



FACT SHEET ON STATISTICS AND TRENDS IN ILLICIT DRUGS

| 2015 Global estimates of drug use

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

* 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.

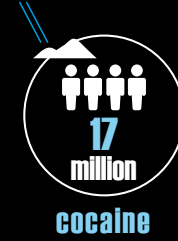
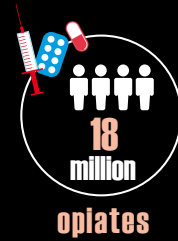
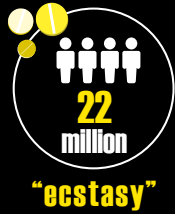
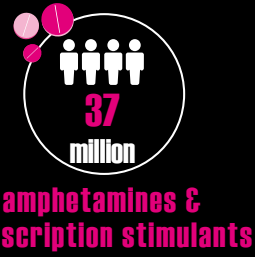
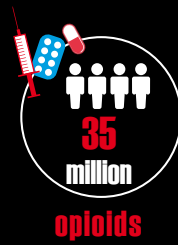
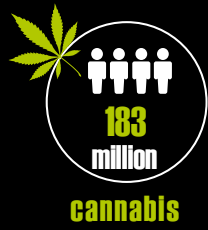
| 2015 Joint UNODC/UNAIDS/WHO/World Bank estimates of people who inject drugs and living with HIV

	Prevalence (%)	Number of people (millions)
People who inject drugs	0.25 (0.18-0.36)	11.8 (8.6-17.4)
HIV among PWID	13.1	1.6 (0.9-3.2)

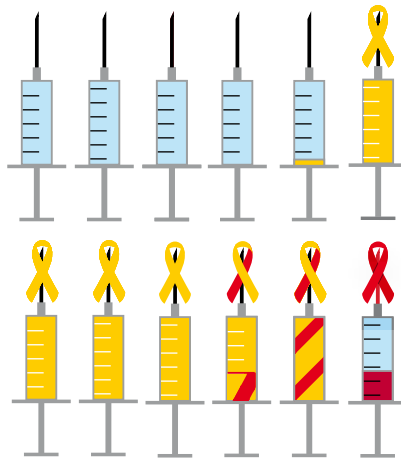
Drug-related mortality

Rates of drug-related deaths per million population aged 15-64 years	39.6 (24.0-47.7)	
Number of drug-related deaths	190,900 (115,900-230,100)	

Number of past-year users in 2015



12 million people inject drugs



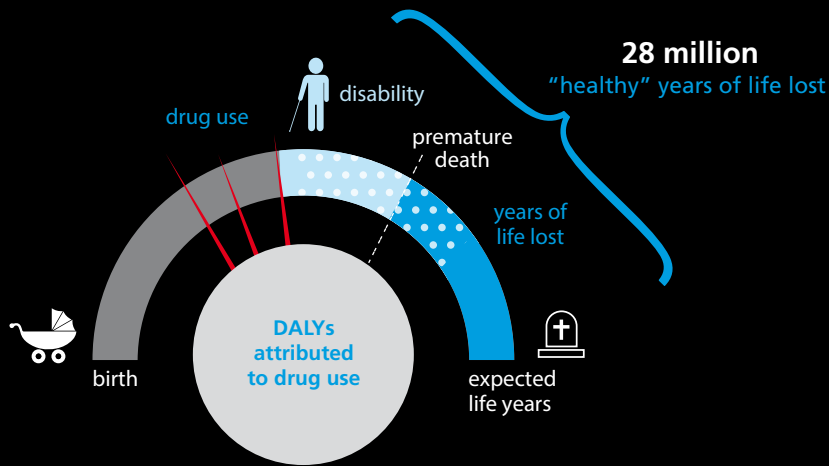
1.6 million people who inject drugs
are living with HIV

6.1 million are living with hepatitis C

1.3 million are living with both
hepatitis C and HIV



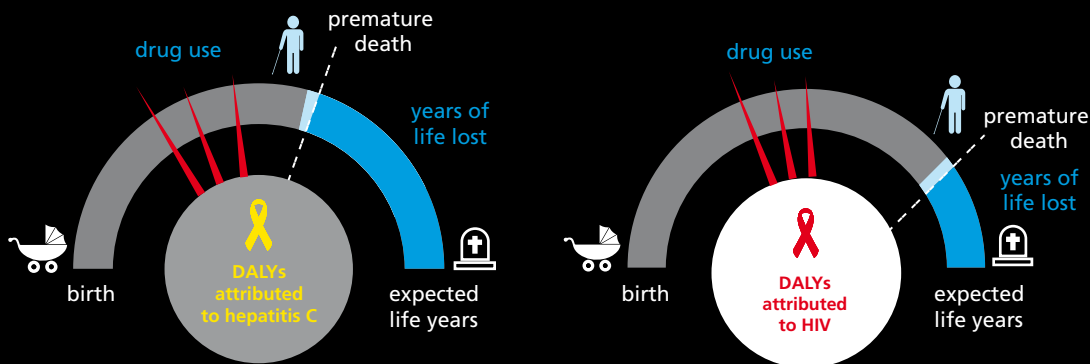
28 million healthy years of life lost as a result of drug use
17 million healthy years of life lost as a result of drug use disorders



DALYs = years of "healthy" life lost as a result of disability + years of life lost as a result of premature death

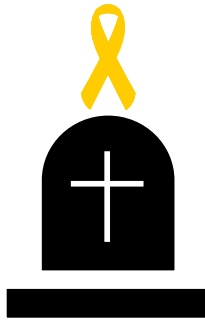
- 17 million DALYs attributed to drug use disorders
- 10 million years of life lost as a result of disability caused by drug use
- 18 million years of life lost as a result of premature death caused by drug use

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

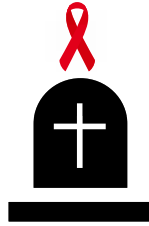


- 0.1 million years lost as a result of disability
- 6.2 million years lost as a result of premature death
- 0.2 million years lost as a result of disability
- 2.8 million years lost as a result of premature death

Among people who use drugs, more die from hepatitis C than from HIV



222,000 hepatitis C deaths



60,000 HIV deaths

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

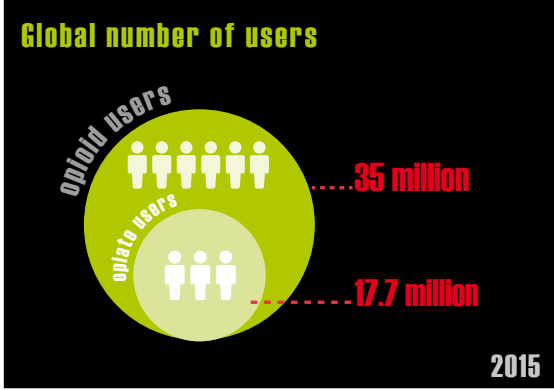
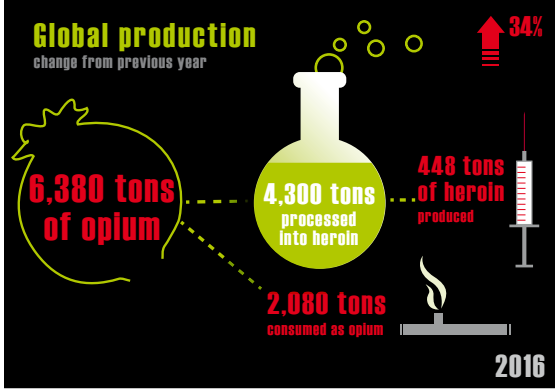
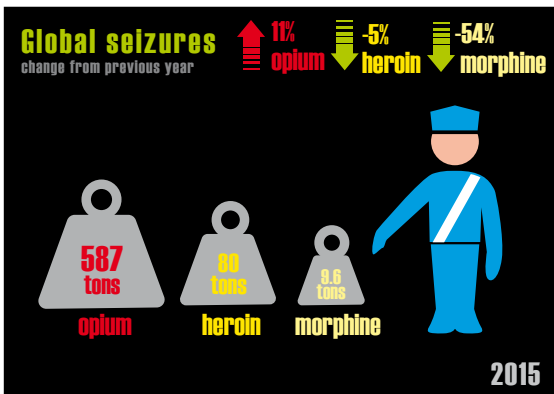
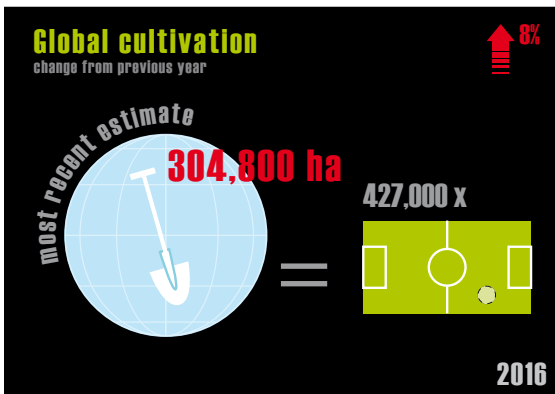


Higher rate of increase in the burden of disease from drug use disorders among women than among men



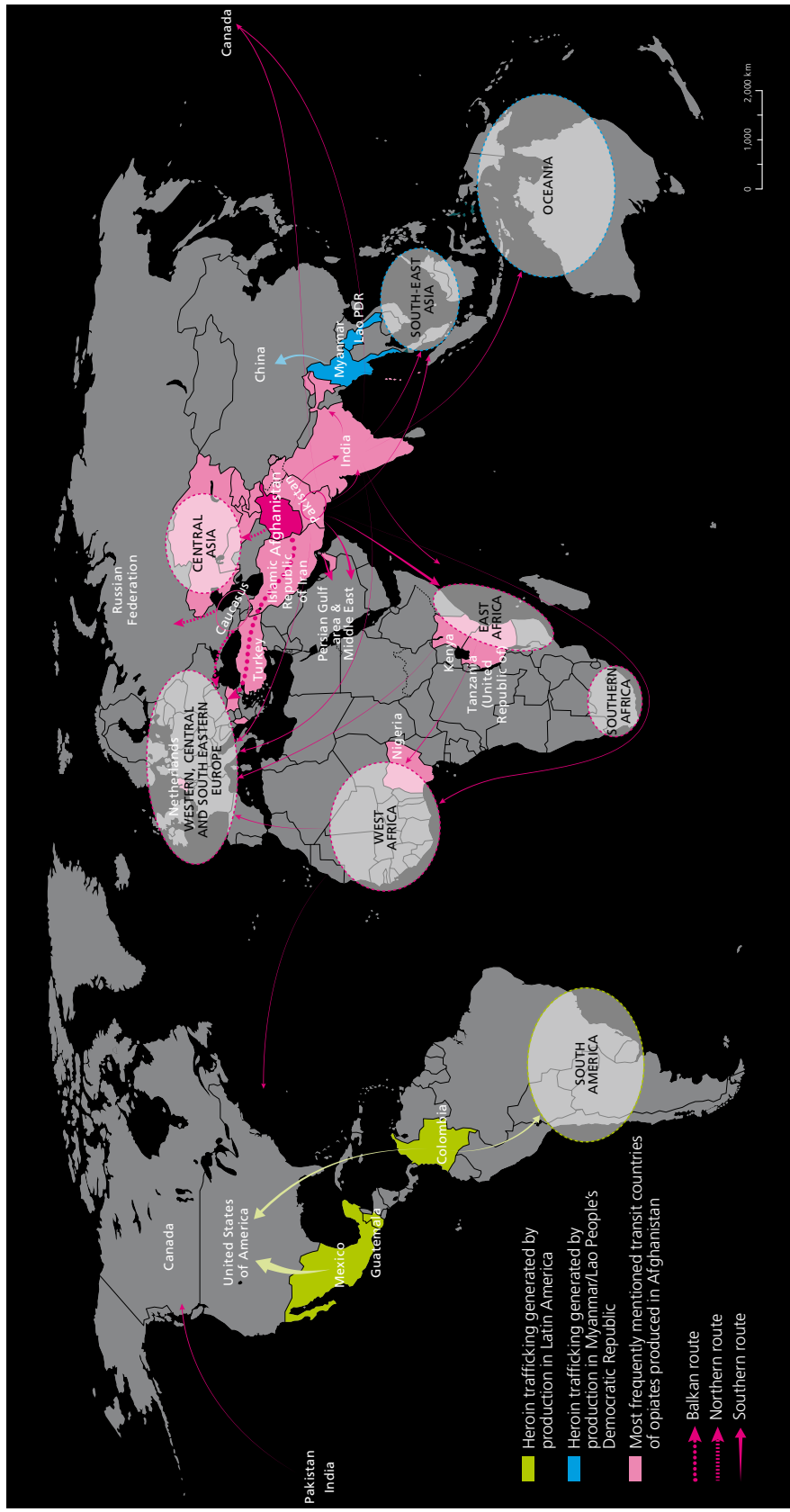


OPIATES



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).

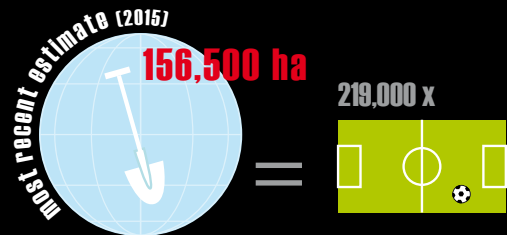


COCAINE

Global cultivation

change from previous year

↑ 18%

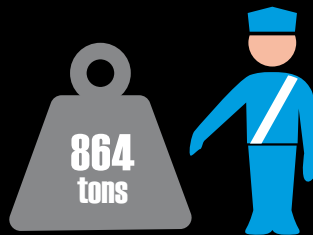


2015

Global seizures

change from previous year

↑ 31%

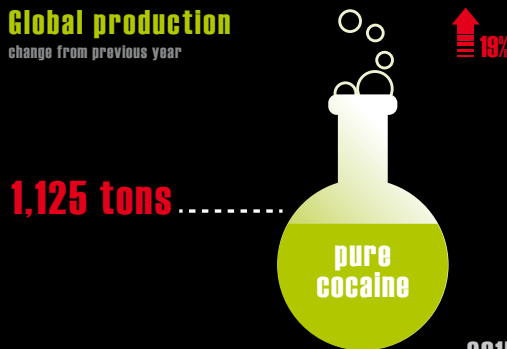


2015

Global production

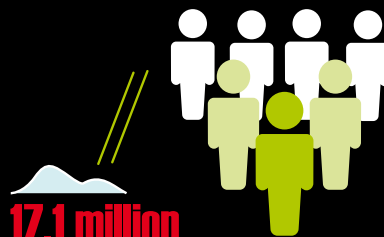
change from previous year

↑ 19%



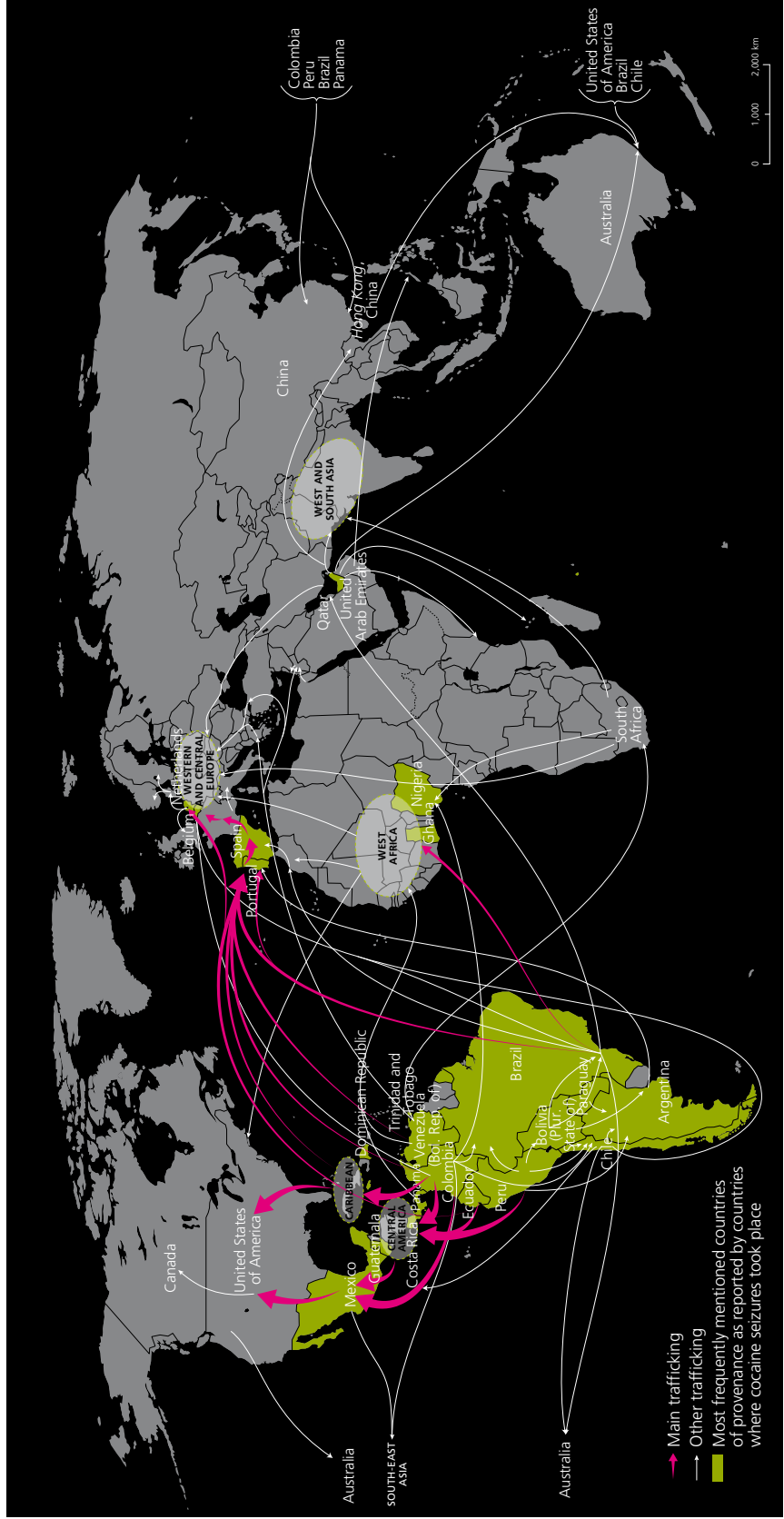
2015

Global number of users



2015

MAP 2 | Main cocaine trafficking flows, 2011-2015



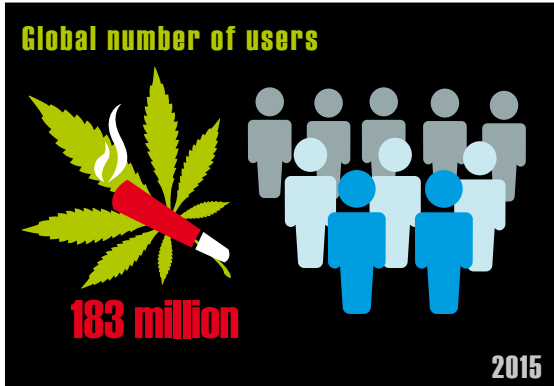
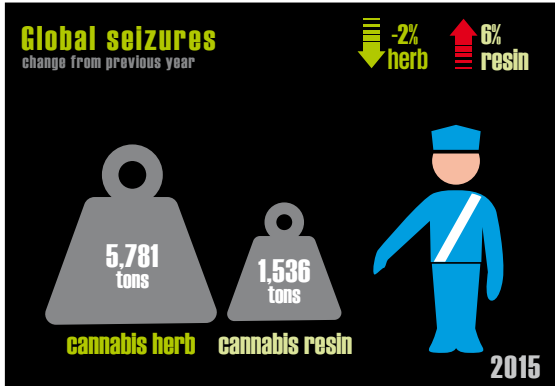
Source: UNODC elaboration, based on responses to annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

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

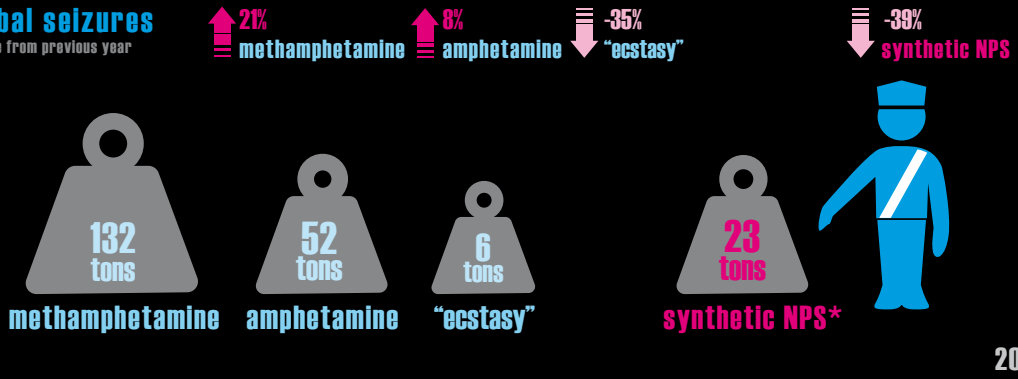


Note: Data refer to 2015. Estimates of illicit cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis and prevalence of cannabis use are available in the annex of booklet 2

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Global seizures

change from previous year

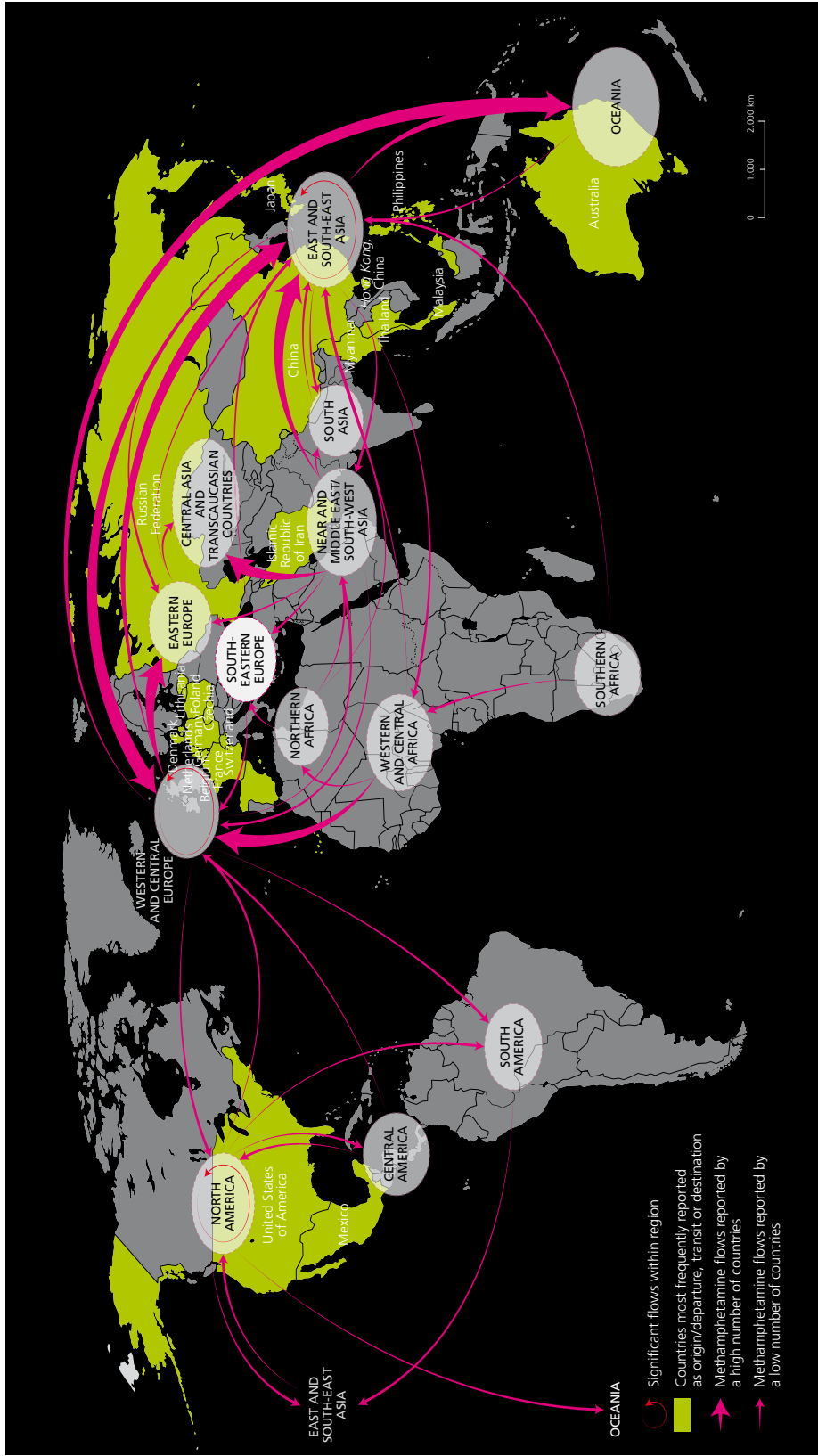


Global number of users



* Excludes GBL, ketamine and other medicines.

MAP 3 | Interregional trafficking flows of methamphetamine, 2012-2015

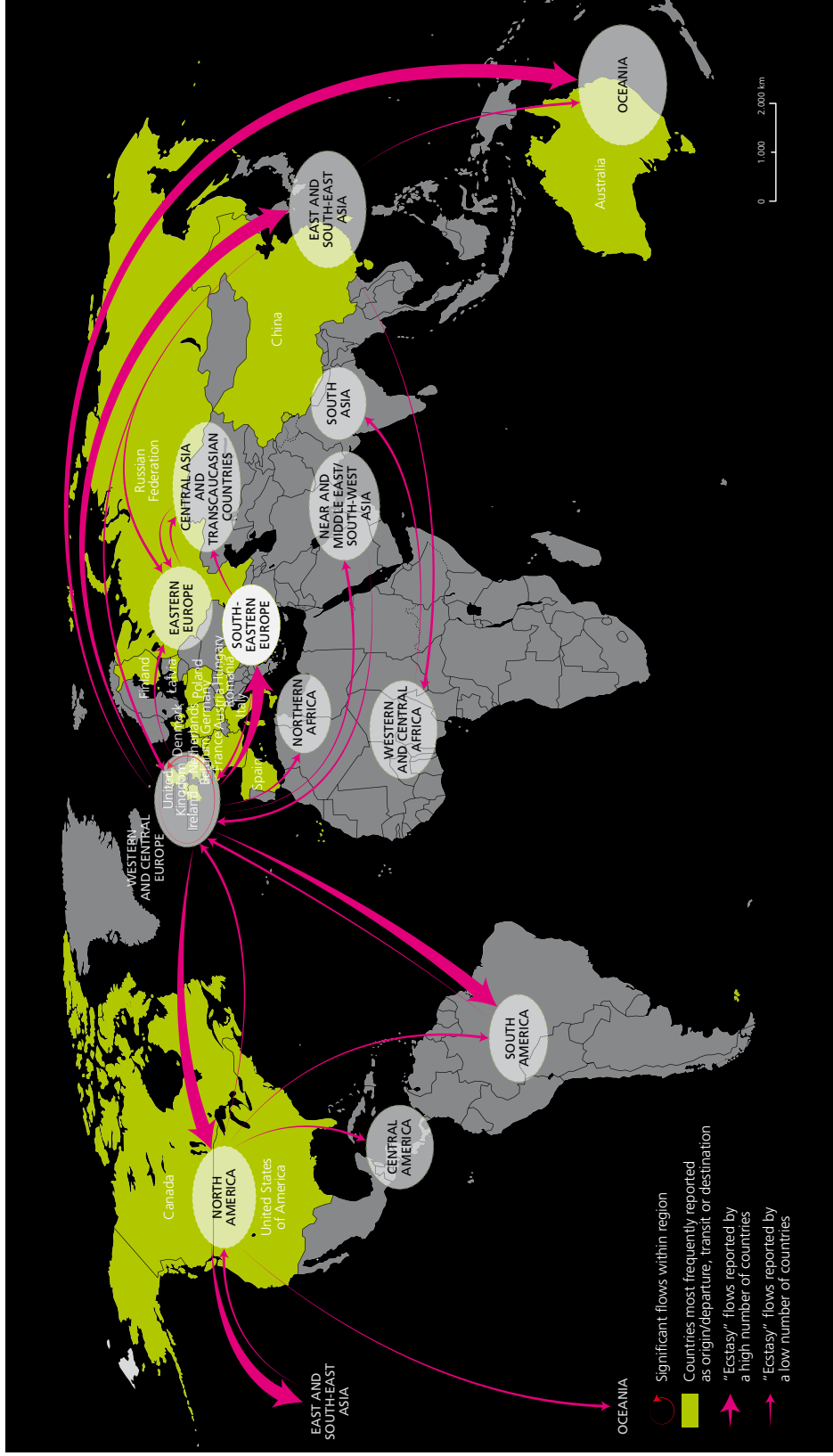


Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire, 2012-2015.

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.



MAP 4 | Interregional trafficking flows of "ecstasy", 2012-2015

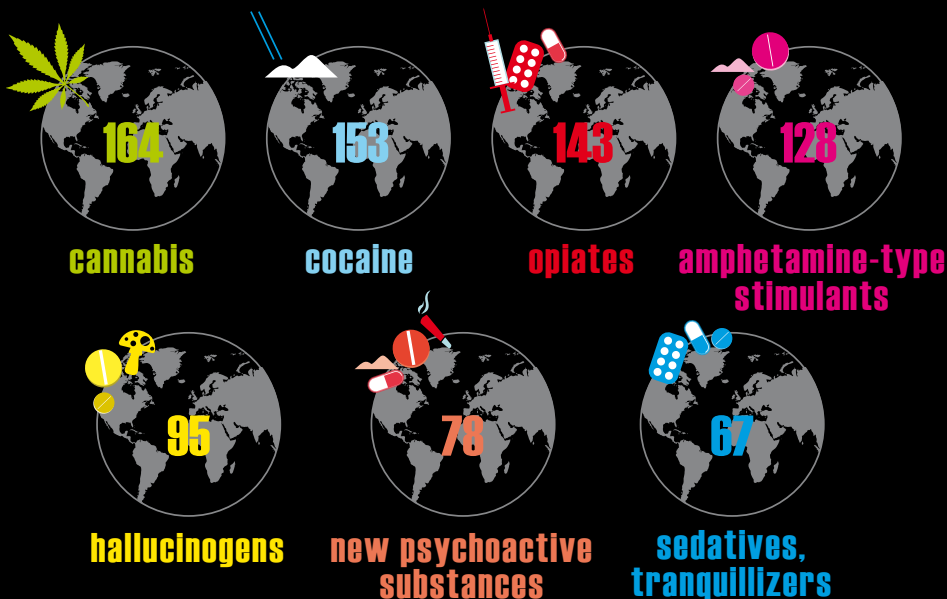


Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire, 2012-2015.

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**

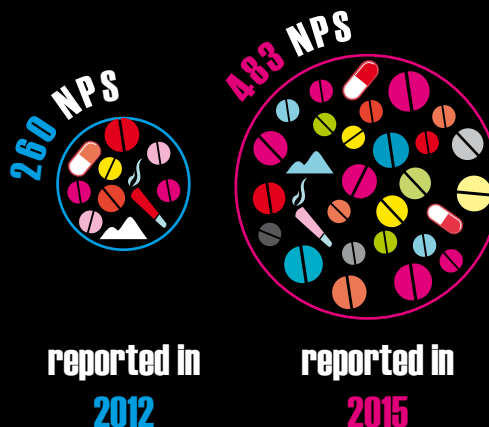


**Quantities of drugs
seized in 2015**



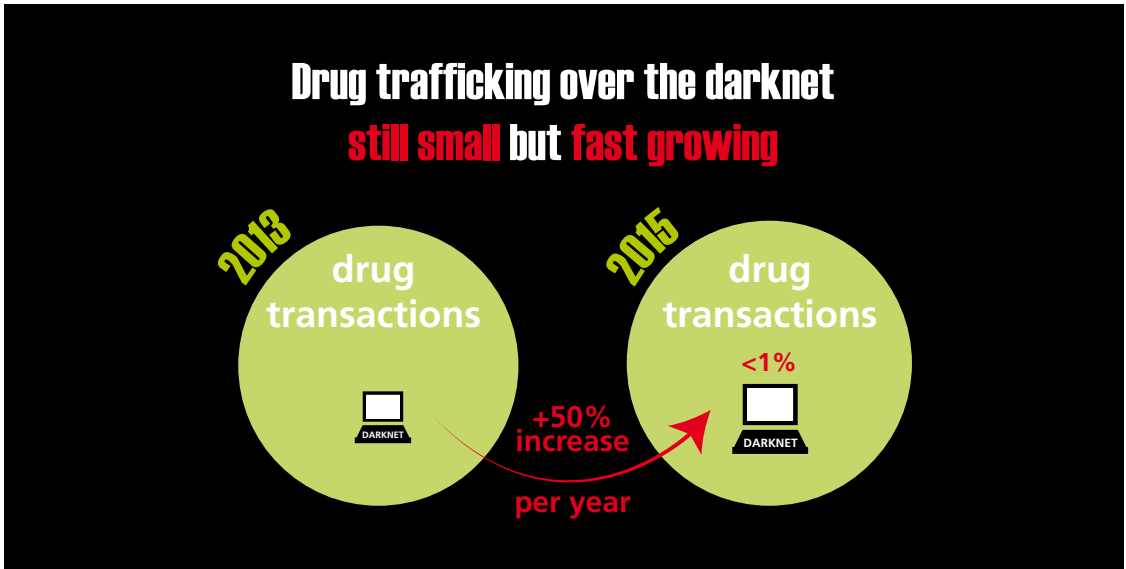
* 57 tons of which 34 tons represent seizures of GBL, ketamine and other medicines, see booklet 4.

**Range of
new psychoactive substances
continues to grow**





Source: UNODC, adapted from Europol, SOCTA 2017.



Kristy Kruihof 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).



| Sectors vulnerable to corruption in relation to drugs

