

Prevalence of drug use in Europe

Prevalence maps show patterns of drug use throughout Europe. Data displayed is the most recent information over the past six years (2006 to 2011) provided to the EMCDDA.

These maps are intended only as quick reference and should be used in conjunction with the cautionary notes on comparisons and limitations due to methodological and definitional differences in data collection procedures, to avoid misleading interpretations.

For all adults (15-64) and young adults (15-34) data refers to last year prevalence (LYP). For schools population data refers to lifetime prevalence (LTP). For problem drug use (PDU) the reported figure is generally equivalent to a one-year prevalence rate.

All estimates are subject to sampling and reporting errors, and in the case of the general population surveys confidence intervals are not reported to the EMCDDA at present, but the sample sizes are given in the tables cited as an indication of estimation reliability; for school surveys, refer to the cited tables and the ESPAD source publication.

For the full information on which the displayed data are based, refer to Tables [GPS-2](#), [EYE-20](#), [PDU-1](#). For references and methods refer to Tables [EYE-0](#), [GPS-0](#), [GPS-1](#) and [PDU-0](#).

Notes on school surveys

The prevalence data presented for schools surveys are for 15/16 year old school students obtained from national surveys. The notes indicate, in some cases, that the surveys are limited to specified regions.

Caution is required comparing figures due to methodological limitations. For methods and definitions see '[Studies of youth and the schools populations — methods and definitions](#)'.

The data on school pupils are exclusively derived from ESPAD surveys (The European school survey project on alcohol and other drugs). The sample sizes and other information are given in Statistical bulletin Tables [EYE-0](#) and [EYE-11](#). For further details on the ESPAD survey, see <http://www.espad.org>.

Notes on general population surveys of all adults

The results for the last surveys available in each country are presented in the map. In the case of the general population surveys, confidence intervals are not reported to the EMCDDA at present, but the

sample sizes are given in the Table [GPS-1](#) as an indication of estimation reliability. In surveys with small sample sizes, results should be interpreted with caution.

Note that cannabis and cocaine use prevalence refers to the drugs in any form. For methods and definitions on population surveys in general, see '[Prevalence and patterns of drug use in the general population — methods and definitions](#)'.

See also '[General notes for interpreting data](#)' on the Explanatory notes and help page.

Countries report, as far as possible, data for EMCDDA standard age groups (all adults: 15–64, young adults: 15–34). See Tables [GPS-2](#) and [GPS-8](#) for details of the precise age groups covered by the surveys. For full information of all surveys available for each country, see Table [GPS-1](#), for details of bibliographic references of each survey see Table [GPS-0](#).

[Notes on problem drug use estimates](#)

The range of estimation (either from confidence interval or sensitivity analysis) is not shown in the maps; estimates may be made by different methods in different countries. Midpoints of ranges have been calculated in cases where no central estimate was provided to facilitate interpretation and comparisons. The ranges reported may have arisen either from confidence intervals or from a sensitivity analysis.

See Table [PDU-1](#) for details. For further details on data sources, methods and other comments see tables Table [PDU-102](#). See Table [PDU-0](#) for details of bibliographic references.