

Lifetime prevalence of use of different illegal drugs among 15-16 years old students in recent nation-wide school surveys in some EU countries

School surveys - Lifetime prevalence among students 15-16 years											
Country	Year	Project	Sample	All illegal drugs	Cannabis	Solvents	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	LSD	Cocaine	Heroin
Austria	1994		2250	9,9%	9,5%	-	-	-	-	2,0%*	
Belgium (Fl. C.) (3)	1998	HBSC(WHO)	9211	-	23,7%	4,4%	3,8%	6,2%	2,1%	1,3%	0,7%
Belgium (Fl. C.) (4)	1999		47657	27,9%	24,1%	4,2%	6,5%	4,0%	4,2%	1,9%	0,9%
Belgium (Fr. C.) (5)	1997-98	HBSC(WHO)	12987	-	27,9%	5,8%	7,0%	6,3%	7,1%	3,5%	3,4%
Denmark (1)	1995	ESPAD	2571	-	18,0%	6,0%	1,9%	0,5%	0,4%	0,5%	2,0%
Denmark (2)	1999	ESPAD	1557	25,4%	24,8%	7,5%	4,0%	3,1%	1,0%	1,5%	1,3%
Finland (1)	1995	ESPAD	2300	5,5%	5,2%	4,4%	0,5%	0,2%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%
Finland (2)	1999	ESPAD	3109	10,1%	9,9%	5,4%	0,6%	0,6%	-	0,6%	1,0%
France (2)	1997		9919	27,5%	23,0%	5,5%	1,9%	2,5%***	-	1,5%	1,4%
France (3)	1999	ESPAD	12113	-	28,8%	11,0%	2,3%	2,4%	1,0%	1,5%	1,2%
Greece (1)	1993		10543	4,5%	3,0%	6,3%	4,0%	-	1,1%	0,9%	0,6%
Greece (2)	1998		8557	11,4%	10,2%	13,7%	3,6%	1,8%	2,6%	1,6%**	0,8%
Ireland (1)	1995	ESPAD	1849	37,0%	37,0%	-	3,0%	9,0%	13,0%\$	2,0%	2,0%
Ireland (2)	1998		8497	27,5%	21,7%	13,0%	4,2%	2,8%	3,4%	2,2%**	1,8%
Italy (1)	1995	ESPAD	1641	21,0%	19,0%	8,0%	3,0%	4,0%	5,0%\$	3,0%	2,0%
Italy (2)	1999	ESPAD	20216	-	16,8%	4,7%	1,4%	1,3%	2,0%\$	1,6%	3,7%
Luxembourg (3)	1999		562	-	37,1%	-	-	5,6%	5,8%	11,1%	2,8%
Luxembourg (4)	1999		7347	-	27,7%	3,6%	3,1%	1,8%	1,4%	1,5%	0,8%
Netherlands (1)	1996		10455	31,7%	31,1%	-	7,8%	8,1%	-	4,3%	1,3%
Netherlands (2)	1999		2945	28,8%	28,6%	-	4,0%	5,0%	-	4,2%	0,0%
Norway	1999	ESPAD	3918	13,0%	12,3%	5,9%	2,6%	2,5%	1,5%	1,3%	1,2%
Portugal (1)	1995	ESPAD	4767	4,7%	3,8%	-	-	-	0,2%	1,0%	0,9%
Portugal (3)	1999	ESPAD	3609	12,3%	9,4%	3,3%	3,2%	2,3%	1,0%	1,3%	2,6%
Spain (2)	1996		19191	29,6%	24,3%	3,5%	4,1%	4,6%****	5,6%\$	2,5%**	0,8%
Spain (3)	1998		18346	32,9%	28,0%	4,2%	4,0%	2,9%****	4,8%\$	4,3%**	1,0%
Sweden (2)	1998		5455	7,7%	7,2%	8,2%	1,1%	1,0%	1,0%	0,6%	0,6%
Sweden (3)	1999		6000	8,0%	7,0%	12,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%
United Kingdom (2)	1997		28756	39,8%	37,5%	4,0%	7,3%	3,0%	3,2%ç	1,5%	0,7%
U.K (England) (3)	1998		4752	31,4%	29,6%	5,7%	7,6%	2,5%	3,2%	2,8%**	1,0%
U.K (Scotland) (4)	1998		3538	39,0%	38,0%	9,0%	12,0%	4,0%	7,0%	1,0%	0,0%
U.K (Wales) (5)	1998	HBSC(WHO)	1238	41,5%	35,8%	15,1%	14,2%	4,5%	6,7%	1,8%	1,1%

Project: = international projects in which framework the national surveys was conducted.

* ("hard drugs"); ** (cocaine or crack); *** (LSD and ecstasy); **** (ecstasy and other synthetic drugs); LSD \$ ("LSD and other allucinogens"); ç ("synthetic allucinogens")

Notes:

- (1) This table builds on the table presented on the EMCDDA web page (October 2000): "Complementary statistical tables to the 2000 Annual Report on the state of the drugs problems in the European Union".
- (2) This table aims to present national surveys. Exceptionally some relevant regional surveys are presented.
- (3) In countries with information on more than two national surveys, only the last two are presented. See also previous EMCDDA Annual reports. In the case of Belgium and United Kingdom more than two surveys are included because of different geographical coverages.
- (4) Surveys that cover only cities or metropolitan areas are not included. Also surveys which reporting age range diverge substantially from the requested range (15-16 years) are not presented.
- (5) In all the surveys the method for data collection was written questionnaires.
- (6) In ESPAD surveys "cocaine" does not include "crack cocaine".
- (7) The French survey of 1997 gives information on Last Year Prevalence of drug use, instead in Lifetime Prevalence.
- (8) In Germany a youth survey (12-25 year olds) is conducted every 3 to 4 years since 1970 instead of the school survey. In the 1997 survey the total sample was 3100 (12-25 years): lifetime prevalence for any illegal drug among 14-17 years olds was 11% (former West G.), and 10% (former East G.).
- (9) In the Greek surveys (1993 and 1998), amphetamines are not included in the category "All illegal drugs".
- (10) In Luxembourg (3) the sample size of this survey is very small and results should be interpreted with caution.
- (11) In U.K (Scotland) (4) only 15 year-old children are included.

Country	Sources
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Denmark (2)	ESPAD 1999
Finland (1)	Salrue, ^a , et al. ESPAD study 1995. Finland Social Research Institute of Alcohol Studies, 1996.
Finland (2)	ESPAD 1999
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France (3)	ESPAD 99, Choquet, M., Ledoux, S., Hassler, C., (TOME 1) Beck, F., Legleye, S., Peretti-Watel, P. (TOME 2) : Alcool, tabac, cannabis et autres drogues parmi les élèves de collège et de lycée : ESPAD 1999 France, Paris, OFDT, 2001
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Ireland (1)	Hibell, B. et al. The 1995 ESPAD Report. Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 26 European Countries. The Swedish Council for Inf. on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN, 1997.
Ireland (2)	Irish Health Behaviours in Schools Survey, Dept. Health Promotion, NUI Galway. Not yet published.
Italy (1)	ESPAD study 1995, Mariani, F., di Fiandra, T., Schiallero, L., Rico, G.
Italy (2)	ESPAD study 1999.
Luxembourg (3)	Fischer, U., CH., Cannabis - eine Analyse der aktuellen Situation, CePT, Luxembourg, 2000
Luxembourg (4)	Das Wohlbefinden der Jugend - Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC), Minsitry of Health, Luxembourg.
Netherlands (1)	De Zwart W et al. Key data; smoking, drinking, drug use and gambling among pupils aged 10 years and older. Trimbos Institute, 1997.
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U.K. (Wales) (5)	Welsh Youth Health Survey. Part of WHO coordinated HBSC study.