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New Drug Trends in the Hemisphere

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Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas

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XLII CICAD Regular Session

New Drug Trends in the Hemisphere

Santa Marta, Colombia,
November 2007



Program

- General Aspects,
- Francisco Cumsille, CICAD/OEA
- Cocaine, its derivatives and laboratories
 - Hernán Bernal, DNE/Colombia
- Community Epidemiology Work Group, CEWG.
 - James Hall, CEWG
- Commission Debate
- CICAD confronting new trends,
 - James Mack, SE/CICAD



Presentation Summary

- Drug Use Trends and Problematic Use,
- Migration
- Trafficking
- Information Systems



DRUG USE TRENDS AND PROBLEMATIC CONSUMPTION



World Wide Use

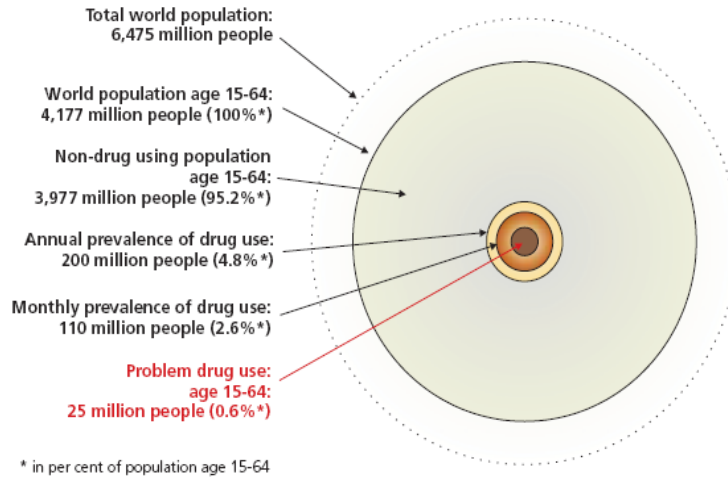
Extent of drug use (annual prevalence*) estimates 2005/6 (or latest year available)

	Cannabis	Amphetamine-type stimulants		Cocaine	Opiates	of which heroin
		Amphetamines	Ecstasy			
(million people)	158.8	24.9	8.6	14.3	15.6	11.1
in % of global population age 15-64	3.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%

Fuente: Informe Naciones Unidas, 2007



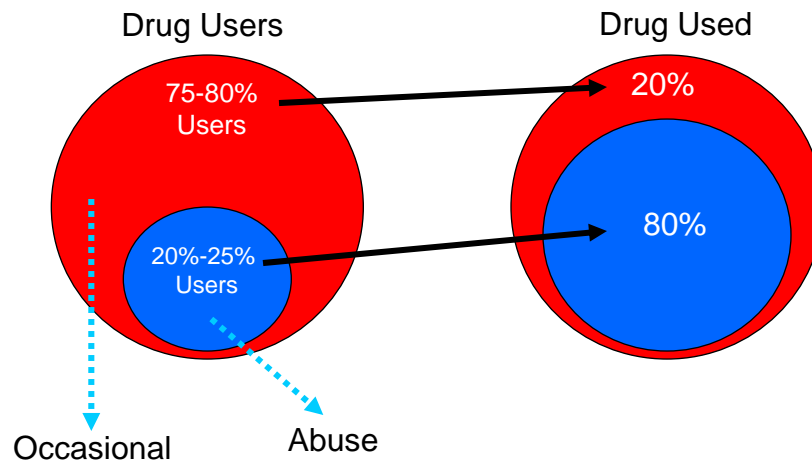
Illegal drug use at the global level (2005/2006)



Source: United Nations Report, 2007



Drug Users vs Drug Used



Source: Kleiman "Controlling Drug use and crime with testing, sanctions and treatment"



Problematic Users

- Problems in the drug users environment
consumidor, (family, work/ study)
- Health Situation
 - Treatment, rehabilitation and reinsertion



Problematic Users

- Public security.
 - Drugs-crime
 - Crime committed under the influence of drugs
 - Crime in order to obtain money for drugs
 - Success in treatment, rehabilitation, and reinsertion, particularly in the population of youth with criminal behavior, reduces delinquency

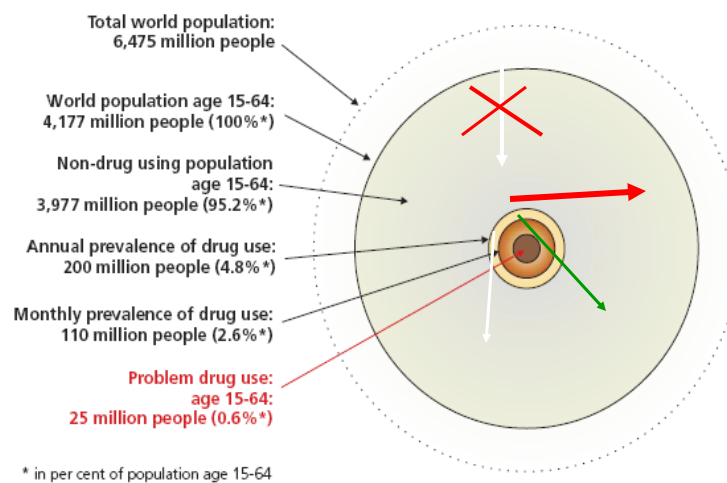


Problematic Users

- These users are those who maintain a key part of the drug “business”.
- Reducing the number of problematic users, should have a large impact on the reduction of demand for drugs.



Illegal drug use at the global level (2005/2006)



Source: United Nations Report, 2007



World Wide Trends vs. the Trends in Our Countries



Trends in Our Countries

- United States (SAMSHA): Stabilization of Marijuana and Cocaine use, with a reduction among the 12-17 year age group
- Canada (CAS): Increase in Marijuana and Cocaine
- Uruguay: Increase in marijuana, cocaine and coca paste, ecstasy use appearing.
- Mexico: Increase in Marijuana and Cocaine
- Chile (CONACE): Stabilization of cocaine use and coca paste and increase in marijuana in specific groups (youth of high socioeconomic status)
- Argentina (SEDRONAR): Increasing trend in a variety of illegal drugs and high level of poly-drug use.

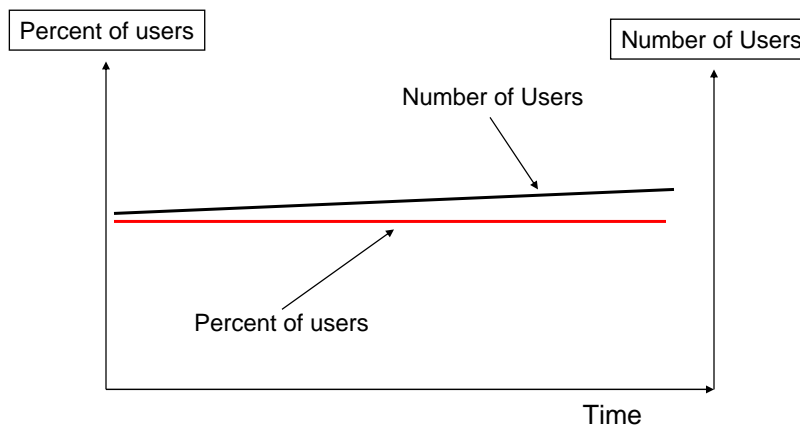


Changes in Drug Use Figures

- What does that mean?
- Very important stopping and reducing the increase in use,
- Keep in mind that stabilizing drug use, from the point of view of PERCENTAGE of users, could imply an increase in the NUMBER of users: organic increase in population, changes in the rural/urban relationship.
- Therefore, demand for drugs might increase.



Changes in Drug Use Figures





MIGRATION

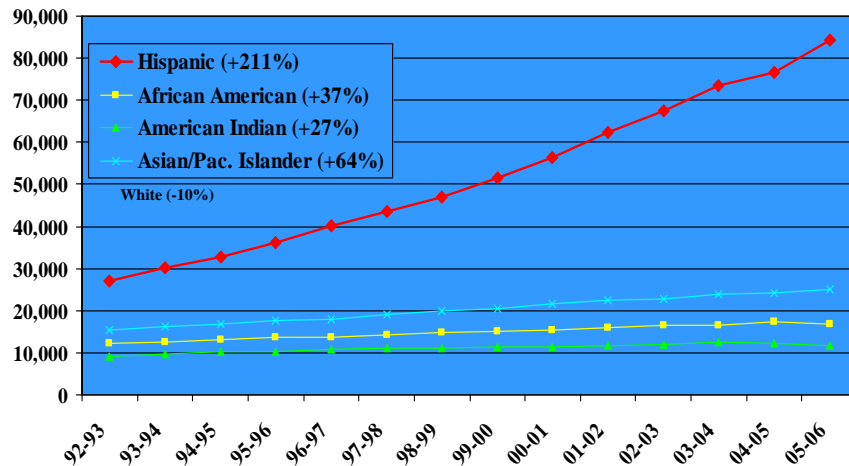


Migration Process

- Latino/Caribbean population to USA
- Latino population to Europa (Spain)
- Latino population to other Latin American Countries (Nicaragua-Costa Rica)
- Internal Migration: Urbanization



Student Registers (minorities), Oregon



Source: Oregon Report Card 2005-2006: An Annual Report to the Oregon Legislature on Oregon Public Schools. Oregon Department of Education.



National Hispanic Science Network on drugs (NHSN) USA

- NIDA project
- Objective: study the drug use situation among Hispanics in the United States
- Last Meeting: "Drug Use and a Rapidly Changing Environment". Problems of acculturation (adaptation to a new culture).



Drug Use Among Latinos in the USA

- Cohort studies in the USA, conclude that alcohol and drug consumption are significantly lower among Latinos initially after migration.
- After 10 years, consumption increases significantly, to similar levels as the non-Latino population



Migration Process

Past Year Marijuana Use 12 to 17 years

- Latinos in USA (SAMHSA, 2006):
 - 12.7% among males
 - 11.9% among females
- Mexico (2002)
 - 1.2%
- Use in Central America:
 - Less than 4%.



Migration Process

- Dominican Republic:
 - New cases in treatment centers for heroin: 8%-9% of total new admissions.
- New market generated
- Heroin seizures:
 - 122 kg in 2005, 258 kg in 2006 (110% increase)



TRAFFICKING, SUPPLY AND SEIZURES



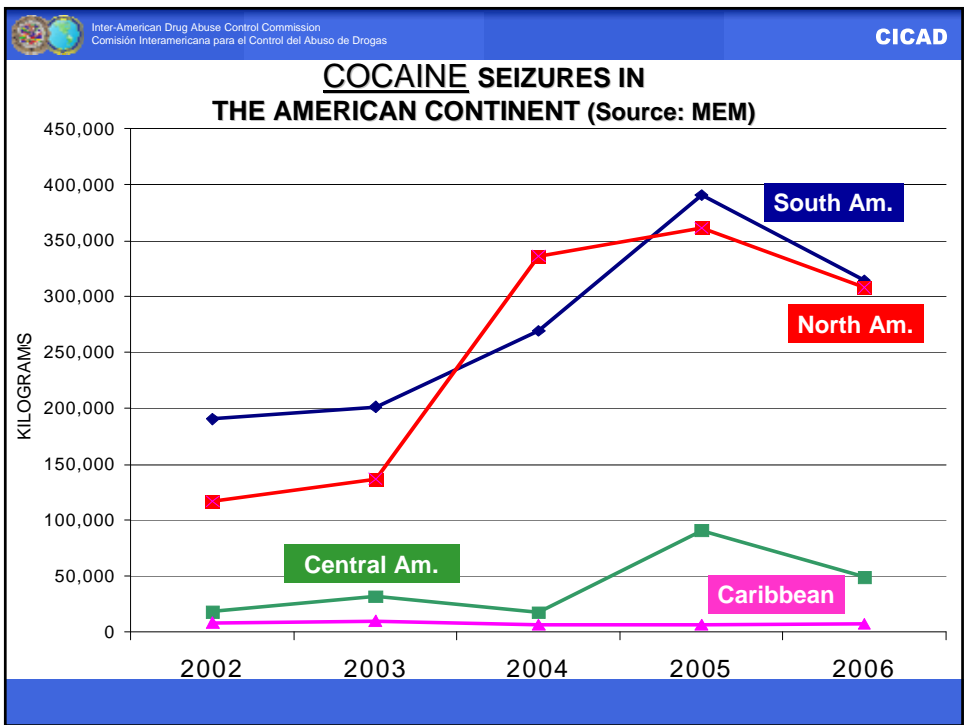
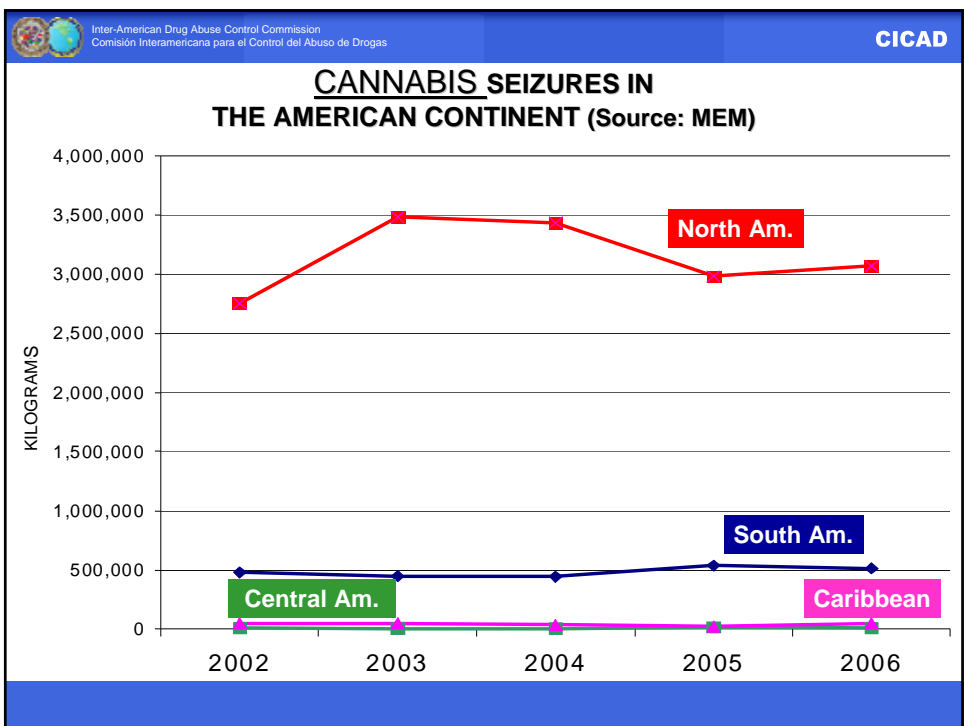
Drug Trafficking Trends

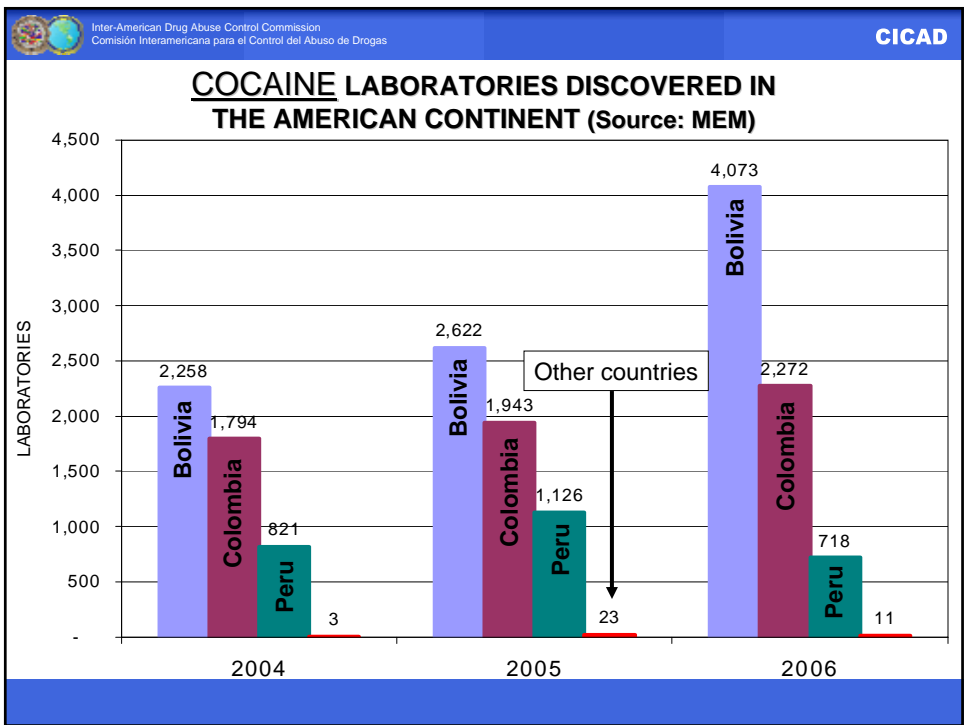
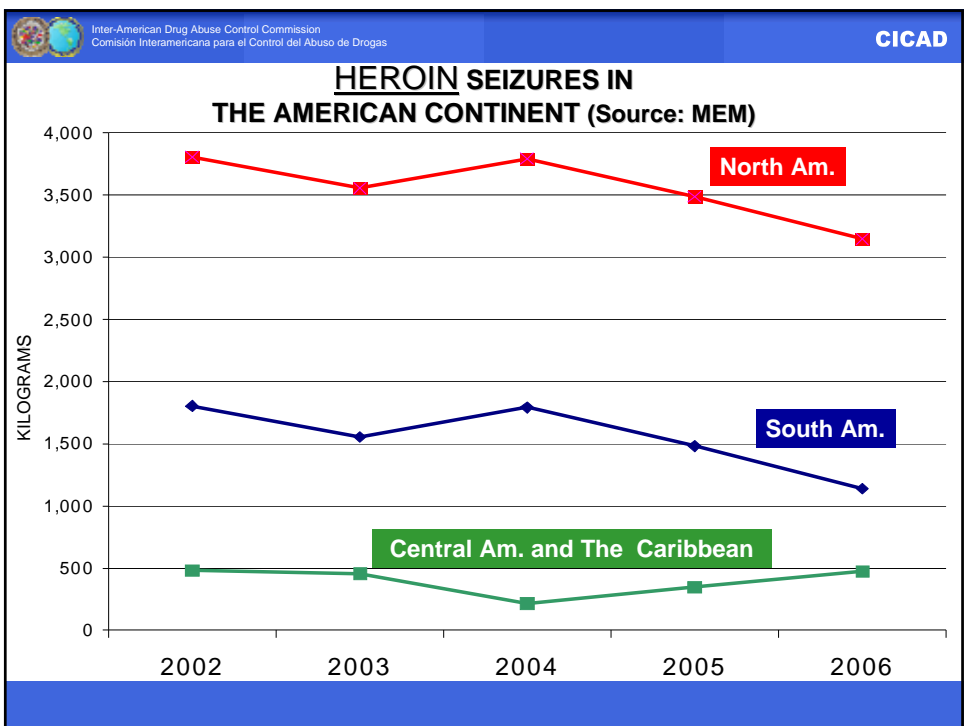
- Increase in use of internet to facilitate trafficking of illicit drugs
- Increase in the use of commercial licit transport to transport illicit drugs, cargo ships, airplanes.
- Decentralization of cocaine laboratories (coca paste, chlorhidate) to other countries



Trafficking Trends

- Increasingly, cocaine is being exchanged for arms, synthetic drugs and high-potency hydroponic marijuana.
- Increase in synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamine, ecstasy, and other drugs in relation to the availability, traffic and local production.
- Narcotraffickers are constantly avoiding administrative controls at the borders to ensure the required chemicals and in extreme cases, produce their own substitutes
- New transit routes
- Increase of money seizures in cash in drug consumption countries as well as in producers and transit countries, mainly in US dollars and Euros.







INFORMATION SYSTEMS: AN EXAMPLE



Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admission rates by State: TEDS 1992-2002
(per 100,000 population aged 12 and over)

1992

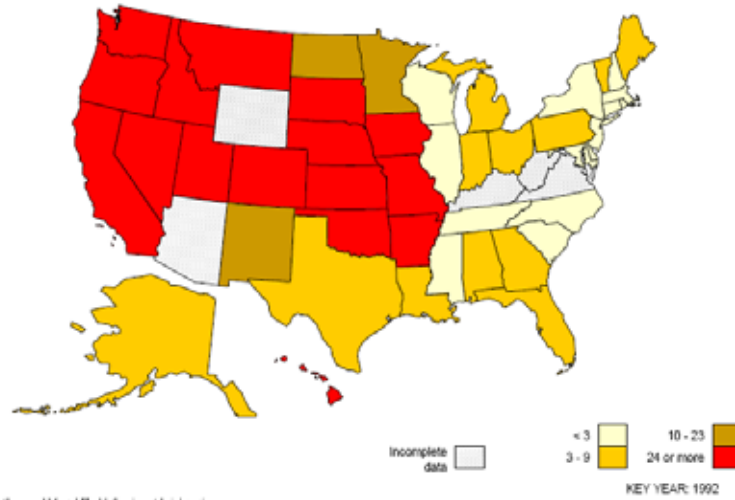


Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



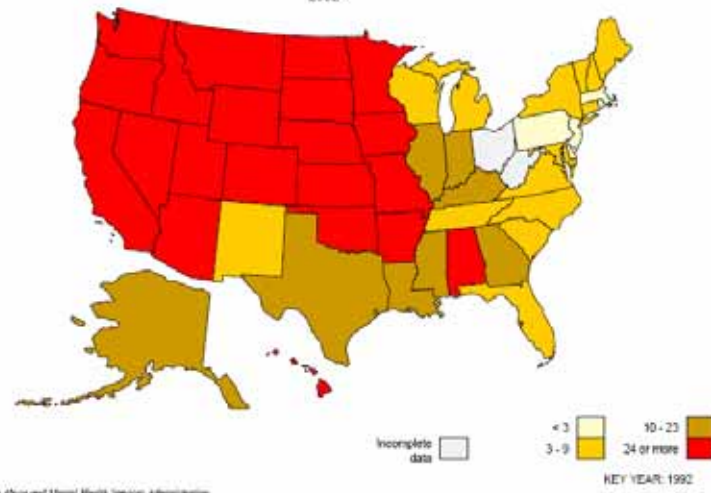
Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admission rates by State: TEDS 1992-2002
(per 100,000 population aged 12 and over)

1996



Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admission rates by State: TEDS 1992-2002
(per 100,000 population aged 12 and over)

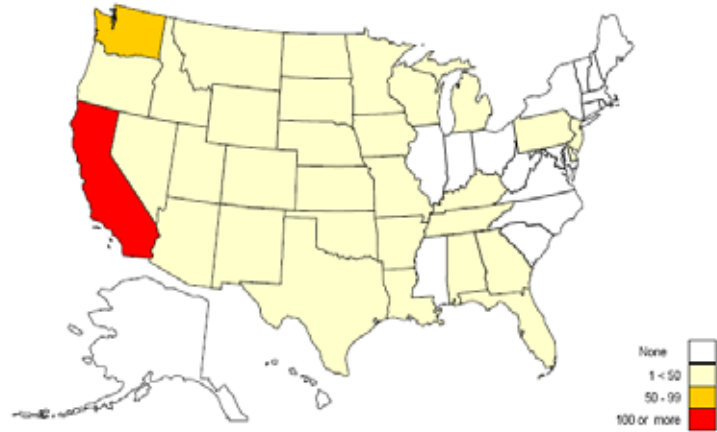
2002





Methamphetamine Lab Seizures by State: DEA, Federal Seizures Only, 1996-2003
(Number of Seizures)

Total Lab Seizures in 1995 = 912



Data Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Controlled Laboratory Seizure System
Charts prepared by: Carmelite Associates, LLC

KEY YEAR: 1995



Methamphetamine Lab Seizures by State: DEA, Federal Seizures Only, 1996-2003
(Number of Seizures)

Total Lab Seizures in 2000 = 6,992



Data Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Controlled Laboratory Seizure System
Charts prepared by: Carmelite Associates, LLC

KEY YEAR: 1995



Methamphetamine Lab Seizures by State: DEA, Federal Seizures Only, 1995-2003
(Number of Seizures)

Total Lab Seizures in 2003 = 8,502



Data Source: El Paso Intelligence Center: National Chemical Laboratory Seizure System
Chart prepared by: Cambridge Associates, LLC

KEY YEAR: 1995



Lessons Learned

- Dissemination of a drug problem
- Need to have early alert systems.
- Relationship between information on Supply and Demand

