

# Statistical Synopsis

## Portugal 2012

General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies

Statistic and Research Division

2014



## ILLICIT DRUGS

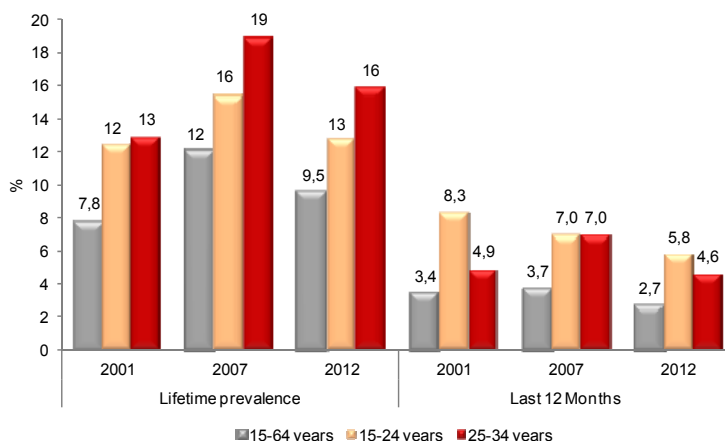
### DRUG USE

#### Resident Population of 15-64 years, 2012

- ▶ 655 926 (9,5%) have used illicit drugs (M=15%; F=4,5%) (15-24 years=13%; 25-34 years=16%)
- ▶ 186 421 (2,7%) have used in the last 12 months (M=4,1%; F=1,3%) (15-24 years =5,8%; 25-34 years =4,6%)

#### Lifetime Prevalence and Last 12 months use of illicit drugs

(15-64 years) 2001/2007/2012



Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; Balsa, Vital e Urbano (2013)

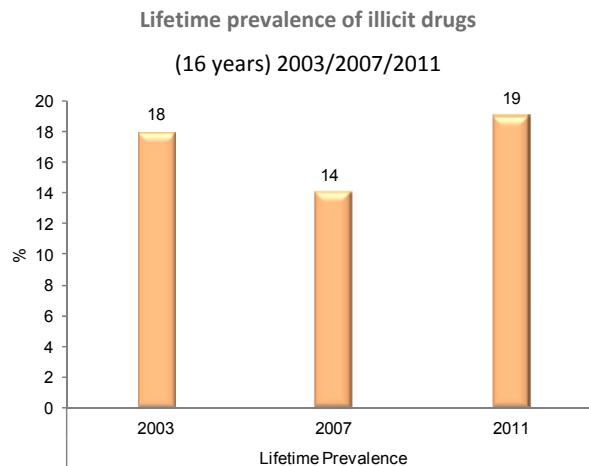
- ▶ Most common used drugs in the last 12 months: cannabis (2,7%), ecstasy (0,3%) and cocaine (0,2%)

- ▶ 20 713 (0,3%) high risk users of cannabis (M=0,5%; F=0,1%) (15-24 years=0,2%; 25-34 years=0,5%) and 27 617 (0,4%) moderate risk users (M=0,5%; F=0,3%) (15-24 years=1,5%; 25-34 years=0,4%) (CAST)
- ▶ New Psychoactive Substances: 0,4% have ever used in life and 0,1% in the last 12 months

### School Population, 2011

- 16 years old

- ▶ 19% have used illicit drugs (M= 22%; F=16%)
- ▶ In the last 12 months, 16% used cannabis and 3% used ecstasy



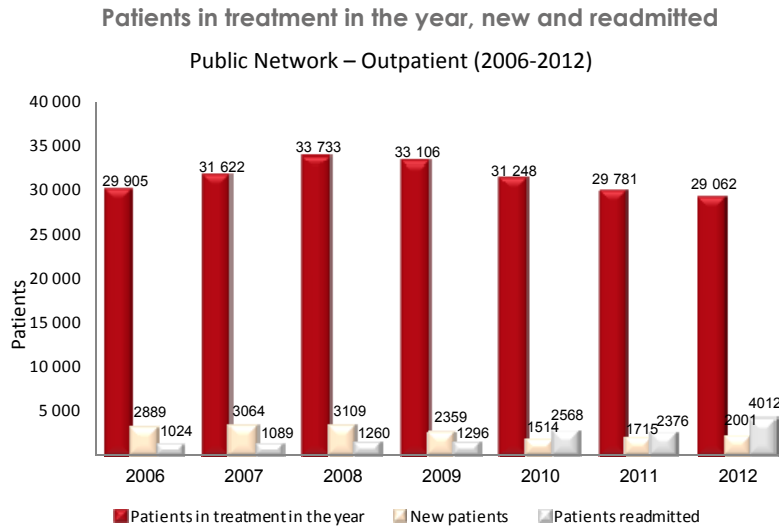
Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; Hibell et al. (2004, 2009, 2012)

- 13-18 years old

- ▶ Between 4,4% (13 years) and 31% (18 years) have used illicit drugs
- ▶ In the last 12 months, between 1,5% (13 years) to 25% (18 years) used cannabis and between 0,9% (13 years) to 2,3% (18 years) used ecstasy

### PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED TO MORE PROBLEMATIC PATTERNS OF USE (PROBLEM DRUG USE) 2012

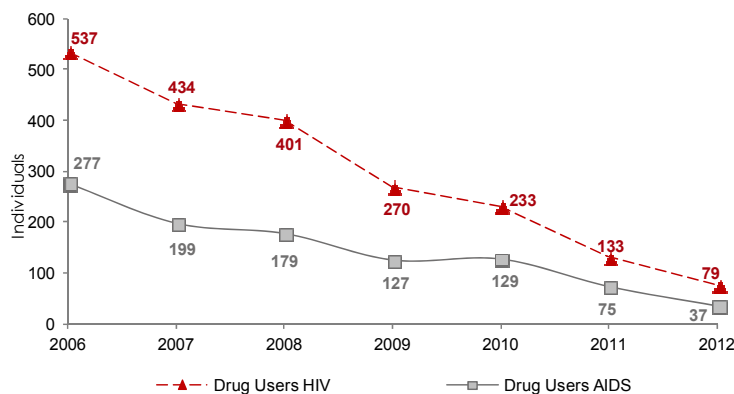
- ▶ Demand for treatment in the public network:
  - 29 062 outpatient patients (M= 24 441; F= 4621) (35-44 years=13 428; ≥45 years= 8521)  
6013 initiated treatment in 2012, 4012 were readmitted (M= 3478; F= 534) (35-44 years= 1959; ≥45 years= 1190) and 2001 appealed for the first time to the treatment structures (M= 1694; F= 307) (≤ 24 years= 593; 25-34 years= 642)
  - 812 were admitted in Detoxification Unit (DU) and 75 in Therapeutic Community (TC)
  - 1483 inmates in treatment in prison setting (at 31/12/2012)



Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; ARS,IP

- ▶ 8230 patients without social family framework followed by the Harm and Risk Reduction structures
- ▶ Infectious Diseases:
  - 16 350 notified cases of HIV infection (7801 AIDS) associated with drug addiction (till 31/12/2012); 445 diagnosed with HIV (241 AIDS) in the last 3 years
  - Prevalence among patients in treatment (outpatient public network) and with intravenous use: HIV+=23%; Hepatitis C / HCV+= 88%; Hepatitis B /AgHBs+ = 6%

**HIV and AIDS notifications associated to drug addiction by year of diagnostic (2006-2012)**

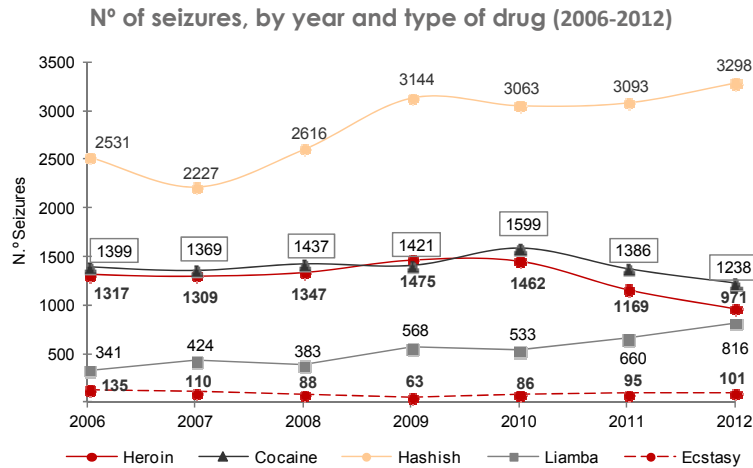


Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; INSA,IP: DDI-URVE/Núcleo de Vigilância Laboratorial de Doenças Infecciosas

- ▶ 29 fatal *overdoses* in 2012 (M= 28; F=1) (30-39 years=10; 40-49 years=11) and 100 between 2010-2012 (M= 90; F=10) (30-39 years=34; 40-49 years=40)
- ▶ 1,6% drivers under the influence of an illicit drug (2008/2009) (European Average=1,9%; South Europe Average=4,5%)
- ▶ 7817 individuals involved in administrative sanctions processes for drug use (M= 7240; F=577) (16-24 years=3971; 25-34 years=2231)

SUPPLY/ INFRACTIONS TO NATIONAL LAW, 2012

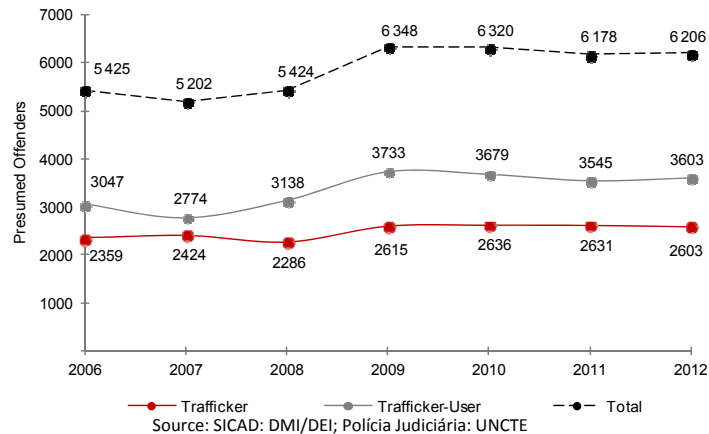
- Seizures and quantities seized: increasing trend in the number of seizures and supply diversification of cannabis products



Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; Polícia Judiciária: UNCTE

- 49% of the Portuguese with 15-24 years perceived relatively easy or very easy to access cannabis in a 24h period (European Average=57%), 2011
- 6206 presumed offenders intercepted (M=5536; F=670) (16-24 years=2200; 25-34 years=2089), 42% traffickers and 58% trafficker-users

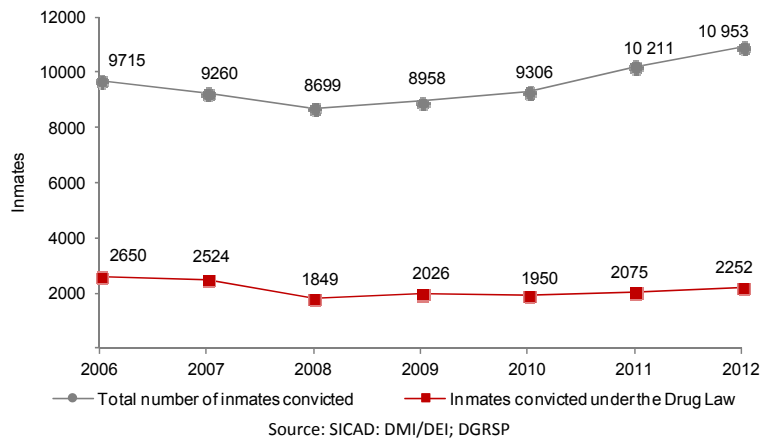
Presumed offenders by year and situation towards drug (2006-2012)



Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; Polícia Judiciária: UNCTE

- 1878 criminal processes “closed” with 2759 individuals, 2404 of which were convicted (M= 2162; F=242) (16-24 years=796; 25-34 years=770), the vast majority for traffic (82%), 2011
- 2252 inmates convicted under the Drug Law (M=1993; F=259) (30-39 years=774; 40-49 years=643), the vast majority convicted for traffic (88%)

Total number of inmates convicted and inmates' convicted under the Drug Law, by year (2006-2012)



## ALCOHOL

### CONSUMPTION

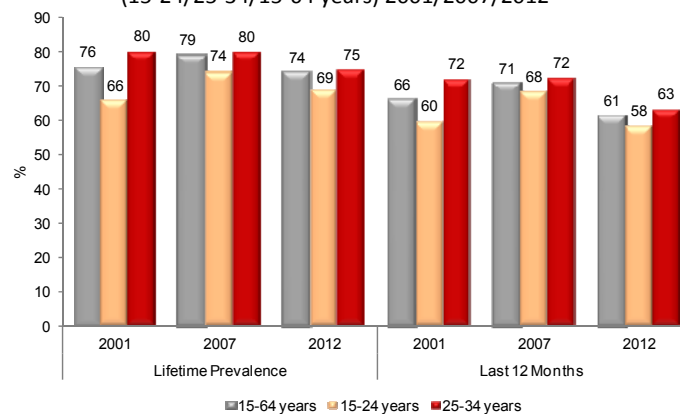
- ▶ Annual alcohol consumption *per capita* (registered and not registered), 15+ years, 2009: 13,43 l of pure alcohol

#### Resident Population of 15-64 years, 2012

- ▶ 5 109 317 (74%) have used alcoholic drinks (M=85%; F=63%) (15-24 years=69%; 25-34 years=75%)
- ▶ 4 211 734 (61%) have used in the last 12 months (M=74%; F=49%) (15-24 years=58%; 25-34 years=63%)

Lifetime and Last 12 months prevalence of alcoholic drinks consumption

(15-24/25-34/15-64 years) 2001/2007/2012



- ▶ Drinks more consumed in the last 12 months: wine (46%), beer (40%) and spirits (26%)
- ▶ *binge* drinking in the last 12 months: 12% (at least 1) and 3,9% (1 or more occasions per month)
- ▶ Drunkenness in the last 12 months: 5,8%
- ▶ 20 713 (0,3%) dependents (AUDIT) of alcoholic drinks

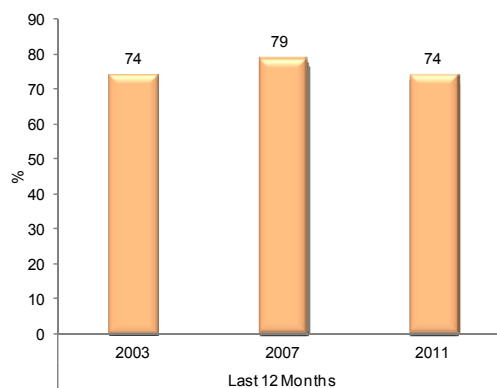


## School Population, 2011

- 16 years

- ▶ 71% have used alcoholic drinks (M= 76%; F=67%) (European Average= 87%)
- ▶ 74% have used in the last 12 months (M= 75%; F=74%) (European Average= 79%)

**Last 12 months prevalence of alcohol use**  
(16 years) 2003/2007/2011



Source: SICAD: DMI/DEI; Hibell et al. (2004, 2009, 2012)

- ▶ Drunkenness in last 12 months: 29%
- ▶ Alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 30 days: spirit drinks (46%), beer (40%), alcopops (25%) and wine (19%)
- ▶ *binge* drinking in the last 30 days: 22%

- 13-18 years

- ▶ Between 37% (13 years) and 91% (18 years) have used alcoholic drinks
- ▶ Between 27% (13 years) and 87% (18 years) used in the last 12 months
- ▶ Drunkenness in the last 12 months: between 5,6% (13 years) and 44% (18 years)
- ▶ Alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 30 days:

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Alcopops
<b>13 years</b>	12%	7%	12%	8%
<b>18 years</b>	50%	28%	62%	35%

- ▶ *binge* drinking in the last 30 days: between 7,9% (13 years) and 42,8% (18 years)

## PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED TO MORE PROBLEMATIC PATTERNS OF USE, 2012

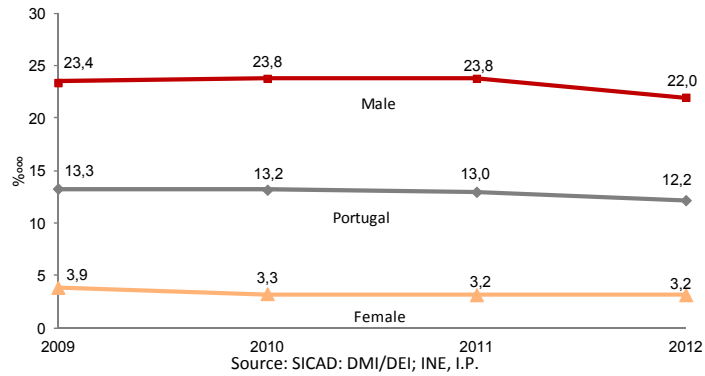
- ▶ Demand for treatment in the public network:
  - 11 123 outpatient patients (M= 8942; F=2181) (35-44 years=2933; 45-54 years=4026; ≥55 years=3409); 4558 start treatment in 2012 (M= 3748; F=810) (35-44 years=1342; 45-54 years=1610; ≥55 years=1143)
  - 1484 admitted



► 12,2 % deaths by diseases attributable to alcohol (M= 22 ‰; F=3,2 ‰)

(Standardized mortality rate before 65 years old)

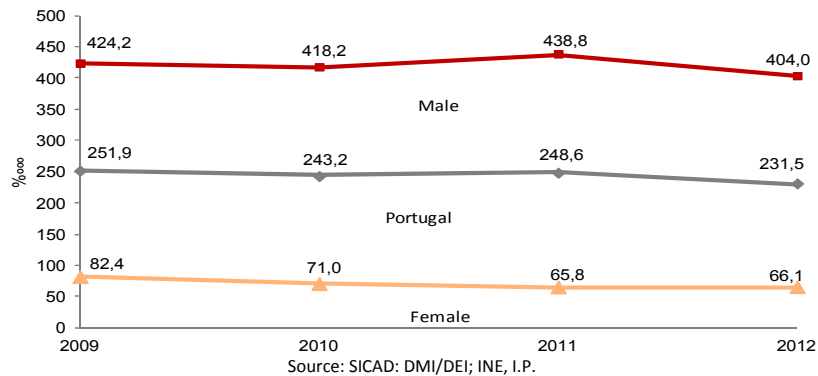
Standardized mortality rates for diseases attributable to alcohol (<65 years) by 100 000 inhabitants (2009-2012)



► 231.5% potential years of life lost due to diseases attributable to alcohol (M=404.0%; F=66.1%)

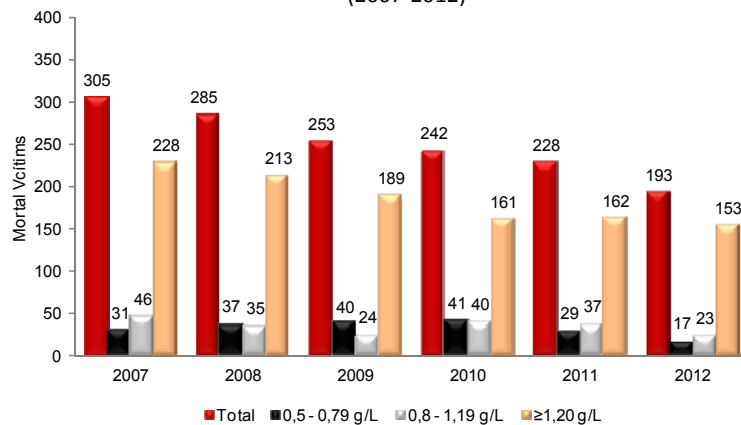
(Rate of potential years of life lost)

Rate of potential years of life lost due to diseases attributable to alcohol by 100 000 inhabitants (2009-2012)



► 193 mortal victims of car accidents with a TAS ≥ 0,5 g/l

Mortal victims of car accident with a alcohol rate ≥ 0,5 g/l (2007-2012)





# Medicines

## CONSUMPTION IN THE POPULATION

### Resident Population of 15-64 years, 2012

(Psychoactive medicines: sedatives, tranquilizers or hipnotics)

- ▶ 1 380 896 (20%) had already used (M=13%; F=28%) (15-24 years=7,8%; 25-34 years=16%)
- ▶ 828 538 (12%) used in the last 12 months (M=7,2%; F=17%) (15-24 years=3,9%; 25-34 years=6,8%)
- ▶ 79% of users in the last 12 months with a diary use or almost diary (M= 79%; F=79%)

### School Population, 2011

(psychoactive medicines: sedatives or tranquilizers)

- 16 years
  - ▶ 16% had already used (M= 15%; F=17%), 13,7% through medical prescription and 7% without prescription (M= 7%; F=7%)
- 13-18 years
  - ▶ Between 7,9% (13 years) and 19% (18 years) had tried medicines. Between 7,0% (13 years) and 16,0% (18 years) through medical prescription and between 2,3% (13 years) and 7,0% (18 years) without prescription



# Gambling

## PRACTICES

### Resident Population of 15-74 years, 2012

- ▶ 238 294 (0,3%) have some money gambling problem (M=0,4%;F=0,2%) (15-24 years=0,2%;25-34 years=0,5%) and 238 294 (0,3%) may be pathological gamblers (M= 0,6%; F=0,1%) (15-24 years=0,2%; 25-34 years=0,2%)

### Pathological Gamblers, 2011

- ▶ Pathological gamblers (M=79%; F= 21%; mean age=35 years) distributed themselves equally between game *online* (M=79%; F= 21%; mean age =31 years) and *offline game* (M=73%; F= 27%; mean age=40 years), with an increase trend to mix players.





## Sources:

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## Acronyms:

- ARS: Administração Regional de Saúde / Regional Health Administration
- AUDIT: Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test
- CAST: Cannabis Abuse Screening Test
- CT: Comunidade Terapêutica / Therapeutic Community
- DGRSP: Direção Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais / General Directorate of Reintegration and Prisons
- INMLCF, I.P.: Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal e Ciências Forenses, I. P. / National Institute of Forensic Sciences and Medicine, I.P.
- INSA-DDI-URVE: Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr. Ricardo Jorge – Departamento de Doenças Infeciosas-Unidade de Referência e Vigilância Epidemiológica / National Health Institute Doctor Ricardo Jorge
- SICAD-DMI/DEI: Serviço de Intervenção nos Comportamentos Aditivos e nas Dependências – Direção de Serviços de Monitorização e Informação/Divisão de Estatística e Investigação / General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies -
- UA: Unidade de Alcoologia / Alcohol Unit
- UD: Unidade de Desabituação / Detoxification Unit
- UNCTE: Unidade Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Estupefacientes / National Unit for the Fight Against Traffic and Drugs