Spain

Country Drug Report 2018

National drug strategy and coordination

What are the long-term aims of drug policy in Spain? How are these aims to be achieved? How is drug policy coordinated at national level?
Understanding the costs of drug-related actions is an important aspect of policy evaluation.

Learn more [32]
Drug laws and drug law offences [33]

What substances and activities does Spain control under its drug laws? What are the penalties for offences? How are new psychoactive substances controlled?

Learn more [33]
Drug use [34]

How many people in Spain have ever used drugs? What drugs have they used? How many have used drugs recently? How many are using drugs in highly risky ways?

Learn more [34]
Drug harms [35]

What are the main infectious diseases linked to drug injecting in Spain? How many died of drug overdose in the last year? How many drug-related medical emergencies occurred?

Learn more [35]
Prevention [36]

What part does prevention play in Spain's drug strategy. What are the main prevention approaches used in the country and who do they target?

Learn more [36]
Harm reduction [37]

How does Spain measure in terms of provision of needle and syringe programmes, peer naloxone programmes, supervised drug consumption rooms and heroin-assisted treatment.

Learn more [37]
Treatment [38]

How is the drug treatment system organised in Spain? How is it financed? How is the provision of treatment divided between inpatient and outpatient settings?

Learn more [38]
Drug use and responses in prison [39]

Which authorities are responsible for prison health in Spain? What forms of drug treatment and harm reduction are provided in prisons, and how widely?

Learn more [39]
Quality assurance [40]

What is done in Spain to ensure that the prevention and treatment interventions used are effective and provide a good return on public expenditure?

Learn more [40]
Drug-related research [41]

In which areas of study is drug-related research carried out in Spain? How is this research funded? Are any
types of research emphasised in the national drug strategy?

Learn more [41]
Drug markets [42]

What is known about drug supply and trafficking in Spain? How pure or strong are the drugs available? What do they cost? What are the main aims of supply reduction efforts?

Learn more [42]
Key statistics [43]

Key drug statistics for Spain

Learn more [43]
EU Dashboard [44]

Focus on Spain

Learn more [44]

About this report

This report presents the top-level overview of the drug phenomenon in Spain, covering drug supply, use and public health problems as well as drug policy and responses. The statistical data reported relate to 2016 (or most recent year) and are provided to the EMCDDA by the national focal point, unless stated otherwise.

This interactive version of the Country Drug Report is presented in sections. If you would like a print-out of the complete report, a PDF is available in the Publications database. [45]

Partners

About our partner in Spain

The Spanish national focal point is located within the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs, a government organisation under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Welfare. The Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs is entrusted with coordination of different aspects of drug policy, ranging from drug trafficking to responses to the drug problem.

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Additional resources submitted by our partner

**Executive Summary of the 2017 Report on Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain by the Spanish Observatory of Drugs and Addictions, DGPNSD.**

Main and most relevant data of the information included in the 2017 Report on Alcohol, Tobacco and Illegal Drugs in Spain [47] under the following paragraphs: Survey on alcohol and drugs, Survey on drug use in Secondary Education, Treatment for drug use, Hospital emergencies in drug users, Infections in drug users, Mortality related to drugs and Spanish Early Warning System. This information should help policy makers, and other stakeholders to make decisions on these issues in their respective fields and to develop and evaluate programs and interventions aimed at preventing and reducing the consumption of drugs and associated problems, as well as to face other addictions without substance (English version [48]).

**Report 2017 on Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain. Spanish Observatory of Drugs and Addictions, DGPNSD**

Contains the complete Report on Alcohol, Tobacco and Illegal Drugs in Spain [49], grouped in the following epigraphs: Survey on alcohol and drugs in Spain (AGES), Survey on drug use in Secondary Education in Spain (STUDIES), Treatment for drug use, Hospital emergencies in drug users, Infections in drug users, Mortality related to drugs, Spanish Early Warning System (SEAT). This information should help policy makers, and other stakeholders to make decisions on these issues in their respective fields and to develop and evaluate programs and interventions aimed at preventing and reducing the consumption of drugs and associated problems, as well as to face other addictions without substance.

**Statistics 2017 Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain. Spanish Observatory of Drugs and Addictions DGPNSD**

This document complements the Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain 2017 Report, with a selection of tables and figures [50]. In chapter 1, information is presented regarding the consumption, perceptions and opinions of the population regarding drugs from 1995 to 2015. The source of information is the Alcohol and Drug Surveys in Spain (EDADES), in its successive editions. In chapter 2, information of drug-related problems from 1987 to 2015 is included. The information comes from three key indicators: 'Admissions to treatment for consumption of psychoactive substances', 'Hospital emergencies in consumers of psychoactive substances', 'Mortality by acute reaction to psychoactive substances'.

**Survey of Teachers of Secondary Education on Drugs and Other Addictions in Spain, EPAD 2014**

Contains the results of the EPAD, Survey for teachers of Secondary Education, on Drugs and other Addictions in Spain [51]. The objective is to know the perceptions and opinions of the teachers of Secondary Education on different aspects related to the consumption of drugs and other addictions. Young people are one of the most exposed to the use of psychoactive substances and their attitudes and behaviors regarding consumption change fairly quickly. Consequently, it is important to have regular and updated information on these phenomena to develop and evaluate programs and interventions aimed at reducing consumption and associated problems in a rational way.


The results of the Evaluation of the Strategy by objectives and the degree of achievement [52] of its general objectives are collected. The objectives evaluated are: - Optimize coordination and cooperation. - Promote a
social awareness about risks and damages. - Increase personal skills and abilities. - Delay the age of onset of consumption. - Decrease consumption. - Reduce the associated damages. - Guarantee quality assistance. - Facilitate social incorporation. - Increase the effectiveness of supply control. - Increase money laundering control mechanisms. - Improve research. - Enhance the evaluation of programs. - Improve training. - Optimize international cooperation. - Objectives related to the Guiding Principles. From each of these objectives information has been collected through a set of indicators. The impact of the Strategy has been also evaluated as well as the financing of it. The Evaluation also contains Conclusions and Final Recommendations.

**National Strategy on Addictions 2017-2024**

The National Strategy on Addictions 2017-2024 [53] is the result of the consensus among numerous stakeholders that is offered as the framework for the development of policies on addictions. The Strategy foresees two major goals: to achieve a healthier and more informed society and to achieve a safer society. It covers legal drugs (tobacco and alcohol) prescribed medicines, illegal substances and addictions without substance. The transversal areas of action of this Strategy include: a) coordination, b) knowledge management (information systems, research and training, c) legislation, d) international cooperation, e) communication and dissemination, and f) evaluation and the quality. The scientific evidence available on addictions has been reviewed, especially the one related to the role of new technologies as facilitators of access to and enhancers of certain addictive behaviors.

**Source URL:** http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/drug-reports/2018/spain_en

**Links**
