



Chapter 2

General population surveys of drug use

Methods and definitions

Drug use in the general population is estimated through population surveys, based on representative probabilistic samples of the whole population under study.

This methodology allows to measure directly drug use, patterns of use, and related factors (both potential determinants and consequences of use of drugs) for each individual under study. A number of factors can be investigated retrospectively, although with the limitations that self-report and memory biases have on recall of past events.

When necessary, precision of estimates can be improved by increasing sample sizes, for instance when policy evaluation requires reliable estimations broken down by gender, age groups or regions, or when it is necessary to increase the reliability of estimates for substances with low prevalence rates. On the other hand, it should be considered the limitations of surveys in estimating the more marginalised forms of drug use (e.g. heroin injection) due to non-probabilistic errors (exclusion from the sampling frame, absence, non-response).

In addition to the increase of sample size, certain sampling strategies may help to improve estimations among groups of particular interest; for instance oversampling of young people, ethnic minorities, or inner city areas.

The EMCDDA has developed guidelines to improve comparability of population surveys in the EU. These guidelines include a set of common core items (European model questionnaire: EMQ) and basic methodological recommendations. The set of items can be used to report data from existing surveys, or can be inserted into broader questionnaires. The set includes basic prevalence measures and use patterns of certain illegal and legal substances, basic socio-demographic characteristics and opinion and risk perception questions. The questions about drug policies are considered optional. The guidelines have been compiled in

an EMCDDA Handbook (see:

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1380>).

The EMCDDA has also developed a EU Databank on Population Surveys on Drugs. This databank collates, on a voluntary basis, databases from existing national surveys already analysed and exploited at national level, in order to obtain an added value by further methodological and content understanding of drug patterns. The databases have been harmonised following the EMQ (ex-post harmonisation) (see: <http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1380>).

Surveys provide estimates of the proportion of the population who have used different drugs during certain periods of time. For illegal drugs, the more usual measures are:

- any use during the person's life (lifetime prevalence), often called 'lifetime experience' with drugs,
- any use during the previous year (last-12-months prevalence), often called 'recent use' of drugs,
- any use during the previous month (last-30-days prevalence), often called 'current use' of drugs.

Obviously, 'lifetime experience' always produces higher figures, and it is often used in policy debates. Lifetime experience alone may not capture well the current drug situation, as it also includes all those who have ever tried drugs. On the other hand, it can give a rough estimation of the extent of drug experience in the population, which is valuable for those drugs of lower prevalence. In addition, its analysis by age group (or birth cohort) can give insight into the generational dynamics of drug use; when a particular drug became popular. It is necessary for estimation of incidence (year of first use among ever users), and for computation of continuation and discontinuation rates (and eventual related factors) among those who have used drugs.

'Recent use' produces lower figures, but reflects better the present situation, giving an indication of recent but probably also some occasional use. The combination of lifetime experience

and recent use can give basic information on drug use patterns (e.g. continuation rates).

‘Current use’ gives some indication of more regular use (sometimes last 30 days users are also considered as ‘regular users’), and will include the more intensive forms of use. The figures are generally low when the whole adult population (15 to 64 years old) is considered, except for cannabis.

However, estimates of ‘recent’ or ‘current’ use could be substantially higher if analysis is focused on young people (15 to 24 or 15 to 34 years old) particularly among males, and even more on urban areas. This focused analysis could be valuable for policy formulation and evaluation.

Many countries collect information on ‘age of first use’ of drugs, which allows analysis of incidence. Also intensity of use can be assessed, which allows identifying higher risk groups. Age of first use and frequency of use are included in the EMCDDA guidelines (EMQ).

Intensity of use can be estimated through frequency scales; for instance, number of days of use in a given period of time (last 12 months or last 30 days). In the EMQ, measuring the number of days of use in the last 30 days assesses the intensity of use.

The concept of ‘intensive users’ has been often used, although using different scales of what ‘intensive use’ means. Many experts use this term as equivalent of ‘daily or almost daily users’ (use more than 20 times in the last 30 days), at least in the case of cannabis. This concept of ‘intensive use’ was used in the selected issue on cannabis of the 2004 Annual Report, and proved it was feasible and useful.

The age ranges used to report results might have an influence in the results of prevalence estimates. Comparisons should be based on the same age groups. The EMCDDA recommends the range 15 to 64 years for the whole adult population and 15 to 34 years for young adults. If wider age groups are used (e.g. 12 to 75 years) prevalence estimates will tend to be lower because illegal drug use is quite low at higher ages. If narrower groups are used (e.g. 18 to 49) estimates will tend to be higher because drug use concentrates among young adults.

Information provided by surveys is particularly useful when they are repeated at regular intervals, using the same questionnaires and methodology (a survey series), which allow tracking of trends over time that cannot be identified by a single survey or two consecutive surveys without further

continuation. This requires a long-term commitment from public institutions and research institutions.

Most Member States have conducted representative national surveys during recent years, although in some cases sample sizes are too small or the compatibility with the EMQ limited. On the other hand, several countries have conducted recently their first national surveys, in all cases with high compatibility with the EMQ.

Most of the new Member States or candidate countries have conducted recently national population surveys, with high compatibility with the EMQ.

Several countries have established series of national surveys or are starting them (Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway). Finland has several consecutive surveys with relatively comparable methodology. But only few countries have consolidated series, with enough sample sizes, and in general only for a limited number of years.

There are differences across countries in survey context, data collection methods and sampling procedures. In addition to methodological questions, several factors can contribute to differences in overall national figures. Relative proportions of urban and rural population in each country may explain in part some overall national figures. Also national figures may be explained in part by generational factors, including the different rates of convergence between the lifestyles of young males and females. Social context can influence also self-reporting of drug use. Comparative analysis across countries should be made with caution, in particular where differences are small, and formulation and evaluation of drugs policy should take carefully into consideration concrete age groups, birth cohorts, gender and urbanisation, among other criteria.

Overview of the data

Listed below are the tables in the bulletin, the supplementary downloadable tables and the associated graphics dealing with general population surveys, along with a brief overview. Please note that the associated graphics and the supplementary tables are available only on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

Drug use in the general population is assessed through surveys, which provide estimates of the proportion of the population that has used different drugs over standard

periods of time; lifetime use (or 'ever-use'), last twelve months use ('recent use') or last 30 days use ('current use'). The general population survey data give information by Member States, by geographic region within states and by year of survey, according to availability. The information covers self-reported use of cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens and specifically LSD. A summary of the survey structure is given (Table GPS-14) and also a bibliographic reference to the published source (Table GPS-0).

Tables GPS-1 to GPS-6 give prevalence estimates of individual drug types for reported lifetime (ever-) use, use in the past year and use in the past month, each for the general population aged 15 to 64 and for the younger part of the population, aged 15 to 34. In Table GPS-1 part (ii) some survey structure details are given that are the same for each of Tables GPS-1 to GPS-6.

Similarly, Tables GPS-8 to GPS-13 give parallel information on prevalence for the *last survey available* for each Member State, and Table GPS-8 part (ii) gives some survey structure details that are the same for each of tables GPS-8 to GPS-13.

Summary points

- Cannabis is by far the illegal substance most commonly used in Europe. Recent population surveys indicate that between 3 % to 31 % of adults (aged 15 to 64 years) have tried the substance at least once. A rough European average would be around 20 % of adults having ever tried cannabis (Table GPS-1 part (i), Table GPS-8 part (i)).
- Cannabis use is concentrated among young adults, as other illegal drugs. Between 11 % and 44 % of young Europeans aged 15 to 34 years declared that they had tried cannabis. Among 15 to 24 year old Europeans, 9 % to 45 % declared having tried cannabis, with most countries falling in the range 20 to 35 % (Table GPS-2, Table GPS-9).
- The fact that recent or current use is substantially lower than lifetime experience indicates that cannabis use may tend to be occasional, or to be discontinued after some time (Table GPS-3, Table GPS-4, Table GPS-5, Table GPS-10, Table GPS-11, Table GPS-12, Table GPS-13. Figure GPS-2, Figure GPS-3, Figure GPS-4).
- As with other illegal drugs, rates of cannabis use are notably higher among males than among females (Table GPS-7 part (i), Table GPS-7 part (ii)).
- Data on frequency of cannabis use in the last 30 days showing that approximately a quarter (19 to 33 %) of those who had used cannabis in the last month were doing so on a daily or almost daily basis, most of them young males (Table GPS-7 part (i), Table GPS-7 part (ii)). Table GPS-7 gives where available, for cannabis only, the self-reported prevalence of use in the last 30 days (i) in the population aged 15 to 64 and the population aged 15 to 34 separately by gender, and (ii) by frequency of use in the past 30 days among all users.
- Despite methodological differences, different types of surveys (national or local household surveys, conscript and school surveys) have shown that cannabis use increased markedly during the 1990s in almost all EU countries, particularly among young people (Figure GPS-4).
- Traditionally, population surveys showed that after cannabis, amphetamines were the illegal substance most commonly used, albeit their overall prevalence is clearly lower than that of cannabis. But this pattern seems to be now changing with ecstasy taking second place after cannabis (Figure GPS-6, Figure GPS-8, Figure GPS-20).
- According to recent surveys, among all adults (15 to 64 years), lifetime experience with amphetamine ranged from 0.1 % to 6 % in EU Member States, except in the United Kingdom, where it was 12.2 % (Table GPS-1 part (i), Table GPS-8 part (i)). Among young adults (15 to 34 years), lifetime experience with amphetamines ranges from 0.1 to 10 %, with the United Kingdom reporting 18.4 % (Table GPS-2, Table GPS-9).
- Ecstasy has been tried by about 0.2 to 6.5 % of the adult population, with most countries in the range 1 to 4 % (Table GPS-1 part (i), Table GPS-8 part (i)). Among young adults (15 to 34 years), 0.6 % to 13 % reported experience with ecstasy (Table GPS-2, Table GPS-9).
- Ecstasy use is a predominantly youth phenomenon, it is worth focussing on prevalence in the 15 to 24 years age group. Here, lifetime experience ranges from 0.4 to 13 %, while recent use (last year) ranges from 0.3 to 11 % (Figure GPS-7). Furthermore, among males of this age group, most countries reported prevalences of any experience in the range of 4 to 16 % and recent use (last year) in the range of 2 to 8 % (Figure GPS-18).
- There have been frequent reports indicating an increase in ecstasy use during the 1990s in many EU countries, in

particular in recreational setting. This is confirmed by surveys, which show an increase of recent use (last year) among young adults in most countries with consecutive surveys (Figure GPS-8, Figure GPS-19, Figure GPS-20).

- National population surveys show that between 0.5 % and 6 % of the general adult population report have tried cocaine at least once (Table GPS-1 part (i), Table GPS-8 part (i)).
- As with other drugs, younger adults present higher rates of

cocaine use, with lifetime experience reported by between 1 % and 10 % of young people, and recent use (last year) by between 0.2 % and 4.9 % (Table GPS-2, Table GPS-9).

- There has been warning about increases in cocaine use in Europe, prompted by local reports, focused studies conducted in dance settings, increases in seizures indicators and some increases in indicators related to problems. Identification of clear-cut European trends based on population studies is still difficult due to few consistent series of surveys (Figure GPS-10).

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Table GPS-0. Nationwide surveys among the general population: bibliographic references

Country	Ref.	Sources
Belgium	1	Quataert P, Van Oyen H. Gegeveninzamzeling in verband met middelengebruik door middel van CATI, IHE/Episeries n 6, CCOV, IHE, Brussel, 1995
	2	Piette D, De Smet P. Rapport SANOMETRE: Comportement de santé des adultes en Communauté française, PROMES-ULB, Bruxelles, 2000.
	3	Piette D, De Smet P. Rapport SANOMETRE: Comportement de santé des adultes en Communauté française, PROMES-ULB, Bruxelles, 2000.
	4	Piette D, De Smet P. Rapport SANOMETRE: Comportement de santé des adultes en Communauté française, PROMES-ULB, Bruxelles, 2000.
	5	Buziarsist, J, Demarest, S, Gisle, L et al. Health Interview Survey 2001, Lifestyles 3, Use of Illicit drugs (2, 5).
Czech Republic	1	Highlights of GENACIS project in the Czech Republic (unpublished research report).
Denmark	1	Use of Intoxicants in Denmark, The National Board of Health, published 1991.
	2	Health and morbidity in Denmark 1994. DIKE (now SIF), published 1995.
	3	Kjøller M, Rasmussen NK (eds). Danish Health and Morbidity Survey 2000 & trends since 1987. Copenhagen, National Institute of Public Health, 2002. (In Danish with an English summary.)
Germany	1	n.a.
	2	n.a.
	3	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. Representative survey on the use and abuse of alcohol, pharmaceuticals, tobacco and illicit drugs.
	4	Kraus L, Bauernfeind R. Representative survey on the use and abuse of alcohol, medicines, tobacco products and illegal drugs (BUND) 1997. IFT. Munich, 1998.
	5	Kraus, L. & Augustin R. (2001) Repräsentativerhebung zum Gebrauch psychoaktiver Substanzen bei Erwachsenen in Deutschland 2000.(Population Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in the German Adult Population 2000). München : IFT Institut für Thearapieforschung.
	6	Kraus, L. & Augustin, R. (in print). Epidemiologischer Suchtsurvey 2003: Konzeption und Methodik.
Estonia	1	Narusk A. (toim.) Argielu Eestis 1999-ndatel aastatel. Tallinn: TPÜ RASKI, kl 114.
	2	Estonian Population Survey 2003.
Greece	1	University Mental Health Research Institute, 1998.
	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.
	3	University Mental Health Research Institute, Greek National Population Survey on Licit and Illicit Substance Use, 2004.
Spain	1	Household Survey on Drugs 1995. National plan on drugs.
	2	Household Survey on Drugs 1997. National plan on drugs.
	3	Household Survey on Drugs 1999. National plan on drugs.
	4	Household Survey on Drugs 2001. National plan on drugs.
France	1	Baudier F., Dressen C., Alias F. (1994). Baromètre Santé 92, CFES, Paris.
	2	Baudier F and Arenes J. Baromètre Santé adultes 1995. CFES, 1997.
	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.
	5	Beck F., legleye S. and Peretti-Watel P. Survey EROPP 2002, OFDT 2003.
Ireland	1	SLAN (Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition). Dept. Health Promotion, NUI, Galway. Drug section of survey not published.
	2	Bryan, A., Moran., Farrell, E. and O'Brien, M. (2000) Drug-Related Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs in Ireland. Dublin: Health Research Board.
	3	Unpublished data from Irish Social Omnibus Survey -KAB2.
	4	National Advisory Committee on Drugs (NACD) & Drugs and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU). Bulletin 1: First results from the 2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey. Dublin: NACD & DAIRU, 2003.
Italy	1	Relazione Annuale al Parlamento sullo Stato delle Tossicodipendenze in Italia 2002. Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Dipartimento per le Politiche Sociali e Previdenziali. Roma 2003.
	2	Relazione Annuale al Parlamento sullo Stato delle Tossicodipendenze in Italia 2003. Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali, Roma, 2004.
Cyprus	1	Open Therapeutic Community for Drug Addicted Persons (TOLMI), 2003: Steps to Prevent Drug Abuse.
Latvia	1	Drug abuse prevalence in Latvia. Population Survey Report 2003. 2003: Institute of Philosophy and Sociology. University of Latvia.
Luxembourg	1	Fischer U. CH. Krieger, W, Suchtpräventioun an der Gemeng - Entwicklung, Durchführung und Evaluation eines Modells zur gemeindeorientierten Suchtprävention, CePT, Luxembourg, 1998.

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Country	Ref.	Sources
Hungary	1	Paksi Borbála: Drogok és felnöttek. A tizennyolc év feletti lakosság drogfogyasztása és droggal kapcsolatos gondolkodása az ezredfordulón, Magyarországon. Szakmai forrás sorozat. 4. L'Harmattan. Budapest, 2003.
	2	Elekes Zsuzsanna, Paksi Borbála: A 18-54 éves feln extquestiondownttek alkohol- és egyéb drogfogyasztási szokásai - Kutatási beszámoló, megjelenés alatt.
Malta	1	Licit and Illicit Drug Use in Malta 2001. ISBN 99932-19-04-5.
Netherlands	1	Abraham M, Cohen P, Van Til RJ, De Winter M. Licit and illicit drug use in the Netherlands. UvA/CBS, CEDRO, Amsterdam, 1999.
	2	Abraham M, Kaal H, Cohen P (2002). Licit and illicit drug use in the Netherlands 2001. CEDRO/Mets en Schilt. Amsterdam.
Portugal	1	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.
Slovakia	1	n.a.
Finland	1	Kontula O and Kostela, K. Drug use and opinions on drugs. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Julkaisuja 8. 1992.
	2	Kontula O. Drugs in Finland in the 1990s. Monisteita 27. 1997.
	3	Partanen J. and Metso L. (1999): Suomen toinen huumeaalto (The second drug wave in Finland) Yhteiskuntapolitiikka 64, (2), 143-149. Preliminary results (extra information) of the 1998 survey. STAKES.
	4	Hakkarainen Pekka & Metso Leena (2001): Onko huumeiden käytön yleistymisen taitumassa? Vuoden 2000 huumeikyselyn 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.
	5	Hakkarainen, Pekka & Metso, Leena: Huumeiden käytön uusi sukupolvi (Drug use: the new generation). Yhteiskuntapolitiikka (vol. 68) 3/2003. (In Finnish, English Summary.)
Sweden	1	Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN) 1994.
	2	Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN) 1996.
	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.
	5	Not yet published.
United Kingdom	1	Ramsay M and Percy A. Drug Misuse Declared: results of the 1994 British Crime Survey. Research Study 151. Home Office, 1996.
	2	Ramsay M and Percy A. Drug Misuse Declared: results of the 1996 British Crime Survey. Research Study 172. Home Office, 1997.
	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.
	5	Rebecca Aust et al (2002) 'Prevalence of drug use: key findings from the 2001/02 British Crime Survey', Home Office Research Findings 182, London: Home Office.
	6	2002/03 British Crime Survey.
	7	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland - Bulletin 1. Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Belfast & National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Dublin.
	8	2003/2004 British Crime Survey: Core and Youth data.
Norway	1	National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research. Unpublished material.

Notes:

For more details on methodological features for each survey, see Table GPS-14.

Table GPS-1 part (i). Lifetime prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Lifetime prevalence all adults (percentage)

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-65	2259	5.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	
French Community	2	1996-97	18-49	976	12.8				
French Community	3	1998-99	18-49	1008	20.3				
French Community	4	2000	18-49	694	22.2				
National	5	2001	15-64	7347	10.6		2.1		
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-64	2526	21.1		2.3	4.0	2.2
Denmark									
National	1	1990	>=16	2000	22.0	1.0	3.0		
National	2	1994							
National	3	2000	16-64	11825	31.3	2.5	5.9	1.0	1.4
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990							
West Germany	2	1990							
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-59	7833	11.9	1.9	2.4	1.4	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-59	8019	11.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	
National	5	2000	18-59	8139	19.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.8
National	6	2003	18-59	8061	24.5	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.5
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-64	2317	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
National	2	2003							
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	12-64	2103	9.4	0.8	1.0		
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-64	3398	13.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	8.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-64	8888	14.2	3.7	2.5	2.0	
National	2	1997	15-65	12515	21.7	3.2	2.6	2.5	
National	3	1999	15-64	12234	19.8	3.2	2.2	2.4	
National	4	2001	15-64	14113	24.5	4.9	3.0	4.2	
France									
National	1	1992	15-64	2099	11.3	0.7			
Metropolitan France	2	1995	18-75	1787	16.0	1.2	0.7		
National	3	1999	18-69	1742	21.9	1.5	0.2	0.9	1.2
National	4	2000	15-64	11317	22.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.7
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744	26.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.2
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-64	826	14.3				
National	2	1998	18-64		19.9				
National	3	2000	18-64	907	11.3				
National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	17.6	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.0
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-44	6032	21.9	3.4	1.5	1.8	0.0
National	2	2003	15-54	11869	22.4	4.6	1.9	1.8	2.1
Cyprus									
National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	19.8	1.1	1.4	4.3	0.2
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-64		10.6	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.1
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-64		12.9	0.2		1.2	1.4
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-65	2359	5.7	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.6
National	2	2003	18-54		9.8	1.0	2.5	3.1	1.7
Malta									
National	1	2001	18-64		3.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5

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Table GPS-1 part (i) – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-64	17590	19.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.5
National	2	2001	15-64	14045	21.0	3.6	3.1	3.6	1.3
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-64		7.7	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.2
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-64	14186	7.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-64	1405	14.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-74	3457	4.9		0.2		
National	2	1996	16-74	3009	7.3		0.7		
National	3	1998	15-69	2568	9.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	
National	4	2000	15-64	1677	9.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
National	5	2002	15-64	2377	12.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.8
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-64	806	7.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4
National	2	1996	16-64	1136	9.8	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.2
National	3	1998	16-64	1359	13.9	0.6	2.0	0.3	
National	4	2000	16-64	1750	12.5	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.3
National	5	2004	18-64	9514	13.8				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-59	9645	21.0	2.4	8.2	2.4	4.4
England and Wales	2	1996	16-59	10935	23.5	3.1	9.3	3.8	5.4
England and Wales	3	1998	16-59	9984	26.8	3.8	10.8	4.2	5.6
England and Wales	4	2000	16-59	13018	29.5	5.6	12.3	5.3	6.2
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-59	20165	28.9	5.2	11.6	5.9	5.4
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	16.8	1.7	3.9	5.9	4.5
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-59	23586	30.6	6.2	12.3	6.6	5.9
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	30.8	6.8	12.2	6.9	6.1
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-64	1803	15.3	2.2	3.8	1.3	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-1 part (ii). Lifetime prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Survey methods

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Data collection method	Original age range	Original sample size	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	Phone	18-65	2259	18-65	2259	18-34	
French Community	2	1996-97	Phone	18-49	976	18-49	976	18-34	508
French Community	3	1998-99	Phone	18-49	1008	18-49	1008	18-34	461
French Community	4	2000	Phone	18-49	694	18-49	694	18-34	282
National	5	2001	Interview	15-64	9470	15-64	7347	15-34	2758
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	Interview	18-64	2526	18-64	2526	18-34	1002
Denmark									
National	1	1990	Phone	>=16	2000	>=16	2000	16-44	
National	2	1994	Interview	16-44	2521				2521
National	3	2000	Interview	16+	14278	16-64	11825	16-34	4141
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990	Mail	12-39				12-39	
West Germany	2	1990	Mail	12-39	19207			12-39	19207
Old and New Länder	3	1995	Mail	18-59	7833	18-59	7833	18-34	3157
Old and New Länder	4	1997	Mail	18-59	8019	18-59	8019	18-34	3058
National	5	2000	Mail	18-59	8139	18-59	8139	18-34	3107
National	6	2003	Mail	18-59	8061	18-59	8061	18-34	3775
Estonia									
National	1	1998	Mail	18-70	2317	18-64	2317	18-34	804
National	2	2003	Mail	15-69	1891				646
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	Interview	12-64	2103	12-64	2103	18-35	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	Interview	12-64	3752	15-64	3398	15-34	2014
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	Interview	12-64	4781	15-64	4351	15-34	2620
Spain									
National	1	1995	Interview	15+	9984	15-64	8888	15-34	5813
National	2	1997	Interview	15-65	12515	15-65	12515	15-34	6898
National	3	1999	Interview	15-65	12488	15-64	12234	15-34	6293
National	4	2001	Interview	15-64	14113	15-64	14113	15-34	6915
France									
National	1	1992	Phone	18-75	2099	15-64	2099	15-34	373
Metropolitan France	2	1995	Phone	18-75	1993	18-75	1787		756
National	3	1999	Phone	15-75	2002	18-69	1742	18-34	753
National	4	2000	Phone	12-75	13685	15-64	11317	15-34	4749
Metropolitan France	5	2002	Phone	15-75	2009	15-64	1744	15-34	724
Ireland									
National	1	1998	Interview	18+	1000	18-64	826	18-34	318
National	2	1998	Mail	18+	6539	18-64		18-34	
National	3	2000	Interview	18+	1000	18-64	907	18-34	404
National	4	2002-03	Interview	15-64	4925	15-64	4925	15-34	
Italy									
National	1	2001	Mail	15-44	6032	15-44	6032	15-34	3698
National	2	2003	Mail	15-54	34489	15-54	11869	15-34	5231
Cyprus									
National	1	2003	Interview	15-65	90.9	15-65	1000	15-34	580
Latvia									
National	1	2003	Interview	15-64	4534	15-64		15-34	
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	Interview	12-64	667	15-64		15-34	
Hungary									
National	1	2001	Interview	18-65	2359	18-65	2359	18-34	790
National	2	2003	Interview	18-54	3675	18-54		18-34	2319
Malta									
National	1	2001	Interview	18-64		18-64			

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Table GPS-1 part (ii) – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Data collection method	Original age range	Original sample size	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	Interview	12+	22000	15-64	17590	15-34	9090
National	2	2001	Multimethod	12+	17655	15-64	14045	15-34	6687
Poland									
National	1	2002	Interview	16+	3148	16-64		16-34	
Portugal									
National	1	2001	Interview	15-64	14186	15-64	14186	15-34	6406
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	Interview	18+		18-64	1405	18-34	
Finland									
National	1	1992	Mail	18-74	3457	18-74	3457	18-34	
National	2	1996	Mail	16-74	3009	16-74	3009	16-34	
National	3	1998	Mail	15-69	2568	15-69	2568	15-34	974
National	4	2000	Interview	15-69	1789	15-64	1677	15-34	615
National	5	2002	Mail	15-69	2541	15-64	2377	15-34	1240
Sweden									
National	1	1994	Interview	16-75	933	16-64	806	16-34	310
National	2	1996	Interview	16-75	1351	16-64	1136	16-34	476
National	3	1998	Interview	16-75	1557	16-64	1359	16-34	542
National	4	2000	Interview	16-75	2027	16-64	1750	16-34	575
National	5	2004	Mail	18-84	12166	18-64	9514	18-34	2985
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	Interview	16-59	9645	16-59	9645	16-34	4329
England and Wales	2	1996	Interview	16-59	10935	16-59	10935	16-34	4720
England and Wales	3	1998	Interview	16-59	9984	16-59	9984	16-34	4112
England and Wales	4	2000	Interview	16-59	13018	16-59	13018	16-34	4910
England and Wales	5	2001-02	Interview	16-59	20165	16-59	20165	16-34	9006
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	Interview	15-64	3517	15-64	3517	15-34	
England and Wales	7	2002-03	Interview	16-59	23586	16-59	23586	16-34	8520
England and Wales	8	2003-04	Interview	16-59	24422	16-59	24422	16-34	8590
Norway									
National	1	1999	Interview	15+	2170	15-64	1803	15-34	794

Notes:

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

'Data collection' means 'data collection method used in the survey': 'interview' (face to face interview, which may include self-completed sections for the more sensitive questions, also it may include CAPI -computer assisted interviews), 'phone' (telephone interview), 'mail' (mailed questionnaire), 'Multimethod' (Multi-Method - simultaneous use of interview, mail or internet in the same survey).

'Survey sample' refers to number of actual respondents to survey (Net sample). In some cases, national surveys cover originally a broader age range ('original age range') than that presented here for the standard groups 'All adults'(15-64) and 'Young adults' (15-34). Sample sizes are presented respectively for the 'original age range', the 'all adults' and 'young adults' groups.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

For more details on methodological features for each survey, see Table GPS-14.

Table GPS-2. Lifetime prevalence of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (3) (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-34		9.2	1.2	2.0	1.3	
French Community	2	1996-97	18-34	508	17.8				
French Community	3	1998-99	18-34	461	26.5				
French Community	4	2000	18-34	282	30.9				
National	5	2001	15-34	2758	19.2		4.0		
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-34	1002	38.0		4.3	8.8	4.7
Denmark									
National	1	1990	16-44		36.0				
National	2	1994		2521			4.0		
National	3	2000	16-34	4141	44.6	4.5	9.6	2.6	1.3
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990	12-39		1.0	0.1	0.1		
West Germany	2	1990	12-39	19207	14.5	1.3	2.7		
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-34	3157	19.7	3.6	4.3	3.2	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-34	3058	19.5	2.2	2.4	3.6	
National	5	2000	18-34	3107	30.8	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.4
National	6	2003	18-34	3775	36.1	5.0	5.4	5.3	3.4
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-34	804	9.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
National	2	2003		646					
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	18-35		15.5	1.5	1.7		
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-34	2014	19.7	2.2	0.7	0.6	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	10.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-34	5813	22.9	5.9	4.0	3.5	
National	2	1997	15-34	6898	31.8	5.2	4.0	4.7	
National	3	1999	15-34	6293	28.5	4.8	3.2	4.4	
National	4	2001	15-34	6915	35.0	7.7	4.8	7.9	
France									
National	1	1992	15-34	373					
Metropolitan France	2	1995		756	27.7	1.8	1.6		
National	3	1999	18-34	753	32.9	1.9	0.1	1.7	1.5
National	4	2000	15-34	4749	35.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.0
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724	39.9	3.0	0.1	1.9	1.5
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-34	318	26.2				
National	2	1998	18-34		30.0				
National	3	2000	18-34	404	19.7				
National	4	2002-03	15-34		24.4	4.8	4.9	7.1	4.6
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-34	3698	24.5	4.0	1.4	2.6	0.0
National	2	2003	15-34	5231	29.9	6.2	2.0	3.3	3.0
Cyprus									
National	1 (4)	2003	15-34	580	24.5	1.4	0.3	5.9	0.3
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-34		19.6	1.9	5.3	5.0	2.2
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-34		15.8	0.3		1.9	1.3
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-34	790	13.0	1.3	3.6	4.5	3.1
National	2	2003	18-34	2319	17.4	1.5	4.5	5.6	3.1
Malta									
National	1	2001							

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Table GPS-2 – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (3) (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-34	9090	27.3	3.7	3.0	4.4	1.5
National	2	2001	15-34	6687	31.5	5.1	5.1	7.4	1.6
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-34		14.7	1.3	4.1	1.5	2.5
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-34	6406	12.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-34		26.9	2.2	1.7	3.9	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-34		10.1				
National	2	1996	16-34		15.0				
National	3	1998	15-34	974	17.5	1.2	2.0	1.3	
National	4	2000	15-34	615	16.6	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.0
National	5	2002	15-34	1240	22.4	1.5	4.1	3.4	1.7
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-34	310	9.1	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.8
National	2	1996	16-34	476	11.7	1.2	3.5	0.7	0.0
National	3	1998	16-34	542	15.5	0.9	2.6	0.5	
National	4	2000	16-34	575	13.8	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.0
National	5	2004	18-34	2985	21.0				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-34	4329	31.6	3.4	12.4	4.7	7.4
England and Wales	2	1996	16-34	4720	34.5	4.4	14.5	7.5	8.9
England and Wales	3	1998	16-34	4112	39.5	5.8	17.2	8.2	9.1
England and Wales	4	2000	16-34	4910	43.0	9.8	20.3	11.2	10.5
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-34	9006	42.2	8.7	18.0	11.8	8.3
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		25.0	2.9	7.0	11.5	7.7
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-34	8520	43.4	10.0	18.6	13.0	9.1
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	43.4	11.6	18.4	13.6	9.2
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-34	794	20.9	3.3	5.4	2.5	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy, for Denmark National 1994: hard drugs.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-3. Last year prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-65	2259	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	
French Community	2	1996-97	18-49	976					
French Community	3	1998-99	18-49	1008					
French Community	4	2000	18-49	694					
National	5	2001	15-64	7347					
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-64	2526	10.9		1.1	2.5	1.0
Denmark									
National	1	1990	>=16	2000	5.0	0.2	0.7		
National	2	1994							
National	3	2000	16-64	11825	6.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990							
West Germany	2	1990							
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-59	7833	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-59	8019	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	
National	5	2000	18-59	8139	6.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.2
National	6	2003	18-59	8061	6.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-64	2317	2.0		1.0		
National	2	2003			4.6	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.3
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	12-64	2103	2.5	0.2	0.1		
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-64	3398	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-64	8888	7.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	
National	2	1997	15-65	12515	7.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	
National	3	1999	15-64	12234	7.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	
National	4	2001	15-64	14113	9.7	2.6	1.2	1.9	
France									
National	1	1992	15-64	2099	3.9	0.3			
Metropolitan France	2	1995	18-75	1787	4.7	0.2	0.3		
National	3	1999	18-69	1742	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
National	4	2000	15-64	11317	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-64	826					
National	2	1998	18-64		9.4	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.4
National	3	2000	18-64	907					
National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	5.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-44	6032	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
National	2	2003	15-54	11869	7.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Cyprus									
National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	14.1	0.7	0.2	2.5	
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-64		3.8	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-64		4.0	0.2		0.0	
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-65	2359	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
National	2	2003	18-54		3.9	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.5
Malta									
National	1	2001	18-64		0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1

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Table GPS-3 – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-64	17590	5.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	
National	2	2001	15-64	14045	6.1	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.0
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-64		2.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-64	14186	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-64	1405	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-74	3457	1.2				
National	2	1996	16-74	3009	1.9				
National	3	1998	15-69	2568	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	
National	4	2000	15-64	1677	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
National	5	2002	15-64	2377	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-64	806					
National	2	1996	16-64	1136					
National	3	1998	16-64	1359	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	
National	4	2000	16-64	1750	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
National	5	2004	18-64	9514	2.2				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-59	9645	8.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.3
England and Wales	2	1996	16-59	10935	9.5	0.6	3.2	1.7	1.0
England and Wales	3	1998	16-59	9984	10.3	1.3	3.0	1.5	0.8
England and Wales	4	2000	16-59	13018	10.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.7
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-59	20165	10.6	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.3
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	5.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-59	23586	10.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.3
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	10.8	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.2
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-64	1803	4.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions see Methods and definitions.

For survey methods see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-4. Last year prevalence of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-34						
French Community	2	1996-97	18-34	461					
French Community	3	1998-99	18-34	504					
French Community	4	2000	18-34	282					
National	5	2001	15-34	2758					
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-34	1002	22.1		2.3	5.9	2.5
Denmark									
National	1	1990	16-44						
National	2	1994		2521	7.0		0.5		
National	3	2000	16-34	4141	13.1	2.0	3.1	1.2	0.3
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990	12-39		0.7	0.0	0.0		
West Germany	2	1990	12-39	19207	4.6	0.4	0.5		
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-34	3157	9.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-34	3058	9.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	
National	5	2000	18-34	3107	13.0	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.4
National	6	2003	18-34	3775	14.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.5
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-34	804	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	
National	2	2003		646	10.1	1.2	2.9	3.7	0.8
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	18-35		5.2	0.4	0.2		
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-34	2014	8.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-34	5813	12.8	3.4	1.9	2.5	
National	2	1997	15-34	6898	6.7	2.8	1.7	1.6	
National	3	1999	15-34	6293	12.7	2.7	1.4	1.7	
National	4	2001	15-34	6915	17.3	4.6	2.3	3.8	
France									
National	1	1992	15-34	373					
Metropolitan France	2	1995		756	10.8	0.4	0.7		
National	3	1999	18-34	753	15.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
National	4	2000	15-34	4749	17.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724	19.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-34	318					
National	2	1998	18-34		17.7	2.6	5.4	4.9	2.9
National	3	2000	18-34	404					
National	4	2002-03	15-34		8.7	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.2
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-34	3698	9.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
National	2	2003	15-34	5231	12.8	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Cyprus									
National	1 (4)	2003	15-34	580	18.6	1.0	0.3	3.1	
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-34		8.1	0.4	2.4	1.9	1.0
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-34						
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-34	790	5.4	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
National	2	2003	18-34	2319	7.7	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.8

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Table GPS-4 – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Malta									
National	1	2001							
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-34	9090	9.8	1.4	0.8	1.8	
National	2	2001	15-34	6687	11.8	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.1
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-34		6.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.0
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-34	6406	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-34		7.7	1.4	0.4	1.9	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-34		3.0				
National	2	1996	16-34		5.2				
National	3	1998	15-34	974	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	
National	4	2000	15-34	615	4.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4
National	5	2002	15-34	1240	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.2
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-34	310					
National	2	1996	16-34	476					
National	3	1998	16-34	542	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
National	4	2000	16-34	575	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
National	5	2004	18-34	2985	5.3				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-34	4329	16.3	0.9	5.1	2.1	2.8
England and Wales	2	1996	16-34	4720	17.6	1.3	6.5	3.5	2.2
England and Wales	3	1998	16-34	4112	19.3	2.4	6.2	3.1	1.7
England and Wales	4	2000	16-34	4910	19.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	1.5
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-34	9006	19.2	4.0	3.1	4.5	0.8
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		9.6	0.9	1.5	3.3	0.1
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-34	8520	20.0	4.3	3.1	4.3	0.6
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	19.5	4.9	3.0	4.1	0.5
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-34	794	8.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy, for Denmark National 1994: hard drugs.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-5. Last month prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-65	2259					
French Community	2	1996-97	18-49	975	1.3				
French Community	3	1998-99	18-49	1008	3.4				
French Community	4	2000	18-49	694	3.8				
National	5	2001	15-64	7347	2.7		0.3		
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-64	2526					
Denmark									
National	1	1990	>=16	2000					
National	2	1994							
National	3	2000	16-64	11825	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990							
West Germany	2	1990							
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-59	7833	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-59	8019	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	
National	5	2000	18-59	8139	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
National	6	2003	18-59	8061	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-64	2317	2.0				
National	2	2003			1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	12-64	2103					
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-64	3398	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-64	8888					
National	2	1997	15-65	12515	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	
National	3	1999	15-64	12234	4.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	
National	4	2001	15-64	14113	6.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	
France									
National	1	1992	15-64	2099					
Metropolitan France	2	1995	18-75	1787					
National	3	1999	18-69	1742					
National	4	2000	15-64	11317	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744					
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-64	826					
National	2	1998	18-64		5.1				
National	3	2000	18-64	907					
National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-44	6032	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
National	2	2003	15-54	11869	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus									
National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	9.0	0.7		1.6	
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-64		1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-64		4.0	0.2		0.0	0.0
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-65	2359	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
National	2	2003	18-54		1.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Malta									
National	1	2001	18-64		0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0

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Table GPS-5 – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-64	17590	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	
National	2	2001	15-64	14045	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-64		1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-64	14186	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-64	1405	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-74	3457					
National	2	1996	16-74	3009					
National	3	1998	15-69	2568					
National	4	2000	15-64	1677	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
National	5	2002	15-64	2377	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-64	806					
National	2	1996	16-64	1136					
National	3	1998	16-64	1359	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	
National	4	2000	16-64	1750	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
National	5	2004	18-64	9514	0.8				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-59	9645	4.9	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5
England and Wales	2	1996	16-59	10935	5.5	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.3
England and Wales	3	1998	16-59	9984	6.1	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.1
England and Wales	4	2000	16-59	13018	6.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-59	20165	6.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.1
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-59	23586	6.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.1
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	6.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-64	1803	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy, for Denmark National 1994: hard drugs.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-6. Last month prevalence of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium									
Vlaanderen (Brussels excluded)	1	1994	18-34						
French Community	2	1996-97	18-34	508	2.6				
French Community	3	1998-99	18-34	461	5.5				
French Community	4	2000	18-34	282	7.3				
National	5	2001	15-34	2758	5.9		0.6		
Czech Republic									
National	1	2002	18-34	1002					
Denmark									
National	1	1990	16-44						
National	2	1994		2521					
National	3	2000	16-34	4141	5.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
Germany									
East Germany	1	1990	12-39						
West Germany	2	1990	12-39	19207					
Old and New Länder	3	1995	18-34	3157	6.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	
Old and New Länder	4	1997	18-34	3058	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	
National	5	2000	18-34	3107	7.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2
National	6	2003	18-34	3775	7.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2
Estonia									
National	1	1998	18-34	804	1.0				
National	2	2003		646	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
Greece									
Athens	1	1993	18-35						
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	2	1998	15-34	2014	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	
National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain									
National	1	1995	15-34	5813					
National	2	1997	15-34	6898	7.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	
National	3	1999	15-34	6293	7.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	
National	4	2001	15-34	6915	11.9	2.4	1.1	1.5	
France									
National	1	1992	15-34	373					
Metropolitan France	2	1995		756					
National	3	1999	18-34	753					
National	4	2000	15-34	4749	9.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724					
Ireland									
National	1	1998	18-34	318					
National	2	1998	18-34		9.7				
National	3	2000	18-34	404					
National	4	2002-03	15-34		4.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0
Italy									
National	1	2001	15-34	3698	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
National	2	2003	15-34	5231	8.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cyprus									
National	1(4)	2003	15-34	580	12.8	1.0		2.4	
Latvia									
National	1	2003	15-34		3.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Luxembourg									
National	1	1998	15-34		5.6	0.3		0.0	0.0
Hungary									
National	1	2001	18-34	790	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
National	2	2003	18-34	2319	2.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3
Malta									
National	1	2001							

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Table GPS-6 – continued from previous page

Country - geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Netherlands									
National	1	1997-98	15-34	9090	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	
National	2	2001	15-34	6687	7.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0
Poland									
National	1	2002	16-34		2.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Portugal									
National	1	2001	15-34	6406	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Slovakia									
National	1	2002	18-34		5.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Finland									
National	1	1992	18-34						
National	2	1996	16-34						
National	3	1998	15-34	974					
National	4	2000	15-34	615	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
National	5	2002	15-34	1240	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
Sweden									
National	1	1994	16-34	310					
National	2	1996	16-34	476					
National	3	1998	16-34	542	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
National	4	2000	16-34	575	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	5	2004	18-34	2985	1.6				
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	1	1994	16-34	4329	9.8	0.3	2.2	0.8	0.9
England and Wales	2	1996	16-34	4720	10.2	0.5	3.2	1.5	0.6
England and Wales	3	1998	16-34	4112	11.7	0.8	2.9	1.2	0.2
England and Wales	4	2000	16-34	4910	12.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.3
England and Wales	5	2001-02	16-34	9006	12.1	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.2
Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		5.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.0
England and Wales	7	2002-03	16-34	8520	12.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.2
England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	12.0	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Norway									
National	1	1999	15-34	794	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy, for Denmark National 1994: hard drugs.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-7 part (i). Last month prevalence and frequency of use of cannabis among all adults (15 to 64 years old) and young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Last month prevalence (percentage)

Country	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	All males (%)	All females (%)	Total (%)	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Young males (%)	Young females (%)	Total (%)
Belgium	2001	15-64	7347	3.6	1.8	2.7	15-34	2758	8.9	3.1	5.9
Denmark	2000	16-64	11825	4.5	1.3	2.8	16-34	4141	9.1	2.6	5.6
Germany	2003	18-59	8061	4.7	2.1	3.4	18-34	3775	9.9	5.2	7.6
Estonia	2003			2.4	0.6	1.4		646	5.6	1.4	3.3
Greece	2004	15-64	4351	1.3	0.4	0.9	15-34	2620	2.1	0.9	1.5
Spain	2001	15-64	14113	9.8	3.7	6.8	15-34	6915	16.4	7.2	11.9
France	2000	15-64	11317	6.3	2.5	4.4	15-34	4749	13.2	5.3	9.3
Ireland	2002/03	15-64	4925	3.4	1.7	2.6	15-34		5.7	3.0	4.4
Italy	2003	15-64	11869	6.2	3.3	4.6	15-34	5231	10.9	6.7	8.6
Cyprus	2003	15-65	1000	18.1	0.0	9.0	15-34	580	23.3	0.0	12.8
Latvia	2003	15-64		3.1	0.8	1.8	15-34		5.9	1.7	3.7
Hungary	2003	18-54		1.9	0.8	1.4	18-34	2319	3.8	1.6	2.8
Netherlands	2000/01	15-64	14045	5.1	2.2	3.7	15-34	6687	9.7	4.2	7.0
Poland	2002	16-64		2.0	0.6	1.3	16-34		4.1	1.1	2.7
Portugal	2001	15-64	14184	4.1	0.7	2.4	15-34	6406	7.4	1.4	4.4
Slovakia	2002	18-64	1405	4.0	1.5	2.7	18-34		8.3	3.3	5.9
Finland	2002	15-64	2377	1.6	0.7	1.1	15-34	1240	3.8	1.9	2.9
Sweden	2004	18-64	9514	1.2	0.3	0.8	18-34	2985	2.5	0.7	1.6
United Kingdom (E & W)	2003/04	16-59	24422	8.7	4.3	6.5	16-34	8590	15.8	8.1	12

Notes:

(1) France: the 2000 surveys was used, instead of the more recent 2002 survey, as this last one did not have information on 'last month prevalence'.

(2) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

(3) Finland: Further information on frequency of use in last 30 days collected but not reported due to low numbers of users.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

For methods of each survey presented in this table, see Table GPS-1 part (ii) (page 2.10).

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-7 part (ii). Last month prevalence and frequency of use of cannabis among all adults (15 to 64 years old) and young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Frequency of use among all users in last month (percentage)

Country	Year	Sample size	% used in 30 days	Number of users	1 to 3 days/30 (%)	4 to 9 days/30 (%)	10 to 19 days/30 (%)	20+ days/30 (%)
Greece	1998	3398	2.3	104	37.7	27.3	15.6	19.5
Spain	2001	14113	6.8	1058	29.5	24.8	12.1	33.6
France	(1) 2000	11317	4.4	497	42.5	15.5	15.5	26.4
Ireland	2002/03	4925	2.6	126	40.9	22.3	14.3	22.5
Italy	2001	6032	4.7	171	38.0	30.4	12.3	19.3
Latvia	2003	4534	1.8	81	57.1	24.2	13.3	5.4
Netherlands	2000/01	14045	3.7	744	41.5	21.1	13.8	23.6
Portugal	2001	14184	2.4	335	33.7	23.8	19.2	23.2
Finland	(2) 2002	2377	1.1					

Notes:

Those that declared having used cannabis in 20 days or more in the 30 days previous to the interview are referred as 'daily or almost daily users' in the texts.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

(1) The 2000 surveys was used, instead of the more recent 2002 survey, as this last one did not have information on 'last month prevalence'.

(2) Further information on frequency of use in last 30 days collected but not reported due to low numbers of users.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-8 part (i). Lifetime prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Lifetime prevalence all adults (percentage): last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-64	7347	10.6		2.1		
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-64	2526	21.1		2.3	4.0	2.2
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-64	11825	31.3	2.5	5.9	1.0	1.4
Germany	National	6	2003	18-59	8061	24.5	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.5
Estonia	National	2	2003							
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	8.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3
Spain	National	4	2001	15-64	14113	24.5	4.9	3.0	4.2	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744	26.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	1.2
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	17.6	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.0
Italy	National	2	2003	15-54	11869	22.4	4.6	1.9	1.8	2.1
Cyprus	National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	19.8	1.1	1.4	4.3	0.2
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-64		10.6	1.2	2.6	2.4	1.1
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-64		12.9	0.2		1.2	1.4
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-54		9.8	1.0	2.5	3.1	1.7
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-64	14045	21.0	3.6	3.1	3.6	1.3
Malta	National	1	2001	18-64		3.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Poland	National	1	2002	16-64		7.7	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.2
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-64	14186	7.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-64	1405	14.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	
Finland	National	5	2002	15-64	2377	12.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.8
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-64	9514	13.8				
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	16.8	1.7	3.9	5.9	4.5
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	30.8	6.8	12.2	6.9	6.1
Norway	National	1	1999	15-64	1803	15.3	2.2	3.8	1.3	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-8 part (ii). Lifetime prevalence of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population. Survey methods: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Data collection method	Original age range	Original sample size	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults
Belgium	National	5	2001	Interview	15-64	9470	15-64	7347	15-34	2758
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	Interview	18-64	2526	18-64	2526	18-34	1002
Denmark	National	3	2000	Interview	16+	14278	16-64	11825	16-34	4141
Germany	National	6	2003	Mail	18-59	8061	18-59	8061	18-34	3775
Estonia	National	2	2003	Mail	15-69	1891				646
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	Interview	12-64	4781	15-64	4351	15-34	2620
Spain	National	4	2001	Interview	15-64	14113	15-64	14113	15-34	6915
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	Phone	15-75	2009	15-64	1744	15-34	724
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	Interview	15-64	4925	15-64	4925	15-34	
Italy	National	2	2003	Mail	15-54	34489	15-54	11869	15-34	5231
Cyprus	National	1	2003	Interview	15-65	90.9	15-65	1000	15-34	580
Latvia	National	1	2003	Interview	15-64	4534	15-64		15-34	
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	Interview	12-64	667	15-64		15-34	
Hungary	National	2	2003	Interview	18-54	3675	18-54		18-34	2319
Netherlands	National	2	2001	Multimethod	12+	17655	15-64	14045	15-34	6687
Malta	National	1	2001	Interview	18-64					
Poland	National	1	2002	Interview	16+	3148	16-64		16-34	
Portugal	National	1	2001	Interview	15-64	14186	15-64	14186	15-34	6406
Slovakia	National	1	2002	Interview	18+		18-64	1405	18-34	
Finland	National	5	2002	Mail	15-69	2541	15-64	2377	15-34	1240
Sweden	National	5	2004	Mail	18-84	12166	18-64	9514	18-34	2985
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	Interview	15-64	3517	15-64	3517	15-34	
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	Interview	16-59	24422	16-59	24422	16-34	8590
Norway	National	1	1999	Interview	15+	2170	15-64	1803	15-34	794

Notes:

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. Some city surveys reported by countries were not included as they tend to produce higher prevalence estimates, which are not comparable with estimate

'Data collection' means 'data collection method used in the survey': 'interview' (face to face interview), 'phone' (telephone interview), 'mail' (mailed questionnaire), 'Multimethod' (Multi-Method - interview, mail or internet). 'Survey sample' refers to number of respondents to the complete national surveys (Net sample). In some cases, national surveys cover originally broader age range than that presented here for 'All adults' (15 to 64) and 'Young adults' (15 to 34), and the original In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15 to 64, young adults: 15 to 34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher.

For methods and definitions see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-9. Lifetime prevalence (percentage) of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-34	2758	19.2		4.0		
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-34	1002	38.0		4.3	8.8	4.7
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-34	4141	44.6	4.5	9.6	2.6	1.3
Germany	National	6	2003	18-34	3775	36.1	5.0	5.4	5.3	3.4
Estonia	National	2	2003		646					
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	10.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Spain	National	4	2001	15-34	6915	35.0	7.7	4.8	7.9	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724	39.9	3.0	0.1	1.9	1.5
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-34		24.4	4.8	4.9	7.1	4.6
Italy	National	2	2003	15-34	5231	29.9	6.2	2.0	3.3	3.0
Cyprus	National	1(4)	2003	15-34	580	24.5	1.4	0.3	5.9	0.3
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-34		19.6	1.9	5.3	5.0	2.2
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-34		15.8	0.3		1.9	1.3
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-34	2319	17.4	1.5	4.5	5.6	3.1
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-34	6687	31.5	5.1	5.1	7.4	1.6
Malta	National	1	2001							
Poland	National	1	2002	16-34		14.7	1.3	4.1	1.5	2.5
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-34	6406	12.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.6
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-34		26.9	2.2	1.7	3.9	
Finland	National	5	2002	15-34	1240	22.4	1.5	4.1	3.4	1.7
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-34	2985	21.0				
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		25.0	2.9	7.0	11.5	7.7
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	43.4	11.6	18.4	13.6	9.2
Norway	National	1	1999	15-34	794	20.9	3.3	5.4	2.5	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other designer drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-10. Last year prevalence (percentage) of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range all adults	Sample size all adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-64	7347					
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-64	2526	10.9		1.1	2.5	1.0
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-64	11825	6.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2
Germany	National	6	2003	18-59	8061	6.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.3
Estonia	National	2	2003			4.6	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.3
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Spain	National	4	2001	15-64	14113	9.7	2.6	1.2	1.9	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	5.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1
Italy	National	2	2003	15-54	11869	7.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Cyprus	National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	14.1	0.7	0.2	2.5	
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-64		3.8	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-64		4.0	0.2		0.0	
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-54		3.9	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.5
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-64	14045	6.1	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.0
Malta	National	1	2001	18-64		0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Poland	National	1	2002	16-64		2.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-64	14186	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-64	1405	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	
Finland	National	5	2002	15-64	2377	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-64	9514	2.2				
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	5.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	10.8	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.2
Norway	National	1	1999	15-64	1803	4.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	

Notes:

This table presents the methods and results for the last surveys available in each country. The number indicated in this column is the reference to the corresponding survey in the table presenting all surveys available for each country in Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other synthetic drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey. In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-11. Last year prevalence (percentage) of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range young adults	Sample size young adults	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-34	2758					
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-34	1002	22.1		2.3	5.9	2.5
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-34	4141	13.1	2.0	3.1	1.2	0.3
Germany	National	6	2003	18-34	3775	14.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.5
Estonia	National	2	2003		646	10.1	1.2	2.9	3.7	0.8
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Spain	National	4	2001	15-34	6915	17.3	4.6	2.3	3.8	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724	19.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-34		8.7	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.2
Italy	National	2	2003	15-34	5231	12.8	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Cyprus	National	1 (4)	2003	15-34	580	18.6	1.0	0.3	3.1	
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-34		8.1	0.4	2.4	1.9	1.0
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-34						
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-34	2319	7.7	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.8
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-34	6687	11.8	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.1
Malta	National	1	2001							
Poland	National	1	2002	16-34		6.3	1.3	1.6	0.5	1.0
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-34	6406	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-34		7.7	1.4	0.4	1.9	
Finland	National	5	2002	15-34	1240	7.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.2
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-34	2985	5.3				
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		9.6	0.9	1.5	3.3	0.1
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	19.5	4.9	3.0	4.1	0.5
Norway	National	1	1999	15-34	794	8.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	

Notes:

This table presents the methods and results for the last surveys available in each country. The number indicated in this column is the reference to the corresponding survey in the table presenting all surveys available for each country in Table GPS-1 (page 2.8). For sources of each survey see Table GPS-0 (page 2.6)].

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other synthetic drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey. In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15-64, young adults: 15-34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-12. Last month prevalence (percentage) of drug use among all adults (15 to 64 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-64	7347	2.7		0.3		
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-64	2526					
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-64	11825	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Germany	National	6	2003	18-59	8061	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Estonia	National	2	2003			1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-64	4351	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	National	4	2001	15-64	14113	6.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-64	1744					
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-64	4925	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Italy	National	2	2003	15-54	11869	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	National	1 (4)	2003	15-65	1000	9.0	0.7		1.6	
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-64		1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-64		4.0	0.2		0.0	0.0
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-54		1.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-64	14045	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0
Malta	National	1	2001	18-64		0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Poland	National	1	2002	16-64		1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-64	14186	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-64	1405	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Finland	National	5	2002	15-64	2377	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-64	9514	0.8				
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-64	3517	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-59	24422	6.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Norway	National	1	1999	15-64	1803	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

(3) For Spain: ecstasy and other synthetic drugs.

(4) Results of this survey should be viewed with caution due to important discrepancies with previous surveys and school surveys results. A new survey with a bigger sample is being conducted in 2005.

This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

In surveys with small sample sizes results should be interpreted with caution.

Countries were asked to report results using, as far as possible, EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15 to 64, young adults: 15 to 34). In countries where age ranges are more restrictive prevalence estimates may tend to be slightly higher. Some countries have recalculated their prevalence figures using the EMCDDA standard age groups.

For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see Methods and definitions.

Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

Table GPS-13. Last month prevalence (percentage) of drug use among young adults (15 to 34 years old) in nationwide surveys among the general population: last survey available for each Member State

Country	Geographical area	Ref.	Year	Age range	Sample size	Cannabis (%)	Cocaine (%) (1)	Amphetamines (%) (2)	Ecstasy (%) (3)	LSD (%)
Belgium	National	5	2001	15-34	2758	5.9		0.6		
Czech Republic	National	1	2002	18-34	1002					
Denmark	National	3	2000	16-34	4141	5.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
Germany	National	6	2003	18-34	3775	7.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2
Estonia	National	2	2003		646	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0
Greece	National (except Aegean and Ionian Islands)	3	2004	15-34	2620	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	National	4	2001	15-34	6915	11.9	2.4	1.1	1.5	
France	Metropolitan France	5	2002	15-34	724					
Ireland	National	4	2002-03	15-34		4.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0
Italy	National	2	2003	15-34	5231	8.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cyprus	National	1 (4)	2003	15-34	580	12.8	1.0		2.4	
Latvia	National	1	2003	15-34		3.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Luxembourg	National	1	1998	15-34		5.6	0.3		0.0	0.0
Hungary	National	2	2003	18-34	2319	2.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3
Netherlands	National	2	2001	15-34	6687	7.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0
Malta	National	1	2001							
Poland	National	1	2002	16-34		2.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Portugal	National	1	2001	15-34	6406	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Slovakia	National	1	2002	18-34		5.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	
Finland	National	5	2002	15-34	1240	2.9	0.1			
Sweden	National	5	2004	18-34	2985	1.6		0.5	0.2	0.0
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	6	2002-03	15-34		5.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.0
United Kingdom	England and Wales	8	2003-04	16-34	8590	12.0	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.2
Norway	National	1	1999	15-34	794	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	

Notes:

(1) Cocaine any form.

(2) For Belgium National 2001 and for Metropolitan France 1995: amphetamine+ecstasy.

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This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented. 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 (or big regions with urban and rural areas). Athens was included as reference point for 1993 survey.

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Sources:

See Table GPS-0 (page 2.6).

List of supplementary material

The figures and supplementary tables listed here are available on the statistical bulletin website (<http://stats05.emcdda.eu.int>).

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