



- [About](#)
- [News](#)
- [Surveys](#)
- [Overall data](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [International projects](#)
- [Links](#)

TREND

Emerging trends and New Drugs

The aim of the TREND scheme, which was established in 1999, is to provide information about illegal drug use and users, and on emerging phenomena. Emerging phenomena refer either to new phenomena or to existing phenomena that have not yet been detected by other observation systems.

TREND relies on a network of eight local coordinating sites (Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Metz, Paris, Rennes, Toulouse) with a common information collection and analysis strategy. The data collection tools used are mainly qualitative: continuous ethnographic observations conducted in urban areas and on the party scene, questionnaires are administered to structures or associations in contact with drug users, focus groups (“health”, “law enforcement”) that aim to rapidly establish overviews of the situation with professionals in the field.

TREND also relies on:

- SINTES (National Detection System of Drugs and Toxic Substances), an observation system geared towards detecting and analysing the composition of illegal substances on the national territory;
- the monitoring of virtual spaces and NPS;
- recurrent quantitative surveys, such as the ENa-CAARUD survey among drug users seen in French low-threshold structures certified as CAARUDs;
- information systems supervised by the CEIPs (Centres for evaluation and information on pharmacodependence) and the ANSM (National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety), the OCRTIS (Central office for the repression of drug-related offences) and the INPS (National forensic science institute) and finally, other OFDT surveys.

While these investigations reflect realities from the field that are mainly confined to metropolitan areas, the TREND scheme also carries out investigations that analyse changes in use in various contexts (rural areas, counties overseas, working-class areas, etc.), thanks in particular to the financial support from the Île-de-France, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and Indian Ocean regional health agencies (ARS) and as of 2019, the Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur and Hauts-de-France ARS.

Results

Psychoactive substances, users and markets: recent trends (2016-2017)

[Tendances N° 129, December 2018](#)

Psychoactive substances, users and markets: recent trends (2016-2017)

[Tendances N° 121, December 2017](#)

Psychoactive substances, users and markets: recent trends (2015-2016)

[Tendances N° 115, December 2016](#)

Psychoactive substance use in France: recent trends (2014-2015)

[Tendances N° 106, December 2015](#)

Illegal or misused substances: recent trends (2013-2014)

[Tendances N° 96, December 2014](#)

Use of Ketamine in France: recent trends (2012-2013)

[Brief, June 2014](#)

Markets, products, users: recent trends (2011-2012)

[Tendances N° 86, July 2013](#)

Noteworthy phenomena and emerging trends in illegal drugs (2010-2011)

[Tendances N° 78, February 2012](#)

Illegal Drugs: the 2009 observations of the TREND system

[Tendances N° 73, December 2010](#)

The eight national report from the TREND system

[Tendances N° 58, February 2008](#)

Cocaine small-scale dealing in France

[Tendances N° 53, April 2007](#)

The seventh national report on the TREND system

[Tendances N° 52, December 2006](#)

Recent trends and new drugs in France - The results of the sixth national report on the TREND system : subject-based operations 2000-2004 and principal observations 2004

[Tendances N° 45, December 2005](#)

Recent trends and new drugs in France in 2002 - Results of the fourth national report

[Tendances N° 31, July 2003](#)

Emerging phenomena linked to the use of drugs in France in 2001

[Tendances N° 23, July 2002](#)

Emerging phenomena linked to drug use

[Tendances N° 15, July 2001](#)