Drug Supply

Standard Indicators

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
1. Drug Seizures	1. Quantity of each drug seized 2. Number of drug seizures 3. Settings where the operation(s) occurred 4. Country of origin 5. Country of destination	Please specify unit of measure used (Examples – grams, kilograms, ounces, pounds, number of tablets)	FORM 1	I. Police records, II. Customs records, III. forensic laboratories IV. specialized law enforcement agencies	Quarterly
2. Arrests for Drug Offenses	6. Number of persons arrested for drug possession, trafficking. 7. Type of drug 8. Number of persons arrested for intent to supply 9. Other drug offenses as specified in domestic laws		FORM 2	I. police records II. special drug enforcement units	Quarterly
3. Prosecutions for Drug Offenses	10. Number of persons tried for drug trafficking, possession 11. Number of persons convicted		FORM 3, FORM 4	I. Court statistics II. Penal Institutions	Quarterly

		Standard Indicators- Challenging to Collect			
INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
4. Drug Price[1]	12. Price in dollars (by drug) (Local currency or US$ equivalent) 13. Factors influencing changes in drug prices	Dollar per gram, kilo, lb.	FORM 1	I. Police records, II. Customs records and specialized law enforcement agency III. Focus groups	Biannually
5. Other Seizures Related to Drug Offenses[2]	14. Firearm seizures 15. Money seizures 16. Building seizures 17. Vehicles seizures	Absolute number of items	FORM 5	I. Police sources II.	Quarterly
6. Illicit Drug Production[3]	18. Measures of the level of production of drugs 19. Drug crop areas discovered and destroyed 20. Quantity of Seized precursors 21. Number of illicit laboratories discovered	Refers to the production capacity per unit of time (e.g. Plants per year, Pounds per year) Example: acres, hectares Use local units reported	FORM 6 FORM 7 FORM 8 FORM 9 FORM 10 FORM 11	I. Police records II. Customs records	Annually

[1] Can be challenging to collect in most countries but still important
[2] Can be challenging to collect in most countries but still important
[3] Can be challenging to collect in most countries but still important

Optional Indicators

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
7. Drug-Related Crime	22. Characterization of the relationship between drugs and crime (Survey).		Epidemiological studies Case studies of closed cases	I. Epidemiological studies (Survey) II. Police Records of closed cases III. Drug testing on prisoners (e.g. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM))	Every 3-5 years
8. Purity of Drugs	23. Degree of purity of drugs seized	Percentage (%)	FORM 1	I. Police records, Customs records, forensic laboratories and specialized enforcement agencies	Annually
9. Number of Deportees Related to Drug Offenses	24. Number of people who are deported for illegal drug problems in foreign countries	Number of deportees per year	FORM 12	I. Police records, immigration departments, and ministries of foreign affairs	Annually
10. Suspicious Activity Reports (from Financial Intelligence Units)	25. Number of suspicious activity reports 26. Number of suspicious activity reports related to drugs			I. Financial Intelligence Agency	Annually
11. Arrests for Money Laundering	27. Number of persons arrested for money laundering 28. Number of persons arrested for money laundering related to drugs		FORM 13	I. Police records	Annually

Drug Demand

Standard Indicators

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
12. Drug Use among Young People, Risk Factors, Anti-Social Behavior	29. Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence 30. Past year and past month incidence 31. Risk and protective factors 32. Onset age of use 33. Harmful behavior 34. Problematic drug use 35. Perception of risk	Percentage (%) Percentage (%)	SIDUC Surveys about drug use among school children or equivalent survey	I. SIDUC School Surveys II. Nationally founded school surveys III. International agencies surveys among the youth of a specific country	Every 3-5 years
13. Treatment Utilization	36. Number of people seeking treatment for problematic drug use 37. Drug use trends among persons seeking help for problematic drug use 38. Demographic and other characteristics of persons seeking help for problematic drug use		I. CICAD standardized admission form for treatment centers II. Data collection from other treatment center intake forms	I. Drug treatment centers II. Psychiatric hospitals	Biannually

Standard Indicators- Challenging to Collect					
INDICATOR GROUP	**Indicator**	**Unit of Measure**	**Collection method (please see forms attached)**	**Source**	**Collection Interval**
14. Prevalence, Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population[4]	39. Lifetime, past year and past month prevalence 40. Past year and past month incidence 41. Risk and protective factors 42. Age of first use 43. Risky behavior (driving under the influence, etc.) 44. Problematic drug use 45. Perception of risk	Percentage (%)	I. SIDUC General Population Surveys II. Other general population surveys III. Or equivalent survey	I. SIDUC General population survey II. Other general population survey methods	Every 3-5 years

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[4] Can be challenging/costly to collect in most countries but still important

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INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
15. Drug-Related Morbidity	46. Prevalence of drug-related infectious diseases primarily HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C among intravenous drug users, commercial sex workers (CSW), homeless, most-at-risk populations (MARPS)	Percentage (%)	I. Surveys including serological testing II. Data from Local health departments III. Data from medical testing laboratories IV. Self-report surveys	I. Data from surveys among IDU population II. Ministry of Health III. Forensic departments	Annually
16. Drug-Related[5] Mortality	47. Drug-related mortality 48. Drug-related traffic deaths, criminal offenses involving drug and alcohol related fatalities		I. Surveys of forensics, medical examiners and hospital records II. Surveys of police records	I. Forensics and toxicology departments II. Coroners or medical examiner's office III. Death registry IV. Hospitals V. Police departments	Annually
17. High-risk Drug Abuse (problematic Drug use)[6]	49. Prevalence and incidence of problem drug use (injecting drug use, regular use of opioids, cocaine and/or amphetamines)		I. Epidemiological Surveys II. Administrative Data III. Prison Survey IV. CICAD Treatment Assessment Form	V. Hospital, emergency rooms VI. Crisis centers, health centers and poison centers	Biannually

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[5] Collecting this information usually requires changes in laws to enable law enforcement officers to conduct breathalyzer and other tests for drug use at the site of an accident

[6] Very challenging to collect in a uniform manner as each county has its own routine information system

18.	Economic Cost of Drugs	50.	Economic impact of drug use to the health care system		I.	Studies on the economic cost of drugs	I.	Inter-agency study	Every 3-5 years
		51.	Economic impact of premature deaths to society						
		52.	Economic cost of criminal activities due to drug use and to protect against it						
		53.	Economic cost of lost productivity due to drug use						
		54.	Economic cost to the welfare system						
		55.	Economic cost of vehicular accidents and fire destruction due to drug use						

Other Sources of Information

Qualitative/Quantitative Data

INDICATOR GROUP	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Collection method (please see forms attached)	Source	Collection Interval
1. Key Informant Studies 2. Focus Groups 3. Early Warning Systems 4. Rapid Assessment	• Information about areas (communities etc.) where drug use is high • Types of drugs being used • Drug-related gang activity • Street price of drugs • Street names of drugs • New and emerging drug trends			I. Community leaders II. Drug users in treatment or at court III. Treatment center IV. NGOs focusing on drug prevention V. Specific population group	As needed