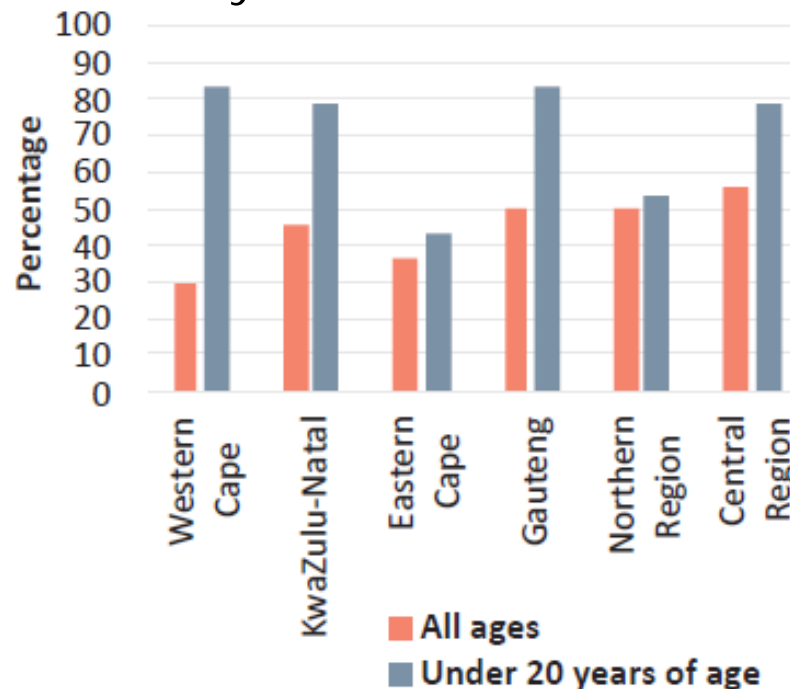
Trends in the primary drug of concern in drug treatment admissions, by region, 2003, 2009 and 2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.



Proportion of people in drug treatment with cannabis as the primary drug of concern, South Africa, July to December 2017

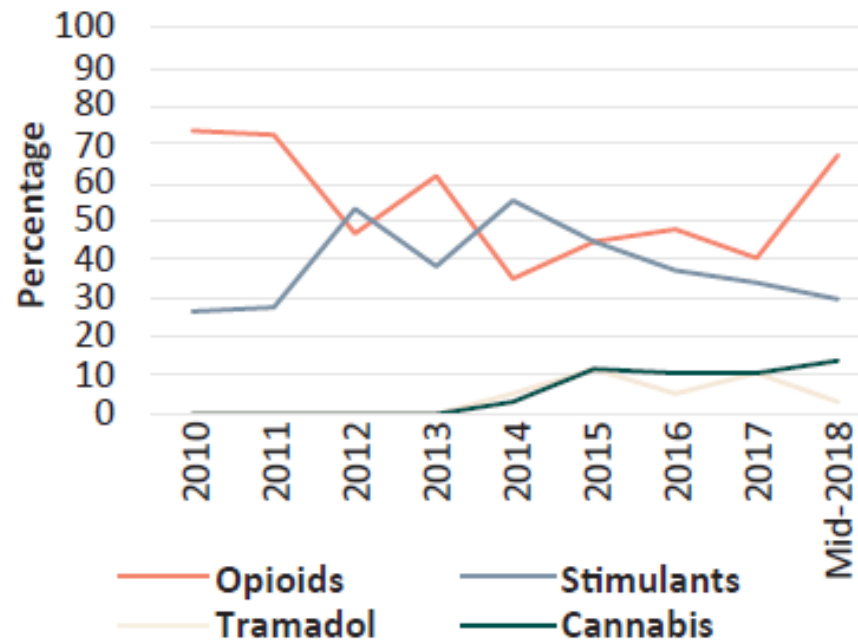


Source: Siphokazi Dada and others, *Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Trends in South Africa: Phase 43* (Cape Town, South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use, October 2018).

Note: Treatment for the use of alcohol, which was included in the publication, has been excluded from this analysis.



Percentage of new admissions for treatment at the clinic of the Iranian National Centre for Addiction Studies, Tehran, by drug type, 2010–2018



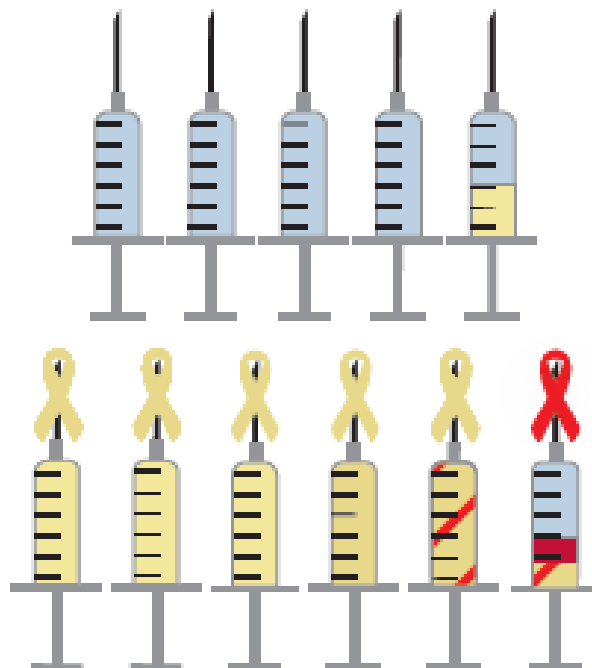
Source: Iranian National Centre for Addiction Studies.

Note: Opioids include opium, opium concentrate and residue, heroin, morphine and methadone. It does not include tramadol. Clients are also admitted for dependency on other drugs, including alcohol, so the percentages do not add up to 100 in some years. In addition, some clients are dependent on more than one type of substance, leading to a total over 100 per cent in other years due to the recording of polydrug use.



INJECTING DRUG USE AND HIV

More than 11 million
people inject drugs



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

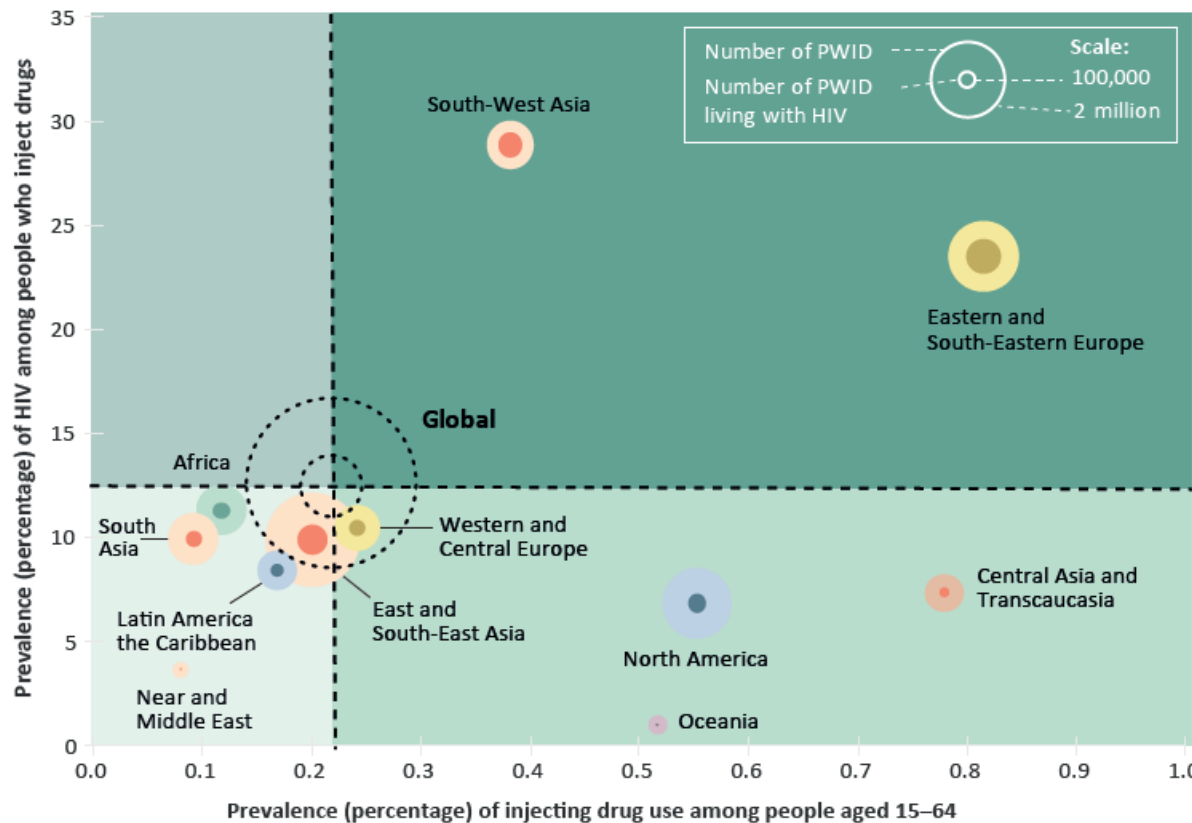
5.6 million are living with hepatitis C

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



INJECTING DRUG USE AND HIV

Regional patterns in injecting drug use and HIV among people who inject drugs, 2017



- Prevalence of injecting drug use and HIV among PWID both higher than global rates
- Prevalence of injecting drug use lower and HIV among PWID higher than global rates
- Prevalence of injecting drug use higher and HIV among PWID lower than global rates
- Prevalence of injecting drug use and HIV among PWID both lower than global rates

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

Note: Regions and subregions are coloured: green (Africa), blue (Americas), orange (Asia), yellow (Europe) and pink (Oceania). Available data on PWID size estimations are more limited in their coverage of the populations aged 15–64 in the Near and Middle East (39 per cent), Africa (58 per cent) and Oceania (73 per cent). Information was available for only 1 of the 26 countries and territories in the Caribbean (Puerto Rico) and for 2 of the 25 in Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). Data on the prevalence of HIV among PWID are more limited in their coverage of the PWID populations in the Near and Middle East (56 per cent), Oceania (73 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (75 per cent) and Africa (75 per cent). Information was only available for 4 of the 26 countries and territories in the Caribbean (Aruba, Bahamas, Puerto Rico and Saint Lucia) and from 2 of the 25 in Oceania (Australia and New Zealand).



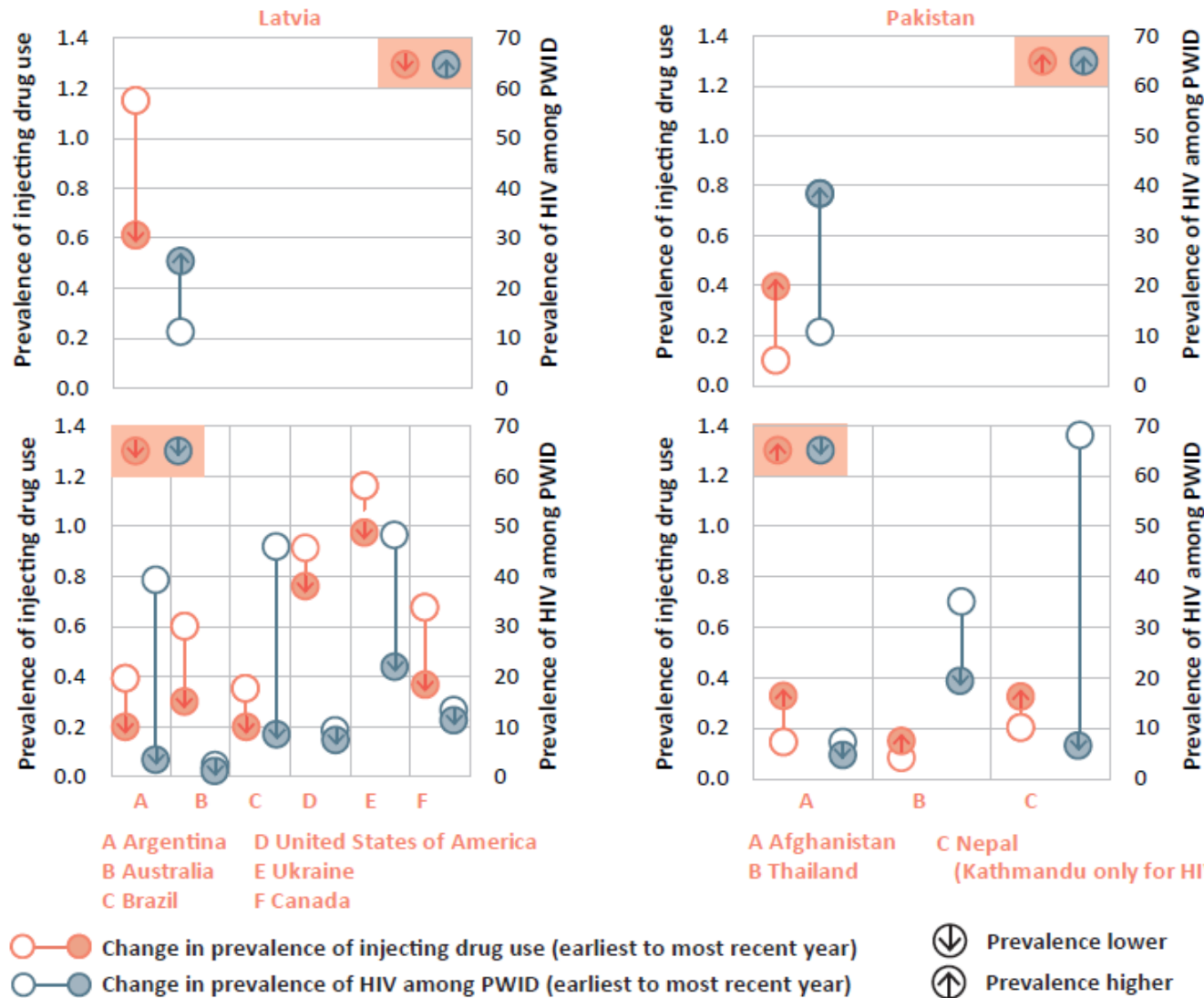
Estimated number and prevalence (percentage) of people who inject drugs and those living with HIV among this group, by region, 2017

Region or subregion	People who inject drugs							HIV among people who inject drugs				
	Estimated number			Prevalence (%)			Data coverage of population aged 15-64 years	Estimated number			Prevalence (%) Best estimate	Data coverage of estimated number of people who inject drugs
	Low	Best	High	Low	Best	High		Low	Best	High		
Africa	450,000	810,000	2,140,000	0.06	0.12	0.31	57.8%	42,000	93,000	515,000	11.4	75.4%
America	1,860,000	2,370,000	2,870,000	0.28	0.35	0.43	86.1%	109,000	174,000	259,000	7.3	93.9%
North America	1,560,000	1,790,000	2,020,000	0.48	0.55	0.62	100%	94,000	124,000	159,000	6.9	100%
Latin America and the Caribbean	300,000	580,000	850,000	0.09	0.17	0.25	73.2%	16,000	50,000	100,000	8.5	75.2%
Asia	4,130,000	5,430,000	6,900,000	0.14	0.18	0.23	95.0%	449,000	667,000	925,000	12.3	98.0%
Central Asia and Transcaucasia	400,000	450,000	530,000	0.69	0.78	0.91	93.6%	28,000	34,000	44,000	7.5	93.6%
East and South-East Asia	2,210,000	3,210,000	4,200,000	0.14	0.20	0.26	95.1%	181,000	320,000	482,000	10.0	98.7%
South-West Asia	570,000	750,000	950,000	0.29	0.38	0.48	100%	154,000	216,000	284,000	28.9	100%
Near and Middle East	40,000	90,000	270,000	0.03	0.08	0.25	39.0%	1,800	3,200	10,400	3.8	55.6%
South Asia	910,000	930,000	950,000	0.09	0.09	0.09	99.9%	84,000	93,000	105,000	10.0	99.9%
Europe	2,350,000	2,570,000	2,990,000	0.44	0.48	0.55	90.0%	483,000	505,000	556,000	19.6	99.9%
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe	1,760,000	1,800,000	1,860,000	0.80	0.82	0.84	100%	416,000	423,000	431,000	23.5	100%
Western and Central Europe	590,000	770,000	1,130,000	0.19	0.24	0.35	83.0%	67,000	82,000	126,000	10.6	99.9%
Oceania	130,000	130,000	140,000	0.51	0.52	0.54	73.0%	1,300	1,600	1,700	1.2	73.0%
Global	8,930,000	11,320,000	15,030,000	0.18	0.23	0.30	87.9%	1,090,000	1,440,000	2,260,000	12.7	95.7%

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

Note: Prevalence of people who inject drugs is the percentage of the population aged 15-64 years.

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

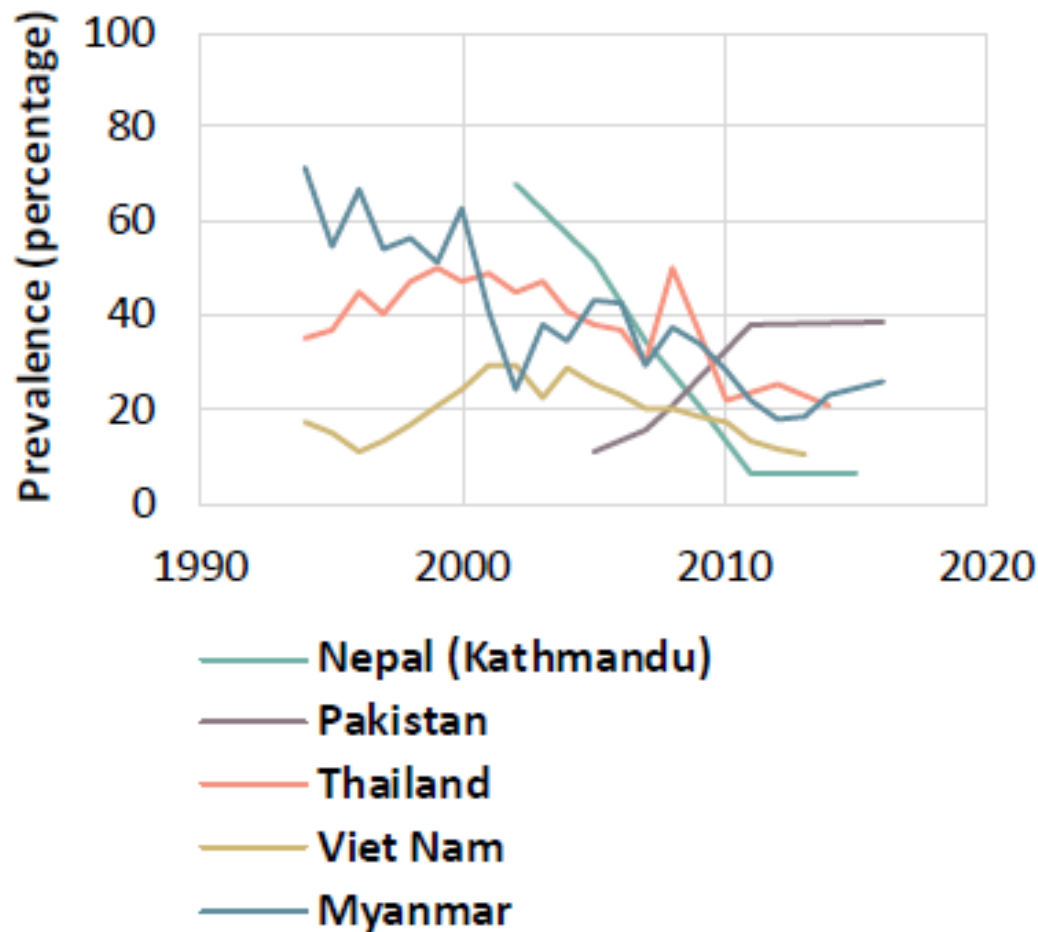


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; progress reports of UNAIDS on the global AIDS response (various years); the former Reference Group to the United Nations on HIV and Injecting Drug Use; and published peer-reviewed articles and government reports. For details see the statistical annex published on the UNODC website. Available at www.unodc.org/wdr2019.

Note: Orange depicts changes in the prevalence (percentage) of injecting drug use (various age groups). Blue depicts changes in the prevalence (percentage) of HIV among PWID. The white circle is the estimate for the earliest year and the coloured circle is the estimate for the latest year.



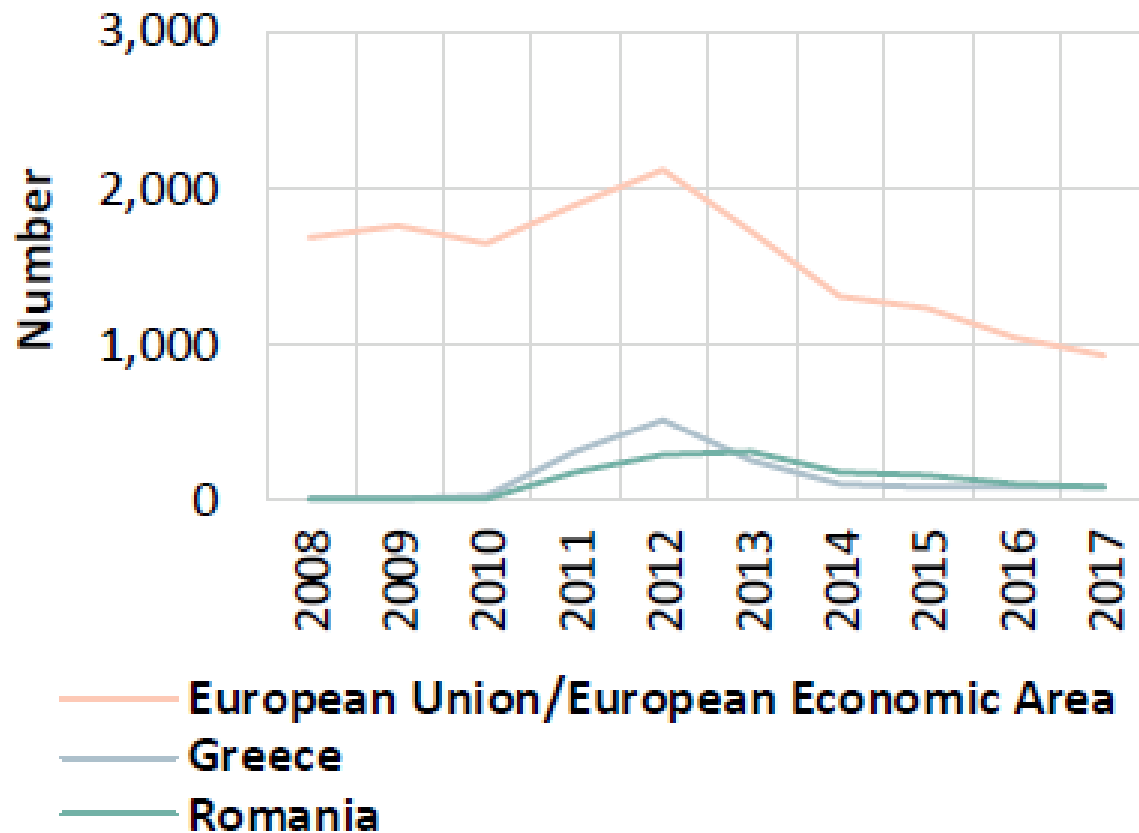
HIV among people who inject drugs, selected countries, Asia, 1994–2017



Sources: Government of Nepal, Ministry of Health, National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, “Factsheet 7: HIV Surveillance in Nepal, 2017”; Pakistan, Ministry of Health, National AIDS Control Program, *HIV Second Generation Surveillance in Pakistan* (various years: National Report Round 1 (2005); Round II 2006–2007; Round III (2008); Round IV (2011–2012); Round V (2016–2017)) (Islamabad); Thailand, National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee, *UNGASS Country Progress Report: Thailand – Reporting Period January 2008–December 2009*, Thailand, National AIDS Committee, *Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report: 2015*; Viet Nam, *Viet Nam AIDS Response Progress Report 2014: Following up the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV AIDS* (Hanoi, 2014); Myanmar, HIV Sentinel Sero-surveillance (HSS) Survey (1994–2016) and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) survey data (2014, 2017), National AIDS program, Ministry of Health and Sports.



New cases of HIV diagnoses among people who inject drugs in Europe, 2008–2017



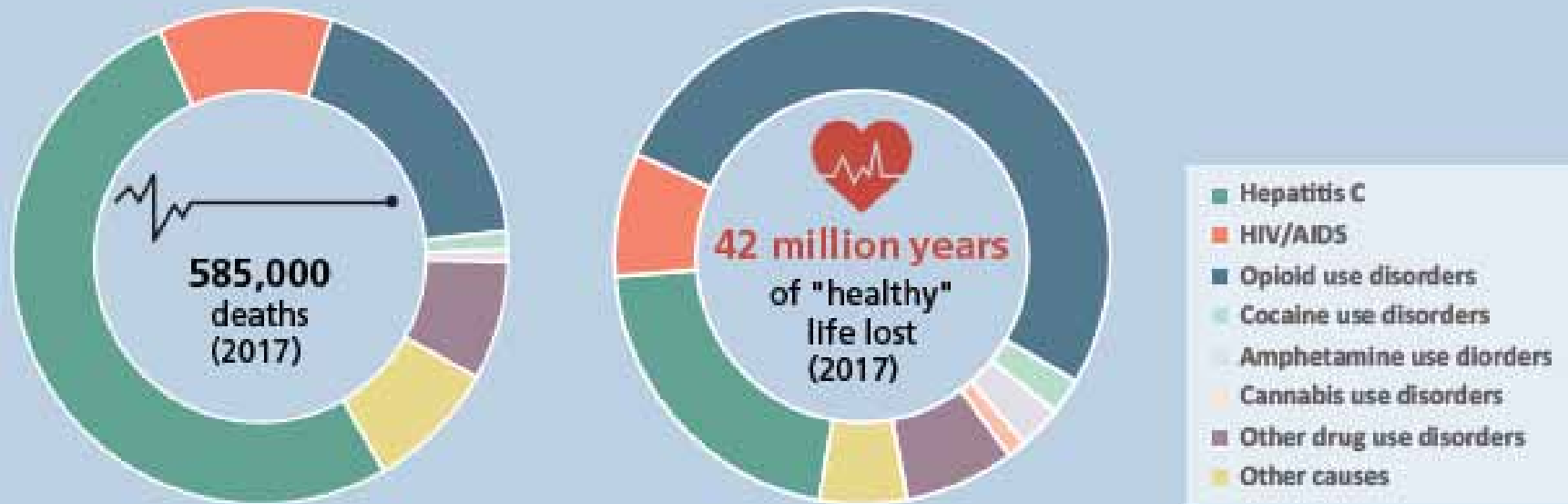
Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and WHO Regional Office for Europe, HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe: 2018–2017 data (Copenhagen, 2018).

Note: Europe, for the purposes of this figure, includes countries of the European Union and European Economic Area, but not from Germany, which did not report data for 2017



DRUG RELATED DEATHS

Hepatitis C and opioid use disorders are responsible for most of the deaths and disability attributed to the use of drugs

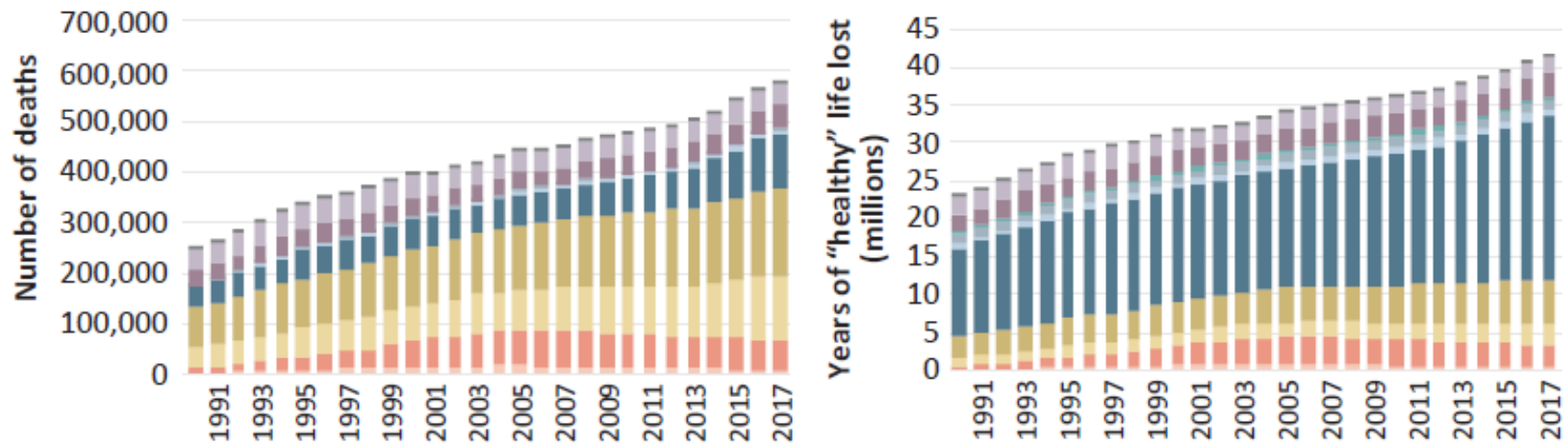


Sources: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Global Burden of Disease Study 2017", Global Health Data Exchange



DRUG RELATED DEATHS

Deaths and years of “healthy” life lost (DALYs) attributable to the use of drugs, 1990–2017

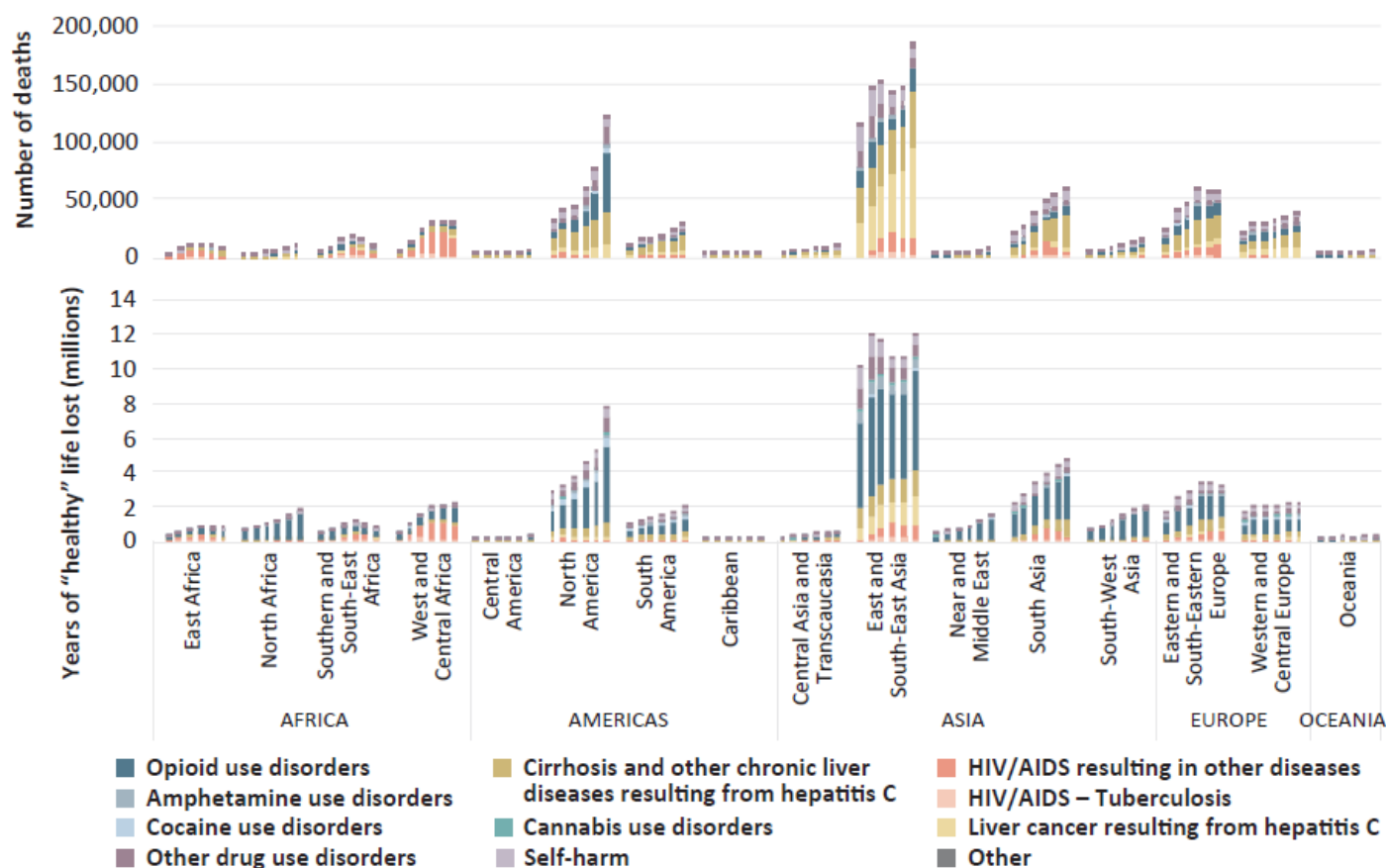


Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation “Global Burden of Disease Study 2017”, Global Health Data Exchange. Available at <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>.



DRUG RELATED DEATHS

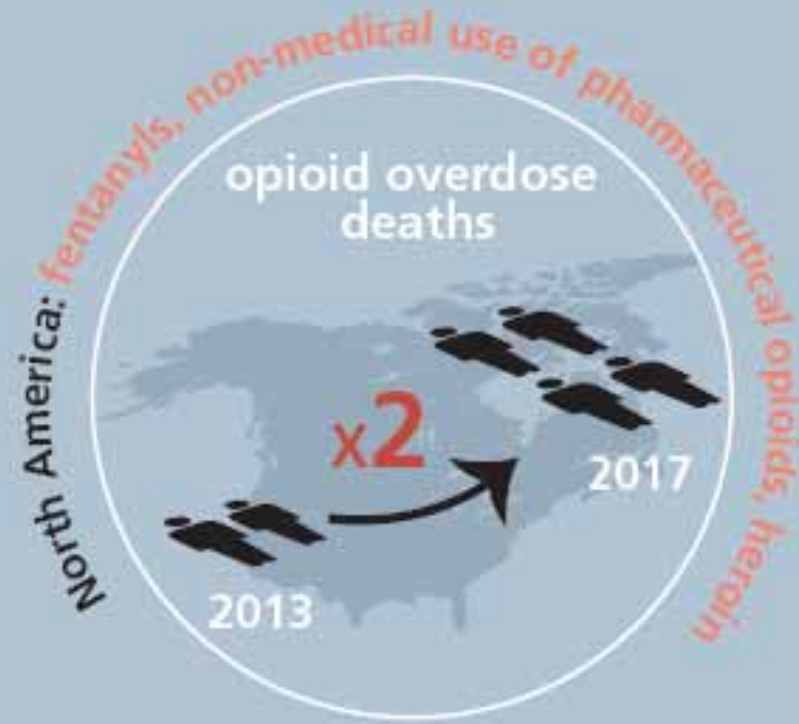
Deaths and years of “healthy” life lost (DALYs) attributable to the use of drugs, 1990–2017



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation “Global Burden of Disease Study 2017”, Global Health Data Exchange. Available at <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>.

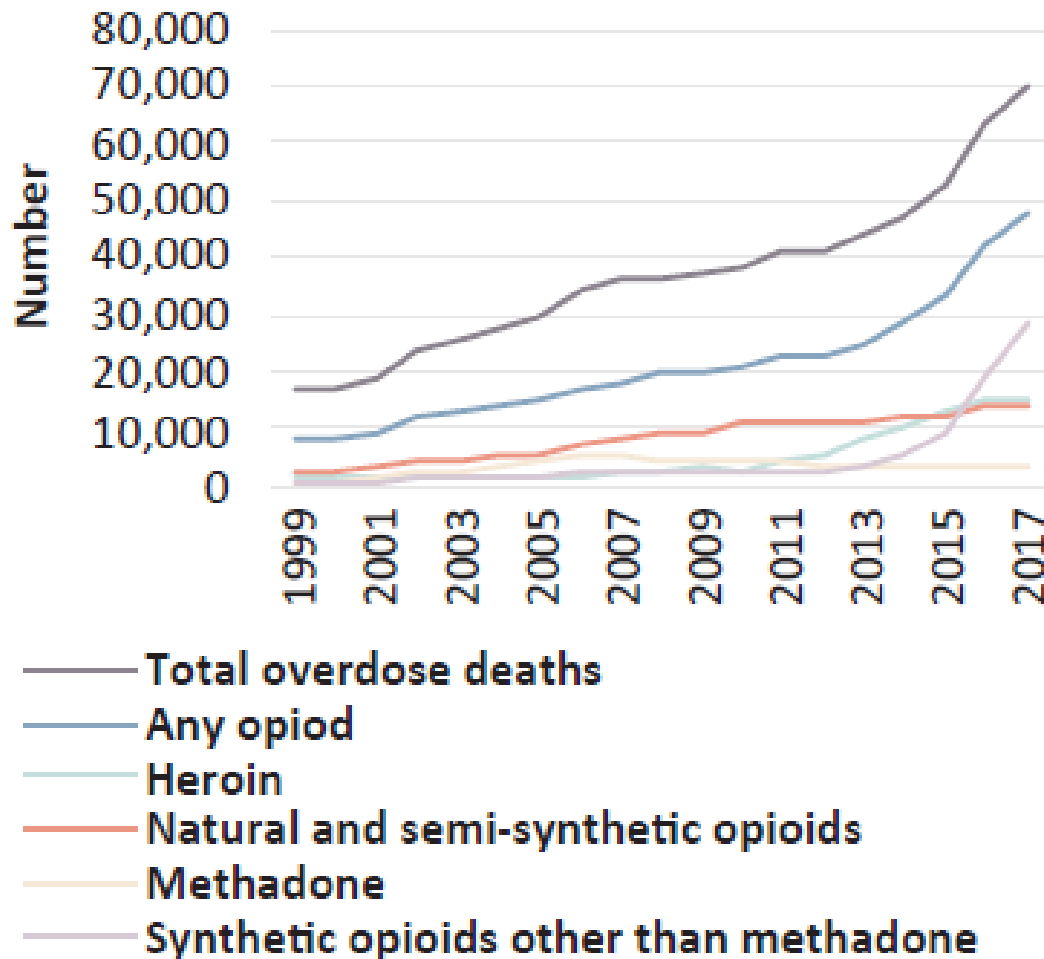


Global opioid crisis





Overdose deaths, by opioid category in the United States of America, 1999–2017

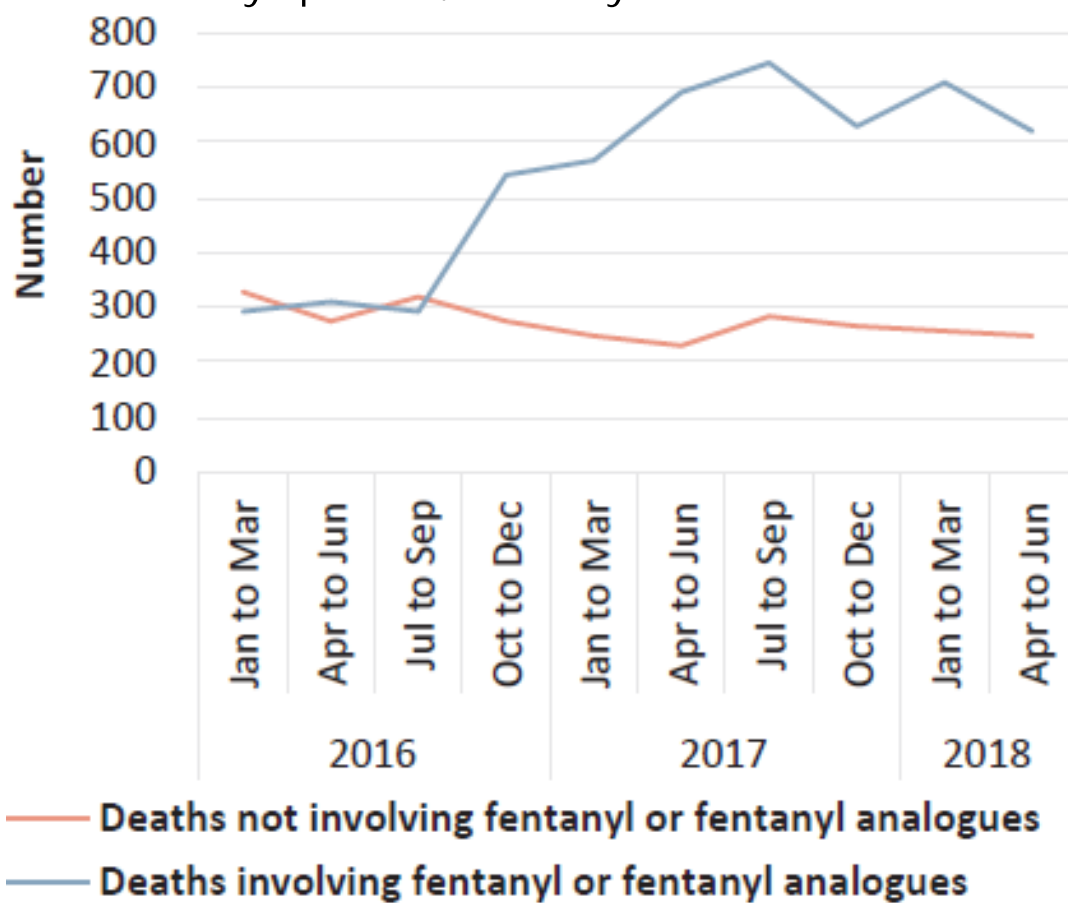


Source: Holly Hedegaard, Arialdi M. Miniño and Margaret Warner, "Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2017", NCHS Data Brief, No. 329 (Hyattsville, Maryland, United States, National Center for Health Statistics, November 2018).

Note: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, 10th ed. Drug-poisoning (overdose) deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40-X44 (accidental poisoning), X60-X64 (intentional self-poisoning), X85 (assault, including homicide) and Y10-Y14 (poisoning, undetermined intent). Drug overdose deaths involving selected drug categories are identified by specific multiple-cause-of-death codes: heroin, T40.1; natural and semi-synthetic opioids, T40.2; methadone, T40.3; and synthetic opioids other than methadone, T40.4.



Accidental opioid-related overdose deaths in Canada, involving and not involving fentanyl or fentanyl analogues, by quarter, January 2016–June 2018



Source: Canada, Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses, "National report: apparent opioid related deaths in Canada", 12 December 2018



PRISONS AND DRUGS



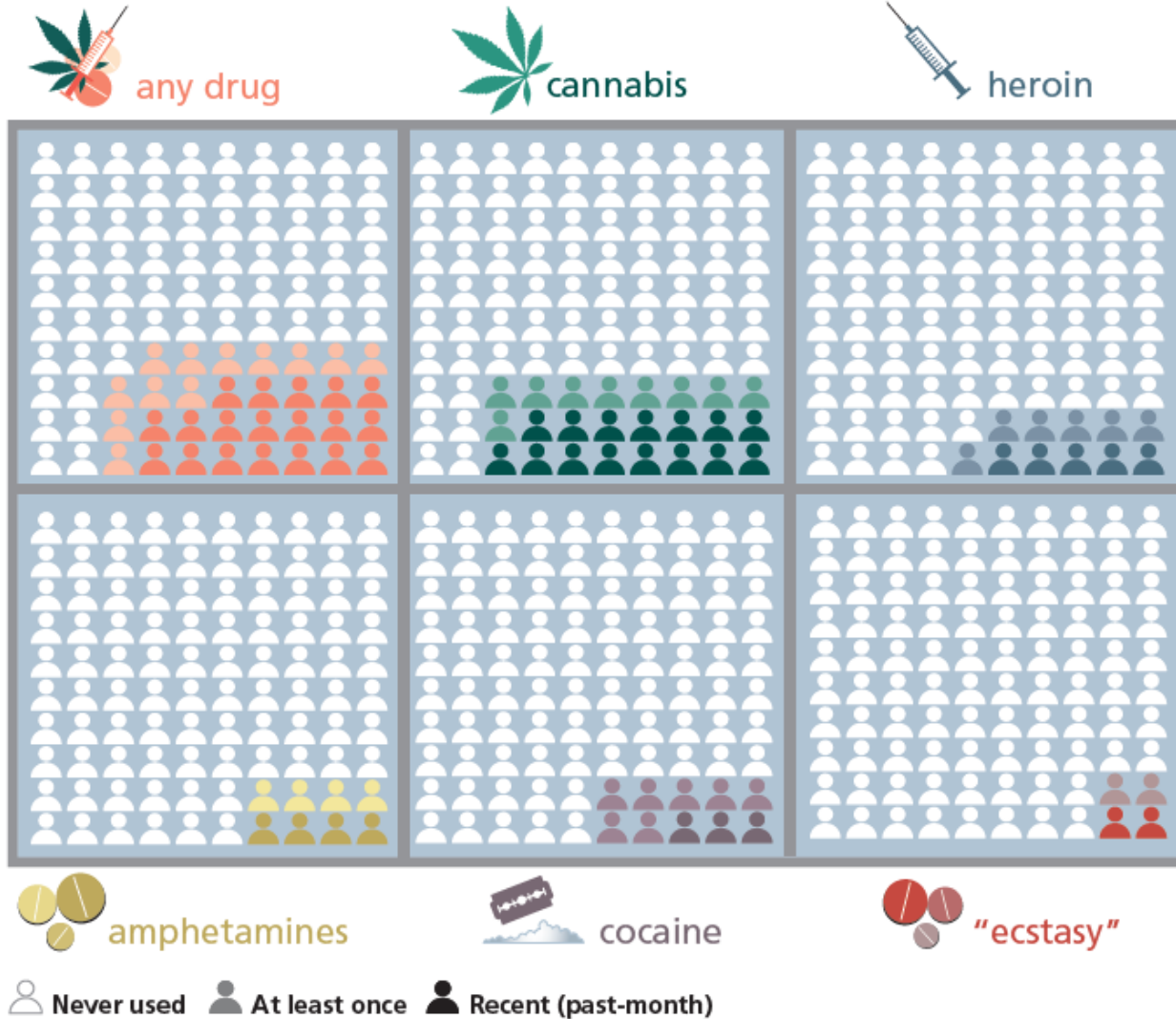
Use of any drugs during incarceration





PRISONS AND DRUGS

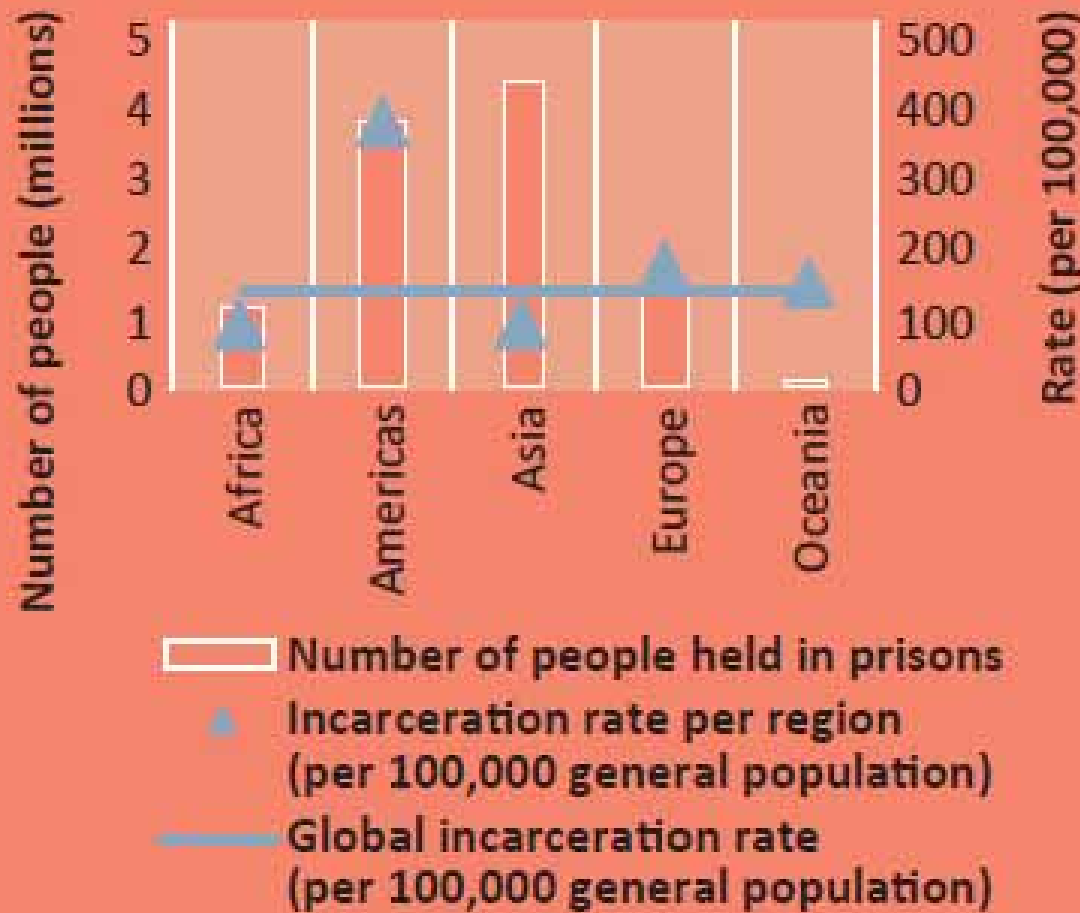
Use of drugs during incarceration





PRISONS AND DRUGS

Number of people held in prisons, and incarceration rate, by region, 2017



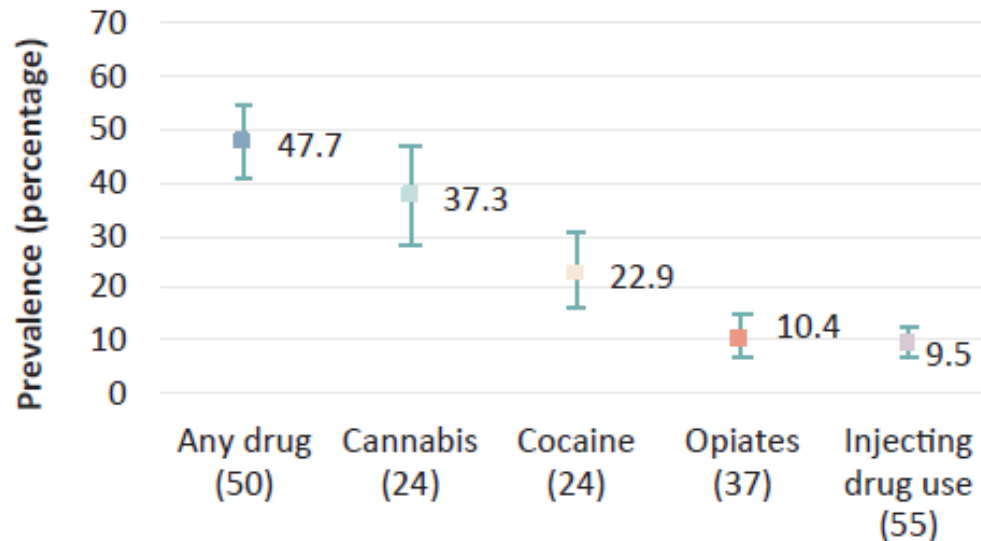
Sources: United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (various years); and Roy Walmsley, World Prison Population List", 12th ed. (London, Institute for Criminal Policy Research, 2018).

Note: Based on data from 224 countries and territories for 2017 (or latest year available)

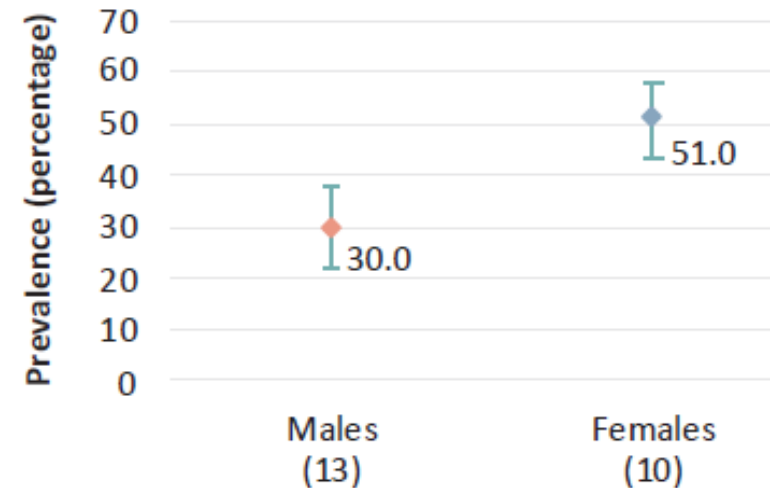


Drug use disorders and drug use prior to imprisonment

(a) Lifetime use of drugs and injecting drug use before imprisonment in low- and middle-income countries, 1987–2017



(b) Past-year drug use disorders before imprisonment in high-income countries, 1988–2015

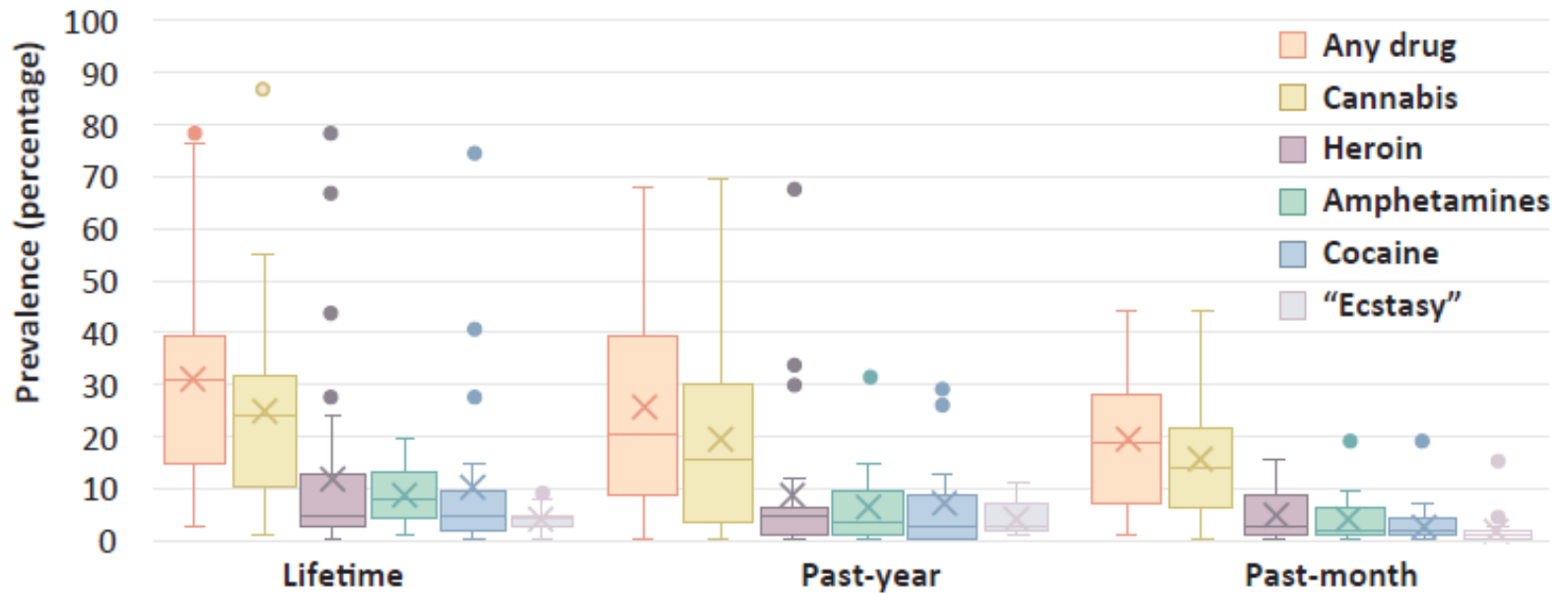


Sources: Seena Fazel, Isabel A. Yoon and Adrian J. Hayes, "Substance use disorders in prisoners: an updated systematic review and meta-regression analysis in recently incarcerated men and women", *Addiction*, vol. 112, No. 10 (October 2017), pp. 1725–1739; and Adrian P. Mundt and others, "Substance use during imprisonment in low- and middle-income countries", *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol. 40, No.1, (June 2018), pp. 70–81.

Notes: Symbols represent pooled prevalence estimates, with vertical lines depicting 95 per cent confidence intervals. Data are not consistent across studies. The numbers within brackets on the horizontal axis represent the number of studies.



Lifetime, past-year and past-month drug use while in prison, 2000–2017

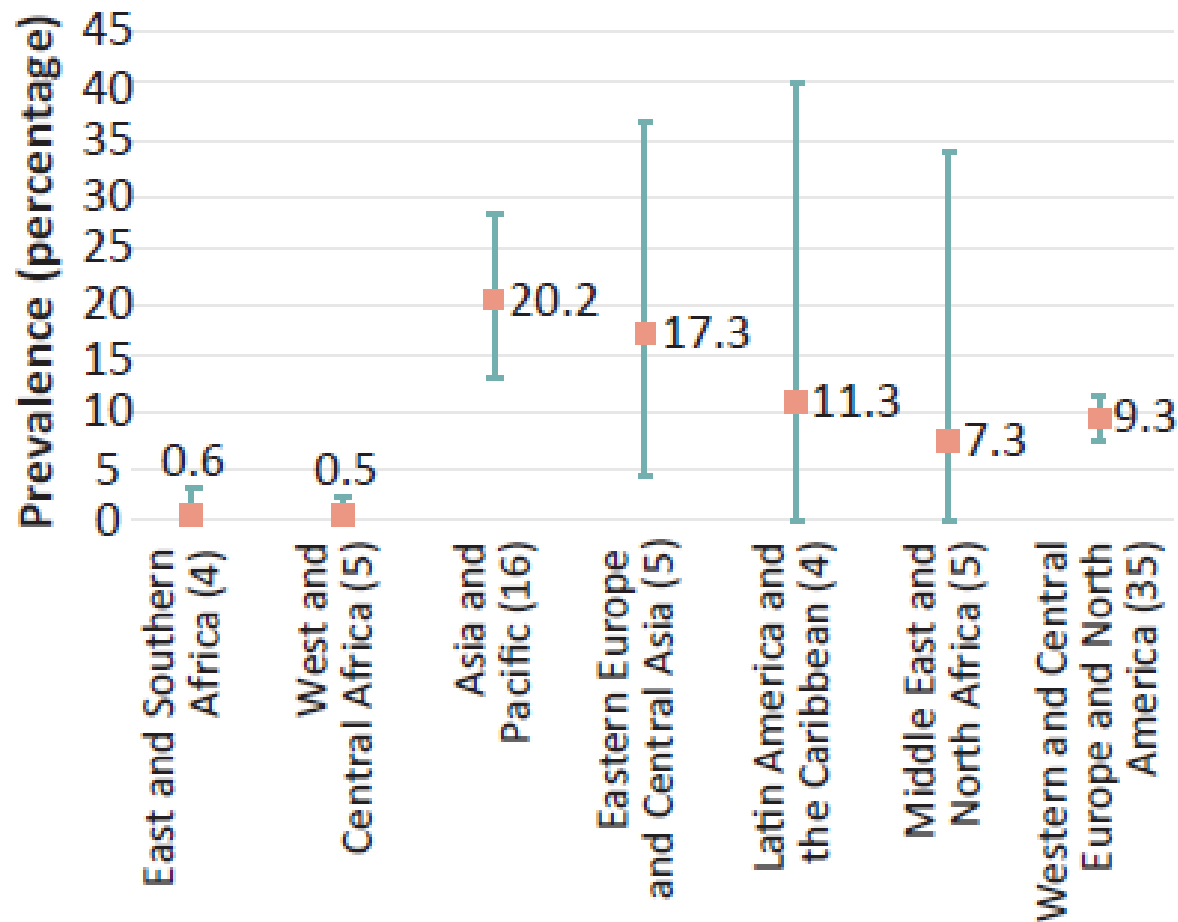


Sources: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire; UNODC, *World Drug Report 2015* (Vienna 2015); EMCDDA, Statistical Bulletin (various years); and Adrian P. Mundt and others, "Substance use during imprisonment in low- and middle-income countries", *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol. 40, No.1 (June 2018), pp. 70–81.

Note: Based on a total of 149 studies in 62 countries (number of countries by region: Africa, 7; Americas, 13; Asia, 11; Europe, 29; Oceania, 2). Data on lifetime, past-year and past-month use are not consistent for all studies. The shaded box depicts the central 50 per cent of the prevalence estimates (i.e., between the 25th and 75th percentiles). The horizontal line within the box represents the median prevalence. The cross represents the mean prevalence. The vertical line extending above and below the shaded box are drawn to the minimum and maximum prevalence, unless there are estimates that lie outside the range of 1.5 times the interquartile range (the difference between the 75th and 25th percentiles) beyond the shaded box. In this case, these prevalence estimates are considered unusually high and are marked with a dot, and the vertical line extends to the largest estimate that lies within the range 1.5 times the interquartile range from the shaded box.



Lifetime injecting drug use while in prison, by region, 2007–2017

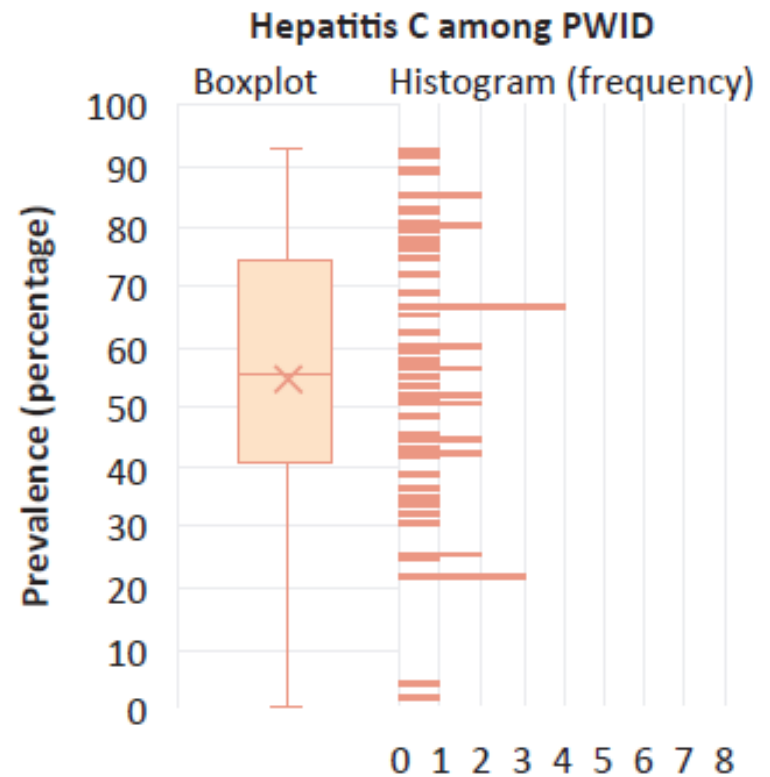
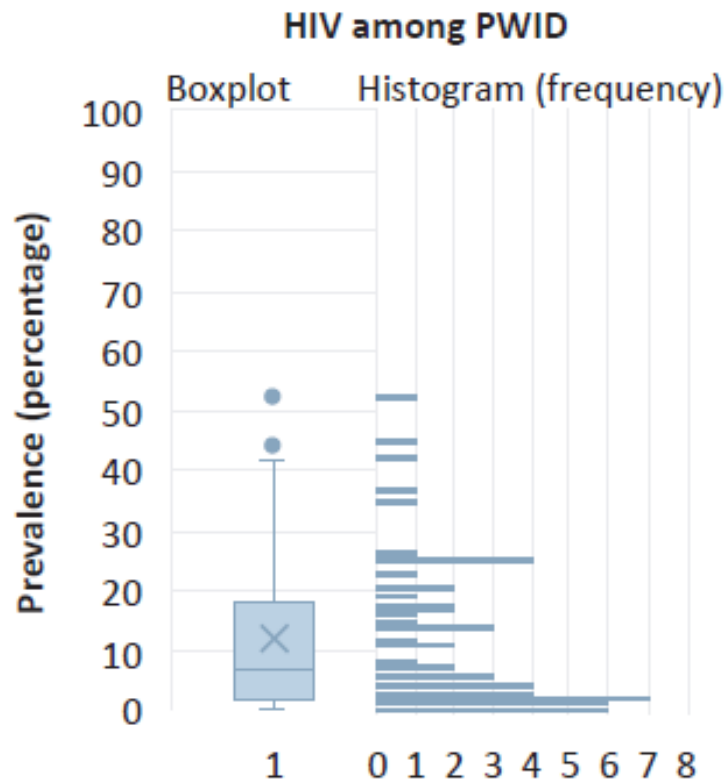


Source: Babak Moazen and others, "Prevalence of drug injection, sexual activity, tattooing, and piercing among prison inmates", *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol. 40, No. 1 (June 2018), pp 58–69.

Notes: Regional grouping are those used by the authors. Symbols represent pooled prevalence with vertical lines depicting 95 per cent confidence intervals. The numbers within brackets on the horizontal axis represent the number of studies.



HIV and hepatitis C among people in prison who inject drugs,^a 2005–2017



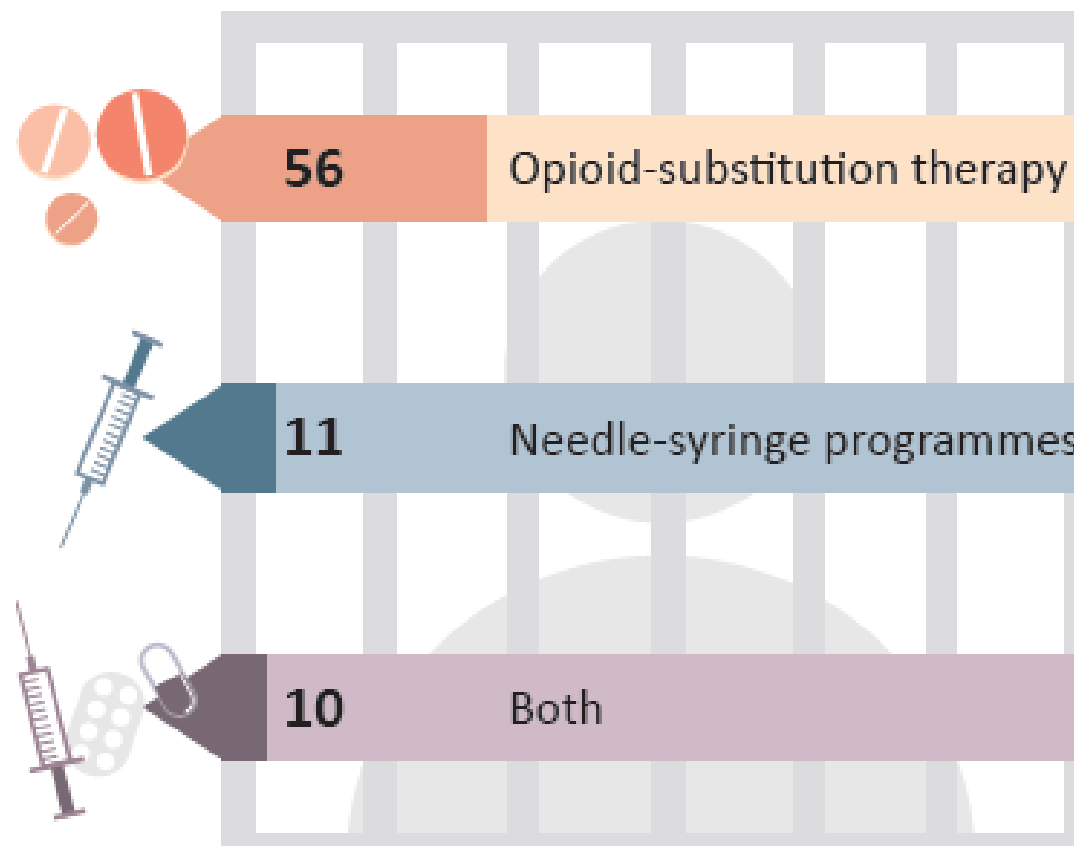
Source: Andrea L Wirtz and others, "HIV and viral hepatitis among imprisoned key populations", *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol. 40, No. 1 (June 2018), pp. 12–26.

Notes: Based on 62 studies from 18 countries for HIV, and on 61 studies from 22 countries for hepatitis C. The shaded box depicts the central 50 per cent of the prevalence estimates (i.e., between the 25th and 75th percentiles). The horizontal line within the shaded box represents the median prevalence. The cross within the shaded box represents the mean prevalence. The vertical lines extending above and below the shaded box are drawn to the minimum and maximum prevalence, unless there are estimates that are outside the range of 1.5 times the interquartile range (the difference between the 75th and 25th percentiles) beyond the shaded box. In this case, these prevalence estimates are considered unusually high and are marked with a dot, and the vertical lines extend to the largest estimate that is within the range of 1.5 times the interquartile range from the shaded box. ^a Injected any drug before or during incarceration.



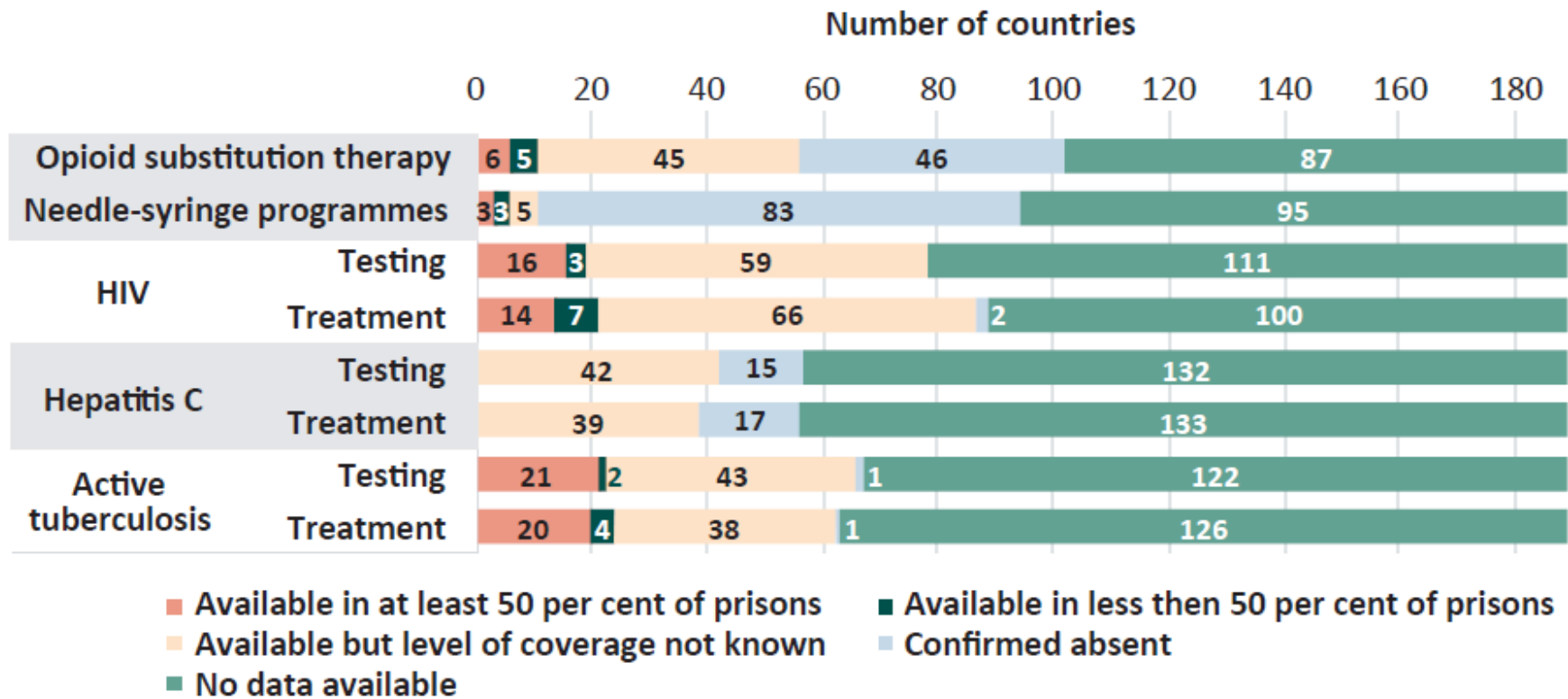
PRISONS AND DRUGS

Numbers of countries implementing interventions in at least one prison





Global availability, non-availability and coverage of core interventions for the prevention and treatment of HIV, hepatitis C and active tuberculosis in prison, 2013–2017



Source: Rebecca Bosworth, Babak Moazen and Kate Dolan, "HIV, viral hepatitis and TB in prison populations: a global systematic review and survey of infections and mortality, and provision of HIV services in prisons" (forthcoming).

Note: Total number of countries included is 189. A country was defined as providing the service if it was available in at least one prison.



2 GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF DRUG DEMAND AND SUPPLY

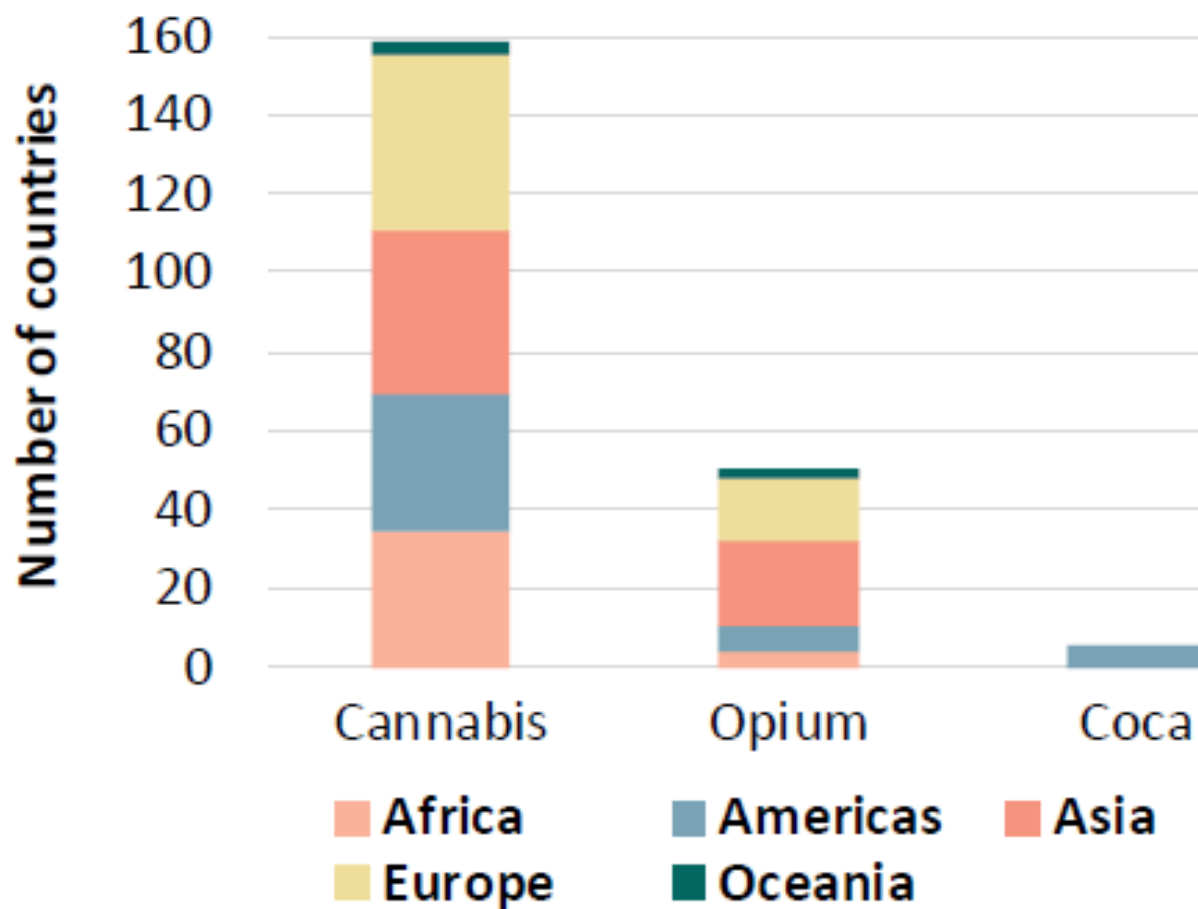
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DRUG SUPPLY



CULTIVATION

Number of countries reporting illicit drug cultivation,^a 2010–2017



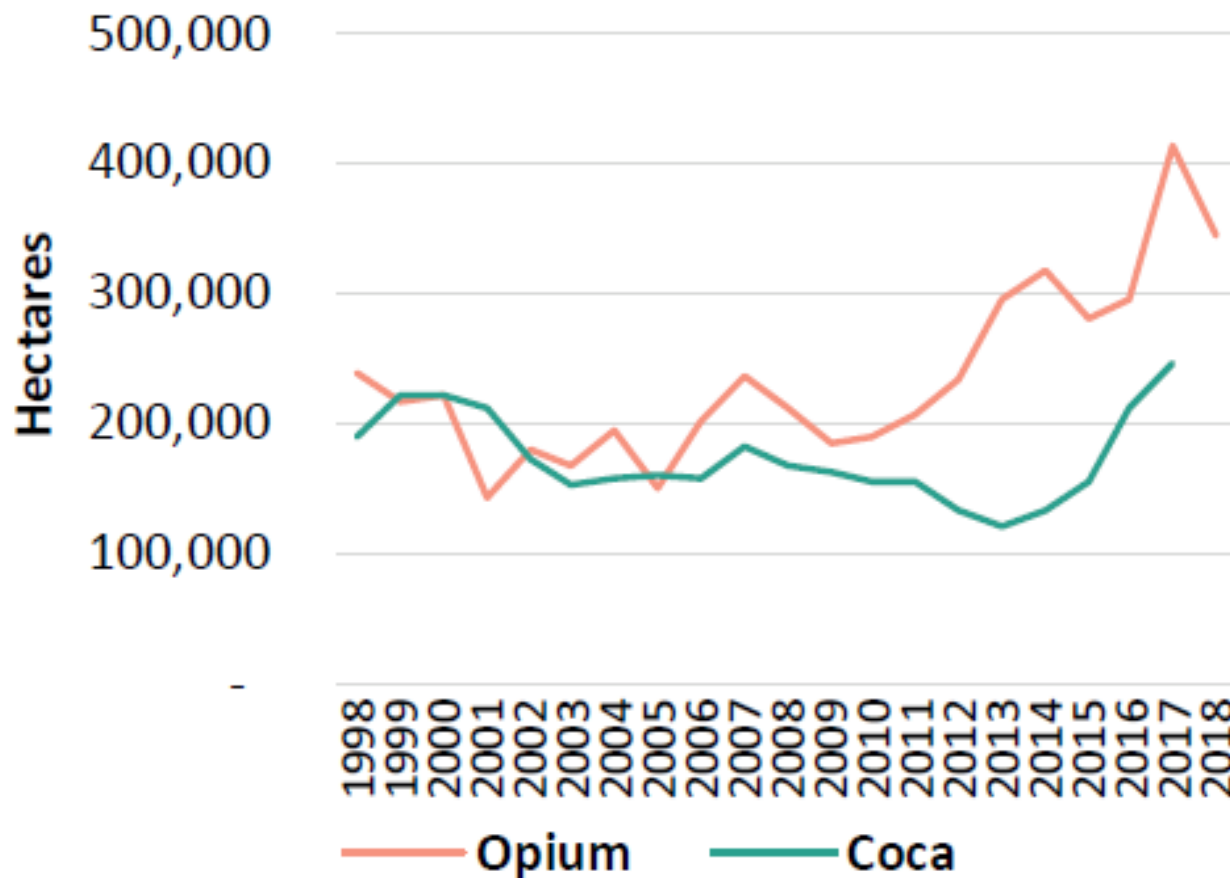
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

^a Countries reporting the cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis plants, opium poppy and coca bush, countries reporting seizures of cannabis plants, opium poppy plants and coca bush, and countries identified by other Member States as countries of origin of cannabis plants, opium poppy plants, opium and coca leaf.



CULTIVATION

Total area under opium and coca bush cultivation worldwide, 1998–2018

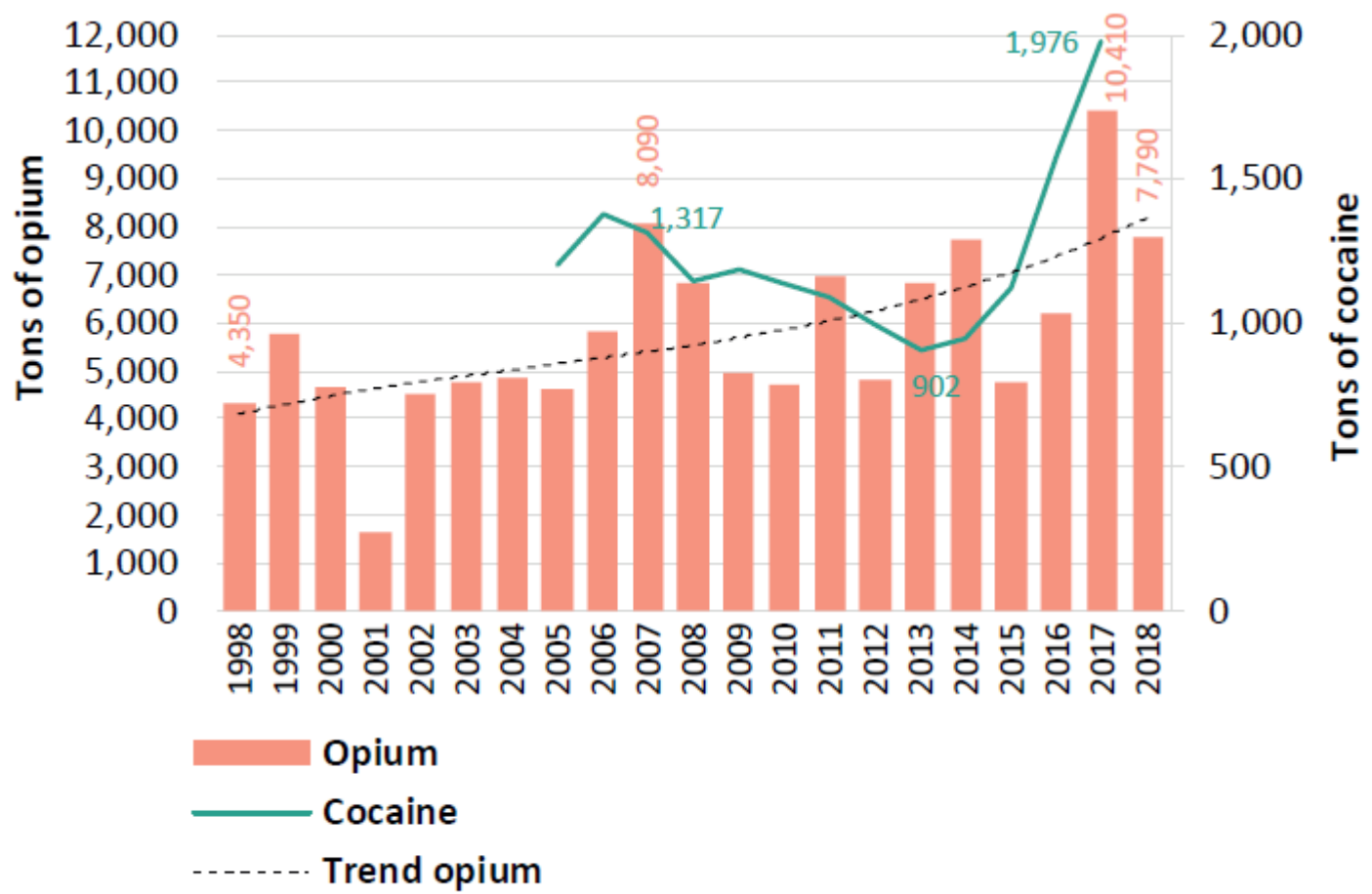


Sources: UNODC coca and opium surveys in various countries; responses to the annual report questionnaire; and United States of America, Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, various years.



PRODUCTION

Global opium production and cocaine^a manufacture, 1998–2018



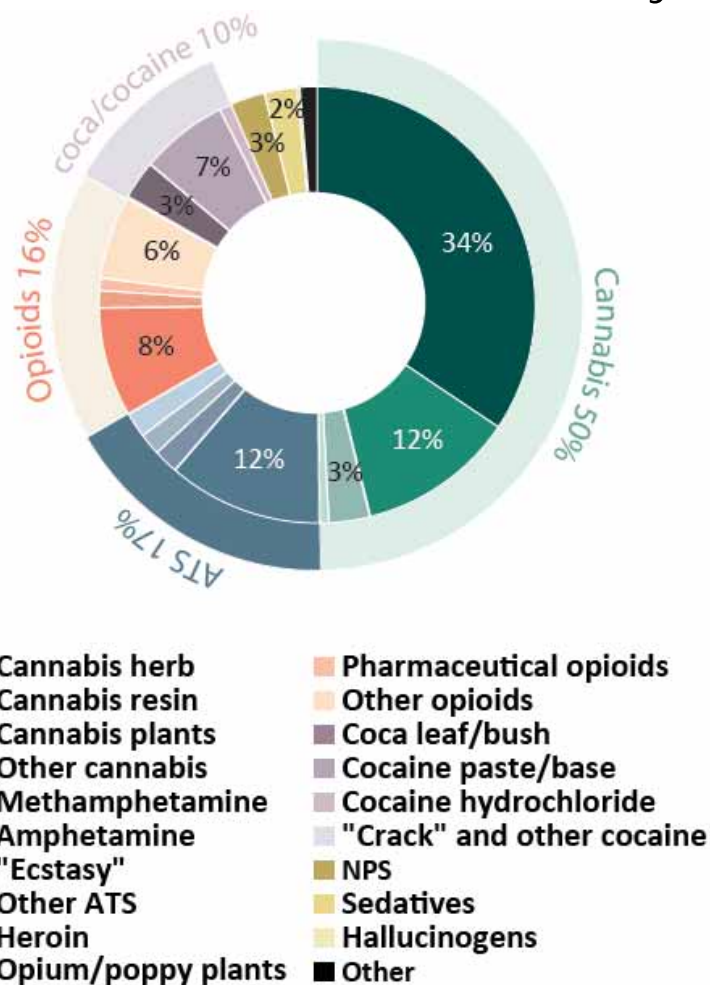
Sources: UNODC, Coca and opium surveys in various countries; responses to the annual report questionnaire; and United States of America, Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*, various years.

^a Expressed at a hypothetical manufacturing output level of 100 per cent pure cocaine; actual cocaine manufacturing output, unadjusted for purity, is significantly higher.



TRAFFICKING

Global distribution of number of drug seizure cases, 2016–2017, by drug type



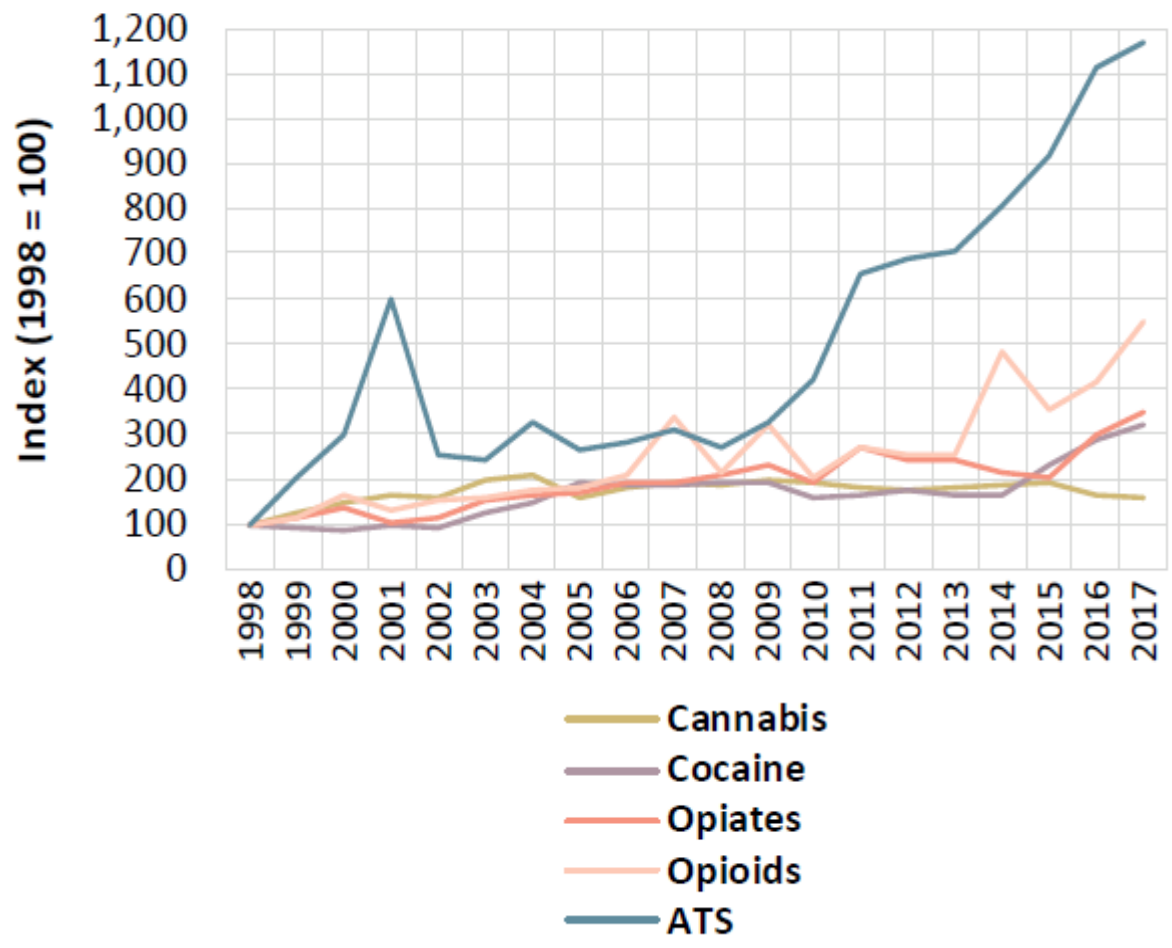
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The calculations are based on a breakdown of 5.3 million seizures cases reported to UNODC over the period 2016–2017 (2.54 million cases in 2016 and 2.73 million cases in 2017). Seizure case data is based on information from 70 countries for 2016 and 71 countries for 2017.



TRAFFICKING

Long-term trend in quantities of drugs seized
(based on kilogram equivalents), 1998–2017

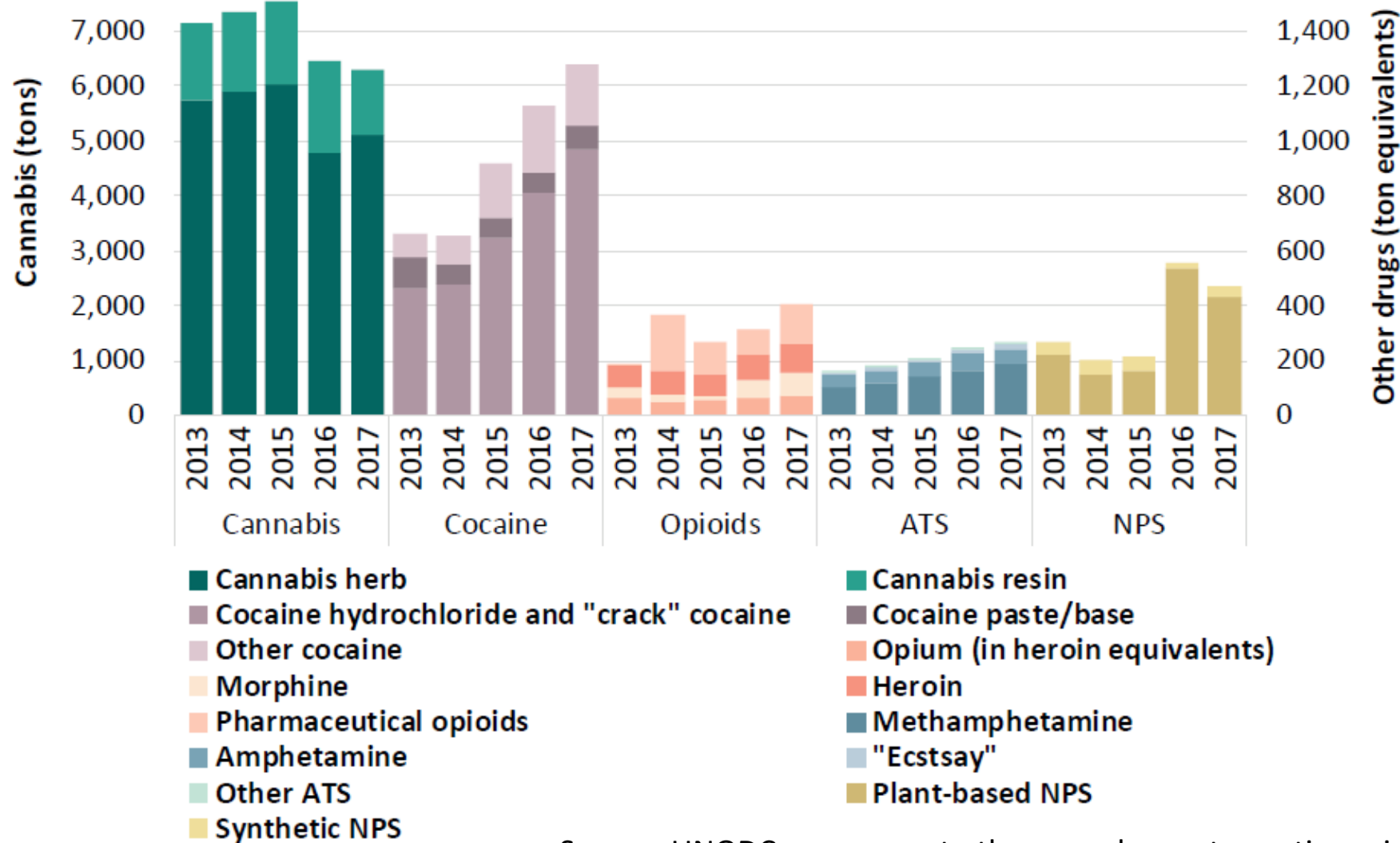


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note:
Cannabis: cannabis herb and cannabis resin
Opiates: opium expressed in heroin equivalents, plus morphine and heroin
Opioids: opiates plus pharmaceutical opioids and other opioids
Cocaine: cocaine hydrochloride, "crack" cocaine, cocaine base, paste and salts, coca paste/cocaine base
ATS: methamphetamine, amphetamine and "ecstasy"

TRAFFICKING

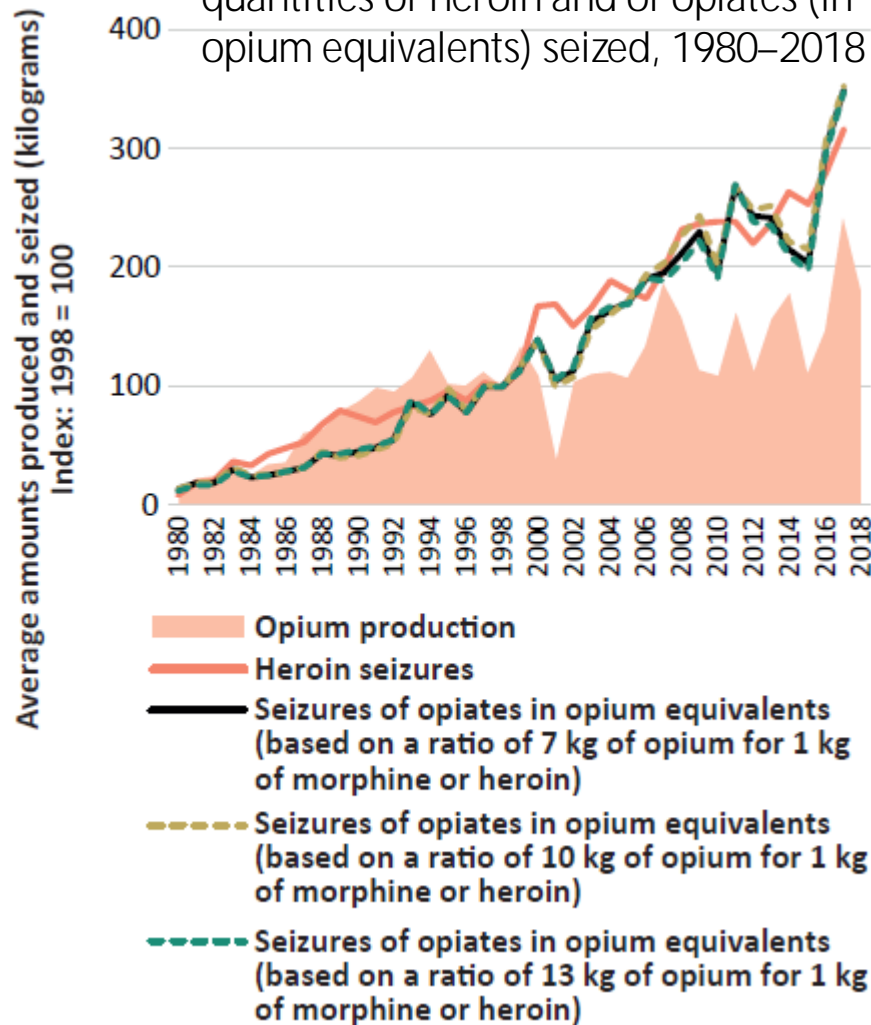
Short-term trends in quantities of drugs seized, 2013–2017



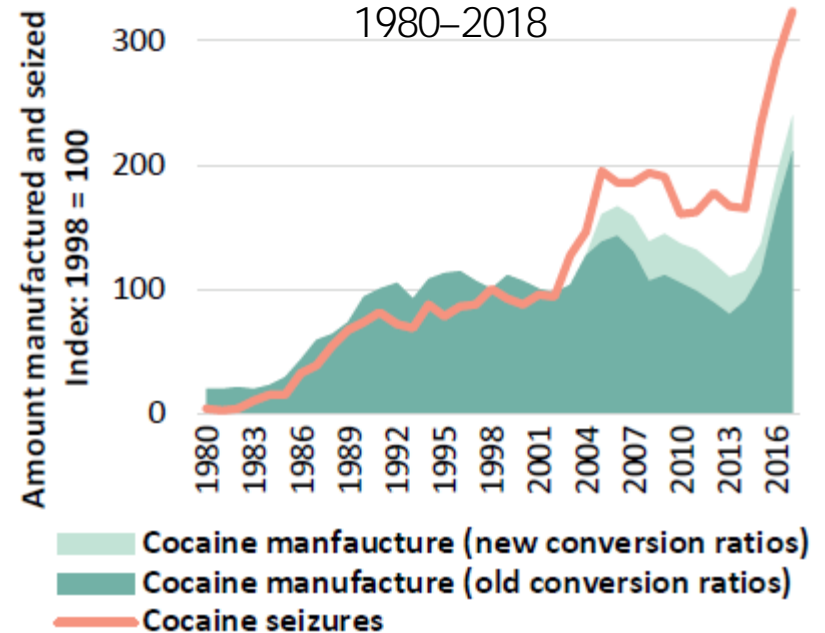
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

TRENDS IN PRODUCTION AND INTERCEPTIONS

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



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



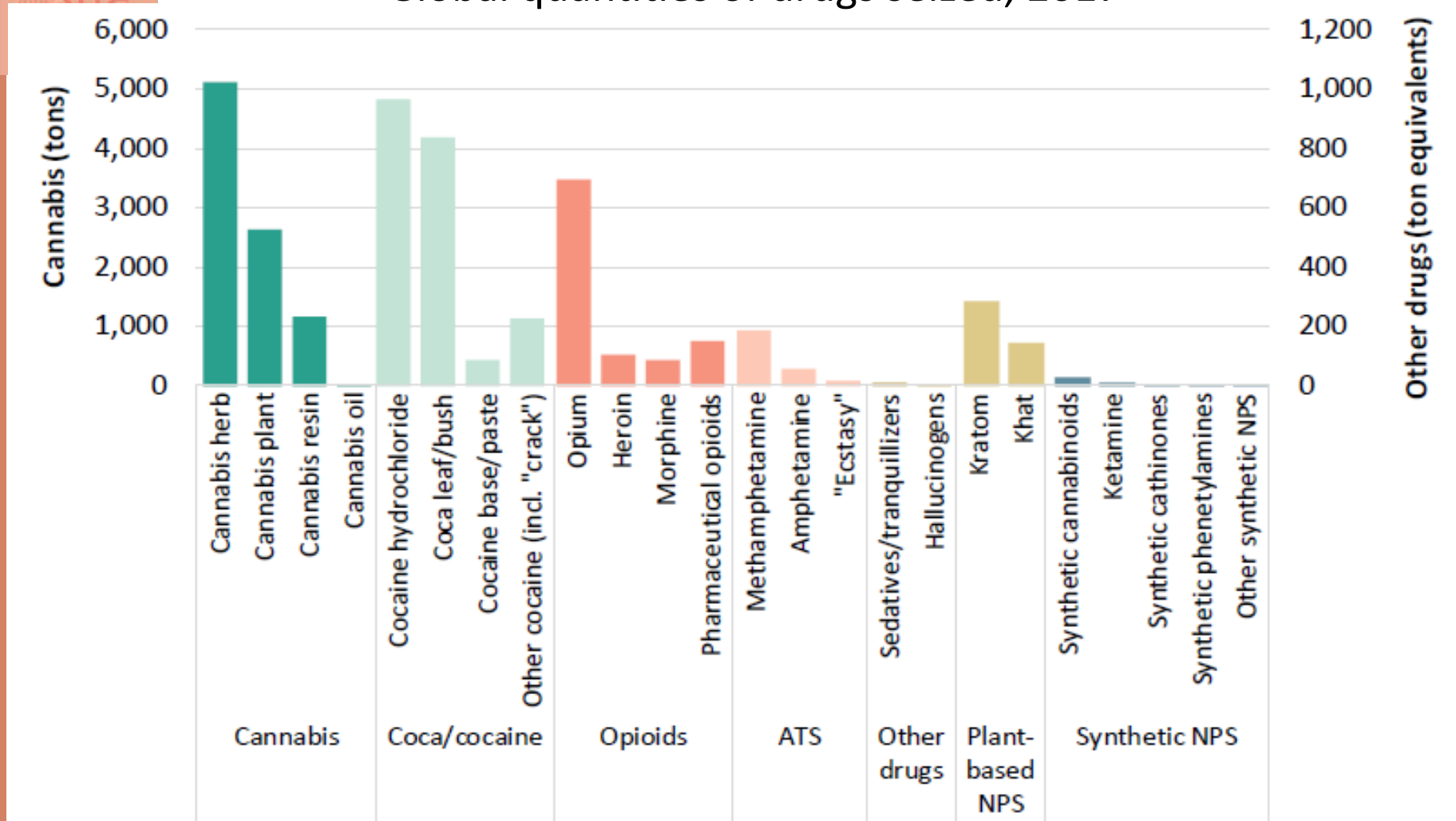
Sources: UNODC, annual report questionnaire for seizures and UNODC opium production estimates based on UNODC, opium poppy surveys, UNODC cocaine manufacture estimates based on UNODC, coca cultivation surveys and United States, Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Reports*.

Note: In general, a ratio of 10 kg of opium for 1 kg of morphine or heroin is used in the literature. However, UNODC analysis for Afghanistan, the world's largest opium-producing country, revealed a ratio of 7:1 in the second half of the 2000s, while new research has suggested a ratio of roughly 13:1 in recent years.



TRAFFICKING

Global quantities of drugs seized, 2017



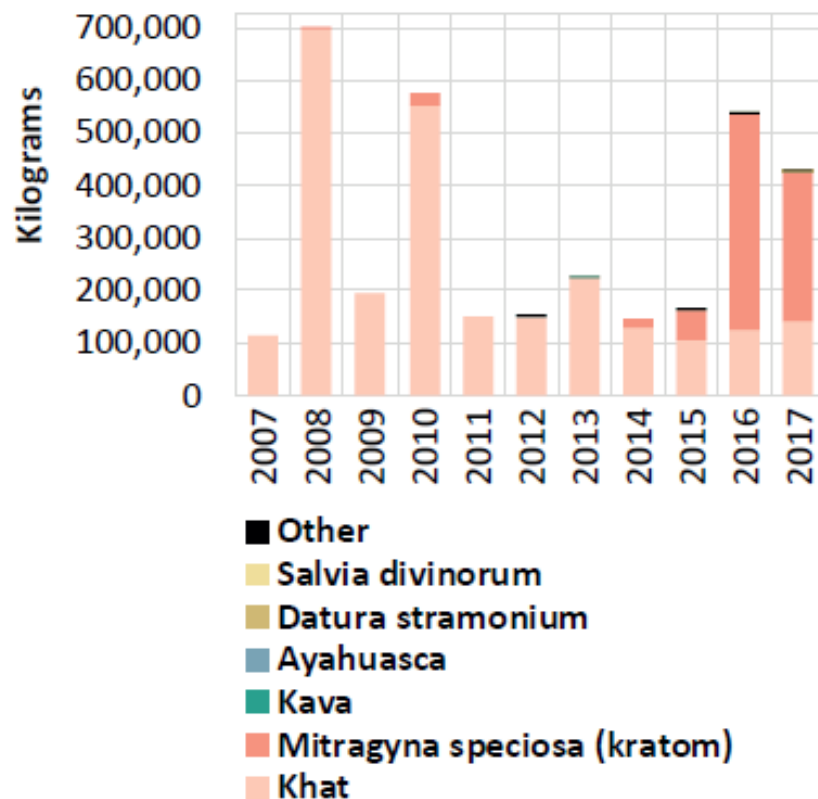
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.



TRAFFICKING

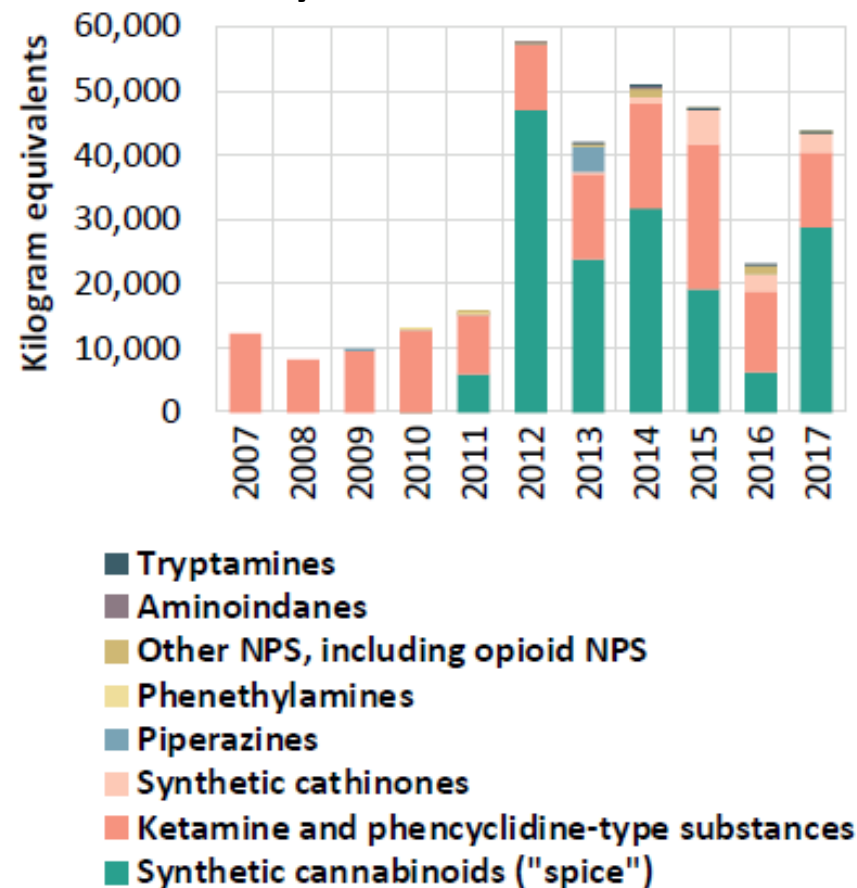
Global quantities of NPS seized, 2007–2017

Plant-based NPS



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Synthetic NPS

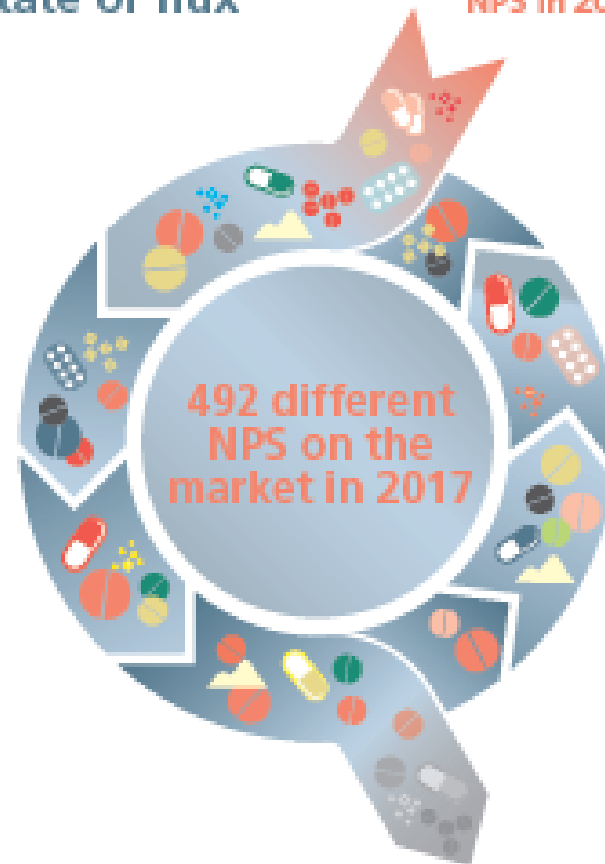


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.



**The market
for NPS is in
a constant
state of flux**

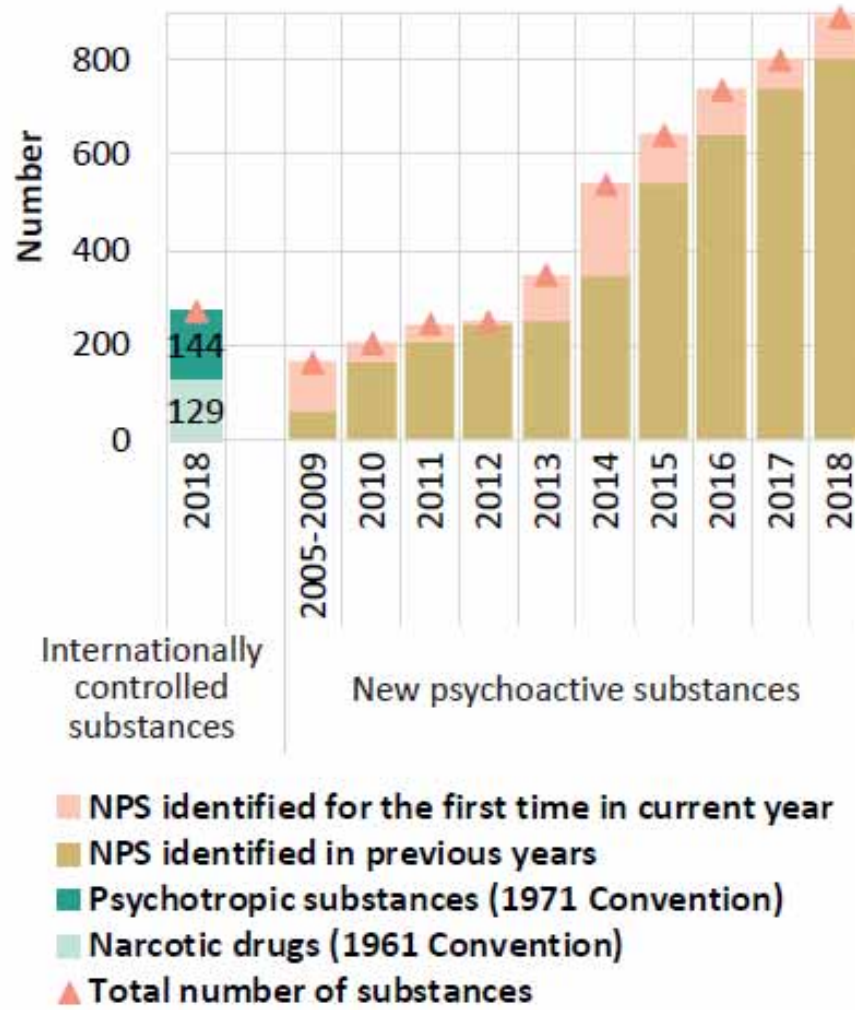
**78 newly
emerging
NPS in 2017**



**73 NPS
not reported
since 2014**



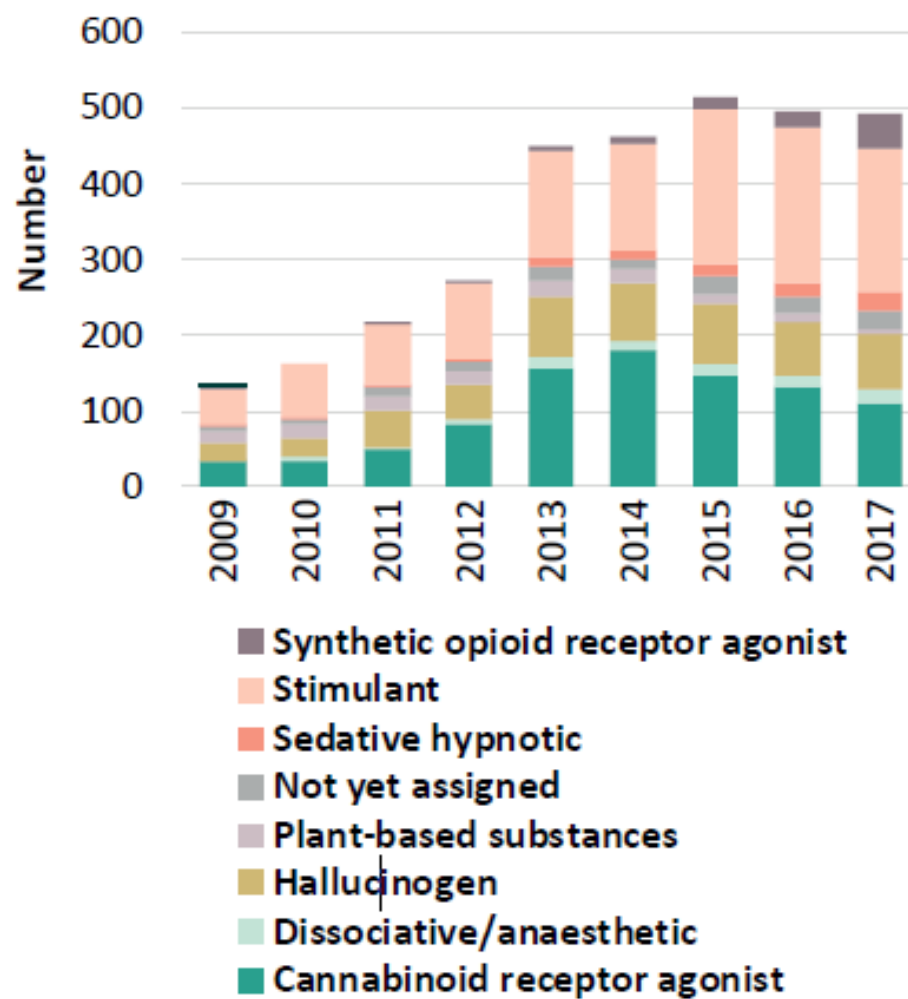
Internationally controlled drugs in 2018 and identified new psychoactive substances at the global level, 2005–2018 (cumulative)



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.



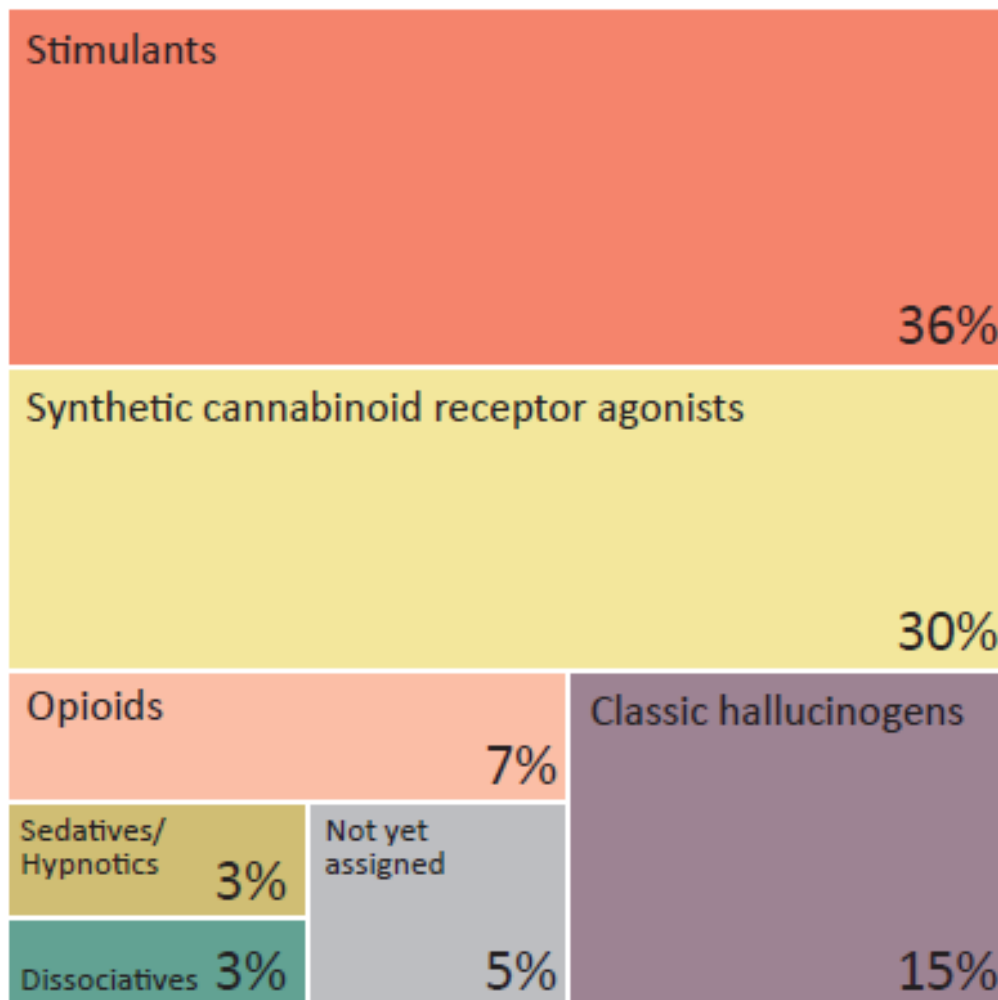
Synthetic new psychoactive substances reported annually to UNODC, 2009–2017, by psychoactive effect group



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.



Proportion of identified synthetic new psychoactive substances by effect group, as of December 2018 (N = 868)



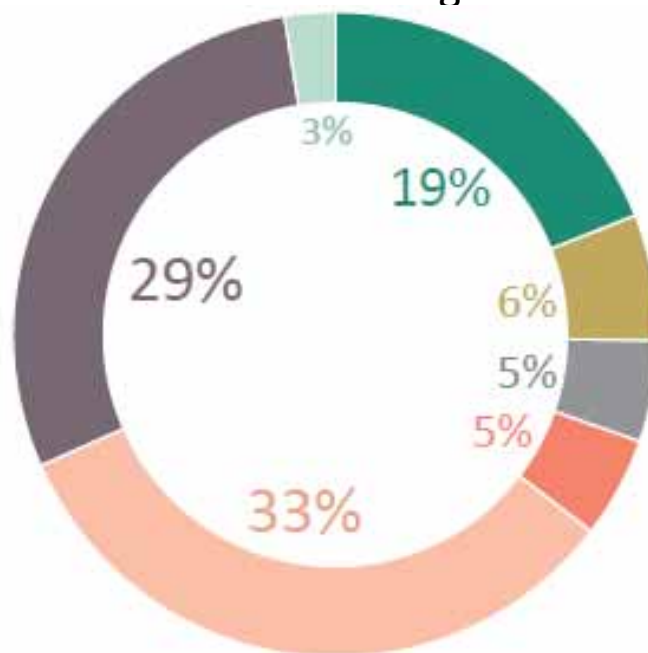
Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

Note: The total number of NPS amounted to 892 substances, including 868 synthetic NPS. The analysis of the pharmacological effects comprises NPS registered up to December 2018 (868 substances).

Plant-based substances were excluded from the analysis as they usually contain a large number of different substances, some of which may not have been known and whose effects and interactions are not fully understood.



Synthetic new psychoactive substances reported for the first time at the global level in 2017 (N = 78)

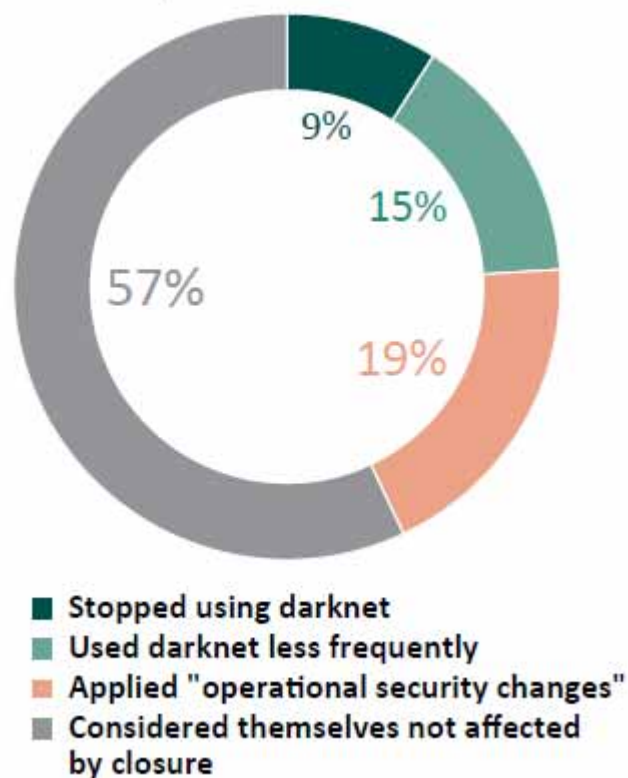


- Cannabinoid receptor agonist
- Hallucinogen
- Not yet assigned
- Sedative hypnotic
- Stimulant
- Synthetic opioid receptor agonist
- Dissociative/anaesthetic

Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.



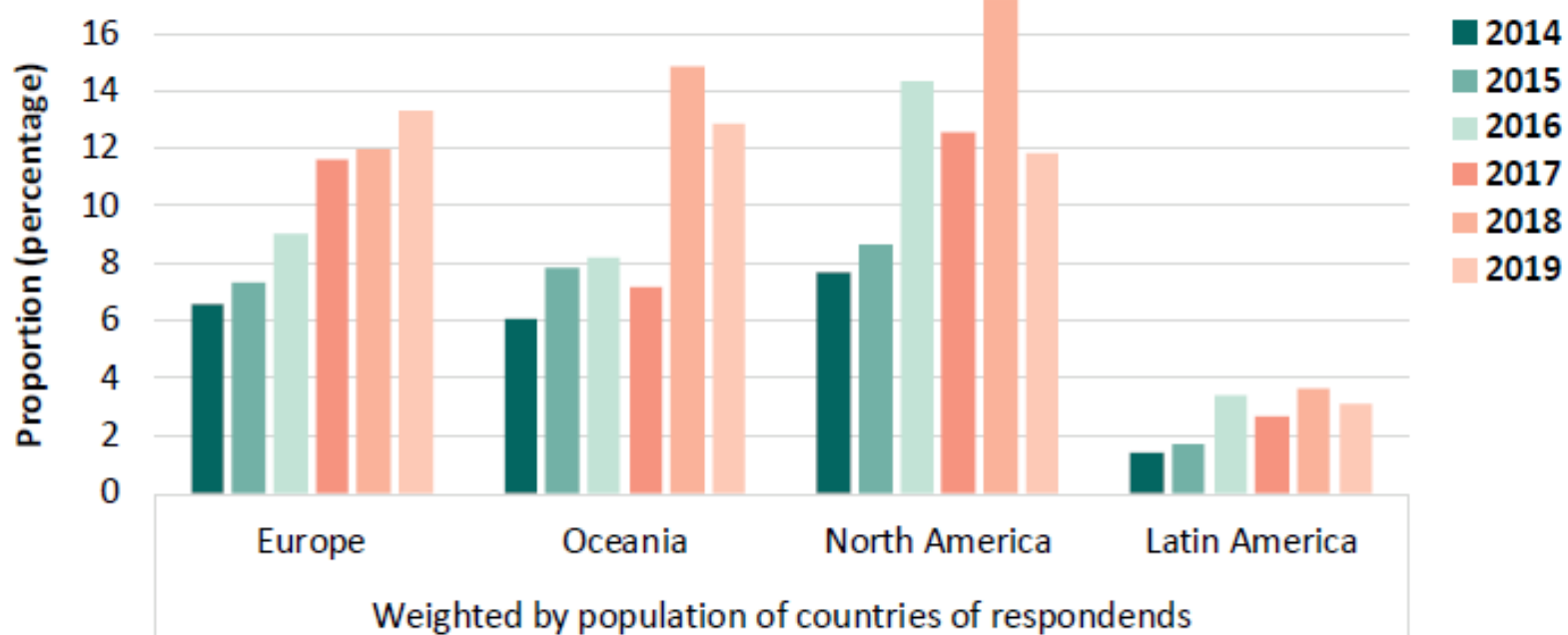
DARKNET



Source: UNODC calculations based on Global Drug Survey 2018 data: detailed findings on drug cryptomarkets. Available from Dr. Monica Barratt, Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Australia.

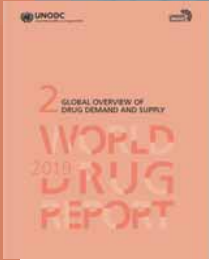


Proportion of surveyed Internet users using drugs (in the past year) who purchased drugs over the darknet, 2014–2019, selected regions and subregions

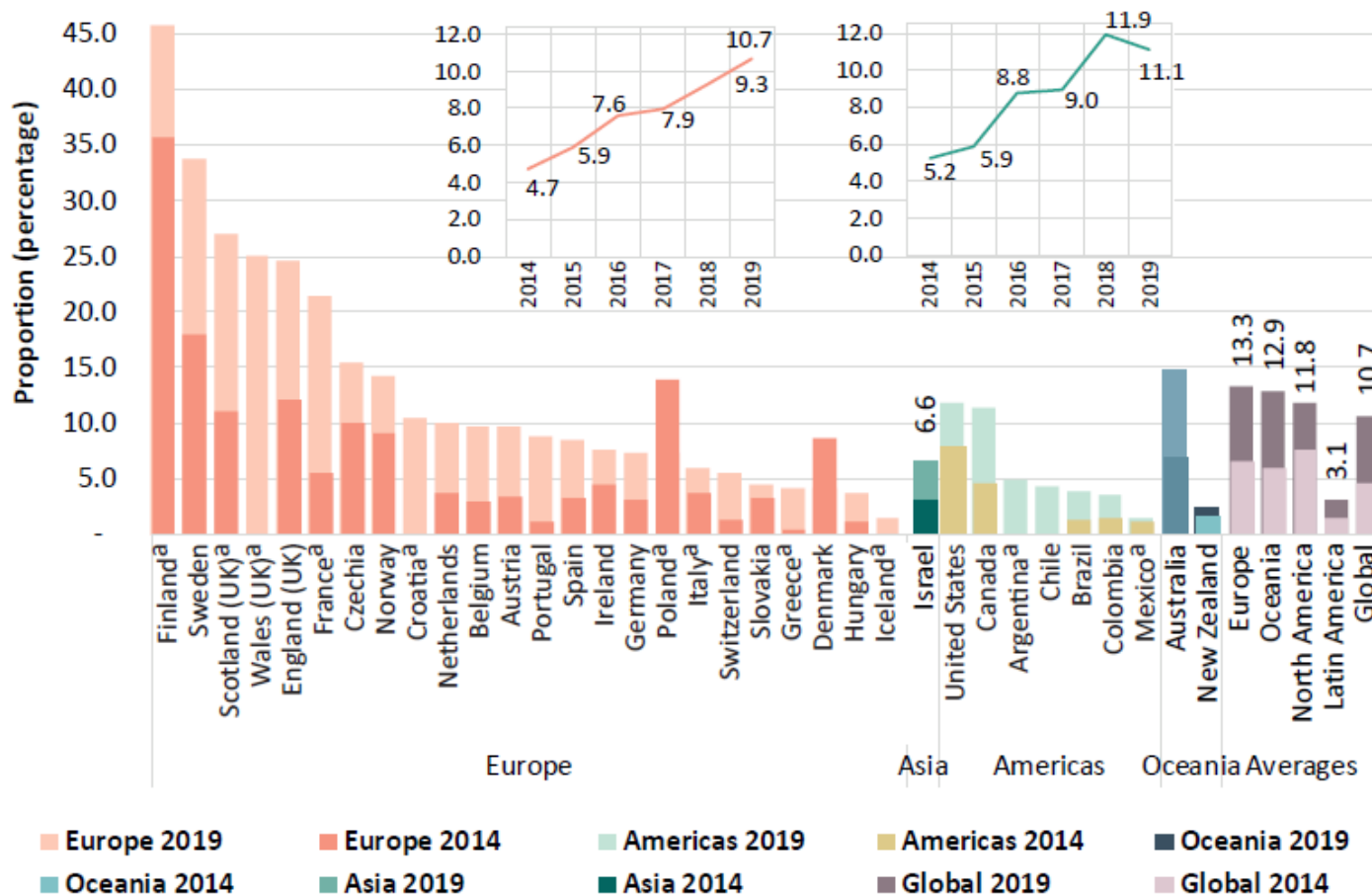


Source: UNODC calculations, based on Global Drug Survey 2019 data: detailed findings on drug cryptomarkets. Available from Dr. Monica Barratt, Drug Policy Modelling Program, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Australia.

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



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



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

Note: For Europe, the average is based on information from respondents in 22 countries; in Oceania, the average is based on information from respondents in Australia and New Zealand; in North America, the average is based on information from respondents in Canada and the United States; and in Latin America, the average based on information from respondents in Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. ^aData from either 2019 or 2014 were not available and data from the nearest year were used as proxy.



3 DEPRESSANTS

WORLD 2019 DRUG REPORT

BOOKLET 3 DEPRESSANTS

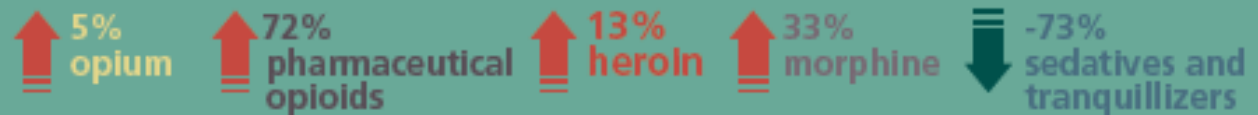
PREFACE	1
EXPLANATORY NOTES	5
SCOPE OF THE BOOKLET.....	7
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<i>Introduction</i>	9
<i>Non-medical use of opioids</i>	13
<i>Supply of opiates</i>	30
<i>Supply of pharmaceutical opioids</i>	44
OTHER CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS.....	63
<i>Introduction</i>	63
<i>Non-medical use of sedatives and tranquillizers</i>	63
<i>Supply of sedatives and tranquillizers</i>	70



Depressants

Global seizures 2017

Change from previous year



opium



pharmaceutical
opioids



heroin



morphine

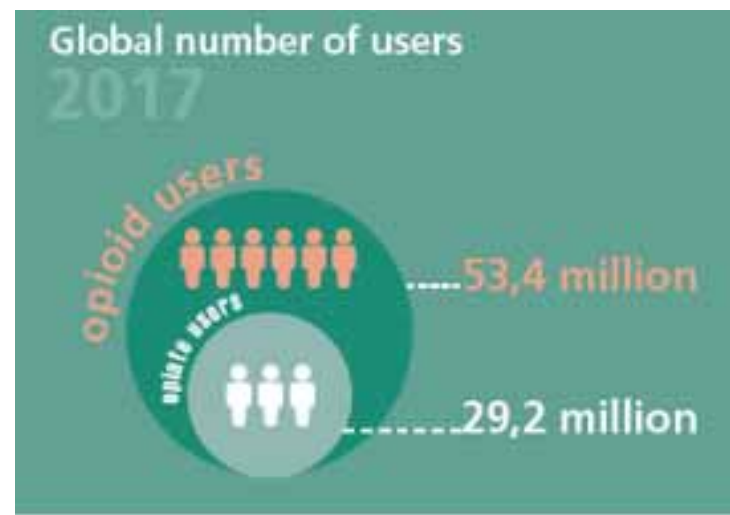


sedatives and
tranquillizers



OPIOIDS

Demand

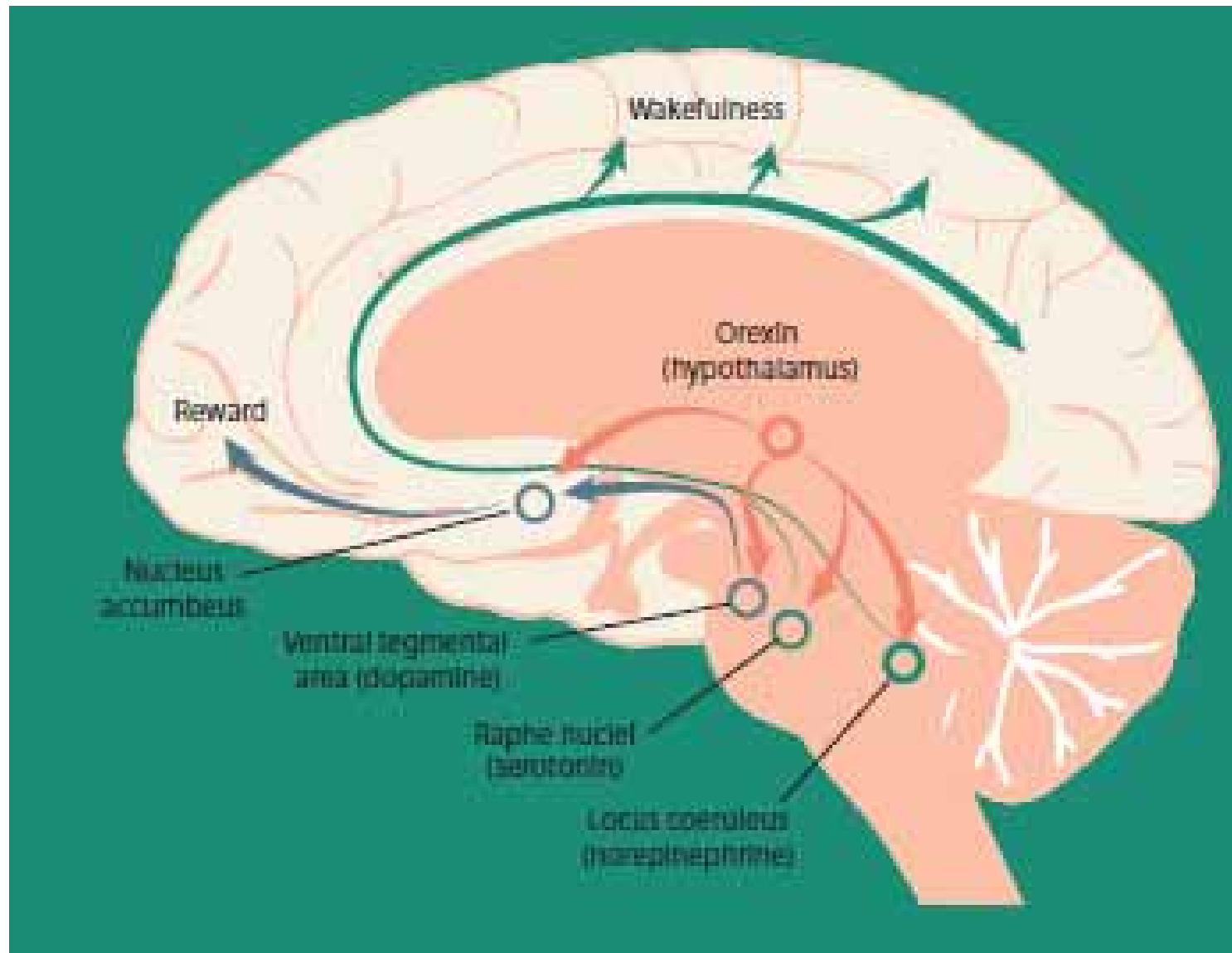




OPIOIDS

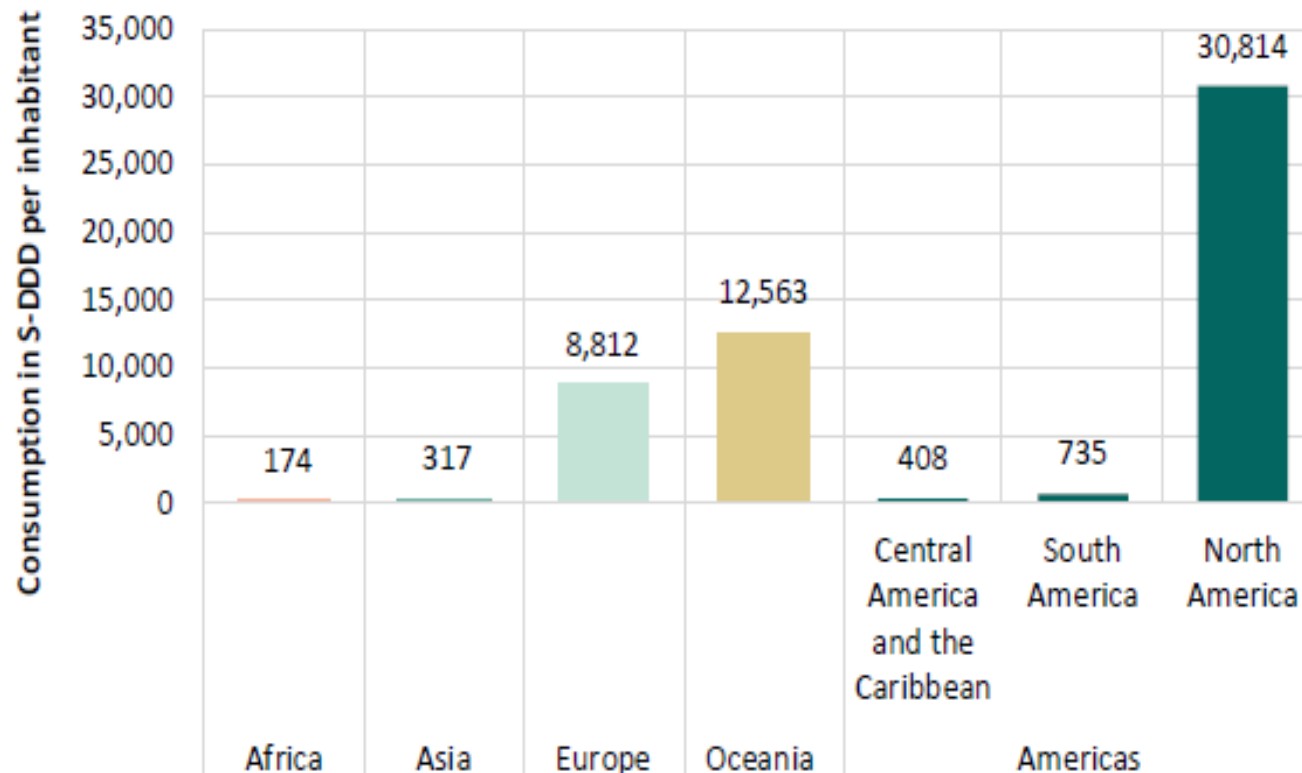


Mesolimbic dopamine system





Availability of pharmaceutical opioids for medical use (in defined daily doses per million inhabitants), average over 2015–2017

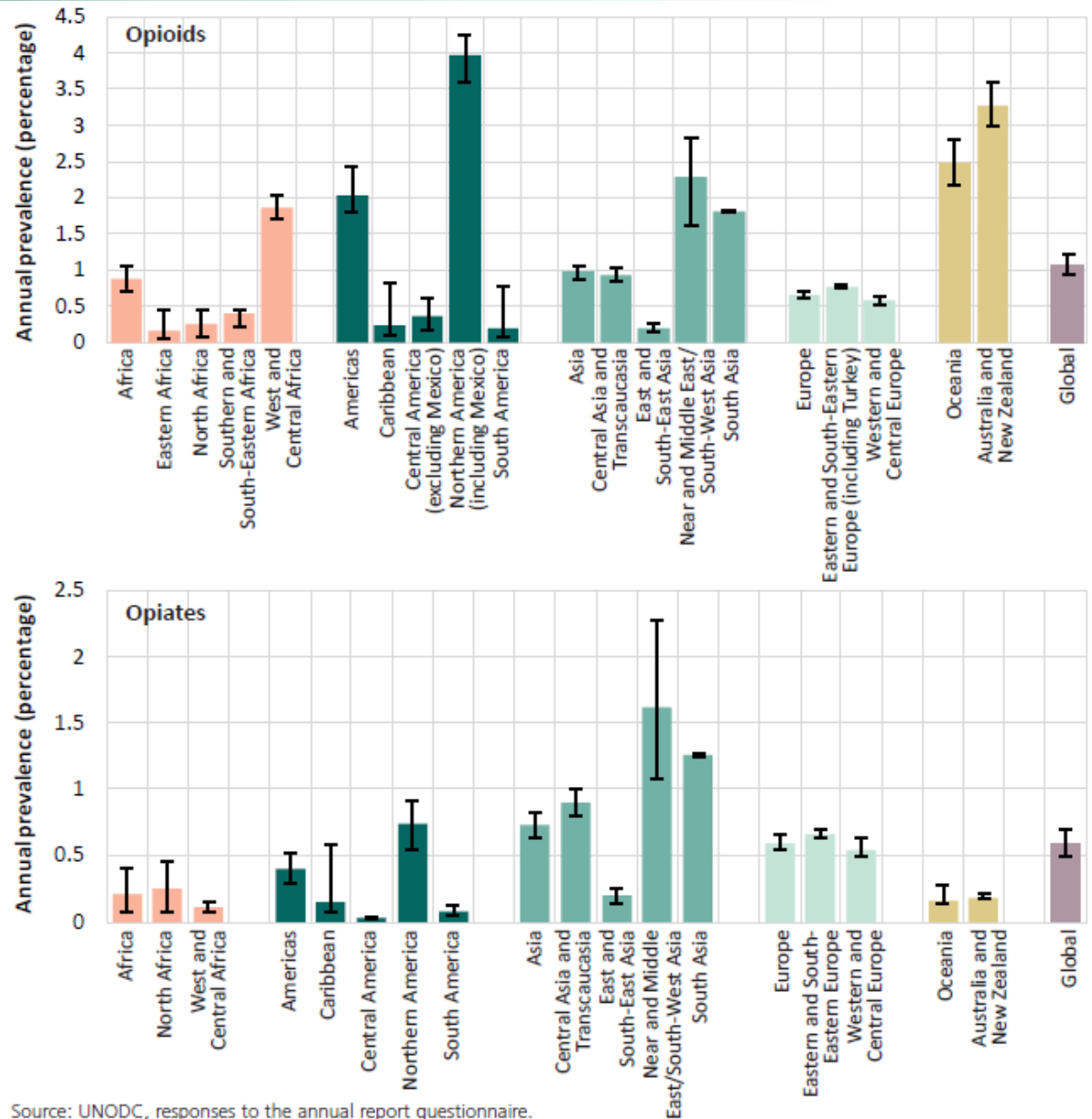


Source: INCB, *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2019 – Statistics for 2017* (E/INCB/2018/2).

Note: Consumption is measured in terms of reported wholesale sales to medical doctors, pharmacies and hospitals. For the purposes of the 1961 Convention, a drug is regarded as “consumed” when it has been supplied to any person or enterprise for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research.



Use of opioids and opiates, by region, 2017



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.



Annual prevalence of the use of opioids, by region and globally, 2017

	Number of users annually (best estimate)	Estimated number of users annually (lower)	Estimated number of users annually (upper)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (best estimate)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (lower)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (upper)
Africa	6,080,000	5,000,000	7,390,000	0.87	0.71	1.06
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	360,000	120,000	660,000	0.25	0.08	0.46
Southern and South-Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
West and Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Americas	13,600,000	11,980,000	16,320,000	2.03	1.79	2.43
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America (excluding Mexico)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern America (including Mexico)	12,830,000	11,640,000	13,720,000	3.96	3.60	4.24
South America	580,000	250,000	2,180,000	0.20	0.09	0.76
Asia	29,460,000	26,280,000	31,910,000	0.98	0.88	1.06
Central Asia and Transcaucasia	540,000	480,000	600,000	0.93	0.83	1.03
East and South-East Asia	3,280,000	2,330,000	4,010,000	0.20	0.15	0.25
Near and Middle East/South-West Asia	6,950,000	4,910,000	8,550,000	2.28	1.61	2.81
Southern Asia	18,680,000	-	-	1.81	-	-
Europe	3,570,000	3,330,000	3,830,000	0.66	0.61	0.70
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (including Turkey)	1,730,000	1,660,000	1,810,000	0.77	0.74	0.80
Western and Central Europe	1,840,000	1,670,000	2,020,000	0.58	0.52	0.63
Oceania	650,000	570,000	730,000	2.48	2.18	2.79
Australia and New Zealand	630,000	570,000	680,000	3.28	2.98	3.58
Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global	53,350,000	47,160,000	60,180,000	1.08	0.96	1.22

Source: UNODC estimates based on annual report questionnaire data and other official sources.



Annual prevalence of the use of opiates, by region and globally, 2017

	Number of users annually (best estimate)	Estimated number of users annually (lower)	Estimated number of users annually (upper)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (best estimate)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (lower)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 years (upper)
Africa	1,470,000	530,000	2,800,000	0.21	0.08	0.40
Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Africa	360,000	120,000	660,000	0.25	0.08	0.46
Southern and South-Eastern Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
West and Central Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Americas	2,690,000	1,970,000	3,480,000	0.40	0.29	0.52
Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America (excluding Mexico)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern America (including Mexico)	2,400,000	1,790,000	2,970,000	0.74	0.55	0.92
South America	240,000	150,000	330,000	0.08	0.05	0.12
Asia	21,730,000	18,970,000	24,570,000	0.72	0.63	0.82
Central Asia and Transcaucasia	520,000	470,000	580,000	0.90	0.80	1.00
East and South-East Asia	3,280,000	2,330,000	4,010,000	0.20	0.14	0.25
Near and Middle East/South-West Asia	4,930,000	3,300,000	6,910,000	1.62	1.08	2.27
Southern Asia	12,990,000	-	-	1.26	-	-
Europe	3,220,000	3,010,000	3,600,000	0.59	0.55	0.66
Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (including Turkey)	1,490,000	1,410,000	1,570,000	0.66	0.63	0.70
Western and Central Europe	1,740,000	1,590,000	2,030,000	0.54	0.50	0.64
Oceania	40,000	40,000	70,000	0.16	0.14	0.28
Australia and New Zealand	35,000	35,000	41,000	0.18	0.18	0.22
Melanesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global	29,160,000	24,510,000	34,520,000	0.59	0.50	0.70

Source: UNODC estimates based on annual report questionnaire data and other official sources.

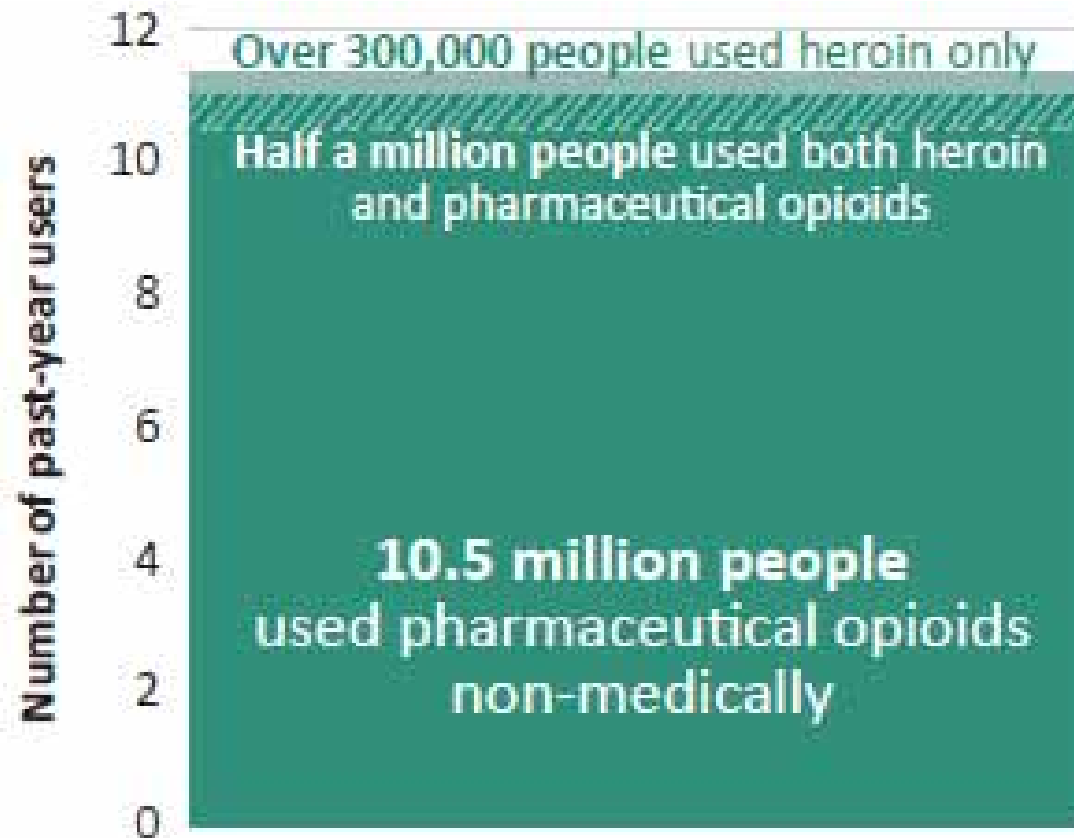


Global opioid crisis





The overlap between non-medical use of pharmaceutical opioids and heroin in the United States, 2017



Source: United States, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (Rockville, Maryland, 2018).