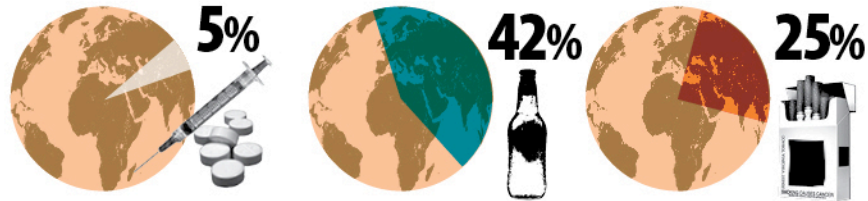


1 CONSUMERS

How many?

5% of the world's adult population is estimated to have used illicit substances at least once in 2010. (That's around 230 million people aged 15-64.)¹

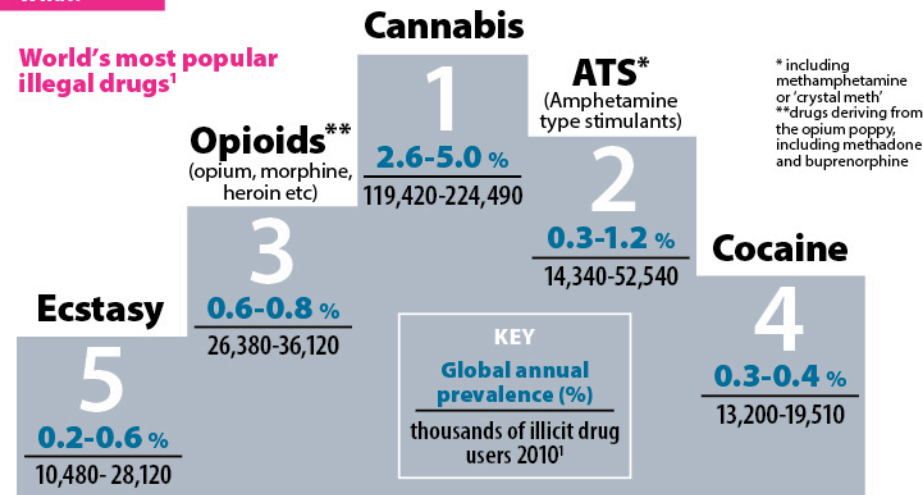


Comparison: 42% of the global population uses alcohol (higher in Europe and North America) and 25% uses tobacco.¹

1 in 40 people uses illegal drugs at least once a month¹ **1 in 160** uses them in a way that exposes them to severe health problems¹

What?

World's most popular illegal drugs¹



Fastest growing drug type is ATS, while opioids are stable and cocaine is declining slightly. Use of 'legal highs' or currently unregulated new drugs is increasing.

Who?

Young

Drug use peaks between ages **18-25** and becomes negligible after 65.

- 25% of US teenagers report cannabis use
- Typical age for seeking treatment is late 20s or early 30s
- Typical age for drug-use related death is mid-30s¹
- More **male** than female
- 18% US males and 12% females used drugs in 2010
- In Brazil female use was a third of male use
- in Indonesia it was 11%
- in India 10%¹

Where?

North America accounts for 44% of the global drugs market; **Europe** 33%; followed by **Asia**, the **Pacific region**, **Africa** and **South America**.¹

Cannabis use is highest in **Australia** and **New Zealand**, 15% among 15 to 64 year olds.²

US has the highest cocaine use – almost 2% of 15-64 year olds.² The **Pacific region** has the highest use of speed and crystal meth – at 2.8%.²

Opioid use is highest in the **Middle East** – at 1.4%.²

Illegal drugs THE FACTS

The demand for illegal drugs is solid and the trade in them resilient – in spite of expensive and punitive attempts to stop it.

2 SUPPLIERS

Most opium and coca is grown in **Asia and Latin America**. Cannabis is increasingly grown indoors hydroponically in the countries where it is sold. Synthetic drugs are made in labs around the world, from the US to China.

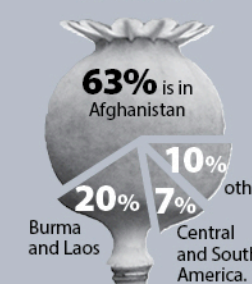
For farmers, growing opium poppy or coca leaves is many times more profitable than growing any other crop. But the really big profits are made by others.

\$330 billion estimated turnover of global market in illegal drugs. (On a par with the global textiles trade.)¹

\$68 billion global opiate market (\$61 billion contributed by heroin users).³

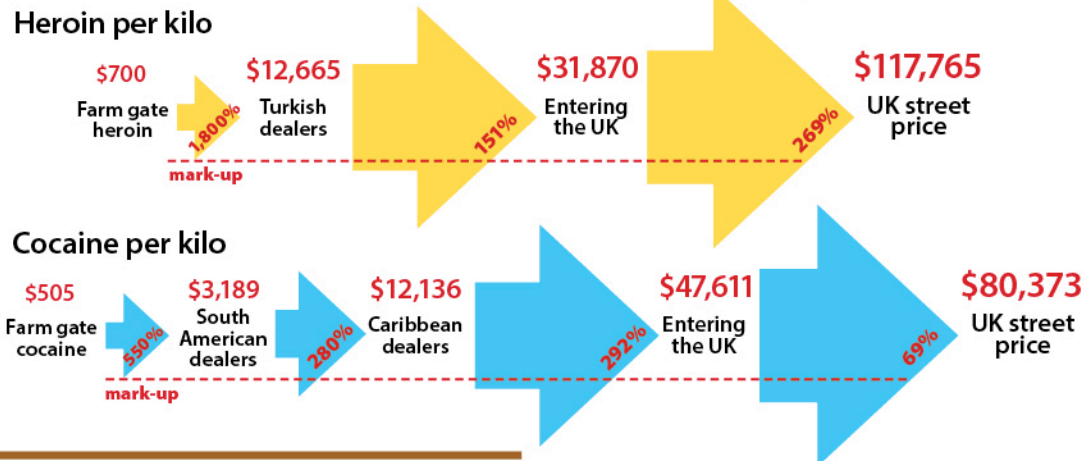
\$85 billion global cocaine market.³

Percentage of total area under poppy cultivation



Opium production was around 7,000 tonnes in 2011.¹

How the price of drugs is inflated through the illicit market⁴



Damage done

250,000 deaths in 2004 attributed to illicit drugs

Alcohol responsible for almost **10x more** (2.25 million) and **tobacco 20x more** (5.1 million).²

Sum of years lost due to disability and reduced life expectancy caused by: Illicit drug use **13 million**. Alcohol **69 million**. Tobacco **57 million**.²

Race and drugs in the US

The US population is **80%** white, with **similar levels** of drug use as the black and hispanic population. But 45% of all prisoners on drug offences are black, while only **28%** are white.⁴

Cost

Costs
\$25.7 billion – estimate of US spend on drug-related criminal justice each year.⁸
\$5.1 billion – annual British spend on drug-related offending across the criminal justice system.⁴
\$1.9 billion – Australian spend on dealing with drug use, the majority on crime costs, in 2002-03.⁴

Has the war on drugs reduced demand?⁹

Users of illicit drugs	Opiates	Cocaine	Cannabis
1998	12.9 million	13.4 million	147.4 million
2008	17.35 million	17 million	160 million
% increase	34%	27%	8%

3 PROHIBITION

\$100 billion – what the world spends on prohibition each year. Includes military attacks, crop eradication, customs seizures and hefty prison sentences. Equal to what rich countries spend on aid.⁴

\$1 trillion – what the US has spent on the war on drugs over past 40 years.⁴

Lives lost

Mexico more than **56,000** people have been killed in Mexico's drug-related violence since the country's drug war was launched in 2006.⁴



Afghanistan lives lost due to the war on drugs have not been extrapolated from the **13,000+** lives (3,063 coalition forces and at least 10,292 Afghan civilian) lost since the 2001 US-led invasion, which had reducing the opium trade as one of its goals.^{5,6}



Thailand **2,800** extra-judicial killings in the first three months of the government's 2003 anti-drugs crackdown.⁴



Death penalty

World – 1,000 people executed each year in the 32 jurisdictions around the world that apply the death sentence for drug offences.⁴

Iran – 590 out of 650 executions in 2010 were for drug offences.⁴

Imprisonment

500,000...

...people in US prisons for drug offences – up from 38,000 four decades ago. Half of all federal inmates in 2008 were in prison due to a drug charge.⁴

1 in 4...

...women in European and Central Asian prisons are locked up for drug offences. In Latvia and Tajikistan 50% of female prisoners are in for non-violent drug offences.⁷

Displacement

10,000-20,000 indigenous people have been displaced each year in Colombia due to crop eradication.⁴

20,000...

...women in Russian prisons for drugs – more than twice as many as all EU countries combined.⁷

350,000...

...drug users in China's mandatory drug detox centres and re-education labour camps.⁴

4 Alternatively...

Legalization and regulation of drugs could save thousands of lives and billions of dollars.

Savings: In the US alone it is estimated that legalization would reduce annual government expenditure by **\$41.3 billion** (which would have easily wiped out the \$19.9 billion fiscal deficit for 2011).

Tax: In addition, legalization would generate tax revenue at **\$46.7 billion** annually if drugs were taxed at the same rate as alcohol and tobacco.⁸

¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *World Drug Report 2012*, Vienna, June 2012. unodc.org ² Louisa Degenhardt and Wayne Hall, 'Extent of illicit drug use and dependence, and their contribution to the global burden of disease' in *The Lancet*, Vol 379, Issue 9810, London, January 2012. ³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *World Drug Report 2011*, Vienna, June 2011. unodc.org ⁴ Transform, *The Alternative World Drug Report*, Bristol, June 2012. dtfp.org.uk ⁵ icasualties.org ⁶ *Counterpunch*, citing UNAMA estimates. nin.tl/M4AyDQ ⁷ Eka Iakobishvili, 'Cause for Alarm: The incarceration of women

for drug offences in Europe and Central Asia and the need for legislative and sentencing reform', Harm Reduction International, London, March 2012. ⁸ Jeffrey A Miron and Katherine Waldoock, 'Making an Economic case for Legalizing Drugs', CATO Institute, October 2010. cato.org ⁹ David Nutt, *Drugs – without the hot air*, UIT, Cambridge, England, 2012 ¹⁰ Nigel Inkster, 'Drugs: a war lost in Afghanistan', *Foreign Policy*, 29 May, 2012. nin.tl/NqvG7Y ¹¹ Stephanie Hanson, 'FARC, ELN: Colombia's Left-Wing Guerrillas', Council of Foreign Relations, 19 August 2009. nin.tl/N2kUlj