



Flash Eurobarometer



European
Commission

Young people and drugs

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Flash Eurobarometer 158 - Taylor Nelson Sofres

This survey was requested by Directorate General "Justice and Home Affairs" and coordinated by Directorate General Press and Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 158

"Young people and drugs"

Realised by EOS Gallup Europe upon the request of the European Commission
(Directorate-General "Justice and Home Affairs")

Survey organised and managed by Directorate-General "Press and Communication"
(Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct)

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alone.**

SURVEY: April-May 2004

ANALYTICAL REPORT: June 2004

Table of Contents

PRESENTATION	2
ANALYSIS	3
1. Note on methodology.....	3
2. Exposure to drugs.....	4
2.1. Facility of getting drugs.....	4
2.2. Confrontation with drugs	9
2.2.1. Confrontation with cannabis and drugs	11
2.2.2. Consumption of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes	17
3. Why do young Europeans experiment with drugs?	25
4. Difficulties in stopping drug use.....	29
5. The consequences of consuming drugs.....	32
6. Ways of tackling drug-related problems	36
7. Sources of information on drugs.....	41
8. The danger of drugs.....	45
8.1. The danger of different types of products.....	45
8.2. Attitudes of young people with regard to alcohol, cannabis and ecstasy.....	54
8.3. Attitudes with regard to consumers of alcohol and cigarettes	61
9. The opinion of young people on various drug-related issues	64
9.1. Anti-drug control	64
9.2. Other aspects associated with drug consumption	67
9.2.1. Supplying clean needles and syringes	68
9.2.2. Punishment of drug users	70
9.2.3. The relation between the cost of drugs and drug-related problems.....	72
CONCLUSION	74
ANNEXES	
TECHNICAL NOTE	
QUESTIONNAIRE	

PRESENTATION

The European Union has been studying the importance of **drug-related phenomena** within the Member States for several years. Since 1990, various plans and action programs have been undertaken to find an overall response to this problem. The **Action Plan to Combat Drugs (2000-2004)** is part of this movement.

This action plan recommends an overall, multidisciplinary, integrated approach in the fight against drugs. This problem has indeed social and economic aspects, as well as issues associated with public health, delinquency and criminality. Among the objectives of this plan, the fight against drugs and the importance of information constitute crucial elements, particularly for young people in the Union.

In this context, the European Commission's **"Justice and Home Affairs" Directorate General** did a SPECIAL STANDARD EUROBAROMETER survey in 2002 with 7,687 people aged between 15 and 24, representative of the European Union.

To study the evolution of the attitude of the target group with regard to drugs, DG Justice and Home Affairs decided to carry out the study again two years later using the FLASH EUROBAROMETER with the same questionnaire and a similar interview methodology. For this survey, 7,659 young people between the ages of 15 and 24 in the European Union were interviewed face-to-face between 19 April and 13 May 2004 in order to give them the opportunity to express their opinions with regard to drugs.

We note here that the countries studied during both waves of the survey represent the 15 Member States of the Union before the enlargement last May 1st. Although the Union now includes 25 countries, in order to facilitate the reading of the report we use the expression "European Union" to refer to these 15 Member States.

The methodology used in this survey is the Directorate-General Press and Communication ("Opinion polls, Press reviews, Europe Direct" unit) FLASH surveys. A technical note on the conducting of interviews by EOS Gallup Europe institutes is included in the annex to this document, as well as results tables produced for Flash Eurobarometer studies. This technical note specifies the interview method as well as confidence intervals.

The objective of the report here below is to present the main results obtained from this survey and particularly to compare them with the results observed previously at the European Union level.

In addition to the results extrapolated to the **European Union (EU 15)**, we will make short comments on the various results observed:

** in the different Member States of European Union

** in terms of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (gender, age, length of education and occupation).

ANALYSIS

1. Note on methodology

The various chapters consider different themes associated with the issue of drugs and young people in the European Union: the significance of consumption of various substances, the motivations leading to this consumption, problems in stopping, the danger associated with various products, as well as the attitudes and opinions of young people with regard to drugs.

It also seems important to recall in this note on the methodology that, in view of the frequent perception of young people, we have made a distinction in certain questions between cannabis and other drugs. Similarly, to supply additional food for thought, the consumption of cigarettes and alcohol was included in several questions.

Each chapter of this report successively deals with:

- The European dimension, particularly in terms of the evolution between the two waves of the survey (2002 and 2004);
- An analysis per country for the study in 2004;
- An analysis according to the socio-demographic characteristics of persons interviewed in 2004.

In terms of methodology, and to cast additional light on the interpretation of the results, in the second wave of the survey we have systematically correlated the results obtained for each question with those for certain propositions in question 7, that being the results of persons affirming that they have consumed at least:

- either drugs,
- or cannabis,
- or regularly consume alcohol or cigarettes.

Reference will be made to this in the socio-demographic analysis for each of the points considered.

Finally, we should point out that the analysis of these questions does not necessarily correspond to the order in which they were asked in the questionnaire, which is annexed to this report.

2. Exposure to drugs

In this chapter, we analyze to what extent youth in the European Union say they are exposed to drugs in their daily life. The various points below tried to answer the following questions: can young people find drugs easily? Do they know people who consume drugs and have drugs been proposed to them? And finally, have they tried drugs themselves and have they consumed drugs recently?

2.1. Facility of getting drugs

* Source: Question 6, items a, b, c, d

* Tables in annex: 11, 12, 13, 14

We asked young people to agree (or disagree) with four aspects concerning the facility of getting drugs:

- near where they live,
- in or near their school/ college,
- at parties,
- in pubs or clubs.

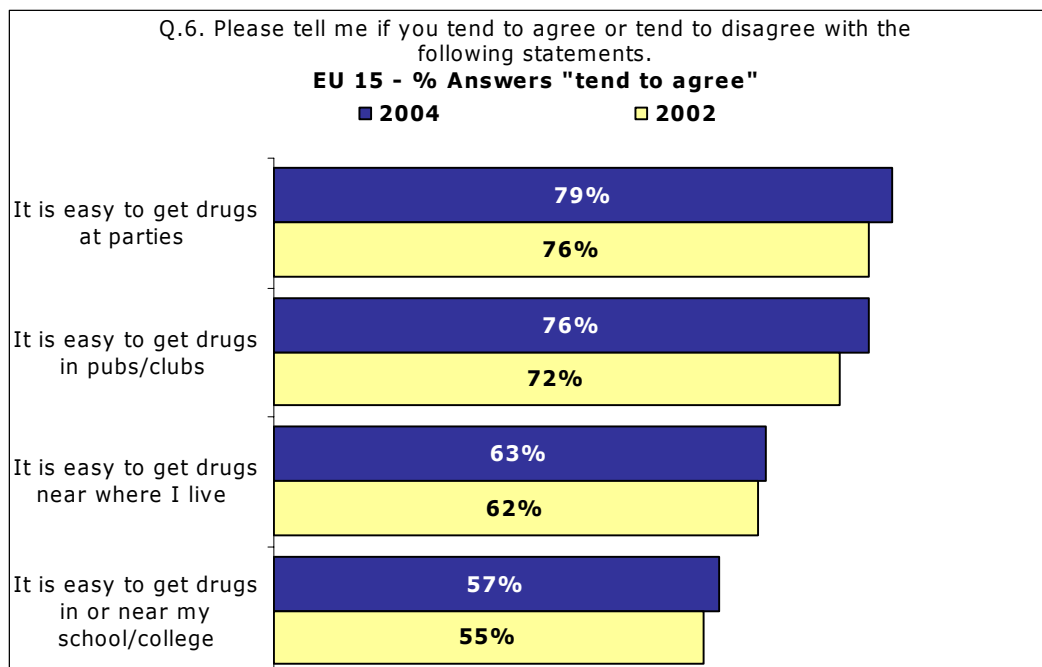
The chart on the following page shows the European averages obtained in 2004 and compares them to those obtained in 2002 for each of these places.

It seems easy, even a bit easier, to get drugs in 2004

At the European Union level, we see that the majority of young people tend to agree that it is easy to get drugs.

An analysis of the various potential places of supply envisaged in this question shows that more respondents tend to agree that it is easy to procure drugs **where people go out at night**.

In fact, 79 % of young people interviewed agree with this proposition when it concerns the facility of getting drugs at parties and 76 % when they are in pubs or clubs. In addition, 63 % of respondents say that it is easy to find drugs near their homes and 57 % in or near their schools.



In terms of the general evolution, it seems a bit easier to get drugs in 2004 than in 2002, whatever the place envisaged. In fact, we see an increase of

- 4 points with regard to pubs or clubs,
- 3 points for parties,
- 2 points in or near schools, and
- 1 point near the home.

Differences in the Member States

At the national level, for this study in 2004, certain differences were observed.

A very large majority in **Spain** – 9 respondents out of 10 - tend to agree that it is easy to get drugs in places for evening entertainment.

More respondents in **France, Ireland** and **Portugal** say that it is easy to find drugs at parties.

With regard to pubs or clubs, **Belgium, Italy** and **Greece** are where the largest number of persons agree that it is easy to get hold of drugs there.

We also see that a larger number of young people could easily find drugs near their homes in **Ireland** and in **Spain**; and in or near their schools in **France** and in **Spain**.

On the other hand, in **Finland, Sweden** and **Austria**, we find the smallest number of respondents declaring that it is easy to get drugs in the four places cited.

Q6.	It is easy to get drugs at parties	It is easy to get drugs in pubs/clubs	It is easy to get drugs near where I live	It is easy to get drugs in or near my school/college
EU 15	79%	76%	63%	57%
BE	83%	88%	55%	60%
DK	78%	68%	68%	48%
DE	74%	69%	59%	54%
EL	81%	87%	60%	62%
ES	92%	90%	75%	66%
FR	86%	69%	71%	68%
IE	86%	82%	78%	59%
IT	77%	88%	63%	65%
LU	74%	70%	66%	63%
NL	66%	69%	61%	39%
AT	66%	60%	42%	32%
PT	85%	86%	60%	61%
FI	49%	43%	39%	25%
SE	60%	53%	43%	39%
UK	79%	77%	65%	51%

Young people in urban settings find that it is easier to get drugs

This is also true for drug-users

With regard to how easy it is to procure drugs, the answers show a certain split depending on the socio-demographic variables of the respondents:

The same proportion of men and women declare that it is easy to procure drugs at parties. Conversely, more men find it easy to get drugs near their homes (+ 4 points) or near their schools/ colleges (+ 2 points).

Age is a differentiating factor on this aspect. Respondents between 20 and 24 are more numerous than those aged 15 to 19 to declare they can easily find drugs in pubs or clubs (+ 8 points), near their homes (+ 6 points) as well as at parties (+ 4 points). Conversely, the younger group seems to have easier access to drugs in their schools (+6 points).

The level of education does not really seem to be a differentiating aspect here. It can be noted, however, that respondents who studied longer more readily declare that they can procure drugs easily near their homes, whereas schools represent easier access for respondents who are still studying.

The place of residence of the people interviewed provides us with significant information: the more young people live in an urbanized setting, the more they declare that it is easy to procure drugs. This is even more true for the ease of access to drugs near the home where the proportion rises from 56 % in rural areas to 68 % in large cities.

Correlating responses to this question with those obtained for certain propositions in question 7¹ reveals that, whatever the place considered:

- ❖ A larger number of people who have tried or used drugs or cannabis, as well as young people regularly consuming alcohol or cigarettes, seem to think that it is easy to get drugs.
- ❖ Drug users (other than cannabis) and those who have used cannabis in the last month are also differentiated from other types of consumers by a particularly high rate of response in the category "tend to agree".

¹ Reminder: the answers of persons who have tried or recently used either cannabis or drugs, or who regularly consume alcohol or cigarettes.

Q6.	It is easy to get drugs at parties	It is easy to get drugs in pubs/clubs	It is easy to get drugs near where I live	It is easy to get drugs in or near my school/college
EU 15	79%	76%	63%	57%
SEX				
Men	79%	75%	65%	58%
Women	79%	77%	61%	56%
AGE				
15-19	77%	72%	60%	60%
20-24	81%	80%	66%	54%
EDUCATION				
Still Studying	77%	74%	61%	62%
-> 15	82%	79%	63%	54%
16-19	80%	78%	65%	50%
20 +	82%	78%	68%	54%
OCCUPATION				
Houseperson	80%	80%	64%	43%
Students	77%	74%	61%	61%
Unemployed	85%	80%	71%	56%
Self-employed	88%	88%	82%	51%
Manager	80%	76%	65%	42%
Other white collars	76%	77%	57%	48%
Manual workers	82%	79%	66%	53%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	78%	71%	56%	55%
Other towns	79%	76%	63%	58%
Metropolitan	80%	79%	68%	58%
Q7				
Q7c tried cannabis	87%	79%	82%	66%
Q7d used cannabis last month	90%	79%	90%	73%
Q7g tried other	93%	84%	86%	71%
Q7h used other last month	97%	89%	91%	78%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	83%	78%	72%	60%
Q7j drink alcohol	83%	78%	75%	59%

2.2. Confrontation with drugs

* Source: Question 7, items a, b, e, f

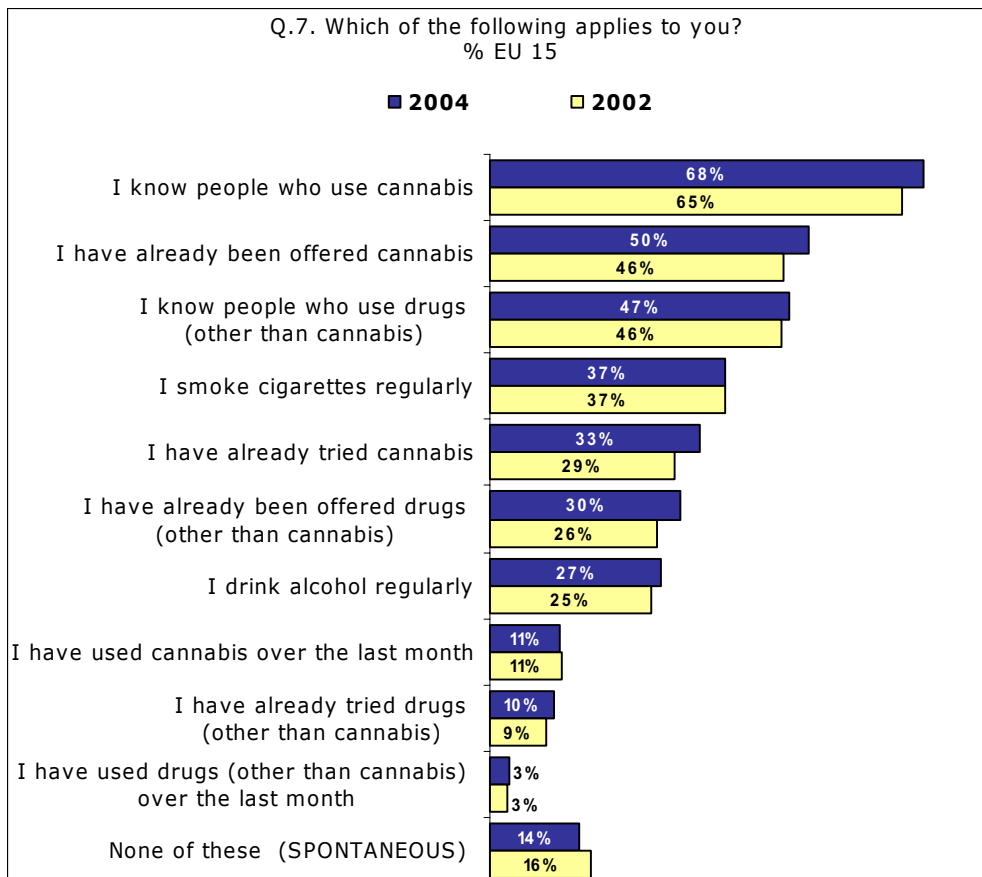
* Tables in annex: 26, 27

Two other items of data give us a more accurate idea of the exposure of young people to drugs:

- do they know people who use cannabis/drugs?
- have cannabis/drugs been proposed to them?
- do they use cannabis/drugs themselves?

Confrontation with drugs slightly higher in 2004

Inside the European Union, we can see that more than two-thirds of young people between 15 and 24 know cannabis consumers (68 %) and one respondent out of two has already been offered cannabis (50 %). Again with respect to cannabis, one-third of the respondents have already tried it (33 %) and one out of 10 has consumed it in the last month (11 %).



In terms of the evolution of the results of the question, we see slightly higher rates of responses for certain categories of answers in 2004. However, this evolution has not changed the ranking of the various affirmations of young respondents compared to 2002, since they most often state that:

- they know people who use cannabis (68 %),
- they have been offered cannabis (50 %),
- they know people who use drugs (47 %).

The most significant increases in most cases concern cannabis:

- I have already been offered cannabis (+ 4 points),
- I have already tried cannabis (+ 4 points),
- I know people who use cannabis (+ 3 points).

In 2004, the number of young people to whom drugs other than cannabis were offered seems higher than in 2002 (+ 4 points),

In order to do carry out analyze of results by country and socio-demographic variables, we chose to group certain affirmations proposed to the respondents into themes.

2.2.1. Confrontation with cannabis and drugs

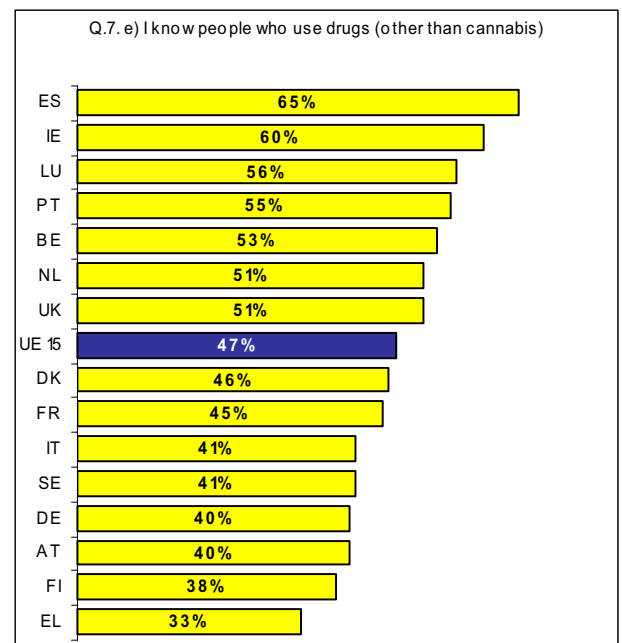
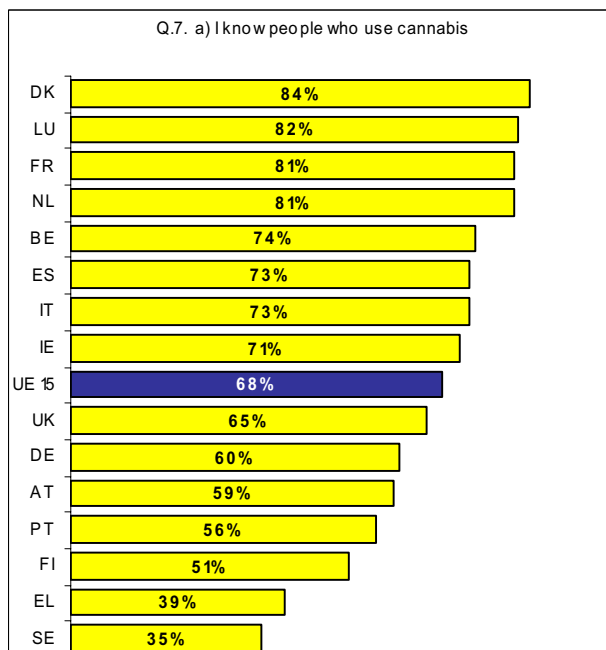
a. Knowing people who consume cannabis or drugs

A level of confrontation specific to each country

We saw previously that, at the level of the European Union, more than two-thirds of respondents know cannabis consumers (68 %) and a bit less than one respondent out of two knows users of other drugs (47 %).

Variations of the values observed in the Member States as compared to the European average are very large in 2004, since they range:

- with regard to knowing people who consume cannabis from 35 % in **Sweden** to 84 % in **Denmark**
- with regard to knowing people who use drugs: from 33 % in **Greece** to 65 % in **Spain**.



At the national level, it is hard to establish a correspondence between knowing people who consume cannabis and knowing people who use drugs. It can be noted, however, that **Luxembourg** is among the first three countries for these two types of acquaintances and the **Greece** and **Finland** are among the three countries that have the smallest number of respondents who know people that use either cannabis or drugs.

**More men know cannabis users
Consumers also know more cannabis users**

As concerns socio-demographic variables, we observe that:

More men than women declare they know cannabis consumers (+ 5 points), and slightly more women know consumers of other drugs (+ 2 points).

The older respondents (**20-24 years old**) seem to know cannabis users more often (+ 3 points).

The longer a respondent's **education**, the more he knows cannabis consumers and, conversely, the shorter his education, the more he knows consumers of other drugs.

Among respondents, the **unemployed and manual workers** declare more often that they know users of drugs other than cannabis.

The more **urban** the young person's **environment**, the more likely he is to know cannabis consumers and users of other drugs.

We can also note some further information provided by **correlations in the responses with certain propositions in Q 7**:

- ❖ Users of the various substances answer positively at a significantly higher rate than the European average. In other words, more respondents who have already tried or who use drugs or who smoke cigarettes or again who consume alcohol regularly, declare they know cannabis or drug consumers.
- ❖ In addition, more young people who declare that they have recently used or even tried cannabis know cannabis consumers. This is also the case for users of other drugs who, more than other respondents, have acquaintances who use drugs.

Q7.	a) I know people who use cannabis	e) I know people who use drugs (other than cannabis)
EU 15	68%	47%
SEX		
Men	70%	46%
Women	65%	48%
AGE		
15-19	66%	47%
20-24	69%	47%
EDUCATION		
Still Studying	69%	46%
-> 15	66%	50%
16-19	64%	48%
20 +	73%	47%
OCCUPATION		
Houseperson	59%	45%
Students	69%	46%
Unemployed	69%	50%
Self-employed	62%	45%
Manager	67%	43%
Other white collars	61%	47%
Manual workers	69%	50%
LOCALITY TYPE		
Rural	66%	46%
Other towns	67%	47%
Metropolitan	71%	48%
Q7		
Q7c tried cannabis	92%	67%
Q7d used cannabis last month	93%	79%
Q7g tried other	86%	88%
Q7h used other last month	88%	89%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	77%	58%
Q7j drink alcohol	81%	62%

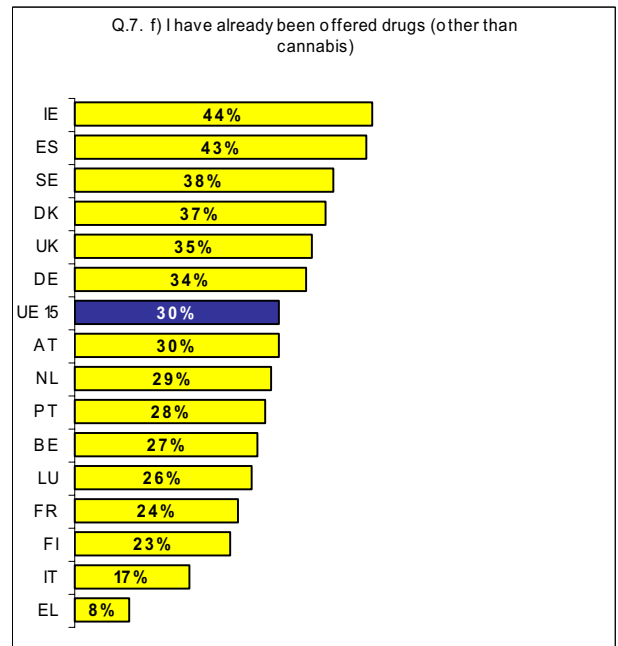
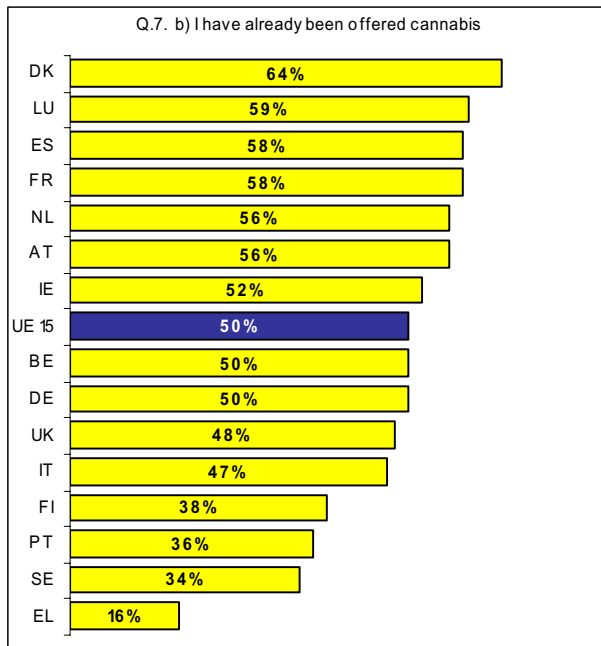
b. The opportunity for using drugs or cannabis

Cannabis has been proposed to 5 respondents out of 10 and another drug to 3 respondents out of 10

At the level of the European Union, we see that 5 young people out of 10 have already been offered cannabis and 3 out of 10 have already been proposed other drugs.

At the national level, citizens of **Spain** are at the top of the chart for both proposals. Conversely, **Greece** has the smallest number of respondents declaring that cannabis or drugs have already been proposed to them.

We can also note that, although in all countries the number of respondents who have been proposed cannabis exceeds those who have been proposed other drugs, in **Sweden**, the proportion of young people who have been offered either cannabis or other drugs is about the same.



***Cannabis or drugs are more inclined to be offered to men
and to the 20-24 year old age group***

Looking at an analysis of socio-demographic criteria of respondents:

Men seem more exposed to drugs. In fact, cannabis is proposed more to men than to women (+ 8 points). This is also true for other drugs (+ 7 points).

The age of the respondent also appears as a differentiating factor. The older respondents (20-24 years old) are more numerous than the younger ones (15-19 years old) to have been proposed drugs (+ 7 points) or cannabis (+ 6 points).

The length of studies seems to have an influencing role on exposure to cannabis: a higher proportion of respondents with a longer education had been proposed cannabis. This proportion varies between 47 % for those respondents who studied up to age 15, to 54 % for those who were still studying until the age of 20 at least. Conversely, for other drugs, the length of education does not seem to be a determining factor.

A higher proportion of **jobless** youth and those exercising a **manual profession** had been offered cannabis or other substances.

In addition, cannabis or other drugs were proposed more often to respondents living in **large towns**.

Once again, **correlation of responses with the answers given to Q 7** provides additional information:

- ❖ more consumers of the various products studied were proposed these substances;
- ❖ this observation holds true, but a bit less so, for cigarette smokers and young people who regularly drink alcohol.

Q7.	b) I have already been offered cannabis	f) I have already been offered drugs (other than cannabis)
EU 15	50%	30%
SEX		
Men	54%	33%
Women	46%	26%
AGE		
15-19	47%	26%
20-24	53%	33%
EDUCATION		
Still Studying	49%	26%
-> 15	47%	34%
16-19	51%	34%
20 +	54%	34%
OCCUPATION		
Houseperson	45%	29%
Students	49%	26%
Unemployed	52%	36%
Self-employed	50%	32%
Manager	48%	33%
Other white collars	47%	32%
Manual workers	54%	36%
LOCALITY TYPE		
Rural	50%	29%
Other towns	48%	29%
Metropolitan	54%	32%
Q7		
Q7c tried cannabis	84%	53%
Q7d used cannabis last month	87%	69%
Q7g tried other	80%	82%
Q7h used other last month	86%	85%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	65%	44%
Q7j drink alcohol	69%	48%

2.2.2. Consumption of drugs, alcohol and cigarettes

* Source: Question 7, items c, d, g, h, i, and j

* Tables in Annex: 26, 27

After considering the exposure to cannabis and other drugs - acquaintance with users and offers of consumption - we will now have a look at consumption as such by young respondents.

This question successively considers:

- trying and consuming cannabis and other drugs;
- regular consumption of cigarettes alcohol.

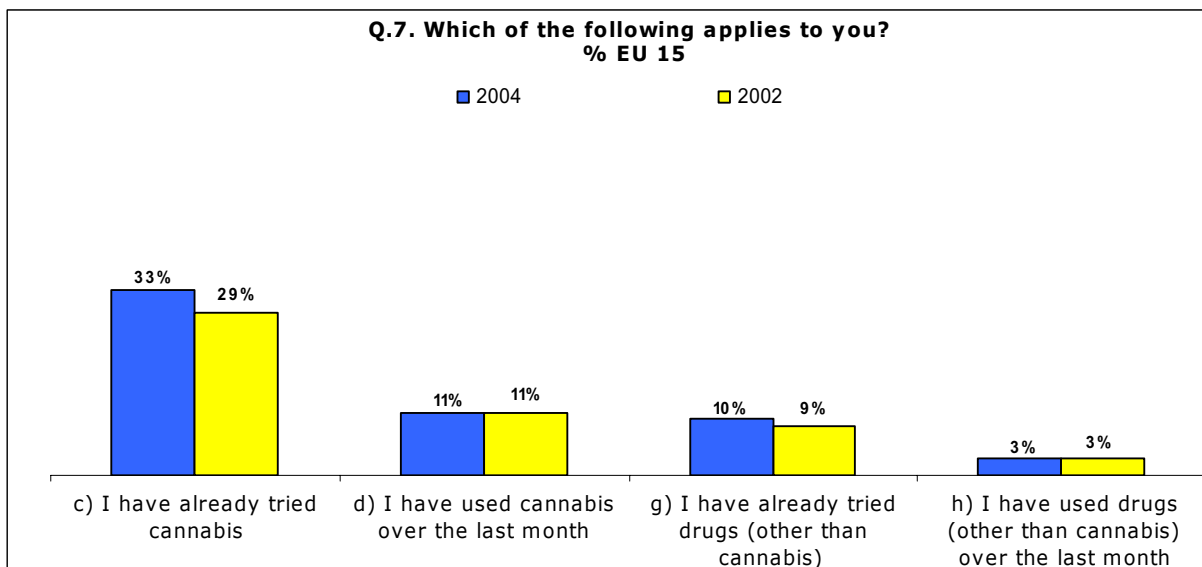
a. Trying and consuming cannabis and other drugs

An increase in those who try drugs and stability in recent consumption

In 2004, one-third of young people in the European Union said they had already tried cannabis (33 %). This figure has risen by four points compared to 2002. This proportion drops to 11 % for those who declared they have used it over the last month.

The percentage of young people who had tried drugs other than cannabis reached 10 % of the European sample in 2004. 3 % of respondents declared they had used other drugs recently.

Consequently, with regard to the European average, we observe a slight rise in those who try either cannabis or other drugs, but stability in recent consumption.

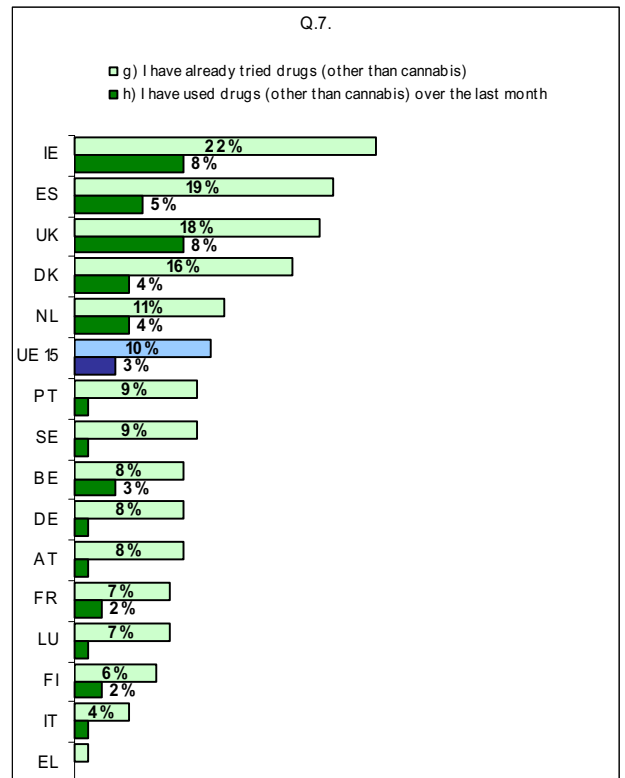
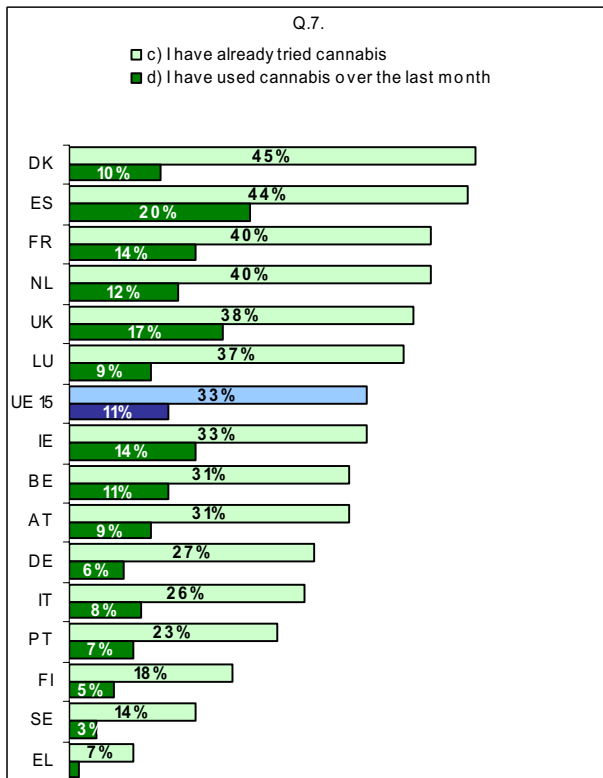


With regard to consumption of cannabis or other drugs, the situation is quite different from one Member State to another.

Where it comes to trying cannabis, the gap between countries varies from 45 % in **Denmark** to 7 % in **Greece**. For trying other drugs, it varies from 22 % in **Ireland** to 1 % in **Greece**.

We can also note that although 45 % of persons interviewed in **Denmark** declared they had already tried cannabis, only 10 % had consumed it recently. Whereas in **Spain**, 44 % of young people had tried it and 24 % had consumed it in the last month.

If we correlate the fact of having tried cannabis and having tried other drugs, we see that the young **Spaniards** are in the top of both charts. Conversely, **Greece** shows the lowest proportion of respondents who declare they have tried one substance or another.



More men have tried cannabis or other drugs

An analysis of this point according to socio-demographic characteristics provides complementary information.

A higher proportion of men than women declared they had tried cannabis (+ 9 points) or had consumed it in the last month (+ 6 points). A higher proportion also declared that they had tried other drugs (+ 6 points). Conversely, the same proportion (very small: 3 %) of men and women had used drugs other than cannabis recently.

Age is also a determining factor, mainly with regard to having tried cannabis. 28 % of young people from 15 to 19 declared they had tried cannabis, whereas 38 % of 20-24 year-olds (+ 10 points) have tried it. A higher proportion of the older group has also tried other drugs (+ 4 points).

With regard to **the profession** of respondents, it seems that unemployed young people represent the highest proportion of those who have already tried cannabis and have consumed it recently. This is also true for other drugs.

The place of residence gives the same information as seen previously: the more urban the place of residence, the more likely it is that a young person has already tried cannabis or has consumed it in the last month, or has tried other drugs. Conversely, the degree of urbanization does not seem to play a role with regard to recent consumption of drugs other than cannabis.

Correlation of responses to these proposals with each other (Q7) understandably reinforces the previous analysis.

A higher proportion of respondents who have already tried cannabis consumed it in the last month. The same observation holds true for other drugs.

We can also note that a greater proportion of young people who consumed cannabis recently have also used other drugs recently.

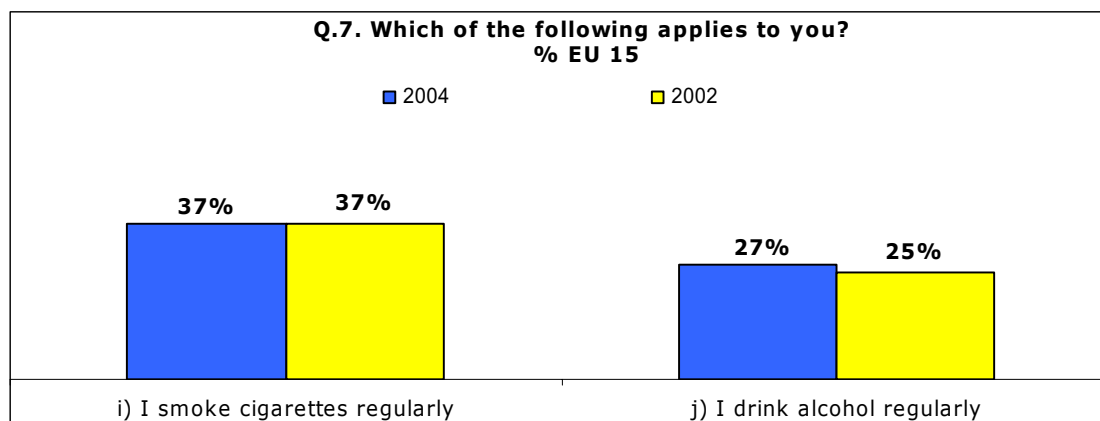
Q7.	c) I have already tried cannabis	d) I have used cannabis over the last month	g) I have already tried drugs (other than cannabis)	h) I have used drugs (other than cannabis) over the last month
EU 15	33%	11%	10%	3%
SEX				
Men	37%	14%	13%	3%
Women	28%	8%	7%	3%
AGE				
15-19	28%	10%	8%	3%
20-24	38%	12%	12%	3%
EDUCATION				
Still Studying	28%	10%	7%	2%
-> 15	40%	10%	18%	3%
16-19	36%	13%	14%	4%
20 +	41%	13%	12%	3%
OCCUPATION				
Houseperson	37%	16%	20%	5%
Students	29%	10%	7%	2%
Unemployed	44%	20%	23%	6%
Self-employed	36%	10%	5%	2%
Manager	33%	5%	2%	0%
Other white collars	30%	11%	10%	3%
Manual workers	40%	12%	14%	4%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	29%	9%	10%	3%
Other towns	32%	11%	9%	3%
Metropolitan	37%	14%	12%	3%
Q7				
Q7c tried cannabis	100%	33%	27%	7%
Q7d used cannabis last month	94%	100%	46%	20%
Q7g tried other	85%	51%	100%	24%
Q7h used other last month	84%	77%	86%	100%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	54%	22%	19%	6%
Q7j drink alcohol	54%	24%	22%	7%

b. Regular consumption of cigarettes and alcohol

Within the European Union, regular consumption of cigarettes is stable and regular consumption of alcohol is rising slightly

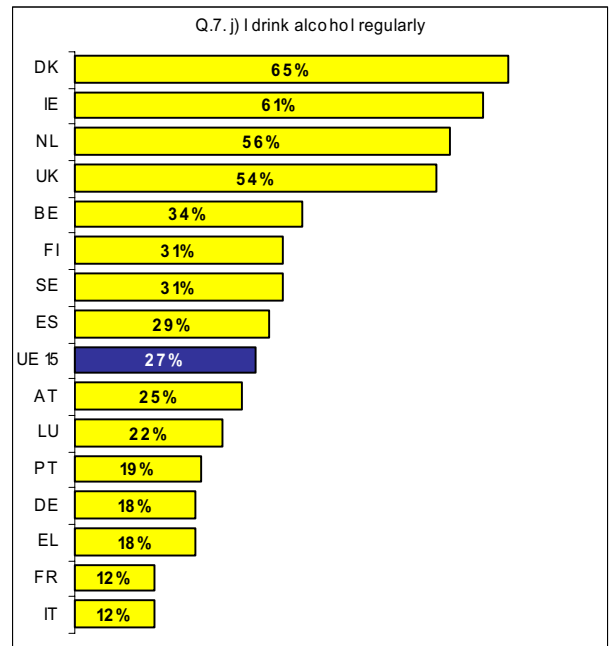
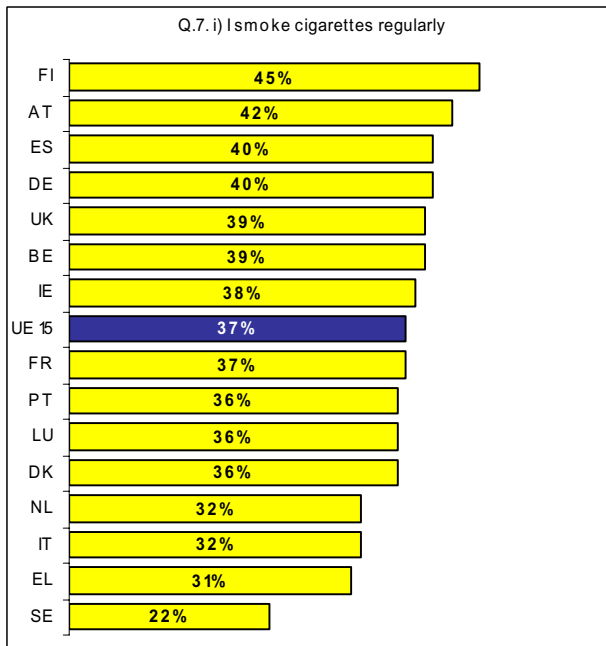
The number of young respondents who declared they smoke cigarettes regularly has remained stable between 2002 and 2004. 37 % of young people in the European Union declare they smoke cigarettes regularly.

Regular consumption of alcohol has increased by two points in 2004 compared to 2002. At this time, slightly more than a quarter of respondents say they drink alcohol regularly (27 %).



If we look at an analysis of the number of respondents declaring they smoke or drink regularly, broken down by Member State, we see that:

- The highest number of young smokers is found in **Finland**, followed by Austria.
- Conversely, respondents in **Sweden** show the lowest proportion of young people who declare they smoke regularly.
- As concerns alcohol, nearly two-thirds of respondents in **Denmark** say they drink regularly.
- Conversely, regular consumption of alcohol by young people seems clearly less widespread in **France** and in **Italy**.



***Men and women smoke cigarettes in equal proportions,
but more men drink alcohol regularly than do women***

The socio-demographic profile of young people interviewed gives us additional information.

The same proportion of young men and young women smoke cigarettes regularly. However, a larger number of men than women drink alcohol regularly (+ 8 points).

Young people between 20 and 24 seem to smoke more than teenagers (15 to 19) (+ 12 points). The same is true for alcohol (+ 9 points).

The shorter **the education** of the respondent, the more he seems to consume cigarettes regularly.

Cigarettes proved to be more popular with young self-employed, manual workers and young people at home. As for alcohol, it seems more widespread for young people at home, white-collar workers and manual workers.

Contrary to what we have seen previously concerning the influence of the place of residence on exposure or consumption of drugs, a young person is more likely to smoke regularly if he lives in a **rural environment**. Conversely, alcohol seems more popular with young people living in large towns.

A cross analysis of the results with Q7 discloses the following:

- ❖ A higher proportion of recent users of either cannabis or other drugs smoke cigarettes regularly.
- ❖ A higher proportion of respondents who declared having consumed drugs other than cannabis over the last month drink alcohol regularly.

Q7.	i) I smoke cigarettes regularly	j) I drink alcohol regularly
EU 15	37%	27%
SEX		
Men	37%	31%
Women	37%	23%
AGE		
15-19	31%	22%
20-24	43%	31%
EDUCATION		
Still Studying	28%	21%
-> 15	55%	30%
16-19	48%	35%
20 +	40%	29%
OCCUPATION		
Houseperson	48%	34%
Students	28%	22%
Unemployed	49%	32%
Self-employed	55%	30%
Manager	38%	28%
Other white collars	44%	34%
Manual workers	52%	33%
LOCALITY TYPE		
Rural	39%	26%
Other towns	37%	25%
Metropolitan	36%	30%
Q7		
Q7c tried cannabis	61%	44%
Q7d used cannabis last month	72%	56%
Q7g tried other	68%	56%
Q7h used other last month	75%	66%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	100%	40%
Q7j drink alcohol	55%	100%

3. Why do young Europeans experiment with drugs?

* Source: Question 1

* Tables in annex: 1, 2

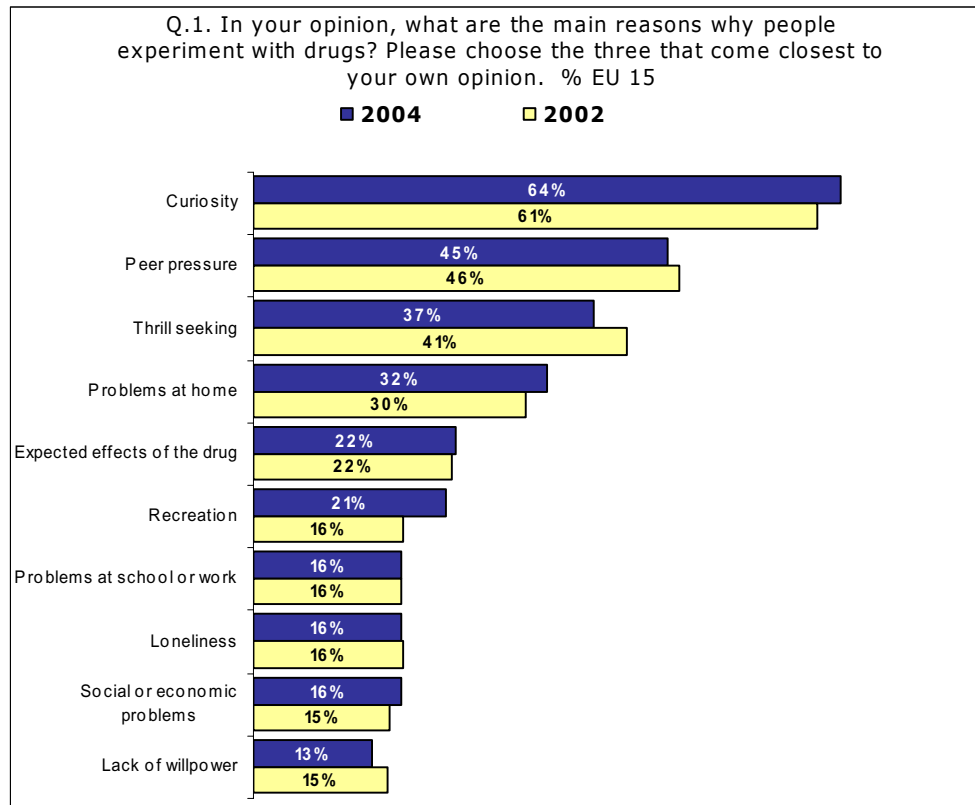
In this part of the report, we analyze the reasons why young people try drugs.

The reasons are identical to those observed in 2002 – curiosity is the motivation mentioned most often

At the European Union level, the main reasons that incite young Europeans to experiment with drugs seems to have changed little since 2002.

Curiosity (64 %), peer pressure (45 %) and thrill seeking (37 %) are the main reasons.

The most significant evolutions since 2002 has to do with "recreation" (+ 5 points) and "thrill seeking" (- 4 points).



***The reasons sometimes differ
depending on the country considered***

A more detailed analysis of the three main reasons inciting young people to consume drugs in 2004 shows quite divergent situations in the various Member States.

In **Portugal, Netherlands** and **Greece**, 8 young people out of 10 mention curiosity as the main reason for trying drugs. Conversely, the **Swedes** give this reason less often than their neighbours, but refer more to peer pressure for trying drugs. This is also the case in the **United Kingdom**. Thrill seeking seems to be a greater justification for trying drugs in **Denmark** and in **Finland** than elsewhere in the European Union.

Compared to 2002, curiosity represents a growing motivation in 12 countries out of 15, whereas pressure exercised by other young people and seeking thrills are less clear-cut.

Q1.	Curiosity	Peer pressure	Thrill seeking
EU 15	64%	45%	37%
BE	70%	48%	26%
DK	64%	48%	62%
DE	69%	40%	37%
EL	79%	32%	10%
ES	60%	33%	44%
FR	61%	41%	34%
IE	61%	58%	48%
IT	58%	44%	32%
LU	63%	37%	26%
NL	80%	43%	30%
AT	62%	59%	28%
PT	80%	44%	29%
FI	59%	54%	58%
SE	57%	66%	47%
UK	59%	62%	47%

**More men are looking for thrills;
More women give into peer pressure**

Significant information is also given by an analysis of socio-demographic variables.

The **same proportion of men and women** mentions curiosity as a reason for trying drugs. However, thrill seeking is mentioned slightly more often by men (+ 4 points), and peer pressure (+ 3 points) by women.

The respondents' **age** does not constitute a differentiating variable with regard to the reasons mentioned.

Thrill seeking seems to be mentioned more often by **white-collar workers** and **managers** but also **unemployed** young persons.

Young people living in **rural areas** are more likely to try drugs for curiosity sake – this observation has risen since 2002 – whereas city dwellers would do so under peer pressure.

A cross analysis of three main reasons cited with the responses obtained for certain proposals in Q 7 shows that:

- ❖ The proportion of people who mentioned curiosity is not influenced by their behaviour with regard to various substances.
- ❖ Peer pressure seems to be referred to slightly more often by respondents who drink alcohol regularly and less by those who have consumed cannabis or other drugs recently.
- ❖ Finally, thrill seeking is mentioned more often by recent consumers of drugs other than cannabis.

Q1.	Curiosity	Peer pressure	Thrill seeking
EU 15	64%	45%	37%
SEX			
Men	64%	44%	39%
Women	64%	47%	35%
AGE			
15-19	63%	45%	36%
20-24	64%	46%	38%
EDUCATION			
Still Studying	63%	47%	37%
-> 15	66%	39%	37%
16-19	65%	44%	37%
20 +	64%	47%	37%
OCCUPATION			
Houseperson	65%	41%	31%
Students	63%	47%	37%
Unemployed	62%	40%	40%
Self-employed	63%	48%	26%
Manager	63%	40%	41%
Other white collars	66%	45%	42%
Manual workers	65%	45%	36%
LOCALITY TYPE			
Rural	70%	43%	35%
Other towns	61%	44%	38%
Metropolitan	62%	49%	36%
Q7			
Q7c tried cannabis	67%	43%	41%
Q7d used cannabis last month	67%	36%	43%
Q7g tried other	66%	37%	47%
Q7h used other last month	67%	37%	52%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	66%	43%	37%
Q7j drink alcohol	66%	48%	43%

4. Difficulties in stopping drug use

* Source: Question 2

* Tables in annex: 3, 4

In this part, the idea is to determine and rank the various reasons why, in the opinion of the young respondents, it may be difficult to stop taking drugs.

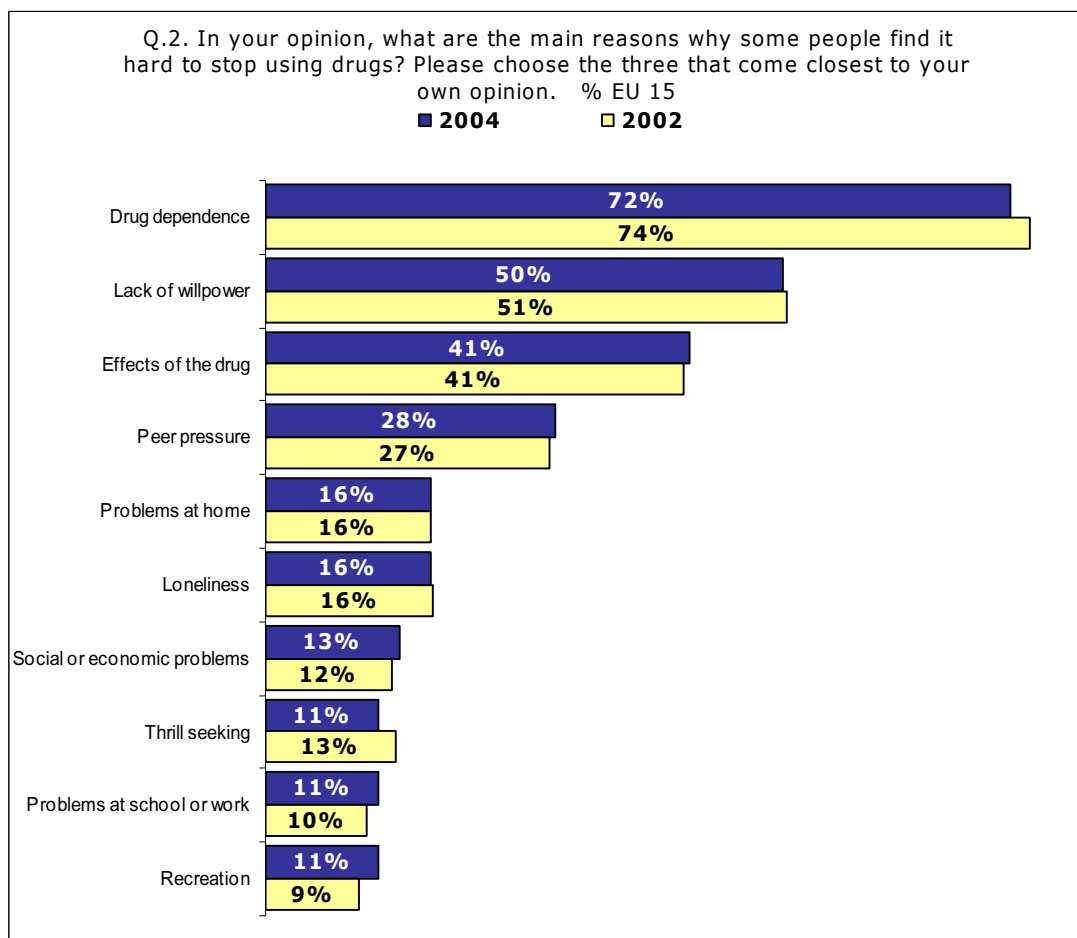
Addiction and lack of willpower: the two main reasons for most Europeans

At the European level, the main reasons why it may be difficult to stop using drugs according to the age group from 15 to 24 are still in 2004: drug dependence (72 %), lack of willpower (50 %) and the effects of drugs (41 %).

In addition, nearly 3 people out of 10 mention peer pressure (28 %). The same proportion of respondents (16 %) feels that it is difficult to stop using drugs either because of problems at home or because of loneliness.

Socio-economic problems, thrill seeking, problems at school or at work and recreation represent reasons mentioned less often to explain problems in stopping.

Results have varied little since the first wave of the survey. The gap between the results in 2004 and in 2002 never exceeds 2 points.



A more detailed analysis of results for the three main difficulties shows, on the one hand, a different description of reality in certain countries and, on the other, results that are at times significantly different from the European average.

In **Greece**, more than 9 young people out of 10 mention addiction as the main obstacle to stopping the use of drugs.

Addiction is also the main reason for which it seems difficult to stop using drugs in all countries except **Austria**, where reference to addiction was 45 points lower than in 2002. There, the main difficulty is considered to be a lack of willpower.

Lack of willpower is mentioned more often in **Italy, France** and in **Finland** and less often in **Sweden** and in **Ireland**. Opinion has varied little, moreover, with regard to this item between 2002 and 2004.

The effects of drugs represent one of the main reasons for not stopping in most countries, but opinion, again, seems to vary significantly from one Member State to another: from 10 % in **Austria** to 58 % in **United Kingdom**. The results in general have only evolved slightly since the first wave of the survey, except in **Austria** (- 36 points), where other problems such as "peer pressure" or "problems at home", were cited more often.

Q2.	Drug dependence	Lack of willpower	Effects of the drug
EU 15	72%	50%	41%
BE	77%	43%	46%
DK	86%	45%	56%
DE	78%	47%	39%
EL	91%	52%	43%
ES	60%	51%	34%
FR	86%	58%	42%
IE	64%	32%	47%
IT	72%	59%	36%
LU	78%	50%	45%
NL	74%	46%	44%
AT	31%	50%	10%
PT	80%	49%	47%
FI	90%	57%	48%
SE	71%	35%	49%
UK	67%	43%	58%

Specific difficulties for drug consumers

The analysis of this question according to socio-demographic variables of respondents does not show any real differentiating aspects.

We can observe, however, that **correlating the rate of responses given for the main difficulties envisaged with the results of certain proposals in question 7** shows that young people who have consumed drugs in the last month are more likely to mention:

- recreation,
- thrill seeking,
- the effects of drugs,
- problems at school or at work

as the main reasons why some people find it hard to stop using drugs.

5. The consequences of consuming drugs

* Source: Question 3

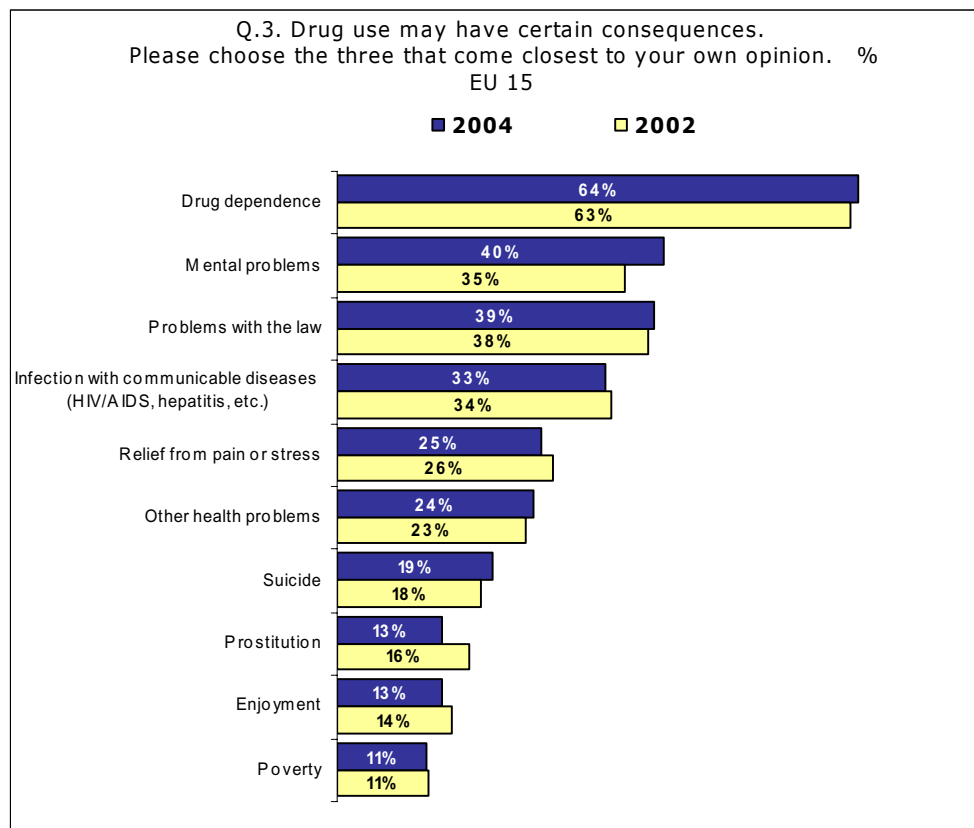
* Tables in annex: 5, 6

The objective of this fifth chapter is to study the opinion of young Europeans on the consequences associated with using drugs.

Drug addiction: the consequence mentioned most often

On the whole, the results have changed little since the first wave of the survey. Addiction represents the main consequence of the use of drugs as perceived by young people, being cited by 64 % of them. Compared to 2002, we see a change in the ranking of the consequences studied: mental problems move to the second position (40 %; + 5 points) coming slightly before problems with the law (39 %). One-third of respondents say they are concerned by contamination of transmissible diseases associated with drug consumption (33 %).

Like in 2002, the consequences on mental or physical health are mentioned more often by respondents than social problems resulting from the use of drugs (suicide, prostitution and poverty). Other aspects, such as relief of pain or stress, or even enjoyment, although they are at the bottom of the list, nevertheless are mentioned by a certain number of respondents.



Now we can consider an analysis by country of the four main consequences associated with using drugs as they were presented in 2004.

Addiction seems to be a consequence of drugs referred to more often by **Germans** and in **Scandinavian countries** (Finland, Sweden and Denmark). Moreover, we can see a contrasting evolution of opinion between 2002 and 2004, which varies from (+ 18 points in **Belgium** to - 9 points in **Ireland**).

In 2004, mental problems associated with drug use come to mind for more young people in **Denmark**, in **Sweden** and to a lesser extent in the **Netherlands** where this consequence has increased by 14 points.

The risk of problems with the law due to drugs is mentioned more by youth in **Finland**, **Germany** and the **United Kingdom**.

Finally, youth in **Greece** are more concerned than their neighbours about contamination by disease on using drugs. This is also the case in **Portugal**.

Q3.	Drug dependence	Mental problems	Problems with the law	Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)
EU 15	64%	40%	39%	33%
BE	67%	36%	28%	26%
DK	72%	69%	42%	15%
DE	75%	29%	45%	37%
EL	59%	24%	36%	57%
ES	53%	55%	40%	36%
FR	67%	26%	40%	25%
IE	55%	42%	46%	33%
IT	67%	37%	36%	45%
LU	63%	32%	36%	30%
NL	59%	59%	21%	17%
AT	56%	52%	33%	34%
PT	63%	32%	29%	55%
FI	74%	42%	46%	43%
SE	73%	61%	36%	17%
UK	56%	49%	44%	22%

**Men are more worried about the law;
Women about contamination by transmissible diseases**

As concerns the socio-demographic variables a few significant aspects can be disclosed.

Communicable diseases and addiction associated with the use of drugs represent consequences more feared by **women** (+ 6 points and + 4 points). Men, on the other hand, are more worried about problems with the law (+ 8 points).

Respondents between the ages of 20 and 24 refer more to drug-related health problems (mental problems and transmissible diseases) than teenagers.

The level of education is also a distinguishing factor. The higher the level of education of the interviewee, the more he is afraid of addiction as the consequence of drug consumption. Conversely, the shorter the respondent's schooling, the more he is likely to perceive problems with the law as the main consequence of drug use.

The place of residence of the respondent has a similar influence on their answers: the more urban the young person's environment, the more they refer to addiction, and the more rural his home, the more he thinks of problems with the law.

Correlating the responses obtained for the various consequences envisaged with the responses obtained for certain propositions in question 7 shows that:

- ❖ Young people who tried cannabis talk more about addiction as the consequence of drugs.
- ❖ A higher proportion of people who declared they had used cannabis in the last month think that drugs are used to relieve stress and pain.
- ❖ Young people who consumed cannabis or drugs recently referred more than the others to enjoyment, and seem less aware of the danger that direct consumption represents with regard to contamination by communicable diseases.
- ❖ Finally, young consumers of drugs other than cannabis are more aware of mental problems as a consequence of drug use.

Q3.	Drug dependence	Mental problems	Problems with the law	Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)
EU 15	64%	40%	39%	33%
SEX				
Men	62%	39%	43%	30%
Women	66%	40%	35%	36%
AGE				
15-19	63%	38%	39%	32%
20-24	65%	42%	39%	35%
EDUCATION				
Still Studying	65%	39%	38%	35%
-> 15	55%	41%	49%	34%
16-19	63%	40%	40%	30%
20 +	69%	42%	39%	34%
OCCUPATION				
Houseperson	57%	50%	36%	29%
Students	65%	40%	38%	34%
Unemployed	65%	41%	41%	29%
Self-employed	69%	38%	42%	42%
Manager	63%	48%	38%	34%
Other white collars	64%	40%	39%	33%
Manual workers	61%	39%	41%	31%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	63%	39%	42%	34%
Other towns	64%	40%	39%	34%
Metropolitan	66%	40%	37%	32%
Q7				
Q7c tried cannabis	67%	40%	39%	27%
Q7d used cannabis last month	59%	42%	37%	19%
Q7g tried other	63%	44%	44%	21%
Q7h used other last month	58%	50%	46%	15%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	64%	41%	40%	30%
Q7j drink alcohol	64%	43%	41%	28%

6. Ways of tackling drug-related problems

* Source: Question 4

* Tables in annex: 7, 8

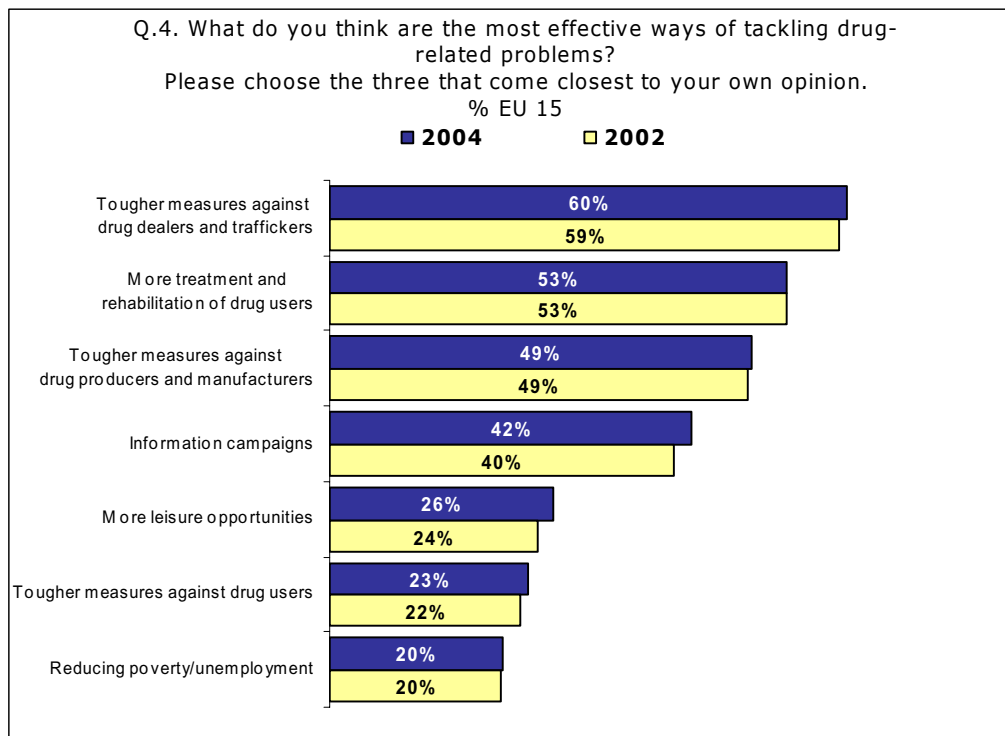
Tougher measures against dealers, traffickers and producers

With regard to effectively managing drug-related problems, the more recent survey shows very similar results to those revealed in 2002. For young respondents, the most efficient means considered for handling these problems seem to be tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers (60 %), more treatment and rehabilitation for users (53 %), as well as tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers (49 %).

In 2004, more than 4 respondents out of 10 considered information campaigns to be an effective way to fight drugs (42 %). This proportion has increased by two points compared to 2002.

Conversely, "social" measures such as reduction of poverty or offering more leisure opportunities are chosen by considerably fewer respondents

Measures that do not "directly" affect the problem of the sale and production of drugs are considered less effective by respondents.



Appreciation of these measures varies from one Member State to another

Opinions on the effectiveness of ways to manage drug-related problems diverge considerably from one Member State to another. For the four main measures, they have changed little in the opinion of respondents since 2002.

In 2004, tougher measures against dealers and traffickers were mentioned as effective by 76 % of **Greeks** and 67 % of **Belgians**, but only by 42 % of **Spaniards**.

More treatment and rehabilitation of the drug users represents a measure mentioned more often in **Denmark, Portugal, Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**. Conversely, only 37 % of **Luxembourgers** recognize the effectiveness of this measure.

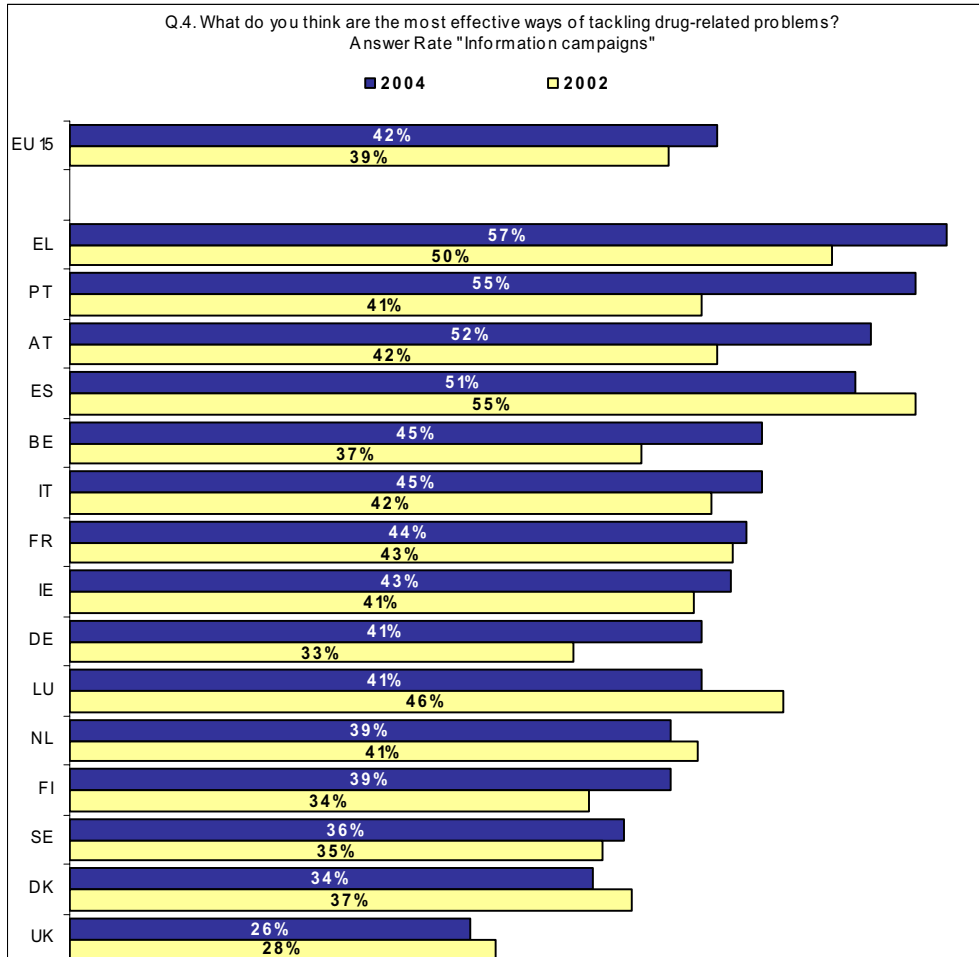
The adoption of tougher measures for producers and manufacturers is approved by 55 % of respondents in **Italy**, as compared to 36 % in **Denmark**.

Q4.	Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers	More treatment and rehabilitation of drug users	Tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers	Information campaigns
EU 15	60%	53%	49%	42%
BE	67%	49%	50%	45%
DK	62%	69%	36%	34%
DE	59%	51%	48%	41%
EL	76%	61%	51%	57%
ES	42%	48%	47%	51%
FR	63%	48%	54%	44%
IE	59%	58%	40%	43%
IT	60%	47%	55%	45%
LU	65%	37%	50%	41%
NL	63%	47%	52%	39%
AT	61%	41%	47%	52%
PT	55%	68%	51%	55%
FI	64%	63%	50%	39%
SE	62%	65%	49%	36%
UK	65%	65%	41%	26%

As we have seen before at the level of the European Union, 42 % of young people mentioned **information campaigns** as one of the most effective ways of tackling drug related problems. Information certainly is crucial for the drug issue. The chart below shows the percentage of young people convinced of the effectiveness of this type of campaign in each country.

More than one respondent out of two adheres to this opinion in **Greece** (57 %), in **Portugal** (55 %), in **Austria** (52 %) and in **Spain** (51 %). On the other hand, young people in the **United Kingdom** seem less convinced of the effectiveness of information campaigns (26 %).

In terms of evolution, information campaigns are considered more effective than in 2002 in most countries, with significant increases in certain countries like **Portugal** (+ 14 points) and in **Austria** (+ 10 points).



A different perception of the effectiveness of measures for those who do and do not consume cannabis or drugs

On analyzing the ways of tackling drug-related problems in view of socio-demographic variables, a few specificities were disclosed for the four main measures cited.

Women seem more favourable than men to treatment and rehabilitation as an effective means for managing drug-related problems (+ 7 points). Conversely, gender is not a differentiating variable for the other proposals studied.

The age of the respondents does not seem to really play a role here. We can say, however, that more young people between 20 and 24 agreed to the effectiveness of information campaigns (+ 3 points).

The more educated youth seem more favourable to treatment and information campaigns. People who finished their studies earlier, for their part, seem more convinced by tougher measures against drugs producers.

The respondents' **professional category** plays a role with regard to the efficiency of information campaigns. Indeed, managers show the highest percentage of responses that consider this type of campaign to be effective in handling drug-related problems; people at home are the least convinced.

Young people living in **large towns** are more convinced than others of the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation.

Correlation of the responses obtained for the means proposed for managing drug-related problems with responses obtained for certain proposals in question 7, shows that:

- ❖ Consumers of cannabis or other drugs clearly consider punitive measures against them to be less effective, as well as measures to be taken against dealers or producers.
- ❖ Young drug users more often refer to treatment and rehabilitation as an efficient means of handling drug-related problems.
- ❖ Generally speaking, consumers of the various substances proposed are more likely to agree that greater leisure possibilities could help manage drug-related problems.

Q4.	Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers	More treatment and rehabilitation of drug users	Tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers	Information campaigns
EU 15	60%	53%	49%	42%
SEX				
Men	59%	49%	50%	43%
Women	60%	56%	49%	42%
AGE				
15-19	60%	53%	49%	41%
20-24	59%	52%	49%	44%
EDUCATION				
Still Studying	60%	55%	50%	43%
-> 15	56%	43%	50%	39%
16-19	60%	51%	47%	40%
20 +	60%	50%	47%	47%
OCCUPATION				
Houseperson	61%	41%	51%	32%
Students	60%	55%	50%	43%
Unemployed	53%	56%	45%	40%
Self-employed	66%	52%	46%	40%
Manager	60%	42%	46%	50%
Other white collars	62%	51%	46%	45%
Manual workers	59%	49%	49%	41%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	61%	52%	49%	45%
Other towns	60%	51%	50%	42%
Metropolitan	58%	56%	47%	42%
Q7				
Q7c tried cannabis	50%	53%	45%	43%
Q7d used cannabis last month	41%	54%	39%	44%
Q7g tried other	46%	56%	40%	39%
Q7h used other last month	40%	63%	39%	38%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	58%	53%	48%	38%
Q7j drink alcohol	57%	56%	44%	40%

7. Sources of information on drugs

* Source: Question 5

* Tables in annex: 9, 10

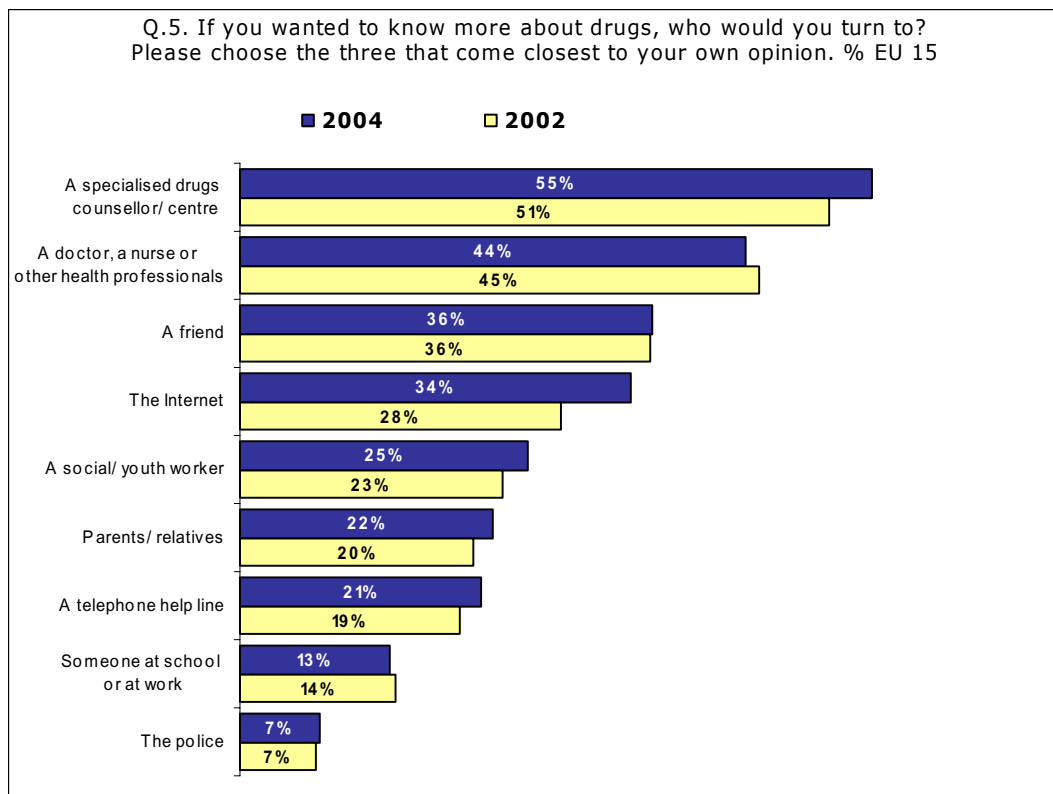
A specialized drug centre: the main vector of information

At European level, to know more about drugs over half of the young respondents would use a specialized centre as a source of information (55 %). In addition, centres seem to be preferred more often by young Europeans in 2004 (+ 4 points). Respondents' other favourite sources of information for obtaining this kind of information include, as in 2002, health professionals (44 %) and a friend (36 %).

Internet, a source of information increasingly preferred by young people

In addition, we can see that since the first wave of this survey, Internet has made significant headway as a source of information on drugs (+ 6 points).

Getting information from family or using a hotline on the subject represents one of the means of information recommended by one young European out of five. In addition, referring to someone at school or at work, or the police gets a fairly low rate of reference.



A national analysis of responses in 2004 gives some further information.

In most countries, a specialized centre or counselor on drugs represents an important vector of information for young people from 15 to 24. It is preferred by more than 60 % in **Greece, Portugal, France** and **Finland**. The **Irish** and the **Dutch**, are less inclined to support this medium.

Reference to a health-care professional is clearly more appreciated in **France** (67 %) than in other countries for drug-related issues. We also see an increase of 13 points as compared to 2002. Conversely, only 29 % of the **Dutch** would refer to a health-care professional to get information on the question.

The young **Irish** are more likely than their neighbours to talk to friends if they want to know more about drugs.

Internet currently represents a particularly popular means of information in the **Netherlands** (65 %) and **Denmark** (61 %), but less in **Spain** and **Italy** (22 %).

Other sources of information envisaged here seem to be decidedly less popular with young people.

The success of these different vectors varies significantly from one country to another. Again, we can note that young people in the **South** of the European Union (**Greece, Portugal** and **Spain**) would be more likely to get information from someone in the family.

Q5.	A specialised drugs counsellor/ centre	A doctor, a nurse or other health profess.	A friend	Internet	A social/ youth worker	Parents/ relatives	A telephone help line	Someone at school or at work	The police
EU 15	55%	44%	36%	34%	25%	22%	21%	13%	7%
BE	52%	43%	38%	38%	24%	20%	26%	20%	8%
DK	49%	32%	40%	61%	24%	16%	22%	13%	11%
DE	53%	33%	37%	34%	33%	21%	22%	12%	8%
EL	67%	52%	22%	24%	31%	34%	24%	10%	7%
ES	50%	43%	35%	22%	20%	31%	9%	13%	2%
FR	63%	67%	36%	38%	17%	17%	9%	11%	10%
IE	38%	35%	51%	34%	26%	22%	30%	26%	8%
IT	60%	39%	25%	22%	32%	17%	25%	9%	3%
LU	58%	35%	42%	52%	19%	13%	17%	13%	10%
NL	41%	29%	39%	65%	14%	21%	21%	21%	3%
AT	58%	40%	39%	53%	24%	21%	15%	10%	5%
PT	64%	47%	43%	26%	19%	33%	38%	12%	5%
FI	62%	52%	26%	48%	38%	9%	18%	11%	15%
SE	59%	40%	32%	53%	30%	17%	19%	15%	15%
UK	45%	45%	43%	31%	23%	25%	35%	16%	10%

At this point we can analyze this dimension using socio-demographic profiles of the young respondents

***Cannabis or drug consumers prefer
"informal" sources of information***

So does the younger age group

When **young women** in the European Union want to know more about drugs, they would be more likely than men to contact a specialized drug centre or a health-care professional (+ 6 points). Young men would prefer to get their information from a friend (+7 points).

Here **age** acts as a differentiating factor in seeking information on drugs. In fact, a higher proportion of respondents between 20 and 24 years old would turn to either a specialized centre (+ 9 points), a health-care professional or hotline on the subject (+ 6 points). The younger respondents (15-19 years old) are more likely to get information from their families (+10 points), someone at school or at work (+ 8 points), or a friend (+ 3 points).

The level of education also plays a differentiating role as concerns the vectors of information on drugs. The higher the level of education of the respondent, the more he considers that a specialized drug centre, health-care professional or Internet could provide information on the subject. Conversely, the shorter the schooling of the respondent, the more he is likely to look for information on drugs from a friend, relatives or a social worker or educator.

When looking for information on drugs, young people living in a **rural environment** are more likely to ask their families about drugs than are youth in cities.

Correlating the responses obtained for the various sources of information with results on certain propositions in question 7, also discloses that:

- ❖ People who have either consumed cannabis, or tried or consumed other drugs in the last month, would be more likely to address a friend to get information on drugs, but would also consult Internet more easily. The observation is the contrary for a health professional, a specialized centre on drugs or a social worker.

Q5.	A special. drugs couns./ centre	A doctor, a nurse or other health profess.	A friend	Internet	A social/ youth worker	Parents/ relatives	A telephone help line	Someone at school or at work	The police
EU 15	55%	44%	36%	34%	25%	22%	21%	13%	7%
SEX									
Men	52%	41%	39%	35%	24%	22%	19%	13%	8%
Women	58%	47%	32%	33%	26%	22%	23%	12%	6%
AGE									
15-19	50%	41%	37%	35%	26%	27%	18%	17%	8%
20-24	59%	47%	34%	33%	25%	17%	24%	9%	6%
EDUCATION									
Still Studying	53%	43%	36%	36%	25%	24%	18%	15%	7%
-> 15	55%	35%	42%	24%	32%	25%	22%	8%	9%
16-19	55%	46%	35%	31%	25%	20%	25%	11%	8%
20 +	62%	49%	32%	36%	23%	17%	23%	8%	5%
OCCUPATION									
Houseperson	60%	45%	33%	24%	15%	21%	32%	7%	6%
Students	54%	43%	36%	37%	25%	24%	18%	15%	7%
Unemployed	53%	46%	37%	27%	27%	17%	24%	11%	11%
Self-employed	56%	50%	42%	17%	27%	13%	18%	12%	9%
Manager	55%	51%	36%	39%	21%	16%	21%	3%	14%
Other white collars	63%	42%	33%	35%	24%	17%	26%	9%	5%
Manual workers	55%	47%	35%	28%	25%	21%	22%	11%	7%
LOCALITY TYPE									
Rural	56%	44%	36%	34%	24%	25%	21%	14%	7%
Other towns	55%	46%	34%	34%	25%	23%	19%	12%	7%
Metropolitan	53%	40%	38%	34%	26%	19%	24%	13%	7%
Q7									
Q7c tried cannabis	51%	42%	47%	39%	22%	17%	19%	13%	5%
Q7d used cannabis last month	46%	37%	56%	42%	19%	17%	17%	14%	4%
Q7g tried other	47%	40%	50%	34%	23%	16%	23%	13%	6%
Q7h used other last month	40%	32%	55%	40%	20%	17%	25%	18%	7%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	55%	46%	40%	34%	26%	18%	21%	12%	8%
Q7j drink alcohol	49%	41%	45%	38%	23%	19%	23%	14%	6%

8. The danger of drugs

The objective of this chapter consists in assessing young people's perception of the danger of the various products with which they may be confronted (cannabis, drugs or alcohol).

In the first part (8.1), we compare the results obtained for all the substances together. Then (8.2), we study the reaction of young people to three affirmations concerning the dangers of occasional consumption of alcohol, ecstasy and cannabis.

8.1. The danger of different types of products

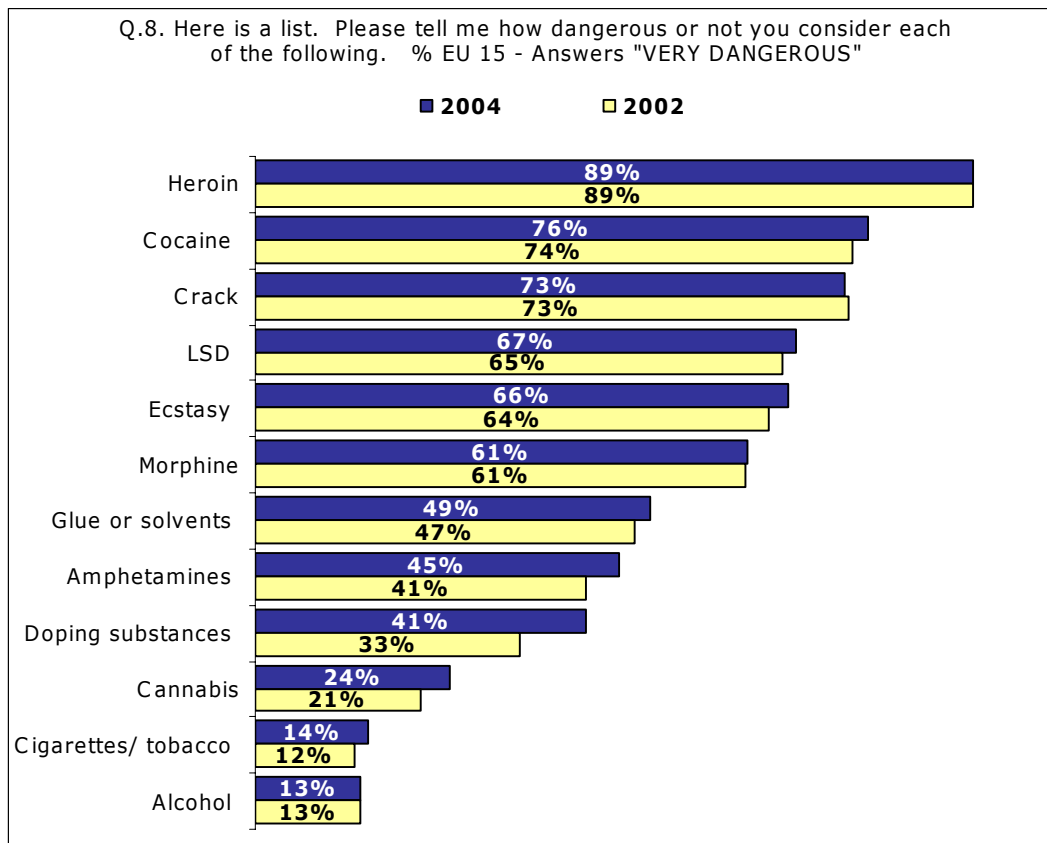
* Source: Question 8

* Tables in annex: 28-40

Very contrasting opinions depending on the products

On adding the rate of responses obtained in the categories "very dangerous" and "dangerous", we observe that the majority of European youth consider all of the products listed as dangerous. Except for cannabis, alcohol and cigarettes, the danger is a certainty for more than three people out of four.

At European Union level, again in 2004, we note very contrasting opinions concerning the different drugs. Taking into consideration the responses obtained in the category "very dangerous" in the chart below, this differentiation is greater still.



We see that there is a certain stability of the perception of the danger of the various substances envisaged in this question between the study in 2002 and the study in 2004.

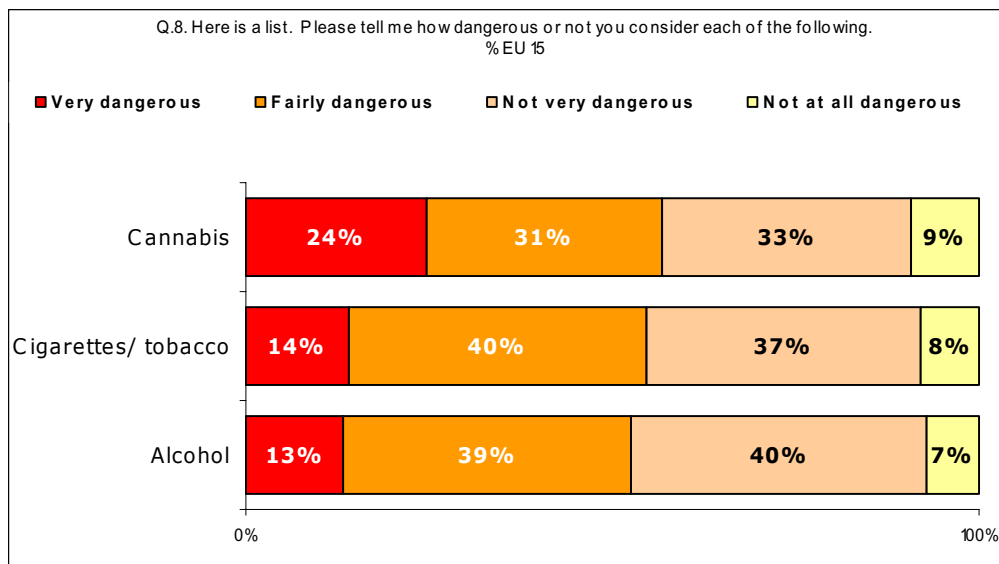
Heroin (89 %) stands apart once again in 2004 as the most dangerous product in the opinion of the respondents. The percentage is stable as compared to 2002. Then, about three-quarters of young people interviewed consider that cocaine and crack are "very dangerous" and two-thirds still consider LSD and ecstasy as very dangerous drugs. Morphine is cited as "very dangerous" by 61 %.

We can note that the only significant evolution in the opinions since 2002 concerns doping substances, which have increased by 8 points and are now considered very dangerous by 41 % of the young respondents. This result can probably be explained by many scandals that have upset sports circles in recent years, and by the approach of the Olympic Games when the doping theme is often covered by the media.

Danger at a similar level for cannabis, tobacco and alcohol

Less than one-quarter of young people from 15 to 24 years old consider that cannabis, tobacco and alcohol are dangerous substances.

Once again, if we consider response rates in the "dangerous" and "very dangerous" categories, we see a similar perception of the danger for alcohol, tobacco and cannabis. Indeed, the proportion of young people who consider these substances dangerous is 55 % for cannabis, 52 % alcohol and 54 % for cigarettes. The chart below gives details on the responses at European level for these three substances.



On the whole, in most countries, we observe a similar ranking of the various substances by their extreme danger.

**Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
% EU 15 Answers "VERY DANGEROUS"**

	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	LSD	Ecstasy	Morphine	Glue or solvents	Amphetamines	Doping subst.	Cannabis	Cigaretts/tobacco	Alcohol
EU 15	89%	76%	73%	67%	66%	61%	49%	45%	41%	24%	14%	13%
BE	90%	82%	74%	71%	65%	60%	38%	35%	37%	21%	16%	12%
DK	79%	65%	56%	69%	71%	39%	55%	55%	36%	8%	11%	3%
DE	91%	76%	73%	75%	61%	67%	54%	40%	31%	28%	6%	11%
EL	96%	83%	65%	65%	64%	71%	34%	37%	44%	40%	12%	11%
ES	85%	66%	72%	58%	67%	56%	52%	47%	34%	22%	16%	12%
FR	87%	80%	74%	63%	68%	58%	41%	49%	49%	20%	21%	20%
IE	90%	72%	77%	68%	71%	59%	56%	42%	42%	31%	17%	12%
IT	92%	78%	76%	73%	79%	61%	58%	55%	51%	20%	17%	20%
LU	87%	71%	69%	68%	63%	60%	40%	31%	32%	19%	11%	12%
NL	77%	67%	59%	58%	48%	44%	36%	24%	25%	6%	5%	3%
AT	93%	79%	66%	65%	57%	63%	33%	24%	25%	21%	9%	12%
PT	89%	84%	56%	56%	57%	64%	39%	40%	42%	35%	8%	11%
FI	94%	79%	68%	79%	44%	58%	46%	73%	22%	30%	12%	5%
SE	93%	84%	77%	77%	69%	64%	46%	72%	43%	44%	23%	13%
UK	91%	73%	82%	65%	72%	63%	59%	45%	50%	26%	19%	11%

In all countries, young people from 15 to 24 years old consider heroin, cocaine, crack and LSD as extremely dangerous. Ecstasy and morphine are also considered very dangerous in 13 countries out of 15 (except for the **Netherlands** for both drugs, **Finland** for ecstasy and **Denmark** for morphine).

For glue and solvents, the number of "very dangerous" responses varies between 59 % in the **United Kingdom** and 33 % in **Austria**.

Amphetamines are broadly considered to be very dangerous in **Finland** and **Sweden** where nearly three-quarters of young people express the great danger of this type of product. Conversely, less than one-quarter of respondents agree with this proposal in the **Netherlands** and in **Austria**.

One young interviewee out of two in **Italy** and in the **United Kingdom** recognizes serious danger in doping substances.

As concerns cannabis, only 6 % of the **Dutch** and 8% of the **Danish** consider them very dangerous, whereas this proportion rises to 44 % in **Sweden** and 40 % in **Greece**.

23 % of youth in **Sweden** and 21 % in **France** consider that tobacco is very dangerous; only 5 % of young **Dutchmen** agree.

As concerns alcohol, it is recognized as very dangerous by one respondent out of five in **France** and in **Italy** but by barely 3 % of youth in **Denmark** and the **Netherlands**.

In the upcoming pages, we will separate the various products studied into three categories, according to the responses referring to them as "very dangerous", in order to do a detailed socio-demographic analysis.

a. Heroin, Cocaine, Crack, LSD, Ecstasy & Morphine

Among the young people in the European Union, **somewhat more women than men** seem to attest to the very dangerous nature of ecstasy (+ 5 points), cocaine (+ 3 points) and to a lesser extent LSD and morphine (+ 2 points).

The **age** of the respondent has a discriminating role in the assessment of the danger of drugs. In fact, the older respondents (20-24 years old) seem to more often recognize the great danger of all the substances studied here: + 10 points for crack, + 8 for morphine, + 6 for LSD, + 4 for heroin and + 3 for cocaine and ecstasy. Young "adults" therefore prove to be more aware than "teenagers" of the very dangerous aspect of these substances.

The **level of education** seems to influence the assessment of the danger of crack: young people with a longer education are more likely to recognize the very dangerous effect of this drug. People at home agree similarly.

A higher proportion of young people living in a **rural environment** consider that cocaine represents a very dangerous product. Conversely, the more urban the environment of the young person, the more likely he is to find that crack is very dangerous.

Correlating the responses obtained by certain proposals with question 7 shows:

- ❖ A proportion much smaller than the European average of respondents who declare they have recently consumed drugs other than cannabis consider certain drugs to be very dangerous. For example, at European Union level, 76 % of young people consider that cocaine is very dangerous; among drug consumers, only 40 % gave this response. The case is similar for ecstasy, LSD and to a lesser extent for heroin.
- ❖ In addition, we see that recent consumers of cannabis are also below the European average to admit the dangers of cocaine, LSD and ecstasy.

Q8. % "Very dangerous"	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	LSD	Ecstasy	Morphine
EU 15	89%	76%	73%	67%	66%	61%
SEX						
Men	89%	74%	73%	66%	64%	60%
Women	90%	77%	73%	68%	69%	62%
AGE						
15-19	87%	74%	68%	64%	65%	57%
20-24	91%	77%	78%	70%	68%	65%
EDUCATION						
Still Studying	88%	76%	70%	65%	66%	58%
-> 15	91%	75%	66%	62%	66%	64%
16-19	90%	75%	77%	70%	68%	66%
20 +	91%	79%	78%	68%	66%	59%
OCCUPATION						
Houseperson	93%	75%	83%	61%	68%	64%
Students	88%	75%	70%	66%	66%	58%
Unemployed	90%	76%	75%	64%	66%	68%
Self-employed	93%	78%	78%	69%	76%	56%
Manager	95%	76%	81%	66%	71%	74%
Other white collars	93%	73%	76%	69%	65%	67%
Manual workers	90%	77%	75%	69%	67%	63%
LOCALITY TYPE						
Rural	88%	77%	69%	66%	63%	62%
Other towns	90%	76%	73%	68%	69%	61%
Metropolitan	89%	74%	76%	66%	66%	60%
Q7						
Q7c tried cannabis	90%	68%	77%	66%	60%	60%
Q7d used cannabis last month	86%	58%	74%	54%	53%	59%
Q7g tried other	83%	56%	74%	52%	49%	58%
Q7h used other last month	79%	40%	72%	39%	37%	52%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	91%	72%	75%	68%	66%	63%
Q7j drink alcohol	88%	68%	74%	65%	61%	58%

b. Glue or solvents, amphetamines and doping substances

A higher proportion of **women** attest to the very dangerous character of amphetamines (+ 6 points) and doping substances (+ 3 points). Conversely, slightly more **men** find glue and solvents very dangerous (+ 3 points).

As was observed previously, **young people between 20 and 24** are more aware of the very dangerous nature of various substances than teenagers: glue or solvents (+ 11 points), as well as amphetamines (+ 6 points) and doping substances (+ 4 points).

Education seems to make a slight differentiation in the perception of the danger of amphetamines: people with a longer education are more likely to consider this type of product as very dangerous.

The **place of residence** seems to somewhat influence the perception of the danger of glue or solvents: the more urban the residence of the respondent, the more he/she is likely to consider this dangerous.

Correlation of responses obtained for these products with drug-related behaviour observed in question 7 tells us that:

- ❖ A higher proportion than the European average of young people who declare they have tried or used cannabis or other drugs consider that glue or solvents are very dangerous products.
- ❖ Conversely, as is the case for substances studied in the previous point, a significantly smaller proportion of recent consumers of drugs other than cannabis consider amphetamines to be very dangerous.

Q8. % "Very dangerous"	Glue or solvents	Amphe- tamines	Doping substances
EU 15	49%	45%	41%
SEX			
Men	51%	42%	39%
Women	48%	48%	42%
AGE			
15-19	45%	42%	39%
20-24	54%	48%	43%
EDUCATION			
Still Studying	45%	44%	40%
-> 15	51%	44%	39%
16-19	55%	46%	42%
20 +	52%	50%	40%
OCCUPATION			
Houseperson	53%	43%	48%
Students	46%	44%	40%
Unemployed	53%	44%	44%
Self-employed	62%	40%	38%
Manager	59%	45%	47%
Other white collars	55%	47%	41%
Manual workers	53%	48%	41%
LOCALITY TYPE			
Rural	45%	43%	40%
Other towns	49%	46%	39%
Metropolitan	54%	45%	43%
Q7			
Q7c tried cannabis	52%	39%	36%
Q7d used cannabis last month	54%	32%	37%
Q7g tried other	55%	31%	34%
Q7h used other last month	54%	19%	32%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	53%	44%	40%
Q7j drink alcohol	50%	37%	36%

c. Cannabis, cigarettes or tobacco & alcohol

As concerns cannabis, more **women** than men find this product very dangerous (+ 4 points). Moreover, the same proportion of young men and young women say that cigarettes or alcohol are very dangerous. On considering the total responses of "very dangerous" and "dangerous", we see that more women find cigarettes dangerous (56 % of women and 53 % of men) as well as alcohol (55 % of women and 49 % of men). (See tables in annexes 38 and 39).

Respondents between 20 and 24 are more lucid about the danger of cigarettes and alcohol than teenagers.

The level of education of young people seems to be a differentiating factor for the three products. Indeed, the longer a young person was at school, the more he seems to be aware of the dangerous effect of cannabis, tobacco and alcohol.

Unemployed youth are the least likely to agree that cannabis or alcohol are dangerous when compared to other social-professional categories, but they recognize the danger of cigarettes more.

The danger of cannabis is recognized more by those who live in a **rural environment**. Conversely, people living in the country are less likely to mention cigarettes as a dangerous product than town dwellers.

The correlation of responses for the three types of products and propositions in question 7 gives further information:

- ❖ Young people who declare they have tried or used cannabis or other drugs are considerably less numerous than the European average to attest to the dangers of cannabis.
- ❖ Behaviour with regard certain substances does not seem to influence the perception of the danger of cigarettes.
- ❖ Young people who drink alcohol regularly are less numerous than others to find that this product is dangerous.

Q8. % "Very dangerous"	Cannabis	Cigarettes / Tobacco	Alcohol
EU 15	24%	14%	13%
SEX			
Men	22%	15%	14%
Women	26%	14%	13%
AGE			
15-19	24%	13%	11%
20-24	24%	16%	15%
EDUCATION			
Still Studying	24%	16%	13%
-> 15	22%	11%	11%
16-19	24%	13%	14%
20 +	25%	15%	15%
OCCUPATION			
Houseperson	36%	12%	19%
Students	24%	15%	13%
Unemployed	19%	17%	12%
Self-employed	32%	10%	17%
Manager	32%	11%	15%
Other white collars	24%	13%	16%
Manual workers	23%	14%	14%
LOCALITY TYPE			
Rural	27%	11%	12%
Other towns	24%	16%	15%
Metropolitan	21%	14%	13%
Q7			
Q7c tried cannabis	6%	14%	10%
Q7d used cannabis last month	4%	14%	11%
Q7g tried other	8%	14%	13%
Q7h used other last month	8%	10%	10%
Q7i smoke cigarettes	16%	11%	12%
Q7j drink alcohol	14%	12%	7%

8.2. Attitudes of young people with regard to alcohol, cannabis and ecstasy

* Source: Question 6 j, k, l.

* Tables in annex: 20, 21, 22

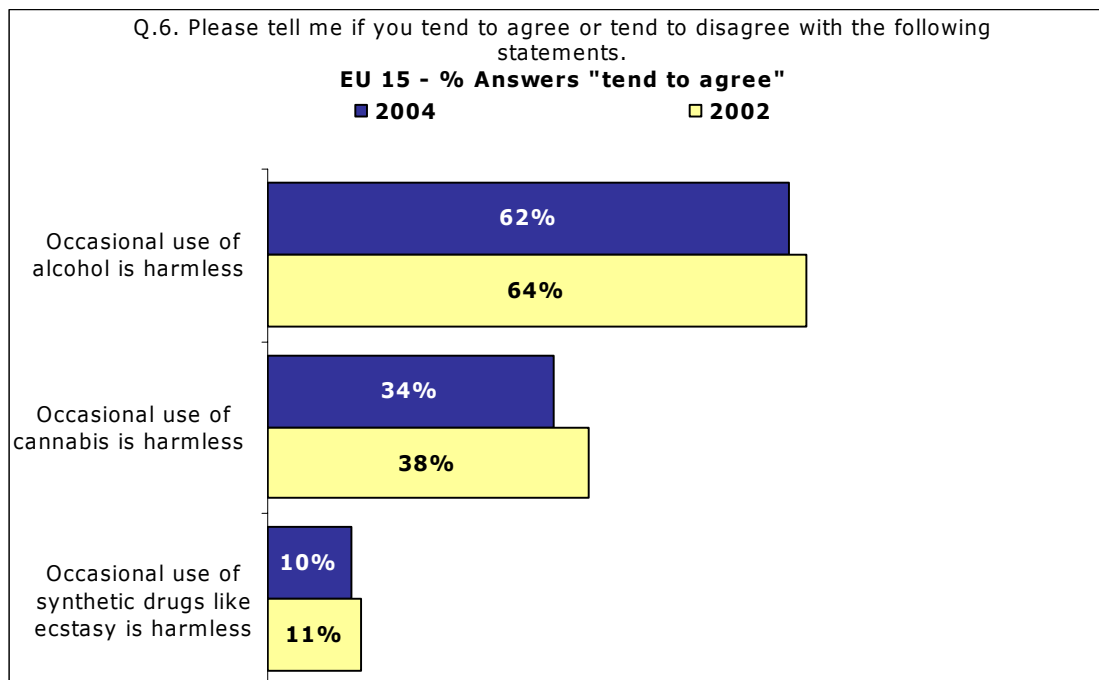
After studying the level of danger associated with the various drugs, this point describes the opinion of young people with regard to three statements concerning the potential danger of occasional consumption of alcohol, ecstasy or cannabis

Very different opinions with regard to the danger of consumption of the three products

Young European Union citizens seem to have very contrasting opinions on the respective dangers that alcohol, cannabis and ecstasy represent.

While a majority of them do not consider that occasional use of alcohol is dangerous - more than six respondents out of 10 think this is harmless - this is not the case for the other two substances. One-third of young people in the Union agree to say that occasional consumption of cannabis is harmless. And young Europeans seem particularly aware of the danger associated with consumption of synthetic drugs like ecstasy, since only 10 % consider that occasional use is harmless.

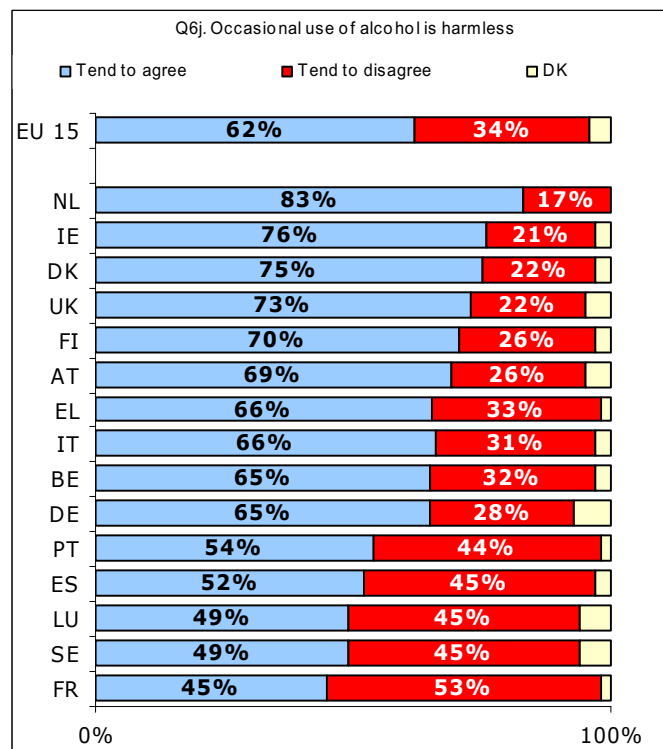
Since 2002, we can see a slight decline in the perception of the danger of consuming these three products. This decline seems more perceptible for cannabis (- 4 points).



a. Occasional consumption of alcohol

At European Union level, over six respondents out of 10 tend to agree that occasional consumption of alcohol does not constitute a danger (62 %).

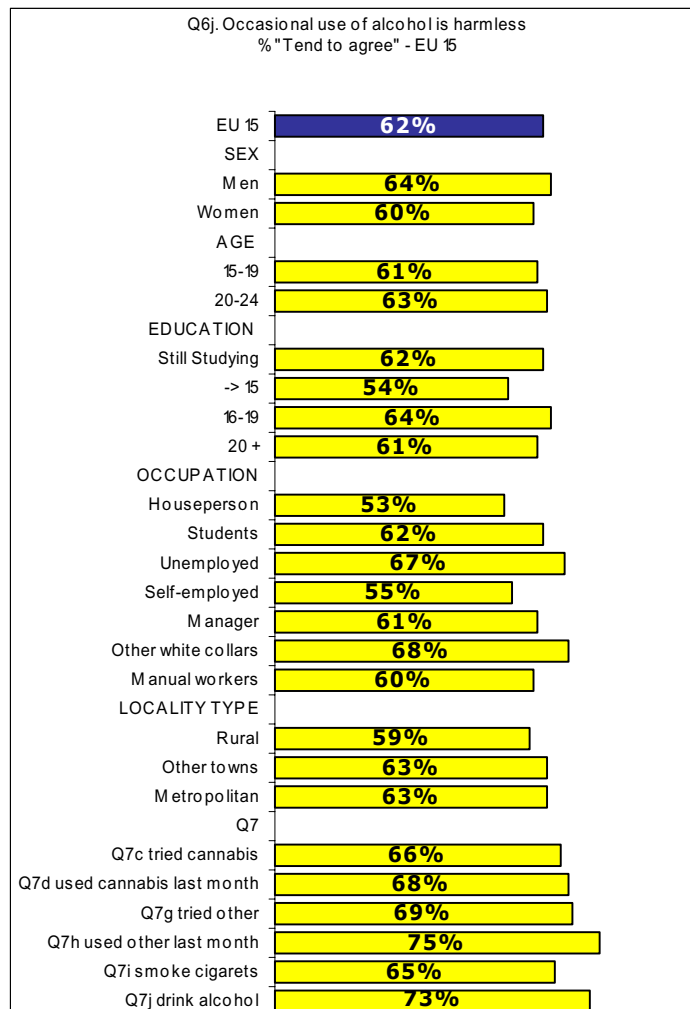
Opinions on the subject do vary considerably between the Member States. Indeed, a very large majority of young people in the **Netherlands** feel that the consumption of alcohol is harmless (83 %). Conversely, fewer than one respondent out of two is of this opinion in **France** (45 %) in **Luxembourg** and in **Sweden** (49 %).



The socio-demographic profile of a young person who considers that occasional consumption of alcohol is harmless tends to be:

- a man,
- a young person between 20 and 24,
- having been at school to an age between 16 and 19 years old,
- unemployed or "white-collar",
- living in a city.

In addition, a higher proportion of respondents who declare they have recently used drugs other than cannabis consider that alcohol is not dangerous. This is also the case, logically, for young people who declare they drink alcohol regularly.

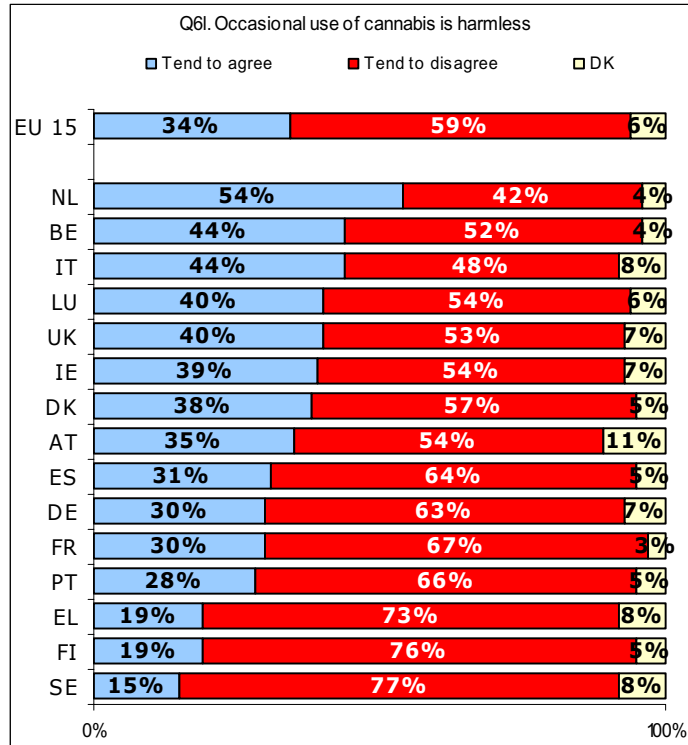


b. Occasional consumption of cannabis

In the European Union as a whole, young people who think that occasional consumption of cannabis is not dangerous represent about one-third of respondents. In 2004, 34 % of young Europeans agree with this opinion.

In the **Netherlands**, a majority of young people consider that occasional use of cannabis is not dangerous (54 %). In **Belgium** and in **Italy** they also represent 44 % of the population from 15 to 24 years old.

Conversely, more than seven respondents out of 10 in **Greece**, **Finland** and particularly in **Sweden** do not agree to say that occasionally consuming cannabis is harmless.

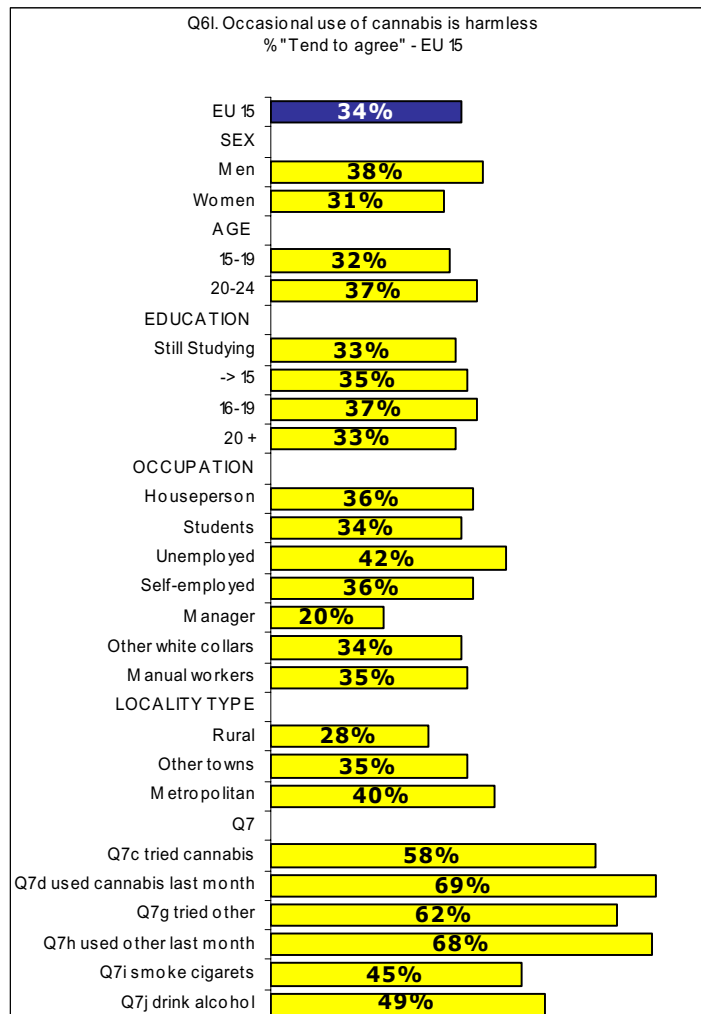


At a socio-demographic level, the young European who claims that occasional use of cannabis represents no danger tends to be:

- a man (+ 7 points as compared to women),
- aged between 20 and 24,
- having studied to 16 - 19 years old,
- an unemployed young person,
- a city dweller.

Correlating this question with certain behaviours observed in Question 7 gives the following additional information:

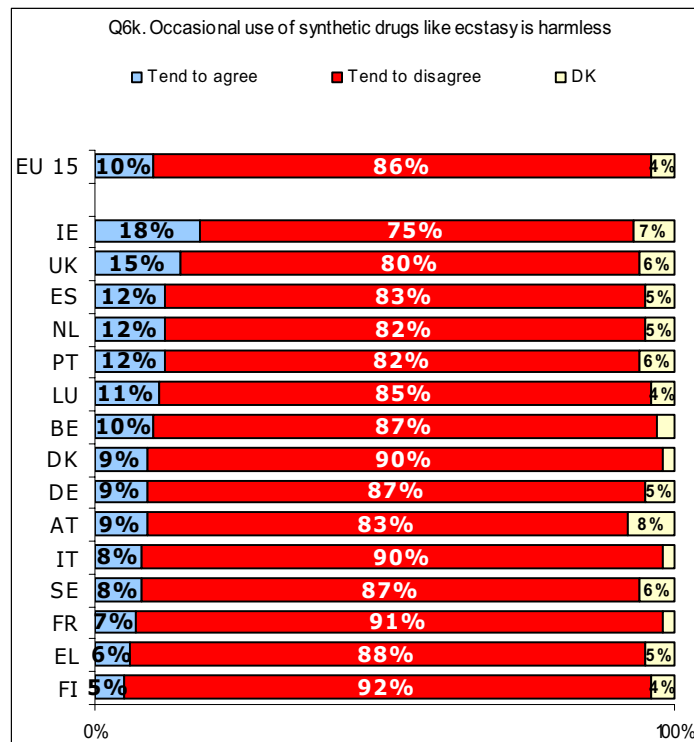
- ❖ A considerably higher proportion of respondents who had consumed cannabis and other drugs during the last month fail to see any danger in occasional consumption of cannabis.
- ❖ In addition, a higher proportion of young people who declare they regularly drink alcohol were also of this opinion.



c. Occasional consumption of synthetic drugs like ecstasy

A very large majority of young European Union citizens are aware of the dangers of consuming synthetic drugs like ecstasy. In fact, nearly 9 respondents out of 10 do not agree with the affirmation that occasional consumption of this type of drug is harmless. In addition, the amplitude of the results obtained in the different countries vary very little. All fifteen countries recognize the danger of this type of drugs.

Young people in **Ireland** seemed to be less convinced of the danger of consuming synthetic drugs, followed closely by the **British**.

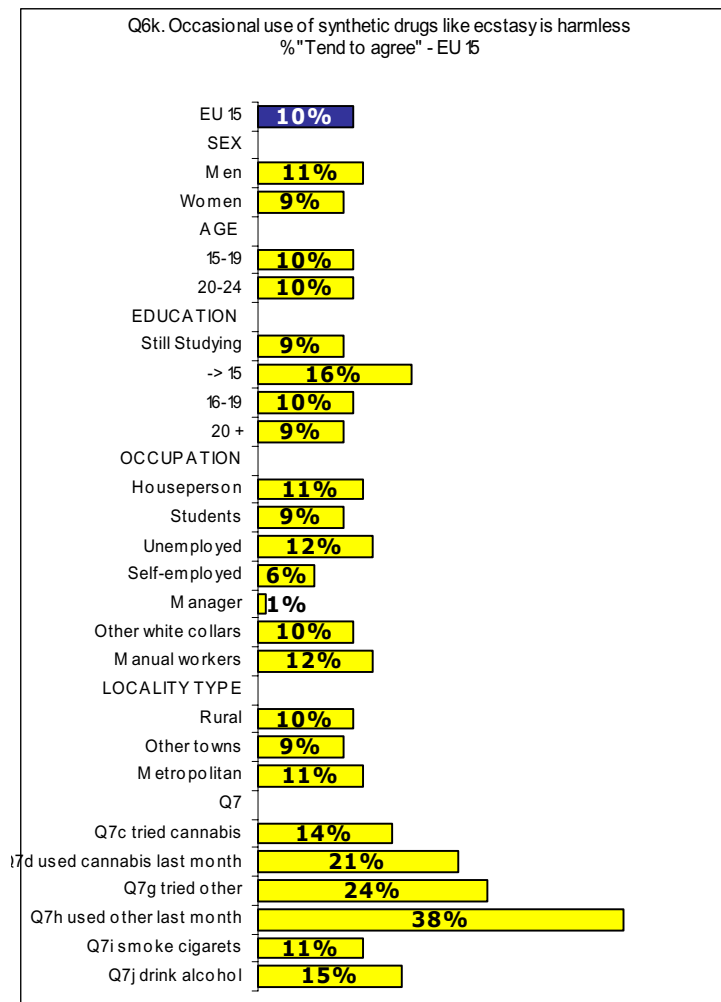


The socio-demographic analysis of this aspect shows that the gender, age and place of residence of respondents are not differentiating factors for the perception of the dangers caused by the consumption of synthetic drugs.

Conversely, the younger the respondent left school, the more likely he is to agree that occasional consumption of this type of substance is not dangerous.

Young people in a management position broadly recognize the danger of this type of use.

Finally, a considerably larger proportion than the European average of young people who have tried or consumed cannabis recently, but above all those who have consumed other drugs, find that occasional consumption of synthetic drugs like ecstasy is harmless.



8.3. Attitudes with regard to consumers of alcohol and cigarettes

* Source: Question 6, e, f

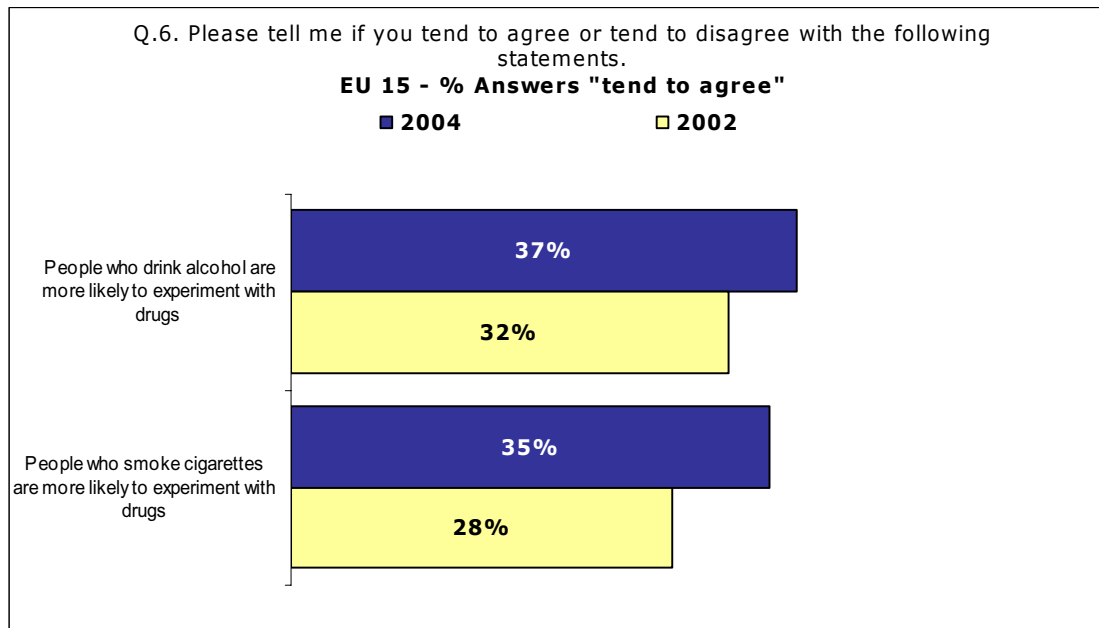
* Tables in annex: 15, 16

This chapter now goes into the perception young people have with regard to the existence of a possible link between the consumption of alcohol and drug use.

Only a minority of young Europeans imagine a link between the consumption of drugs and that of alcohol or cigarettes

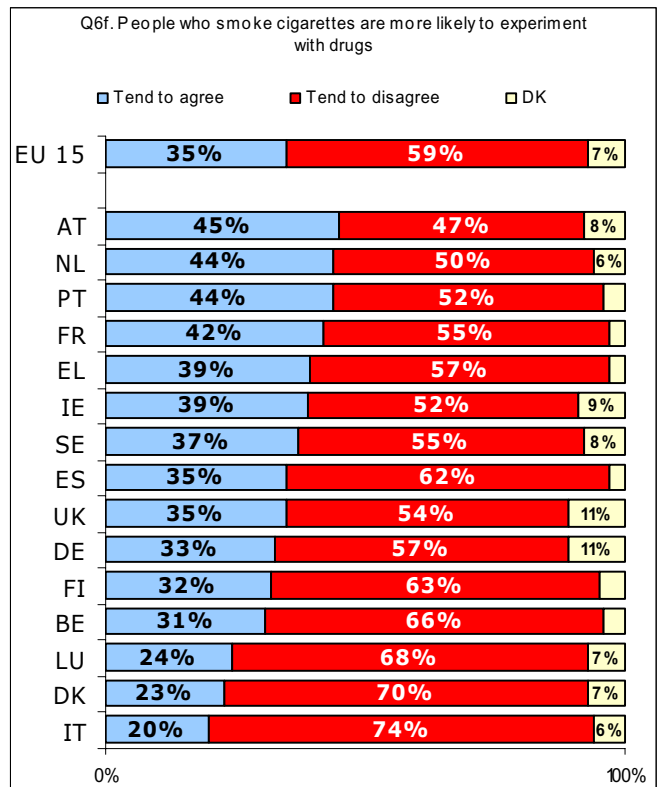
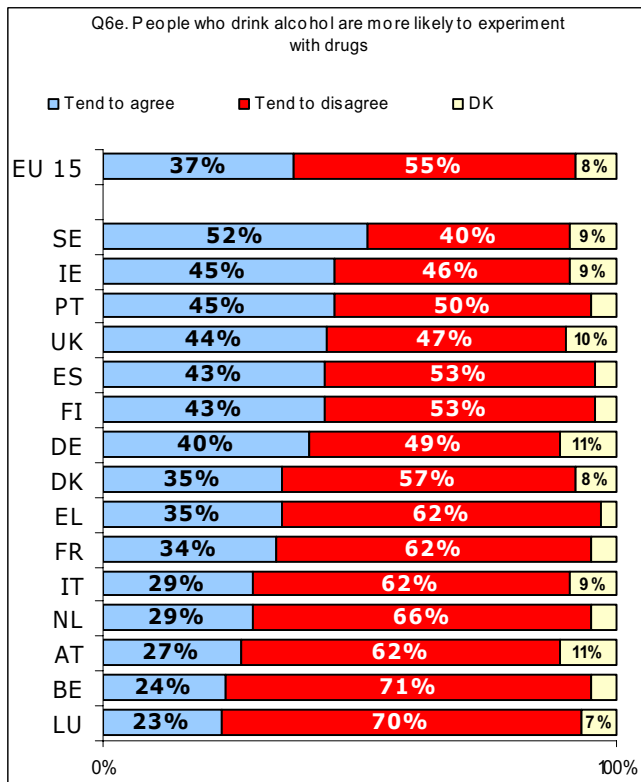
At European level, a minority of respondents consider that there is a relation between the consumption of alcohol or cigarettes and drug use. In 2004, 37 % of respondents feel that those who drink alcohol are more likely to try drugs. This proportion is 35 % for cigarettes.

Conversely, since 2002 we can observe a growing number of young Europeans who tend to agree with both affirmations: + 7 points for a link between cigarettes and drugs and + 5 % for a link between alcohol and drugs.



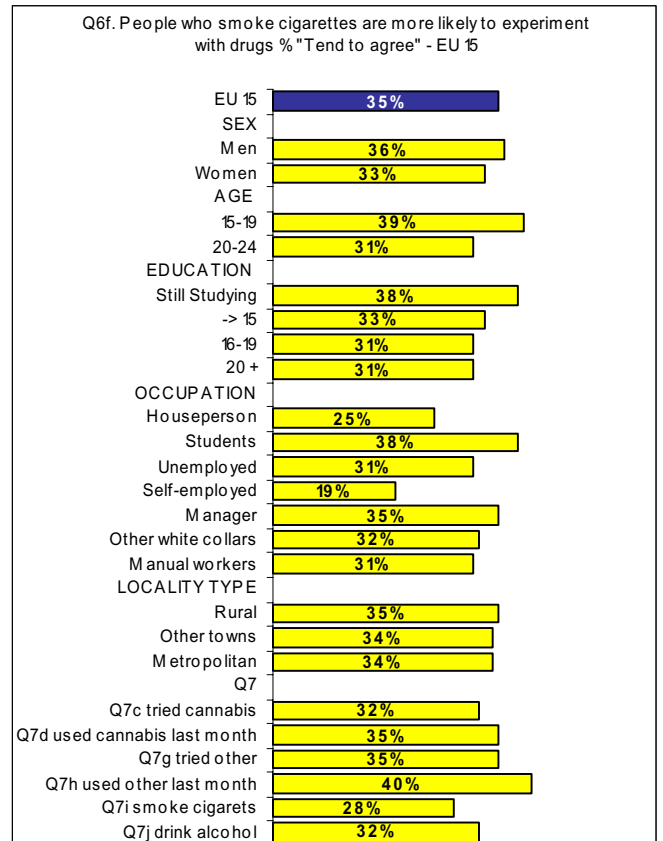
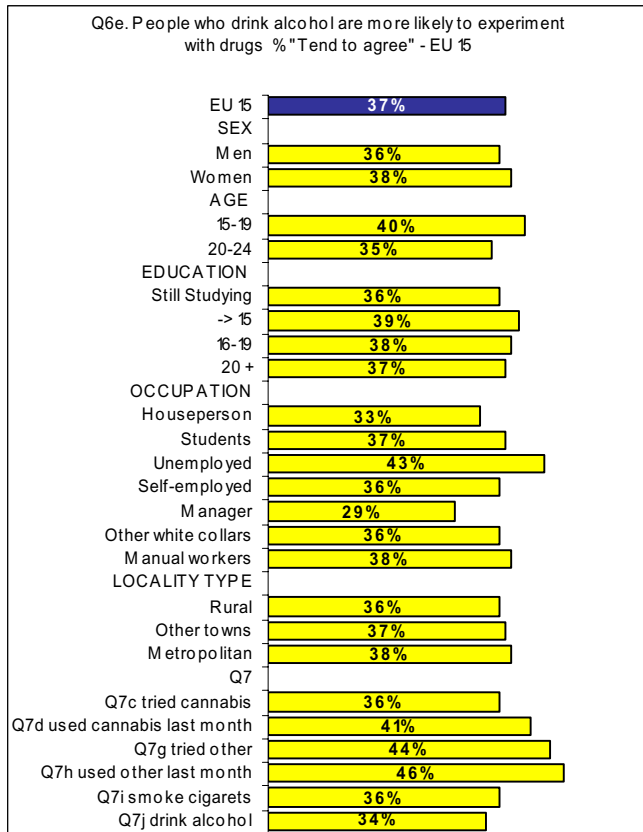
While 37 % of young European Union citizens see a relation between drinking alcohol and the probability of trying drugs, this is the case for 52 % of young people in **Sweden**, but fewer than 25 % in **Belgium** and in **Luxembourg**.

Respondents in **Austria**, the **Netherlands** and **Portugal** replied with the highest percentage that there is a link between the consumption of cigarettes and the probability of trying drugs. However, these young people do not represent a majority. The **Italians**, **Danes** and **Luxembourgers** believe less than their neighbours that there is a relationship between smoking cigarettes and an inclination to experiment with drugs.



According to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, women, young people between 15 and 19, jobless young people as well as consumers of drugs other than cannabis tend to think that people who drink alcohol are more inclined to try drugs.

In addition, men, young people from 15 to 19 and those who are still studying are more numerous to believe in a relationship between cigarettes and drugs. Recent consumers of drugs other than cannabis are also more inclined to see a link between cigarette smoking and trying drugs.



9. The opinion of young people on various drug-related issues

This last part of the report goes into various opinions of young European citizens with regard to drug related problems.

9.1. Anti-drug control

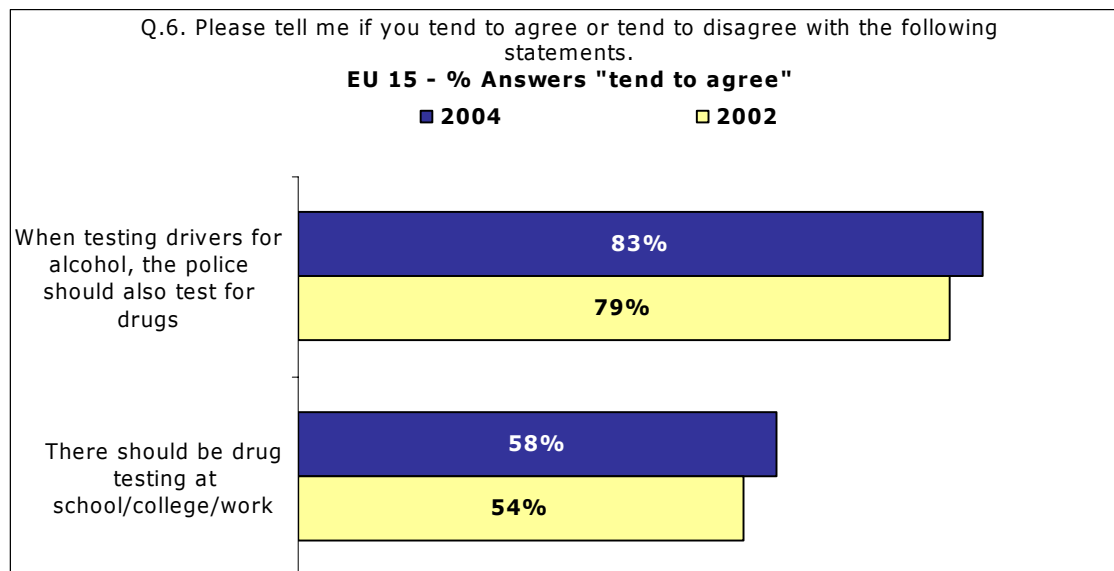
* Source: Question 6 g, h

* Tables in Annex: 17, 18

A majority of respondents tend to agree with the creation of anti-drug controls

At European Union level, a large majority of respondents are in favour of an anti-drug test when the police tests drivers for alcohol consumption (83 %). This proportion has increased by 4 points since 2002.

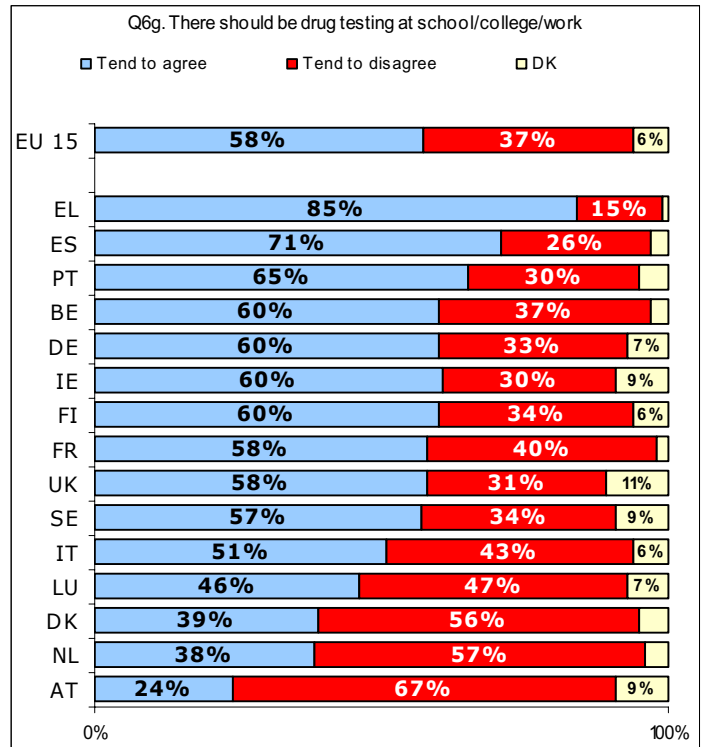
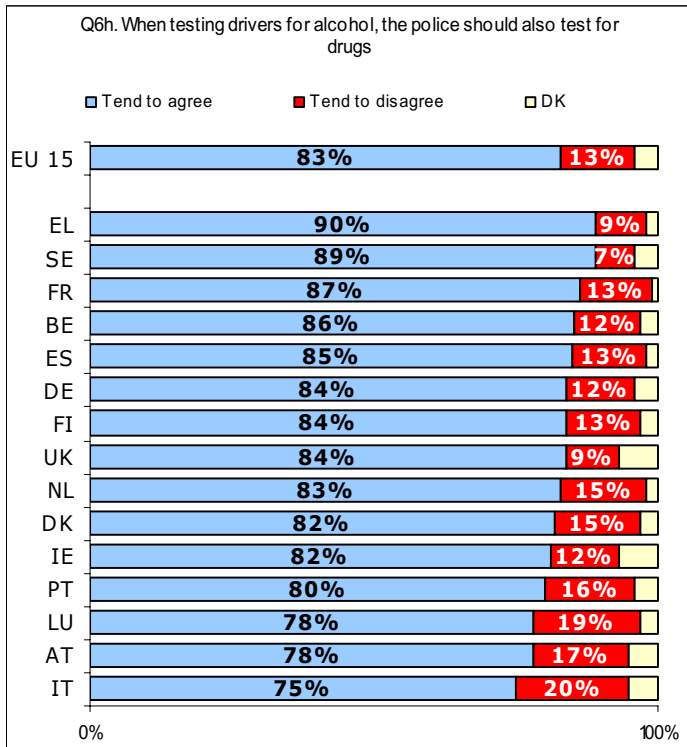
A majority - much less clear - of respondents also agree to an anti-drug test at school or at work (58 %). This result has also increased since 2002 (+ 4 points).



There is a broad consensus in all the Member States for anti-drug controls parallel to tests of alcohol consumption by drivers. Indeed, the proportion of young citizens who agree with this measure varies between 90 % in **Greece** and 75 % in **Italy**.

Opinions are much more differentiated, however, as concerns doing an anti-drug test at school or at work. The European average represents 58 % of young respondents who tend to agree with this measure, but opinions differ strongly between countries and vary between a rate of acceptance of 85 % in **Greece**, and only 24 % in **Austria**.

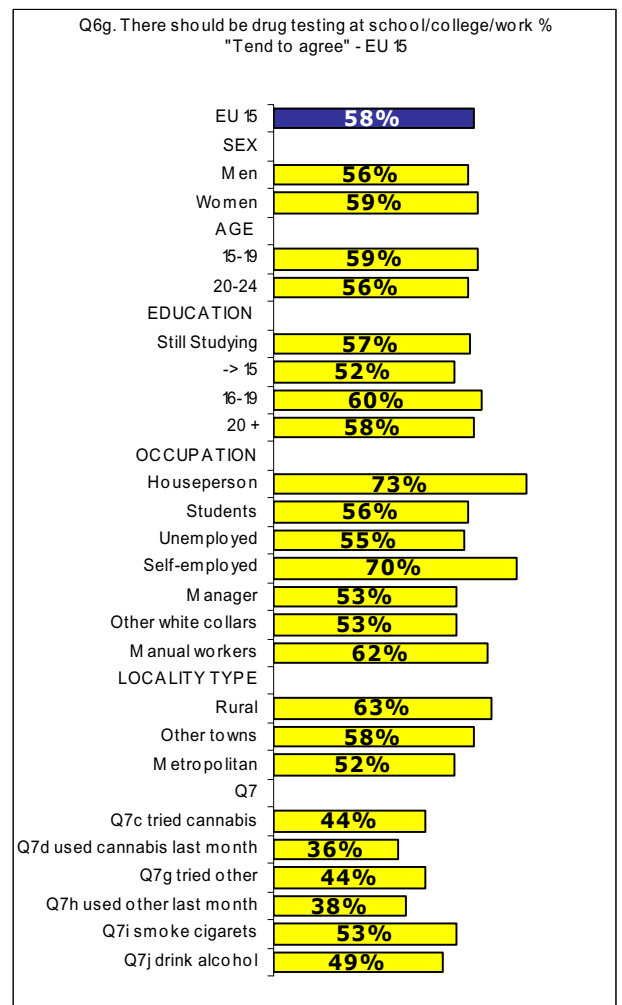
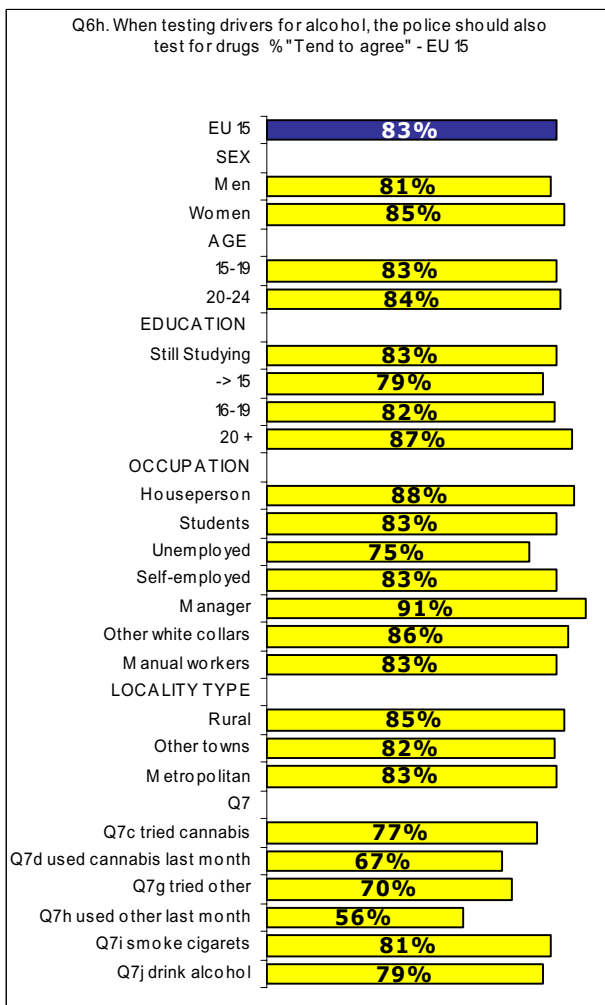
Young people in **Greece** are the most favourable to controls or tests of drug use on the road but also in schools or workplaces.



The socio-demographic profile of citizens favourable to anti-drug controls along with alcohol controls corresponds rather to a woman, a young person with a longer education, occupying a management position and living in a rural environment.

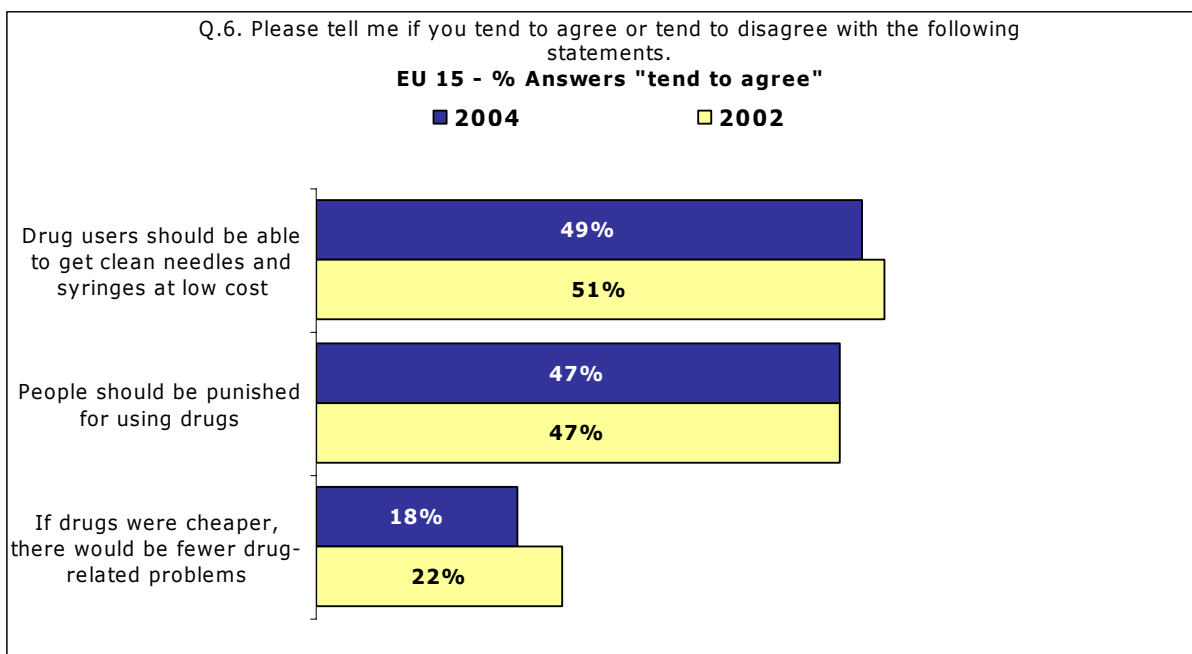
Moreover, recent consumers of drugs seem significantly less favourable to this type of control.

This last point is also true when referring to anti-drug controls at school or at work.



9.2. Other aspects associated with drug consumption

The three statements represented in the chart below concern distinct problems associated with drug consumption. They are treated separately in the following pages.



We can note, however, that:

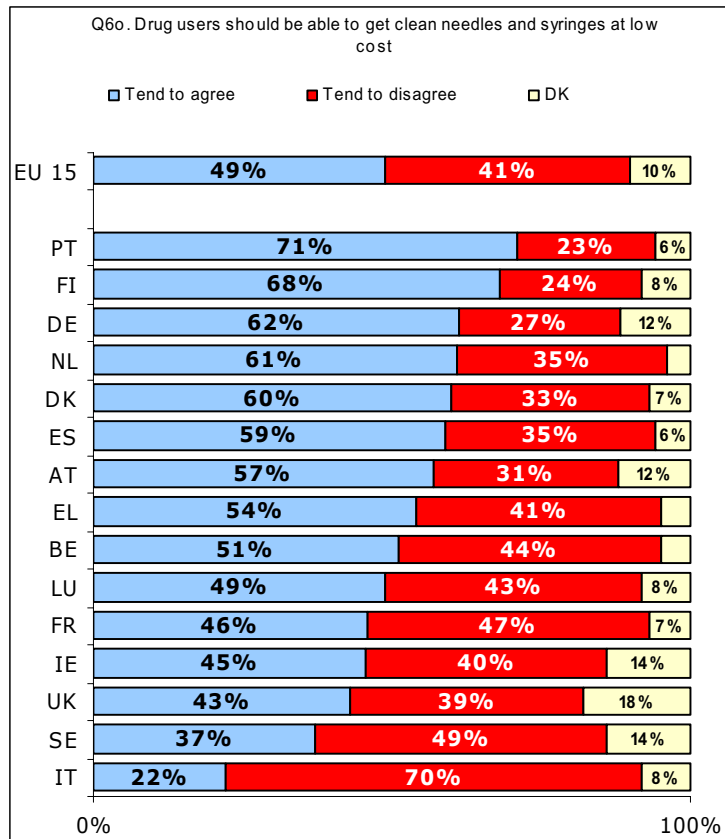
- less than one young respondent out of two agrees with the statement that drug users should be able to get low-priced needles and syringes (49 %) on one hand and that drug consumers should be punished (47%) on the other;
- fewer than one respondent out of five agrees that if drugs were less expensive, there would be fewer drug related problems (18 %). As compared to 2002, the proportion of those who agree with this opinion has dropped (-4 points).

9.2.1. Supplying clean needles and syringes

Half the respondents are favourable to supplying needles and syringes at a low cost

At European Union level, about one young person out of two agrees that drug consumers should be able to get clean needles and syringes at low cost (49 %).

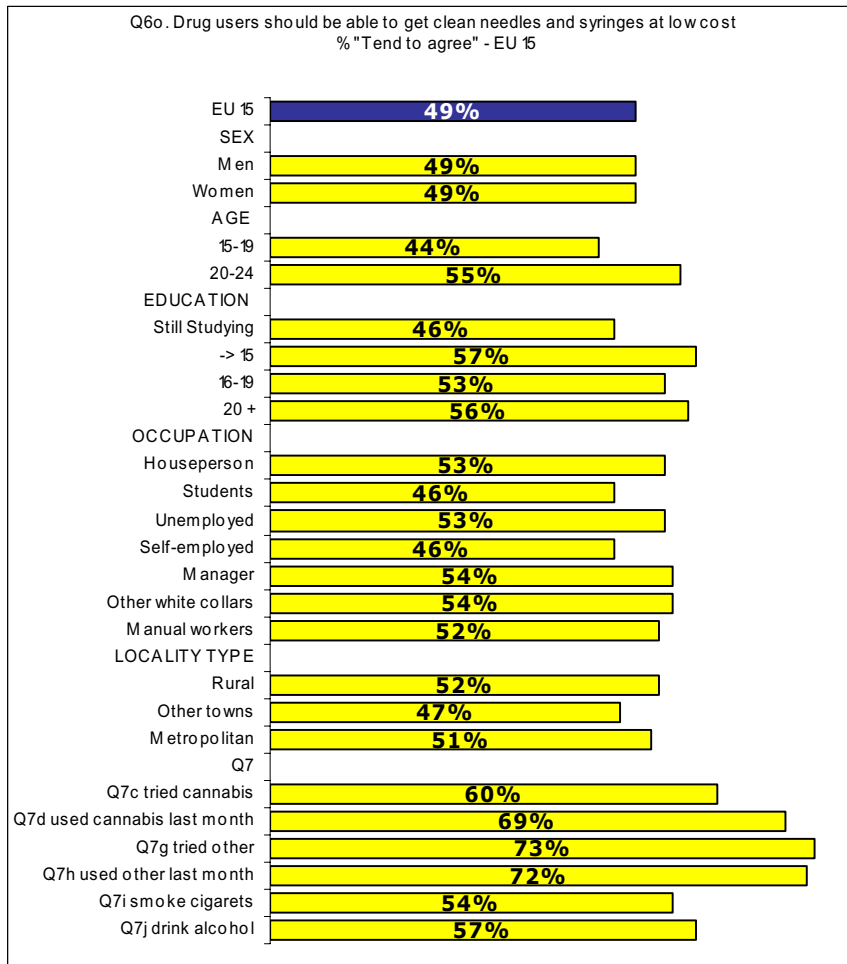
However, opinions are very different from one country to another. More than 7 respondents out of 10 in **Portugal** (71 %), but only 22 % in **Italy** agree with the idea that drug consumers should be able to have low-priced syringes or needles.



Drug users are decidedly more favourable to the supply of clean needles and syringes at a low cost

The analysis of results according to socio-demographic characteristics for this question shows several interesting points.

- Men and women have the same position on this question.
- Young people between 20 and 24 are more favourable to enabling drug consumers to get low-priced syringes and needles.
- Finally, this proposal is more broadly accepted by recent consumers of cannabis and even more so by those who have tried or consumed other drugs recently.

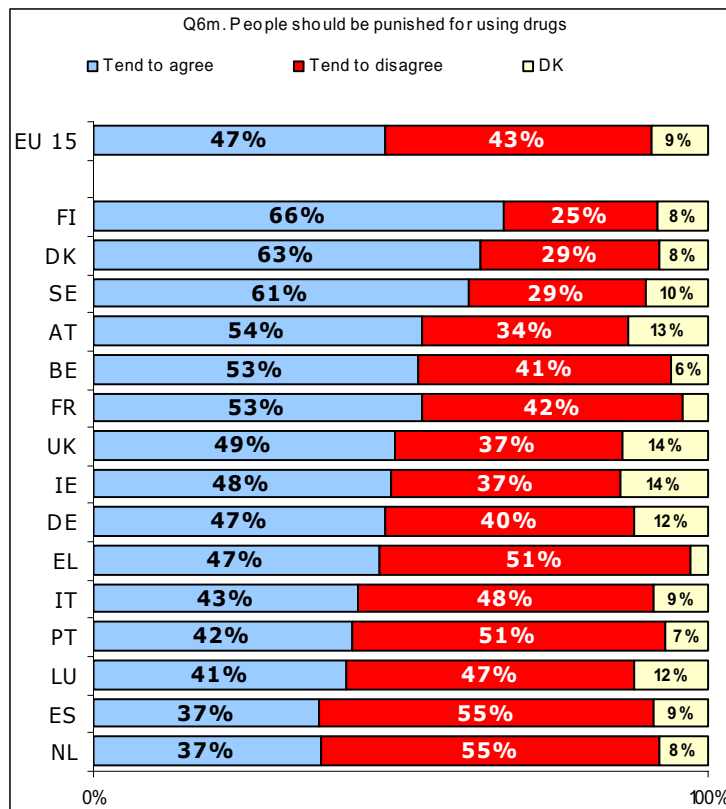


9.2.2. Punishment of drug users

A minority of respondents are in favour of punishing drug consumers

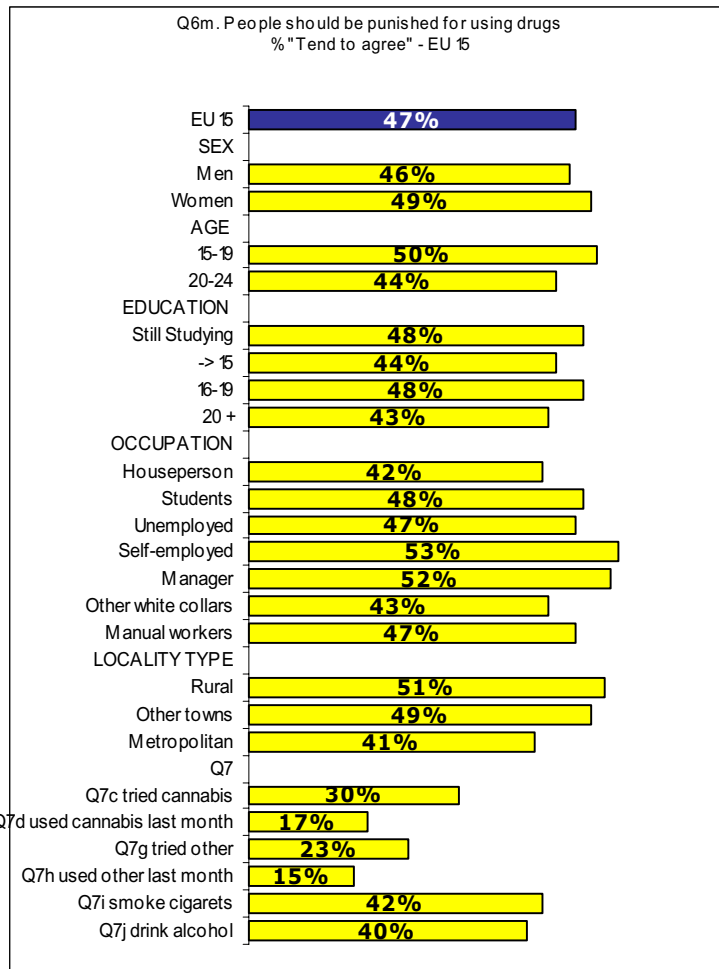
At European level, 47 % of respondents declare they tend to agree with the idea that drug consumers should be punished, while 43 % tend to disagree. We can further note that nearly 10 % of the young respondents did not answer the question.

The results vary quite significantly from one country to another: more than 60 % of respondents in **Scandinavian** countries (Finland, Denmark and Sweden) appear to be in favour of punishing drug users, whereas only 37 % of those interviewed in **Spain** and in the **Netherlands** agree with this statement.



An analysis by socio-demographic variables for this statement shows the following:

- Women are slightly more in favour of punishing drug users than men (+ 3 points).
- This is also the case for younger respondents (15-19 years old).
- The young self-employed and managers agree more with this than do other professions.
- People living in large cities are less favourable to punishment of drug users.
- We also see, understandably, that cannabis or drug users are less in favour of punishment.



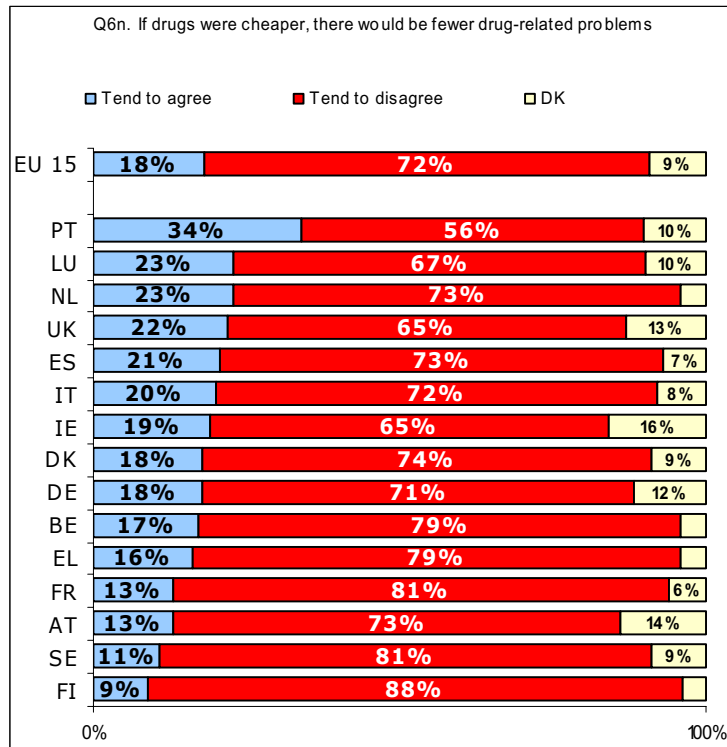
9.2.3. The relation between the cost of drugs and drug-related problems

Lower cost is not an appropriate solution

Less than one European respondent out of 5 agrees that a lower cost of drugs would reduce the problems associated with drug use (18 %).

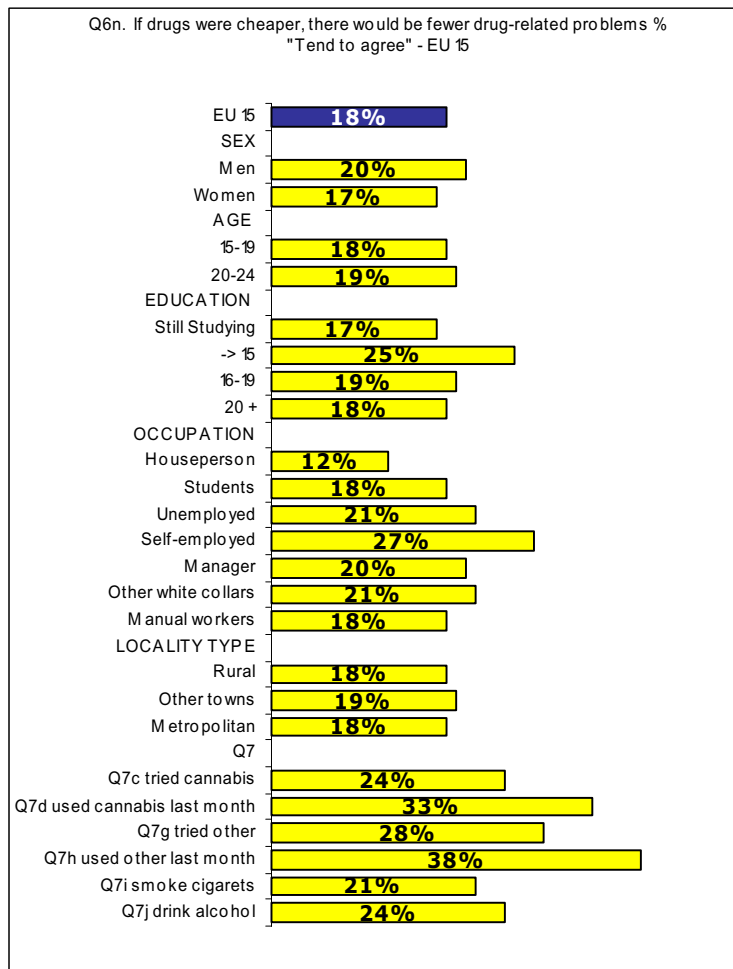
Portugal is where the largest number of young people are convinced that cheaper drugs would facilitate the handling of drug-related problems; they represent one third of the respondents (34 %).

Conversely, the **Finns** are the least convinced by this solution.



Within the European Union, men, slightly more than women, are in favour of the proposition that decreasing the price of drugs would help settle problems associated with these. This is also the case for young people who have a shorter education.

Correlating the results with those of Question 7 once again shows a divergence of opinion between cannabis or drug users and the others. Indeed, the young people who declared having consumed cannabis, and even more those who have consumed other drugs, are more favourable to the idea that cheaper drugs could settle certain problems.



CONCLUSION

This second wave of the survey on the behaviour of young people with regard to drugs has confirmed certain observations made during the first wave in 2002, at it has above all contributed to revealing the evolution of this problem over the last two years. The many lessons of this study are described below.

It seems easy, and in fact a bit easier, to get hold of drugs in 2004. This easy acquisition mainly concerns places where people go out in the evening. In fact, in 2004, 79 % of young respondents tend to agree that it is easy to get drugs at parties, and 76 % in pubs or clubs. This percentage drops to 63 % for the ease of getting drugs near their home and to 57 % in or near school.

The **age group 20-24** years old and young people **living in large towns** agree more with this facility of procuring drugs. This is also the case for people who have tried or consumed cannabis or other drugs.

Young Europeans are also somewhat more confronted with cannabis and other drugs than in 2002. This increasing confrontation with drugs seems to mainly affect aspects associated with cannabis. In fact, in 2004, 68 % of young respondents know cannabis consumers and one person out of two was proposed cannabis. One-third of young Europeans have already tried cannabis. These figures are rising as compared to 2002.

The socio-demographic profile of the young European who is most easily exposed to cannabis, meaning who knows consumers or has been offered cannabis or other drugs, corresponds to a **man, between 20 and 24 years old, unemployed** or exercising a **manual profession** and living in a **large town**. In addition, the profile of a young EU citizen who declares he has tried or consumed cannabis or other drugs is the same (man, 20-24, unemployed, in an urban setting).

Within the European Union, **regular consumption of cigarettes is stable** and currently affects 37 % of young people, whereas **regular consumption of alcohol has risen slightly** and now affects 47 % of young people between 15 and 24 (+ 2 points).

The main reasons why young Europeans decided to try drugs are similar to those observed in the first wave of the survey. **Curiosity** is the reason mentioned most often – by 64 % of respondents – followed by **peer pressure** (45 %) and **thrill seeking** (37 %).

Addiction (72 %) and **lack of willpower** (50 %) are indicated by the young respondents as the **main reasons why it can be difficult to stop taking drugs**. Then, 41 % mention the effects of drugs. The ranking of these main obstacles to stopping drug use is very similar to the one given in the first wave of the survey in 2002.

Among the consequences associated with drug use, addiction is the consequence mentioned most often by young people (64 %). Then, in 2004, mental problems are indicated as the second consequence referred to by 40 %, slightly in front of problems with the law (39 %). Finally, one-third of young respondents seem aware that contamination by a transmissible disease represents a consequence of drug consumption.

Women are more concerned about drug addiction or the danger of the transmission of disease, whereas men are more afraid of problems with the law. The **20-24 year old age group** refers to various health problems more readily than does the 15-19 year old age group. Finally, drug consumers expressed less perception of the danger associated with drug usage.

When we asked about **the most effective ways to tackle drug-related problems**, the survey shows results very similar to those of 2002. Actually, **tougher measures against dealers, traffickers (60 %) and producers (49 %)**, as well as more **treatment and rehabilitation measures (53 %)** represent the means recommended most often by young Europeans to manage drug-related problems. We also note that 42 % of young Europeans attest to the effectiveness of information campaigns as a means of managing drug-related problems.

Women, more educated young people and **town dwellers** give greater preference to treatment and rehabilitation than the other categories of respondents.

A specialized drug centre proves to be the main vector of information on drugs for a majority of young Europeans (55 %). The other sources continue, as in 2002, to be **health professionals (44 %)** and **friends (36 %)**. We can also see that **Internet** is more in favour in 2004 as a source of information on drugs. This means of information in fact has risen by six points at European Union level.

A specialized drug centre and health professionals are more often preferred by **women**, in the **20-24 age group** and **young people with more education**. Men, 15-19 year olds and young people with less schooling are more likely to refer to friends or other informal sources of information on drugs. This is also the case for drug users and cannabis consumers, who are more likely to give their preference to informal sources of information.

We observe a certain stability of the perception of the danger associated with the various substances envisaged in the survey between the study in 2002 and the study in 2004: **a majority of young Europeans still consider all the studied drugs as dangerous**. Conversely, opinions prove to be very different depending on the products. Indeed, 89 % of young respondents consider heroin to be very dangerous and more than seven respondents out of 10 agree to the great danger of cocaine and crack, but this perception of danger is much lower for cannabis (24 %) and particularly for cigarettes (14 %) and alcohol (13 %).

Generally speaking, the "very dangerous" nature of the various drugs is recognized by **women** and by **young people between 20 and 24**. Conversely, **recent consumers of drugs** other than cannabis are less aware of the danger of the various substances.

We see differing opinions with regard to the **dangers associated with occasional consumption of alcohol, cannabis or ecstasy**. 62 % of young European Union citizens feel that occasional consumption of alcohol is not dangerous; 34 % feel that way for cannabis and only 10 % for ecstasy. Therefore, although these figures are slightly lower than in 2002, we see that young people have a very clear perception of the **danger associated with the use of synthetic drugs such as ecstasy**. In addition a lower proportion of **men, between 20 and 24 years old, jobless people and town dwellers** recognize the danger of occasional consumption of alcohol or cannabis.

About one-third of young respondents consider that there is a **relation between the consumption of alcohol or cigarettes and drug use**. Compared to 2002, this minority has increased significantly at European level.

When asking young people about the pertinence of setting up anti-drug controls, a majority of them tend to agree with anti-drug controls, particularly when testing drivers for alcohol consumption (83 %). Fewer are favourable to an anti-drug test at school or at work (58 %). These percentages have risen by four points as compared to those observed in 2002.

Women are more in favour of anti-drug controls, which is not the case for **recent consumers** of cannabis or other drugs.

About half of the young respondents declare they agree with the idea that **drug users should be able to get low-price syringes and needles** (49 %). This observation holds more for the **20-24 age group** and particularly **for recent consumers of cannabis** and respondents who have tried or consumed other drugs in recent months.

Moreover, 47% of respondents tend to agree that **people should be punished for using drugs**. The socio-demographic profile of a young European in favour of punishing drug users tends to be a **woman**, a young person **between 15 and 19** residing in a **rural area**. Understandably, the proportion of **consumers of cannabis and other drugs** who agree with punishment is significantly lower than the European average.

Finally, nearly three-quarters of young Europeans disagree that **there would be fewer drug-related problems if drugs were cheaper** (72%). Again, consumers of cannabis and other drugs stand out by expressing a different opinion. In fact, a much higher proportion of them than the European average affirm that if drugs were cheaper, there would be fewer drug-related problems.

ANNEXES:

ANNEXE 1 : Tables of Results 2004.....1

ANNEXE 2 : Comparative Tables of results 2004 and 2002.....41

ANNEXE 1

Tables of results 2004

Q.1. A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles des personnes essaient de la drogue ? Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX.3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q.1. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why people experiment with drugs? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	La rech. de l'excita- tion/ Thrill seeking	Les effets attendus de la drogue / Expected effects of the drug	Des probl. à la maison /Probl. at home	Des probl. à l'école ou au travail /Probl. at school or work	La solitude /Loneli- ness	La pression exercée par les autres jeunes /Peer pressure	La détente / Recrea- tion	Des probl. socio- écon. /Social or economic probl.	La manque de volonté/ Lack of willpower	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	NSP / DK
UE 15	37%	22%	32%	16%	16%	45%	21%	16%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
BE	26%	22%	36%	19%	16%	48%	16%	16%	13%	4%	0%	0%	0%
DK	62%	25%	27%	9%	10%	48%	8%	14%	23%	2%	0%	0%	0%
DE	37%	24%	32%	28%	10%	40%	7%	22%	18%	1%	0%	0%	1%
EL	10%	6%	63%	13%	28%	32%	11%	26%	18%	1%	0%	0%	0%
ES	44%	16%	26%	8%	13%	33%	47%	8%	13%	2%	0%	0%	0%
FR	34%	23%	33%	18%	20%	41%	29%	19%	7%	2%	0%	1%	0%
IE	48%	23%	24%	15%	13%	58%	15%	15%	15%	2%	2%	0%	0%
IT	32%	23%	31%	7%	25%	44%	25%	16%	19%	1%	0%	0%	0%
LU	26%	32%	44%	31%	19%	37%	9%	11%	8%	3%	1%	0%	0%
NL	30%	28%	37%	17%	13%	43%	8%	17%	7%	0%	1%	0%	0%
AT	28%	20%	43%	23%	10%	59%	9%	17%	8%	2%	0%	0%	1%
PT	29%	25%	30%	12%	25%	44%	28%	12%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%
FI	58%	21%	24%	12%	10%	54%	27%	16%	11%	1%	1%	0%	0%
SE	47%	27%	32%	15%	15%	66%	11%	16%	7%	1%	1%	0%	0%
UK	47%	22%	29%	14%	15%	62%	15%	11%	12%	2%	1%	0%	1%

Q.1	Total	La rech. de l'excitation/ Thrill seeking	La curiosité/ Curiosity	Les effets attendus de la drogue / Expected effects of the drug		Des probl. à l'école ou au travail / Probl. at school or work	La solitude / Loneliness	La pression exercée par les autres jeunes / Peer pressure	La détente / Recreation	Des probl. socio-écon. / Social or economic probl.	La manque de volonté/ Lack of willpower	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	NSP / DK
				La maison / at home	à la maison / at home										
UE 15	7659	37%	64%	22%	32%	16%	16%	45%	21%	16%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
SEXE - SEX															
Hommes/ Men	3840	39%	64%	23%	29%	15%	15%	44%	24%	16%	14%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Femmes/ Women	3819	35%	64%	20%	36%	17%	18%	47%	18%	16%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
AGE - AGE															
15-19	3899	36%	63%	21%	35%	18%	16%	45%	22%	14%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%
20-24	3760	38%	64%	22%	30%	14%	16%	46%	20%	19%	14%	2%	0%	0%	0%
EDUCATION															
Etude/ Studying	4376	37%	63%	22%	32%	16%	17%	47%	22%	15%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
-> 15	354	37%	66%	21%	40%	16%	19%	39%	18%	13%	13%	2%	1%	0%	0%
16-19	2254	37%	65%	21%	32%	17%	16%	44%	19%	18%	14%	2%	1%	0%	1%
20 +	674	37%	64%	21%	30%	13%	14%	47%	24%	22%	13%	1%	0%	1%	0%
OCCUPATION															
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	31%	65%	9%	38%	12%	22%	41%	30%	21%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	37%	63%	21%	33%	16%	17%	47%	21%	15%	13%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	40%	62%	23%	31%	15%	18%	40%	20%	19%	13%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Retraité/ Retired	5	54%	49%	0%	90%	8%	43%	42%	8%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	26%	63%	13%	45%	3%	19%	48%	25%	24%	14%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	41%	63%	30%	21%	15%	16%	40%	24%	19%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres Colls Blancs/ Other white collars	568	42%	66%	24%	28%	16%	13%	45%	18%	18%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	36%	65%	22%	33%	17%	15%	45%	20%	16%	14%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	45%	62%	11%	37%	15%	9%	44%	28%	19%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE															
Rural	2251	35%	70%	21%	31%	18%	15%	43%	22%	16%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	38%	61%	22%	34%	17%	17%	44%	21%	16%	13%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	36%	62%	22%	31%	14%	17%	49%	20%	17%	13%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Q7															
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	41%	67%	26%	28%	13%	13%	43%	29%	13%	11%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	43%	67%	30%	23%	11%	14%	36%	36%	11%	12%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	47%	66%	26%	27%	11%	16%	37%	30%	14%	9%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	52%	67%	35%	23%	8%	11%	37%	33%	15%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	37%	66%	23%	31%	15%	16%	43%	24%	16%	13%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	43%	66%	24%	28%	14%	14%	48%	22%	13%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%

Q.2. A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles certaines personnes trouvent difficile d'arrêter de prendre de la drogue ? Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q.2. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why some people find it hard to stop using drugs? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Des probl. à l'école ou au travail / Probl. at school or work			La pression exercée par les autres jeunes / Peer pressure			Des problèmes socio-écon. / Social or economic problems			Le manque de volonté / Lack of willpower			Autres / Others			Cela dépend / It depends			Aucune de celles-ci / None of these		
	La rech. de l'excitation / Thrill seeking	Les effets de la drogue / Effects of the drug	La dépendance / Drug dependence	Des probl. à la maison / Probl. at home	La solitude / Loneliness	La détente / Recreation	La pression exercée par les autres jeunes / Peer pressure	Des problèmes socio-écon. / Social or economic problems	Le manque de volonté / Lack of willpower	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	Des probl. à l'école ou au travail / Probl. at school or work	La pression exercée par les autres jeunes / Peer pressure	Des problèmes socio-écon. / Social or economic problems	Le manque de volonté / Lack of willpower	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these		
UE 15	7659	11%	41%	72%	16%	11%	16%	28%	11%	13%	50%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
BE	493	16%	46%	77%	16%	10%	14%	31%	11%	15%	43%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
DK	500	15%	56%	86%	15%	7%	13%	21%	11%	12%	45%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
DE	514	9%	39%	78%	19%	19%	13%	28%	4%	18%	47%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
EL	500	7%	43%	91%	22%	5%	15%	21%	11%	16%	52%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
ES	503	6%	34%	60%	15%	8%	16%	24%	22%	8%	51%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%			
FR	504	11%	42%	86%	10%	10%	14%	19%	16%	11%	58%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
IE	500	23%	47%	64%	17%	12%	14%	42%	16%	14%	32%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%			
IT	537	8%	36%	72%	13%	2%	21%	27%	7%	10%	59%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
LU	571	13%	45%	78%	17%	14%	20%	20%	5%	7%	50%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
NL	507	15%	44%	74%	20%	9%	16%	25%	2%	13%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
AT	500	9%	10%	31%	33%	24%	19%	41%	18%	20%	50%	9%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%			
PT	500	13%	47%	80%	17%	7%	20%	30%	14%	17%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
FI	522	6%	48%	90%	6%	5%	11%	30%	19%	13%	57%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
SE	503	10%	49%	71%	18%	13%	20%	33%	21%	19%	35%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
UK	505	21%	58%	67%	15%	9%	15%	38%	7%	11%	43%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			

Q.2	Total	La rech. de l'excitation / Thrill / Seeking	Les effets de la drogue / Effects of the drug	La dépendance / Drug dependence	Des probl. à la maison / Probl. at home	Des probl. à l'école ou au travail / Probl. at school or work	La pression exercée par les autres jeunes / Peer pressure	La solitude / Loneliness	La détente / Recreation	Des problèmes socio-économ. / Social or economic problems	Le manque de volonté / Lack of willpower	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these
		11%	41%	72%	16%	11%	28%	16%	11%	13%	50%	1%	0%	0%
UE 15	7659	11%	41%	72%	16%	11%	28%	16%	11%	13%	50%	1%	0%	0%
SEXE - SEX														
Hommes/ Men	3840	12%	40%	71%	16%	11%	27%	15%	12%	12%	50%	1%	0%	0%
Femmes/ Women	3819	11%	42%	74%	16%	11%	29%	17%	10%	14%	50%	1%	0%	0%
AGE - AGE														
15-19	3899	11%	42%	71%	17%	12%	29%	15%	12%	12%	50%	1%	0%	0%
20-24	3760	11%	41%	73%	16%	9%	27%	17%	10%	15%	51%	2%	0%	0%
EDUCATION														
Etudie/ Studying	4376	11%	42%	74%	15%	10%	28%	15%	12%	12%	52%	1%	0%	0%
-> 15	354	9%	40%	54%	22%	11%	27%	15%	15%	13%	51%	2%	0%	1%
16-19	2254	14%	40%	73%	19%	12%	28%	16%	10%	15%	46%	1%	0%	0%
20 +	674	7%	41%	74%	13%	7%	30%	17%	10%	15%	52%	2%	0%	0%
OCCUPATION														
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	6%	39%	71%	15%	3%	21%	23%	11%	9%	55%	1%	0%	3%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	11%	42%	73%	15%	11%	28%	15%	11%	12%	51%	1%	0%	0%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	16%	43%	71%	18%	11%	28%	19%	11%	15%	43%	2%	0%	1%
Retraité/ Retired	5	0%	55%	58%	4%	2%	51%	0%	42%	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	15%	34%	81%	16%	3%	33%	15%	8%	14%	58%	0%	0%	0%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	11%	43%	67%	17%	13%	33%	15%	6%	19%	47%	2%	0%	0%
Autres Colis Blancs/ Other white collars	568	11%	36%	74%	14%	10%	32%	16%	9%	17%	49%	2%	0%	0%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	12%	42%	70%	19%	12%	26%	15%	12%	13%	50%	1%	0%	0%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	28%	51%	55%	17%	9%	38%	13%	16%	17%	41%	0%	0%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE														
Rural	2251	11%	40%	75%	16%	10%	28%	16%	13%	13%	50%	1%	0%	1%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	11%	39%	70%	17%	11%	28%	16%	11%	13%	52%	1%	0%	0%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	12%	46%	73%	15%	10%	28%	15%	10%	13%	48%	2%	0%	0%
Q7														
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	11%	42%	72%	15%	10%	27%	15%	15%	12%	50%	2%	0%	0%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	14%	41%	68%	13%	9%	22%	18%	21%	11%	50%	2%	0%	0%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	13%	43%	73%	15%	9%	27%	16%	17%	10%	45%	2%	0%	0%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	21%	49%	62%	10%	15%	27%	14%	22%	9%	49%	1%	2%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	13%	41%	73%	16%	11%	27%	15%	13%	12%	52%	1%	0%	0%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	16%	42%	70%	16%	11%	31%	15%	13%	13%	47%	2%	1%	0%

Q.3. La consommation de drogues peut avoir certaines conséquences.

Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q.3. Drug use may have certain consequences.

Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Le soulagement de la douleur ou du stress/ Relief from pain or stress	Des probl. avec la justice /Probl. with the law	La prostitution / Prostitution	Le suicide/ Suicide	Des probl. psychiatriques /Mental probl.	La dépendance/ Drug dependence	La contamination par des maladies transmissibles /Infection with communicable diseases	Autres probl. de santé /Other health prob.	Le divertissement / Enjoyment	La pauvreté / Poverty	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	NSP / DK
UE 15	25%	39%	13%	19%	40%	64%	33%	24%	13%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%
BE	30%	28%	10%	26%	36%	67%	26%	26%	14%	17%	3%	1%	0%	0%
DK	22%	42%	9%	14%	69%	72%	15%	20%	13%	13%	1%	0%	0%	0%
DE	25%	45%	25%	12%	29%	75%	37%	19%	10%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%
EL	11%	36%	16%	38%	24%	59%	57%	35%	6%	9%	2%	0%	0%	0%
ES	14%	40%	10%	14%	55%	53%	36%	25%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FR	38%	40%	9%	29%	26%	67%	25%	25%	15%	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%
IE	24%	46%	8%	25%	42%	55%	33%	24%	15%	15%	2%	1%	0%	0%
IT	25%	36%	7%	12%	37%	67%	45%	27%	11%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
LU	22%	36%	17%	29%	32%	63%	30%	25%	14%	14%	2%	1%	0%	0%
NL	39%	21%	11%	13%	59%	59%	17%	27%	25%	12%	1%	0%	0%	1%
AT	20%	33%	11%	13%	52%	56%	34%	25%	11%	18%	2%	1%	0%	1%
PT	15%	29%	30%	24%	32%	63%	55%	28%	7%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FI	18%	46%	6%	22%	42%	74%	43%	20%	13%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%
SE	21%	36%	11%	16%	61%	73%	17%	23%	17%	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%
UK	26%	44%	10%	25%	49%	56%	22%	23%	17%	12%	2%	3%	0%	1%

Q.3	Total	Le soulagement de la douleur ou du stress/ Relief from pain or stress		Des probl. avec la justice /Probl. with the law		La prostitution /Prostitution		Le suicide/ Suicide		Des probl. psychiatriques/ Mental probl.		La dépendance/ Drug dependence		La contamination par des maladies transmissibles /Infection with communicable diseases		Autres probl. de santé /Other health prob.		Le divertissement / Enjoyment		La pauvreté / Poverty		Autres / Others		Cela dépend / It depends		Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	
UE 15	7659	25%	39%	13%	19%	40%	64%	33%	24%	13%	11%	1%	0%	0%													
SEXE - SEX																											
Hommes/ Men	3840	25%	43%	11%	17%	39%	62%	30%	24%	16%	13%	1%	0%	0%													
Femmes/ Women	3819	26%	35%	16%	21%	40%	66%	36%	24%	10%	9%	1%	0%	0%													
AGE - AGE																											
15-19	3899	27%	39%	13%	22%	38%	63%	32%	24%	14%	11%	1%	0%	0%													
20-24	3760	24%	39%	14%	16%	42%	65%	35%	24%	12%	11%	1%	0%	0%													
EDUCATION																											
Etudie/ Studying	4376	26%	38%	10%	20%	39%	65%	35%	26%	13%	11%	1%	0%	0%													
-> 15	354	21%	49%	21%	17%	41%	55%	34%	18%	12%	11%	1%	0%	1%													
16-19	2254	26%	40%	17%	19%	40%	63%	30%	22%	14%	12%	1%	0%	0%													
20 +	674	22%	39%	13%	15%	42%	69%	34%	24%	11%	12%	2%	0%	0%													
OCCUPATION																											
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	22%	36%	8%	27%	50%	57%	29%	20%	14%	5%	1%	4%	1%													
Etudiants/ Students	4580	27%	38%	11%	20%	40%	65%	34%	26%	13%	11%	1%	1%	0%													
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	23%	41%	14%	17%	41%	65%	29%	23%	15%	9%	1%	0%	1%													
Retraité/ Retired	5	8%	88%	0%	4%	53%	100%	0%	4%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%													
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	20%	42%	14%	16%	38%	69%	42%	22%	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%													
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	28%	38%	18%	12%	48%	63%	34%	27%	4%	11%	0%	0%	0%													
Autres Colis Blancs/ Other white collars	568	19%	39%	19%	18%	40%	64%	33%	23%	12%	13%	3%	0%	1%													
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	26%	41%	16%	19%	39%	61%	31%	21%	14%	14%	1%	0%	0%													
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	25%	58%	19%	16%	44%	47%	25%	24%	20%	16%	0%	0%	0%													
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE																											
Rural	2251	25%	42%	14%	19%	39%	63%	34%	23%	11%	12%	1%	0%	0%													
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	26%	39%	13%	18%	40%	64%	34%	23%	14%	10%	1%	0%	0%													
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	25%	37%	12%	20%	40%	66%	32%	26%	13%	11%	1%	1%	0%													
Q7																											
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	30%	39%	10%	16%	40%	67%	27%	23%	17%	11%	2%	1%	0%													
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	36%	37%	8%	12%	42%	59%	19%	23%	28%	10%	2%	2%	0%													
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	26%	44%	9%	13%	44%	63%	21%	26%	22%	11%	3%	2%	0%													
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	31%	46%	6%	15%	50%	58%	15%	16%	25%	15%	1%	2%	1%													
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	27%	40%	13%	18%	41%	64%	30%	22%	16%	11%	1%	0%	0%													
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	26%	41%	10%	16%	43%	64%	28%	25%	17%	13%	1%	1%	0%													

Q.4. Selon vous, quels sont les moyens les plus efficaces de gérer les problèmes liés à la drogue ?
 Parmi les moyens suivants, choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q.4. What do you think are the most effective ways of tackling drug-related problems?
 Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Davant. de soins et de réins. pour les cons. de drogues /More treat. and rehab. of drug users	Des campagnes d'information /Information campaigns	La réduction de la pauvreté /du chômage / Reducing poverty/ Unemployment	Davantage de loisir / More leisure opportunities	Des mesures + fermes contre les prod. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug prod. and manuf.	Des mesures + fermes contre les dealers et le trafic. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffick.	Des mesures + fermes contre les cons. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug users	Autres /Others	Aucune de celles-ci /None of these	NSP / DK
UE 15	53%	42%	20%	26%	49%	60%	23%	1%	0%	1%
BE	49%	45%	18%	22%	50%	67%	29%	4%	0%	0%
DK	69%	34%	18%	31%	36%	62%	21%	1%	0%	1%
DE	51%	41%	30%	29%	48%	59%	18%	1%	0%	1%
EL	61%	57%	16%	10%	51%	76%	19%	1%	0%	0%
ES	48%	51%	13%	29%	47%	42%	19%	1%	0%	0%
FR	48%	44%	15%	25%	54%	63%	25%	2%	1%	1%
IE	58%	43%	21%	35%	40%	59%	23%	0%	0%	3%
IT	47%	45%	17%	17%	55%	60%	21%	1%	1%	1%
LU	37%	41%	17%	24%	50%	65%	23%	4%	2%	0%
NL	47%	39%	14%	14%	52%	63%	36%	2%	0%	1%
AT	41%	52%	24%	30%	47%	61%	21%	3%	0%	1%
PT	68%	55%	24%	21%	51%	55%	19%	1%	0%	0%
FI	63%	39%	16%	30%	50%	64%	26%	1%	0%	0%
SE	65%	36%	19%	33%	49%	62%	27%	0%	0%	1%
UK	65%	26%	22%	31%	41%	65%	28%	2%	0%	3%

Q.4	Davant. de soins et de réins. pour les cons. de drogues / More treat. and rehab. of drug users	Des campagnes d'information / Information campaigns	La réduction de la pauvreté /du chômage / Reducing poverty/ Unemployment	Davantage de loisir / More leisure opportunities	Des mesures + fermes contre les prod. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug manif.	Des mesures + fermes contre les dealers et les trafiq. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffick.	Des mesures + fermes contre les cons. de drogues /Tougher measures against drug users	Autres /Others	Aucune de celles-ci /None of these	NSP / DK
Total	53%	42%	20%	26%	49%	60%	23%	1%	0%	1%
UE 15	7659									
SEXE - SEX										
Hommes/ Men	49%	43%	20%	27%	50%	59%	22%	2%	0%	1%
Femmes/ Women	56%	42%	20%	24%	49%	60%	24%	1%	1%	1%
AGE - AGE										
15-19	53%	41%	17%	27%	49%	60%	25%	1%	0%	2%
20-24	52%	44%	22%	24%	49%	59%	21%	2%	1%	1%
EDUCATION										
Etudie/ Studying	55%	43%	16%	24%	50%	60%	23%	1%	1%	1%
-> 15	43%	39%	22%	32%	50%	56%	24%	1%	1%	0%
16-19	51%	40%	26%	28%	47%	60%	22%	2%	0%	1%
20 +	50%	47%	20%	22%	47%	60%	23%	3%	0%	1%
OCCUPATION										
Au foyer/ Houseperson	41%	32%	16%	28%	51%	61%	33%	4%	0%	0%
Etudiants/ Students	55%	43%	17%	24%	50%	60%	23%	1%	1%	1%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	56%	40%	26%	31%	45%	53%	19%	1%	0%	3%
Retraité/ Retired	100%	4%	2%	0%	94%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	52%	40%	21%	29%	46%	66%	26%	1%	1%	0%
Dirigeant/ Manager	42%	50%	20%	29%	46%	60%	23%	0%	0%	1%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	51%	45%	21%	21%	46%	62%	23%	3%	0%	1%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	49%	41%	26%	27%	49%	59%	22%	1%	1%	1%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	58%	47%	30%	35%	42%	53%	7%	1%	0%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE										
Rural	52%	45%	19%	28%	49%	61%	23%	1%	0%	1%
Autres villes/ Other towns	51%	42%	19%	25%	50%	60%	23%	1%	1%	1%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	56%	42%	23%	25%	47%	58%	22%	2%	0%	1%
Q7										
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	53%	43%	24%	34%	45%	50%	16%	2%	1%	1%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	54%	44%	30%	41%	39%	41%	9%	4%	1%	2%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	56%	39%	29%	35%	40%	46%	14%	4%	1%	3%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	63%	38%	27%	42%	39%	40%	10%	2%	1%	6%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	53%	38%	22%	30%	48%	58%	23%	2%	1%	2%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	56%	40%	22%	30%	44%	57%	23%	2%	1%	2%

Q.5. Si vous vouliez en savoir plus sur la drogue, à qui vous adresseriez-vous ?
Parmi les possibilités suivantes, choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q.5. If you wanted to know more about drugs, who would you turn to?
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Un ami / A friend	Les parents/ la famille / Parents/ relatives	Qq à l'école ou au travail/ Someone at school or at work	Un médecin, une infirmière, d'autres prof. de la santé / A doctor, a nurse or other health prof.	Un(e) assistant(e)/ social(e)/ un(e) éducateur (trice) / A social/youth counselor/ worker	Un centre d'aide spécial. sur la drogue / A special. drugs centre	La police /The police	Une hot- line sur le sujet / A telephone help line	Internet /The Internet	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	36%	22%	13%	44%	55%	7%	21%	34%	1%	1%	0%	1%
BE	493	38%	20%	20%	43%	52%	8%	26%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%
DK	500	40%	16%	13%	32%	49%	11%	22%	61%	1%	0%	0%	0%
DE	514	37%	21%	12%	33%	53%	8%	22%	34%	0%	2%	0%	1%
EL	500	22%	34%	10%	52%	67%	7%	24%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ES	503	35%	31%	13%	43%	50%	2%	9%	22%	1%	0%	0%	2%
FR	504	36%	17%	11%	67%	63%	10%	9%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%
IE	500	51%	22%	26%	35%	38%	8%	30%	34%	0%	3%	1%	2%
IT	537	25%	17%	9%	39%	60%	3%	25%	22%	1%	0%	1%	2%
LU	571	42%	13%	13%	35%	58%	10%	17%	52%	1%	0%	1%	0%
NL	507	39%	21%	21%	29%	41%	3%	21%	65%	1%	0%	0%	1%
AT	500	39%	21%	10%	40%	58%	5%	15%	53%	2%	0%	0%	1%
PT	500	43%	33%	12%	47%	64%	5%	38%	26%	2%	0%	0%	1%
FI	522	26%	9%	11%	52%	62%	15%	18%	48%	1%	0%	0%	0%
SE	503	32%	17%	15%	40%	59%	15%	19%	53%	1%	0%	0%	1%
UK	505	43%	25%	16%	45%	45%	10%	35%	31%	1%	0%	1%	3%

Q.5	Total	Un ami / A friend	Les parents/ la famille /	Qq à l'école ou au travail/ Someone at school or at work	Un médecin, une infirmière, d'autres prof. de la santé / A doctor, a nurse or other health prof.	Un(e) assistant(e)/ social(e)/ un(e) éducateur (trice) / A social/youth worker	Un centre d'aide spécial. sur la drogue / A special. drugs counselor/ centre	La police /The police	Une hot- line sur le sujet / A telephone help line	Internet /The Internet	Autres / Others	Cela dépend / It depends	Aucune de celles-ci / None / of these	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	36%	22%	13%	44%	25%	55%	7%	21%	34%	1%	1%	0%	1%
SEXE - SEX														
Hommes/ Men	3840	39%	22%	13%	41%	24%	52%	8%	19%	35%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Femmes/ Women	3819	32%	22%	12%	47%	26%	58%	6%	23%	33%	1%	0%	0%	1%
AGE - AGE														
15-19	3899	37%	27%	17%	41%	26%	50%	8%	18%	35%	1%	1%	0%	1%
20-24	3760	34%	17%	9%	47%	25%	59%	6%	24%	33%	1%	1%	0%	1%
EDUCATION														
Etudie/ Studying	4376	36%	24%	15%	43%	25%	53%	7%	18%	36%	1%	0%	0%	1%
-> 15	354	42%	25%	8%	35%	32%	55%	9%	22%	24%	0%	0%	1%	2%
16-19	2254	35%	20%	11%	46%	25%	55%	8%	25%	31%	1%	1%	1%	2%
20 +	674	32%	17%	8%	49%	23%	62%	5%	23%	36%	2%	1%	0%	0%
OCCUPATION														
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	33%	21%	7%	45%	15%	60%	6%	32%	24%	0%	1%	0%	4%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	36%	24%	15%	43%	25%	54%	7%	18%	37%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	37%	17%	11%	46%	27%	53%	11%	24%	27%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Retraité/ Retired	5	88%	0%	2%	96%	0%	98%	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	42%	13%	12%	50%	27%	56%	9%	18%	17%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	36%	16%	3%	51%	21%	55%	14%	21%	39%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Autres Colls Blancs/ Other white collars	568	33%	17%	9%	42%	24%	63%	5%	26%	35%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	35%	21%	11%	47%	25%	55%	7%	22%	28%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	51%	34%	19%	38%	17%	47%	3%	23%	38%	0%	1%	0%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE														
Rural	2251	36%	25%	14%	44%	24%	56%	7%	21%	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	34%	23%	12%	46%	25%	55%	7%	19%	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	38%	19%	13%	40%	26%	53%	7%	24%	34%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Q7														
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	47%	17%	13%	42%	22%	51%	5%	19%	39%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	56%	17%	14%	37%	19%	46%	4%	17%	42%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	50%	16%	13%	40%	23%	47%	6%	23%	34%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	55%	17%	18%	32%	20%	40%	7%	25%	40%	2%	0%	0%	5%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	40%	18%	12%	46%	26%	55%	8%	21%	34%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	45%	19%	14%	41%	23%	49%	6%	23%	38%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
a. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue près de chez moi

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
a. It is easy to get drugs near where I live

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	63%	26%	11%
BE	493	55%	38%	7%
DK	500	68%	21%	11%
DE	514	59%	31%	11%
EL	500	60%	34%	5%
ES	503	75%	18%	7%
FR	504	71%	21%	8%
IE	500	78%	14%	8%
IT	537	63%	23%	14%
LU	571	66%	21%	13%
NL	507	61%	28%	11%
AT	500	42%	47%	11%
PT	500	60%	30%	10%
FI	522	39%	44%	17%
SE	503	43%	35%	21%
UK	505	65%	18%	17%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	65%	25%	10%
Femmes/ Women	3819	61%	26%	13%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	60%	29%	11%
20-24	3760	66%	23%	12%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	61%	28%	11%
-> 15	354	63%	24%	14%
16-19	2254	65%	24%	11%
20 +	674	68%	21%	11%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	64%	19%	17%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	61%	28%	11%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	71%	19%	10%
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	82%	10%	8%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	65%	28%	8%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	57%	28%	14%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	66%	24%	10%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	70%	21%	9%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	56%	33%	11%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	63%	25%	11%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	68%	20%	12%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	82%	13%	5%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	90%	10%	1%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	86%	12%	2%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	91%	9%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	72%	21%	7%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	75%	17%	8%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
b. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans ou près de mon établissement scolaire

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
b. It is easy to get drugs in or near my school/college

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	57%	26%	17%
BE	493	60%	29%	11%
DK	500	48%	33%	19%
DE	514	54%	30%	16%
EL	500	62%	29%	9%
ES	503	66%	21%	13%
FR	504	68%	18%	14%
IE	500	59%	20%	21%
IT	537	65%	18%	17%
LU	571	63%	25%	12%
NL	507	39%	41%	20%
AT	500	32%	50%	18%
PT	500	61%	23%	16%
FI	522	25%	55%	20%
SE	503	39%	31%	30%
UK	505	51%	21%	28%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	58%	26%	16%
Femmes/ Women	3819	56%	25%	19%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	60%	28%	12%
20-24	3760	54%	23%	23%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	62%	28%	11%
-> 15	354	54%	22%	23%
16-19	2254	50%	24%	26%
20 +	674	54%	21%	25%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	43%	20%	38%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	61%	28%	11%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	56%	17%	26%
Retraité/ Retired	5	57%	0%	43%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	51%	13%	36%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	42%	31%	27%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	48%	24%	28%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	53%	23%	23%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	68%	20%	11%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	55%	28%	16%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	58%	25%	17%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	58%	23%	19%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	66%	18%	16%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	73%	17%	10%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	71%	15%	14%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	78%	12%	10%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	60%	23%	17%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	59%	21%	19%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
c. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans des soirées

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
c. It is easy to get drugs at parties

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	79%	14%	7%
BE	493	83%	13%	4%
DK	500	78%	14%	8%
DE	514	74%	18%	8%
EL	500	81%	17%	2%
ES	503	92%	4%	4%
FR	504	86%	9%	5%
IE	500	86%	8%	6%
IT	537	77%	16%	8%
LU	571	74%	14%	12%
NL	507	66%	25%	9%
AT	500	66%	23%	12%
PT	500	85%	8%	7%
FI	522	49%	37%	15%
SE	503	60%	26%	14%
UK	505	79%	11%	10%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	79%	14%	7%
Femmes/ Women	3819	79%	14%	8%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	77%	15%	8%
20-24	3760	81%	13%	7%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	77%	14%	8%
-> 15	354	82%	11%	6%
16-19	2254	80%	14%	6%
20 +	674	82%	11%	7%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	80%	7%	13%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	77%	15%	8%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	85%	9%	7%
Retraité/ Retired	5	92%	8%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	88%	6%	6%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	80%	14%	6%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	76%	16%	8%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	82%	13%	5%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	82%	10%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	78%	15%	8%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	79%	14%	7%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	80%	13%	8%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	87%	8%	5%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	90%	7%	3%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	93%	5%	2%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	97%	3%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	83%	12%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	83%	12%	5%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
d. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans des bars / discothèques

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
d. It is easy to get drugs in pubs/clubs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	76%	15%	9%
BE	493	88%	7%	4%
DK	500	68%	18%	14%
DE	514	69%	19%	12%
EL	500	87%	11%	2%
ES	503	90%	7%	3%
FR	504	69%	23%	9%
IE	500	82%	11%	7%
IT	537	88%	7%	5%
LU	571	70%	18%	12%
NL	507	69%	21%	9%
AT	500	60%	26%	13%
PT	500	86%	7%	6%
FI	522	43%	39%	17%
SE	503	53%	18%	29%
UK	505	77%	13%	11%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	75%	17%	9%
Femmes/ Women	3819	77%	14%	9%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	72%	17%	11%
20-24	3760	80%	13%	7%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	74%	16%	10%
-> 15	354	79%	13%	8%
16-19	2254	78%	15%	7%
20 +	674	78%	15%	7%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	80%	9%	11%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	74%	16%	10%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	80%	16%	4%
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	88%	5%	7%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	76%	19%	6%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	77%	13%	10%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	79%	16%	6%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	71%	12%	17%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	71%	19%	10%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	76%	15%	9%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	79%	13%	8%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	79%	15%	6%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	79%	17%	4%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	84%	13%	3%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	89%	7%	4%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	78%	17%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	78%	16%	6%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
e. Les gens qui boivent de l'alcool sont plus enclins à essayer de la drogue

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
e. People who drink alcohol are more likely to experiment with drugs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD / TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	37%	55%	8%
BE	493	24%	71%	5%
DK	500	35%	57%	8%
DE	514	40%	49%	11%
EL	500	35%	62%	3%
ES	503	43%	53%	4%
FR	504	34%	62%	5%
IE	500	45%	46%	9%
IT	537	29%	62%	9%
LU	571	23%	70%	7%
NL	507	29%	66%	5%
AT	500	27%	62%	11%
PT	500	45%	50%	5%
FI	522	43%	53%	4%
SE	503	52%	40%	9%
UK	505	44%	47%	10%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	36%	57%	7%
Femmes/ Women	3819	38%	54%	8%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	40%	52%	9%
20-24	3760	35%	59%	6%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	36%	55%	8%
-> 15	354	39%	53%	8%
16-19	2254	38%	55%	7%
20 +	674	37%	57%	6%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	33%	60%	7%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	37%	56%	8%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	43%	48%	9%
Retraité/ Retired	5	46%	54%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	36%	56%	8%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	29%	57%	14%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	36%	58%	7%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	38%	56%	6%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	49%	31%	20%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	36%	57%	7%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	37%	55%	8%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	38%	55%	7%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	36%	60%	5%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	41%	55%	4%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	44%	51%	5%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	46%	50%	3%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	36%	58%	7%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	34%	60%	6%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
f. Les gens qui fument des cigarettes sont plus enclins à essayer de la drogue

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
f. People who smoke cigarettes are more likely to experiment with drugs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	35%	59%	7%
BE	493	31%	66%	4%
DK	500	23%	70%	7%
DE	514	33%	57%	11%
EL	500	39%	57%	3%
ES	503	35%	62%	3%
FR	504	42%	55%	3%
IE	500	39%	52%	9%
IT	537	20%	74%	6%
LU	571	24%	68%	7%
NL	507	44%	50%	6%
AT	500	45%	47%	8%
PT	500	44%	52%	4%
FI	522	32%	63%	5%
SE	503	37%	55%	8%
UK	505	35%	54%	11%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	36%	57%	6%
Femmes/ Women	3819	33%	60%	7%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	39%	53%	8%
20-24	3760	31%	64%	5%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	38%	55%	7%
-> 15	354	33%	59%	8%
16-19	2254	31%	63%	7%
20 +	674	31%	64%	5%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	25%	66%	10%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	38%	55%	7%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	31%	62%	7%
Retraité/ Retired	5	8%	92%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	19%	69%	12%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	35%	57%	8%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	32%	63%	6%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	31%	65%	4%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	33%	42%	25%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	35%	59%	5%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	34%	58%	7%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	34%	58%	8%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	32%	64%	4%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	35%	60%	5%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	35%	60%	5%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	40%	57%	3%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	28%	67%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	32%	62%	6%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
g. Il devrait y avoir un test anti-drogue à l'école / au travail

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
g. There should be drug testing at school/college/work

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	58%	37%	6%
BE	493	60%	37%	3%
DK	500	39%	56%	5%
DE	514	60%	33%	7%
EL	500	85%	15%	1%
ES	503	71%	26%	3%
FR	504	58%	40%	2%
IE	500	60%	30%	9%
IT	537	51%	43%	6%
LU	571	46%	47%	7%
NL	507	38%	57%	4%
AT	500	24%	67%	9%
PT	500	65%	30%	5%
FI	522	60%	34%	6%
SE	503	57%	34%	9%
UK	505	58%	31%	11%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	56%	39%	5%
Femmes/ Women	3819	59%	35%	6%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	59%	35%	6%
20-24	3760	56%	38%	6%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	57%	38%	6%
-> 15	354	52%	39%	8%
16-19	2254	60%	34%	6%
20 +	674	58%	37%	5%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	73%	25%	2%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	56%	38%	6%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	55%	39%	6%
Retraité/ Retired	5	54%	46%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	70%	25%	5%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	53%	38%	9%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	53%	41%	6%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	62%	32%	6%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	52%	46%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	63%	33%	4%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	58%	36%	6%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	52%	41%	7%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	44%	50%	6%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	36%	60%	4%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	44%	52%	4%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	38%	59%	4%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	53%	43%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	49%	45%	6%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
h. Lors des contrôles d'alcoolémie des automobilistes, la police devrait également leur faire passer un test anti-drogue

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
h. When testing drivers for alcohol, the police should also test for drugs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	83%	13%	4%
BE	493	86%	12%	3%
DK	500	82%	15%	3%
DE	514	84%	12%	4%
EL	500	90%	9%	2%
ES	503	85%	13%	2%
FR	504	87%	13%	1%
IE	500	82%	12%	7%
IT	537	75%	20%	5%
LU	571	78%	19%	3%
NL	507	83%	15%	2%
AT	500	78%	17%	5%
PT	500	80%	16%	4%
FI	522	84%	13%	3%
SE	503	89%	7%	4%
UK	505	84%	9%	7%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	81%	15%	4%
Femmes/ Women	3819	85%	12%	4%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	83%	13%	4%
20-24	3760	84%	13%	3%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	83%	13%	4%
-> 15	354	79%	18%	3%
16-19	2254	82%	14%	4%
20 +	674	87%	12%	2%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	88%	8%	3%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	83%	13%	4%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	75%	22%	4%
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	83%	14%	3%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	91%	4%	4%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	86%	12%	3%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	83%	14%	3%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	75%	21%	3%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	85%	12%	3%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	82%	14%	4%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	83%	13%	4%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	77%	20%	3%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	67%	30%	3%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	70%	27%	4%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	56%	39%	5%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	81%	16%	3%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	79%	17%	4%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

i. Le mauvais usage des médicaments peut être aussi dangereux que la consommation de drogues

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

i. Misuse of prescription medicine may be as dangerous as the use of drugs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	82%	11%	7%
BE	493	89%	8%	3%
DK	500	83%	9%	9%
DE	514	80%	12%	8%
EL	500	78%	16%	6%
ES	503	80%	14%	7%
FR	504	91%	7%	3%
IE	500	81%	11%	8%
IT	537	79%	15%	5%
LU	571	86%	10%	5%
NL	507	78%	18%	4%
AT	500	79%	11%	11%
PT	500	85%	8%	7%
FI	522	91%	6%	3%
SE	503	87%	6%	7%
UK	505	79%	10%	11%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	81%	12%	7%
Femmes/ Women	3819	83%	11%	6%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	80%	12%	8%
20-24	3760	84%	11%	5%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	82%	11%	7%
-> 15	354	75%	18%	7%
16-19	2254	82%	11%	7%
20 +	674	84%	12%	5%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	81%	9%	9%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	82%	11%	7%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	80%	14%	6%
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	73%	21%	6%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	86%	7%	7%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	83%	11%	6%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	84%	10%	6%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	72%	8%	20%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	81%	11%	8%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	81%	11%	7%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	84%	11%	5%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	85%	11%	4%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	84%	11%	5%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	82%	12%	7%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	85%	12%	3%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	84%	11%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	83%	11%	5%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

j. La consommation occasionnelle d'alcool est sans danger

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

j. Occasional use of alcohol is harmless

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD NSP / / TEND TO DISAGREE DK	
UE 15	7659	62%	34%	4%
BE	493	65%	32%	3%
DK	500	75%	22%	3%
DE	514	65%	28%	7%
EL	500	66%	33%	2%
ES	503	52%	45%	3%
FR	504	45%	53%	2%
IE	500	76%	21%	3%
IT	537	66%	31%	3%
LU	571	49%	45%	6%
NL	507	83%	17%	0%
AT	500	69%	26%	5%
PT	500	54%	44%	2%
FI	522	70%	26%	3%
SE	503	49%	45%	6%
UK	505	73%	22%	5%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	64%	33%	3%
Femmes/ Women	3819	60%	35%	5%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	61%	35%	4%
20-24	3760	63%	34%	3%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	62%	34%	4%
-> 15	354	54%	38%	7%
16-19	2254	64%	33%	3%
20 +	674	61%	35%	4%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	53%	42%	5%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	62%	34%	4%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	67%	31%	2%
Retraité/ Retired	5	94%	6%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	55%	38%	7%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	61%	35%	4%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	68%	29%	3%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	60%	36%	3%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	61%	34%	4%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	59%	38%	4%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	63%	33%	4%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	63%	33%	4%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	66%	31%	2%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	68%	30%	2%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	69%	29%	2%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	75%	25%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	65%	33%	3%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	73%	24%	2%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
k. La consommation occasionnelle de drogues de synthèse comme l'ecstasy est sans danger

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
k. Occasional use of synthetic drugs like ecstasy is harmless

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	10%	86%	4%
BE	493	10%	87%	3%
DK	500	9%	90%	2%
DE	514	9%	87%	5%
EL	500	6%	88%	5%
ES	503	12%	83%	5%
FR	504	7%	91%	2%
IE	500	18%	75%	7%
IT	537	8%	90%	2%
LU	571	11%	85%	4%
NL	507	12%	82%	5%
AT	500	9%	83%	8%
PT	500	12%	82%	6%
FI	522	5%	92%	4%
SE	503	8%	87%	6%
UK	505	15%	80%	6%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	11%	85%	5%
Femmes/ Women	3819	9%	87%	4%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	10%	86%	5%
20-24	3760	10%	86%	4%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	9%	87%	4%
-> 15	354	16%	77%	7%
16-19	2254	10%	86%	4%
20 +	674	9%	87%	4%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	11%	81%	8%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	9%	87%	4%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	12%	83%	5%
Retraité/ Retired	5	2%	98%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	6%	87%	6%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	1%	96%	3%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	10%	86%	4%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	12%	84%	4%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	9%	83%	8%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	10%	87%	3%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	9%	86%	4%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	11%	84%	5%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	14%	82%	4%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	21%	74%	5%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	24%	71%	5%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	38%	61%	1%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	11%	85%	4%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	15%	81%	4%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

I. La consommation occasionnelle de cannabis est sans danger

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

I. Occasional use of cannabis is harmless

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	34%	59%	6%
BE	493	44%	52%	4%
DK	500	38%	57%	5%
DE	514	30%	63%	7%
EL	500	19%	73%	8%
ES	503	31%	64%	5%
FR	504	30%	67%	3%
IE	500	39%	54%	7%
IT	537	44%	48%	8%
LU	571	40%	54%	6%
NL	507	54%	42%	4%
AT	500	35%	54%	11%
PT	500	28%	66%	5%
FI	522	19%	76%	5%
SE	503	15%	77%	8%
UK	505	40%	53%	7%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	38%	56%	6%
Femmes/ Women	3819	31%	63%	6%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	32%	62%	7%
20-24	3760	37%	57%	6%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	33%	61%	6%
-> 15	354	35%	55%	10%
16-19	2254	37%	57%	6%
20 +	674	33%	60%	7%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	36%	56%	8%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	34%	60%	6%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	42%	51%	7%
Retraité/ Retired	5	86%	14%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	36%	55%	9%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	20%	72%	8%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	34%	59%	7%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	35%	59%	6%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	46%	42%	12%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	28%	67%	5%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	35%	59%	7%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	40%	53%	7%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	58%	37%	4%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	69%	26%	4%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	62%	35%	3%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	68%	32%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	45%	51%	5%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	49%	45%	6%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
m. On devrait punir les consommateurs de drogues

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
m. People should be punished for using drugs

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	47%	43%	9%
BE	493	53%	41%	6%
DK	500	63%	29%	8%
DE	514	47%	40%	12%
EL	500	47%	51%	3%
ES	503	37%	55%	9%
FR	504	53%	42%	4%
IE	500	48%	37%	14%
IT	537	43%	48%	9%
LU	571	41%	47%	12%
NL	507	37%	55%	8%
AT	500	54%	34%	13%
PT	500	42%	51%	7%
FI	522	66%	25%	8%
SE	503	61%	29%	10%
UK	505	49%	37%	14%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	46%	45%	9%
Femmes/ Women	3819	49%	41%	10%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	50%	40%	10%
20-24	3760	44%	47%	9%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	48%	43%	10%
-> 15	354	44%	44%	12%
16-19	2254	48%	43%	9%
20 +	674	43%	49%	8%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	42%	42%	16%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	48%	42%	9%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	47%	46%	8%
Retraité/ Retired	5	58%	42%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	53%	39%	8%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	52%	37%	11%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	43%	46%	11%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	47%	44%	9%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	32%	66%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	51%	39%	10%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	49%	42%	9%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	41%	49%	10%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	30%	60%	9%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	17%	77%	6%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	23%	69%	8%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	15%	81%	4%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	42%	50%	8%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	40%	52%	9%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
n. Si la drogue était moins chère, il y aurait moins de problèmes liés à la drogue

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
n. If drugs were cheaper, there would be fewer drug-related problems

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	18%	72%	9%
BE	493	17%	79%	4%
DK	500	18%	74%	9%
DE	514	18%	71%	12%
EL	500	16%	79%	4%
ES	503	21%	73%	7%
FR	504	13%	81%	6%
IE	500	19%	65%	16%
IT	537	20%	72%	8%
LU	571	23%	67%	10%
NL	507	23%	73%	4%
AT	500	13%	73%	14%
PT	500	34%	56%	10%
FI	522	9%	88%	4%
SE	503	11%	81%	9%
UK	505	22%	65%	13%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	20%	71%	9%
Femmes/ Women	3819	17%	74%	9%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	18%	72%	10%
20-24	3760	19%	73%	8%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	17%	73%	9%
-> 15	354	25%	68%	8%
16-19	2254	19%	72%	9%
20 +	674	18%	73%	8%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	12%	76%	13%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	18%	74%	8%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	21%	68%	11%
Retraité/ Retired	5	8%	92%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	27%	61%	13%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	20%	71%	9%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	21%	67%	12%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	18%	74%	8%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	27%	63%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	18%	72%	9%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	19%	73%	8%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	18%	72%	10%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	24%	68%	7%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	33%	59%	7%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	28%	65%	8%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	38%	57%	4%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarettes	2764	21%	72%	8%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	24%	67%	9%

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

o. Les consommateurs de drogues devraient pouvoir se procurer des aiguilles et des seringues neuves à bas prix

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

o. Drug users should be able to get clean needles and syringes at low cost

	Total	PLUTOT D'ACCORD/ TEND TO AGREE	PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD / TEND TO DISAGREE	NSP / DK
UE 15	7659	49%	41%	10%
BE	493	51%	44%	5%
DK	500	60%	33%	7%
DE	514	62%	27%	12%
EL	500	54%	41%	5%
ES	503	59%	35%	6%
FR	504	46%	47%	7%
IE	500	45%	40%	14%
IT	537	22%	70%	8%
LU	571	49%	43%	8%
NL	507	61%	35%	4%
AT	500	57%	31%	12%
PT	500	71%	23%	6%
FI	522	68%	24%	8%
SE	503	37%	49%	14%
UK	505	43%	39%	18%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes/ Men	3840	49%	41%	10%
Femmes/ Women	3819	49%	41%	10%
AGE - AGE				
15-19	3899	44%	45%	11%
20-24	3760	55%	37%	9%
EDUCATION				
Etudie/ Studying	4376	46%	45%	9%
-> 15	354	57%	32%	12%
16-19	2254	53%	38%	10%
20 +	674	56%	34%	11%
OCCUPATION				
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	53%	36%	11%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	46%	44%	9%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	53%	36%	12%
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	46%	45%	9%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	54%	33%	13%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	54%	36%	10%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	52%	39%	10%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	65%	23%	12%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Rural	2251	52%	39%	9%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	47%	43%	9%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	51%	39%	10%
Q7				
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	60%	33%	7%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	69%	27%	4%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	73%	22%	5%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	72%	23%	5%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	54%	37%	9%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	57%	34%	10%

Q.7	Je connais déjà des gens qui ont proposé du cannabis / I know already people who use cannabis	J'ai déjà essayé du cannabis / I have already tried cannabis	Je connais des gens qui consomment de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) / I know people who use other drugs than cannabis	On m'a déjà proposé de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) / I have already offered drugs (other than cannabis)	J'ai déjà essayé de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) / I have already tried drugs (other than cannabis)	J'ai consommé de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) / I have used drugs (other than cannabis)	Je fume des cigarettes régulières / I smoke cigarettes regularly	Je bois de l'alcool régulièrement / I drink alcohol regularly	Aucune de celles-ci / None of these		
UE 15	7659 68%	50%	33%	11%	47%	30%	10%	3%	37%	27%	14%
SEXE - SEX											
Hommes/ Men	3840 70%	54%	37%	14%	46%	33%	13%	3%	37%	31%	12%
Femmes/ Women	3819 65%	46%	28%	8%	48%	26%	7%	3%	37%	23%	15%
AGE - AGE											
15-19	3899 66%	47%	28%	10%	47%	26%	8%	3%	31%	22%	17%
20-24	3760 69%	53%	38%	12%	47%	33%	12%	3%	43%	31%	10%
EDUCATION											
Etudie/ Studying	4376 69%	49%	28%	10%	46%	26%	7%	2%	28%	21%	17%
-> 15	354 66%	47%	40%	10%	50%	34%	18%	3%	55%	30%	8%
16-19	2254 64%	51%	36%	13%	48%	34%	14%	4%	48%	35%	10%
20 +	674 73%	54%	41%	13%	47%	34%	12%	3%	40%	29%	10%
OCCUPATION											
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144 59%	45%	37%	16%	45%	29%	20%	5%	48%	34%	18%
Etudiants/ Students	4580 69%	49%	29%	10%	46%	26%	7%	2%	28%	22%	16%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533 69%	52%	44%	20%	50%	36%	23%	6%	49%	32%	10%
Retraité/ Retired	5 54%	48%	51%	42%	46%	46%	86%	42%	53%	53%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108 62%	50%	36%	10%	45%	32%	5%	2%	55%	30%	13%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139 67%	48%	33%	5%	43%	33%	2%	0%	38%	28%	10%
Autres Cois Blancs/ Other white collars	568 61%	47%	30%	11%	47%	32%	10%	3%	44%	34%	12%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460 69%	54%	40%	12%	50%	36%	14%	4%	52%	33%	8%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72 46%	39%	27%	9%	48%	15%	18%	5%	32%	23%	12%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE											
Rural	2251 66%	50%	29%	9%	46%	29%	10%	3%	39%	26%	15%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179 67%	48%	32%	11%	47%	29%	9%	3%	37%	25%	14%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186 71%	54%	37%	14%	48%	32%	12%	3%	36%	30%	13%
Q7											
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302 92%	84%	100%	33%	67%	53%	27%	7%	61%	44%	0%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732 93%	87%	94%	100%	79%	69%	46%	20%	72%	56%	0%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764 86%	80%	85%	51%	88%	82%	100%	24%	68%	56%	0%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205 88%	86%	84%	77%	89%	85%	86%	100%	75%	66%	0%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarettes	2764 77%	65%	54%	22%	58%	44%	19%	6%	100%	40%	0%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490 81%	69%	54%	24%	62%	48%	22%	7%	55%	100%	0%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

a. Ecstasy

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

a. Ecstasy

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX / VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX / FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX / DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX / NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	66%	27%	4%	0%	3%	93%	4%
BE	493	65%	29%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
DK	500	71%	26%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
DE	514	61%	29%	7%	0%	3%	90%	7%
EL	500	64%	24%	6%	0%	6%	88%	6%
ES	503	67%	25%	2%	0%	6%	92%	3%
FR	504	68%	27%	2%	0%	3%	95%	2%
IE	500	71%	22%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
IT	537	79%	19%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
LU	571	63%	30%	5%	0%	3%	93%	5%
NL	507	48%	45%	6%	0%	1%	93%	6%
AT	500	57%	32%	7%	0%	4%	88%	7%
PT	500	57%	31%	7%	0%	6%	88%	7%
FI	522	44%	48%	6%	0%	2%	92%	6%
SE	503	69%	27%	3%	0%	1%	96%	3%
UK	505	72%	22%	5%	0%	1%	94%	5%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	64%	28%	5%	0%	2%	92%	5%
Femmes/ Women	3819	69%	25%	3%	0%	3%	94%	3%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	65%	28%	4%	0%	3%	92%	5%
20-24	3760	68%	26%	4%	0%	2%	93%	4%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	66%	28%	4%	0%	3%	93%	4%
-> 15	354	66%	21%	5%	1%	7%	87%	6%
16-19	2254	68%	25%	5%	0%	2%	93%	5%
20 +	674	66%	29%	3%	0%	2%	95%	3%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	68%	21%	3%	0%	8%	89%	3%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	66%	27%	3%	0%	3%	94%	4%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	66%	26%	6%	1%	2%	92%	6%
Retraité/ Retired	5	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	76%	16%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	71%	24%	1%	0%	3%	95%	2%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	65%	26%	7%	0%	2%	91%	7%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	67%	26%	4%	0%	2%	93%	4%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	45%	39%	12%	0%	3%	85%	12%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	63%	30%	4%	0%	3%	93%	4%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	69%	25%	4%	0%	2%	94%	4%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	66%	26%	5%	0%	3%	92%	5%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	60%	30%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	53%	35%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	49%	35%	13%	1%	2%	83%	14%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	37%	38%	23%	1%	1%	75%	24%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	66%	27%	5%	0%	2%	92%	6%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	61%	31%	6%	0%	1%	92%	6%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

b. LSD

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

b. LSD

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX / VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX / FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	67%	20%	2%	0%	11%	87%	2%
BE	493	71%	24%	2%	0%	4%	94%	2%
DK	500	69%	20%	2%	0%	10%	89%	2%
DE	514	75%	20%	2%	0%	3%	94%	2%
EL	500	65%	15%	1%	0%	18%	80%	1%
ES	503	58%	19%	1%	1%	22%	77%	1%
FR	504	63%	19%	2%	0%	17%	82%	2%
IE	500	68%	20%	3%	0%	8%	89%	3%
IT	537	73%	14%	1%	0%	12%	87%	1%
LU	571	68%	24%	1%	0%	7%	92%	1%
NL	507	58%	30%	3%	0%	9%	88%	3%
AT	500	65%	27%	3%	0%	5%	92%	3%
PT	500	56%	19%	2%	0%	22%	76%	2%
FI	522	79%	20%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
SE	503	77%	15%	2%	0%	6%	92%	2%
UK	505	65%	26%	3%	0%	6%	91%	3%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	66%	22%	2%	0%	10%	88%	2%
Femmes/ Women	3819	68%	18%	2%	0%	12%	86%	2%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	64%	20%	2%	0%	14%	84%	2%
20-24	3760	70%	20%	2%	0%	8%	90%	2%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	65%	20%	2%	0%	13%	86%	2%
-> 15	354	62%	20%	3%	1%	14%	82%	4%
16-19	2254	70%	20%	2%	0%	8%	89%	2%
20 +	674	68%	23%	0%	0%	9%	91%	0%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	61%	21%	1%	0%	16%	82%	1%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	66%	20%	2%	0%	12%	86%	2%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	64%	23%	4%	1%	9%	87%	4%
Retraité/ Retired	5	49%	51%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	69%	18%	0%	1%	11%	88%	1%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	66%	20%	2%	0%	12%	86%	2%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	69%	23%	2%	0%	6%	92%	2%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	69%	19%	2%	0%	10%	88%	2%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	73%	13%	4%	0%	10%	86%	4%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	66%	21%	2%	0%	11%	86%	2%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	68%	19%	2%	0%	11%	87%	2%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	66%	22%	2%	0%	10%	88%	2%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	66%	25%	3%	0%	6%	91%	4%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	54%	34%	5%	1%	6%	88%	6%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	52%	36%	6%	0%	5%	88%	7%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	39%	44%	10%	1%	7%	83%	10%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	68%	21%	2%	0%	8%	89%	3%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	65%	26%	3%	0%	6%	90%	3%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

c. Héroïne

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

c. Heroin

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	89%	9%	0%	0%	1%	98%	1%
BE	493	90%	8%	0%	0%	2%	98%	1%
DK	500	79%	18%	1%	0%	2%	96%	1%
DE	514	91%	7%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
EL	500	96%	3%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%
ES	503	85%	12%	0%	0%	2%	97%	1%
FR	504	87%	11%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
IE	500	90%	8%	1%	0%	2%	97%	1%
IT	537	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
LU	571	87%	10%	0%	0%	2%	97%	0%
NL	507	77%	19%	2%	0%	2%	96%	2%
AT	500	93%	6%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%
PT	500	89%	9%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
FI	522	94%	5%	1%	0%	1%	99%	1%
SE	503	93%	6%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%
UK	505	91%	8%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	89%	9%	0%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Femmes/ Women	3819	90%	9%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	87%	11%	0%	0%	2%	98%	1%
20-24	3760	91%	7%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	88%	10%	0%	0%	1%	98%	1%
-> 15	354	91%	5%	0%	1%	3%	96%	1%
16-19	2254	90%	8%	1%	0%	1%	99%	1%
20 +	674	91%	8%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	93%	6%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	88%	10%	0%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	90%	8%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
Retraité/ Retired	5	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	93%	5%	0%	1%	1%	98%	1%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	93%	6%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	90%	8%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	85%	13%	0%	1%	0%	99%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	88%	10%	0%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	90%	8%	0%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	89%	9%	0%	0%	1%	98%	0%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	90%	9%	0%	0%	1%	99%	1%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	86%	13%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	83%	15%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	79%	17%	2%	2%	1%	96%	3%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	91%	7%	0%	0%	1%	99%	1%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	88%	10%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

d. Morphine

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

d. Morphine

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	61%	26%	6%	1%	6%	87%	7%
BE	493	60%	31%	6%	0%	3%	91%	6%
DK	500	39%	46%	9%	1%	5%	85%	10%
DE	514	67%	25%	4%	0%	4%	92%	4%
EL	500	71%	15%	3%	0%	11%	86%	3%
ES	503	56%	23%	8%	1%	12%	79%	9%
FR	504	58%	29%	8%	0%	4%	88%	8%
IE	500	59%	22%	9%	1%	10%	81%	10%
IT	537	61%	27%	6%	1%	5%	88%	7%
LU	571	60%	25%	8%	1%	6%	86%	8%
NL	507	44%	38%	11%	1%	7%	82%	12%
AT	500	63%	26%	4%	1%	7%	89%	4%
PT	500	64%	25%	3%	0%	8%	89%	3%
FI	522	58%	33%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
SE	503	64%	25%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
UK	505	63%	23%	7%	1%	6%	87%	8%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	60%	27%	6%	1%	6%	87%	7%
Femmes/ Women	3819	62%	25%	6%	1%	6%	88%	6%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	57%	27%	8%	1%	7%	85%	8%
20-24	3760	65%	25%	5%	0%	5%	90%	5%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	58%	28%	7%	0%	6%	86%	8%
-> 15	354	64%	23%	2%	1%	11%	87%	3%
16-19	2254	66%	22%	5%	1%	6%	88%	6%
20 +	674	59%	32%	5%	0%	4%	91%	5%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	64%	17%	5%	1%	14%	81%	5%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	58%	28%	7%	0%	6%	86%	7%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	68%	22%	5%	1%	4%	90%	7%
Retraité/ Retired	5	45%	47%	8%	0%	0%	92%	8%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	56%	19%	11%	2%	12%	75%	13%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	74%	20%	3%	0%	4%	93%	3%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	67%	25%	6%	0%	2%	92%	6%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	63%	25%	5%	1%	7%	88%	5%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	56%	17%	6%	0%	21%	73%	6%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	62%	26%	5%	0%	7%	87%	6%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	61%	26%	6%	1%	6%	87%	7%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	60%	27%	7%	1%	6%	87%	7%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	60%	28%	5%	1%	6%	87%	6%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	59%	27%	5%	1%	8%	87%	6%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	58%	27%	6%	2%	8%	85%	7%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	52%	27%	11%	2%	8%	79%	13%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	63%	25%	6%	1%	6%	87%	7%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	58%	29%	6%	1%	6%	87%	7%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

e. Cocaïne

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

e. Cocaïne

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	76%	20%	3%	0%	1%	95%	3%
BE	493	82%	15%	1%	0%	2%	97%	1%
DK	500	65%	28%	4%	0%	2%	93%	4%
DE	514	76%	19%	2%	0%	2%	95%	3%
EL	500	83%	13%	2%	0%	2%	96%	2%
ES	503	66%	28%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
FR	504	80%	17%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
IE	500	72%	19%	7%	0%	1%	91%	8%
IT	537	78%	19%	2%	0%	1%	98%	2%
LU	571	71%	25%	2%	0%	2%	96%	2%
NL	507	67%	28%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
AT	500	79%	18%	1%	0%	2%	97%	1%
PT	500	84%	13%	1%	0%	1%	97%	2%
FI	522	79%	16%	3%	0%	2%	95%	4%
SE	503	84%	13%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
UK	505	73%	20%	6%	0%	1%	93%	6%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	74%	21%	3%	0%	1%	95%	3%
Femmes/ Women	3819	77%	19%	3%	0%	1%	95%	3%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	74%	21%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
20-24	3760	77%	19%	3%	0%	1%	96%	3%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	76%	20%	3%	0%	2%	96%	3%
-> 15	354	75%	18%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
16-19	2254	75%	20%	4%	0%	1%	95%	4%
20 +	674	79%	18%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	75%	17%	6%	0%	1%	92%	6%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	75%	21%	2%	0%	1%	96%	3%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	76%	17%	6%	1%	0%	93%	7%
Retraité/ Retired	5	14%	86%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	78%	17%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	73%	21%	5%	0%	1%	95%	5%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	77%	18%	3%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	56%	26%	16%	0%	2%	82%	16%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	77%	19%	3%	0%	1%	96%	3%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	76%	19%	3%	0%	1%	95%	4%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	74%	22%	3%	0%	1%	95%	4%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	68%	26%	5%	1%	0%	94%	6%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	58%	31%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	56%	31%	11%	1%	1%	87%	12%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	40%	37%	19%	4%	0%	77%	23%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	72%	23%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	68%	26%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

f. Crack

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

f. Crack

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS	
UE 15	7659	73%	16%	2%	0%	8%	89%	3%	
BE	493	74%	18%	3%	1%	4%	93%	4%	
DK	500	56%	27%	4%	0%	13%	83%	4%	
DE	514	73%	19%	3%	0%	5%	92%	3%	
EL	500	65%	9%	2%	0%	23%	74%	2%	
ES	503	72%	11%	2%	0%	15%	83%	2%	
FR	504	74%	17%	3%	0%	6%	91%	3%	
IE	500	77%	12%	6%	1%	5%	88%	7%	
IT	537	76%	15%	1%	0%	9%	90%	1%	
LU	571	69%	20%	2%	0%	8%	90%	2%	
NL	507	59%	26%	5%	0%	10%	85%	5%	
AT	500	66%	21%	5%	0%	8%	87%	5%	
PT	500	56%	20%	3%	0%	22%	76%	3%	
FI	522	68%	26%	3%	0%	3%	94%	3%	
SE	503	77%	16%	1%	0%	5%	94%	2%	
UK	505	82%	14%	2%	0%	2%	96%	2%	
SEXE - SEX									
Hommes/ Men	3840	73%	17%	3%	0%	7%	90%	3%	
Femmes/ Women	3819	73%	16%	2%	0%	9%	89%	2%	
AGE - AGE									
15-19	3899	68%	18%	3%	0%	10%	86%	4%	
20-24	3760	78%	15%	2%	0%	6%	92%	2%	
EDUCATION									
Etudie/ Studying	4376	70%	18%	3%	0%	9%	88%	3%	
-> 15	354	66%	14%	6%	1%	13%	81%	6%	
16-19	2254	77%	15%	2%	0%	5%	93%	2%	
20 +	674	78%	15%	2%	0%	6%	92%	2%	
OCCUPATION									
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	83%	7%	2%	0%	8%	90%	2%	
Etudiants/ Students	4580	70%	18%	3%	0%	10%	88%	3%	
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	75%	17%	3%	0%	4%	92%	3%	
Retraité/ Retired	5	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	78%	11%	3%	1%	6%	89%	4%	
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	81%	15%	1%	0%	3%	96%	1%	
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	76%	18%	1%	0%	5%	93%	1%	
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	75%	15%	2%	0%	7%	91%	3%	
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	66%	13%	10%	1%	10%	79%	11%	
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE									
Rural	2251	69%	18%	2%	0%	10%	87%	2%	
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	73%	17%	3%	0%	8%	89%	3%	
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	76%	15%	3%	0%	6%	91%	3%	
Q7									
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	77%	15%	3%	0%	5%	92%	3%	
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	74%	16%	3%	1%	6%	90%	4%	
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	74%	16%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%	
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	72%	18%	5%	2%	3%	90%	7%	
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	75%	15%	2%	0%	7%	90%	3%	
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	74%	17%	3%	0%	5%	91%	4%	

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

g. Colle ou solvants

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

g. Glue or solvents

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	49%	32%	9%	1%	8%	81%	11%
BE	493	38%	42%	14%	2%	4%	80%	16%
DK	500	55%	34%	7%	0%	4%	89%	7%
DE	514	54%	35%	7%	0%	4%	88%	7%
EL	500	34%	22%	10%	1%	34%	55%	11%
ES	503	52%	27%	12%	1%	8%	79%	13%
FR	504	41%	37%	9%	3%	9%	78%	12%
IE	500	56%	30%	9%	1%	4%	86%	11%
IT	537	58%	22%	4%	1%	16%	80%	4%
LU	571	40%	37%	13%	0%	10%	76%	14%
NL	507	36%	38%	17%	2%	7%	74%	19%
AT	500	33%	34%	22%	2%	9%	67%	24%
PT	500	39%	32%	10%	1%	18%	71%	11%
FI	522	46%	43%	10%	1%	1%	88%	11%
SE	503	46%	38%	12%	1%	3%	84%	13%
UK	505	59%	31%	8%	1%	1%	90%	9%
SEXE - SEX								
Hombres/ Men	3840	51%	31%	9%	1%	8%	81%	11%
Femmes/ Women	3819	48%	32%	9%	1%	9%	81%	10%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	45%	33%	11%	2%	10%	78%	13%
20-24	3760	54%	30%	8%	1%	7%	85%	9%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	45%	33%	10%	1%	10%	79%	11%
-> 15	354	51%	25%	9%	1%	14%	76%	10%
16-19	2254	55%	29%	9%	1%	5%	84%	10%
20 +	674	52%	34%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	53%	24%	12%	0%	11%	77%	12%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	46%	33%	10%	1%	10%	79%	11%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	53%	29%	11%	0%	7%	82%	11%
Retraité/ Retired	5	43%	57%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	62%	22%	7%	1%	8%	84%	8%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	59%	29%	7%	0%	4%	88%	8%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	55%	30%	8%	1%	7%	85%	9%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	53%	32%	8%	1%	6%	85%	10%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	44%	19%	28%	1%	7%	64%	29%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	45%	35%	10%	2%	9%	79%	12%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	49%	32%	9%	1%	9%	81%	11%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	54%	29%	9%	1%	8%	83%	9%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	52%	31%	9%	1%	6%	83%	10%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	54%	30%	11%	1%	5%	84%	12%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	55%	26%	13%	2%	5%	81%	14%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	54%	29%	13%	2%	1%	83%	16%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	53%	30%	9%	1%	7%	83%	10%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	50%	33%	11%	1%	5%	83%	13%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

h. Cannabis

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

h. Cannabis

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX / VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX / FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX / DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX / NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	24%	31%	33%	9%	2%	55%	42%
BE	493	21%	33%	35%	10%	2%	54%	44%
DK	500	8%	31%	55%	6%	1%	39%	60%
DE	514	28%	33%	30%	7%	3%	61%	36%
EL	500	40%	33%	19%	2%	5%	74%	21%
ES	503	22%	24%	37%	14%	3%	46%	51%
FR	504	20%	38%	35%	5%	2%	58%	40%
IE	500	31%	26%	30%	12%	1%	57%	41%
IT	537	20%	32%	35%	11%	3%	51%	46%
LU	571	19%	27%	42%	10%	2%	46%	52%
NL	507	6%	30%	51%	12%	1%	36%	63%
AT	500	21%	24%	38%	13%	4%	45%	51%
PT	500	35%	34%	23%	5%	3%	69%	28%
FI	522	30%	40%	24%	5%	1%	70%	29%
SE	503	44%	37%	15%	2%	2%	81%	17%
UK	505	26%	30%	32%	12%	1%	55%	44%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	22%	30%	35%	11%	2%	52%	46%
Femmes/ Women	3819	26%	33%	31%	7%	3%	59%	38%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	24%	33%	33%	8%	3%	57%	41%
20-24	3760	24%	30%	33%	10%	2%	54%	44%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	24%	32%	34%	8%	2%	56%	42%
-> 15	354	22%	30%	28%	14%	5%	52%	42%
16-19	2254	24%	30%	32%	11%	2%	54%	43%
20 +	674	25%	32%	34%	7%	2%	56%	41%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	36%	22%	23%	16%	3%	58%	40%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	24%	32%	35%	7%	2%	56%	42%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	19%	32%	32%	15%	2%	51%	47%
Retraité/ Retired	5	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	14%	86%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	32%	25%	32%	10%	1%	57%	42%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	32%	21%	37%	8%	2%	53%	45%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	24%	30%	33%	10%	3%	54%	43%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	23%	33%	31%	10%	3%	56%	41%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	18%	29%	32%	16%	4%	48%	49%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	27%	34%	28%	8%	3%	61%	36%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	24%	32%	32%	9%	2%	56%	42%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	21%	28%	39%	10%	3%	49%	48%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	6%	22%	51%	20%	1%	28%	71%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	4%	11%	48%	35%	2%	15%	83%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	8%	18%	44%	28%	1%	27%	72%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	8%	16%	40%	36%	1%	24%	76%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	16%	27%	41%	14%	1%	43%	56%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	14%	25%	44%	16%	1%	39%	60%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

i. Amphétamines

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

i. Amphetamines

	Total	TRES DANGEREUX/VERY DANGEROUS	ASSEZ DANGEREUX/FAIRLY DANGEROUS	PAS TRES DANGEREUX / NOT VERY DANGEROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGEREUX / NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	NSP / DK	DANGEREUX /DANGEROUS	PAS DANGEREUX /NOT DANGEROUS	
UE 15	7659	45%	34%	9%	1%	11%	79%	10%	
BE	493	35%	45%	14%	1%	6%	80%	15%	
DK	500	55%	34%	6%	0%	4%	89%	6%	
DE	514	40%	35%	12%	0%	13%	75%	12%	
EL	500	37%	22%	8%	1%	32%	59%	9%	
ES	503	47%	37%	7%	0%	9%	83%	8%	
FR	504	49%	35%	7%	0%	8%	85%	7%	
IE	500	42%	29%	10%	3%	16%	71%	13%	
IT	537	55%	32%	7%	1%	6%	87%	8%	
LU	571	31%	43%	15%	1%	10%	74%	16%	
NL	507	24%	42%	11%	1%	23%	66%	11%	
AT	500	24%	40%	19%	2%	15%	64%	21%	
PT	500	40%	35%	4%	0%	20%	75%	4%	
FI	522	73%	22%	4%	0%	2%	95%	4%	
SE	503	72%	22%	4%	0%	2%	94%	4%	
UK	505	45%	34%	11%	2%	9%	79%	13%	
SEXE - SEX									
Hommes/ Men	3840	42%	36%	11%	1%	10%	78%	11%	
Femmes/ Women	3819	48%	33%	8%	1%	11%	80%	9%	
AGE - AGE									
15-19	3899	42%	34%	10%	1%	14%	76%	11%	
20-24	3760	48%	35%	9%	1%	8%	83%	9%	
EDUCATION									
Etudie/ Studying	4376	44%	35%	9%	1%	12%	78%	10%	
-> 15	354	44%	28%	11%	1%	17%	72%	12%	
16-19	2254	46%	35%	10%	1%	9%	81%	11%	
20 +	674	50%	33%	7%	0%	10%	83%	7%	
OCCUPATION									
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	43%	31%	10%	0%	16%	74%	10%	
Etudiants/ Students	4580	44%	35%	9%	1%	12%	79%	10%	
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	44%	38%	10%	1%	7%	82%	11%	
Retraité/ Retired	5	2%	55%	42%	0%	0%	58%	42%	
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	40%	41%	8%	1%	10%	80%	9%	
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	45%	33%	10%	0%	12%	78%	10%	
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	47%	33%	12%	1%	7%	80%	13%	
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	48%	33%	9%	1%	10%	81%	9%	
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	35%	26%	15%	0%	24%	61%	15%	
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE									
Rural	2251	43%	36%	9%	0%	13%	78%	9%	
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	46%	34%	9%	1%	11%	79%	10%	
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	45%	34%	10%	1%	10%	80%	11%	
Q7									
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	39%	41%	12%	1%	8%	79%	13%	
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	32%	44%	14%	2%	7%	77%	16%	
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	31%	43%	16%	2%	9%	74%	18%	
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	19%	47%	25%	4%	5%	66%	29%	
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	44%	34%	11%	1%	9%	79%	12%	
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	37%	40%	13%	1%	9%	78%	13%	

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

j. Substances dopantes

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

j. Doping substances

	Total	TRES DANGEREUX/ VERY DANGEROUS	ASSEZ DANGEREUX/ FAIRLY DANGEROUS	PAS TRES DANGEREUX / NOT VERY DANGEROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGEREUX / NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS	NSP / DK	DANGEREUX /DANGEROUS	PAS DANGEREUX /NOT DANGEROUS
UE 15	7659	41%	38%	13%	1%	7%	78%	14%
BE	493	37%	47%	12%	1%	3%	84%	13%
DK	500	36%	45%	15%	0%	3%	81%	15%
DE	514	31%	43%	19%	1%	6%	75%	20%
EL	500	44%	33%	14%	1%	8%	77%	15%
ES	503	34%	34%	16%	2%	13%	69%	19%
FR	504	49%	37%	9%	1%	4%	86%	10%
IE	500	42%	34%	11%	2%	10%	76%	13%
IT	537	51%	38%	6%	1%	4%	89%	7%
LU	571	32%	43%	20%	1%	4%	75%	21%
NL	507	25%	45%	21%	2%	7%	70%	23%
AT	500	25%	43%	22%	2%	9%	68%	24%
PT	500	42%	38%	6%	1%	12%	80%	7%
FI	522	22%	51%	21%	2%	4%	73%	23%
SE	503	43%	40%	12%	1%	4%	84%	13%
UK	505	50%	28%	9%	2%	11%	78%	11%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	39%	38%	15%	2%	7%	77%	16%
Femmes/ Women	3819	42%	38%	12%	1%	7%	80%	13%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	39%	38%	14%	1%	7%	77%	16%
20-24	3760	43%	38%	12%	1%	7%	80%	13%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	40%	39%	13%	1%	7%	79%	14%
-> 15	354	39%	31%	17%	2%	12%	70%	19%
16-19	2254	42%	36%	13%	2%	7%	78%	15%
20 +	674	40%	39%	12%	1%	8%	80%	12%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	48%	29%	9%	2%	11%	77%	12%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	40%	39%	14%	1%	7%	79%	15%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	44%	34%	12%	3%	7%	78%	15%
Retraité/ Retired	5	45%	12%	43%	0%	0%	57%	43%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	38%	48%	5%	1%	7%	86%	7%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	47%	36%	7%	1%	10%	83%	8%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	41%	37%	15%	1%	7%	78%	16%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	41%	37%	13%	2%	8%	77%	15%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	34%	23%	23%	3%	17%	57%	26%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	40%	38%	13%	1%	8%	78%	14%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	39%	39%	14%	1%	7%	78%	15%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	43%	37%	13%	2%	6%	80%	14%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	36%	40%	15%	2%	8%	75%	17%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	37%	36%	14%	3%	9%	73%	17%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	34%	32%	19%	4%	10%	67%	24%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	32%	31%	20%	7%	10%	64%	27%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	40%	37%	14%	2%	7%	78%	16%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	36%	38%	17%	2%	7%	74%	18%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

k. Alcool

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

k. Alcohol

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	13%	39%	40%	7%	1%	52%	47%
BE	493	12%	39%	38%	9%	3%	51%	47%
DK	500	3%	16%	69%	12%	0%	19%	81%
DE	514	11%	47%	37%	4%	0%	58%	41%
EL	500	11%	36%	46%	8%	0%	46%	54%
ES	503	12%	31%	46%	8%	2%	43%	54%
FR	504	20%	49%	28%	2%	1%	69%	30%
IE	500	12%	19%	52%	15%	3%	31%	67%
IT	537	20%	44%	32%	3%	0%	65%	35%
LU	571	12%	26%	51%	11%	1%	38%	61%
NL	507	3%	24%	55%	18%	0%	26%	73%
AT	500	12%	32%	45%	9%	2%	44%	54%
PT	500	11%	45%	39%	4%	0%	56%	43%
FI	522	5%	30%	55%	10%	1%	35%	64%
SE	503	13%	36%	44%	7%	1%	49%	51%
UK	505	11%	28%	45%	15%	1%	38%	61%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	14%	35%	42%	8%	1%	49%	50%
Femmes/ Women	3819	13%	42%	38%	6%	1%	55%	44%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	11%	38%	41%	8%	1%	50%	49%
20-24	3760	15%	39%	38%	7%	1%	54%	45%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	13%	40%	40%	6%	1%	53%	46%
-> 15	354	11%	36%	43%	9%	2%	46%	52%
16-19	2254	14%	37%	40%	9%	1%	50%	49%
20 +	674	15%	41%	37%	5%	2%	56%	42%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	19%	33%	43%	5%	0%	52%	48%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	13%	40%	41%	6%	1%	52%	47%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	12%	38%	39%	10%	1%	50%	49%
Retraité/ Retired	5	0%	12%	45%	43%	0%	12%	88%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	17%	37%	39%	8%	0%	53%	47%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	15%	43%	28%	12%	2%	58%	41%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	16%	37%	39%	8%	0%	52%	47%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	14%	38%	38%	9%	1%	52%	46%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	18%	14%	65%	2%	0%	32%	67%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	12%	42%	38%	7%	1%	54%	45%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	15%	39%	38%	8%	1%	53%	46%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	13%	36%	44%	6%	1%	49%	50%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	10%	35%	44%	11%	1%	45%	54%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	11%	30%	44%	15%	0%	41%	58%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	13%	26%	46%	15%	0%	38%	61%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	10%	29%	38%	23%	0%	39%	61%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	12%	37%	41%	10%	1%	49%	50%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	7%	23%	54%	16%	1%	30%	70%

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

I. Cigarettes / Tabac

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

I. Cigarettes/tobacco

	Total	TRES DANGE-REUX/ VERY DANGE-ROUS	ASSEZ DANGE-REUX/ FAIRLY DANGE-ROUS	PAS TRES DANGE-REUX / NOT VERY DANGE-ROUS	PAS DU TOUT DANGE-REUX / NOT AT ALL DANGE-ROUS	NSP / DK	DANGE-REUX /DANGE-ROUS	PAS DANGE-REUX /NOT DANGE-ROUS
UE 15	7659	14%	40%	37%	8%	1%	54%	45%
BE	493	16%	37%	39%	6%	2%	53%	45%
DK	500	11%	33%	48%	7%	0%	44%	55%
DE	514	6%	40%	46%	7%	1%	46%	53%
EL	500	12%	34%	44%	9%	0%	46%	54%
ES	503	16%	34%	38%	11%	1%	50%	49%
FR	504	21%	49%	24%	6%	0%	70%	30%
IE	500	17%	30%	39%	12%	2%	47%	51%
IT	537	17%	41%	35%	8%	0%	58%	42%
LU	571	11%	30%	48%	11%	1%	41%	58%
NL	507	5%	42%	40%	12%	0%	47%	53%
AT	500	9%	33%	45%	11%	2%	42%	56%
PT	500	8%	46%	38%	7%	1%	54%	46%
FI	522	12%	46%	36%	6%	1%	57%	42%
SE	503	23%	41%	29%	4%	1%	65%	34%
UK	505	19%	38%	32%	10%	1%	57%	42%
SEXE - SEX								
Hommes/ Men	3840	15%	38%	38%	8%	1%	53%	47%
Femmes/ Women	3819	14%	42%	35%	8%	1%	56%	43%
AGE - AGE								
15-19	3899	13%	39%	38%	9%	1%	52%	47%
20-24	3760	16%	41%	35%	7%	1%	57%	42%
EDUCATION								
Etudie/ Studying	4376	16%	40%	36%	8%	1%	56%	43%
-> 15	354	11%	36%	37%	14%	2%	47%	51%
16-19	2254	13%	39%	39%	9%	1%	52%	47%
20 +	674	15%	42%	35%	6%	1%	58%	41%
OCCUPATION								
Au foyer/ Houseperson	144	12%	40%	38%	10%	0%	52%	48%
Etudiants/ Students	4580	15%	41%	36%	8%	1%	56%	44%
Sans emploi/ Unemployed	533	17%	37%	37%	9%	0%	54%	46%
Retraité/ Retired	5	0%	12%	45%	43%	0%	12%	88%
Indépendant/ Self-employed	108	10%	42%	40%	9%	0%	51%	49%
Dirigeant/ Manager	139	11%	41%	33%	14%	1%	52%	47%
Autres Cols Blancs/ Other white collars	568	13%	40%	38%	8%	1%	53%	46%
Travailleurs manuels/ Manual workers	1460	14%	38%	38%	8%	1%	53%	46%
Jamais d'act.prof./ Never prof.act.	72	15%	38%	46%	1%	0%	53%	47%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Rural	2251	11%	42%	38%	8%	1%	53%	46%
Autres villes/ Other towns	3179	16%	38%	35%	9%	1%	55%	45%
Grands centres/ Metropolitan	2186	14%	41%	37%	7%	1%	55%	44%
Q7								
Q7c essayé/tried cannabis	2302	14%	37%	36%	13%	1%	50%	49%
Q7d consommé dernier mois/ used last month cannabis	732	14%	33%	37%	16%	0%	47%	53%
Q7g essayé autre/ tried other	764	14%	33%	36%	17%	1%	47%	52%
Q7h consommé autre dernier mois/ used other last month	205	10%	30%	33%	26%	0%	41%	59%
Q7i fume/smoke cigarets	2764	11%	36%	40%	12%	1%	47%	52%
Q7j bois/drink alcohol	2490	12%	34%	41%	13%	1%	46%	54%

ANNEXE 2

Comparative Tables of results **2004 and 2002**

Question 1

**Q.1. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why people experiment with drugs?
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.**

	Curiosity			Peer pressure			Thrill seeking		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	64%	61%	3	45%	46%	-1	37%	41%	-4
BE	70%	64%	6	48%	48%	0	26%	31%	-5
DK	64%	60%	4	48%	48%	0	62%	59%	3
DE	69%	64%	5	40%	49%	-9	37%	34%	3
EL	79%	76%	3	32%	33%	-1	10%	10%	1
ES	60%	55%	5	33%	44%	-11	44%	68%	-24
FR	61%	59%	2	41%	40%	1	34%	36%	-2
IE	61%	61%	0	58%	57%	1	48%	48%	0
IT	58%	56%	2	44%	36%	9	32%	30%	2
LU	63%	59%	4	37%	44%	-7	26%	18%	8
NL	80%	78%	3	43%	53%	-10	30%	33%	-3
AT	62%	68%	-6	59%	51%	9	28%	38%	-10
PT	80%	71%	9	44%	33%	11	29%	25%	4
FI	59%	55%	4	54%	49%	6	58%	52%	6
SE	57%	63%	-6	66%	72%	-6	47%	47%	0
UK	59%	61%	-2	62%	58%	4	47%	51%	-4

	Curiosity			Peer pressure			Thrill seeking		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
TOTAL EU 15	64%	61%	3	45%	46%	-1	37%	41%	-4
SEX									
Men	64%	60%	4	44%	44%	0	39%	42%	-3
Women	64%	63%	1	47%	49%	-2	35%	39%	-4
EDUCATION									
Still Studying	63%	62%	1	47%	47%	0	37%	40%	-3
-> 15	66%	59%	7	39%	47%	-8	37%	37%	0
16-19	65%	61%	4	44%	44%	0	37%	44%	-7
20 +	64%	58%	6	47%	48%	-1	37%	43%	-6
OCCUPATION									
Houseperson	65%	60%	5	41%	51%	-10	31%	43%	-12
Students	63%	62%	1	47%	47%	0	37%	40%	-3
Unemployed	62%	53%	10	40%	43%	-3	40%	42%	-2
Self-employed	63%	63%	1	48%	38%	10	26%	39%	-13
Manager	63%	57%	6	40%	46%	-6	41%	37%	4
Other white collars	66%	67%	-1	45%	45%	0	42%	39%	4
Manual workers	65%	60%	5	45%	45%	0	36%	44%	-8
LOCALITY TYPE									
Rural	70%	62%	8	43%	48%	-5	35%	43%	-8
Other towns	61%	60%	1	44%	46%	-2	38%	39%	-1
Metropolitan	62%	62%	0	49%	46%	3	36%	40%	-4

Question 2

**Q.2. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why some people find it hard to stop using drugs?
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.**

	Drug dependence			Lack of willpower			Effects of the drug		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
UE 15	72%	74%	-2	50%	51%	-1	41%	41%	0
BE	77%	61%	16	43%	43%	0	46%	43%	3
DK	86%	82%	4	45%	47%	-2	56%	59%	-3
DE	78%	78%	0	47%	49%	-2	39%	35%	4
EL	91%	88%	3	52%	56%	-4	43%	42%	2
ES	60%	76%	-16	51%	43%	8	34%	39%	-5
FR	86%	76%	10	58%	54%	4	42%	39%	3
IE	64%	72%	-8	32%	34%	-2	47%	49%	-2
IT	72%	70%	2	59%	60%	-1	36%	35%	1
LU	78%	67%	11	50%	44%	6	45%	45%	0
NL	74%	72%	2	46%	48%	-2	44%	42%	3
AT	31%	76%	-45	50%	44%	6	10%	46%	-36
PT	80%	69%	11	49%	45%	4	47%	40%	7
FI	90%	87%	3	57%	53%	4	48%	43%	5
SE	71%	82%	-11	35%	33%	2	49%	57%	-8
UK	67%	67%	0	43%	53%	-10	58%	48%	10

	Drug dependence			Lack of willpower			Effects of the drug		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
TOTAL EU 15	72%	74%	-2	50%	51%	-1	41%	41%	0
SEX									
Men	71%	72%	-1	50%	49%	1	40%	40%	0
Women	74%	76%	-2	50%	52%	-2	42%	41%	1
EDUCATION									
Still Studying	74%	75%	-1	52%	51%	1	42%	42%	0
-> 15	54%	71%	-17	51%	51%	0	40%	36%	4
16-19	73%	71%	2	46%	50%	-4	40%	40%	0
20 +	74%	78%	-4	52%	52%	0	41%	39%	2
OCCUPATION									
Houseperson	71%	66%	5	55%	61%	-6	39%	33%	6
Students	73%	75%	-2	51%	51%	0	42%	42%	0
Unemployed	71%	65%	6	43%	50%	-7	43%	40%	3
Self-employed	81%	71%	10	58%	44%	14	34%	41%	-7
Manager	67%	73%	-6	47%	53%	-6	43%	42%	1
Other white collars	74%	81%	-7	49%	53%	-4	36%	39%	-3
Manual workers	70%	73%	-3	50%	48%	2	42%	39%	3
LOCALITY TYPE									
Rural	75%	74%	1	50%	50%	0	40%	42%	-2
Other towns	70%	73%	-3	52%	51%	1	39%	39%	0
Metropolitan	73%	76%	-3	48%	50%	-2	46%	41%	5

Question 3

Q.3. Drug use may have certain consequences.
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.

	Drug dependence			Mental problems			Problems with the law			Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
	UE 15	64%	63%	1	40%	35%	5	39%	38%	1	33%	34%
BE	67%	49%	18	36%	34%	2	28%	37%	-9	26%	26%	1
DK	72%	69%	3	69%	70%	-1	42%	43%	-1	15%	15%	0
DE	75%	71%	4	29%	23%	6	45%	44%	1	37%	37%	0
EL	59%	66%	-7	24%	22%	2	36%	31%	5	57%	51%	6
ES	53%	58%	-5	55%	53%	2	40%	39%	1	36%	33%	3
FR	67%	61%	6	26%	29%	-3	40%	36%	4	25%	32%	-7
IE	55%	64%	-9	42%	34%	8	46%	50%	-4	33%	25%	8
IT	67%	66%	1	37%	36%	1	36%	32%	4	45%	49%	-4
LU	63%	52%	11	32%	33%	-1	36%	32%	4	30%	32%	-2
NL	59%	61%	-2	59%	46%	14	21%	21%	1	17%	13%	4
AT	56%	65%	-9	52%	51%	1	33%	44%	-11	34%	35%	-1
PT	63%	56%	7	32%	26%	6	29%	27%	2	55%	55%	0
FI	74%	67%	7	42%	43%	-1	46%	47%	-1	43%	38%	6
SE	73%	66%	7	61%	58%	3	36%	31%	5	17%	25%	-8
UK	56%	57%	-1	49%	37%	12	44%	43%	1	22%	21%	1

	Drug dependence			Mental problems			Problems with the law			Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
	TOTAL EU 15	64%	63%	1	40%	35%	5	39%	38%	1	33%	34%
SEX												
Men	62%	63%	-1	39%	36%	3	43%	42%	1	30%	29%	1
Women	66%	63%	3	40%	35%	5	35%	34%	1	36%	38%	-2
EDUCATION												
Still Studying	65%	65%	0	39%	36%	3	38%	37%	1	35%	34%	1
-> 15	55%	54%	1	41%	36%	5	49%	39%	10	34%	35%	-1
16-19	63%	61%	2	40%	34%	6	40%	39%	1	30%	35%	-5
20 +	69%	64%	5	42%	36%	6	39%	44%	-5	34%	31%	4
OCCUPATION												
Houseperson	57%	54%	3	50%	32%	18	36%	38%	-2	29%	30%	-1
Students	65%	65%	0	40%	36%	4	38%	37%	1	34%	34%	0
Unemployed	65%	52%	13	41%	38%	3	41%	34%	7	29%	36%	-7
Self-employed	69%	64%	5	38%	36%	2	42%	47%	-5	42%	27%	15
Manager	63%	66%	-3	48%	28%	20	38%	40%	-2	34%	41%	-7
Other white collars	64%	67%	-3	40%	35%	5	39%	39%	0	33%	39%	-6
Manual workers	61%	60%	1	39%	35%	5	41%	41%	0	31%	32%	-1
LOCALITY TYPE												
Rural	63%	65%	-2	39%	35%	4	42%	37%	5	34%	34%	0
Other towns	64%	61%	3	40%	35%	5	39%	39%	1	34%	36%	-2
Metropolitan	66%	64%	2	40%	36%	4	37%	39%	-2	32%	31%	1

Question 4

**Q.4. What do you think are the most effective ways of tackling drug-related problems?
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.**

	Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers			More treatment and rehabilitation of drug users			Tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers			Information campaigns		
	Evolution			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution		
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
EU 15	60%	59%	1	53%	53%	0	49%	49%	0	42%	39%	3
BE	67%	60%	7	49%	41%	8	50%	53%	-3	45%	37%	8
DK	62%	58%	4	69%	65%	4	36%	35%	1	34%	37%	-3
DE	59%	63%	-4	51%	47%	4	48%	51%	-3	41%	33%	8
EL	76%	77%	-1	61%	57%	4	51%	56%	-5	57%	50%	8
ES	42%	44%	-2	48%	55%	-7	47%	42%	5	51%	55%	-4
FR	63%	59%	4	48%	53%	-5	54%	50%	4	44%	43%	1
IE	59%	64%	-5	58%	61%	-3	40%	36%	4	43%	41%	3
IT	60%	64%	-4	47%	48%	-1	55%	60%	-4	45%	42%	3
LU	65%	70%	-5	37%	34%	3	50%	54%	-4	41%	46%	-5
NL	63%	61%	2	47%	47%	0	52%	53%	-1	39%	41%	-2
AT	61%	58%	3	41%	54%	-13	47%	47%	0	52%	42%	10
PT	55%	45%	10	68%	55%	13	51%	53%	-2	55%	41%	14
FI	64%	62%	2	63%	57%	6	50%	51%	-1	39%	34%	5
SE	62%	60%	2	65%	62%	3	49%	45%	4	36%	35%	1
UK	65%	60%	5	65%	64%	1	41%	40%	1	26%	28%	-2

	Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers			More treatment and rehabilitation of drug users			Tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers			Information campaigns		
	Evolution			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution		
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
TOTAL EU 15	60%	59%	1	53%	53%	0	49%	49%	0	42%	39%	3
SEX												
Men	59%	55%	4	49%	51%	-2	50%	47%	3	43%	41%	2
Women	60%	63%	-3	56%	55%	1	49%	51%	-2	42%	37%	6
EDUCATION												
Still Studying	60%	59%	1	55%	54%	1	50%	48%	2	43%	43%	0
-> 15	56%	58%	-1	43%	48%	-5	50%	49%	1	39%	34%	5
16-19	60%	60%	0	51%	52%	-1	47%	50%	-3	40%	32%	8
20 +	60%	60%	0	50%	56%	-6	47%	47%	0	47%	40%	7
OCCUPATION												
Houseperson	61%	65%	-4	41%	55%	-14	51%	50%	1	32%	29%	3
Students	60%	59%	1	55%	54%	1	50%	48%	2	43%	43%	0
Unemployed	53%	59%	-6	56%	54%	2	45%	46%	-1	40%	30%	11
Self-employed	66%	50%	16	52%	56%	-4	46%	56%	-10	40%	39%	1
Manager	60%	53%	7	42%	59%	-17	46%	41%	5	50%	37%	13
Other white collars	62%	64%	-2	51%	53%	-2	46%	51%	-5	45%	37%	8
Manual workers	59%	58%	1	49%	50%	-1	49%	49%	0	41%	34%	7
LOCALITY TYPE												
Rural	61%	59%	2	52%	51%	2	49%	49%	0	45%	38%	8
Other towns	60%	61%	-1	51%	54%	-3	50%	50%	0	42%	41%	1
Metropolitan	58%	58%	1	56%	55%	1	47%	47%	0	42%	38%	4

Question 5

**Q.5. If you wanted to know more about drugs, who would you turn to?
Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.**

	A specialised drugs counsellor/ centre			A doctor, a nurse or other health professionals			A friend			The Internet		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
UE 15	55%	51%	4	44%	43%	2	36%	36%	0	34%	28%	6
BE	52%	47%	6	43%	45%	-2	38%	40%	-2	38%	29%	9
DK	49%	51%	-2	32%	41%	-9	40%	38%	2	61%	45%	16
DE	53%	56%	-3	33%	33%	0	37%	34%	3	34%	36%	-2
EL	67%	66%	1	52%	50%	2	22%	31%	-9	24%	17%	7
ES	50%	50%	1	43%	41%	2	35%	37%	-2	22%	15%	7
FR	63%	52%	11	67%	54%	13	36%	43%	-7	38%	25%	13
IE	38%	33%	5	35%	37%	-2	51%	46%	5	34%	19%	15
IT	60%	57%	3	39%	43%	-4	25%	20%	5	22%	18%	5
LU	58%	60%	-2	35%	35%	0	42%	34%	8	52%	44%	9
NL	41%	39%	2	29%	29%	0	39%	43%	-4	65%	52%	13
AT	58%	51%	7	40%	32%	8	39%	43%	-4	53%	44%	9
PT	64%	60%	4	47%	43%	4	43%	27%	16	26%	15%	11
FI	62%	58%	4	52%	51%	1	26%	29%	-3	48%	41%	7
SE	59%	53%	6	40%	42%	-2	32%	27%	5	53%	45%	8
UK	45%	42%	3	45%	47%	-2	43%	43%	0	31%	30%	1

	A specialised drugs counsellor/ centre			A doctor, a nurse or other health professionals			A friend			The Internet		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
TOTAL EU 15	55%	51%	4	44%	43%	1	36%	36%	0	34%	28%	6
SEX												
Men	52%	47%	5	41%	40%	1	39%	40%	-1	35%	29%	6
Women	58%	56%	2	47%	46%	1	32%	31%	1	33%	27%	6
EDUCATION												
Still Studying	53%	50%	3	43%	42%	1	36%	36%	0	36%	31%	5
-> 15	55%	49%	6	35%	35%	0	42%	37%	5	24%	23%	1
16-19	55%	54%	1	46%	46%	0	35%	34%	1	31%	23%	8
20 +	62%	57%	5	49%	42%	7	32%	33%	-1	36%	32%	4
OCCUPATION												
Houseperson	60%	46%	14	45%	49%	-4	33%	36%	-3	24%	19%	5
Students	54%	50%	4	43%	42%	1	36%	36%	0	37%	31%	6
Unemployed	53%	55%	-2	46%	44%	2	37%	32%	5	27%	19%	8
Self-employed	56%	50%	6	50%	48%	2	42%	33%	9	17%	19%	-2
Manager	55%	47%	8	51%	45%	6	36%	37%	-1	39%	39%	0
Other white collars	63%	58%	5	42%	44%	-2	33%	33%	0	35%	30%	5
Manual workers	55%	54%	1	47%	41%	6	35%	36%	-1	28%	24%	4
LOCALITY TYPE												
Rural	56%	52%	4	44%	43%	1	36%	35%	1	34%	28%	6
Other towns	55%	55%	0	46%	43%	3	34%	32%	2	34%	27%	7
Metropolitan	53%	46%	7	40%	43%	-3	38%	41%	3	34%	28%	6

	A social/ youth worker			Parents/ relatives			A telephone help line			Someone at school or at work		
	Evolution			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution		
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
UE 15	25%	23%	2	22%	20%	2	21%	19%	2	13%	14%	-1
BE	24%	22%	2	20%	24%	-4	26%	10%	16	20%	18%	3
DK	24%	23%	1	16%	13%	3	22%	27%	-5	13%	16%	-3
DE	33%	25%	8	21%	15%	6	22%	22%	0	12%	14%	-2
EL	31%	34%	-3	34%	42%	-8	24%	18%	6	10%	8%	2
ES	20%	18%	2	31%	29%	2	9%	11%	-2	13%	13%	0
FR	17%	20%	-3	17%	19%	-2	9%	7%	2	11%	13%	-2
IE	26%	16%	10	22%	22%	0	30%	28%	2	26%	17%	9
IT	32%	32%	0	17%	16%	1	25%	26%	-1	9%	11%	-2
LU	19%	17%	2	13%	25%	-12	17%	27%	-10	13%	17%	-4
NL	14%	18%	-4	21%	23%	-2	21%	21%	0	21%	18%	3
AT	24%	32%	-8	21%	18%	3	15%	24%	-9	10%	16%	-6
PT	19%	18%	2	33%	30%	4	38%	26%	12	12%	13%	-1
FI	38%	30%	9	9%	12%	-3	18%	19%	-1	11%	13%	-2
SE	30%	29%	2	17%	9%	8	19%	14%	5	15%	15%	1
UK	23%	17%	6	25%	21%	4	35%	26%	9	16%	14%	2

	A social/ youth worker			Parents/ relatives			A telephone help line			Someone at school or at work		
	Evolution			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution		
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
TOTAL EU 15	25%	23%	2	22%	20%	2	21%	19%	2	13%	14%	-1
SEX												
Men	24%	20%	4	22%	19%	3	19%	18%	1	13%	14%	-1
Women	26%	26%	0	22%	22%	0	23%	21%	2	12%	13%	-1
EDUCATION												
Still Studying	25%	23%	2	24%	23%	1	18%	18%	0	15%	15%	0
-> 15	32%	22%	10	25%	18%	7	22%	19%	3	8%	14%	-6
16-19	25%	23%	2	20%	18%	2	25%	22%	3	11%	10%	1
20 +	23%	23%	0	17%	11%	6	23%	21%	2	8%	10%	-2
OCCUPATION												
Houseperson	15%	20%	-5	21%	18%	3	32%	35%	-3	7%	8%	-1
Students	25%	23%	2	24%	23%	1	18%	18%	0	15%	15%	0
Unemployed	27%	23%	4	17%	23%	-6	24%	17%	7	11%	10%	1
Self-employed	27%	20%	7	13%	19%	-6	18%	15%	3	12%	12%	0
Manager	21%	26%	-5	16%	10%	6	21%	18%	3	3%	15%	-12
Other white collars	24%	23%	1	17%	16%	1	26%	22%	4	9%	10%	-1
Manual workers	25%	22%	3	21%	15%	6	22%	21%	1	11%	12%	-1
LOCALITY TYPE												
Rural	24%	24%	0	25%	20%	5	21%	18%	3	14%	15%	-1
Other towns	25%	25%	0	23%	19%	4	19%	21%	-2	12%	12%	0
Metropolitan	26%	19%	7	19%	22%	-3	24%	18%	6	13%	14%	1

Question 6

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.

	c. It is easy to get drugs at parties			d. It is easy to get drugs in pubs/clubs			a. It is easy to get drugs near where I live			b. It is easy to get drugs in or near my school/college		
			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
EU 15	79%	76%	3	76%	72%	4	63%	62%	1	57%	55%	2
BE	83%	81%	2	88%	81%	7	55%	64%	-9	60%	64%	-4
DK	78%	76%	2	68%	65%	4	68%	59%	9	48%	49%	-1
DE	74%	73%	2	69%	60%	9	59%	52%	7	54%	48%	7
EL	81%	78%	3	87%	88%	-1	60%	65%	-5	62%	69%	-7
ES	92%	90%	2	90%	90%	0	75%	71%	4	66%	66%	0
FR	86%	85%	1	69%	67%	2	71%	70%	1	68%	64%	4
IE	86%	81%	5	82%	77%	5	78%	69%	9	59%	58%	1
IT	77%	66%	11	88%	81%	8	63%	54%	9	65%	50%	15
LU	74%	48%	26	70%	73%	-3	66%	62%	4	63%	61%	3
NL	66%	56%	10	69%	72%	-3	61%	69%	-8	39%	41%	-2
AT	66%	61%	5	60%	58%	3	42%	39%	3	32%	34%	-2
PT	85%	79%	6	86%	86%	0	60%	58%	2	61%	59%	2
FI	49%	49%	0	43%	46%	-3	39%	43%	-4	25%	34%	-9
SE	60%	59%	1	53%	56%	-3	43%	48%	-5	39%	49%	-10
UK	79%	79%	0	77%	73%	4	65%	71%	-6	51%	56%	-5

	j. Occasional use of alcohol is harmless			i. Occasional use of cannabis is harmless			k. Occasional use of synthetic drugs like ecstasy is harmless		
			Evolution			Evolution			Evolution
	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002	2004	2002	2004/2002
EU 15	62%	64%	-2	34%	38%	-4	10%	11%	-1
BE	65%	49%	16	44%	38%	6	10%	12%	-2
DK	75%	75%	0	38%	43%	-5	9%	11%	-2
DE	65%	67%	-2	30%	30%	0	9%	7%	2
EL	66%	59%	7	19%	16%	3	6%	10%	-4
ES	52%	57%	-5	31%	44%	-13	12%	15%	-3
FR	45%	46%	-1	30%	48%	-18	7%	10%	-3
IE	76%	82%	-6	39%	41%	-2	18%	18%	0
IT	66%	61%	5	44%	29%	15	8%	10%	-2
LU	49%	52%	-3	40%	37%	4	11%	8%	3
NL	83%	85%	-2	54%	59%	-5	12%	14%	-2
AT	69%	72%	-3	35%	37%	-2	9%	9%	0
PT	54%	56%	-2	28%	32%	-4	12%	20%	-8
FI	70%	71%	-1	19%	20%	-1	5%	9%	-4
SE	49%	47%	3	15%	15%	0	8%	6%	2
UK	73%	78%	-5	40%	47%	-7	15%	12%	3

	e. People who drink alcohol are more likely to experiment with drugs			f. People who smoke cigarettes are more likely to experiment with drugs		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	37%	32%	5	35%	28%	7
BE	24%	22%	2	31%	24%	7
DK	35%	31%	5	23%	20%	3
DE	40%	24%	16	33%	23%	10
EL	35%	26%	9	39%	40%	-1
ES	43%	38%	6	35%	25%	10
FR	34%	31%	3	42%	35%	7
IE	45%	36%	9	39%	26%	13
IT	29%	30%	-1	20%	14%	6
LU	23%	32%	-9	24%	30%	-6
NL	29%	37%	-8	44%	48%	-4
AT	27%	26%	1	45%	22%	23
PT	45%	44%	1	44%	50%	-6
FI	43%	43%	0	32%	35%	-3
SE	52%	49%	3	37%	33%	4
UK	44%	34%	10	35%	34%	1

Question 7

Q.7. Which of the following applies to you?

	a) I know people who use cannabis			e) I know people who use drugs (other than cannabis)		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	68%	65%	3	47%	46%	1
BE	74%	60%	14	53%	43%	10
DK	84%	84%	0	46%	44%	2
DE	60%	57%	3	40%	42%	-2
EL	39%	40%	-1	33%	32%	1
ES	73%	63%	11	65%	58%	7
FR	81%	78%	4	45%	40%	5
IE	71%	58%	13	60%	46%	14
IT	73%	66%	8	41%	34%	7
LU	82%	74%	9	56%	46%	10
NL	81%	80%	1	51%	41%	10
AT	59%	47%	12	40%	34%	7
PT	56%	48%	8	55%	52%	3
FI	51%	52%	-1	38%	49%	-11
SE	35%	39%	-4	41%	52%	-11
UK	65%	75%	-10	51%	59%	-8

	b) I have already been offered cannabis			f) I have already been offered drugs (other than cannabis)		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	50%	46%	4	30%	26%	4
BE	50%	45%	5	27%	28%	-1
DK	64%	66%	-2	37%	33%	4
DE	50%	44%	6	34%	31%	4
EL	16%	15%	1	8%	7%	1
ES	58%	42%	17	43%	31%	12
FR	58%	61%	-3	24%	26%	-2
IE	52%	41%	11	44%	32%	12
IT	47%	43%	5	17%	11%	6
LU	59%	52%	7	26%	19%	7
NL	56%	51%	5	29%	20%	9
AT	56%	35%	21	30%	23%	7
PT	36%	26%	10	28%	18%	10
FI	38%	37%	1	23%	29%	-6
SE	34%	37%	-3	38%	43%	-5
UK	48%	53%	-5	35%	33%	2

	c) I have already tried cannabis			d) I have used cannabis over the last month			g) I have already tried drugs (other than cannabis)			h) I have used drugs (other than cannabis) over the last month		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	33%	29%	4	11%	11%	0	10%	9%	1	3%	3%	0
BE	31%	25%	6	11%	10%	2	8%	7%	1	3%	2%	1
DK	45%	47%	-2	10%	12%	-2	16%	11%	5	4%	3%	2
DE	27%	26%	1	6%	8%	-2	8%	9%	-1	1%	2%	-1
EL	7%	5%	2	1%	1%	0	1%	1%	0	0%	0%	0
ES	44%	29%	15	20%	15%	5	19%	12%	7	5%	4%	1
FR	40%	45%	-5	14%	20%	-6	7%	8%	-1	2%	3%	-1
IE	33%	24%	9	14%	9%	5	22%	9%	13	8%	5%	3
IT	26%	17%	9	8%	8%	0	4%	3%	1	1%	1%	0
LU	37%	27%	10	9%	5%	5	7%	7%	0	1%	2%	-1
NL	40%	35%	5	12%	12%	0	11%	11%	0	4%	3%	1
AT	31%	18%	13	9%	5%	4	8%	5%	3	1%	1%	0
PT	23%	14%	9	7%	5%	2	9%	7%	2	1%	2%	-1
FI	18%	19%	-1	5%	6%	-1	6%	9%	-3	2%	3%	-1
SE	14%	17%	-3	3%	4%	-1	9%	10%	-1	1%	2%	-1
UK	38%	37%	1	17%	13%	4	18%	14%	4	8%	4%	4

	i) I smoke cigarettes regularly			j) I drink alcohol regularly		
	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002	2004	2002	Evolution 2004/2002
EU 15	37%	37%	0	27%	25%	2
BE	39%	31%	8	34%	27%	7
DK	36%	37%	-1	65%	64%	1
DE	40%	47%	-7	18%	17%	1
EL	31%	30%	2	18%	15%	3
ES	40%	39%	1	29%	20%	9
FR	37%	44%	-7	12%	19%	-7
IE	38%	34%	4	61%	55%	6
IT	32%	25%	7	12%	8%	4
LU	36%	23%	13	22%	21%	1
NL	32%	32%	0	56%	47%	9
AT	42%	45%	-3	25%	21%	4
PT	36%	32%	5	19%	21%	-2
FI	45%	33%	12	31%	28%	3
SE	22%	22%	1	31%	28%	3
UK	39%	32%	7	54%	49%	5

Fiche Technique

Technical Note

Détails du sondage

Ce sondage téléphonique FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 158 sur "Les jeunes et la drogue" a été réalisé pour la Commission européenne, Direction Générale Justice et Affaires Intérieures.

Il s'agit d'un FLASH EUROBAROMETRE CIBLE SPECIFIQUE réalisé en face à face parmi des citoyens âgés de 15 à 24 ans, organisé et géré par la Direction Générale PRESS, Unité B/1.

Les interviews ont été réalisées du 19/04/2004 au 13/05/2004 par les 15 Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE dont la liste suit:

Belgique	B	TNS DIMARSO - BRUXELLES
Danemark	DK	TNS GALLUP - KOBENHAVN
Allemagne	D	TNS EMNID - BIELEFELD
Grèce	EL	TNS ICAP - ATHENS
Espagne	E	TNS DEMOSCOPIA - MADRID
France	F	TNS SOFRES - MONTRouGE
Irlande	IRL	IRISH MKTG SURVEYS - DUBLIN
Italie	I	DOXA - MILANO
Luxembourg	L	TNS ILReS - LUXEMBOURG
Pays-Bas	NL	TNS NIPO - AMSTERDAM
Autriche	A	ÖSTERREICHISCHES GALLUP-VIENNA
Portugal	P	TNS EUROTESTE - LISBOA
Finlande	FIN	TNS SUOMEN GALLUP - ESPOO
Suède	S	TNS SVENSKA GALLUP - STOCKHOLM
Royaume Uni	UK	ICM - LONDON

Survey details

This telephone survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 158 on "Young people and drugs" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs.

It is a SPECIFIC TARGET GROUP FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY conducted face to face among citizens aged 15-24 years old, organised and managed by the PRESS Directorate- General, Unit B/1.

The interviews were conducted between the 19/04/2004 and the 13/05/2004 by these 15 EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes:

(Interviews : 26/04/2004	13/05/2004)	Belgium
(Interviews : 21/04/2004	02/05/2004)	Denmark
(Interviews : 19/04/2004	04/05/2004)	Germany
(Interviews : 19/04/2004	29/04/2004)	Greece
(Interviews : 21/04/2004	03/05/2004)	Spain
(Interviews : 20/04/2004	30/04/2004)	France
(Interviews : 20/04/2004	07/05/2004)	Ireland
(Interviews : 22/04/2004	03/05/2004)	Italy
(Interviews : 19/04/2004	07/05/2004)	Luxemburg
(Interviews : 20/04/2004	07/05/2004)	Netherlands
(Interviews : 19/04/2004	02/05/2004)	Austria
(Interviews : 22/04/2004	28/04/2004)	Portugal
(Interviews : 21/04/2004	05/05/2004)	Finland
(Interviews : 20/04/2004	10/05/2004)	Sweden
(Interviews : 26/04/2004	05/05/2004)	United Kingdom

Représentativité des résultats

Chaque échantillon national est représentatif de la population âgée de 15 à 24 ans.

Tailles des échantillons

Les tailles d'échantillon sont d'environ 500 répondants par pays.

Une pondération a été appliquée aux résultats nationaux pour calculer un total marginal où chaque pays contribue au résultat de l'Union européenne en proportion du nombre de ses habitants.

Le tableau ci-dessous détaille pour les 15 Etats membres:

(1) le nombre d'interviews effectivement réalisées dans chaque pays

(2) le nombre d'interviews pondérées sur base de la population de chaque Etat Membre

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 to 24 years old.

Sizes of the sample

The sample sizes amount to approximately 500 respondents in each country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the 15 Member States:

(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country

(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each Member State

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % of total	Pondérées Weighted	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
Total UE	7659	100,0%	7659	100,0%
Belgique	493	6,4%	201	2,6%
Danemark	500	6,5%	93	1,2%
Deutschland	514	6,7%	1444	18,9%
Ellas	500	6,5%	246	3,2%
Espana	503	6,6%	956	12,5%
France	504	6,6%	1178	15,4%
Ireland	500	6,5%	103	1,3%
Italia	537	7,0%	1094	14,3%
Luxembourg	571	7,5%	8	0,1%
Nederland	507	6,6%	303	4,0%
Österreich	500	6,5%	394	5,1%
Portugal	500	6,5%	237	3,1%
Finland	522	6,8%	103	1,3%
Sweden	503	6,6%	163	2,1%
United Kingdom	505	6,6%	1138	14,9%

Questionnaires

1. Le questionnaire établi pour ce sondage est reproduit à la fin de ce volume de résultats, en Français et en Anglais (Voir ci-après).
2. Les traductions ont été réalisées dans chaque langue d'interview par les instituts nationaux cités ci-dessus.
3. Un exemplaire de chaque questionnaire national est joint à ces volumes de tableaux de résultats.

Tableaux des résultats

* VOLUME A : PAYS PAR PAYS

Le VOLUME A présente les résultats de l'Union européenne pays par pays.

* VOLUME B : DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES REpondANTS

Le VOLUME B présente les résultats de l'Union européenne ventilés selon quelques caractéristiques socio-démographiques des répondants:

Volume B1 :

Sexe (Homme, Femme)

Age (15-19, 20-24)

Education (15&-, 16-19, 20&+, Etudie encore)

Habitat

Volume B2 :

Profession

Q7 Attitudes

* VOLUME(S) C : CHAQUE PAYS

Le(s) VOLUME(S) C présente(nt) la même analyse que celle du VOLUME B, mais pour chaque pays individuellement.

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in French and in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to these data tables results Volumes.

Tables of results

* VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

* VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B1 :

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-19, 20-24)

Education (15&-, 16-19, 20&+, Studying)

Locality type

Volume B2 :

Occupation

Q7 Attitudes

* VOLUME(S) C : EACH COUNTRY

The VOLUME(S) C present(s) the same analysis as in VOLUME B, but for each individual country.

Valeurs statistiques des résultats

Les résultats d'un sondage ne sont jamais valables que dans les limites d'une **marge statistique** d'échantillonnage. Cette marge est plus ou moins grande, et dépend de trois choses:

1. La taille de l'échantillon (ou de la partie d'échantillon que l'on analyse): plus le nombre de répondants est grand, plus la marge statistique est petite;
2. Le résultat lui-même: plus le résultat est proche de 50%, plus la marge statistique est grande;
3. Le degré de certitude que l'on exige : plus on est sévère, plus la marge statistique est grande.

A titre d'exemple, prenons un cas imaginaire:

1. 500 personnes ont répondu à une question;
2. Le résultat analysé est de 50 % environ;
3. On choisit un degré de certitude de 95 % (c'est le niveau le plus utilisé par les statisticiens, et c'est celui adopté pour la table ci-après);

Dans ce cas illustratif la marge statistique est de: (+/- 4.4%) autour des 50% observés. Et en conclusion: le résultat pour la population totale se situe entre 45.6% et 54.4%.

Nous reproduisons ci-après les marges statistiques calculées pour différents échantillons et différents résultats observés, au degré de certitude de 95%.

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a **statistical margin** caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

**MARGES STATISTIQUES
D'ÉCHANTILLONAGE
(AU NIVEAU DE CONFIANCE DE 95 %)**

**STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE
SAMPLING PROCESS
(AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF
CONFIDENCE)**

Différentes tailles d'échantillon sont en lignes;
Différents résultats observés sont en colonnes:

Various sample sizes are in rows;
Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=500
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=1000
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

D1. Sexe [1] Homme
[2] Femme

D1. Gender [1] Male
[2] Female

D2. Quel est votre âge ? Age exact : [] [] ans
[REFUS/ S.R. - FIN INTERVIEW]
[SI > 24 ans - FIN INTERVIEW]

D2. How old are you? Exact Age: [] [] years old
[REFUSAL/NO ANSWER - END INTERVIEW]
[IF > 24 years old - END INTERVIEW]

D3. A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?
[] [] ans
[00] [SI ETUDIE ENCORE]

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?
[] [] years old
[00] [IF STILL STUDYING]

D.4 a) Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?
b) (SI PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE - CODES 1 A 4 EN D.4.a) **Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?**
a) PROFESSION ACTUELLE
b) PROFESSION AUPARAVANT

D.4. a) What is your current occupation?
b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 at D4a) **Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?**
a) CURRENT OCCUPATION
b) LAST OCCUPATION

INACTIFS

En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité Professionnelle.....01
Etudiants.....02
Au chômage/temporairement sans emploi.....03
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé.....04

NOT WORKING

Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working01
Student.....02
Unemployed or temporarily not working.....03
Retired or unable to work through illness04

INDEPENDANTS

Agriculteur exploitant.....05
Pêcheur.....06
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte,...).....07
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant.....08
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise.....09

SELF EMPLOYED

Farmer05
Fisherman.....06
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)07
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person.....08
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company.....09

SALARIES

Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte).....10
Cadre supérieur/dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur).....11
Cadre moyen.....12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps devant un bureau.....13
Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant,...).....14
Employé ne travaillant pas devant un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers,...).....15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise.....16
Ouvrier qualifié.....17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison.....18

EMPLOYED

Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director).....11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician).....12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk.....13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver,...).....14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman,...).....15
Supervisor.....16
Skilled manual worker17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant18

N'A JAMAIS EXERCE D'ACTIVITE PROFESSIONNELLE REMUNEREE19

NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK19

D5. Région = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 2) [2 CHIFFRES] **D5. Région =** "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 2) [2 DIGITS]

D6. Diriez-vous que vous vivez... ? (LIRE)

- dans une commune rurale 1
- dans une ville petite ou moyenne 2
- dans une grande ville 3
- NSP 4

D6. Would you say you live in a...? (READ OUT)

- rural area or village 1
- small or middle sized town 2
- large town 3
- DK 4

Voici une liste de drogues : ecstasy, LSD, héroïne, morphine, cocaïne, crack, colle ou solvants, cannabis, amphétamines. L'alcool, le tabac ou les substances dopantes en sont exclus. (MONTRER CARTE AVEC LA LISTE)

Here is a list with drugs: ecstasy, LSD, heroin, morphine, cocaine, crack, glue or solvents, cannabis, amphetamines. Alcohol, tobacco or doping substances are excluded. (SHOW CARD WITH THE LIST)

Q.1. A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles des personnes essaient de la drogue ? Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion. (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX.3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

- La recherche de l'excitation 01
- La curiosité 02
- Les effets attendus de la drogue 03
- Des problèmes à la maison 04
- Des problèmes à l'école ou au travail 05
- La solitude 06
- La pression exercée par les autres jeunes 07
- La détente 08
- Des problèmes socio-économiques (chômage, pauvreté, etc.) 09
- La manque de volonté 10
- Autres (SPONTANE) 11
- Cela dépend (SPONTANE) 12
- Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE) 13
- NSP 14

Q.1. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why people experiment with drugs? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion. (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Thrill seeking 01
- Curiosity 02
- Expected effects of the drug 03
- Problems at home 04
- Problems at school or work 05
- Loneliness 06
- Peer pressure 07
- Recreation 08
- Social or economic problems (unemployment, poverty, etc.) 09
- Lack of willpower 10
- Others (SPONTANEOUS) 11
- It depends (SPONTANEOUS) 12
- None of these (SPONTANEOUS) 13
- DK 14

Q.2. A votre avis, quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles certaines personnes trouvent difficile d'arrêter de prendre de la drogue ? Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion.
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

La recherche de l'excitation	01
Les effets de la drogue	02
La dépendance	03
Des problèmes à la maison	04
Des problèmes à l'école ou au travail	05
La solitude	06
La pression exercée par les autres jeunes	07
La détente	08
Des problèmes socio-économiques (le chômage, la pauvreté, etc.)	09
Le manque de volonté	10
Autres (SPONTANE)	11
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	12
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	13
NSP	14

Q.2. In your opinion, what are the main reasons why some people find it hard to stop using drugs? Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Thrill seeking	01
Effects of the drug	02
Drug dependence	03
Problems at home	04
Problems at school or work	05
Loneliness	06
Peer pressure	07
Recreation	08
Social or economic problems (unemployment, poverty, etc.)	09
Lack of willpower	10
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	12
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13
DK	14

Q.3. La consommation de drogues peut avoir certaines conséquences. Choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion.
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Le soulagement de la douleur ou du stress	01
Des problèmes avec la justice	02
La prostitution	03
Le suicide	04
Des problèmes psychiatriques	05
La dépendance	06
La contamination par des maladies transmissibles (HIV/SIDA, hépatite, etc.)	07
Autres problèmes de santé	08
Le divertissement	09
La pauvreté	10
Autres (SPONTANE)	11
Cela dépend (SPONTANE)	12
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	13
NSP	14

Q.3. Drug use may have certain consequences. Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Relief from pain or stress	01
Problems with the law	02
Prostitution	03
Suicide	04
Mental problems	05
Drug dependence	06
Infection with communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, etc.)	07
Other health problems	08
Enjoyment	09
Poverty	10
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	11
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	12
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13
DK	14

Q.4. Selon vous, quels sont les moyens les plus efficaces de gérer les problèmes liés à la drogue ? Parmi les moyens suivants, choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion.
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Davantage de soins et de réinsertion pour les consommateurs de drogues ..01
Des campagnes d'information02
La réduction de la pauvreté / du chômage03
Davantage de possibilités de loisir04
Des mesures plus fermes contre les producteurs de drogues.....05
Des mesures plus fermes contre les dealers et les trafiquants de drogues ...06
Des mesures plus fermes contre les consommateurs de drogues07
Autres (SPONTANE)08
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)09
NSP10

Q.4. What do you think are the most effective ways of tackling drug-related problems?

Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

More treatment and rehabilitation of drug users 01
Information campaigns 02
Reducing poverty/unemployment 03
More leisure opportunities 04
Tougher measures against drug producers and manufacturers 05
Tougher measures against drug dealers and traffickers 06
Tougher measures against drug users 07
Others (SPONTANEOUS) 08
None of these (SPONTANEOUS) 09
DK..... 10

Q.5. Si vous voulez en savoir plus sur la drogue, à qui vous adresseriez-vous ? Parmi les possibilités suivantes, choisissez les trois qui se rapprochent le plus de votre opinion.
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Un ami.....01
Les parents / la famille.....02
Quelqu'un à l'école ou au travail.....03
Un médecin, une infirmière, d'autres professionnels de la santé04
Un(e) assistant(e) social(e) / un(e) éducateur(trice).....05
Un centre d'aide spécialisé sur la drogue06
La police07
Une hot-line sur le sujet.....08
Internet09
Autres (SPONTANE).....10
Cela dépend (SPONTANE).....11
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)12
NSP13

Q.5. If you wanted to know more about drugs, who would you turn to?

Please choose the three that come closest to your own opinion.
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A friend..... 01
Parents/relatives 02
Someone at school or at work 03
A doctor, a nurse or other health professionals 04
A social/youth worker 05
A specialised drugs counsellor/centre..... 06
The police..... 07
A telephone help line 08
The Internet 09
Others (SPONTANEOUS) 10
It depends (SPONTANEOUS) 11
None of these (SPONTANEOUS) 12
DK..... 13

Q.6. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?
(LIRE)

PLUTOT D'ACCORD1
PLUTOT PAS D'ACCORD2
NSP3

- a. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue près de chez moi123
- b. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans ou près de mon établissement scolaire123
- c. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans des soirées123
- d. Il est facile de se procurer de la drogue dans des bars / discothèques123
- e. Les gens qui boivent de l'alcool sont plus enclins à essayer de la drogue123
- f. Les gens qui fument des cigarettes sont plus enclins à essayer de la drogue123
- g. Il devrait y avoir un test anti-drogue à l'école / au travail123
- h. Lors des contrôles d'alcoolémie des automobilistes, la police devrait également leur faire passer un test anti-drogue123
- i. Le mauvais usage des médicaments peut être aussi dangereux que la consommation de drogues123
- j. La consommation occasionnelle d'alcool est sans danger123
- k. La consommation occasionnelle de drogues de synthèse comme l'ecstasy est sans danger123
- l. La consommation occasionnelle de cannabis est sans danger123
- m. On devrait punir les consommateurs de drogues123
- n. Si la drogue était moins chère, il y aurait moins de problèmes liés à la drogue123
- o. Les consommateurs de drogues devraient pouvoir se procurer des aiguilles et des seringues neuves à bas prix123

Q.6. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statements.
(READ OUT)

TEND TO AGREE1
TEND TO DISAGREE2
DK3

- a. It is easy to get drugs near where I live 123
- b. It is easy to get drugs in or near my school/college 123
- c. It is easy to get drugs at parties 123
- d. It is easy to get drugs in pubs/clubs 123
- e. People who drink alcohol are more likely to experiment with drugs 123
- f. People who smoke cigarettes are more likely to experiment with drugs 123
- g. There should be drug testing at school/college/work 123
- h. When testing drivers for alcohol, the police should also test for drugs 123
- i. Misuse of prescription medicine may be as dangerous as the use of drugs 123
- j. Occasional use of alcohol is harmless 123
- k. Occasional use of synthetic drugs like ecstasy is harmless 123
- l. Occasional use of cannabis is harmless 123
- m. People should be punished for using drugs 123
- n. If drugs were cheaper, there would be fewer drug-related problems 123
- o. Drug users should be able to get clean needles and syringes at low cost 123

Q.7. Pouvez-vous me dire quelles sont les affirmations qui s'appliquent à vous ?
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

- a) Je connais des gens qui consomment du cannabis 1
- b) On m'a déjà proposé du cannabis 1
- c) J'ai déjà essayé du cannabis 1
- d) J'ai consommé du cannabis au cours du dernier mois 1
- e) Je connais des gens qui consomment de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) 1
- f) On m'a déjà proposé de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) 1
- g) J'ai déjà essayé de la drogue (autres que le cannabis) 1
- h) J'ai consommé de la drogue (autre que le cannabis) au cours du dernier mois 1
- i) Je fume des cigarettes régulièrement 1
- j) Je bois de l'alcool régulièrement 1
- k) Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE) 1

Q.7. Which of the following applies to you?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- a) I know people who use cannabis 1
- b) I have already been offered cannabis 1
- c) I have already tried cannabis 1
- d) I have used cannabis over the last month 1
- e) I know people who use drugs (other than cannabis) 1
- f) I have already been offered drugs (other than cannabis) 1
- g) I have already tried drugs (other than cannabis) 1
- h) I have used drugs (other than cannabis) over the last month 1
- i) I smoke cigarettes regularly 1
- j) I drink alcohol regularly 1
- k) None of these (SPONTANEOUS) 1

Q.8. Voici une liste. Veuillez me dire dans quelle mesure vous trouvez chaque produit dangereux.
(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE) (LIRE)

- TRES DANGEREUX 1
- ASSEZ DANGEREUX 2
- PAS TRES DANGEREUX 3
- PAS DU TOUT DANGEREUX 4
- NSP 5
- a. Ecstasy 1 2 3 4 5
- b. LSD 1 2 3 4 5
- c. Héroïne 1 2 3 4 5
- d. Morphine 1 2 3 4 5
- e. Cocaine 1 2 3 4 5
- f. Crack 1 2 3 4 5
- g. Colle ou solvants 1 2 3 4 5
- h. Cannabis 1 2 3 4 5
- i. Amphétamines 1 2 3 4 5
- j. Substances dopantes 1 2 3 4 5
- k. Alcool 1 2 3 4 5
- l. Cigarettes / Tabac 1 2 3 4 5

Q.8. Here is a list. Please tell me how dangerous or not you consider each of the following.
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE) (READ OUT)

- VERY DANGEROUS 1
- FAIRLY DANGEROUS 2
- NOT VERY DANGEROUS 3
- NOT AT ALL DANGEROUS 4
- DK 5
- a. Ecstasy 1 2 3 4 5
- b. LSD 1 2 3 4 5
- c. Heroin 1 2 3 4 5
- d. Morphine 1 2 3 4 5
- e. Cocaine 1 2 3 4 5
- f. Crack 1 2 3 4 5
- g. Glue or solvents 1 2 3 4 5
- h. Cannabis 1 2 3 4 5
- i. Amphetamines 1 2 3 4 5
- j. Doping substances 1 2 3 4 5
- k. Alcohol 1 2 3 4 5
- l. Cigarettes/tobacco 1 2 3 4 5