



This project is funded by
the European Union



NATIONAL REPORT 2017 ABOUT THE DRUG SITUATION IN MEXICO

COOPERATION PROGRAM BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA, THE CARIBBEAN AND THE
EUROPEAN UNION ON DRUGS POLITCIES

MEXICAN DRUG OBSERVATORY

NATIONAL COMMISSION AGAINST ADDICTIONS



Obtaining the information required for the different sections of the report involved inter-institutional coordination and the delivery of formats to obtain different data from the following institutions:

Reducing Drug Demand

- **General Directorate of Epidemiology** ([Www.gob.mx/salud/acciones-y-programas/direccion-general-de-epidemiologia](http://www.gob.mx/salud/acciones-y-programas/direccion-general-de-epidemiologia))
- **General Directorate of Health Information** ([Www.gob.mx/salud/acciones-y-programas/direccion-general-de-informacion-en-salud-dgis](http://www.gob.mx/salud/acciones-y-programas/direccion-general-de-informacion-en-salud-dgis))
- **National Institute of Psychiatry** (www.inprf.gob.mx/)
- **Youth Integration Centres (ICJ), A.C.** (WWW.GOB.MX/SALUD/CIJ)



Drug supply Control

- **National Security Commissioner** ([Www.gob.mx/segob/estructuras/comisionado-nacional-de-seguridad](http://www.gob.mx/segob/estructuras/comisionado-nacional-de-seguridad))
- **Criminal Investigation Agency Of the Attorney-General's Office (Fgr)** (www.gob.mx/pgr/articulos/agencia-de-investigacion-criminal?idiom=es)
- **Attorney of Human Rights, Crime Prevention and Community Services In the Fgr** ([Www.gob.mx/pgr/acciones-y-programas/subprocuraduria-de-derechos-humanos-prevencion-del-delito-y-servicios-a-la-comunidad](http://www.gob.mx/pgr/acciones-y-programas/subprocuraduria-de-derechos-humanos-prevencion-del-delito-y-servicios-a-la-comunidad))



It was feasible to obtain information given the extensive tradition of raising national surveys and epidemiological information systems on the consumption of psychoactive substances and associated risk factors, namely:


Reducing Drug Demand

- ▶ **National Survey on Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco Use** (ENCODAT 2016 – 2017)
- ▶ **System of Epidemiological Surveillance of Addictions** (SISVEA)
- ▶ **National Assessment Commission** CONEVAL
- ▶ **Information System of the State Councils against Addictions** (SICECA)
- ▶ **Epidemiology Report/National Register of Cases of HIV and Aids** CENSIDA
- ▶ **ICJ's Epidemiological Information System for Drug Use** (SIECD)
- ▶ **INAI National Transparency Platform** *


Reducing the supply of drugs

- ▶ **National Survey of the Private Population of their Freedom** /INEGI (ENPOL 2016)
- ▶ **National Census of Government, Public Security and State Penitentiary System** /INEGI (2017)
- ▶ **National Diagnosis of Prison Supervision** /CNDH (DNSP, 2017)
- ▶ **Report of criminal incidence of federal jurisdiction** /SEGOB 2012 – 2018

2017-2018

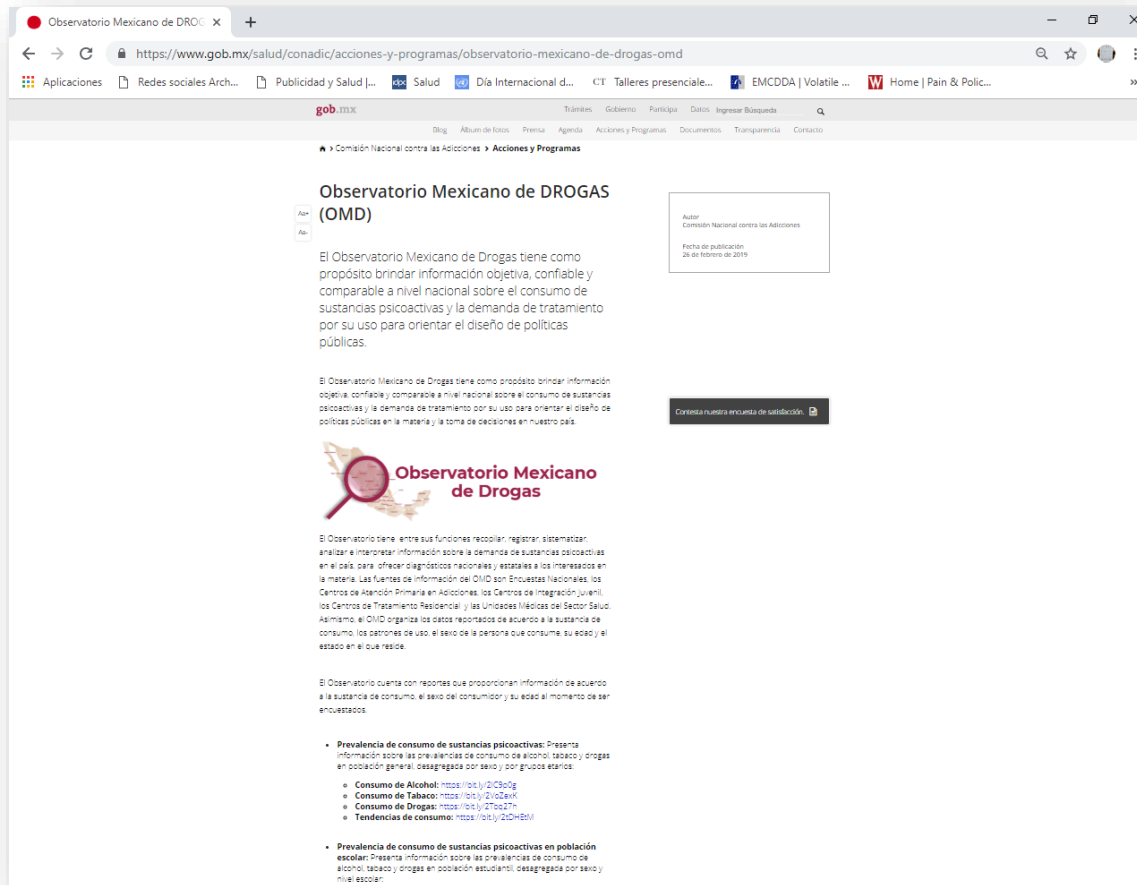


Advantage:
Sufficient
Information



Disadvantage:
Disjointed
Information

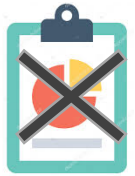
Since the second half of 2018, the Mexican Drug Observatory integrates the information on the Demand Reduction axis:



- Prevalence of use 
- Treatment Demand 
- Drug-related Morbidity 
- Drug-related Consumption-related 

► Information Update (2017)

- With delay of up to a year and a half
- Information Management in different periods per year



► Concentration of information in general categories that do not allow further breakdown

- E.G. Budget Reduction of supply

► Information dispersion in different sources and information systems

- Institutions focused on the same topic of but with different information systems (difficulties for the integration)
- An important level of articulation is required to ensure the consistency of the data



► Difficulty capturing information from actions carried out by civil society organizations

- There are no systems that capture the activities of prevention, treatment and harm reduction carried out by Civil Society Organizations



It Was decided to develop the full version of the National Report, incorporating the following Indicators:

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

► Demand Reduction

- Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
- *International Conventions*
- *National Development Plan 2013-2018 (goals, strategies and lines of action)*
- *General Health Law and other federal laws*
- Regulations
- *Official Mexican Standards*
- *Decrees and codes*



► Supply Reduccion

- Political Constitution of the United Mexican States
- International Conventions
- Political Statement on Global Drug Control
- Federal Penal Code
- General Health Law
- Federal Crime Law



DRUG POLICY

- Public Health Approach
- Prevention and reduction of social harm associated with the drug phenomenon
- Containment and deterrence of the production, transit and distribution of drugs



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

► Demand Reduction

- Expenditure of institutions that have competence in the care of drug use with fiscal resources
- Budget Program, including the program E025 Prevention and Care against Addictions



DRUG DEMAND

1. Drug Use in the general population and young people from 12 to 17 years

- Drug Use ever in life in general population, by drug type and age group
- Drug Use in the last year in general population, by type of drug and age group
- Drug Use in the last month in general population, by drug type and age group
- Drug Use among students (10 to 17 years)



2. Drug Use in specific groups/contexts

- Drug Use in young people in conflict with the law in internment



3. High-risk drug Use

- Trend and consumption of synthetic opioids – Fentanyl



Prevention of drug use

Description of preventive interventions by levels of Universal, Selective and Indicated prevention/media campaigns

- Preventive programmes that are developed in the country
- Actions and coverage of government agencies
- Quality Assurance of interventions
- Evaluation and monitoring of preventive programmes



National Network for Integral treatment of addictions

Organization and treatment offer

- Ambulatory care Network, hospitalization and residential centers
- People admitted to treatment of external consulting services and in treatment of hospitalization services and residential centers
- Profile of drug use and sociodemographic characteristics of people admitted to treatment
- Methods of treatment of external consultation and of public and private hospitalization
- Quality Assurance of interventions
- Evaluation and monitoring of treatment programs



Morbidity and mortality

1. Drug-related Emergencies

- Number of cases attended in emergency services for mental disorders and behavior due to drug use, 2017
- Number of cases attended in emergency services for accidental and self-inflicted poisoning by exposure to narcotics and exposure to other drugs that act on the autonomic nervous system, 2017
- Hospital emergency Services



2. Deaths directly and indirectly associated with drug use

- Deaths from mental and behavioral disorders due to drug use (2010 – 2016)
- Accidental poisoning by, and exposure to narcotics and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system, 2016
- Poisoning inflicted by, and exposure to narcotics and exposure to other drugs that act on the autonomic nervous system, 2016

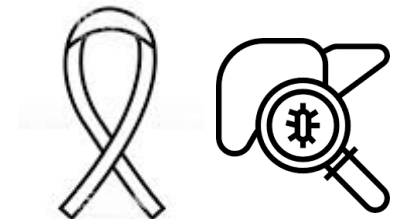


3. Drug-related infectious Diseases

- People with HIV/Aids who inject drugs (Pid)

4. Harm Reduction Services

- Methadone Maintenance Program
- Patients treated with methadone and number of tablets administered annually
- Evaluation and Monitoring



Drug Supply

Drug Market

1. Drug Seizures (by drug type)
2. Country of transit prior to entry into Mexico of seized drugs or chemical precursors
3. Means of transportation used at the time of seizure
4. Drug smuggling method used
5. Retail and wholesale drugs price
6. Purity of drugs



Drug Research

- National Institute of Psychiatry: 24
- Youth Integration Centers, A.C.: 5
- National Council of Science and Technology: 5

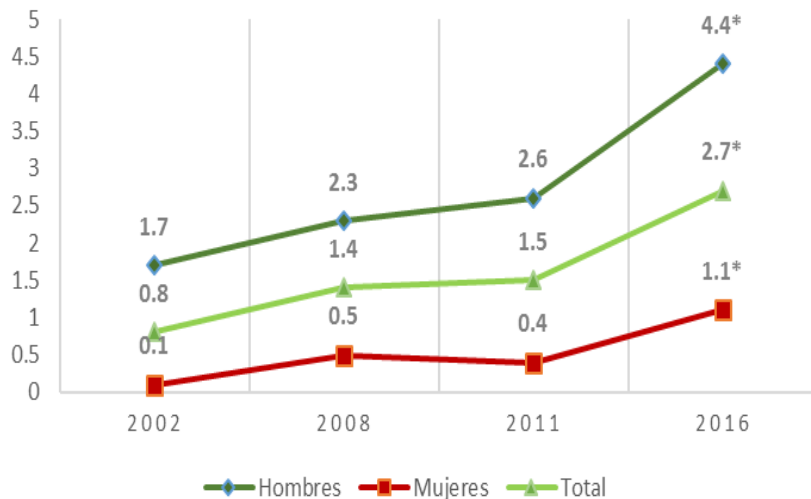


Drug Crimes

1. Crimes against Health. Persons detained by type of crime
2. Criminal incidence according to the General Health Law
3. Criminal Incidence in accordance with the Federal Law against Organized Crime
4. Number of persons who entered, graduated and detained for crimes of retailing
5. Penalties for offences against health
6. Data related to transactions with resources of illicit origin (money laundering)

Ever in life drug use: Significant increase

Last year drug use Trend of illegal drugs from 2002 to 2016.
Population from 12 to 65 years by sex.

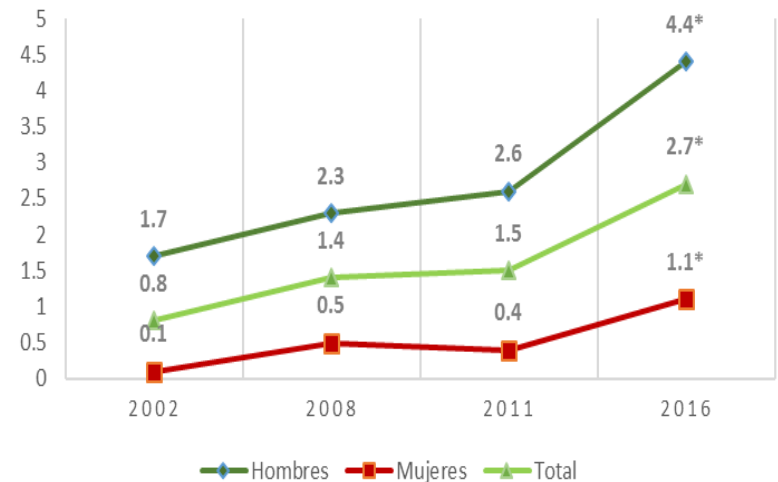


* Statistically significant Increase from 2011 to 2016.

Source: National Survey of Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption 2016-2017

Last year drug use: Significant increase

Last year drug use trend of illegal drugs from 2002 to 2016.
Population from 12 to 65 years by sex.

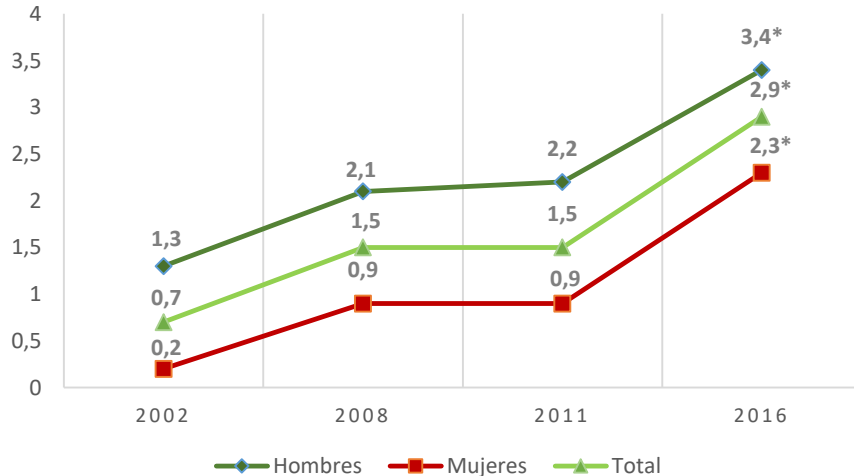


* Statistically significant Increase from 2011 to 2016.

Source: National Survey of Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption 2016-2017

Last-year Illegal drug use, adolescents aged 12 to 17: Significant increase

Last year use of illegal drugs trend from 2002 to 2016. Adolescent Population from 12 to 17 years by sex.

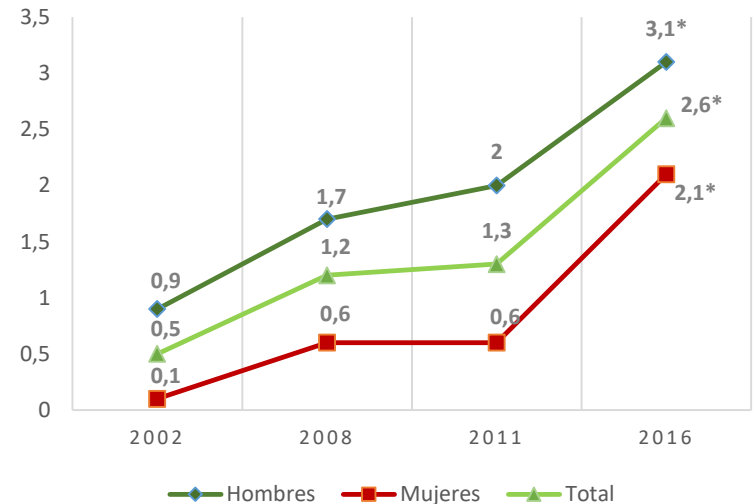


* Statistically significant Increase from 2011 to 2016.

Source: National Survey of Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption 2016-2017

Last-year marijuana use in adolescents from 12 to 17 years: Significant increase

Last year marijuana use trend from 2002 to 2016. Adolescent Population from 12 to 17 years by sex.



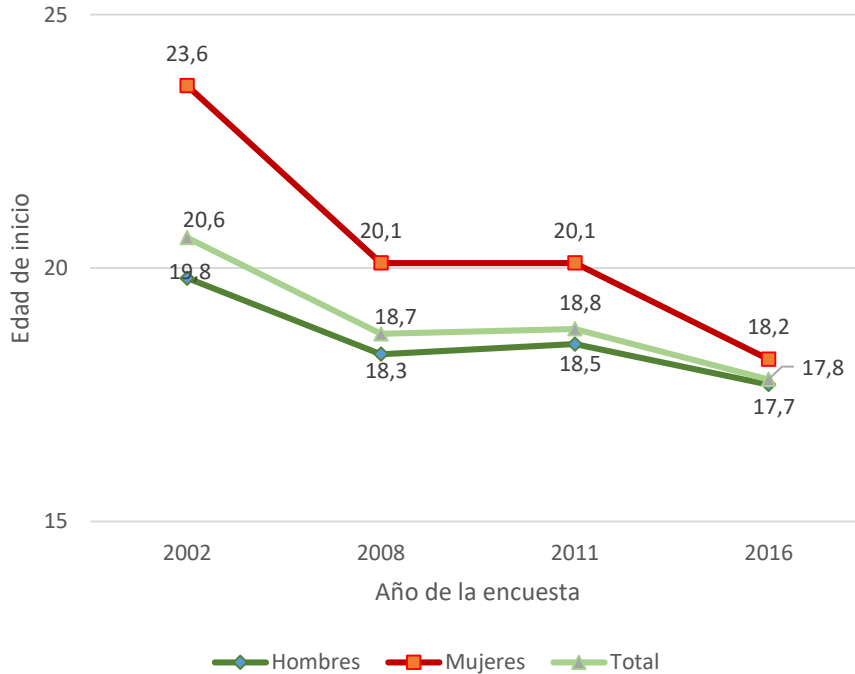
* Statistically significant Increase from 2011 to 2016.

Source: National Survey of Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption 2016-2017

Age of onset of drug use:

Decrease

Age of onset of drug use
Population of 12 to 65 years



* Statistically significant Increase from 2011 to 2016.

Source: National Survey of Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption
2016-2017

Main findings:

- Increase in use ever in life and last year.
- The increase is mainly explained by marijuana use.
- Young people have a more pronounced increase.
- Decreases the starting age.

Crimes Against Health: Decrease

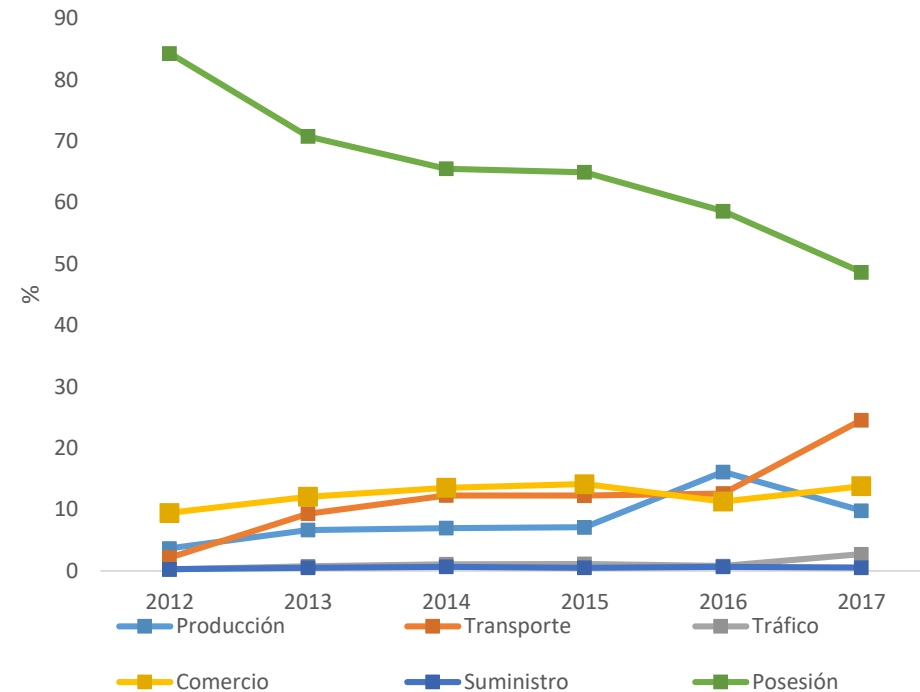
Crimes Against Health and total offences established in the Federal Penal Code

| Year | Total Number of offences Cpf | Total Crimes against Health/Cpf | Compared (%) |
|------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 2012 | 69.445 | 27.870 | 40.13 |
| 2013 | 52.544 | 8.836 | 16.82 |
| 2014 | 55.149 | 7.757 | 14.07 |
| 2015 | 56.059 | 8.689 | 15.50 |
| 2016 | 43.360 | 6.219 | 14.34 |
| 2017 | 60.493 | 6.324 | 10.45 |

Source: Report of criminal incidence of federal jurisdiction by federative Entity 2012 – 2018. Ministry of the Interior – Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, March 2018.

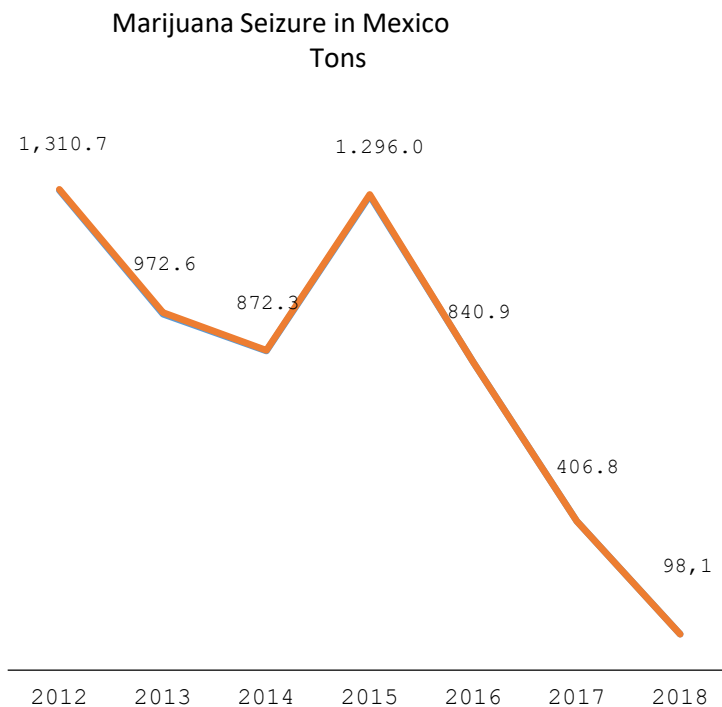
Crimes against Health (possession): Decrease

Crimes against Health/Federal Penal Code



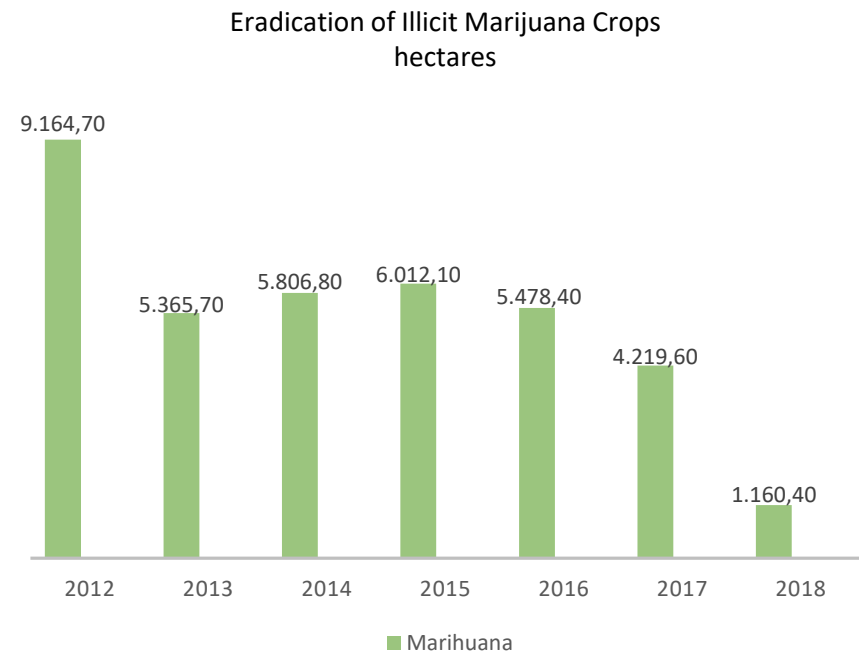
Source: Report of criminal incidence of federal jurisdiction by federative Entity 2012 – 2018. Ministry of the Interior – Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, March 2018.

Marijuana seizures: **Decrease**



Source: Criminal Investigation Agency/National
Drug Policy Office with data from the Sixth Government
Report (2018 preliminary figures June)

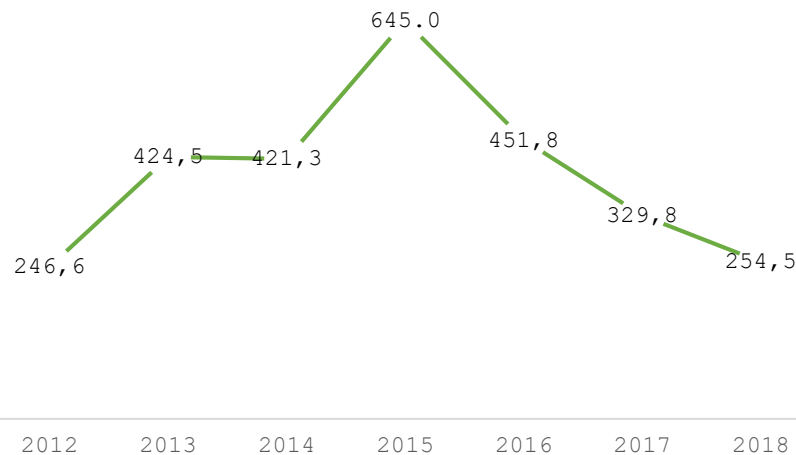
Eradication of marijuana crops: **Decrease**



Source: Criminal Investigation Agency/National
Drug Policy Office with data from the Sixth Government
Report (2018 preliminary figures June)

Heroin seizures: Decrease

Heroin Seizure In Mexico From January 2012 to June 2018
Kg



Main findings:

- Reduction of offences against health, in the modality of possession.
- Decreased seizures and eradication of marijuana.
- Decreased Heroin seizures.
- Variations in poppy eradication.

Source: Criminal Investigation Agency/National Drug Policy
Office with data from the Sixth Government Report (2018 preliminary
figures June)

Continuity

- Expected **Update with information corresponding to the 2018**
 - Considerations:
 - Not all information is updated in a timely manner
 - Cutting periods are not the same for all sources of information
- Expected periodic realisation of the report



Dissemination

- Publication on the Mexican DrugsObservatory site
- Presentation to Officials from institutions in other sectors of the Mexican government
- Dissemination with State Commissions against Addictions





This project is funded by
the European Union



Thank you very much

Nadia Robles Soto
**Head of the Mexican Observatory of
Drugs**

observatorio.drogas@salud.gob.mx

nadia.robles@salud.gob.mx



**Observatorio Mexicano
de Drogas**