

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

CICAD

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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SIXTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF CICAD

METHAMPHETAMINE IN MEXICO:
CONSUMPTION PANORAMA AND SUPPLY CONTROL ACTIONS

Methamphetamine in Mexico:

Consumption panorama and supply control actions

Comisión Nacional contra las Adicciones

National Commission against addictions



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November, 2019

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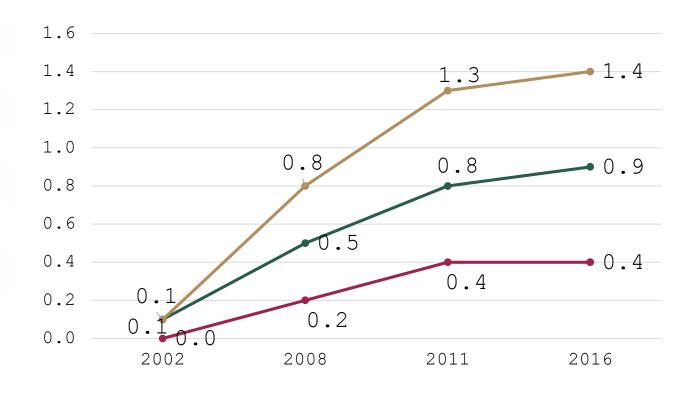


Household survey

12 to 65 years old

- Increase in lifetime prevalence from 2002 to 2016 (0.1% a 0.9 %).
- 743 thousand people have used methamphetamine at least once.
- Increase in lifetime prevalence is greater for men.

Lifetime prevalence of methamphetamine use in population aged 12 to 65 years (2002-2016)





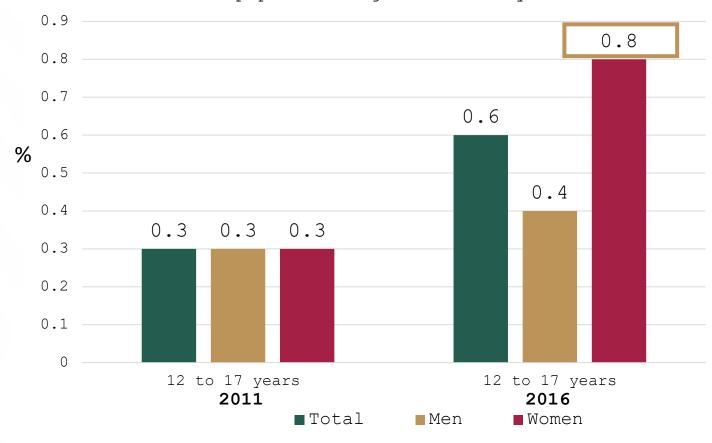


Household survey

12 to 17 years old

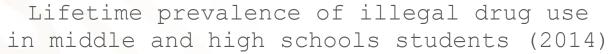
- Increase in lifetime prevalence from 2011 to 2016 (0.3% a 0.6 %).
 - Women showed greatest increase, from 0.3% in 2011 to 0.8% in 2016
 - Men from 0.3% to 0.4%.

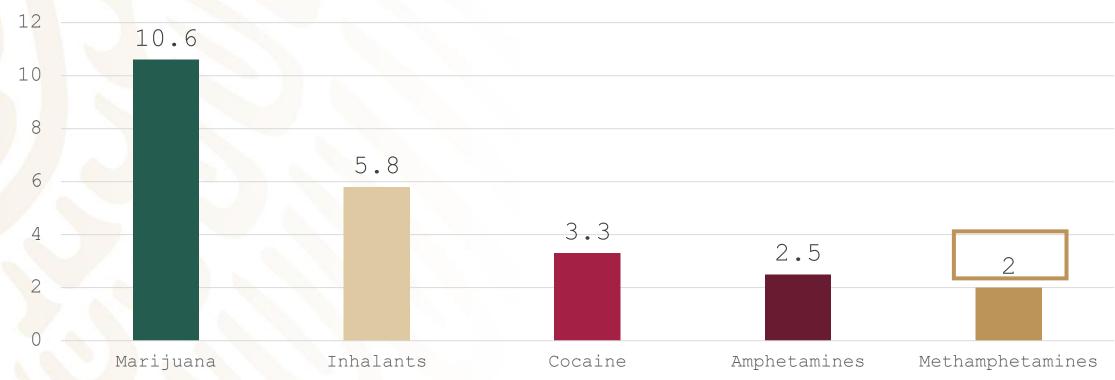
Lifetime prevalence of methamphetamine use in population aged 12 to 17 years





School survey



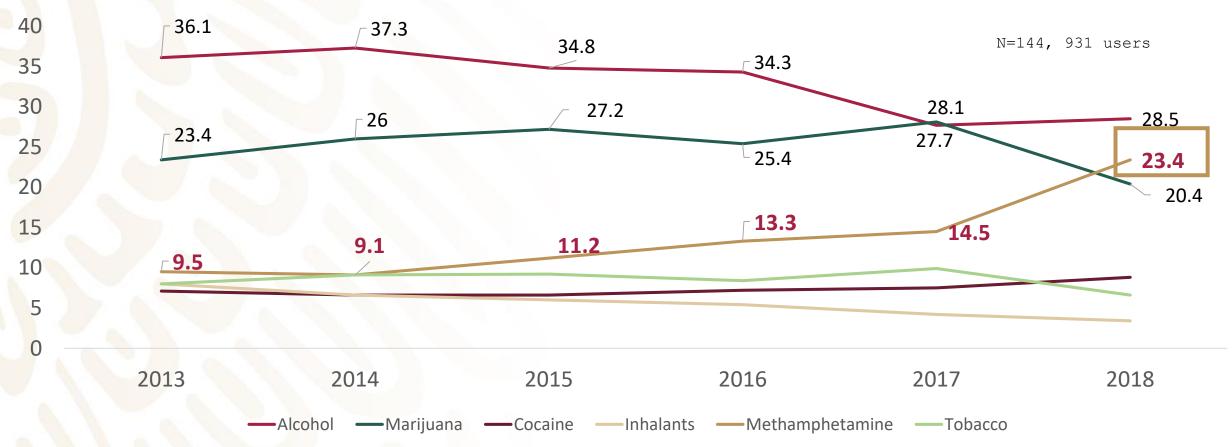


Methamphetamine is the fifth drug with higher lifetime prevalence among middle and high school students



Trend in demand for treatment for psychoactive substance use

Methamphetamine has replaced marijuana as a second impact drug, with an increase of 240% (2013-2018)

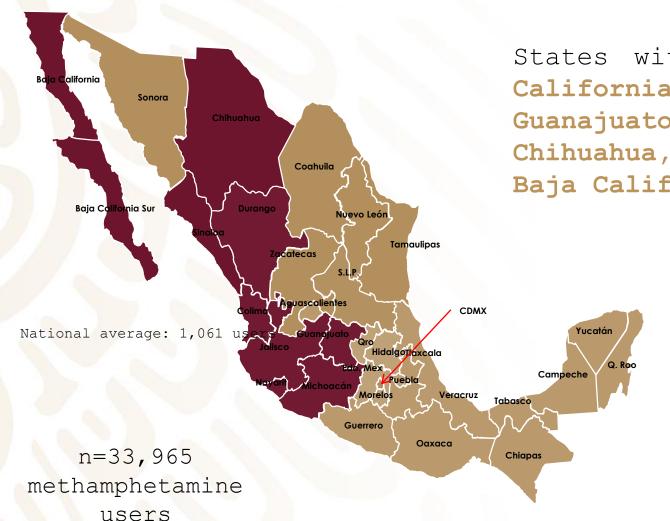


The data correspond to the national treatment demand of the CAPA (SICECA), CIJ and Non-Government Centers (SISVEA)





SALUD (**) CONADIC Treatment demand for methamphetamine use in 2018



States with the highest demand: Baja California, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Durango, Colima, Chihuahua, Nayarit, Michoacán and Baja California Sur

- Users served:
 - 67.7% from residential centers
 - 32.3% from outpatient centers

The data correspond to the national treatment demand of the CAPA (SICECA), CIJ and Non-Government Centers (SISVEA)



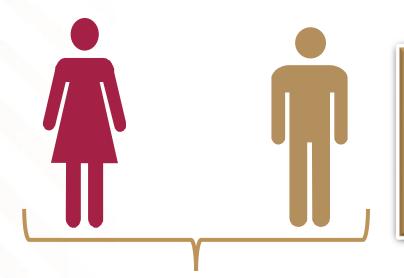
Treatment demand for methamphetamine use in 2018

Characteristics of methamphetamine users

Women

Users (%) = 4,302 (12.7%)

Average age (years) = 24.0 Minors (users) = 29.3% Adults (users) = 70.7%



Men

Users (%)= 29,663 (87.3%)

Average age (years) = 27.6 Minors (users) = 13.6% Adults (users) = 86.4%

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Total users= 33,965

Average age (years)=27.2

Minors (users)= 15.6%

Adults (users)= 84.4%

Education level= 50% middle school

Marital status=62.33% single

Ocupation=46.1% unemployed
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Treatment demand for methamphetamine use in 2018

Methamphetamine use characteristics

Initiating use, methamphetamine use and treatment demand

n=33,965
methamphetamine
users

Age of initiating use of any drug

15 years

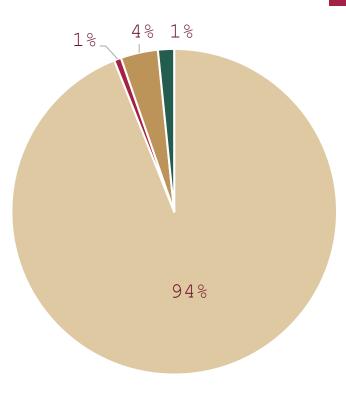
Age of methamphetamine use

20.9 years

Age of treatment demand for methamphetamine use 27.2 years

7 years of methamphetamine use

Mode of use



- Smoked/Inhaled
- Injected

■Inhaled

■ Unknown



Methamphetamine use characteristics First drug used vs. Methamphetamine use

First drug used: methamphetamines

Users = 5,124

Average age (years) = 28.4

Men = 86.7%

Women = 13.8%

Minors= 13.2%

Adults = 86.8%

Methamphetamine use (continued)

Users = 4,822 (94.1%)

Average age (years) = 28.5

Men = 87.5%

Women = 12.5%

Minors= 12.4%

Adults= 87.6%

Treatment demand for methamphetamine use in 2018

- 144,931 people served,
 5,124 referred
 methamphetamine as a drug
 of initiation.
- From this group, 94.1% continued with methamphetamine use until treatment.

When methamphetamine is the first drug a person uses, it is likely that that person will continue using it until it becomes the main drug of abuse.

The period between starting using drugs with methamphetamine and methamphetamine becoming the main drug of abuse is very short.

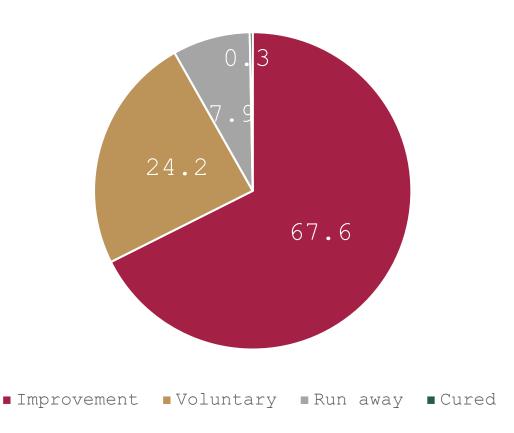


Hospital discharges

- In 2018, 989 hospital discharges were recorded for patients admitted for mental and behavioral disorders due to use of stimulants.
- With a total of 15,403 days of stay
- Women 20.5% and Men 79.5%
 - > 48.3% Dependency syndrome
 - > 19.1% Psychotic disorder
 - > 12.2% Acute intoxication

Public health impact

Discharge reasons*



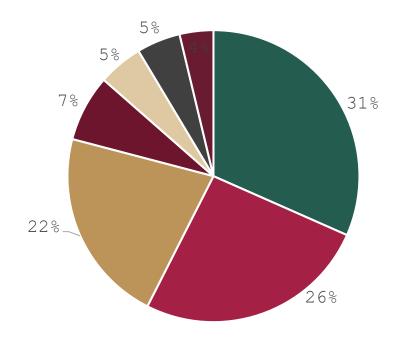


Hospital emergencies

- 1,358 hospital emergencies were recorded for mental disorders and behavior because of the stimulant use.
- Women 22.7% and Men 87.3%

Public health impact





- Acute intoxication
- Psychotic disorder
- Unknown
- Other

- Dependency syndrome
- Withdrawal syndrome
- Harmful use



Impact on public health due to methamphetamine use

Injuries in 2018

- There were 17 injuries* due to mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of stimulants.
- Women 29.4% and Men 70.6%
 - > 82.4% Acute intoxication
 - > 17.6% Harmful use

Deaths in 2017

- There were 8 deaths due to mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of stimulants.
- Men 100%
 - ➤ 87.5% Dependency syndrome 12.5% Unknown



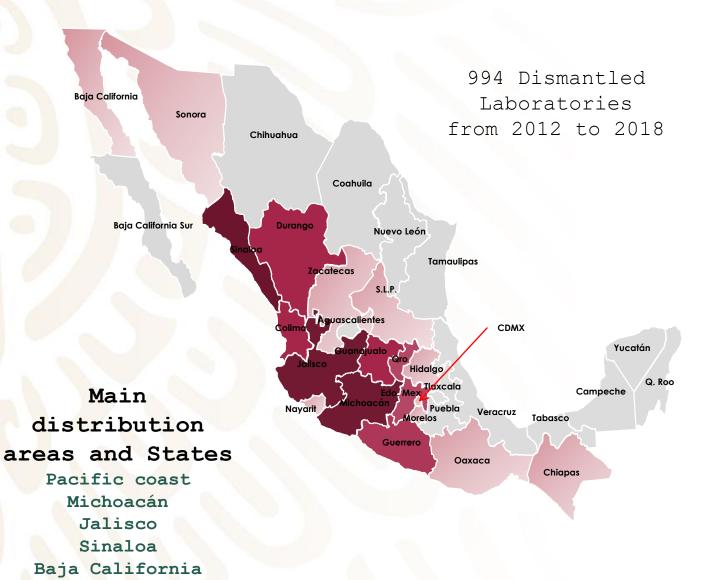
Seizures from 2012 to 2018

- Mexico records a total of 33,621 events that involve methamphetamine seizures.
- Seizures:
 - 170,101 kilograms
 - 81,885 liters
 - 19,695 units of methamphetamine





Clandestine laboratories dismantled from 2012 to 2018

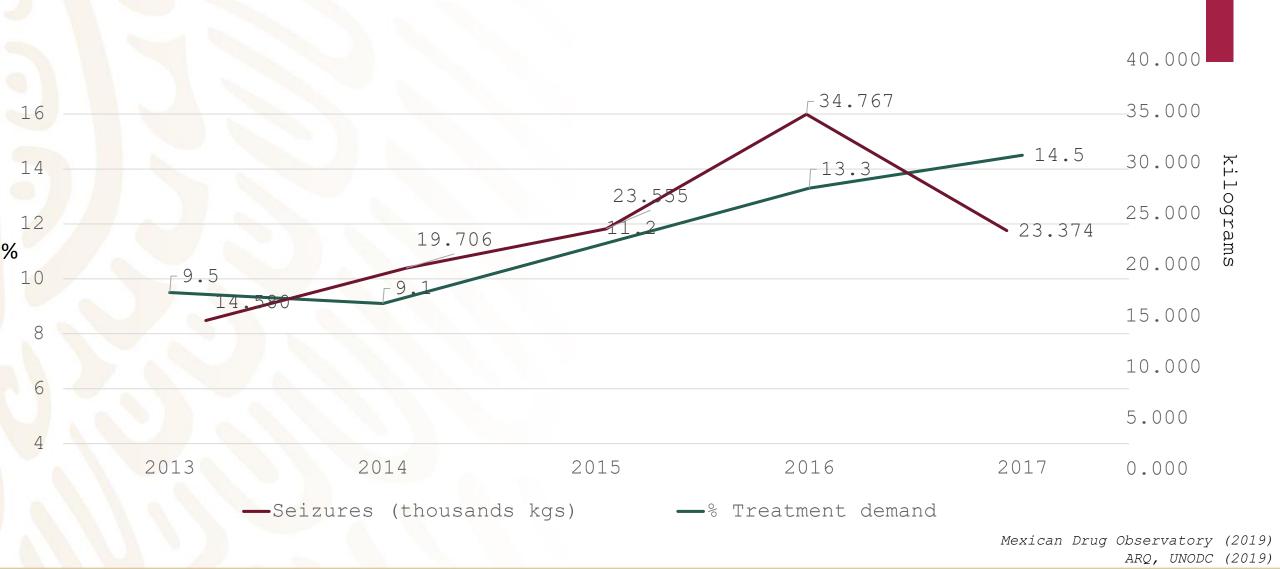


	Numbers of	
States	laboratories	
Sinaloa	394	
Michoacán	329	
Jalisco	113	
Durango	37	
Guerrero	27	
Estado de México	18	
Guanajuato	16	
Colima	11	
Querétaro	11	
Zacatecas	6	
Hidalgo	6	
Baja California	5	
Sonora	5	
Oaxaca	5	
Chiapas	4	
Nayarit	3	
Morelos	2	
San Luis Potosí	1	
México City	1	
TOTAL	994	





Trend in treatment demand and seizures of methamphetamine 2013-2017





- Second drug for treatment demand in 2018.
- Significant increase in the demand for methamphetamine treatment in the northwestern area.
- Relevance of attention to adolescents, especially women.
- Improve registration systems in hospitals and in forensic medical service.
- Strengthen methamphetamine use prevention .

Final considerations

- Second drug in seizures.
- It is a challenge to affect the financial capacities of criminal organizations.
- Strengthening of the supervision, verification and sanitary control of establishments dedicated to the elaboration, manufacture or preparation of medicines.
- Increased capacities to monitor the entry and exit of chemical substances for the illicit production of methamphetamine from the national territory.

Fiscalía General de la República (2019)

Supply Control

Demand Reduction

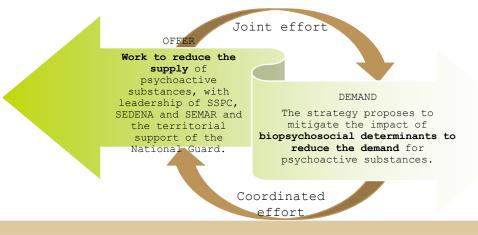


Final considerations

A new model to address the drug problem in Mexico



- Abandon the paradigm of war on drugs, in ideas and in practice.
- Adopt sanitary and non-punitive measures for the attention of users.
- Build proactive bridges between health authorities and law enforcement and public force authorities.







If we really want young people and children to not use drugs, we have to offer them a country with safe public spaces, with job opportunities, with a state of law that acts without impunity and with equality for Mexicans.

Together for the Peace

Thank you very much

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