

Last-12-months prevalence of drug use in recent nation-wide surveys among general population in some EU countries

Note: 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	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Age range	Cannabis	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy
Belgium (Flemish)	1994	Phone	2259	(18-65)	1,5%	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%	(18-35)	3,6%	-	-	-
Belgium (French) (1)	1996-97	Phone	3311 \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium (French) (2)	1996-97	Phone	3311 \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark (1)	1994	Interv.	2521	-	-	-	-	-	(16-44)	7,0%	-	0,5%*	-
(2)	2000	Interv.	14228	(16-64)	4,4%	0,5%	1,0%	0,3%	(16-34)	9,7% μ	1,4%	2,5%	0,9%
Finland (1)	1996	Mail	3009	(16-74)	1,9%	-	-	-	(16-34)	5,2%	-	-	-
(2)	1998	Mail £	2568	(15-69)	2,5%	0,2%**	0,2%	0,2%	(15-34)	6,3%	0,4%**	0,4%	0,4%
France (1)	1995	Phone	1993	(18-69)	4,7%	0,2%	0,3%****	-	(18-39)	8,9%	0,3%	0,6%****	-
(2)	1999	Phone	1999	(15-64)	7,4%	0,2%	0,1%	0,2%	(15-34)	15,1%	0,5%	0,1%	0,4
Germany (1) (W)	1995	Mail	6292	(18-59)	5,0%	0,9%	0,8%	0,9%	(18-39)	8,8%	1,6%	1,5%	1,6%
(1) (E)	1995	Mail	1541	(18-59)	1,9%	0,2%	0,2%	0,6%	(18-39)	3,5%	0,3%	0,4%	1,2%
Germany (2) (W)	1997	Mail	6337	(18-59)	4,5%	0,7%	0,5%	0,9%	(18-39)	7,8%	1,2%	0,9%	1,7%
(2) (E)	1997	Mail	1682	(18-59)	2,3%	0,1%	0,3%	0,4%	(18-39)	4,5%	0,2%	0,6%	0,7%
Greece	1998	Interv.	3752	(15-64)	4,4%	0,5%	0,1%	0,1%	(15-34)	8,8%	1,0%	0,1%	0,3%
Ireland (1)	1998	Interv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2)	1998	Mail	10415	(15-64)	9,4%	1,3%	2,6%	2,4%	(15-34)	17,7%	2,6%	5,4%	4,9%
Luxembourg	1998	Interv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1997/98	Interv.	22000	(15-64)	5,5%	0,7%	0,4%	0,8%	(15-34)	9,8%	1,4%	0,8%	1,8%
Spain (1)	1997	Interv.	12445	(15-64)	7,6%	1,6%**	0,9%	0,9%***	(15-34)	14,2%	2,7%**	1,7%	1,7%***
(2)	1999	Interv.	12488	(15-64)	7,0%	1,6%**	0,7%	0,8%***	(15-34)	12,7%	2,7%**	1,4%	1,7%***
Sweden (1)	1998	Interv.	1500	(15-69)	1,0%	-	-	-	(15-34)	2,0%	-	-	-
(2)	2000	Interv.	2000	(15-64)	1,0%	0,0%	<0,5%	<0,5%	(15-34)	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	<0,5%
U. Kingdom (E&W) (1)	1996	Interv.	10940	(16-59)	9,0%	<0,5%	3,0%	1,0%	(16-29)	21,0%	1,0%	8,0%	4,0%
(2)	1998	Interv.	10293	(16-59)	9,0%	1,2%	2,7%	1,2%	(16-29)	23,0%	3,0%	8,0%	4,0%
									(16-34) ζ	17,9%	2,5%	5,9%	2,9%

* ("hard drugs"); ** (cocaine or crack); *** ("ecstasy and other designer drugs"); ****(amphetamine+ecstasy)

\$ (pooled sample for the 1996-1999 period. for the drug section; 2112); £ (combined sample: mail (n=2143) and phone (n=425)); μ (for 16-44 the figure is 7.0%, same than in 1994 survey); ζ (recalculated at national level for 16-34 y.o.)

Notes:

- 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"
- When several surveys are available for a country, the last two surveys are presented on the table. See also previous EMCDDA Annual reports. In Denmark there were two surveys in 1994, the one more comparable with the 2000 survey is 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.
- "Data coll." means "data collection method used in the survey": "interv." (face to face interview), "phone" (telephone interview), "mail" (mailed questionnaire).
- 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 somewhat smaller samples. Estimates for young adults are also based on smaller sub-samples.
- In Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg, the 1998 surveys did not produce estimates for Last-12 months prevalence.
- 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 where 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.

Sources: The same as for the table: Lifetime prevalence of drug use in recent nation-wide surveys among general population in some EU countries.