## 2015 Global estimates of drug use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>Annual prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Number of users (millions)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All illicit drug use</td>
<td>5.3 (3.3-7.3)</td>
<td>255 (158-351)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem drug use**</td>
<td>0.6 (0.3-0.9)</td>
<td>29.5 (15.3-43.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>3.8 (2.7-4.9)</td>
<td>183.3 (128.1-237.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioids (opiates and prescription opioids)</td>
<td>0.7 (0.6-0.9)</td>
<td>35.0 (28.3-42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiates</td>
<td>0.37 (0.27-0.49)</td>
<td>17.7 (12.9-23.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0.35 (0.27-0.46)</td>
<td>17.1 (13.0-22.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>0.77 (0.30-1.24)</td>
<td>37.0 (14.5-59.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ecstasy&quot;</td>
<td>0.45 (0.19-0.71)</td>
<td>21.6 (9.3-34.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The prevalence (%) and numbers have been rounded
** Those who engage in high risk consumption of drugs, e.g., people who inject drugs, use drugs on a daily basis and/or people diagnosed with drug use disorders based on clinical criteria contained in ICD-10 or DSM V.

## 2015 Joint UNODC/UNAIDS/WHO/World Bank estimates of people who inject drugs and living with HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Number of people (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>0.25 (0.18-0.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV among PWID</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Drug-related mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate (per million)</th>
<th>Number (range)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates of drug-related deaths per million population aged 15-64 years</td>
<td>39.6 (24.0-47.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of drug-related deaths</td>
<td>190,900 (115,900-230,100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12 million people inject drugs

1.6 million people who inject drugs are living with HIV

6.1 million are living with hepatitis C

1.3 million are living with both hepatitis C and HIV
28 million healthy years of life lost as a result of drug use
17 million healthy years of life lost as a result of drug use disorders

More years of "healthy" life lost (DALYs) as a result of hepatitis C than of HIV among people who use drugs
Among people who use drugs, more die from hepatitis C than from HIV

- 222,000 hepatitis C deaths
- 60,000 HIV deaths

Higher rate of increase in the burden of disease from drug use disorders among women than among men

- +25% increase in women from 2005 to 2015
- +19% increase in men from 2005 to 2015

Past-year prevalence of drug use is higher in prison than among the general population

- 20% drug use in prison
- 5.3% drug use among the general population
OPIATES

**Global cultivation**
- Change from previous year: 8%
- Most recent estimate: 304,800 ha
- 427,000 x

**Global seizures**
- Change from previous year:
  - 11% opium
  - -5% heroin
  - -54% morphine
- 587 tons opium
- 120 tons heroin
- 0.6 tons morphine

**Global production**
- Change from previous year: 34%
- 6,380 tons of opium
- 4,300 tons processed into heroin
- 2,080 tons consumed as opium

**Global number of users**
- Opioid users: 35 million
- Opiate users: 17.7 million

Notes: Data on cultivation and production/manufacture refer to 2016. Data on seizures and numbers of users refer to 2015. Seizures of different substances are of varying purity. Estimates of cultivation and eradication of opium poppy, production of opium, manufacture of heroin and prevalence of opioids and opiates use are available in the annex of booklet 2.
MAP 1 | Main opiate trafficking flows, 2011-2015

Sources: UNODC elaboration, based on responses to annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database: as such, they are to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
COCAINE

Global cultivation

change from previous year

most recent estimate (2015)

156,500 ha

219,000 x

2015

Global seizures

change from previous year

most recent estimate (2015)

864 tons
cocaine as seized

2015

Global production

change from previous year

1,125 tons pure cocaine

2015

Global number of users

most recent estimate (2015)

17.1 million

2015
**Map 2 | Main cocaine trafficking flows, 2011-2015**

Source: UNODC elaboration, based on responses to annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The trafficking flows are determined on the basis of country of origin/departure, transit and destination of seized drugs as reported by Member States in the annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database: as such, they are to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary flows may not be reflected. Flow arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of manufacture or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking.

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CANNABIS

Global seizures change from previous year

- 5,781 tons cannabis herb
- 1,536 tons cannabis resin

Global number of users

183 million

2015

Note: Data refer to 2015. Estimates of illicit cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis and prevalence of cannabis use are available in the annex of booklet 2.
**SYNTHETIC DRUGS**

**Global seizures** change from previous year:
- **methamphetamine**: 132 tons (2% increase)
- **amphetamine**: 52 tons (6% increase)
- **“ecstasy”**: 6 tons (-35%)
- **synthetic NPS**: 23 tons (-39%)

**Global number of users**:
- **“ecstasy” users**: 22 million
- **users of amphetamines and prescription stimulants**: 37 million

*Excludes GBL, ketamine and other medicines.*
MAP 3 | Interregional trafficking flows of methamphetamine, 2012-2015


Note: The origins of the flow arrows do not necessarily indicate the source/manufacture of methamphetamine. Flow arrows represent the direction of methamphetamine trafficking and are not an indication of the quantity trafficked. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Interregional trafficking flows of “ecstasy”, 2012-2015


Note: The origins of the flow arrows do not necessarily indicate the source/ manufacture of “ecstasy”. Flow arrows represent the direction of “ecstasy” trafficking and are not an indication of the quantity trafficked. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.
Number of countries reporting drug seizures, based on 168 countries, 2010-2015

- **Cannabis**: 164 countries
- **Cocaine**: 153 countries
- **Opiates**: 143 countries
- **Amphetamine-type stimulants**: 128 countries
- **Hallucinogens**: 95 countries
- **New psychoactive substances**: 76 countries
- **Sedatives, tranquillizers**: 67 countries

Quantities of drugs seized in 2015

- Cannabis (herb/resin): 7,317 tons
- Cocaine: 864 tons
- Opium: 587 tons
- Methamphetamine: 132 tons
- Pharmaceutical opioids: 115 tons
- Heroin & morphine: 90 tons
- Synthetic NPS*: 57 tons
- Amphetamine: 52 tons
- "Ecstasy": 8 tons

*57 tons of which 34 tons represent seizures of GBL, ketamine and other medicines, see booklet 4.

Range of new psychoactive substances continues to grow

- **260 NPS** reported in 2012
- **483 NPS** reported in 2015
Drug trafficking over the darknet
still small but fast growing

2013

drug transactions

+50% increase per year

2015

drug transactions

<1%

Kristy Kruthof and others, Internet-facilitated Drugs Trade: An Analysis of the Size, Scope and the Role of the Netherlands, Research Report Series (Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 2016).

Source: UNODC, adapted from Europol, SOCTA 2017.
### Sectors vulnerable to corruption in relation to drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply chain</th>
<th>Vulnerable sectors</th>
<th>Actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRUG PRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Eradication teams</td>
<td>• Law enforcement (police, customs, etc.)</td>
<td>• Farmers seek to avoid eradication on their fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alternative development projects</td>
<td>• Criminal justice system</td>
<td>• Farmers and communities seek to benefit from alternative development investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chemical companies</td>
<td>• Entrepreneurs seek to sell their products and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRUG TRAFFICKING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Law enforcement (police, customs, etc.)</td>
<td>• Criminal justice system</td>
<td>• Producers and manufacturers seek to avoid controls, dismantlement of production sites and arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Criminal justice system</td>
<td>• Transport companies</td>
<td>• Producers and manufacturers seek to avoid sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transport companies</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Manufacturers seek to divert precursor chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRUG CONSUMPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Medical doctors</td>
<td>• Medical doctors</td>
<td>• Traffickers seek to avoid controls, dismantlement of groups and arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pharmacies</td>
<td>• Pharmacies</td>
<td>• Traffickers seek to avoid sentencing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Traffickers seek to ship drugs by air, sea, land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Drug users seek to obtain prescriptions for non-medical use of drugs (e.g., opioids, amphetamines, medical cannabis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Drug users seek to obtain medicines without prescription</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>