

Last-12-months (LYP) prevalence of drug use in recent nationwide surveys among the general population in some EU countries

Remark: Prevalence figures presented in this table may be different, in some countries, from figures published at a national level due to use of different age ranges (see footnote 7)

Country	Method		All adults					Younger adults					
	Year	Data coll.	Sample	Age range	Cannabis	Cocaine**	Ampheta mines	Ecstasy	Age range	Cannabis	Cocaine**	Ampheta mines	Ecstasy
Belgium (Flemish)	1994	Phone	2.259	(18-65)	1.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	(18-35)	3.6% (e)	-	-	-
Belgium (French) (1)	1996-97	Phone	2.112 (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium (French) (2)	1996-97	Phone	2.112 (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark (2)	1994	Interv.	2.521	-	-	-	-	-	(16-44)	7.0%	-	0.5%*	-
(3) Total	2000	Interv.	22.486	(16-64)	6.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	(16-34)	13.1%	2,0%	3.1%	1.2%
Finland (3)	1998	Mail (b)	2.568	(15-69)	2.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	(15-34)	6.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
(4)	2000	Interv.	2.500	(15-64)	2.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	(15-34)	4.9%	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%
France (3)	1999	Phone	1.999	(15-64)	7.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	(15-34)	15.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
(4)	2000	Phone	13.685	(15-64)	8.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	(15-34)	17,0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Germany (2)	1995	Mail	7.833	(18-59)	4.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	(18-34)	9.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
(3)	1997	Mail	8.019	(18-59)	4,0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	(18-34)	9,0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%
(4)	2000	Mail	8.139	(18-59)	6,0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	(18-34)	13,0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Greece (2)	1998	Interv.	3.752	(15-64)	4.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	(15-34)	8.8%	1,0%	0.1%	0.3%
Ireland (2)	1998	Mail	10.415	(18-64)	9.4%	1.3%	2.6%	2.4%	(18-34)	17.7%	2.6%	5.4%	4.9%
(3)	2000	Interv.	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	1998	Interv.	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Netherlands	1997/98	Interv.	22.000	(15-64)	5.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	(15-34)	9.8%	1.4%	0.8%	1.8%
Norway	1999	Interv.	2.170	(15-64)	4.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	(15-34)	8.1%	1,0%	1.5%	1.2%
Portugal	2001	Interv.	15.000	(15-64)	3.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	(15-34)	6.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%
Spain (2)	1997	Interv.	12.304	(15-64)	7.6%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%***	(15-34)	14.2%	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%***
(3)	1999	Interv.	12.488	(15-64)	7,0%	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%***	(15-34)	12.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.7%***
Sweden (3)	1998	Interv.	1.500	(15-69)	1,0%	-	-	-	(15-34)	2,0%	-	-	-
(4)	2000	Interv.	2.000	(15-64)	1,0%	0,0%	<0.5%	<0.5%	(15-34)	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	<0.5%
UK (E&W) (3)	1998	Interv.	10.293	(16-59)	9,0%	1.2%	2.7%	1.2%	(16-29)	23,0%	3,0%	8,0%	4,0%
(3)									(16-34)(d)	17.9%	2.5%	5.9%	2.9%
(4)	2000	Interv.	13.300	(16-59)	8.6%	0.014	1.7%	1.7%	(16-29)	22,0%	5,0%	5,0%	5,0%
									(16-34)(d)	16.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%

* ("hard drugs"); ** (cocaine any form); *** ("ecstasy and other designer drugs");

(a) pooled sample for the 1996-1999 period - continuous quarterly monitoring - for the drug section; 2112); (b) combined sample: mail (n=2143) and phone (n=425) ;

(c) for 16-44 the figure is 7.0%, same as in 1994 survey; (d) recalculated at national level for 16-34 y.o.; (e) unweighted average M/F.

Notes:

1 - This table builds on the table presented in the EMCDDA webpage (October 2000): "Complementary statistical tables to the 2000 Annual Report on the state of the drugs problems in the European Union".

2 - When several surveys available for a country, the last two surveys are presented in the table. See also previous EMCDDA Annual Reports. In Denmark, there were two surveys in 1994. The one that is more comparable with the 2000 survey is presented. In Germany, the last three surveys are presented because age ranges to present 1995 and 1997 results have been changed to adapt to EMCDDA standards.

3 - Some city surveys reported by countries were not included as they tend to produce higher prevalence estimates, which are not comparable with estimates for whole countries.

- 4 - "Data coll." means "data collection method used in the survey": "interv." (face to face interview), "phone" (telephone interview), "mail" (mailed questionnaire).
- 5 - Sample sizes refer to the complete national surveys. In some cases, national surveys cover a broader age range than that presented here, and therefore the estimates presented are based on slightly smaller samples. Numbers of respondent young adults are proportional to size of this age group in the country's population because there is not oversampling of young adults (except in Greece and Spain).
- 6 - Some surveys did not produced estimates for Last-12 months prevalence (the row has been left empty).
- 7 - Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In some countries were age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates tend to be somewhat higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

Country		Sources
Belgium (Flem.)		Quataert P, Van Oyen H. Gegeveninzamzeling in verband met middelengebruik door middel van CATI, IHE/Episerie n 6, CCOV, IHE, Brussel, 1995.
Belgium (French)	(1)	Piette D, De Smet P. Rapport SANOMETRE : Comportement de santé des adultes en Communauté française, PROMES-ULB, Bruxelles, 2000.
Belgium (French)	(2)	Piette D, De Smet P. Rapport SANOMETRE : Comportement de santé des adultes en Communauté française, PROMES-ULB, Bruxelles, 2000.
Denmark	(2)	Health and morbidity in Denmark 1994. DIKE. Unpublished report.
	(3) Total	Health and Morbidity in Denmark 2000, Statens Institut for Folkesundhed (unpublished).
Finland	(3)	Partanen J. Preliminary information on the 1998 survey. STAKES.
	(4)	Hakkarainen Pekka & Metso Leena (2001): Onko huumeiden käytön yleistyminen taittumassa? Vuoden 2000 huumeekyselyn tulokset [Is the increase in drug use levelling off? Results of the drug survey in 2000]. Yhteiskuntapolitiikka, 66, (3), 277-283. & Metso Leena (2001): Preliminary results (extra information) of the Population survey on drugs in 2000 by the STAKES.
France	(3)	Beck F. and Peretti-Watel P. Survey EROPP 1999, OFDT 2000.
	(4)	Beck F., Legleye S., Peretti-Watel P. 2001. Illicit drugs: uses and attitudes. In Guilbert P., Baudier F., Gautier A. (dir.). Baromètre Santé 2000 CFES-OFDT.
Germany	(2)	Herbst K, Kraus L and Scherer K. Representative survey on the use and abuse of alcohol, medicines, tobacco products and illegal drugs (BUND) 1995. IFT. Munich, 1995.
	(3)	Kraus L, Bauernfeind R. Representative survey on the use and abuse of alcohol, medicines, tobacco products and illegal drugs (BUND) 1997. IFT. Munich, 1998.
	(4)	Kraus l. August R, Population Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in the German Adult Population 2000 (2001). Sucht, Special issue 1, September 2001.
Greece	(2)	Kokkevi, A., Loukadakis, M., Plagianakou, S., Politikou, K., Stefanis, C.: Sharp increase in illicit drug use in Greece: Trends from a general population survey on licit and illicit drug use. European Addiction Research, 2000, Vol 6, 42-49.
Ireland	(2)	SLAN (Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition). Dept. Health Promotion, NUI, Galway. Drug section of survey not published.
	(3)	Unpublished data from Irish Social Omnibus Survey -KAB2.
Luxembourg		Fischer U. CH. Krieger, W, Suchtprävention an der Gemeng - Entwicklung, Durchführung und Evaluation eines Modells zur gemeindeorientierten Suchtprävention. CePT, Luxembourg, 1998.
The Netherlands		Abraham M, Cohen P, De Winter M. Licit and illicit drug use in the Netherlands. UVA/CBS, CEDRO. Amsterdam, 1999.
Norway		Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research. Unpublished report.
Portugal		Balsa C, Farinha T, Nunes JP, Chaves M. Inquérito nacional ao consumo de substâncias psico-activas na população portuguesa, 2001, CEOS, FCSH-UNL, Lisboa 2002.
Spain	(2)	Household Survey on Drugs 1997. National Plan on drugs.
	(3)	Household Survey on Drugs 1999. National Plan on drugs.
Sweden	(3)	Drogutvecklingen i Sverige. Rapport 99. National Institute of Public Health and Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN). Stockholm 1999.
	(4)	Allmänhetens alkoholvanor. TEMO 2000.
UK (E&W)	(3)	Ramsay M and Partridge S. Drug Misuse Declared in 1998: results from the British Crime Survey. Research Study 197. Home Office, 1999.
	(4)	Ramsay M, et al. Drug Misuse Declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey. Research Study 224. Home Office, 2001.