



# **Taking Stock of the 2009 PoA**

## *Research and Trend Analysis Branch*



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



**UNODC**  
Research

# The five targets

**Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably:**

- Illicit cultivation of opium, coca, cannabis
- Illicit demand of drugs and drug-related health and social risks
- Illicit market of synthetic drugs
- Diversion and trafficking of precursors
- Money-laundering related to drugs



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***“Both the range of drugs and drug markets are expanding and diversifying as never before.***

***The findings of this year’s Word Drug Report make clear that the international community needs to step up its response to cope with these challenges”***



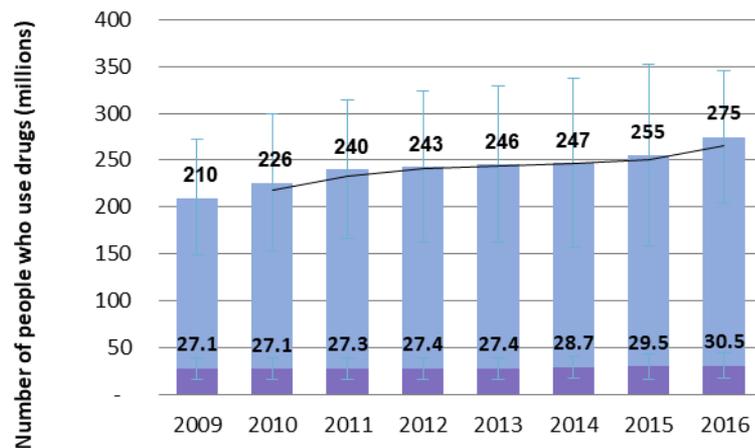
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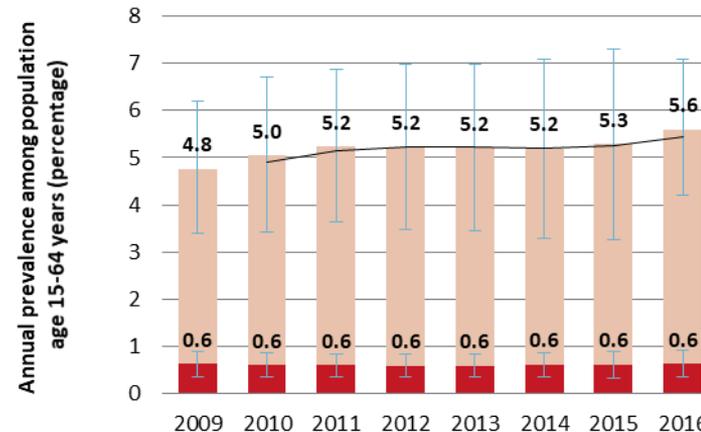


***Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably Illicit demand of drugs and drug-related health and social risks***

# Global trends in drug use



■ Number of people who use drugs  
 ■ Number of people with drug use disorders  
 — 2 per. Mov. Avg. (Number of people who use drugs)



■ Prevalence of people who use drugs  
 ■ Prevalence of people with drug use disorders  
 — 2 per. Mov. Avg. (Prevalence of people who use drugs)

**31% increase in global number of people using drugs**

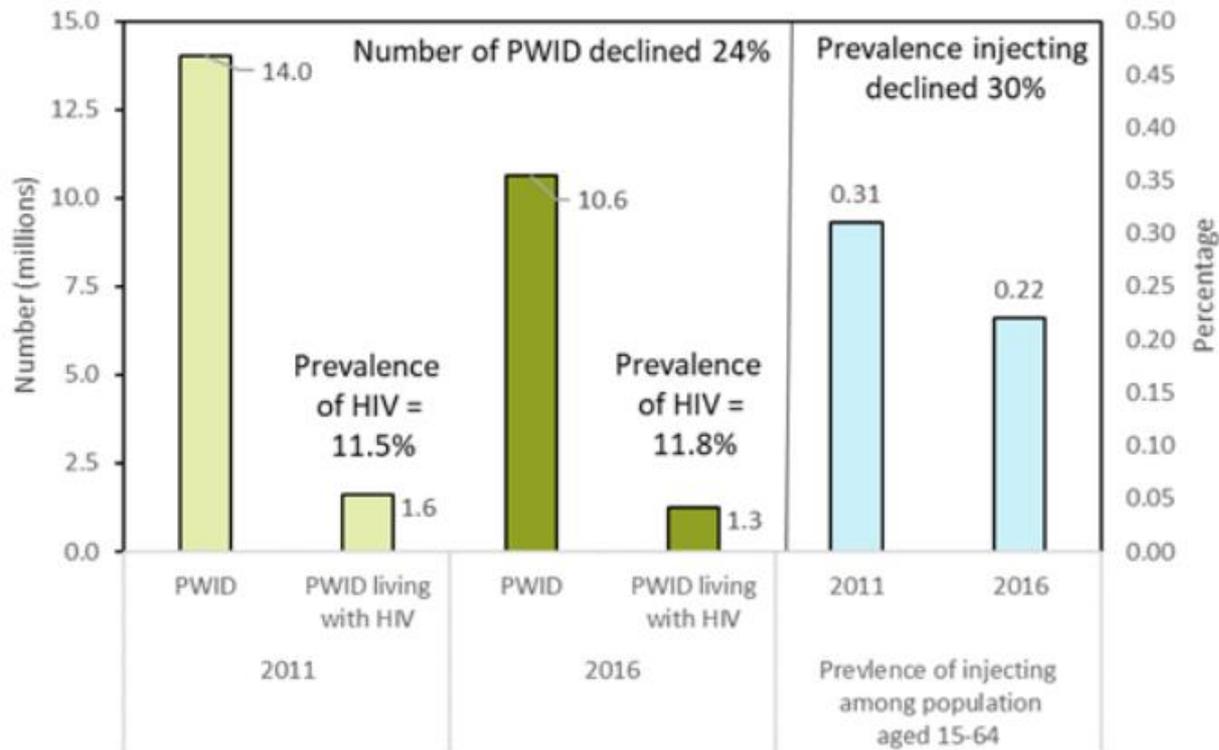
**12% increase in the number of persons with drug use disorders**

**11% increase in global population aged 15-64 years**

**18% increase in the annual prevalence rate of any drug use**

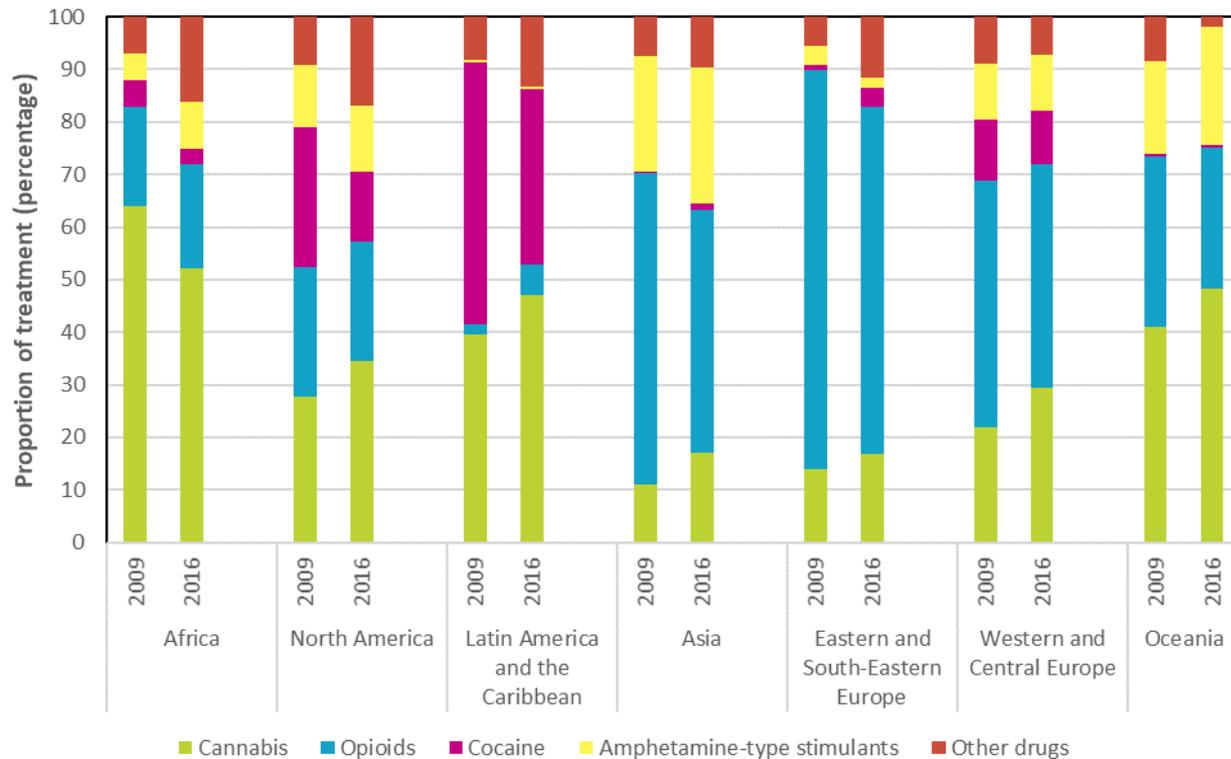
**Stable trend in the prevalence rate of persons with drug use disorders**

# People who inject drugs and HIV among this group, 2011 and 2016



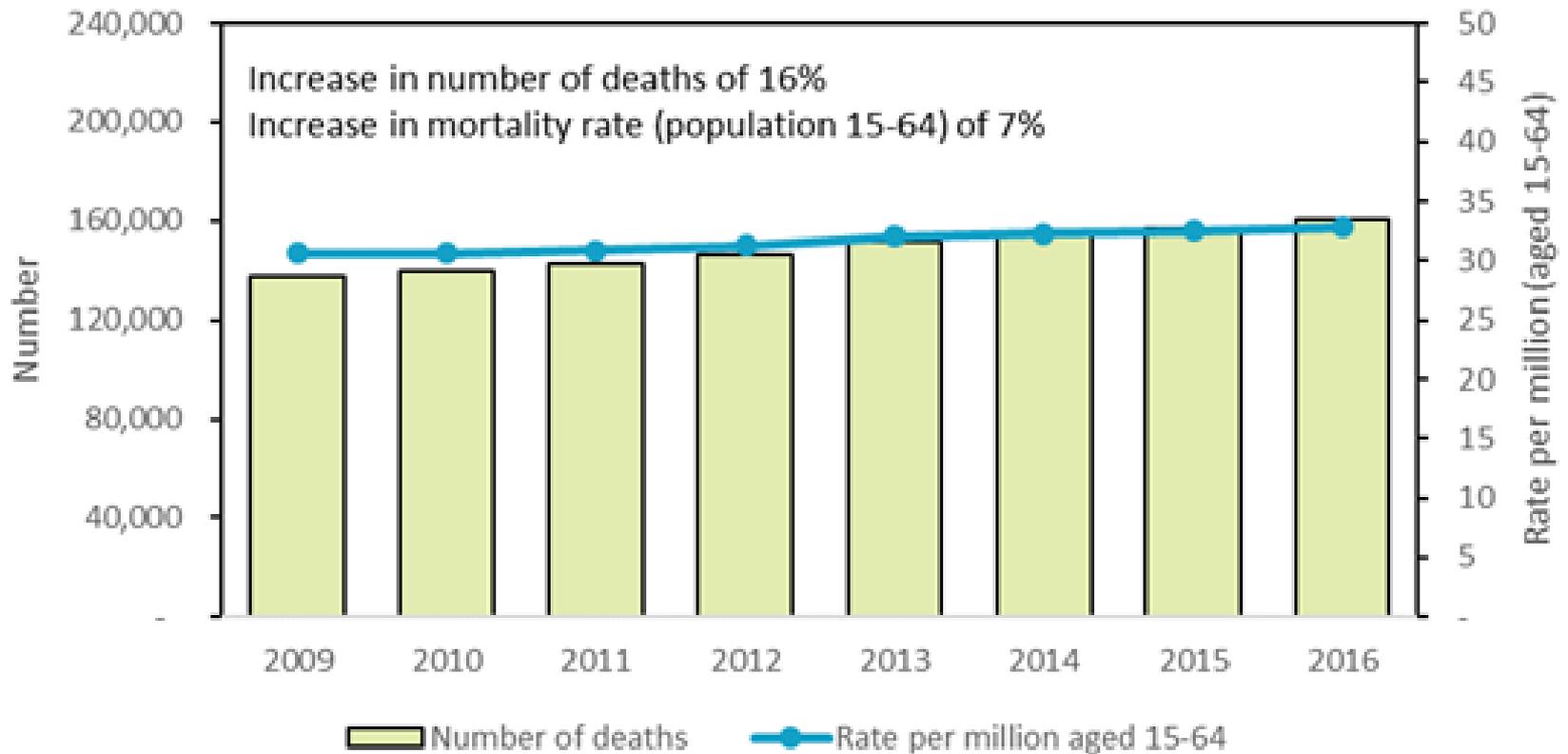
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; progress reports of UNAIDS on the global AIDS response (various years); the former Reference Group to the United Nations on HIV and Injecting Drug Use; and published peer-reviewed articles and government reports.

# Trends in the proportion of primary drug of use in drug treatment admissions, by region, 2009 and 2016

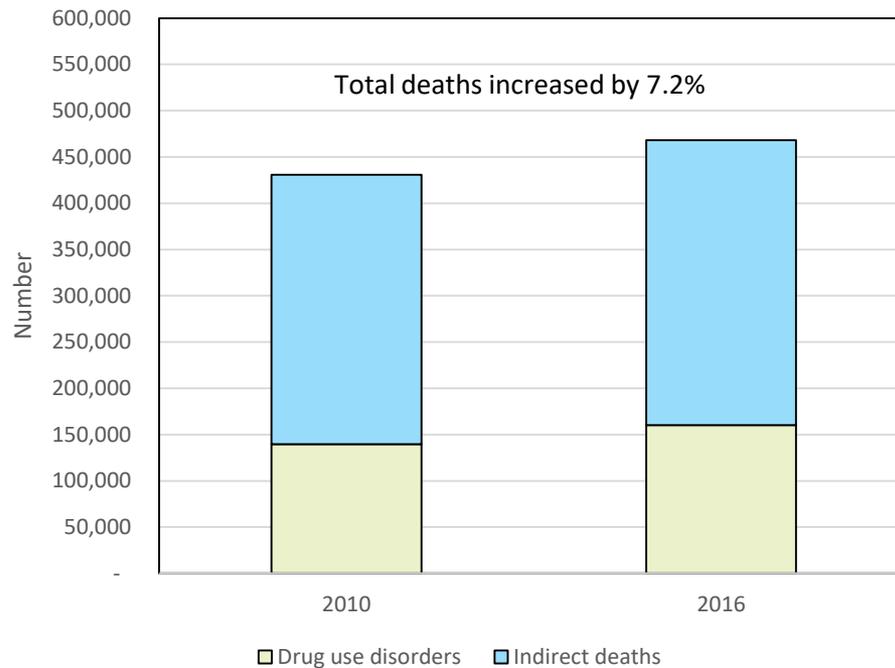


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

# Number and rate of direct drug-related deaths



# Direct and indirect deaths attributable to the use of drugs, 2010 and 2016



Sources: WHO, Disease burden and mortality estimates, Global Health Estimates 2015: deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2015; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, Global Burden of Disease Data.



**UNODC**

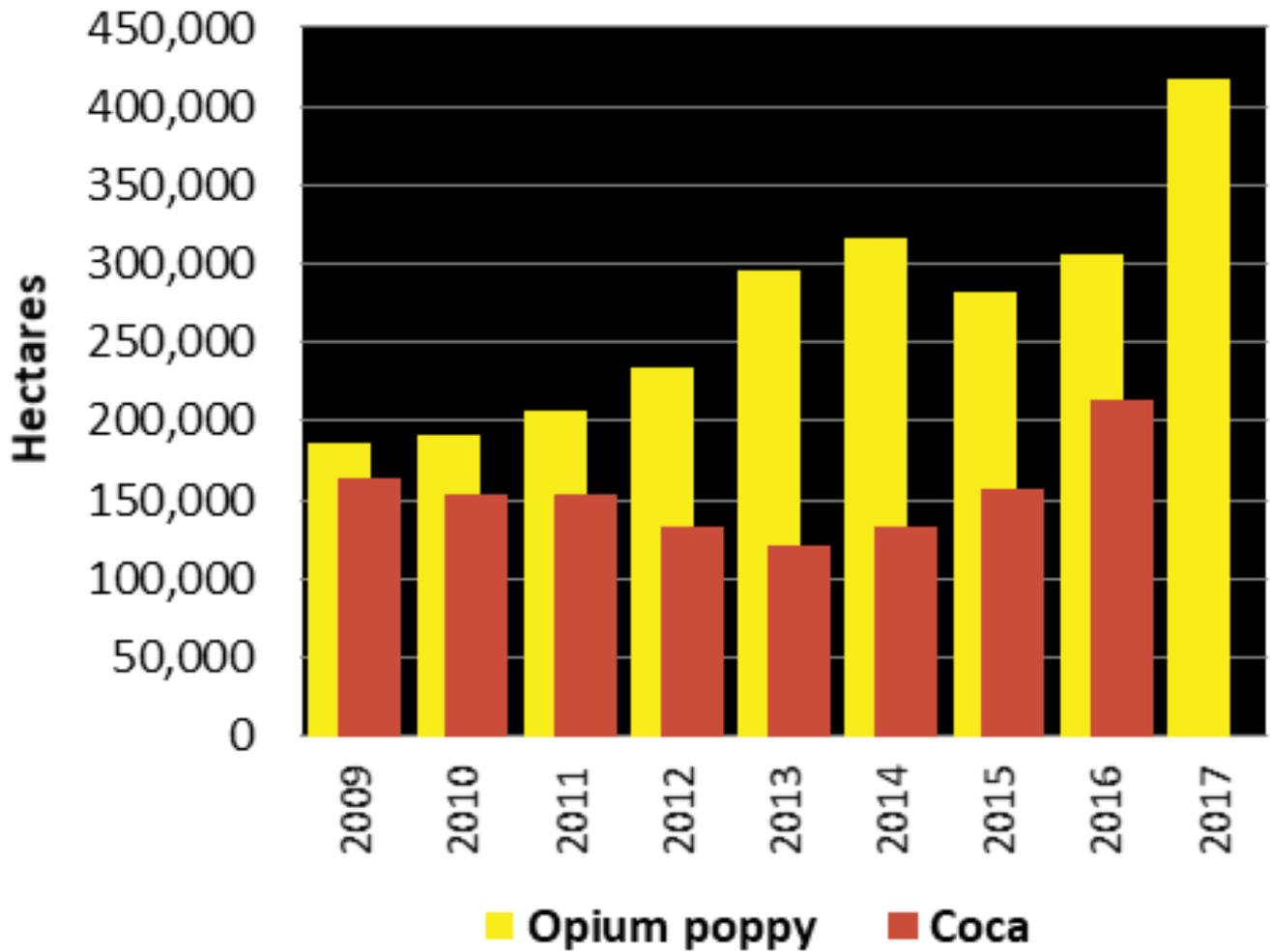
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*Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably Illicit cultivation of opium, coca, cannabis*

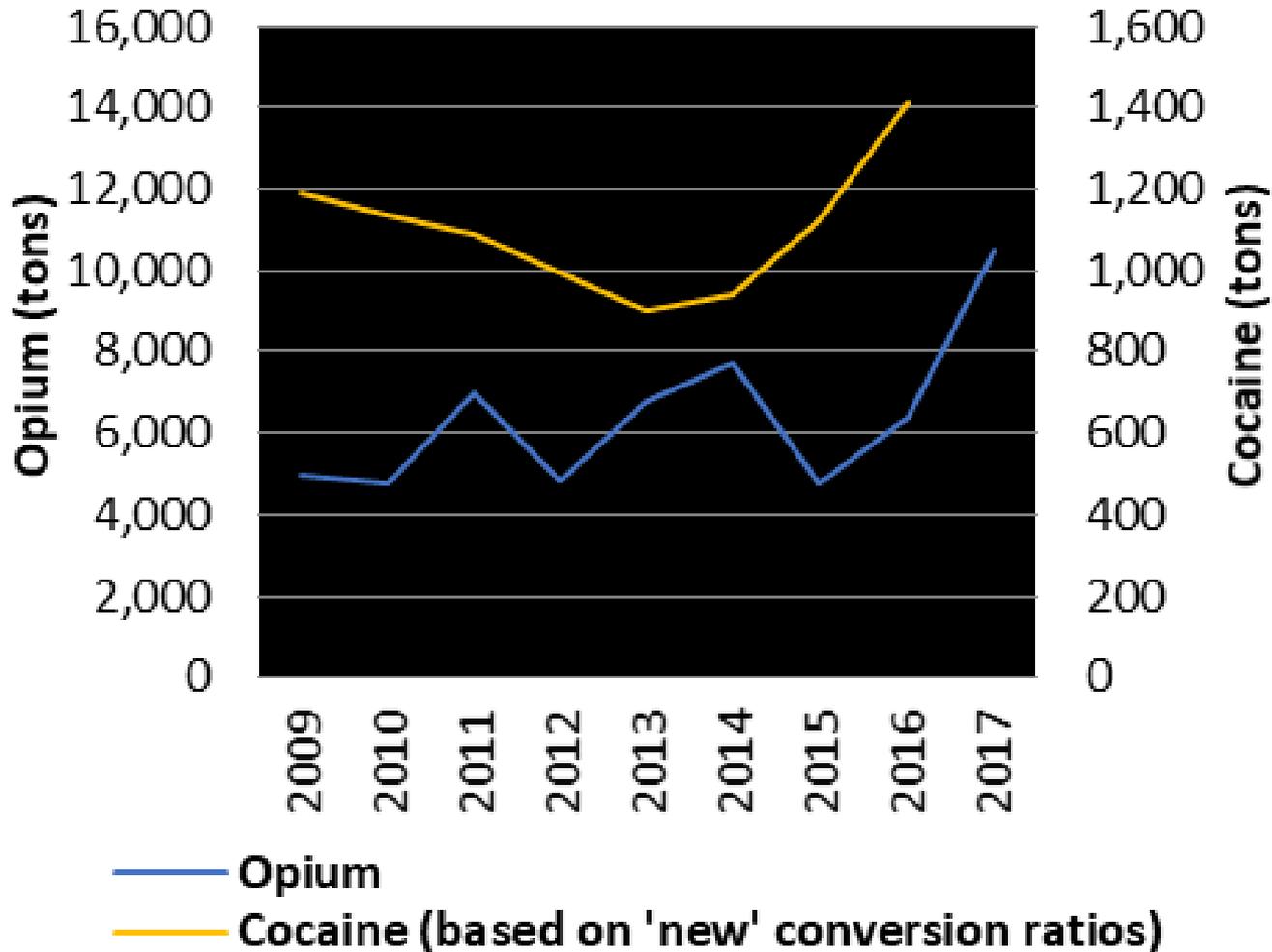


### Total area under opium and coca cultivation, 2009-2017



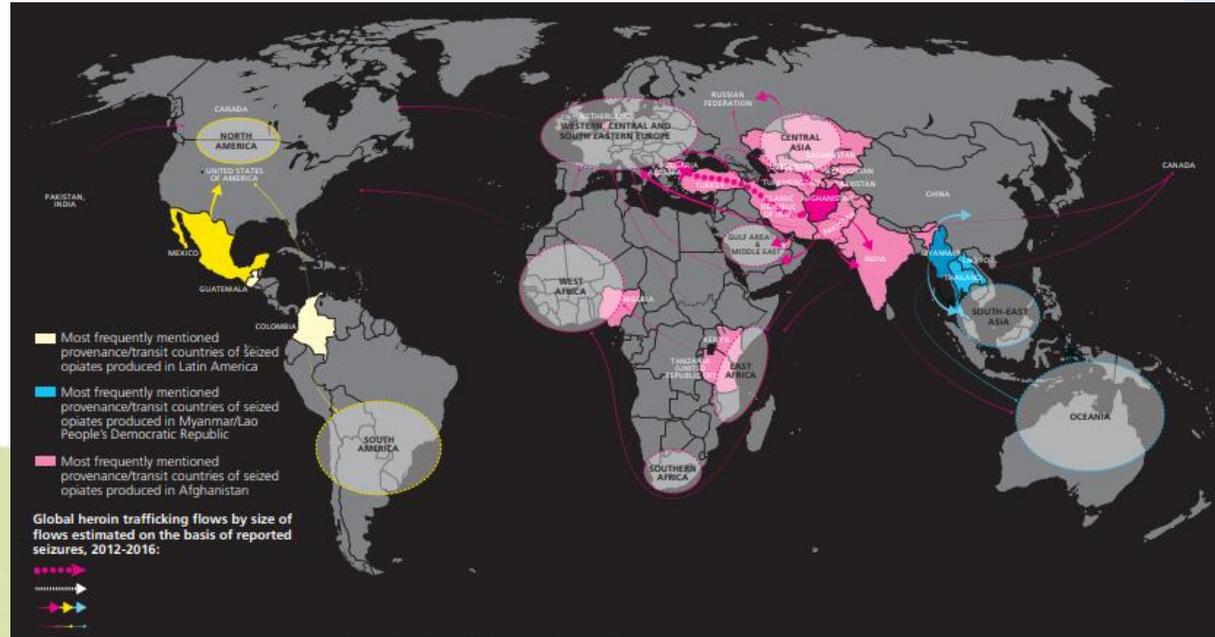


### Global opium production and coca manufacture, 2009-2017

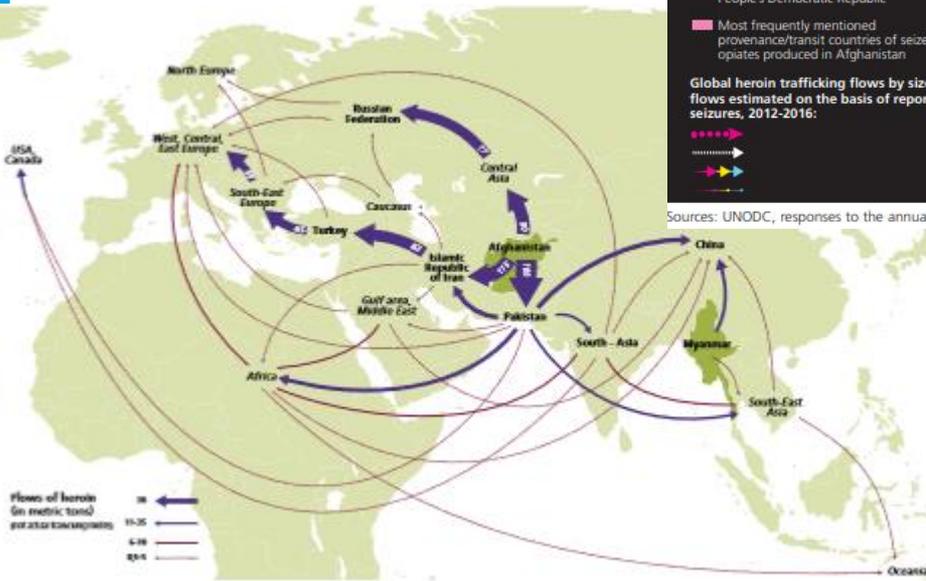


# Main trafficking flows of heroin

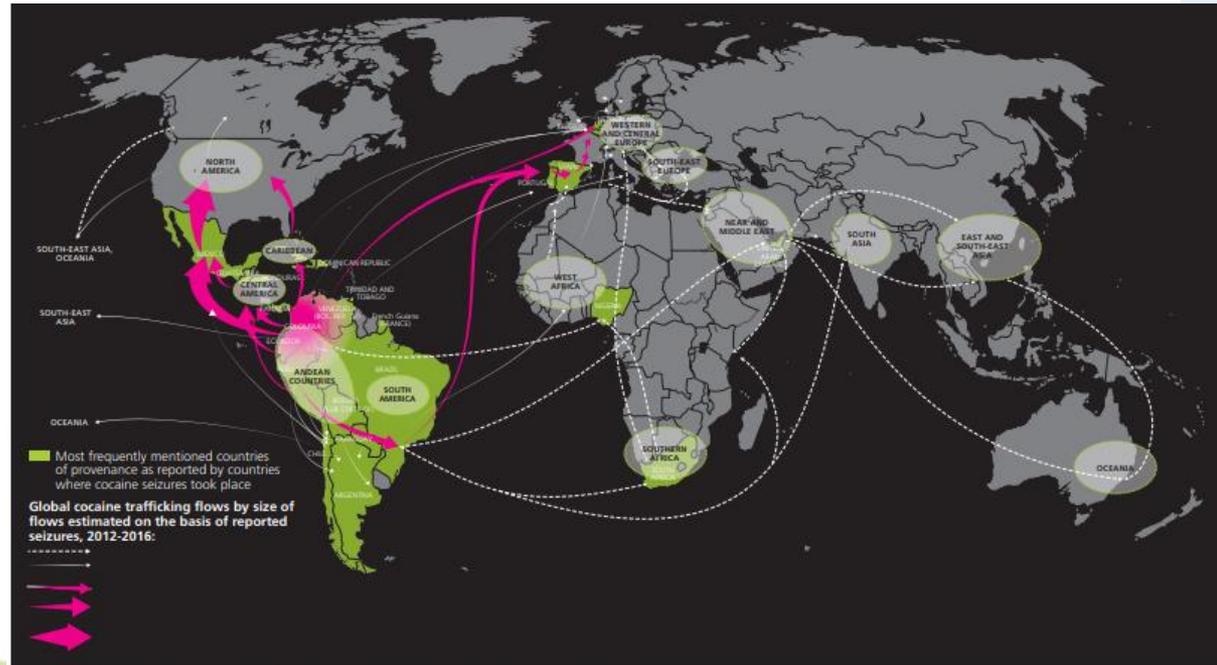
2009



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

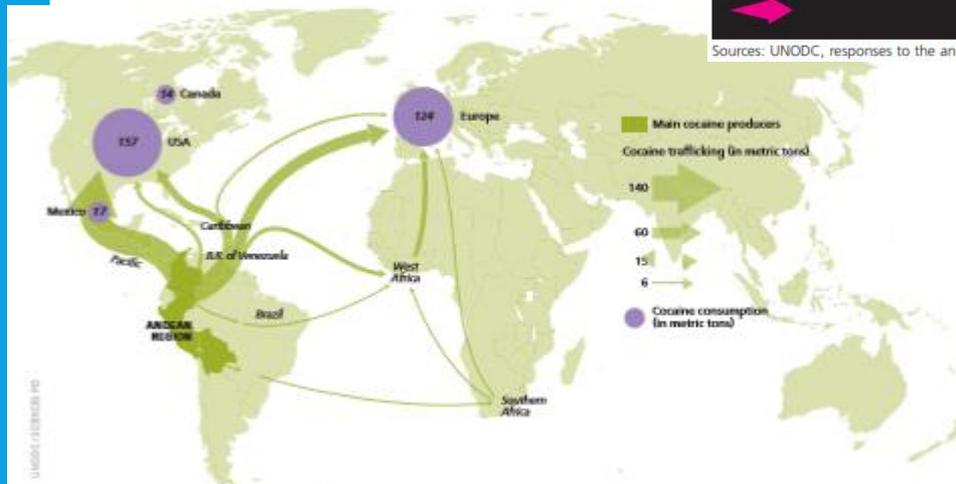


# Main trafficking flows of cocaine



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

2009



and 2018



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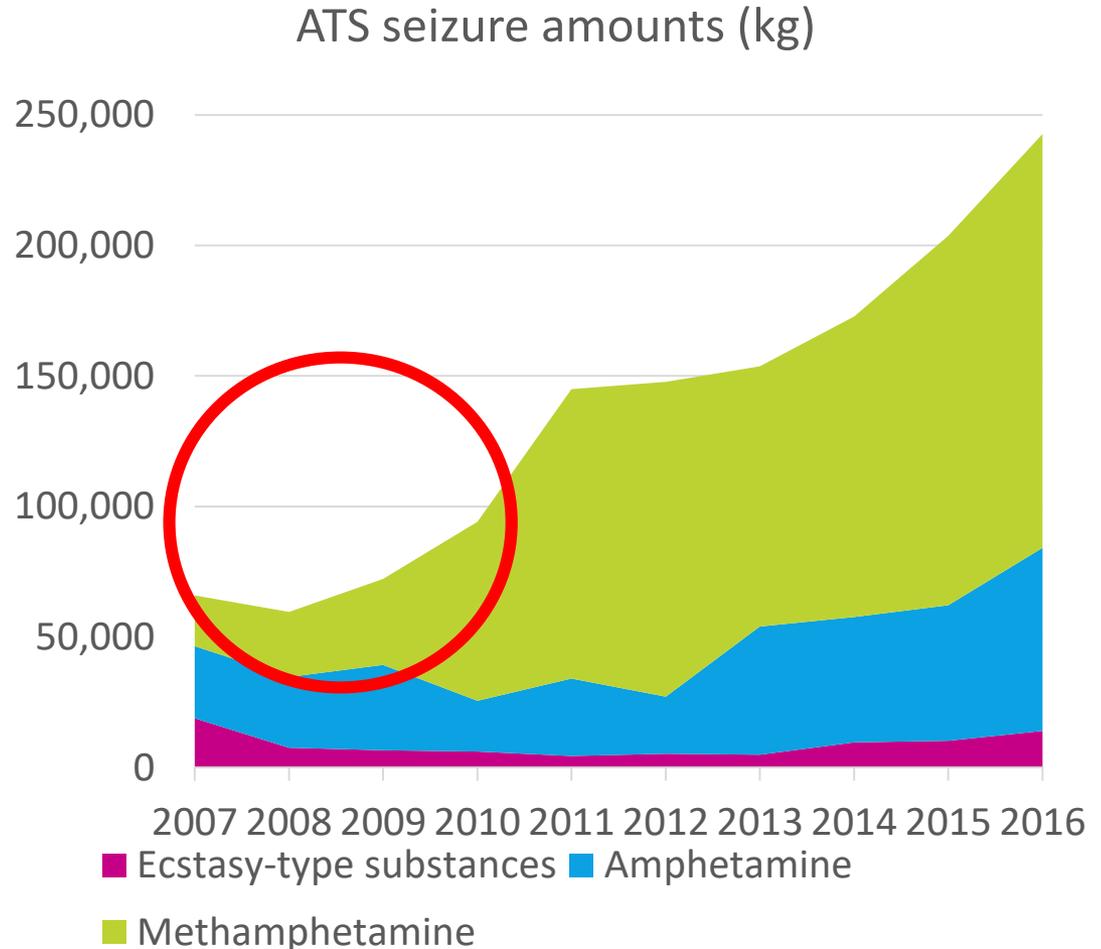
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



***Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably Illicit market of synthetic drugs***

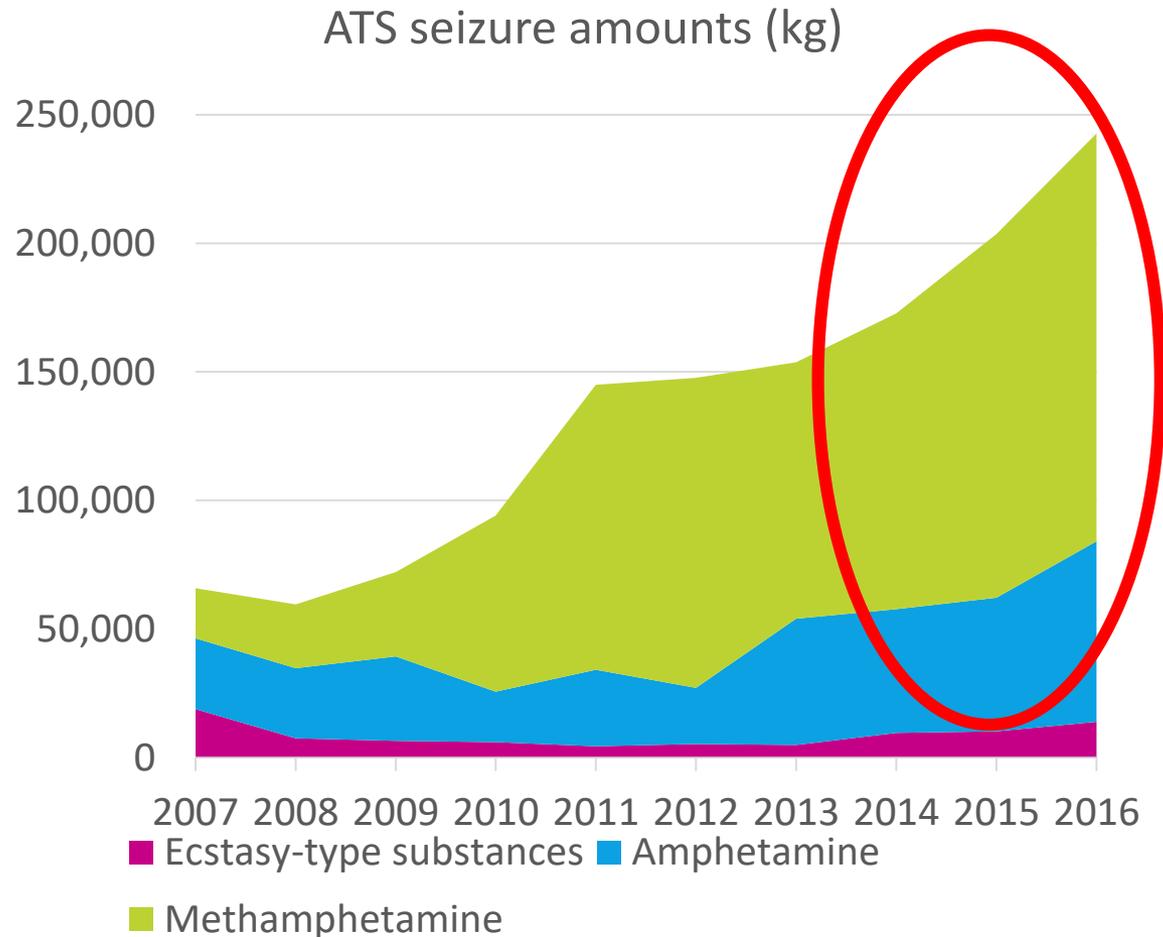
## ATS trends overview

- Data with limited geographic coverage, even in main markets like ESE Asia
- “Ecstasy”-drought as precursor control affects manufacture
- Amphetamine and methamphetamine seizures at similar levels



## ATS trends overview

- Improved data geographic coverage in main regions
- Dominance of methamphetamine on synthetic drug market despite emergence of many stimulant NPS
- Spread of “crystal meth”, a particularly harmful form of methamphetamine
- Amphetamine and “ecstasy” both increase but remain at much lower levels than methamphetamine





**UNODC**

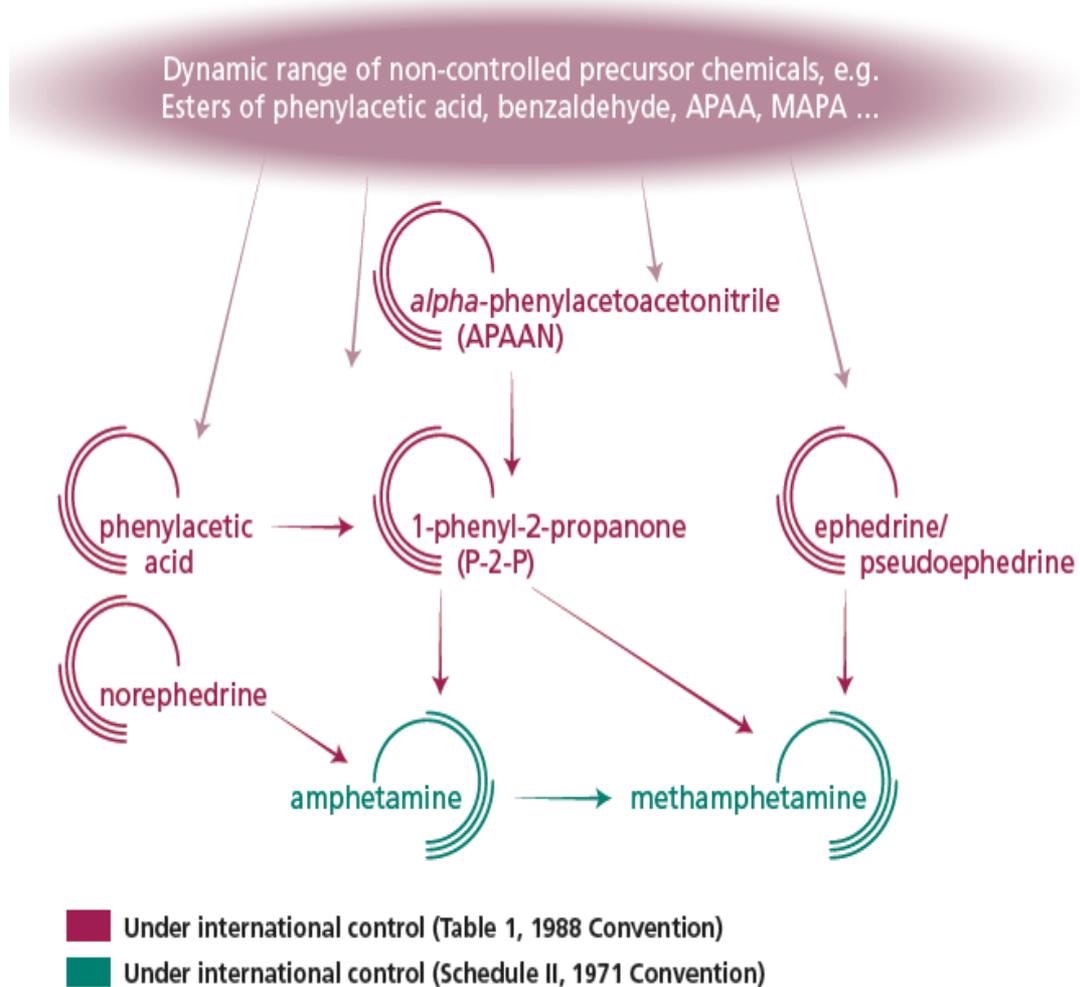
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***Eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably diversion and trafficking of precursors***

## Around 2018

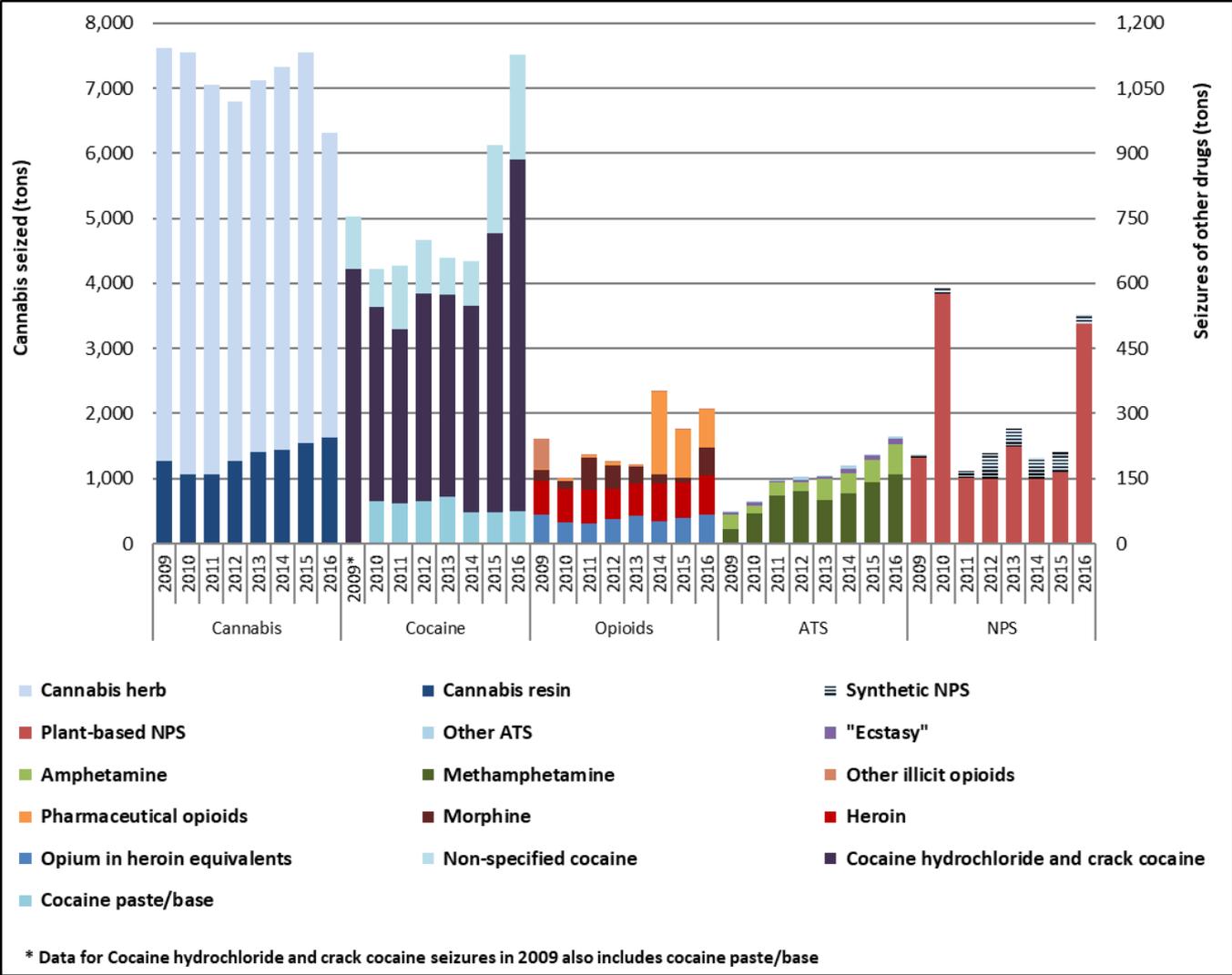
- All main ATS precursor and pre-precursor under international control
- As controls increase and diversion carries risks and costs, traffickers move to a dynamic range of chemicals to manufacture precursors



Source: UNODC, Laboratory and Scientific Section.



# Quantities of selected drugs seized, 2009-2016





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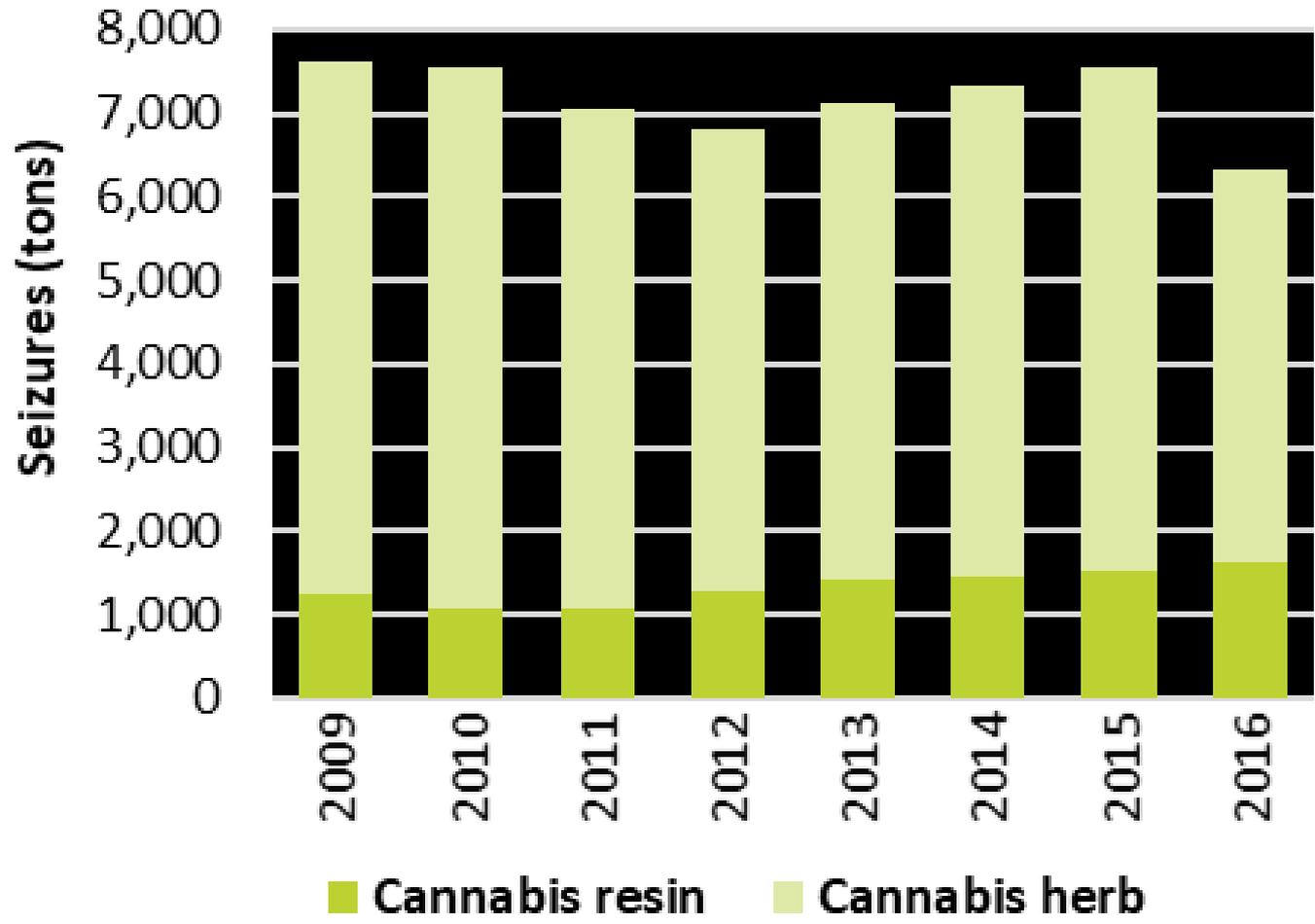
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



# ***Changes in the cannabis market in the last decade***



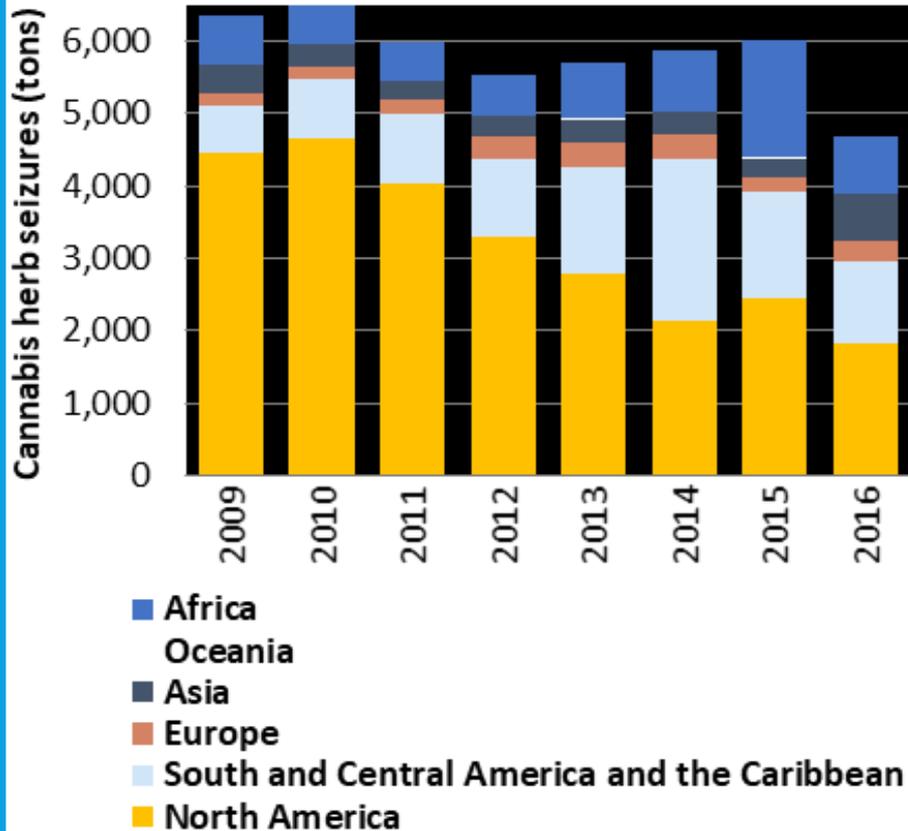
## Global quantities of main cannabis products seized, 2009-2016



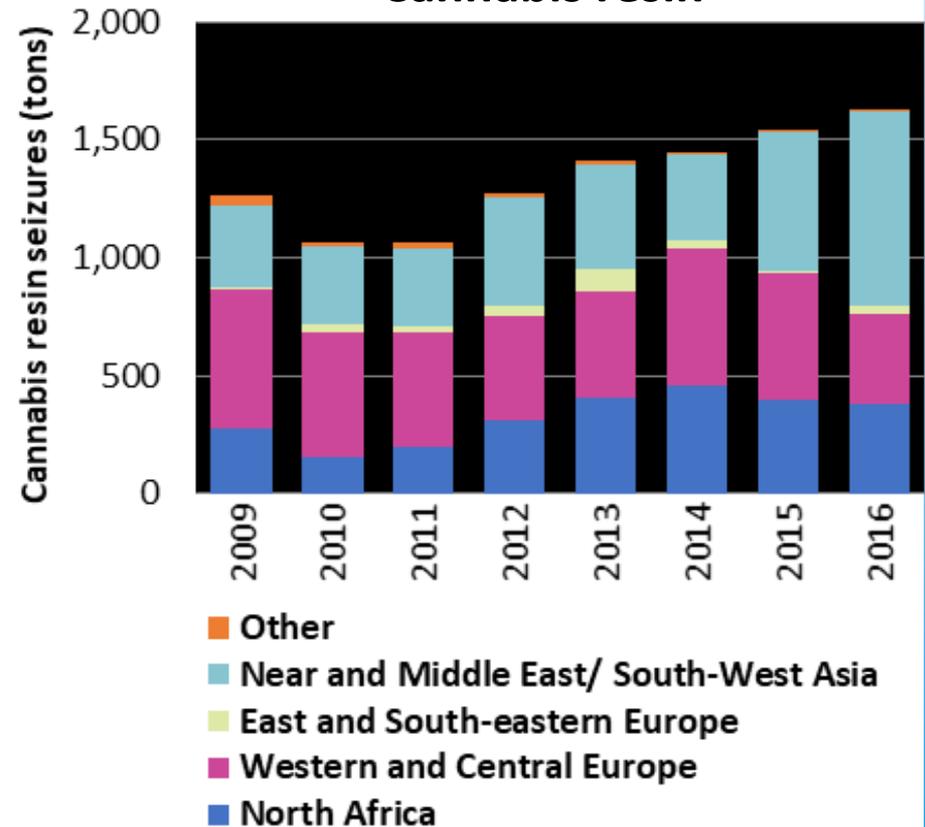


## Quantities of cannabis seized, 2009-2016

### Cannabis herb

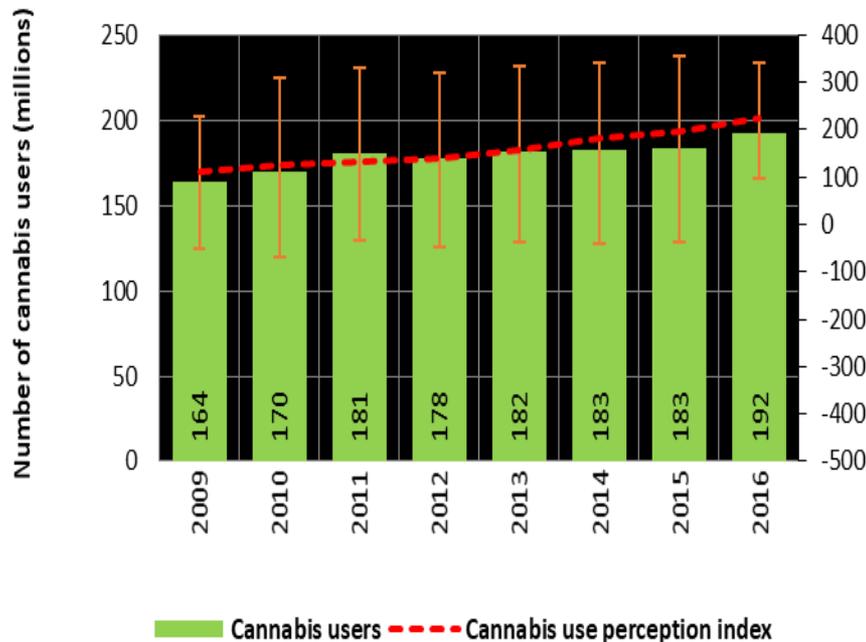


### Cannabis resin

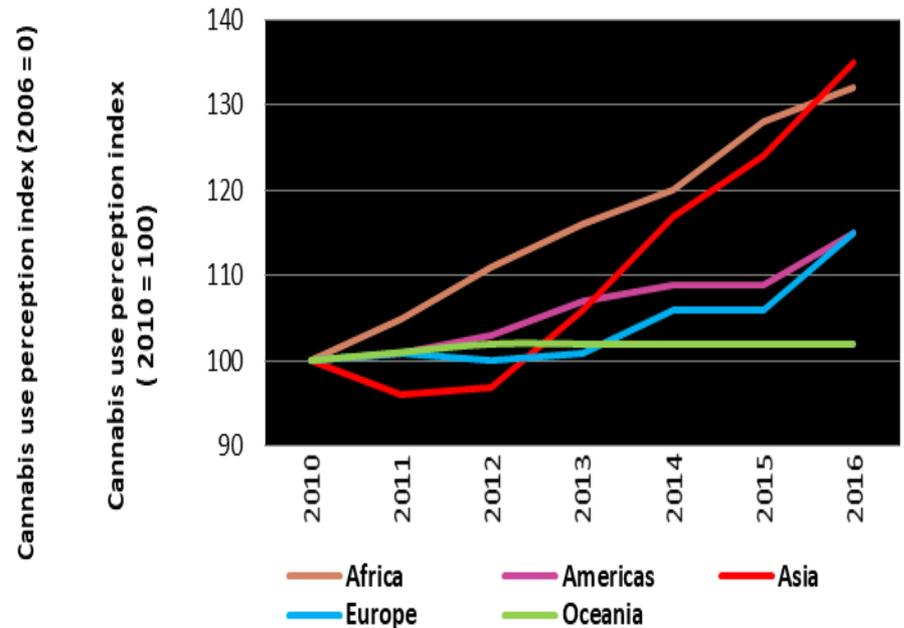


## Global trends in cannabis use

### Trends in the number of annual cannabis users and cannabis use perception index, 2009–2016



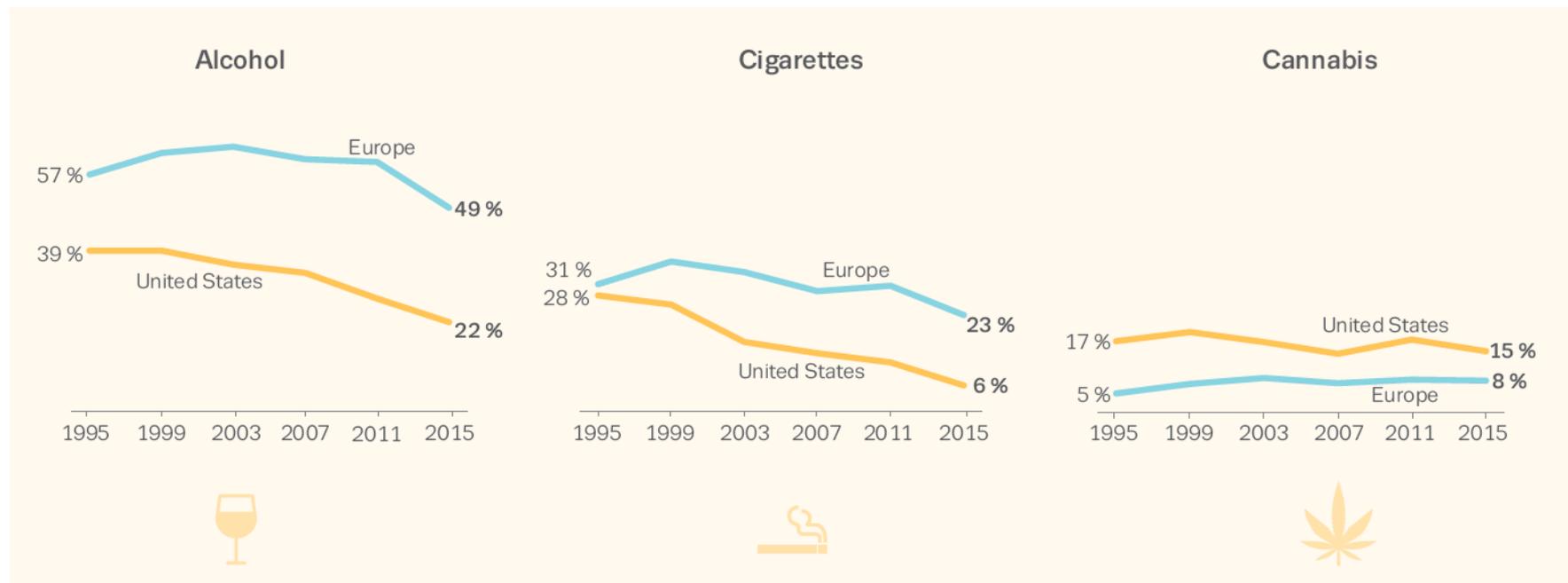
### Trends in cannabis use perception index, by region (2010 = 100)



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

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# Prevalence among youth 15-16 years old in Europe and US

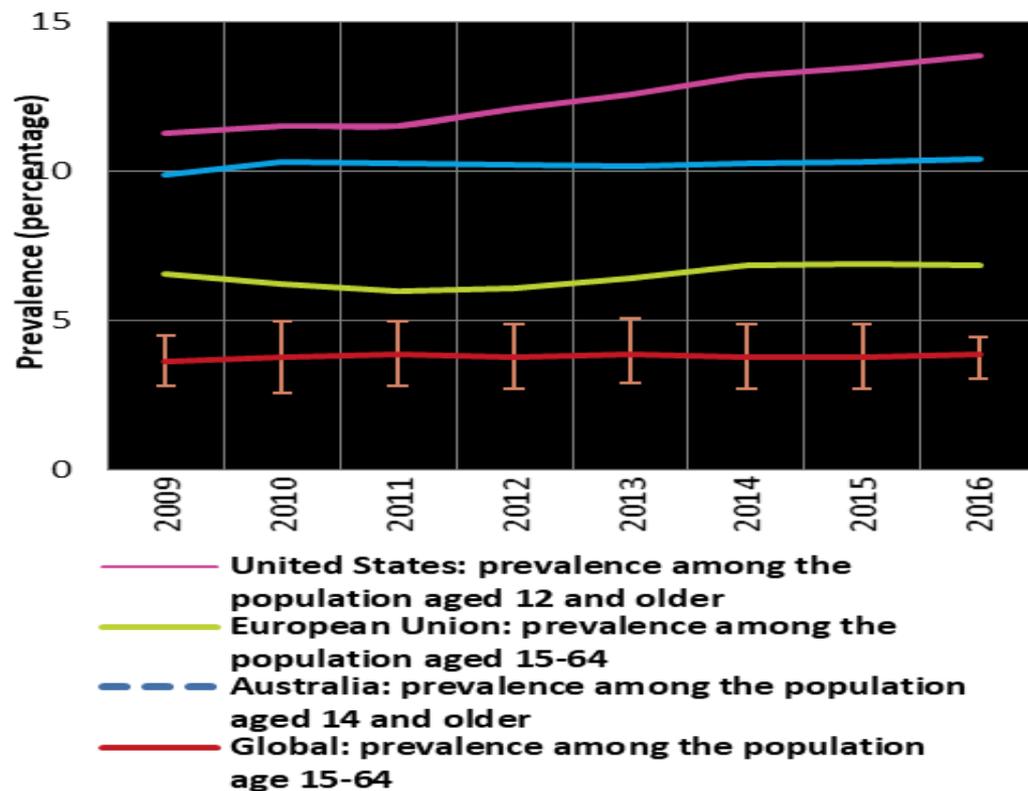


Source: EMCDDA



## Trends in cannabis use in selected countries

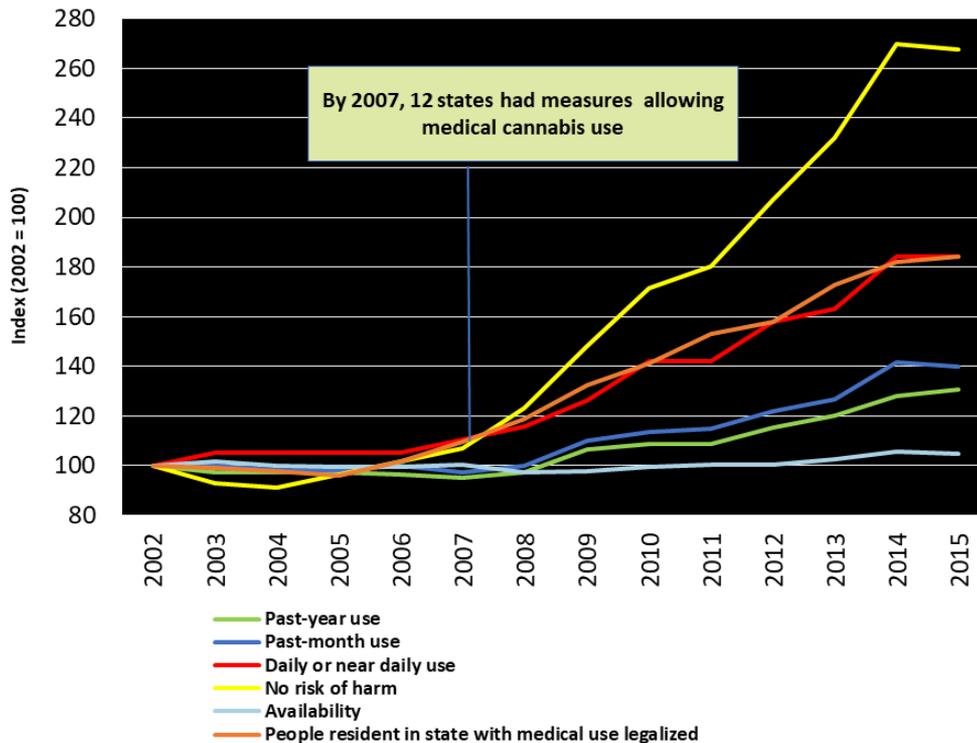
**Annual prevalence of cannabis use in the United States, the European Union, and Australia and at global level 2009-2015**



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire, SAMHSA, EMCDDA and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

# Cannabis use trends in United States

**Cannabis use patterns, risk perception, availability and medical cannabis among the population aged 18 years and older, 2002-2015**

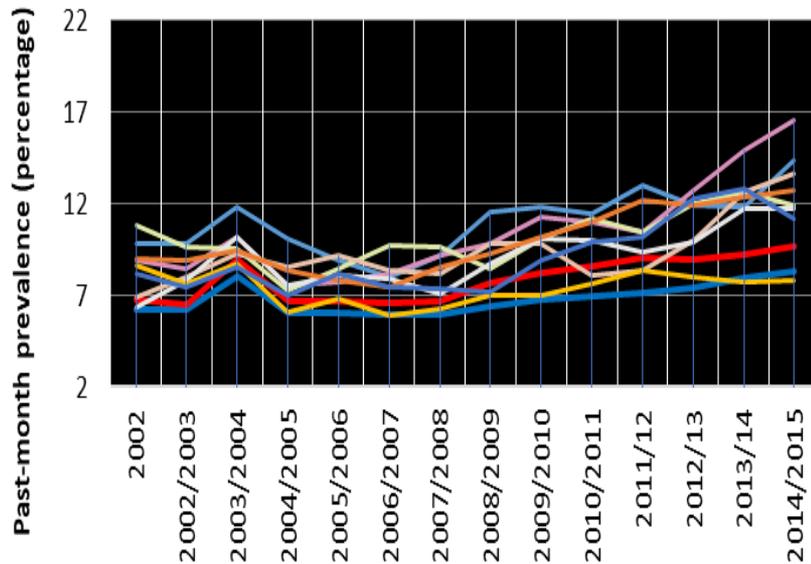


Sources: *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, and earlier surveys and adapted from Compton and others, "Marijuana use and use disorders in adults in the USA, 2002-14: analysis of annual cross sectional surveys", *Lancet Psychiatry* 2016; 3: 954-64.



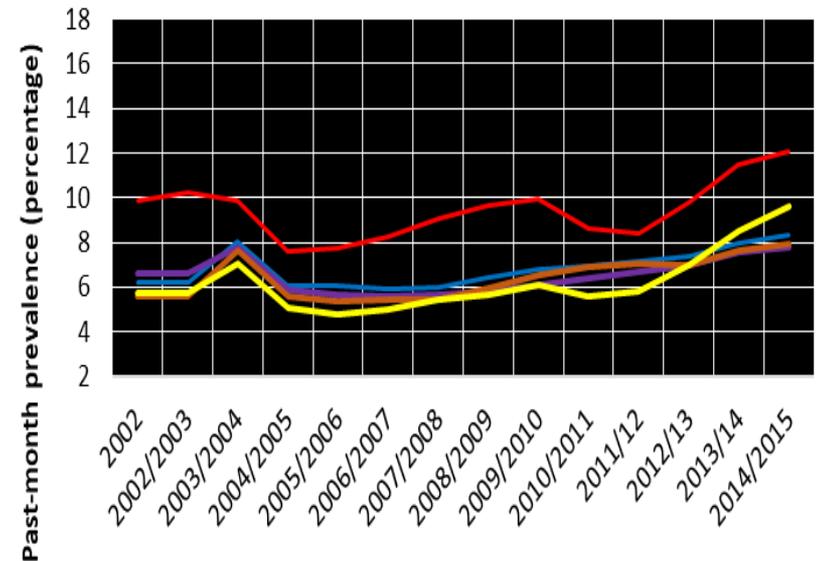
# Past month cannabis use in the United States

## States with measures allowing non-medical use of cannabis



- United States
- Alaska
- California
- Colorado
- District of Columbia
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Nevada
- Oregon

## States with measures not allowing non-medical use of cannabis

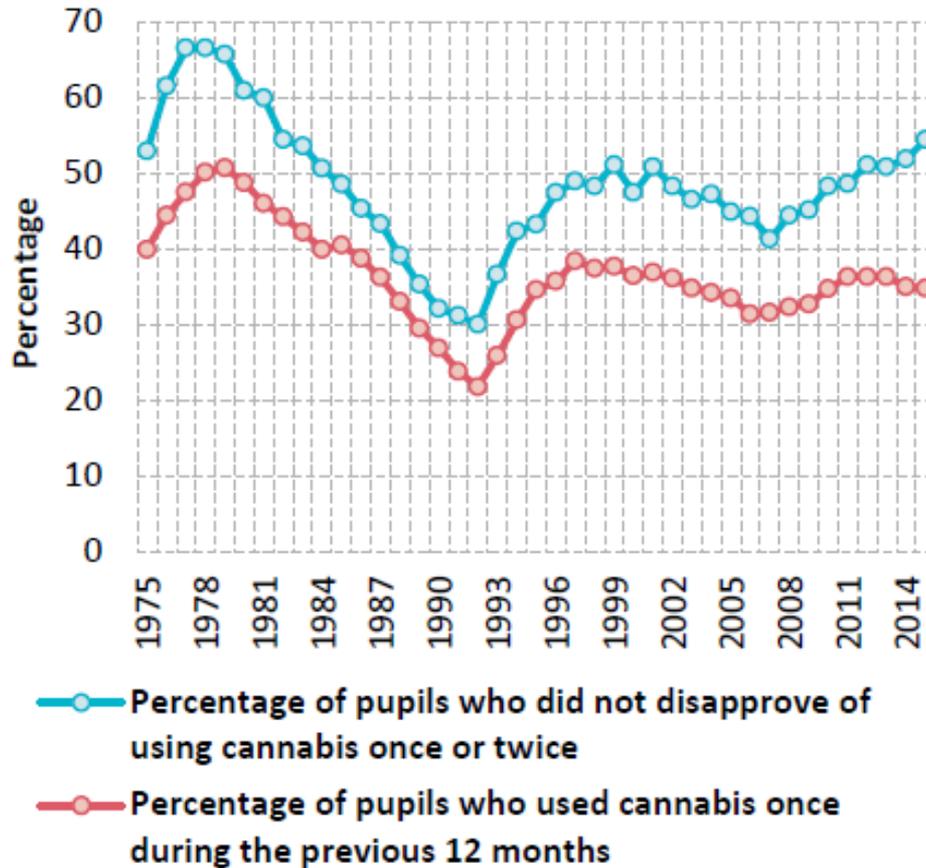


- United States
- Florida
- Illinois
- Maryland
- New Hampshire

Source: Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, earlier surveys and SAMHSA State level estimates for the different years. Except for 2002, the state level estimates are presented as two-year averages. Alaska, Colorado, California, Maine, Nevada and Oregon had medical cannabis in 2000 or earlier.



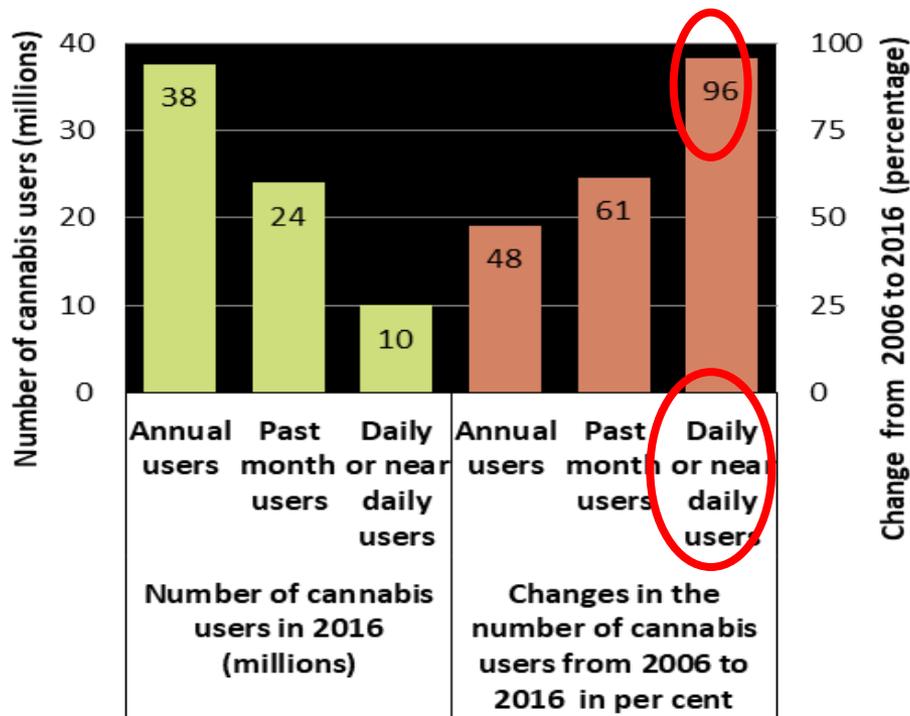
**FIG. 4** Use of cannabis compared with attitudes towards cannabis use among twelfth graders in the United States, 1975-2015



Source: Monitoring the Future study: United States, Department of Health and Human Services (1975-1994), and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (1995-2015).

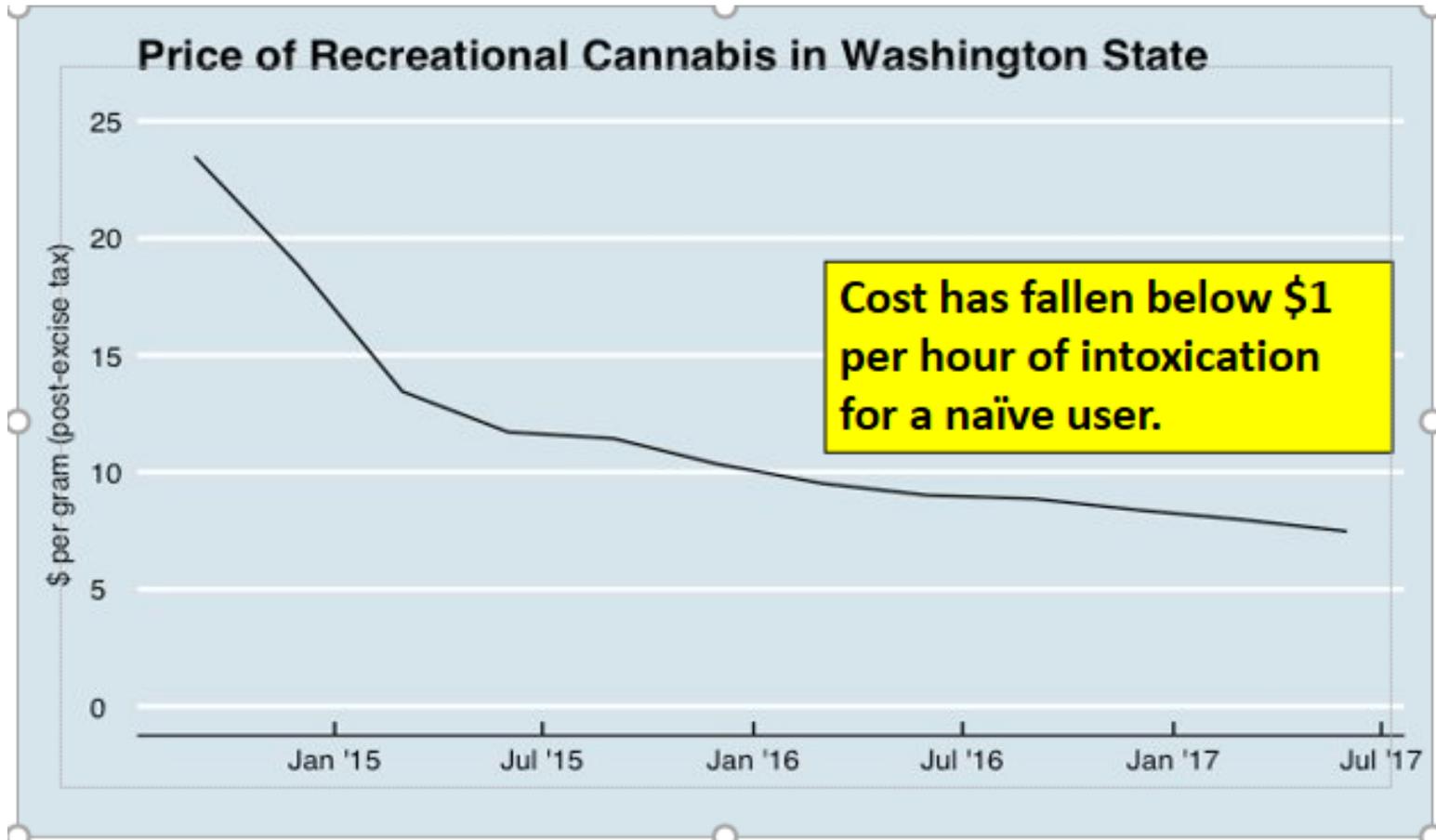
## Trends in cannabis use in selected countries

### Changes in cannabis use in the United States, 2006-2016



Source: United States, SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, (Rockville, Maryland, September 2017).

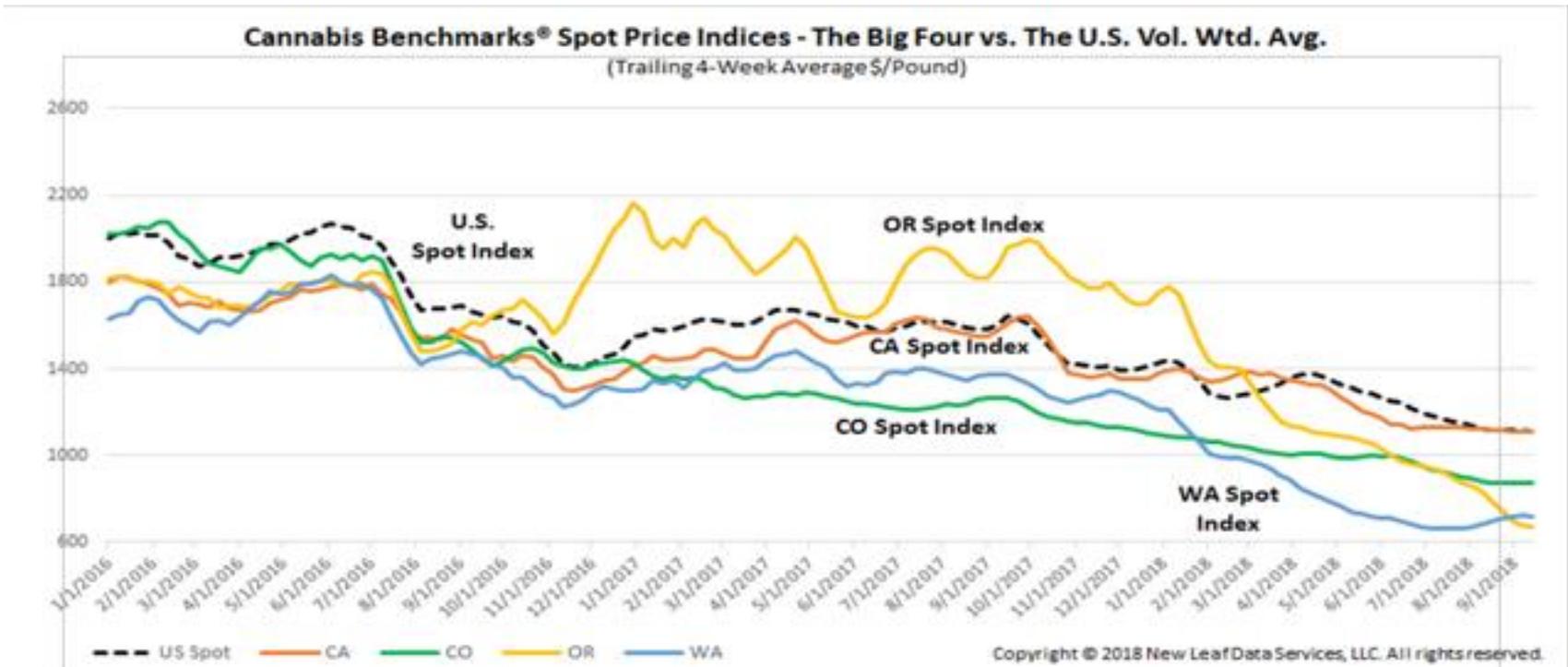
## Retail Price Declines in Washington State



Source: J. Caulking presentation in Vienna



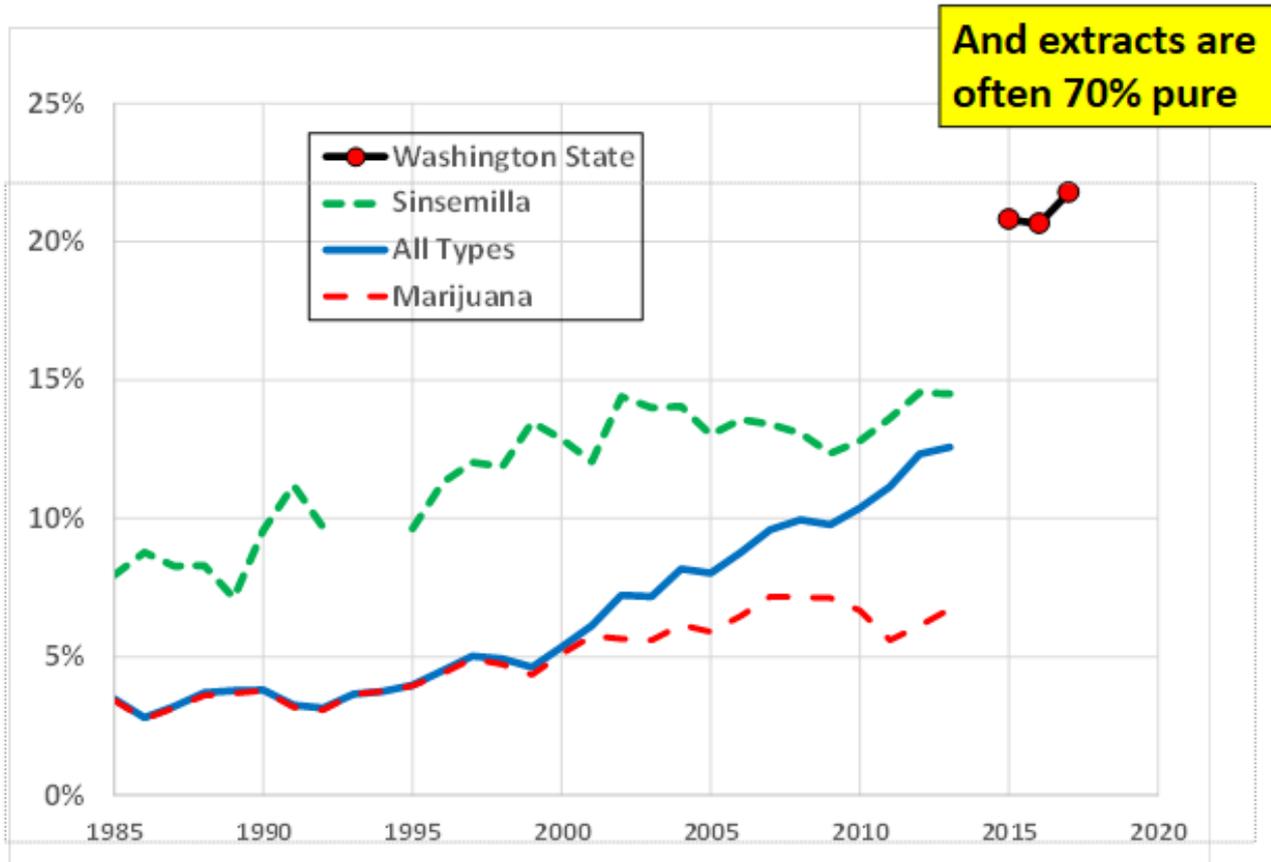
# Cannabis price in the US



Source: J. Caulking presentation in Vienna



# THC content in the US





# Features of the cannabis market

- Advertising
- Medical cannabis
- Growing private sector
- **DIFFERENT** new legislations