



FLASH EUROBAROMETER 552

# Impact of drugs on local communities

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**  
SEPTEMBER 2024



Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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.

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## Introduction

The use of illicit drugs is negatively impacting European communities on multiple fronts. Among individual users, the use of illicit drugs can lead to, or exacerbate, a wide range of **physical and mental health problems**, such as dependency, infectious diseases and death.

The illicit trade in drugs presents security challenges for the EU too, as it has been shown to be a cross-cutting facilitator of all types of **violence, including drug-related homicide**. Illicit drug markets are also the major source of income for **organised crime** groups in the EU, generating a minimum estimated retail value of EUR 30 billion per year.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, drug markets can impact negatively on the legal economy by fuelling **corruption**.

### **Complex drug-related problems require comprehensive and multisector responses.**

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) occupies a central position in this regard, coordinating EU drugs policy across the European Commission.<sup>2</sup>

The **EU Drugs Strategy 2021-2025**<sup>3</sup> and the **EU Drugs Action Plan 2021-2025**<sup>4</sup> provide a common and evidence-based policy framework to address the drugs phenomenon with a consistent and balanced approach within and outside the EU.<sup>5</sup> The Strategy and Action Plan are currently undergoing evaluation. This evaluation aims to assess the level of implementation of this framework by looking into its effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value.<sup>6</sup> It involves both targeted and public consultations to gather feedback from a wide range of stakeholders. The targeted consultation

focuses on collecting opinions from experts and stakeholders in the field of drugs, while the public consultation is open to all parties, including the general public.

On 18 October 2023, the European Commission also presented **a communication on an EU Roadmap to fight against drug trafficking and organised crime**. The Roadmap notably highlights that the sale of drugs, use of illicit drugs and drug-related crime in local areas lead to insecurity for local communities, and people using illicit drugs in these areas continue to suffer from health problems, stigma and social harm.

This **Flash Eurobarometer survey** evaluates the **impact of drugs on communities** in the EU. Specifically, this Flash Eurobarometer covers the following topics:

- The extent to which the use of illicit drugs and trafficking of drugs is seen to be problematic in local area – and the perceived prevalence of associated issues and problems
- Perceived link between the use of illicit drugs and crime
- Impact of drugs on security and well-being, including quality of life in local areas
- Public health issues related to the use of illicit drugs
- Ease with which different types of drugs can be obtained for personal use
- Public opinions on the supply and regulation of drugs in the Member States
- Perceived efficiency of public authorities' measures to reduce problems posed by the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking.

<sup>1</sup> [EMCDDA and Europol \(2016\). EU drug markets report: in-depth analysis](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/fd218c19-c5d6-11ec-b6f4-01aa75ed71a1>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/49194/eu-drugs-strategy-booklet.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AJOC\\_2021\\_272\\_R\\_0002](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AJOC_2021_272_R_0002)

<sup>5</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/drugs-policy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/drugs-policy_en)

<sup>6</sup> [Implementation of the EU drugs strategy and EU drugs action plan 2021-2025 – evaluation \(europa.eu\)](#)

## Flash Eurobarometer 552

### Impact of drugs on local communities

#### Notes

- This Flash Eurobarometer builds on the work of previous reports, such as Flash Eurobarometer 493 of 2021.<sup>7</sup> It should be mentioned, however, that some of the questions in the current survey have been revised to increase accuracy and clarity, and better reflect recent and current developments related to the drug phenomenon.
- Where possible, the report looks at trend changes at EU27 and national level, compared to 2021 (Flash Eurobarometer 493).<sup>8</sup> The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Trend differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries, socio-demographic groups and across time may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% confidence level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- Survey data are weighted to reflect marginal population distributions by age, gender, employment status and geographic region using post-stratification weighting. The EU27 are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each country.
- Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text. Response percentages exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

BE  Belgium	FR  France	NL  Netherlands
BG  Bulgaria	HR  Croatia	AT  Austria
CZ  Czechia	IT  Italy	PL  Poland
DK  Denmark	CY  Rep. of Cyprus*	PT  Portugal
DE  Germany	LV  Latvia	RO  Romania
EE  Estonia	LT  Lithuania	SI  Slovenia
IE  Ireland	LU  Luxembourg	SK  Slovakia
EL  Greece	HU  Hungary	FI  Finland
ES  Spain	MT  Malta	SE  Sweden

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. For practical reasons, interviews are only carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

<sup>7</sup> See:  
[https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/s2281\\_493\\_eng?locale=en](https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/s2281_493_eng?locale=en)

<sup>8</sup> See:  
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2281>

## Main findings

### Perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking in local areas

- 41% of respondents think that the **trafficking of drugs is serious problem in their local area** and 39% think that the **use of illicit drugs is a serious problem in their local area**.
- 49% of respondents (who regard drug trafficking as a problem in their local area) identify **children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking** as a problem associated with trafficking of drugs in their local area.
- The three **most-mentioned problems related to the use of illicit drugs** in local areas are **traffic accidents** related to drug use or to combined alcohol and drug use (mentioned by 63% of respondents who regard the use of illicit drugs as a problem in their local area), **drugs being highly available and accessible** (mentioned by 62%) and **mental health problems and stigma** related to the use of illicit drugs (also mentioned by 62%).

### Change over time in problems caused by drugs in local areas

- 34% of respondents think that **problems caused by drugs have increased in their local area over the past few years**, compared to 11% who think problems caused by drugs have decreased.

### Drugs and crime

- A majority of respondents think that **the use of illicit drugs is a cause of at least some types of crime in their local area**: 61% think it is a cause of **youth crime** and 58% say it leads to **stealing, theft or burglary**.
- 47% think the use of illicit drugs is a cause of **violent crime or murder** in their local area

and a lower, but still significant, proportion of 29% think the use of illicit drugs leads to **corruption among public officials or institutions**.

### The impact of drugs on security, well-being and public health

- 39% of respondents agree that **the availability and use of drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in their local area**, and 34% agree there is a **negative impact on their own health and well-being and that of those close to them**.
- 31% of respondents agree that the availability and use of drugs make them **feel unsafe near their home, school or place of work**.
- The **most pressing public health issue related to the use of illicit drugs** is **mental health issues** (cited by 48% of respondents). **Long-term health conditions** (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues) (29%) and **strain on emergency medical services** (28%) are each mentioned by close to three in ten respondents.

### Use of cannabis

- **19% say they have used cannabis more than a year ago, 3% have used it in the last 30 days and 3% in the last 12 months (but not in the last 30 days)**.

### The availability of drugs

- 58% of respondents think it would be **easy to obtain cannabis within 24 hours if they wanted some**.
- Around three in ten respondents think it would be easy for them to obtain **cocaine** (31%), **New Psychoactive Substances**, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs (e.g., nitrous oxide) (30%) or **MDMA (ecstasy)** (29%). One in five respondents

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think it would be easy to obtain **synthetic opioids** (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes) (20%) or **heroin** (20%).

Support for the banning and regulation of drugs

- A large majority of respondents **support the current EU-wide ban on the supply of heroin** (91%), **MDMA** (ecstasy) (87%) and **cocaine** (87%) for recreational use.
- 44% of respondents **support a ban on the sale of cannabis**, while 53% favour regulation of this substance.

Public policies to reduce drug-related issues

- The two **most-listed ways for public authorities to effectively reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs** are **tough measures against drug traffickers** (mentioned by 43% of respondents) and **education, information and prevention interventions** (41%). These are followed by **dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking** (35%), **offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people** (32%).



# 1. Perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking in local areas

## 1.1. Perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs

**About four in ten respondents (39%) think that the use of illicit drugs is a serious problem in their local area:** 18% think it is a 'very serious' problem and 21% a 'somewhat serious' problem. In contrast, 25% of respondents say that the use of illicit drugs is not too serious a problem in their local area and 33% think it is not a problem at all.

### Individual country results

The perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs in local areas varies greatly by Member State. The **total proportion of respondents saying it is a serious problem** ('very' or 'somewhat serious') is overall the highest in Portugal (67%).<sup>9</sup> In another seven Member States, this proportion is also higher than 50%: Croatia (59%), Ireland (59%), Malta (57%), Italy (56%), Romania (55%), Luxembourg (53%) and Bulgaria (52%).

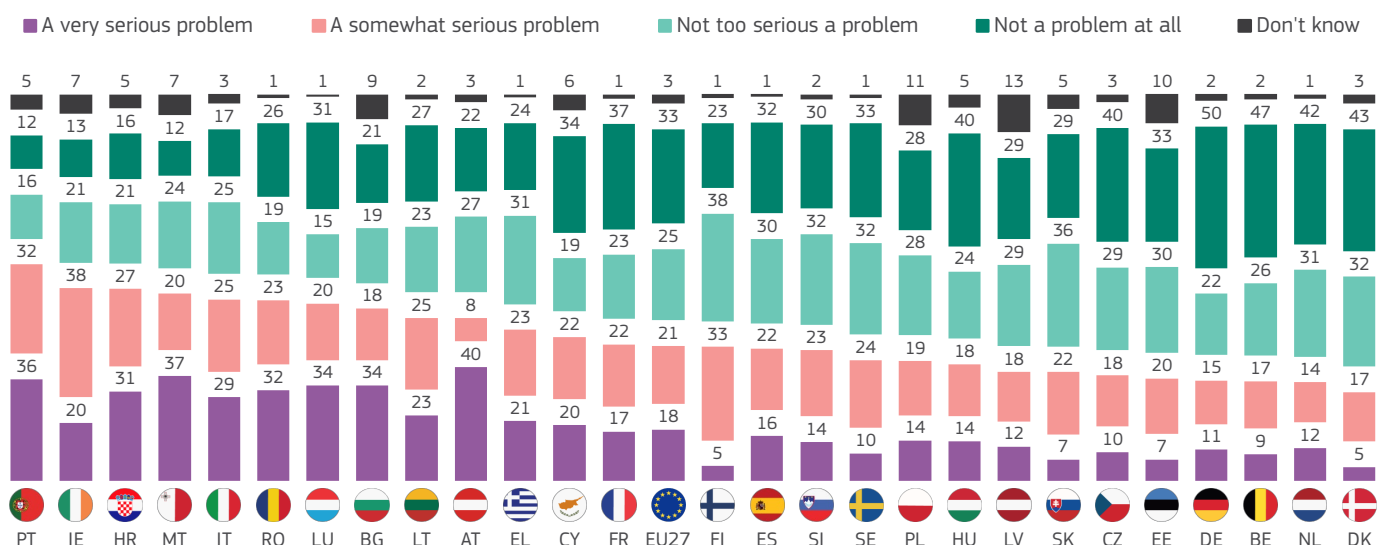
(55%), Romania (55%), Luxembourg (53%) and Bulgaria (52%).

Moreover, more than a third of respondents in five Member States say that the use of illicit drugs is a **'very serious' issue** in their local area: Bulgaria (34%), Luxembourg (34%), Portugal (36%), Malta (37%) and Austria (40%).

The share of respondents saying that the use of illicit drugs is **not too serious a problem** in their local area varies between 15% in Luxembourg and 38% in Finland.

One in two respondents in Germany (50%) say the use of illicit drugs is **not a problem at all** in their local area. This number is also high in Belgium (47%), Denmark (42%), the Netherlands (40%), Czechia (40%) and Hungary (40%). In contrast, less than one in seven respondents say the same in Portugal (12%), Malta (12%) and Ireland (13%).

### Q1\_1 To what extent to do you think that the following are a problem in your local area? *The use of illicit drugs*



(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

<sup>9</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.



### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Women (40%) are slightly more likely than men (37%) to think the use of illicit drugs is a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area.

Older respondents are slightly more likely than younger ones to regard the use of illicit drugs as a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area: for example, 40% of respondents aged 55+ share this view, in comparison to 36% of respondents aged 15-24.

Respondents with lower levels of education are more likely than those with higher levels to regard the use of illicit drugs as a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area (45% of those who completed education at age

15 or younger vs 37% of those who did so at age 20 or older).

There is also a higher tendency for respondents living in more urban areas to think the use of illicit drugs is a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area, in comparison to those living in rural areas (40% in small and medium-sized town and 42% in large towns and cities vs 32% in rural areas)

Finally, whether or not respondents have used cannabis emerges as another predictor of the perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs in their local area: 34% of those who have used cannabis think it is a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem, compared to 40% of those who have never used cannabis.

## 1.2. Problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in local areas

All respondents who regard the use of illicit drugs as a 'very serious', 'somewhat serious' or 'not too serious' problem in their local area were asked what specific drug use-related problems are present in their local area. They were presented with a list of ten problems:

- Four of these problems refer to **the availability and accessibility of illicit drugs** (drugs being highly available and accessible, people smoking cannabis in public spaces, the consumption of hard drugs in public spaces, and children and teenagers taking drugs).
- The remaining six problems presented to respondents refer to **health and behavioural risks related to the use of illicit drugs** (people who use drugs resorting to violence, gender-based violence related to drug use, traffic accidents related to drug use or combined alcohol and drug use, poverty and unemployment related to drug use, and

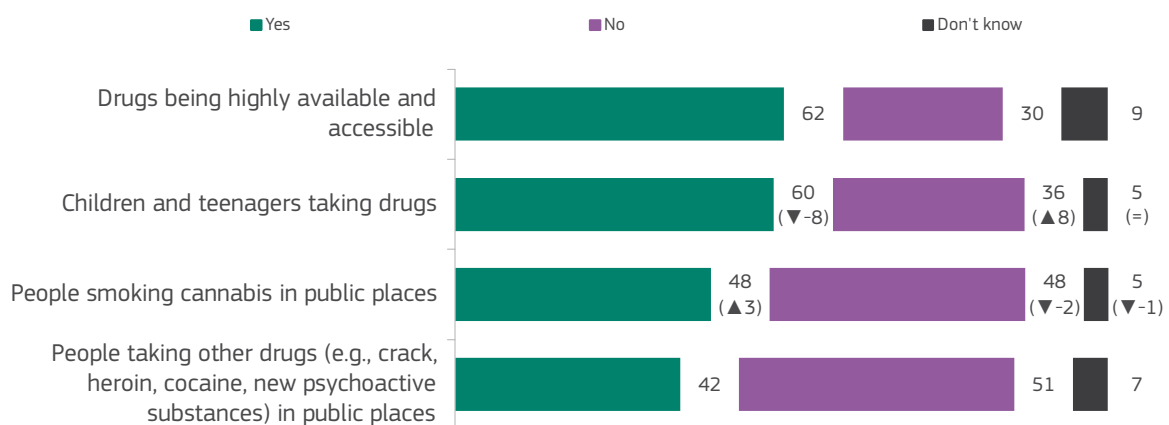
mental health problems and stigma related to drug use and health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases, overdose incidents and drug-related deaths).

### The availability and accessibility of illicit drugs

**Drugs being highly available and accessible** emerges as the most prevalent problem, mentioned by 62% of respondents (who regard the use of illicit drugs as a problem in their local area). Six in ten respondents (60%) identify **children and teenagers taking drugs** as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area; this proportion has decreased by eight percentage points compared to 2021 (Flash Eurobarometer 493).<sup>10</sup>

**People smoking cannabis in public spaces** is cited as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs by 48% of respondents (+3 pp compared 2021). **People taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places** is seen as a problem by 42% of respondents.

**Q2a** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?



(%, EU27) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area  
▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

<sup>10</sup> Note that, although the question wording of this question was the same across in the current survey and in 2021 (Flash Eurobarometer 493), the group of respondents presented with this question was

somewhat different: those saying that *using or dealing drugs* are a problem in their local area (2021) vs those saying that *the use of illicit drugs* are a problem in their local area (current survey).

### Individual country results

#### Drugs being highly available and accessible

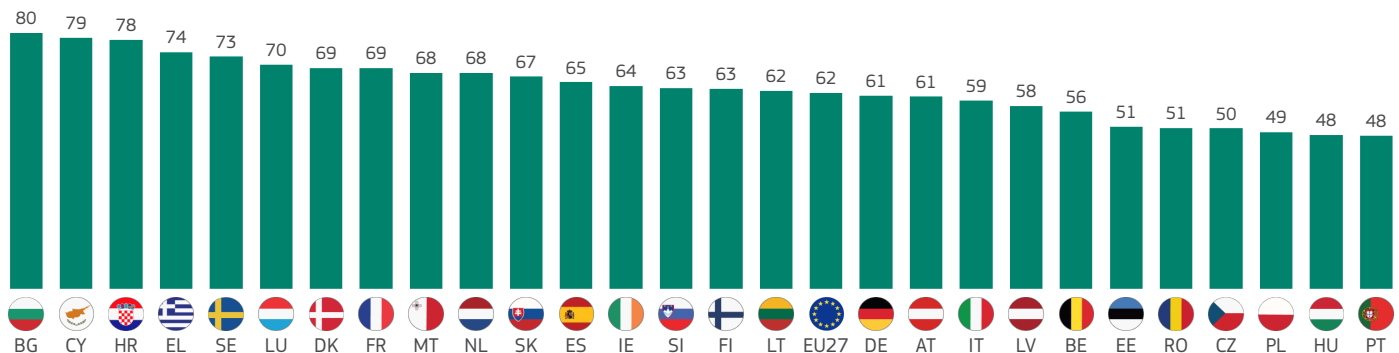
receives especially high mention (by respondents who think illicit drugs use is a problem in their local area) in Bulgaria (80%), Cyprus (79%) and Croatia (78%). In the six countries at the lower end of the country ranking, about half of respondents identify drugs being highly available and accessible as a problem: Hungary (48%), Romania (51%) and Estonia (51%).

The share of respondents saying that **children and teenagers taking drugs** is a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area ranges from 49% in Hungary to 78% in Croatia. **Compared to 2021**, in eight Member States, there are now fewer respondents saying that children and teenagers taking drugs is a problem in their local area; the largest decreases are seen in Germany (-20 pp) and France (-19 pp). In five Member States, the share identifying children and teenagers taking drugs as a problem has increased: Portugal (+14 pp), Latvia (+13 pp), Lithuania (+9 pp), Ireland (+8 pp) and the Netherlands (+8 pp).<sup>11</sup>

#### Q2a\_1 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?

*Drugs being highly available and accessible*

% Yes

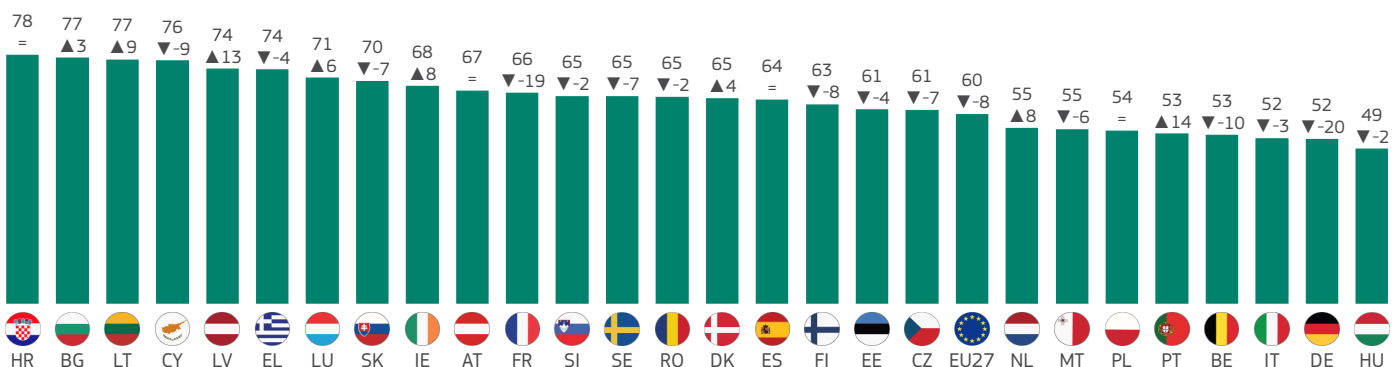


(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

#### Q2a\_4 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?

*Children and teenagers taking drugs*

% Yes



(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

<sup>11</sup> Only statistically significant differences (at the 5% confidence level) are highlighted in the text.

### People smoking cannabis in public spaces

receives highest mention in the Netherlands (59%), France (58%), Luxembourg (58%) and Spain (58%). Sweden (31%), Poland (32%), Finland (33%) and Romania (34%), on the other hand, are found at the bottom of the country ranking, with no more than about a third of respondents selecting people smoking cannabis in public spaces as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area.

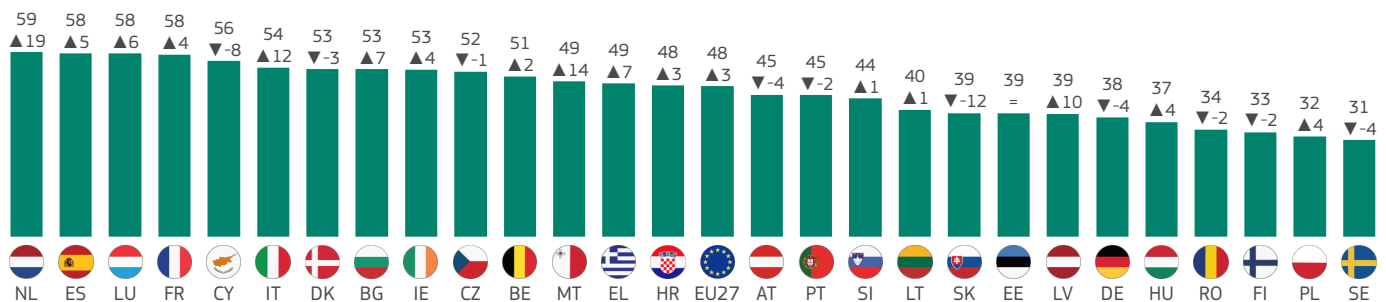
**Compared to 2021**, in six Member States, there is a significant increase in the share of respondents selecting people smoking cannabis in public spaces as a problem associated with the

use of illicit drugs in their local area: the Netherlands (+19 pp), Malta (+14 pp), Italy (+12 pp), Latvia (+10 pp), Bulgaria and Greece (both +7 pp). A significant decrease in this proportion is seen in just one country: Slovakia (-12 pp).

**People taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places** is most often mentioned as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in Croatia (60%) and Luxembourg (59%). In Estonia, (27%), the Netherlands (30%), Poland (31%) and Romania (34%), on the other hand, the proportion mentioning this issue remains below a third.

**Q2a\_2** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?  
*People smoking cannabis in public places*

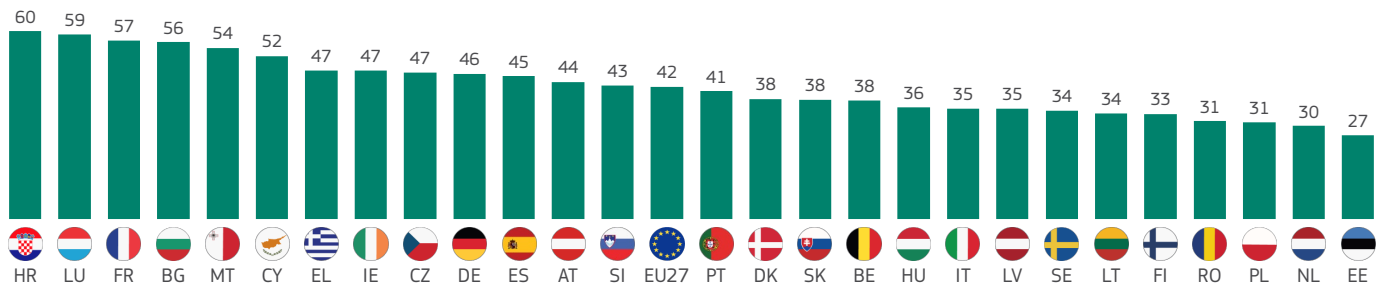
% Yes



(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area  
▼ ▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

**Q2a\_3** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?  
*People taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places*

% Yes



(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

### Socio-demographic considerations

Age is a predictor of whether respondents see the problems listed in the survey as associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area, with younger respondents being somewhat more likely to answer 'yes' on all four items. For example, 66% of those aged 15-24 answer that children and teenagers taking drugs is a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area, in contrast with 57% of those aged 55+.

At the same time, more respondents living in rural areas than in urban areas think the use of illicit drugs is associated with people smoking cannabis in public spaces (58% vs 48% in small and medium-sized towns and 51% in large towns and cities) and people taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in

public places (58% vs 41% in small and medium-sized towns and 49% in large towns and cities). Respondents living in large towns and cities, in turn, are more likely to associate the use of illicit drugs in their local area with drugs being highly available and accessible (64% vs 58% in rural areas).

Respondents who have used cannabis in the past are more likely than those who have not done so to identify drugs being highly available and accessible (65% vs 60%), children and teenagers taking drugs (62% vs 59%) and people taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places (45% vs 41%) as problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area.

Gender and educational differences tend to be minor (non-significant) for this question.

### Health and behavioural risks related to the use of illicit drugs

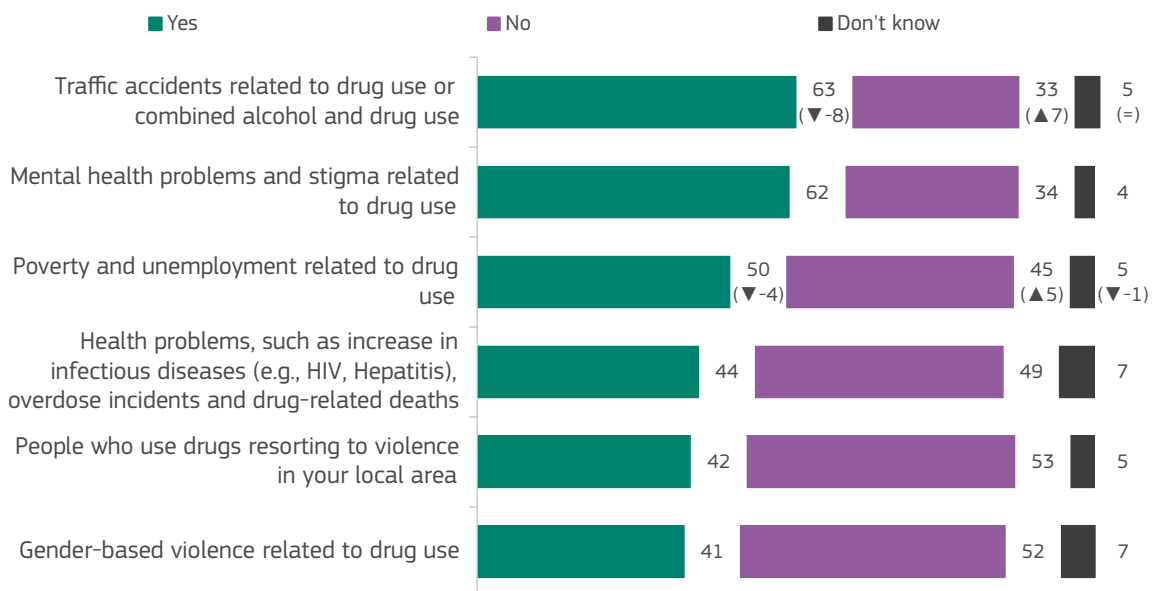
The two most-mentioned problems related to the use of illicit drugs in local areas are **traffic accidents related to drug use or to combined alcohol and drug use** (mentioned by 63%, -8 pp compared to 2021) and **mental health problems and stigma related to the use of illicit drugs** (mentioned by 62%).

Another community problem perceived to be related to the use of illicit drugs, mentioned by

half of respondents, is **poverty or unemployment** (50%, -4 pp compared to 2021).

The remaining problems are each mentioned by just over four in ten respondents: **health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths** (44%), **people who use drugs resorting to violence in your local area** (42%) and **gender-based violence** (41%).

**Q2a** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?



(%, EU27) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who reply that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area  
▼ ▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

### Individual country results

In 11 Member States, a majority of respondents mention **health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths** as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs in their local area, from 51% in Greece and Finland to 66% in Luxembourg.

**Mental health problems and stigma** is most often seen as problematic in Ireland (84%), Croatia (79%), Malta (77%), Austria (75%) and Bulgaria (75%). The share of respondents saying this is lowest in Belgium (48%).

**People who use drugs resorting to violence in your local area** is identified as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs by at least half of respondents in Cyprus and Spain (51%), Ireland (52%), Croatia (54%), Bulgaria (59%) and France (59%).

**Gender-based violence** is mentioned as a problem by two-thirds of respondents in Luxembourg (66%); Luxembourg is followed by Ireland (58%), Austria (56%), Bulgaria (53%), Croatia (52%) and Greece (51%).

**Poverty and unemployment** is most often mentioned in Luxembourg (68%), Finland (63%) and Austria (62%). Italy (42%), the Netherlands (43%), Poland (44%) and Denmark (44%) are at the bottom end of the country ranking.





























**Traffic accidents** is mentioned as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs by at least half of respondents in all Member States, with the exception of Hungary (45%) and Denmark (48%). Mentions of this problem are overall the highest in Croatia (86%), followed by Bulgaria (76%) and Luxembourg (75%).



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**Q2** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?

**% Yes**

		Traffic accidents related to drug use or combined alcohol and drug use	Mental health problems and stigma related to drug use	Poverty and unemployment related to drug use	Health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths	People who use drugs resorting to violence in your local area	Gender-based violence related to drug use
EU27		63	62	50	44	42	41
BE		54	48	50	35	38	25
BG		76	75	57	55	59	53
CZ		50	61	52	40	40	37
DK		48	54	44	31	37	29
DE		57	65	57	44	39	45
EE		63	57	51	44	21	32
IE		52	84	57	47	52	58
EL		68	70	51	51	49	51
ES		63	65	51	48	51	46
FR		72	61	54	42	59	46
HR		86	79	56	62	54	52
IT		64	57	42	35	31	36
CY		67	68	47	47	51	46
LV		71	62	59	54	39	39
LT		72	73	57	63	42	41
LU		75	73	68	66	49	66
HU		45	52	49	32	35	23
MT		60	77	56	57	42	49
NL		55	58	43	32	33	24
AT		74	75	62	60	47	56
PL		65	55	44	46	27	30
PT		53	59	49	59	33	32
RO		64	59	49	54	47	48
SI		62	61	52	36	41	36
SK		67	66	55	40	36	41
FI		54	71	63	51	46	42
SE		55	63	49	36	43	43

Note: The higher the share saying 'Yes', the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking problem for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=17 229 – respondents who reply that use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

### Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis reveals a few differences across gender, with women being more likely than men to identify the following problems as associated with the use of illicit drugs: gender-based violence (43% vs 38%) and mental health problems and stigma (63% vs 60%).

Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older respondents to mention traffic accidents as a problem associated with the use of illicit drugs (58% vs e.g. 63% of those aged 55+). Respondents younger than 40 are more likely than older ones to mention mental health problems and stigma (66% vs 59% of those aged 40-54 and 61% of those aged 55+).

Respondents in the lowest education category have a higher tendency than higher educated respondents to mention health problems, such as

increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths (50% vs e.g. 45% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older).

For most problems, the share of respondents replying 'yes' is higher among those living in urban areas. For example, 48% of respondents living in large towns mention health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths as a problem, in contrast with 39% of rural respondents.

Respondents who did not use cannabis in the past are more likely to see health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths, as a problem, compared to those who have used cannabis (45% vs 40%).

### 1.3. Perceived seriousness of drug trafficking

**About four in ten respondents (41%) think that the trafficking of drugs is serious problem in their local area:** 22% say it is a 'very serious' and 19% a 'somewhat serious' problem. Just over one in five respondents (22%) think drug trafficking is not too serious a problem in their local area. Finally, a third (33%) of respondents think it is not a problem at all in their local area.

#### Individual country results

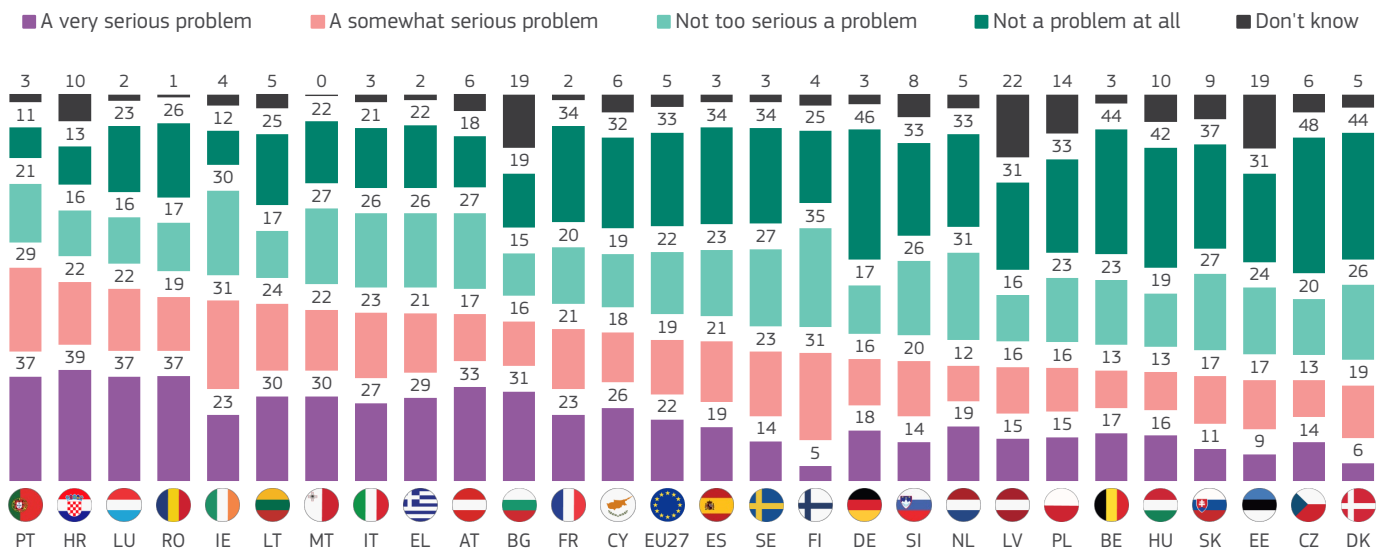
As for the perceived seriousness of the use of illicit drugs, perceptions of the seriousness of drug trafficking in local areas vary greatly across the Member States. Respondents in Portugal are – once again – the most likely to think this is a serious problem in their local area (66% of 'very serious' and 'somewhat serious' responses). In

Croatia (61%) and Luxembourg (59%), about six in ten respondents say that the trafficking of drugs is a serious problem in their local area. In Luxembourg (37%), Portugal (37%), Romania (37%) and Croatia (39%), close to four in ten respondents even say that drug trafficking is a 'very serious' issue in their local area.

In all Member States, no more than about a third of respondents say drug trafficking in their local area is not too serious a problem, with the share ranging from 15% in Bulgaria to 35% in Finland.

The share of respondents saying that drug trafficking in their local area is not a problem at all is highest in Czechia (48%), Germany (46%), Belgium (44%), Denmark (44%) and Hungary (42%). Only about a quarter as many, however, say the same in Romania (11%), Ireland (12%) and Croatia (13%).

#### Q1\_2 To what extent do you think that the following are a problem in your local area? *The trafficking of drugs*



(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

There is no difference between men and women in perceived seriousness of drug trafficking in their local area. Younger respondents are more likely than older ones to consider drug trafficking a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area, with 38% of those aged 15-24 saying this, in contrast with 43% of respondents aged 55+.

Respondents with lower levels of education are more likely than those with higher levels to

regard drug trafficking as a 'very serious' or 'somewhat serious' problem in their local area (51% of those who completed education at age 15 or younger vs 39% of those who did so at age 20 or older).

Respondents living in rural areas (35%) are less likely than respondents living in small and medium-sized towns (42%) and those living in large towns and cities (44%) to consider drug trafficking a serious problem in their local area.

## 1.4. Problems associated with drug trafficking

Respondents who consider drug trafficking a 'very', 'somewhat' or 'not too serious' problem in their local area were asked whether drug traffickers using violence and intimidation and children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking are problems associated with drug trafficking in their local area.

**About half of these respondents (49%) identify children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking as a problem in their local area.** In addition, **32% say the same about drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in their local area.**

## Individual country results

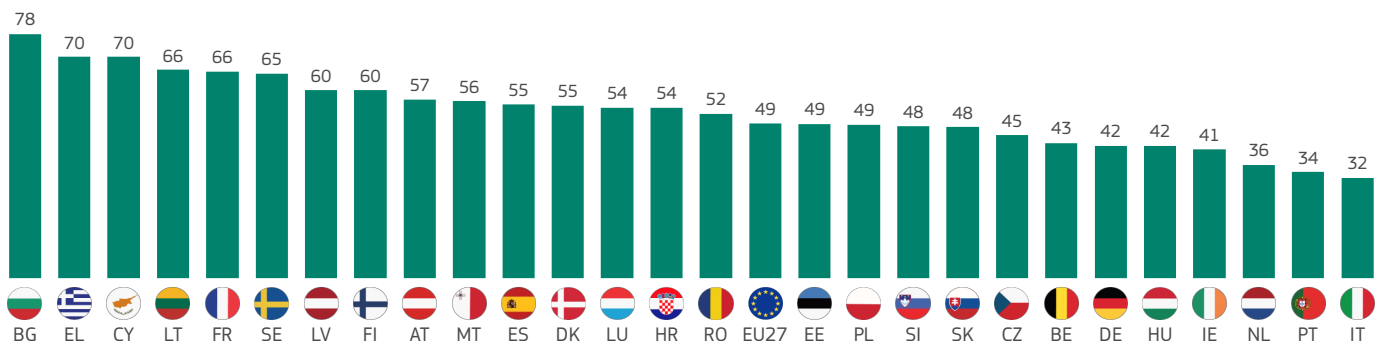
The share of respondents identifying **children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking** as a problem associated with trafficking of drugs in their local area is highest in Bulgaria (78%), followed by Cyprus and Greece (both 70%). In contrast, only about a third of respondents say the same in Italy (32%) and Portugal (34%).

In France, 55% of respondents say that **drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in their local area** is a problem; in Bulgaria (51%), Cyprus (50%) and Greece (48%), about half of respondents share this view. By comparison, only about one in seven respondents say the same in Slovakia (13%) and Estonia (14%).

**Q2b\_2** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with trafficking of drugs in your local area?

*Children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking*

% Yes

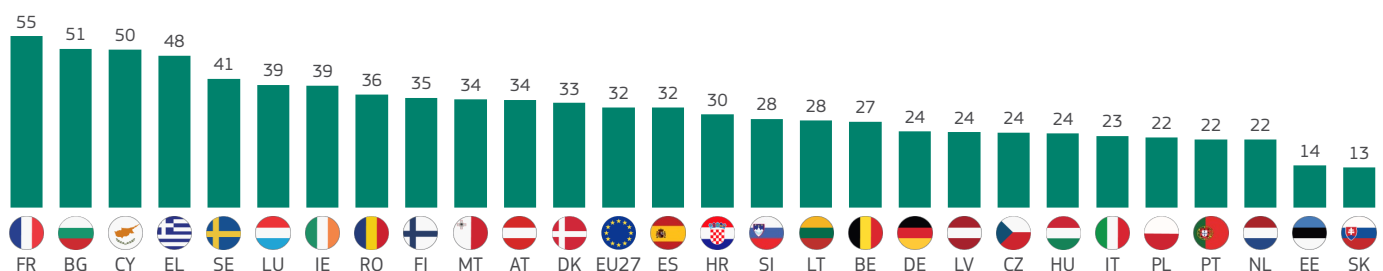


(%, EU27) Base: n=16 500 – Respondents who reply that the trafficking of drugs is a problem in their local area

**Q2b\_1** Which of the following would you say are problems associated with trafficking of drugs in your local area?

*Drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in your local area*

% Yes



(%, EU27) Base: n=16 500 – Respondents who reply that the trafficking of drugs is a problem in their local area

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Among respondents who consider drug trafficking a problem in their local area, those aged 15-24 (58%) are significantly more likely to say that children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking is a problem associated with such trafficking in their local area (compared to e.g. 48% of respondents aged 55+).

Respondents living in urban areas also show a higher tendency than those living in a rural area to say the trafficking of drugs in their local area

is associated with children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking (49% in small or medium-sized towns and 51% of large towns and cities vs 46% in rural areas) and with drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in their local area (33% in small or medium-sized towns and 34% of large towns and cities vs 28% in rural areas).

Gender and educational differences tend to be minor (non-significant) for this question.

## 1.5. Change over time

**About a third of respondents (34%) think that problems caused by drugs** (including both the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking) **have increased in their local area over the past few years:** 13% say that these problems have ‘gone up a lot’ and 21% that they have ‘gone up a little’. Meanwhile, about one in ten (11%) think problems caused by drugs have decreased (4% ‘gone down a little’ and 7% ‘gone down a lot’), while close to one in two (47%) perceive no change in this regard. **Compared to 2021**, the average results for this question are practically unchanged.

### Individual country results

In five Member States, about half of respondents think problems caused by drugs have gone up (‘a lot’ or ‘a little’) in their local area: Luxembourg (52%), Austria (51%), Sweden (51%), France

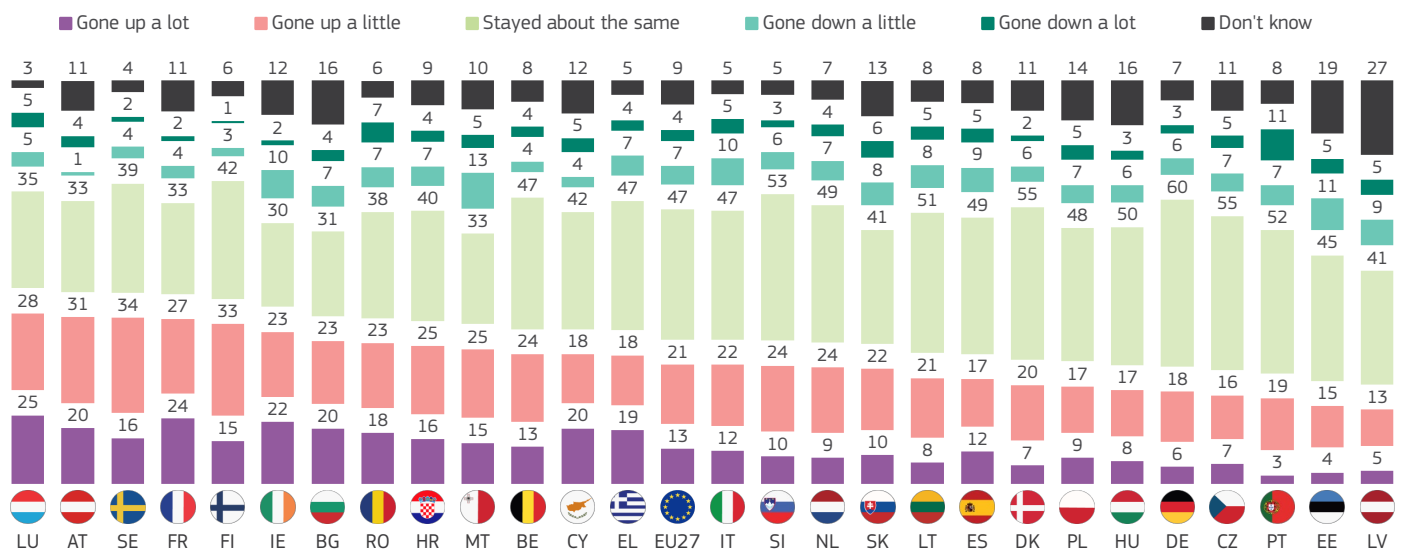
(50%) and Finland (49%).<sup>12</sup> Moreover, about a quarter of respondents in France (24%) and Luxembourg (25%) think drug-related problems have increased ‘a lot’ in their local area.

On the other hand, in Latvia (18%) and Estonia (19%), less than one in five respondents say problems caused by drugs have gone up (‘a lot’ or ‘a little’) in their local area.

In all Member States, no more than one in five respondents consider that problems caused by drugs have gone down (‘a lot’ or ‘a little’) in the past few years, with the share ranging from 4% in Finland to 18% in both Malta and Portugal.

Finally, in 18 of the 27 Member States, the largest share of respondents say that the problems caused by drugs in their local area have remained unchanged in the past few years. The share of respondents having seen no change ranges from 30% in Ireland to 60% in Germany.

### Q4 In your local area, do you think that in the past few years problems caused by drugs have:



(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

<sup>12</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.



## Flash Eurobarometer 552

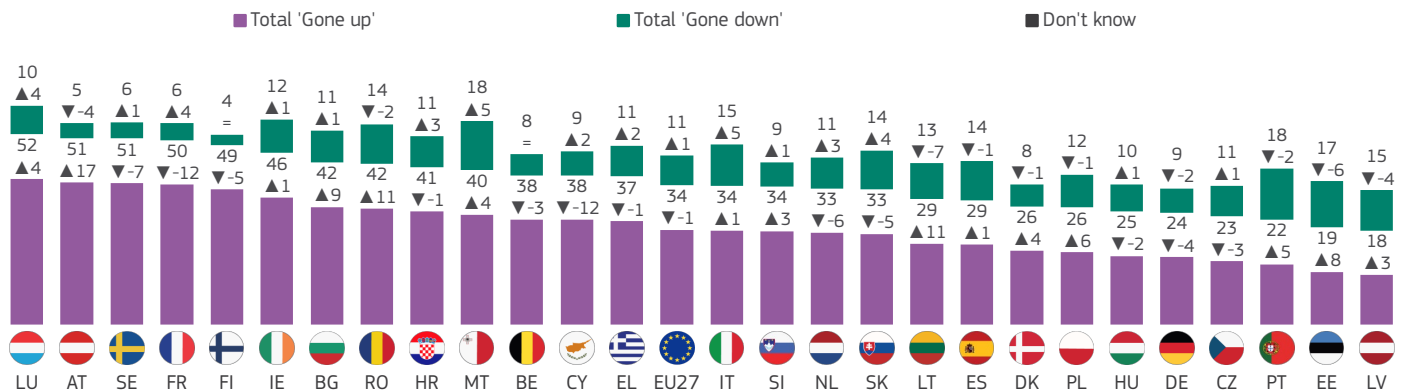
### Impact of drugs on local communities

#### Trend compared to 2021

In eight Member States, compared to 2021, the share of respondents saying that **problems caused by drugs have gone up ('a lot' or 'a little')** in their local area has increased; this applies, for example, to Austria (+17 pp), Romania (+11 pp), Lithuania (+11 pp) and Bulgaria (+9 pp). In four Member States, on the other hand, respondents are now significantly less likely than in 2021 to state that problems caused by drugs have increased: Cyprus (-12 pp), France (-12 pp), Sweden (-7 pp) and the Netherlands (-6 pp).

In France, respondents are now not only less likely to say that problems caused by drugs have increased (see above), they are also more likely than in 2021 to answer that **problems caused by drugs have gone down ('a lot' or 'a little')** (+4 pp). An increase in the latter share is also seen in Italy (+5 pp), Malta (+5 pp) and Luxembourg (+4 pp). On the other hand, in Lithuania (-7 pp), Estonia (-6 pp) and Austria (-4 pp), the share of respondents having seen a decrease drug-related problems has gone down compared to 2021.

**Q4** In your local area, do you think that in the past few years problems caused by drugs have:



(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Slightly more women (36%) than men (32%) think problems caused by drugs have gone up ('a lot' or 'a little') in their local area over the last few years. Respondents aged 40-54 (36%) are also somewhat more likely than respondents aged 25-39 (32%) to state that problems caused by drugs have gone up.

Higher educated respondents are slightly more likely than lower educated ones to say problems caused by drugs have gone up in the past years (35% of respondents who completed education aged 20 or older vs 33% of respondents who completed education aged 16-19 and 29% of those aged 15 or younger).

Furthermore, there is a strong association between the perception of the use of illicit drugs

and drug trafficking and beliefs about whether drug-related problems have increased in local areas in recent years. Respondents who perceive the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking as a problem in their local area are much more likely to state that issues associated with drugs have escalated in their local area over the past few years. Both among respondents who say that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area and respondents who mention drug trafficking as a problem in their local area, 42% say that problems caused by drugs have gone up in the last few years; the corresponding figure for respondents who do not see the use of illicit drugs as a problem in their local area and for respondents who do not see drug trafficking as a problem is 19%.

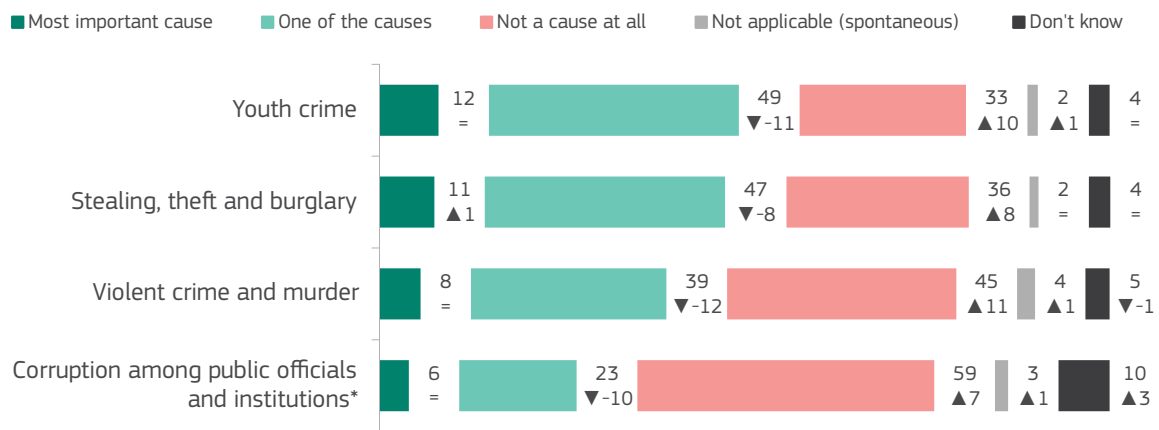
## 2. Drugs and crime

A majority of respondents think that the use of illicit drugs is a cause of at least some types of crime in their local area: 61% think it is the 'most important cause' or 'one of the causes' of **youth crime** and 58% think it is a cause of **stealing, theft or burglary**. Close to one in two (47%) think it is **a cause of violent crime or murder** in their local area and a lower, but still considerable, proportion (29%) think the use of

illicit drugs leads to **corruption among public officials or institutions**.

For all types of crimes, the share of respondents who identify drugs as a cause has decreased significantly compared 2021. For example, the share of respondents who think that drugs are a cause of youth crime has decreased by 11 percentage points.

**Q3** Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area?



Note: \* Modified statement (2021: Corruption and lack of trust in public officials and institutions)

(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

### Individual country results

A majority of respondents in all Member States regard the use of illicit drugs as the 'most important cause' or 'one of the causes' of **youth crime** in their local area. The figure is especially high in Bulgaria (78%) and Estonia (77%). Although the figure is notably lower in Germany and Portugal (53%), also in these countries at the lower end of the country ranking, this view remains the majority view.

With the exception of Hungary (48%), a majority of respondents across all Member States see the use of illicit drugs as a cause of **stealing, theft or burglary** in their local area, with the figure rising to at least three-quarters in Estonia (75%), Bulgaria (76%) and Finland (77%).





























In 16 Member States, a majority of respondents see the use of illicit drugs as a cause of **violent crime and murder** in their local area, with the figure rising to at least two-thirds in Lithuania (67%), Bulgaria (70%), Estonia (70%) and Finland (72%). This proportion is lowest in Germany (37%) and Spain (38%).

At least about half of respondents in Lithuania (49%), Croatia (50%) and Bulgaria (54%) regard the use of illicit drugs as a cause of **corruption among public officials or institutions** in their local area. In contrast, less than a quarter of respondents say the same in Denmark (13%), Finland (19%), Germany (22%) and Hungary (23%).

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**Q3** Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area?

**% Total 'A cause'**

		Youth crime	Stealing, theft and burglary	Violent crime and murder	Corruption among public officials and institutions
EU27		61	58	47	29
BE		55	58	46	30
BG		78	76	70	54
CZ		60	62	45	32
DK		58	59	42	13
DE		53	52	37	22
EE		77	75	70	29
IE		65	69	53	28
EL		70	73	56	47
ES		55	57	38	28
FR		58	52	56	29
HR		75	74	64	50
IT		70	63	40	30
CY		64	68	54	39
LV		61	64	55	29
LT		74	71	67	49
LU		61	55	55	35
HU		55	48	43	23
MT		59	74	59	41
NL		55	56	43	28
AT		75	68	54	36
PL		67	57	48	30
PT		53	53	47	27
RO		63	63	60	38
SI		59	65	43	33
SK		75	73	63	39
FI		75	77	72	19
SE		66	63	58	25

Note: The higher the share for Total 'A cause', the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking type of crime for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=25 680– All respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Certain demographic groups are more likely than others to perceive links between the use of illicit drugs and the crimes under consideration. Differences by gender, however, are negligible.

The share of respondents considering stealing, theft and burglary being caused by the use of illicit drugs in their local area increases with age, with 51% of respondents aged 15-24 saying this, in contrast with 60% of those aged 55+. The opposite is true for violent crime and murder that is more likely to be identified as being caused by the use of illicit drugs by respondents aged 15-24 than by respondents aged 55+ (50% vs 45%).

Highly educated respondents (who completed their education aged 20 or older) are more likely to consider drugs as a cause of stealing, theft and burglary (60% vs 56% of the lowest educated) and of violent crime and murder (47% vs 41% of the lowest educated).

Subjective urbanisation also appears to be a strong predictor of whether respondents identify a relation between drugs and crime, with respondents living in more urbanised areas being more likely to draw a link. For instance, 53% of respondents living in a large town say violent crime and murder is caused by drugs, in comparison to 47% of respondents living in small/medium-sized towns and 39% of respondents living in rural areas.

Finally, respondents who think that the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking are a problem in their local area are consistently more likely to say drugs is a cause of these types of crimes. For example, 54% of respondents who see the use of illicit drugs as a problem in their local area see it as a cause of violent crime and murder in their local area; the corresponding figure for those not seeing issues with the use of illicit drugs in their local area is 32%.

### 3. The impact of drugs on security, well-being and public health

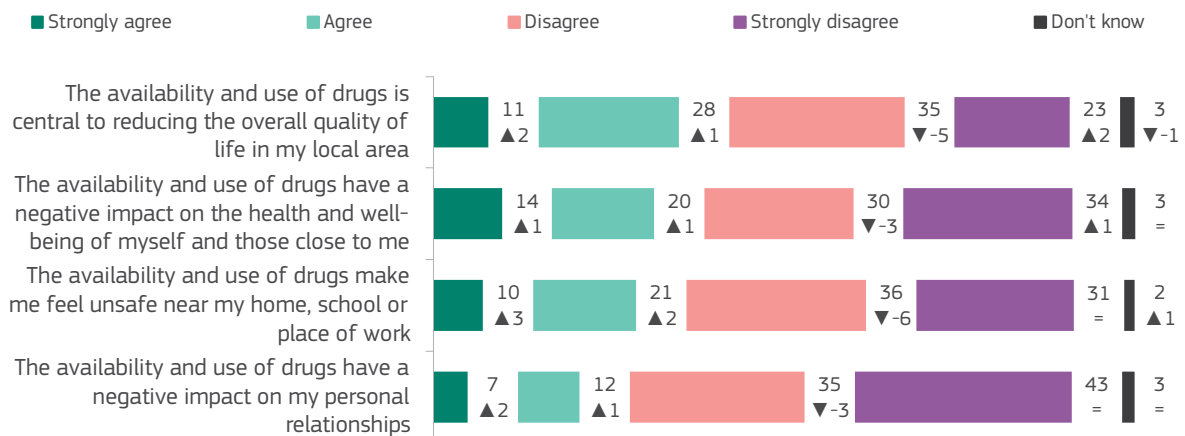
#### 3.1. Impact of drugs on security and well-being

About four in ten respondents (39%, +4 pp compared to 2021), in total, agree the **availability and use of illicit drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in their local area**. About a third of respondents (34%) agree it has a **negative impact on their own health and well-being** and that of those close to them.

About three in ten respondents (31%, +5 pp compared to 2021) agree that the availability and use of drugs make them **feel unsafe near their home, school or place of work**.

Finally, close to one in five respondents (19%) agree the **availability and use of drugs impacts negatively their personal relationships**.

**Q6** For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree:



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June -July 2021)



### Individual country results

At the country level, the proportion agreeing that the availability and use of drugs **reduces the quality of life in their local area** varies between 19% in Germany and 61% in Bulgaria. Other countries at the higher end of the country ranking are Malta (57%), Ireland (58%) and Italy (60%). Germany, on the other hand, is joined by Estonia (26%), Sweden (26%), the Netherlands (27%) and Finland (27%) at the lower end of the country ranking.

The proportion agreeing that the availability and use of drugs negatively impacts their **own well-being or that of those close to them** is overall





























the highest in Greece (55%). It is also relatively higher in Spain (47%), Bulgaria (45%) and Cyprus (45%). The proportion agreeing with this statement, however, is much lower in Finland (18%) and the Netherlands (18%).

Agreement with the statement that the availability and use of drugs makes them **feel unsafe near their home, school or place of work** is particularly high in Cyprus (58%), Greece (57%), Bulgaria (52%) and Romania (52%). Agreement that the availability and use of drugs has **a negative impact on their personal relationships** is highest in Luxembourg (40%), Greece (37%), Bulgaria (36%), Malta (36%) and Cyprus (35%).

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**Q6** For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree:

**% Total 'Agree'**

		The availability and use of drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in my local area	The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on the health and well-being of myself and those close to me	The availability and use of drugs make me feel unsafe near my home, school or place of work	The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on my personal relationships
EU27		39	34	31	19
BE		34	31	34	18
BG		61	45	52	36
CZ		37	22	28	13
DK		42	22	16	16
DE		19	32	20	12
EE		26	22	46	15
IE		58	34	42	22
EL		43	55	57	37
ES		41	47	35	26
FR		41	30	29	16
HR		51	29	29	26
IT		60	37	36	17
CY		41	45	58	35
LV		38	25	38	17
LT		46	24	32	13
LU		44	40	40	40
HU		30	39	21	23
MT		57	40	40	36
NL		27	18	19	12
AT		33	28	24	20
PL		42	36	28	22
PT		50	39	38	33
RO		43	40	52	33
SI		36	26	23	16
SK		41	22	27	16
FI		27	18	31	17
SE		26	22	26	14

Note: The higher the share for Total 'Agree', the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking statement for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=25 680– All respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Women (32%) are slightly more likely than men (29%) to agree with the statement ‘the availability and use of drugs make me feel unsafe near my home, school or place of work’.

Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than all other age categories to agree that the availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on their personal relationships (25% vs e.g. 17% of those aged 55+) and that the availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on the health and well-being of themselves and those close to them (43% vs e.g. 32% of those aged 55+).

It is also seen that agreement with *all* of the statements is higher among the least educated respondents than among those with higher levels of education. For example, 46% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger agree that the availability and use of drugs negatively affects the quality of life in their area, compared to 36% of those who completed education aged 20 or older.

Respondents living in towns or cities are more likely than those in rural locations to agree that the availability and use of drugs negatively affects the quality of life in their area (41% in

large towns or cities and 40% in small and medium-sized towns, vs 34% in rural areas). A similar difference is seen for agreement that the availability and use of drugs makes them feel unsafe near their home, school or place of work (34% and 30%, respectively, vs 28%).

Respondents who consider the use of illicit drugs and/or trafficking a problem in their local area have a higher tendency to agree with all four statements. For example, 47% of respondents who see the use of illicit drugs as a problem in their local area agree that the availability and use of drugs is also central to reducing the overall quality of life in their local area; the corresponding figure for those not seeing issues with the use of illicit drugs in their local area is 23%.

Respondents who have never used cannabis show higher levels of agreement with the statements ‘the availability and use of drugs make me feel unsafe near my home, school or place of work’ (33% vs 25% of respondents who have used cannabis) and ‘the availability and use of drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in my local area’ (40% vs 34%).

### 3.2. Public health issues related to the use of illicit drugs

Respondents were asked **what public health issues related to the use of illicit drugs they consider most pressing in their local area**. They were provided with a list of five pre-defined issues and could provide multiple answers. They could also answer that the use of illicit drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area.

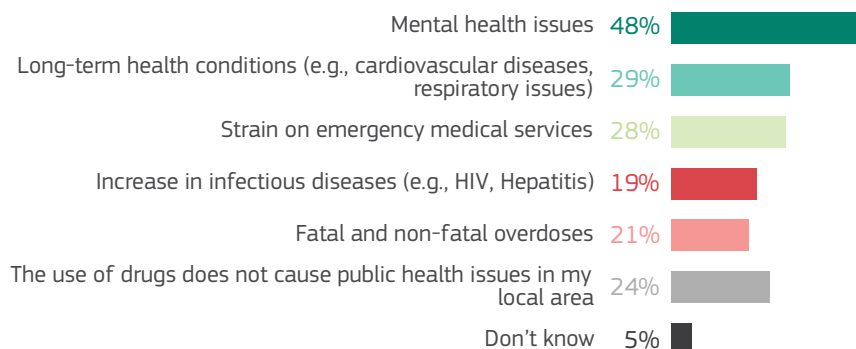
The issue cited the most by respondents is **mental health issues**, mentioned by 48%. **Long-term health conditions (e.g.,**

**cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues)** (29%) and **strain on emergency medical services** (28%) are each selected by close to three in ten respondents.

Other issues listed in the survey are: **fatal and non-fatal overdoses** (mentioned by 21%) and **increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis)** (19%).

Finally, about a quarter of respondents (24%) answer that **the use of drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area**.

**Q5** In your opinion, what are the most pressing public health issues related to drug use in your local area? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

### Individual country results

In 13 Member States, over half of respondents say **mental health issues** is a pressing public health issue related to the use of illicit drugs in their local area. In Ireland (78%), more than three-quarters of respondents give this answer. In contrast, less than four in ten respondents say the same in Czechia (36%) and Italy (39%). In all but one Member State, 'mental health issues' are the (joint) highest-ranking public health issue related to the use of illicit drugs.

The share of respondents mentioning **long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues)** is highest in Romania (47%) and Italy (44%) and lowest in Malta (11%).

**Strain on emergency medical services** is cited by over four in ten respondents in Finland (46%) and Lithuania (42%). In contrast, the share

of respondents selecting this response is lowest in Portugal (8%).





























The share of respondents identifying **fatal and non-fatal overdoses** as a pressing public health issue related to the use of illicit drugs ranges from one in seven respondents in Hungary (14%) to close to four in ten respondents in Lithuania (38%), Malta (38%) and Luxembourg (39%).

In Romania (39%) and Portugal (40%), about four in ten respondents mention **increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis)**. In contrast, less than one in ten respondents say the same in Sweden (6%) and Denmark (8%).

At least a third of respondents in Belgium (33%), Germany (34%), Czechia (36%) and Hungary (38%) say **the use of drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area**. Ireland (7%), on the other hand, is found at the bottom of the country ranking.

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**Q5** In your opinion, what are the most pressing public health issues related to drug use in your local area? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Mental health issues	Long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues)	Strain on emergency medical services	Fatal and non-fatal overdoses	Increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis)	<i>The use of drugs does not cause public health issues in my local area</i>
EU27		48	29	28	21	19	<b>24</b>
BE		45	34	30	25	17	<b>33</b>
BG		46	27	17	20	14	<b>27</b>
CZ		36	21	33	17	23	<b>36</b>
DK		55	32	26	21	8	<b>19</b>
DE		44	26	20	18	12	<b>34</b>
EE		54	29	36	29	21	<b>23</b>
IE		78	21	39	30	20	<b>7</b>
EL		49	22	23	28	26	<b>29</b>
ES		57	29	30	22	26	<b>25</b>
FR		46	27	27	19	12	<b>20</b>
HR		55	24	21	25	21	<b>16</b>
IT		39	44	29	19	19	<b>18</b>
CY		46	20	21	26	25	<b>32</b>
LV		40	23	24	27	29	<b>22</b>
LT		51	38	42	38	32	<b>19</b>
LU		57	22	19	39	51	<b>16</b>
HU		42	19	23	14	12	<b>38</b>
MT		59	11	25	38	43	<b>18</b>
NL		62	27	34	21	10	<b>30</b>
AT		61	20	26	32	36	<b>13</b>
PL		49	19	35	27	24	<b>17</b>
PT		47	27	8	17	40	<b>15</b>
RO		49	47	32	30	39	<b>27</b>
SI		43	31	26	17	14	<b>31</b>
SK		53	30	28	24	25	<b>25</b>
FI		64	26	46	29	16	<b>15</b>
SE		65	29	34	26	6	<b>15</b>

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Response 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 680 – all respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Women (50%) are slightly more likely than men (47%) to say mental health issues is a pressing public health issue related to the use of illicit drugs in their local area.

Respondents aged 55+ are less likely than younger respondents to cite mental health issues (42% vs e.g. 55% of those aged 15-24) and long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues) (25% vs e.g. 34% of those aged 15-24) as pressing public health issues related to drugs. They are, however, also more likely than younger respondents to answer that the use of drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area (29% vs e.g. 18% of those aged 15-24). The share of respondents selecting fatal and non-fatal overdoses as problem is highest among those aged 15-24 (29% vs e.g. 18% of those aged 55).

Respondents' education level is also associated with what issues are perceived as most important. Respondents who completed education aged 16-19 or 20+ are more likely than respondents with a lower level of education to mention long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues) (29% vs 24%) and fatal and non-fatal overdoses (20%

of those who completed their education aged 16-19 and 21% of those who completed their education aged 20+ vs 15%).

Furthermore, respondents living in rural areas (30%) are more likely to say the use of drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area than respondents living in small and medium-sized towns (24%) or large towns and cities (20%).

There is also a strong correlation between perceptions of the use of illicit drugs and drug trafficking as problems and perceived prevalence of public health issues related to the use of drugs. While 16% of respondents who consider the use of illicit drugs and/or drug trafficking a problem in their local area say the use of drugs does not cause public health issues in their local area, this figure increases to 41% for respondents who do not consider the use of illicit drugs or drug trafficking a problem.

Finally, respondents who have used cannabis in the past are more likely to say the most pressing health issue related to the use of illicit drugs in their local area is mental health issues (55% vs 46% of respondents who have never used cannabis).



## 4. Use of cannabis

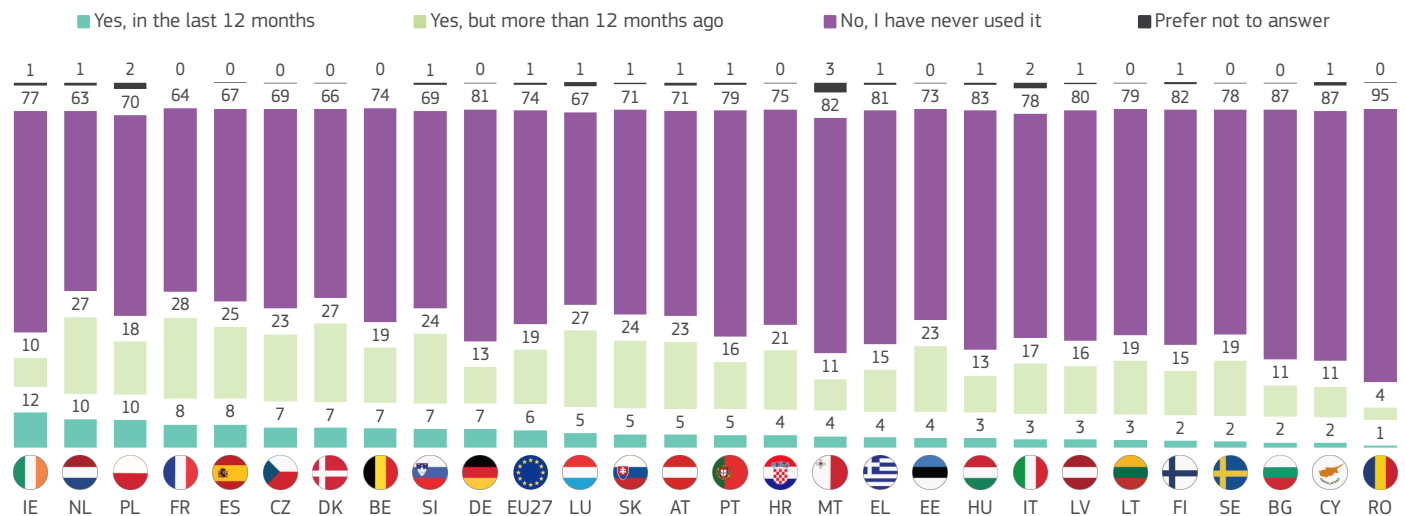
**About three-quarters (74%) of respondents say they have never used cannabis.** The quarter who say they have used cannabis is composed of about one in five (19%) who have used the drug more than a year ago, 3% who have used it in the last 30 days and 3% who have used it in the last 12 months (but not in the last 30 days). These figures are very similar to those found in the previous wave in 2021.

### Individual country results

At the Member State level, the proportion of respondents who have 'ever' used cannabis is relatively higher in the Netherlands (37%), France (36%), Denmark (34%) and Spain (33%). In contrast, the figure is comparatively low in Romania (5%), followed by Cyprus (12%) and Bulgaria (13%).<sup>13</sup>

The proportion of respondents who have recently used cannabis (*note: this is the sum of respondents who have used cannabis in the past month and those who have used cannabis in the past year*) ranges from 1% in Romania to 12% in Ireland.

### Q7 Have you ever used cannabis yourself?



(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

<sup>13</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Women are more likely than men to say they have never used cannabis (79% vs 69%).

Cannabis consumption is strongly related to age, with respondents aged 55+ being more likely than younger respondents to say they have never used cannabis (85% vs 60% of those aged 25-39, 70% of those aged 15-24 and 71% of those aged 40-54). Respondents aged 25-39 are most likely to say they have used cannabis more than 12 months ago (29% vs 15% of those aged 15-24, 23% of those aged 40-54 and 13% of those aged 55+). However, recent cannabis consumption (sum of respondents who have used cannabis in the past month and those who have used cannabis in the past year) is highest among

respondents aged 15-24 (15% vs 10% of those aged 25-39, 5% of those aged 40-54 and 2% of those aged 55+).

Cannabis consumption is lowest among the lowest educated, with 84% of respondents who completed their education aged of 15 or younger saying they have never used cannabis, in contrast with 78% of respondents who completed their education aged 16-19 and 71% of those who completed their education aged 20+.

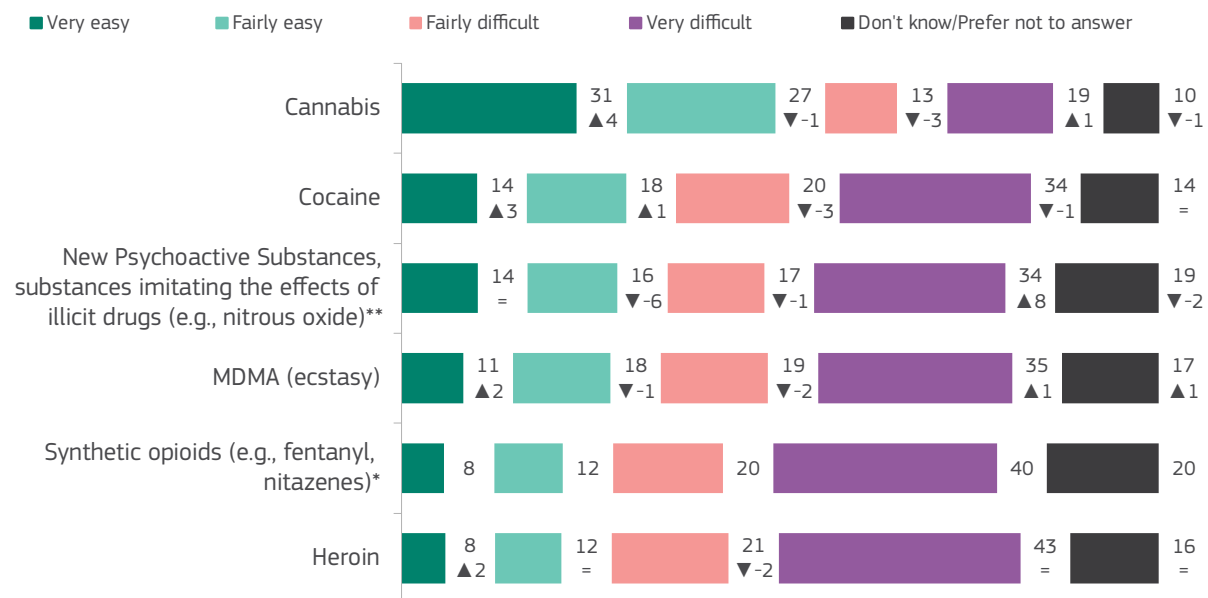
The share of respondents saying they have used cannabis is highest among respondents living in large towns or cities (30% vs 22% in small and medium-sized towns and 25% in large towns and cities).

## 5. The availability of drugs

Views are mixed on the ease with which different types of drugs can be obtained for personal use. On the one hand, **a majority of respondents (58%) think it would be 'very' or 'fairly easy' to obtain cannabis** within 24 hours if they wanted some, with 31% (+4 pp compared to 2021) saying it would be 'very easy'.

On the other hand, around three in ten respondents think it would be 'very' or 'fairly easy' for them to obtain **cocaine** (31%), **New Psychoactive Substances, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs (e.g., nitrous oxide)** (30%) or **MDMA (ecstasy)** (29%). One in five respondents think it would be easy to obtain **synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes)** (20%) or **heroin** (20%)..<sup>14</sup>

**Q8** How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some?



\* New statement (not included in 2021)

\*\* Modified statement (2021: Legal highs, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs)

(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

<sup>14</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

### Individual country results

The proportion of respondents thinking it would be 'very' or 'fairly easy' for them to obtain **cannabis** within 24 hours is highest in the Netherlands (80%), followed by Denmark (72%) and France (69%). In contrast, the figure is comparatively low in Latvia (33%), Romania (34%) and Lithuania (37%). In 22 Member States, respondents who think it would be easy to obtain cannabis outnumber those saying it would be difficult.

The proportion thinking it would be easy for them to obtain **cocaine** is highest in Ireland (57%) and Denmark (53%) and lowest in Slovakia (13%), Latvia (14%), Czechia (15%), Lithuania (16%) and Estonia (17%).

A majority of respondents in France (52%), the Netherlands (52%), Denmark (53%) and Sweden (54%) say it would be easy for them to obtain **new psychoactive substances, substances**

**imitating the effects of illicit drugs**. This share is lowest in Czechia (11%) and Latvia (12%) and Slovakia (12%).





























In Ireland (48%) and the Netherlands (52%), about half of respondents think it would be easy for them to obtain **MDMA (ecstasy)**. By comparison, less than one in five respondents say the same in Latvia (17%), Estonia (18%) and Lithuania (19%).

In all countries, no more than a third of respondents say it would be easy for them to obtain **heroin** within 24 hours, with the share saying so ranging from 8% in Czechia to 33% in Ireland. Similar figures are observed for **synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes)**, with the proportion of respondents saying this substance would be easy to obtain varying between 10% in Czechia and about a third in Sweden (32%), Ireland (33%) and Denmark (34%).

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**Q8** How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some?

**% Total 'Easy'**

		Cannabis	Cocaine	New Psychoactive Substances, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs (e.g., nitrous oxide)	MDMA (ecstasy)	Heroin	Synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes)
EU27		62	31	30	29	20	20
BE		44	35	44	34	21	18
BG		59	28	37	30	21	25
CZ		72	15	11	21	8	10
DK		59	53	53	45	32	34
DE		39	20	25	22	13	17
EE		63	17	14	18	9	12
IE		63	57	32	48	33	33
EL		64	35	20	30	27	22
ES		69	42	18	30	23	18
FR		52	42	52	36	25	22
HR		53	24	20	26	17	21
IT		58	33	23	21	20	16
CY		33	34	25	33	22	22
LV		37	14	12	17	10	13
LT		63	16	13	19	13	15
LU		41	33	31	41	32	21
HU		49	22	23	29	13	21
MT		80	35	23	30	25	22
NL		47	45	52	52	28	20
AT		52	22	21	23	14	26
PL		50	26	22	27	21	24
PT		34	29	26	30	20	15
RO		50	21	25	25	17	24
SI		51	24	14	22	17	13
SK		56	13	12	22	9	14
FI		58	27	29	26	16	25
SE		36	44	54	35	24	32

Note: The higher the share for Total 'Easy', the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking substance for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=25 680 – all respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Men are generally more likely than women to think that it would be 'very' or 'fairly easy' for them to obtain drugs within 24 hours. For example, 63% of men say so for cannabis, in comparison to 54% of women.

Respondents aged 55+ have a higher tendency than younger respondents to say it would be difficult for them to obtain cannabis (36% vs e.g. 28% of those aged 25-39). In addition, respondents aged 55+ are more likely to express uncertainty about the ease or difficulty of obtaining any type of drug compared to younger age groups.

Higher educated respondents tend to say more frequently that it would be easy for them to obtain most substances within 24 hours. This is, for example, the case for cannabis, which is deemed easy to obtain by 61% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older, in contrast with 54% of respondents who stopped their education aged 16-19 and 50% of

respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger. Respondents in the lowest education category are, however, more likely than higher educated respondents to say it would be easy for them to obtain heroin (24% vs 19% of those who completed their education aged 20+).

Respondents living in more urban areas are generally more likely to say it would be easy for them to obtain drugs. This is the case, for instance, for cocaine, which would be easy to obtain for 35% of respondents living in large towns/cities, in contrast with 30% of respondents living in small/medium-sized towns and 29% of respondents living in rural areas.

Finally, respondents who think that the use of illicit drugs or drug trafficking is a problem in their area generally consider it would be easy for them to obtain drugs within 24 hours, regardless of the substance. For example, 63% of respondents who identify the use of illicit drugs a problem in their local area say so for cannabis, in comparison to 51% of respondents who do not see it as a problem in their local area.

## 6. Support for the banning and regulation of drugs

**A large majority of respondents support the current EU-wide ban on the supply of heroin (91%), MDMA (ecstasy) (87%) and cocaine (87%) for recreational use.**

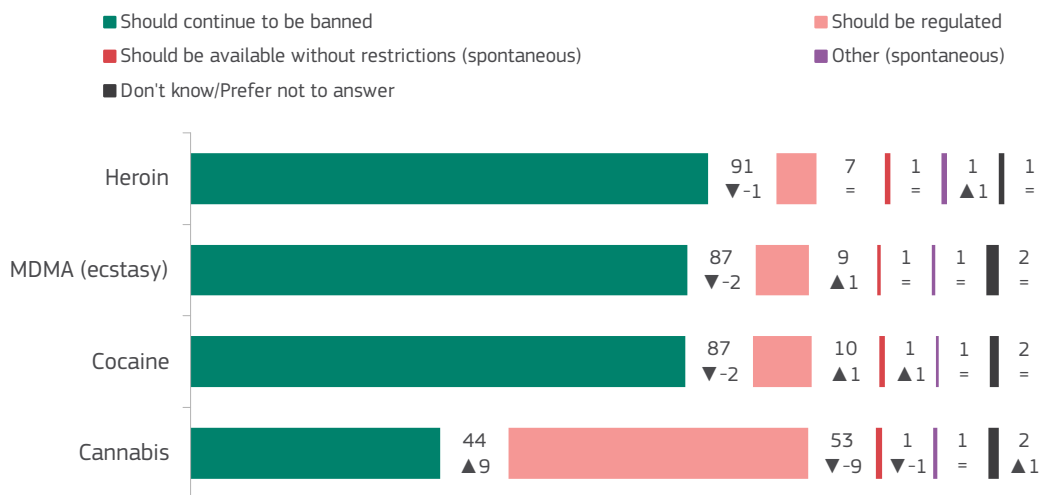
**Over four in ten respondents (44%) support the ban on the sale of cannabis, while 53%**

**favour regulation of this substance.**

Nonetheless, the share of respondents in favour of regulating cannabis has decreased by nine percentage points compared to 2021.

Very few respondents believe that any of the drugs should be available without restriction.

**Q9** The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated?



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June -July 2021)

### Individual country results

There is widespread support across the Member States to continue the current EU-wide ban on the supply of heroin, MDMA and cocaine for recreational use:

- The proportion saying that **heroin** should continue to be banned ranges from 78% in Malta to 98% in Romania.
- Between 67% of respondents in the Netherlands and 95% in Lithuania and Romania answer that the sale of **MDMA (ecstasy)** should continue to be banned in all EU Member States.





























- Support for continuing the EU-wide ban on the sale of **cocaine** varies between 76% in the Netherlands and 96% in Romania.

More variation is seen regarding support for the current ban on **cannabis** in nearly all Member States. In eight countries, a majority of respondents think the recreational use of cannabis should be banned, with the highest share found in Romania (81%). Support for the ban is, however, lowest in the Netherlands (22%) and Czechia (28%). In the latter two countries, nearly seven in ten respondents support regulation of cannabis (68% in the Netherlands and 69% in Czechia).



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**Q9** The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated?

		Heroin		Cocaine		MDMA (ecstasy)		Cannabis	
		Ban	Regulate	Ban	Regulate	Ban	Regulate	Ban	Regulate
EU27		91	7	87	10	87	9	44	53
BE		92	7	88	11	87	11	45	53
BG		95	4	93	6	92	5	64	34
CZ		94	4	87	10	85	13	28	69
DK		91	6	88	9	89	8	36	55
DE		90	7	88	9	86	10	49	47
EE		95	4	92	7	93	5	59	39
IE		81	15	79	17	73	22	40	50
EL		91	8	85	13	89	9	54	45
ES		90	9	84	15	87	10	43	55
FR		95	4	92	7	91	7	40	58
HR		95	4	90	9	93	5	39	58
IT		91	6	87	9	90	7	37	60
CY		95	3	92	7	92	6	51	45
LV		93	4	91	6	91	7	62	34
LT		96	3	94	5	95	5	49	51
LU		88	6	83	11	88	5	34	62
HU		92	5	85	11	89	8	39	57
MT		78	12	82	11	84	14	46	50
NL		83	11	76	18	67	27	22	68
AT		90	7	81	12	79	15	49	48
PL		87	8	81	14	85	11	36	61
PT		79	14	79	14	79	12	41	51
RO		98	2	96	3	95	4	81	18
SI		91	8	88	11	88	10	41	55
SK		96	4	92	7	92	7	42	56
FI		96	3	94	6	94	5	64	34
SE		96	3	94	4	92	6	66	32

Note: The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell.

(%) Base: n=25 680 – all respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

At the socio-demographic level, support for the regulation of cannabis falls short of a majority among 55+ respondents (47%) and among respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger (41%) or aged 16-19 (48%).

Support for the regulation of cannabis is higher among men (56%) than among women (50%) and among those living in large towns and cities (57%) than those in rural areas (50%) and small and medium-sized towns (52%).

For the other drugs, subgroup differences are more limited in scale: women are a little more likely than men to favour the ban on the sale of cocaine (88% vs 86%) and MDMA (ecstasy) (88% vs 86%). Younger respondents are a little more likely to support the regulation of MDMA (ecstasy) (12% of those aged 15-39, vs 7% of those aged 55+).

Moreover, respondents living in a large town are slightly more likely than other respondents to support the regulation of MDMA (ecstasy) (12%), cocaine (12%) and heroin (8%).

Respondents who have never used cannabis are generally more likely to support a ban on the sale of heroin (92% vs 89%), MDMA (89% vs 82%), cocaine (89% vs 82%) and cannabis (52% vs 22%). Moreover, the results for cannabis show that, among respondents who have ever used cannabis, just 45% support the regulation of cannabis. In sharp contrast, among respondents who have used cannabis in the past month, 78% support regulation of cannabis; the corresponding figure for those who have used cannabis in the past year (but not in the past month) is 80%.

## 7. Public policies to reduce drug-related issues

Finally, respondents **were asked about the most effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems related to drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs**. Respondents were provided with a pre-defined list of ten measures and they were asked to select up to three measures they consider most effective. They could also *spontaneously* answer 'other' or 'none of these'.

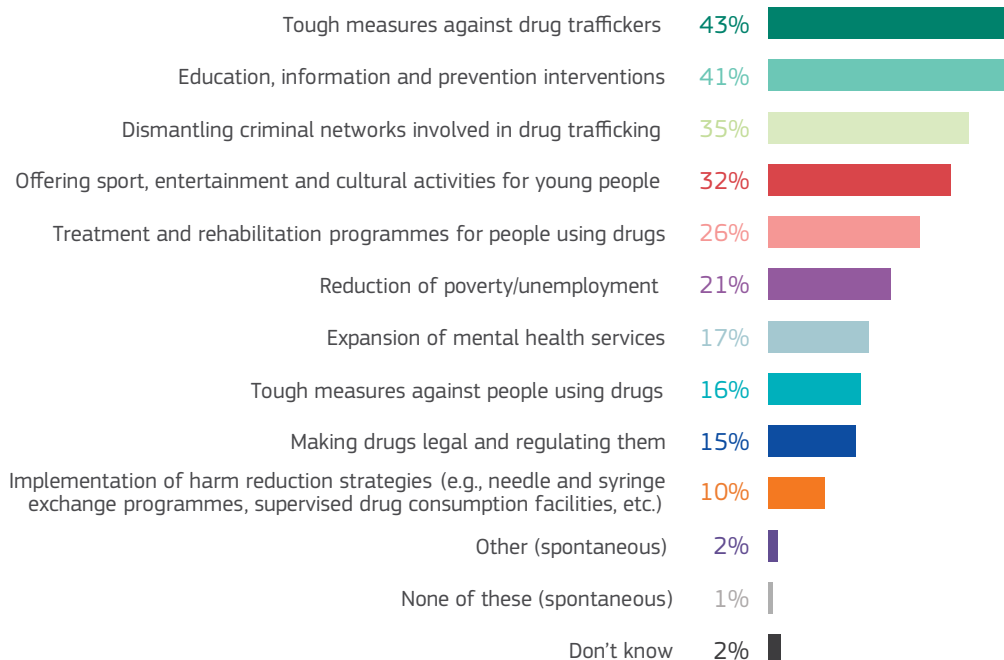
The two most-listed ways for public authorities to effectively reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs are **tough measures against drug traffickers** (mentioned by 43% of respondents) and **education, information and prevention interventions** (41%). These are followed by **dismantling criminal networks involved in**

**drug trafficking** (35%), **offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people** (32%), **treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs** (26%) and **reduction of poverty/unemployment** (21%).

Fewer respondents mention **expansion of mental health services** (17%), **tough measures against people using drugs** (16%) and **making drugs legal and regulating them** (15%). **Implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.)** is selected by 10% of respondents.

Few respondents *spontaneously* say 'other' (2%) or 'none of these' (1%).

**Q10** What do you think are the most effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and drug use? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

### Individual country results

**Tough measures against drug traffickers** are mentioned as an effective way for public authorities to reduce the problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs by more than half of respondents in Bulgaria (59%), Romania (57%), Czechia (56%), Slovakia (53%), Croatia (52%) and Cyprus (52%). In Ireland (26%) and Malta (22%), on the other hand, this measure is selected by no more than about a quarter of respondents. 'Tough measures against drug traffickers' is the (joint) highest-ranking measure in terms of perceived effectiveness in 17 Member States.

In the Netherlands (54%), Greece (52%) and Poland (51%), a slim majority of respondents mention **education, information and prevention interventions** as an effective way for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs. This measure is also selected by close to half of respondents in Cyprus (48%) and Romania (49%). The lowest mentions for this measure are found in Ireland (21%) and Portugal (24%). 'Education, information and prevention interventions' ranks first in Denmark, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland.

The proportions mentioning **dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking as an effective measure** are highest in Cyprus (47%) and Hungary (46%), while they are lowest in Germany (15%) and Luxembourg (16%). This measure is the (joint) most-mentioned response in France, Hungary, Portugal and Sweden.

At least four in ten respondents in Italy (40%) and Germany (42%) select the measure of **offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people**. By comparison, 13% of respondents do so in Malta. In Germany, 'offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people' ranks first in terms of effectiveness

along with 'tough measures against drug traffickers'.

At least a third of respondents mention **treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs** as an effective measure in Ireland (33%), Lithuania (33%), Romania (33%), Greece (34%), Cyprus (35%), Denmark (37%) and Malta (43%). This measure ranks highest in Malta and Ireland.

Across all Member States, no more than about three in ten respondents select **reduction of poverty/unemployment** as an effective way for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs, with highest mentions observed in Sweden (31%) and Germany (29%).





























**Expansion of mental health services** is mentioned as an effective measure by 38% of respondents in Finland. In all other Member States, this response is cited by less than three in ten respondents (from 12% in Bulgaria and Czechia to 29% in Germany).

The share of respondents saying that **tough measures against people using drugs** are effective ranges from no more than one in ten respondents in Denmark (8%), Malta (8%), Italy (9%), Greece (10%), Luxembourg (10%), Poland (10%) and Portugal (10%) to more than a quarter in Bulgaria (28%) and Romania (33%).

**Making drugs legal and regulating them** is mentioned by no more than one in five respondents in all Member States (from 6% in Romania to 20% in the Netherlands). Similarly, the share of respondents citing the measure of **implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.)** ranges from 6% in Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia and Slovenia to 24% in Portugal.

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**Q10** What do you think are the most effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and drug use? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Tough measures against drug traffickers	Education, information and prevention interventions	Dismantling criminal networks	Offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities	Treatment and rehabilitation programmes	Reduction of poverty/unemployment	Expansion of mental health services	Tough measures against people using drugs	Making drugs legal	Implementation of harm reduction strategies
EU27		43	41	35	32	26	21	17	16	15	10
BE		49	41	42	30	28	25	24	21	14	11
BG		59	34	41	27	23	12	9	28	7	6
CZ		56	38	42	26	19	12	19	24	16	11
DK		33	40	35	27	37	13	20	8	19	9
DE		42	39	15	42	29	29	15	19	14	9
EE		47	39	36	38	23	17	28	20	11	10
IE		26	21	21	22	33	24	21	14	15	17
EL		48	52	40	23	34	26	21	10	9	8
ES		47	45	43	31	27	27	26	14	17	8
FR		43	34	43	25	22	19	13	16	18	13
HR		52	40	35	25	19	14	14	23	10	6
IT		40	42	36	40	26	18	15	9	19	9
CY		52	48	47	28	35	19	20	15	11	7
LV		42	37	36	34	27	19	10	22	9	6
LT		46	41	42	30	33	20	18	22	12	12
LU		38	34	16	30	29	22	28	10	14	12
HU		39	46	46	22	21	21	23	21	15	6
MT		22	40	30	13	43	20	20	8	13	16
NL		36	54	37	22	26	18	19	17	20	8
AT		37	31	36	25	25	15	15	20	11	9
PL		40	51	35	31	20	15	17	10	13	7
PT		31	24	33	22	31	13	15	10	18	24
RO		57	49	44	24	33	16	14	33	6	12
SI		47	37	38	25	20	18	19	20	18	6
SK		53	46	44	34	18	19	22	20	12	9
FI		40	35	38	30	31	24	38	13	8	17
SE		36	31	44	34	31	31	28	15	11	9

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other', 'None of these' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 680 – all respondents

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Women are more likely than men to cite treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs (28% vs 24%) and expansion of mental health services (20% vs 14%) as effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs. On the other hand, men are more likely than women to mention making drugs legal and regulating them (18% vs 12%).

Looking at age patterns, respondents younger than 40 are more likely than older respondents to favour treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs, reduction of poverty/unemployment, expansion of mental health services, making drugs legal and regulating them and implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.). For example, 34% of those aged 15-24 and 29% of those aged 25-39 mention treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs, compared to 24% of respondents aged 40+. In contrast, respondents aged 40 or older mention to a larger extent tough measures against drug traffickers (e.g. 47% of those aged 55+ vs 33% of those aged 15-24).

Education, information and prevention interventions are mentioned to a larger extent by higher educated respondents, with 43% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older selecting this measure, in contrast with 34% to 39% of lower educated respondents.

Respondents living in a large town or city are more likely than those living in more rural areas to select the measures of treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs (29% vs 24% in rural areas) and expansion of mental health services (21% vs 12% in rural areas).

Respondents who think that the use of illicit drugs or the trafficking of drugs are a problem in their local area have a higher tendency to think that measures, such as tough measures against drug traffickers (44% vs 40%) and dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking (36% vs 32%-33%), are efficient ways for public authorities to reduce problems related to drug trafficking and the use of illicit drugs.

Respondents who have used cannabis in the past are more inclined to think that measures, such as the expansion of mental health services (21% vs 16%), making drugs legal and regulating them (25% vs 12%) and implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.) (13% vs 9%) are effective measures.

## Technical specifications

Between 3 and 14 September 2024, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 552 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. It is a survey conducted among the general public coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' unit. Flash Eurobarometer 552 covers the population of EU citizens, aged 15 years and over, resident in one of the 27 Member States.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). In each country, respondents were called both on landlines and mobile phones. The telephone numbers sampled and contacted were generated via Random Digit

Dialling (RDD) methods. The basic sample design applied in all countries is a random (probability) design. In households contacted via a landline phone, the respondent was drawn at random from all household members (aged 15 years and over) following the "most recent birthday rule".

### Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The 'margin of error' quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.





























Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances  
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	±6.0	±8.3	±12.0	±13.9	±12.0	±8.3	±6.0
n=100	±4.3	±5.9	±8.5	±9.8	±8.5	±5.9	±4.3
n=200	±3.0	±4.2	±6.0	±6.9	±6.0	±4.2	±3.0
n=500	±1.9	±2.6	±3.8	±4.4	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
n=1000	±1.4	±1.9	±2.7	±3.1	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
n=1500	±1.1	±1.5	±2.2	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
n=2000	±1.0	±1.3	±1.9	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

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		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of EU27 population)
EU27		<b>25 680</b>	<b>3.9-14.9.2024</b>	<b>382 034 377</b>	<b>100%</b>
BE		1 000	3.9-12.9.2024	9 804 276	2.57%
BG		1 010	4.9-13.9.2024	5 534 291	1.45%
CZ		1 004	3.9-12.9.2024	9 076 721	2.38%
DK		1 031	4.9-13.9.2024	4 985 196	1.30%
DE		1 005	4.9-12.9.2024	72 429 868	18.96%
EE		1 011	4.9-13.9.2024	1 141 965	0.30%
IE		1 008	4.9-12.9.2024	4 251 954	1.11%
EL		1 004	4.9-12.9.2024	9 022 623	2.36%
ES		1 001	3.9-12.9.2024	41 548 146	10.88%
FR		1 001	4.9-12.9.2024	56 395 315	14.76%
HR		1 001	4.9-12.9.2024	3 302 096	0.86%
IT		1 020	4.9-13.9.2024	51 653 102	13.52%
CY		503	4.9-11.9.2024	772 474	0.20%
LV		1 006	4.9-12.9.2024	1 582 531	0.41%
LT		1 009	4.9-12.9.2024	2 429 823	0.64%
LU		505	4.9-12.9.2024	555 994	0.15%
HU		1 007	4.9-12.9.2024	8 206 689	2.15%
MT		503	4.9-12.9.2024	473 069	0.12%
NL		1 004	4.9-12.9.2024	15 083 914	3.95%
AT		1 002	4.9-12.9.2024	7 789 728	2.04%
PL		1 004	4.9-12.9.2024	31 085 397	8.14%
PT		1 008	4.9-12.9.2024	9 155 149	2.40%
RO		1 005	4.9-12.9.2024	15 983 170	4.18%
SI		1 007	4.9-14.9.2024	1 799 441	0.47%
SK		1 002	3.9-13.9.2024	4 555 340	1.19%
FI		1 007	4.9-12.9.2024	4 723 642	1.24%
SE		1 012	3.9-13.9.2024	8 692 463	2.28%



## Questionnaire

ASK ALL

**Q1 To what extent do you think that the following are a problem in your local area?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

Q1\_1 The use of illicit drugs

Q1\_2 The trafficking of drugs

(RESPONSE SCALE)

A very serious problem 1

A somewhat serious problem 2

Not too serious a problem 3

Not a problem at all 4

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK IF Q1\_1=1, 2 or 3

**Q2 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-9)

Q2\_1 Drugs being highly available and accessible

Q2\_2 People smoking cannabis in public places

Q2\_3 People taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places

Q2\_4 Children and teenagers taking drugs

Q2\_5 People who use drugs resorting to violence in your local area

Q2\_6 Gender-based violence related to drug use

Q2\_7 Traffic accidents related to drug use or combined alcohol and drug use

Q2\_8 Poverty and unemployment related to drug use

Q2\_9 Mental health problems and stigma related to drug use

Q2\_10 Health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Yes 1

No 2

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

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**Impact of drugs on local communities**

ASK IF Q1\_2=1, 2 or 3

**Q2b Which of the following would you say are problems associated with trafficking of drugs in your local area?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-2)

Q2\_1 Drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in your local area

Q2\_2 Children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Yes

No

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ASK ALL

**Q3 Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

Q3\_1 Youth crime

Q3\_2 Stealing, theft and burglary

Q3\_3 Violent crime and murder

Q3\_4 Corruption and lack of trust in public officials and institutions

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Most important cause 1

One of the causes 2

Not a cause at all 3

Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS) 997

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK ALL

**Q4 In your local area, do you think that in the past few years problems caused by drugs have:**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Gone up a lot 1

Gone up a little 2

Stayed about the same 3

Gone down a little 4

Gone down a lot 5

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK ALL

**Q5 In your opinion, what are the most pressing public health issues related to drug use in your local area?**

(READ OUT; MAX. THREE RESPONSES) (RANDOMISE 1-5)

Increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis) 1

Fatal and non-fatal overdoses 2

Mental health issues 3

Strain on emergency medical services 4

Long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues) 5

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The use of drugs does not cause public health issues in my local area 6  
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK ALL

**Q6 For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree:**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

- Q6\_1 The availability and use of drugs make me feel unsafe near my home, school or place of work  
Q6\_2 The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on my personal relationships  
Q6\_3 The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on the health and well-being of myself and those close to me  
Q6\_4 The availability and use of drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in my local area

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Strongly agree 1  
Agree 2  
Disagree 3  
Strongly disagree 4  
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK ALL

**Q7 Have you ever used cannabis yourself?**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No, I have never used it 1  
Yes, in the last 30 days 2  
Yes, in the last 12 months (but not in the last 30 days) 3  
Yes, but more than 12 months ago 4  
Prefer not to answer (DO NOT READ OUT) 999

ASK ALL

**Q8 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some?**

(READ OUT ITEMS AND RESPONSE SCALE; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

- Q8\_1 Cannabis  
Q8\_2 Cocaine  
Q8\_3 MDMA (ecstasy)  
Q8\_4 Heroin  
Q8\_5 Synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes)  
Q8\_6 New Psychoactive Substances, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs (e.g., nitrous oxide)

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very difficult 1  
Fairly difficult 2  
Fairly easy 3  
Very easy 4  
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 998

ASK ALL

**Q9 The sale of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine are officially banned in all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned or should they be regulated?**

**Regulation means, for example, that there is a minimum age limit for buying such substances or licensed sales through specialised shops or pharmacies.**

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q9\_1 Cannabis

Q9\_2 Cocaine

Q9\_3 MDMA (ecstasy)

Q9\_4 Heroin

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Should continue to be banned	1
Should be regulated	2
Should be available without restrictions (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	998

**Q10 What do you think are the most effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and drug use?**




























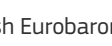
(READ OUT; MAX. THREE RESPONSES) (RANDOMISE 1-10)

Education, information and prevention interventions)	1
Treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs	2
Expansion of mental health services	3
Tough measures against drug traffickers	4
Dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking	5
Making drugs legal and regulating them	6
Reduction of poverty/unemployment	7
Tough measures against people using drugs	8
Offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people	9
Implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g ., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.)	10
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	11
None of these (DO NOT READ OUT)	12
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	998

## Data annex

Q1\_1 To what extent to do you think that the following are a problem in your local area?














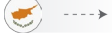













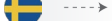
### The use of illicit drugs

		A very serious problem	A somewhat serious problem	Not too serious a problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know
EU27		18	21	25	33	3
BE		9	17	26	47	2
BG		34	18	19	21	9
CZ		10	18	29	40	3
DK		5	17	32	43	3
DE		11	15	22	50	2
EE		7	20	30	33	10
IE		20	38	21	13	7
EL		21	23	31	24	1
ES		16	22	30	32	1
FR		17	22	23	37	1
HR		31	27	21	16	5
IT		29	25	25	17	3
CY		20	22	19	34	6
LV		12	18	29	29	13
LT		23	25	23	27	2
LU		34	20	15	31	1
HU		14	18	24	40	5
MT		37	20	24	12	7
NL		12	14	31	42	1
AT		40	8	27	22	3
PL		14	19	28	28	11
PT		36	32	16	12	5
RO		32	23	19	26	1
SI		14	23	32	30	2
SK		7	22	36	29	5
FI		5	33	38	23	1
SE		10	24	32	33	1

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Q1\_2 To what extent to do you think that the following are a problem in your local area?

**The trafficking of drugs**

		A very serious problem	A somewhat serious problem	Not too serious a problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know
EU27		22	19	22	33	5
BE		17	13	23	44	3
BG		31	16	15	19	19
CZ		14	13	20	48	6
DK		6	19	26	44	5
DE		18	16	17	46	3
EE		9	17	24	31	19
IE		23	31	30	12	4
EL		29	21	26	22	2
ES		19	21	23	34	3
FR		23	21	20	34	2
HR		39	22	16	13	10
IT		27	23	26	21	3
CY		26	18	19	32	6
LV		15	16	16	31	22
LT		30	24	17	25	5
LU		37	22	16	23	2
HU		16	13	19	42	10
MT		30	22	27	22	0
NL		19	12	31	33	5
AT		33	17	27	18	6
PL		15	16	23	33	14
PT		37	29	21	11	3
RO		37	19	17	26	1
SI		14	20	26	33	8
SK		11	17	27	37	9
FI		5	31	35	25	4
SE		14	23	27	34	3

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Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2a\_1 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Drugs being highly available and accessible**




		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		62	30	9
BE		56	40	4
BG		80	14	6
CZ		50	42	8
DK		69	24	6
DE		61	32	8
EE		51	35	14
IE		64	30	7
EL		74	24	1
ES		65	30	5
FR		69	17	14
HR		78	16	6
IT		59	29	12
CY		79	16	5
LV		58	28	14
LT		62	27	11
LU		70	21	8
HU		48	39	13
MT		68	27	5
NL		68	29	3
AT		61	31	9
PL		49	41	10
PT		48	48	4
RO		51	43	6
SI		63	33	4
SK		67	27	7
FI		63	32	5
SE		73	20	7

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
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Q2a\_2 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **People smoking cannabis in public places**

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		48▲3	48▼-2	5▼-1
BE		51▲2	48▼-1	2▼-1
BG		53▲7	35▼-7	12▲1
CZ		52▼-1	45=	3▲1
DK		53▼-3	45▲11	2▼-8
DE		38▼-4	57▲2	5▲2
EE		39=	50▲7	11▼-6
IE		53▲4	40▼-8	7▲4
EL		49▲7	48▼-6	4▼-1
ES		58▲5	39▼-5	3▼-1
FR		58▲4	40▲1	2▼-4
HR		48▲3	46▼-2	6▼-1
IT		54▲12	41▼-9	6▼-2
CY		56▼-8	37▲11	8▼-3
LV		39▲10	48▼-14	13▲4
LT		40▲1	55▲6	4▼-7
LU		58▲6	41▼-3	1▼-3
HU		37▲4	57▲1	7▼-5
MT		49▲14	50▼-9	1▼-6
NL		59▲19	38▼-19	3▼-1
AT		45▼-4	46=	9▲4
PL		32▲4	64▼-2	4▼-2
PT		45▼-2	49=	6▲2
RO		34▼-2	59▲8	7▼-6
SI		44▲1	53=	3▼-1
SK		39▼-12	58▲15	3▼-3
FI		33▼-2	64▲4	3▼-2
SE		31▼-4	64▲8	5▼-4

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024





























(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)



Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2a\_3 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **People taking other drugs (e.g., crack, heroin, cocaine, new psychoactive substances) in public places**













		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		42	51	7
BE		38	59	3
BG		56	33	11
CZ		47	50	3
DK		38	56	6
DE		46	49	5
EE		27	58	16
IE		47	43	10
EL		47	49	3
ES		45	51	4
FR		57	38	5
HR		60	34	7
IT		35	55	10
CY		52	38	10
LV		35	50	15
LT		34	62	5
LU		59	38	3
HU		36	55	9
MT		54	44	2
NL		30	65	5
AT		44	43	14
PL		31	60	10
PT		41	55	5
RO		31	61	8
SI		43	55	3
SK		38	58	4
FI		33	64	3
SE		34	62	3

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

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Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2a\_4 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Children and teenagers taking drugs**

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		60▼-8	36▲8	5=
BE		53▼-10	44▲12	3▼-2
BG		77▲3	19=	4▼-3
CZ		61▼-7	36▲7	3=
DK		65▲4	30▲6	6▼-9
DE		52▼-20	45▲19	4▲1
EE		61▼-4	32▲9	8▼-4
IE		68▲8	29▼-9	3=
EL		74▼-4	25▲3	2▲1
ES		64=	33▲2	3▼-1
FR		66▼-19	29▲18	5▲1
HR		78=	19▲1	3▼-1
IT		52▼-3	42▲4	6▼-1
CY		76▼-9	20▲11	4▼-2
LV		74▲13	18▼-14	8▲1
LT		77▲9	20▼-4	3▼-4
LU		71▲6	27▼-5	3▼-1
HU		49▼-2	45▲4	7▼-2
MT		55▼-6	44▲9	1▼-3
NL		55▲8	39▼-6	6▼-2
AT		67=	24▼-4	9▲4
PL		54=	38▲1	8▼-1
PT		53▲14	42▼-15	4▲1
RO		65▼-2	33▲4	2▼-2
SI		65▼-2	32▲2	3=
SK		70▼-7	26▲6	5▲1
FI		63▼-8	34▲7	3▲1
SE		65▼-7	32▲8	3▼-1





























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▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

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Q2a\_5 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **People who use drugs resorting to violence in your local area**





























		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		42	53	5
BE		38	60	2
BG		59	32	9
CZ		40	57	3
DK		37	52	11
DE		39	55	5
EE		21	68	11
IE		52	46	2
EL		49	49	2
ES		51	47	2
FR		59	37	3
HR		54	40	7
IT		31	62	8
CY		51	42	7
LV		39	50	12
LT		42	53	5
LU		49	48	3
HU		35	60	4
MT		42	48	10
NL		33	66	2
AT		47	46	7
PL		27	66	7
PT		33	61	6
RO		47	51	2
SI		41	56	3
SK		36	61	3
FI		46	52	2
SE		43	53	4

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Q2a\_6 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Gender-based violence related to drug use**





























		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		41	52	7
BE		25	68	7
BG		53	36	11
CZ		37	58	5
DK		29	54	17
DE		45	46	9
EE		32	51	17
IE		58	39	3
EL		51	46	4
ES		46	49	5
FR		46	44	10
HR		52	38	10
IT		36	60	4
CY		46	48	6
LV		39	46	16
LT		41	52	7
LU		66	28	6
HU		23	66	10
MT		49	43	8
NL		24	72	5
AT		56	40	4
PL		30	61	9
PT		32	63	5
RO		48	51	1
SI		36	59	5
SK		41	53	6
FI		42	52	6
SE		43	49	8

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Q2a\_7 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Traffic accidents related to drug use or combined alcohol and drug use**

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		63▼-8	33▲7	5=
BE		54▼-13	42▲16	3▼-2
BG		76▼-2	19▲1	5=
CZ		50▼-18	45▲16	5▲2
DK		48▼-7	43▲11	9▼-4
DE		57▼-22	37▲18	6▲3
EE		63▼-4	32▲9	5▼-5
IE		52▲2	34▼-12	14▲10
EL		68▼-3	28▲2	4▲1
ES		63▼-4	34▲4	3=
FR		72▼-14	23▲13	5▲1
HR		86=	11▲1	2▼-2
IT		64▼-1	31=	6▲1
CY		67▼-14	27▲12	6▲2
LV		71▲8	22▼-9	7=
LT		72▼-2	27▲5	2▼-3
LU		75▼-1	24▲2	1▼-1
HU		45▼-8	47▲7	8▲1
MT		60▼-2	39▲4	1▼-2
NL		55▲12	42▼-3	3▼-10
AT		74▼-1	22▲1	4▲1
PL		65▲6	31▼-3	4▼-3
PT		53▲15	41▼-14	7▼-1
RO		64▼-7	34▲7	3=
SI		62▼-9	35▲9	3=
SK		67▼-13	29▲13	5=
FI		54▼-7	43▲8	3▼-1
SE		55▼-2	43▲8	3▼-6




























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▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

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Q2a\_8 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Poverty and unemployment related to drug use**

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		50▼-4	45▲5	5▼-1
BE		50▼-4	48▲7	3▼-3
BG		57▲6	36▼-6	8▼-1
CZ		52▼-5	44▲4	4▲1
DK		44▲6	48▲3	8▼-9
DE		57▼-11	39▲10	3▲1
EE		51▲10	41▼-3	8▼-7
IE		57=	41=	2=
EL		51▼-3	48▲4	1▼-1
ES		51▼-2	48▲4	2▼-2
FR		54▼-6	39▲6	7▲1
HR		56▼-5	40▲7	4▼-2
IT		42▼-5	52▲6	6=
CY		47▼-12	49▲14	5▼-2
LV		59▲14	32▼-15	9▲1
LT		57▼-1	41▲3	2▼-3
LU		68▲8	28▼-6	3▼-2
HU		49▲1	46▲2	6▼-3
MT		56▲1	44▲3	1▼-4
NL		43▲9	54▲1	3▼-9
AT		62▼-3	31=	7▲3
PL		44▲9	51▼-5	6▼-5
PT		49▲5	45▼-8	6▲3
RO		49▼-3	48▲4	2▼-2
SI		52▼-4	46▲4	2▼-1
SK		55▼-14	41▲13	4=
FI		63▲3	34=	4▼-3
SE		49▼-6	48▲9	3▼-3





























Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

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Q2a\_9 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Mental health problems and stigma related to drug use**





























		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		62	34	4
BE		48	50	2
BG		75	20	6
CZ		61	37	3
DK		54	37	9
DE		65	30	5
EE		57	36	8
IE		84	13	3
EL		70	28	2
ES		65	30	4
FR		61	35	4
HR		79	18	3
IT		57	38	5
CY		68	28	5
LV		62	30	8
LT		73	25	3
LU		73	25	2
HU		52	43	6
MT		77	18	5
NL		58	40	3
AT		75	23	1
PL		55	41	4
PT		59	38	3
RO		59	39	2
SI		61	36	4
SK		66	30	4
FI		71	26	4
SE		63	34	4

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2a\_10 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with the use of illicit drugs in your local area? **Health problems, such as increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis), overdose incidents and drug-related deaths**

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		44	49	7
BE		35	58	7
BG		55	34	11
CZ		40	55	5
DK		31	57	12
DE		44	48	8
EE		44	45	11
IE		47	52	1
EL		51	47	3
ES		48	47	5
FR		42	43	15
HR		62	33	5
IT		35	58	6
CY		47	44	10
LV		54	35	12
LT		63	32	5
LU		66	33	1
HU		32	58	10
MT		57	39	4
NL		32	63	4
AT		60	36	4
PL		46	48	6
PT		59	38	3
RO		54	43	3
SI		36	60	4
SK		40	56	5
FI		51	46	4
SE		36	57	7





























Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=17 229 – Respondents who replied that the use of illicit drugs is a problem in their local area



Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2b\_1 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with trafficking of drugs in your local area? **Drug traffickers using violence and intimidation in your local area**





























		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		32	61	7
BE		27	69	4
BG		51	38	12
CZ		24	70	7
DK		33	56	11
DE		24	67	9
EE		14	73	13
IE		39	60	1
EL		48	45	7
ES		32	65	3
FR		55	42	4
HR		30	56	14
IT		23	67	10
CY		50	44	6
LV		24	57	19
LT		28	64	9
LU		39	56	5
HU		24	69	7
MT		34	60	6
NL		22	75	3
AT		34	61	5
PL		22	70	8
PT		22	70	8
RO		36	61	4
SI		28	66	6
SK		13	74	13
FI		35	61	4
SE		41	55	4

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=16 500 – Respondents who replied that the trafficking of drugs is a problem in their local area

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q2b\_2 Which of the following would you say are problems associated with trafficking of drugs in your local area? **Children and teenagers being involved in drug trafficking**





























		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		49	46	5
BE		43	53	4
BG		78	16	6
CZ		45	49	6
DK		55	36	10
DE		42	51	7
EE		49	43	8
IE		41	55	4
EL		70	26	4
ES		55	41	4
FR		66	30	5
HR		54	36	10
IT		32	62	6
CY		70	23	7
LV		60	29	12
LT		66	31	3
LU		54	44	2
HU		42	50	8
MT		56	36	8
NL		36	61	3
AT		57	40	3
PL		49	46	6
PT		34	62	5
RO		52	45	3
SI		48	45	7
SK		48	44	8
FI		60	38	2
SE		65	34	2

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=16 500 – Respondents who replied that the trafficking of drugs is a problem in their local area

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q3\_1 Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area? **Youth crime**

		Most important cause	One of the causes	Not a cause at all	Not applicable (spontaneous)	Don't know
EU27		12=	49▼-11	33▲10	2▲1	4=
BE		9▼-2	47▼-15	38▲16	3▲2	3▼-1
BG		19▲5	60▼-8	17▲3	2=	4=
CZ		12▼-3	48▼-15	33▲17	2=	5▲1
DK		12▲3	46▼-3	30▲8	3▼-2	9▼-7
DE		10=	43▼-22	41▲22	1▼-1	4▲1
EE		10▼-1	67▼-4	16▲5	2▲2	4▼-2
IE		15▲1	50▼-7	33▲9	1=	1▼-3
EL		15▲4	55▼-8	27▲5	2=	2=
ES		10▼-1	45▼-9	42▲12	0▼-3	3▲1
FR		8▼-2	50▼-18	33▲16	3▲3	6▲2
HR		12▼-1	63▼-5	18▲4	1=	6▲2
IT		13=	57▼-2	24▼-2	3▲3	3▲1
CY		14▼-7	50▼-16	28▲19	6▲4	2▼-1
LV		14▲4	47▼-13	27▲1	1=	11▲7
LT		12▼-2	62▼-2	23▲6	1▲1	1▼-3
LU		18▲3	43▼-6	35▲4	4▲2	1▼-3
HU		7▼-5	48▼-9	29▲6	10▲9	6=
MT		22▲8	37▼-19	35▲10	5▲2	1▼-2
NL		11▲2	44▼-8	42▲15	3▲1	1▼-10
AT		21▲10	54▼-6	22▼-5	2=	2=
PL		14▲3	53▼-4	22▲1	2=	9▼-1
PT		15▲6	39▼-10	41▲5	3▼-2	3▲1
RO		13▼-3	50▲3	35▲2	1=	2▼-3
SI		10▼-1	49▼-8	35▲5	4▲3	3=
SK		10▼-4	66▼-8	21▲11	0=	3=
FI		14▼-2	61▼-7	20▲7	2▲1	3▲1
SE		18▼-1	48▼-11	29▲11	1=	3=





























Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q3\_2 Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area? **Stealing, theft and burglary**

		Most important cause	One of the causes	Not a cause at all	Not applicable (spontaneous)	Don't know
EU27		11▲1	47▼-8	36▲8	2=	4=
BE		7▼-5	51▼-6	36▲9	2=	5▲2
BG		18▲5	58▼-7	20▲2	2▲1	3▼-1
CZ		12▼-3	50▼-13	32▲14	2=	4▲2
DK		12▲3	47▲1	30▲6	2▼-3	9▼-7
DE		10▲1	41▼-15	44▲16	1▼-1	4▼-1
EE		13▼-2	62▼-6	18▲7	2▲1	4▼-1
IE		18=	51▼-1	25=	3▲1	4=
EL		21▲2	53▼-9	25▲7	1=	1=
ES		12▼-1	45▼-11	40▲13	0▼-2	2▲1
FR		5=	47▼-10	42▲9	1▼-1	6▲1
HR		13=	61▼-9	21▲6	2▲1	4▲2
IT		11▲3	52▼-6	30▼-1	4▲3	4▲2
CY		19▼-8	49▼-12	24▲14	4▲3	4▲2
LV		15=	49▼-8	27▲2	1▲1	8▲5
LT		13▼-3	57▼-4	27▲8	1=	2▼-2
LU		17▼-1	38▼-12	43▲16	1▼-2	1▼-1
HU		8=	40▼-13	36▲7	10▲7	6▼-1
MT		27▲1	47▼-12	13▼-1	2▲1	12▲12
NL		9=	48▼-3	36▲7	1▼-1	7▼-3
AT		21▲10	48▼-8	24▼-7	5▲4	3▲1
PL		6▲1	51▲1	34▲2	2=	7▼-4
PT		16▲1	37▼-13	38▲9	3▼-1	6▲4
RO		16▼-3	48▲4	35▲1	1=	1▼-2
SI		14▼-1	51▼-4	32▲4	2▲2	1▼-1
SK		9▼-2	64▼-6	24▲8	1▲1	2▼-1
FI		19▼-7	59▼-1	19▲6	2▲1	2▲1
SE		16▼-4	47▼-9	32▲13	2=	4▼-1





























Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q3\_3 Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area? **Violent crime and murder**

		Most important cause	One of the causes	Not a cause at all	Not applicable (spontaneous)	Don't know
EU27		8=	39▼-12	45▲11	4▲1	5▼-1
BE		7▼-2	40▼-17	45▲18	4▲2	5=
BG		16▲7	53▼-2	22▼-4	4▲2	5▼-3
CZ		7▼-3	38▼-17	47▲17	2=	6▲3
DK		8▲1	35▼-3	44▲11	5▼-2	10▼-8
DE		6▲1	31▼-18	57▲18	1▼-1	5=
EE		9=	61▼-6	20▲5	4▲2	6▼-1
IE		15▲1	38▼-6	37▲2	4▲2	5▲1
EL		11▲2	46▼-11	40▲8	3▲2	1▼-1
ES		7=	31▼-14	59▲18	1▼-3	2▼-1
FR		7=	49▼-22	35▲18	5▲4	5▼-1
HR		9▲1	55▼-9	29▲6	2=	6▲2
IT		5▼-1	35▼-10	49▲5	7▲5	5▲2
CY		13▼-6	41▼-19	34▲20	9▲6	4=
LV		11=	45▼-7	34▲1	1▲1	10▲7
LT		13▼-2	54▼-4	31▲9	1=	2▼-3
LU		22▲7	34▼-14	41▲10	1▼-3	2▼-1
HU		6▼-3	37▼-13	37▲6	15▲12	5▼-3
MT		13▲6	46▼-9	35▲2	4=	3▲1
NL		12▲4	31▼-10	46▲10	6▲2	6▼-6
AT		11▲3	43▼-6	38▼-1	1▼-2	8▲5
PL		7▲3	41▼-1	37▲1	4▼-1	12▼-1
PT		16▲8	31▼-11	48▲8	3▼-6	2▲1
RO		15▼-3	45▲5	39=	1▲1	1▼-3
SI		6▼-1	38▼-7	49▲5	7▲6	1▼-3
SK		6▼-2	56▼-11	33▲13	1▲1	4=
FI		15▼-2	57▼-6	22▲5	3▲1	3▲1
SE		15▼-6	43▼-8	36▲13	2▲1	4▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024





























(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

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Impact of drugs on local communities

Q3\_4 Is drug use the most important cause, one of the causes or not a cause at all of the following types of crime in your local area? **Corruption among public officials and institutions**

Note: Modified statement (2021: Corruption and lack of trust in public officials and institutions)

		Most important cause	One of the causes	Not a cause at all	Not applicable (spontaneous)	Don't know
EU27		6=	23▼-10	59▲7	3▲1	10▲3
BE		4▼-1	26▼-8	60▲8	2=	8▲1
BG		13▲4	41▲7	31▼-16	2▲2	13▲4
CZ		5▼-1	28▼-9	55▲6	2▼-1	11▲5
DK		2▼-1	11▼-9	64▲16	5▼-3	19▼-4
DE		4=	18▼-18	68▲17	2▼-1	8▲2
EE		4▲3	26▲4	49▼-4	3▼-4	19▲1
IE		6▼-5	21▼-6	56▲3	3=	13▲8
EL		11=	37▼-9	47▲7	1=	5▲2
ES		7▲1	22▼-7	60=	1▼-1	11▲6
FR		3=	25▼-15	56▲7	2▲2	13▲6
HR		12=	39▼-3	37▼-3	2=	11▲6
IT		8▲2	22▼-16	58▲6	4▲3	8▲4
CY		7▼-7	32▼-13	46▲15	7▲2	8▲3
LV		8▲1	21▼-5	47▼-12	1=	23▲15
LT		12▼-3	37▼-3	46▲8	1▼-1	5▼-2
LU		12▲2	24▼-9	59▲10	4▼-1	2▼-1
HU		4▼-3	20▼-3	52▼-4	10▲6	15▲4
MT		13▲4	28▼-12	46▼-1	4▲4	9▲6
NL		7▲3	21▼-8	55▲4	2▼-1	15▲2
AT		11▲3	25▼-12	55▲6	5▲2	4▲1
PL		6▲3	24▲3	53▼-4	3▼-2	15▼-1
PT		5▼-1	21▼-10	56=	5▲1	12▲11
RO		10▼-9	29▼-2	60▲14	1=	1▼-3
SI		5▼-6	28▼-4	54▲3	6▲4	8▲3
SK		5▼-2	34▼-6	51▲5	2▲1	9▲2
FI		2▼-3	17▼-11	71▲14	3▼-1	7=
SE		3▼-2	21▼-9	66▲10	2▲1	8=





























Flash Eurobarometer 552 – Impact of drugs on local communities / Fieldwork: 3/9-14/9/2024

(%) Base: n=25 680 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

Flash Eurobarometer 552  
Impact of drugs on local communities

Q4 In your local area, do you think that in the past few years problems caused by drugs have:

		Gone up a lot	Gone up a little	Stayed about the same	Gone down a little	Gone down a lot	Don't know
EU27		13▼-1	21=	47▲2	7=	4▲1	9▼-1
BE		13▼-4	24▲1	47▲6	4▼-1	4▲1	8▼-3
BG		20▲3	23▲6	31▼-9	7▲1	4=	16▼-1
CZ		7▼-2	16▼-1	55▲2	7▼-1	5▲2	11=
DK		7▲1	20▲3	55▲4	6=	2=	11▼-8
DE		6▼-1	18▼-4	60▲9	6▼-3	3▲1	7▼-2
EE		4▲3	15▲5	45▲3	11▼-6	5=	19▼-5
IE		22▲1	23=	30▼-8	10▲3	2▼-2	12▲6
EL		19▲1	18▼-2	47▼-2	7▲1	4▲1	5▲1
ES		12▲1	17=	49▲1	9▼-1	5=	8=
FR		24▼-9	27▼-3	33▲5	4▲2	2▲1	11▲4
HR		16▼-2	25▲1	40▼-1	7▲1	4▲1	9▼-1
IT		12▼-1	22▲2	47▼-6	10▲3	5▲2	5▼-1
CY		20▼-5	18▼-8	42▲15	4▼-1	5▲2	12▼-4
LV		5▲2	13▲2	41▼-9	9▼-2	5▼-2	27▲9
LT		8▲3	21▲8	51▲4	8▼-5	5▼-2	8▼-8
LU		25▲3	28▲1	35▼-2	5▲2	5▲3	3▼-6
HU		8▼-3	17▲1	50▲4	6▲1	3▲1	16▼-4
MT		15▼-1	25▲5	33▼-14	13▲3	5▲3	10▲4
NL		9▼-1	24▼-5	49▲8	7▲2	4▲1	7▼-5
AT		20▲9	31▲8	33▼-14	1▼-4	4=	11▲2
PL		9▲4	17▲2	48=	7=	5▼-1	14▼-6
PT		3▼-3	19▲8	52▼-3	7▼-6	11▲4	8▲1
RO		18▲6	23▲5	38▲3	7▲1	7▼-3	6▼-13
SI		10▲2	24▲2	53▼-2	6=	3▲1	5▼-2
SK		10▼-4	22▼-1	41▼-2	8=	6▲3	13▲3
FI		15▼-1	33▼-4	42▲4	3=	1=	6=
SE		16▼-4	34▼-3	39▲6	4=	2▲1	4=





























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Q5 In your opinion, what are the most pressing public health issues related to drug use in your local area?  
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Mental health issues	Long-term health conditions (e.g., cardiovascular diseases, respiratory issues)	Strain on emergency medical services	Fatal and non-fatal overdoses	Increase in infectious diseases (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis)	The use of drugs does not cause public health issues in my local area	Don't know
EU27		48	29	28	21	19	24	5
BE		45	34	30	25	17	33	4
BG		46	27	17	20	14	27	9
CZ		36	21	33	17	23	36	4
DK		55	32	26	21	8	19	11
DE		44	26	20	18	12	34	8
EE		54	29	36	29	21	23	7
IE		78	21	39	30	20	7	2
EL		49	22	23	28	26	29	2
ES		57	29	30	22	26	25	4
FR		46	27	27	19	12	20	5
HR		55	24	21	25	21	16	7
IT		39	44	29	19	19	18	6
CY		46	20	21	26	25	32	10
LV		40	23	24	27	29	22	11
LT		51	38	42	38	32	19	2
LU		57	22	19	39	51	16	3
HU		42	19	23	14	12	38	5
MT		59	11	25	38	43	18	3
NL		62	27	34	21	10	30	3
AT		61	20	26	32	36	13	3
PL		49	19	35	27	24	17	4
PT		47	27	8	17	40	15	5
RO		49	47	32	30	39	27	1
SI		43	31	26	17	14	31	3
SK		53	30	28	24	25	25	4
FI		64	26	46	29	16	15	3
SE		65	29	34	26	6	15	6



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Q6\_1 For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree: **The availability and use of drugs make me feel unsafe near my home, school or place of work**

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
EU27	 ---->	10▲3	21▲2	36▼-6	31=	2▲1
BE	 ---->	10▲1	24▲2	36▼-5	28▲2	2=
BG	 ---->	24▲10	29▼-1	24▼-18	20▲7	3▲2
CZ	 ---->	8▲1	20▼-1	42▼-4	29▲3	2=
DK	 ---->	6▲4	10▼-2	34▼-3	50▲5	1▼-4
DE	 ---->	5▲3	15▲5	40▲1	37▼-11	3▲2
EE	 ---->	14▲1	32▲7	27▲4	24▼-8	3▼-4
IE	 ---->	9▼-1	33▲6	45▼-2	11▼-5	3▲2
EL	 ---->	27▲8	30▼-3	23▼-9	20▲4	0▼-1
ES	 ---->	13▲3	22▲1	39▲1	25▼-4	1=
FR	 ---->	11▲1	18▲1	33▼-7	37▲5	1=
HR	 ---->	9▲1	20▲2	38▼-7	30▲3	3▲1
IT	 ---->	10▲1	26▼-2	34▼-9	28▲8	2▲1
CY	 ---->	27▲12	31▼-6	23▼-9	19▲3	1▼-1
LV	 ---->	7=	31▲8	39▼-4	22▼-5	2▲1
LT	 ---->	9▼-1	24▲1	39▲2	28=	1▼-1
LU	 ---->	14▲6	27▲1	36▼-4	24▼-2	1=
HU	 ---->	6=	16▲5	30▼-2	47▼-3	2=
MT	 ---->	14▲4	26▼-3	39▼-7	16▲3	5▲3
NL	 ---->	5▲2	14=	45▼-8	34▲7	3=
AT	 ---->	6=	18▲3	29▼-11	42▲4	5▲4
PL	 ---->	10▲8	18▲5	40▼-14	25▼-2	7▲2
PT	 ---->	10▲2	28=	33▼-14	27▲10	1▲1
RO	 ---->	20▲4	32▲4	25▼-9	23▲2	1▼-1
SI	 ---->	4▲1	19▲4	42▼-5	35▲1	0▼-1
SK	 ---->	8▲1	19▼-1	44▼-9	28▲10	1▼-1
FI	 ---->	8=	24▲2	33▼-4	34▲2	2▲2
SE	 ---->	5▲1	21▲2	28▼-10	45▲7	1=





























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Q6\_2 For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree: **The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on my personal relationships**

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
EU27		7▲2	12▲1	35▼-3	43=	3=
BE		5▲1	13▲3	35▼-6	45▲3	2=
BG		15▲9	22▲6	23▼-24	36▲9	5=
CZ		4▼-1	9▲2	37▼-4	49▲4	1=
DK		6▲3	10=	27▼-4	55▲6	3▼-5
DE		4▲2	8=	39▲6	47▼-10	2▲1
EE		5▲2	10▲3	26▲8	55▼-11	3▼-2
IE		9=	14▼-4	45▼-6	31▲7	2▲2
EL		18▲6	20▼-2	31▼-6	31▲2	1=
ES		10▼-4	16▲2	35▲5	37▼-3	1▼-1
FR		6=	10=	28▼-7	54▲7	2▼-1
HR		8▲1	18▲1	38▼-4	31▲2	6▲2
IT		5=	12▼-2	41▲1	39▼-1	3▲1
CY		15▲7	20▼-4	31▼-5	32▲4	2▼-2
LV		4▲2	13▲8	44▲11	36▼-22	4▲1
LT		4▲1	9▲1	33▼-2	53▲1	1▼-2
LU		11▲5	29▲10	29▼-9	28▼-7	2▲1
HU		9▲4	14▲4	23=	50▼-6	3▼-2
MT		13▲9	23▲2	38▼-14	25▲4	2▼-1
NL		6▲6	6▲1	38▼-12	50▲9	1▼-3
AT		7▲2	13▲2	28▼-7	50▲1	2▲1
PL		8▲6	14▲7	39▼-13	33▲1	6▼-2
PT		11▲3	22▼-4	32▼-8	30▲6	6▲4
RO		11▲1	21▲5	33▼-5	33=	2▼-2
SI		4▲1	13=	38▼-8	45▲8	1▼-1
SK		5▼-1	11=	37▼-13	46▲14	1=
FI		7▲1	10=	21▼-6	57▲3	5▲3
SE		5▲2	9▲1	25▼-12	59▲8	2=





























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▼▲ Evolution 2024-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 493, June-July 2021)

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Q6\_3 For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree: **The availability and use of drugs have a negative impact on the health and well-being of myself and those close to me**

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
EU27		14▲1	20▲1	30▼-3	34▲1	3=
BE		11▲1	21▲2	32▼-5	35▲3	2▼-1
BG		20▲9	25▲3	21▼-17	31▲6	4▼-1
CZ		7▼-4	15▼-3	35▼-2	41▲9	2=
DK		8▲1	14=	24▼-3	52▲9	2▼-7
DE		11▲6	21▲5	33▲3	33▼-15	2▲1
EE		8▲2	14▲2	28▲8	47▼-10	3▼-2
IE		11▲2	23▲2	37▼-8	28▲3	2▲1
EL		25▲2	30▲2	23▼-8	21▲4	1=
ES		19▼-8	28▲4	27▲3	25▲2	1▼-1
FR		12▼-1	17▼-1	29▼-3	39▲4	3=
HR		11▼-2	19▼-1	32▼-3	34▲6	5=
IT		18=	20▼-7	26▼-3	34▲10	3=
CY		19▲1	26▼-6	25▼-3	29▲10	1▼-3
LV		5=	20▲8	41▲7	30▼-16	4▲1
LT		8▲1	16=	32▼-3	44▲4	1▼-2
LU		11=	28▲3	33▲2	24▼-8	4▲3
HU		16▲6	23▲5	21▼-6	37▼-2	4▼-2
MT		18▲6	22▼-7	31▼-13	18▲5	11▲9
NL		9▲6	10▼-5	40▼-7	39▲5	3▼-1
AT		10▲2	18▼-3	28▼-3	43▲4	2▲1
PL		16▲12	20▲5	31▼-15	27=	7▼-1
PT		14▲3	25▼-7	33▼-3	26▲6	2▲1
RO		17▼-7	23▼-2	29▲3	30▲6	1▼-1
SI		8▼-1	18▼-7	37▼-1	37▲11	0▼-2
SK		8▼-2	14▼-3	36▼-9	41▲14	2=
FI		4▼-2	14▲1	27▼-4	51▲3	4▲3
SE		7▲2	15▲2	26▼-11	51▲8	1▼-1





























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Q6\_4 For each of the following statements could you say if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree: **The availability and use of drugs is central to reducing the overall quality of life in my local area**

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
EU27		11▲2	28▲1	35▼-5	23▲2	3▼-1
BE		8▲1	26▼-1	38▼-6	26▲8	3▼-2
BG		28▲14	33▼-1	23▼-17	12▲4	4=
CZ		12▼-1	26▼-3	38▼-4	21▲8	3▲1
DK		11▲4	30▲4	26▼-4	27▲4	5▼-8
DE		4▲2	15▲3	43▲1	35▼-6	2=
EE		5=	21▲5	38▲9	29▼-9	7▼-4
IE		16▲5	42=	32▼-3	8▼-4	3▲1
EL		18▲5	26▼-8	35▼-2	21▲5	1=
ES		13▼-2	28▼-2	37▲1	20▲4	2▼-1
FR		13▲1	28=	32▼-7	24▲7	2▼-1
HR		12▼-2	40▲5	29▼-8	15▲4	5▲1
IT		18▲4	41▼-3	26▼-4	12▲2	3=
CY		13▲5	29▼-8	31▼-8	25▲14	3▼-3
LV		6▲2	32▲11	39▼-9	17▼-7	7▲3
LT		11=	36▲4	33▼-3	20▲1	2▼-1
LU		19▲12	25▼-6	39▼-2	16▼-2	1▼-1
HU		8▲2	22▲4	27▼-5	38▲3	5▼-3
MT		17▲10	40▼-6	26▼-8	14▲8	3▼-4
NL		1▼-1	26▲8	47▼-3	21▲1	5▼-5
AT		9▲3	24▲5	31▼-6	30▼-6	6▲3
PL		13▲10	29▲12	38▼-16	14▼-3	7▼-2
PT		9▲2	40▼-3	33▼-3	13▲1	5▲2
RO		13▲3	30▲3	34▼-10	23▲6	1▼-2
SI		8▲3	28▲5	37▼-10	27▲6	1▼-3
SK		11▲2	30▼-4	36▼-7	22▲11	1▼-2
FI		4=	23▲2	34▼-12	35▲9	4▲1
SE		4=	22=	33▼-7	39▲8	2▼-2





























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Q7 Have you ever used cannabis yourself?

		No, I have never used it	Yes, in the last 30 days	Yes, in the last 12 months (but not in the last 30 days)	Yes, but more than 12 months ago	Prefer not to answer
EU27		74▲2	3=	3▼-1	19▼-2	1=
BE		74▲1	3=	4=	19▼-1	0=
BG		87▲3	1=	1=	11▼-3	0=
CZ		69▲10	3=	4▼-2	23▼-7	0=
DK		66▼-5	3=	5▲2	27▲3	0=
DE		81▲11	4▲2	3▼-1	13▼-11	0▼-1
EE		73=	1=	2=	23=	0▼-1
IE		77▲12	8▲3	5▼-1	10▼-15	1=
EL		81▲7	1=	3=	15▼-6	1=
ES		67▼-2	5=	4=	25▲2	0=
FR		64▲1	4▼-1	5▼-1	28▲1	0=
HR		75▲5	2=	2▼-1	21▼-3	0▼-1
IT		78=	1=	2=	17▲2	2▼-1
CY		87▲3	0=	1=	11▼-4	1▲1
LV		80▲1	1=	2▼-1	16▼-1	1=
LT		79▼-2	1=	2▼-1	19▲3	0=
LU		67▼-6	2▼-2	3=	27▲7	1▲1
HU		83▲2	1=	2▼-1	13▼-1	1▼-1
MT		82▲4	1▼-2	3▼-1	11▼-4	3▲3
NL		63=	8▲2	2▼-2	27=	1=
AT		71▲1	3=	2▼-3	23▲2	1▼-1
PL		70▼-4	4▲2	5▲1	18=	2▲1
PT		79▲4	2▼-3	3▼-4	16▲5	1▼-2
RO		95▲3	0=	1=	4▼-2	0=
SI		69▲2	3▼-1	4=	24=	1▼-1
SK		71▼-1	1=	4▲1	24▲1	1=
FI		82=	1=	2▼-2	15▲2	1=
SE		78▲2	0▼-2	2=	19=	0=





























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Q8\_1 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **Cannabis**

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		19▲1	13▼-3	27▼-1	31▲4	10▼-1
BE		16▲1	15=	30▼-2	32=	8▲1
BG		23▼-1	9▼-2	19▼-7	25▲6	24▲3
CZ		19▲1	17▼-2	28▲1	31▼-3	6▲3
DK		14=	8▼-1	24▲1	49▲5	6▼-5
DE		17▼-5	11▼-11	27▼-1	32▲8	14▲8
EE		24▼-8	21▲5	24▲3	15▲1	17▼-1
IE		16▲2	4▼-8	20▼-5	43▲6	17▲5
EL		20▼-3	11=	26▼-1	36▲4	6▼-1
ES		17▲3	12=	26▼-1	38▲2	7▼-3
FR		11▲3	10▲2	30▼-3	39▼-2	9=
HR		21▼-1	16▼-4	22=	30▲5	12=
IT		24▲6	13▲1	28▼-1	25▲2	10▼-8
CY		24▲1	9▲1	22▲2	36▲5	9▼-9
LV		27▼-2	22▼-9	21▲2	12▲3	18▲6
LT		34▲3	25▼-4	24▲4	13▲3	5▼-7
LU		17▲2	18▲2	29▼-5	33▲8	3▼-7
HU		26▲2	14▼-1	21▼-1	19▲5	20▼-5
MT		34▲7	2▼-13	15▼-3	35▲9	14=
NL		14▲8	3▼-4	22▼-5	58▲9	4▼-7
AT		28▲6	19▲4	28▼-2	19▼-6	7▼-2
PL		18▼-1	20▼-1	29=	23▲6	11▼-4
PT		30▲11	6▼-9	18▼-12	32▲11	15▼-1
RO		37▲2	24▼-3	23▲5	11=	6▼-3
SI		31▲1	14▲1	21=	29=	6▼-3
SK		24▲2	15▼-5	30▲1	21▲2	10=
FI		22▼-2	19▼-1	33=	23▲4	3=
SE		18▲4	19▼-2	31▼-3	27▲3	6▼-1





























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Q8\_2 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **Cocaine**

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		34▼-1	20▼-3	18▲1	14▲3	14=
BE		32▲3	25▼-2	20▼-1	15▲2	9▼-2
BG		32▼-1	13▼-3	14=	14▲4	27▲1
CZ		51▼-4	23▼-1	10▼-1	5=	11▲6
DK		23▼-4	15▼-2	22▲4	31▲9	10▼-7
DE		39▼-7	24▼-6	10=	10▲4	18▲9
EE		38▼-12	25▲8	12▲5	5▲1	20▼-2
IE		19▼-6	15▼-5	27▲6	31▲8	9▼-4
EL		36▼-5	20▼-1	19▲3	16▲5	9▼-2
ES		28▲2	18▼-3	21▼-2	21▲3	12=
FR		26▲1	18▼-5	26▼-2	16▲2	14▲3
HR		37▼-7	23▲1	11=	14▲4	16▲2
IT		38▲7	16=	18▼-1	15▲3	14▼-8
CY		35▲2	17▲5	18▲1	16▲1	14▼-9
LV		40▼-9	21▼-8	10▲4	4▲2	24▲11
LT		55▲2	23▲2	11▲2	6▲2	6▼-7
LU		31▲1	24▼-2	14▼-6	18▲9	13▼-2
HU		38▼-1	18▲1	14▲5	8▲1	22▼-6
MT		35▼-5	14▲2	12▲3	24▲8	16▼-7
NL		27▲8	20▼-1	27▲3	17=	8▼-10
AT		47▲1	22▼-2	16▲4	6▼-1	9▼-3
PL		32▼-9	24▼-3	18▲9	8▲3	19=
PT		29▼-1	19▼-3	17▲3	12▲2	23▼-1
RO		48▼-5	27▲5	14▲1	7▲3	5▼-5
SI		55▲3	15▼-3	11=	12▲4	7▼-4
SK		51▲1	21▼-4	9=	4=	14▲3
FI		38▼-10	30▲4	19▲6	8▲2	5▼-1
SE		27=	22▼-6	25▲4	18▲4	8▼-2





























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Q8\_3 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **MDMA (ecstasy)**

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		35▲1	19▼-2	18▼-1	11▲2	17▲1
BE		31▲3	23▼-3	23=	11▼-1	12▲1
BG		32▲1	10▼-4	16▼-1	14▲5	28=
CZ		46▼-4	22▲1	16▼-1	6▼-1	11▲5
DK		24▼-4	17▲1	20▲3	25▲6	14▼-6
DE		38▼-5	19▼-7	14▼-1	8▲2	21▲10
EE		38▼-11	23▲8	13▲4	4=	22▼-1
IE		28▲2	16▼-4	21▲5	27▲5	8▼-9
EL		39▼-5	19▲1	17▲1	13▲4	12▼-1
ES		31=	23▼-1	16▼-3	14▲4	17=
FR		29▲5	18▼-4	23▼-3	14▼-1	18▲3
HR		36▼-5	22▲2	13▼-2	13▲3	17▲2
IT		40▲6	18▲3	14▼-3	7▼-2	21▼-5
CY		37▲7	15=	17▲1	15▲2	16▼-10
LV		37▼-6	21▼-7	13▲2	4▲1	25▲11
LT		53▲3	22▲2	12▲1	6▲2	6▼-8
LU		33▲6	16▼-11	22▲2	19▲11	11▼-8
HU		32▼-1	15▲3	18=	11▲2	24▼-3
MT		36▼-3	10▼-3	17▲5	13▲1	24=
NL		22▲6	12▼-5	30▲1	22▲5	15▼-7
AT		46▲3	18=	15▲1	8▲1	13▼-4
PL		31▼-6	24▲1	19▲4	8▲3	19▼-3
PT		37▲11	10▼-13	20▲3	10▲1	24▼-2
RO		45▼-2	26▲2	16▲4	9▲1	4▼-6
SI		55▲4	16=	11▼-3	11▲2	8▼-3
SK		48▲5	16▼-7	15▼-2	7▲1	15▲3
FI		38▼-7	30▲6	19▲2	7▲1	6▼-1
SE		29▲3	24▼-3	22=	13▲2	12▼-2

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Q8\_4 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **Heroin**

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		43=	21▼-2	12=	8▲2	16=
BE		44▲6	26▼-3	13▼-2	8=	10▼-1
BG		36▼-1	13▼-4	11=	10▲2	31▲3
CZ		62▼-1	19▼-3	5▼-1	3=	11▲6
DK		33▼-1	21▲1	15=	18▲5	14▼-6
DE		46▼-8	22▼-3	7▼-1	7▲2	19▲10
EE		46▼-8	23▲7	6▲2	3▲1	22▼-2
IE		28▼-4	20▼-3	15=	18▲6	19▲2
EL		43▼-3	19=	14▼-2	13▲4	11▲1
ES		39▲2	23▲1	12▼-4	10▲2	15=
FR		37▲2	20▼-7	17=	8▲1	18▲4
HR		46▼-7	21▲2	7▲1	10▲2	17▲2
IT		48▲11	17▲1	13▼-3	7▼-1	16▼-7
CY		45▲9	19▲2	11▼-2	11▲1	14▼-10
LV		42▼-14	21▼-4	7▲3	3▲2	27▲13
LT		57▲2	23▲4	9▲2	4=	7▼-7
LU		37▲2	18▼-8	19▲2	13▲8	14▼-4
HU		47▲1	16▲1	8▲2	5▲2	23▼-6
MT		45▲3	12▼-2	8▲1	17▲7	18▼-9
NL		38▲10	23▼-4	18▲4	10▲2	11▼-11
AT		52▲1	12▼-8	9▲1	5=	23▲6
PL		39▼-8	26▲3	15▲8	6▲3	14▼-6
PT		37▲6	21▼-3	13▲1	8=	22▼-3
RO		54▼-3	25▲5	10▲3	7▲2	4▼-6
SI		60▲4	15▼-2	8=	8▲2	8▼-4
SK		58▲2	18▼-3	6▼-2	3▼-1	15▲4
FI		50▼-6	28▲4	12▲3	4▲1	6▼-1
SE		38▲1	28▼-3	16▲1	8▲2	10▼-1





























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Q8\_5 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **Synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl, nitazenes)**

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		40	20	12	8	20
BE		41	25	13	6	16
BG		33	9	14	11	32
CZ		58	17	7	4	15
DK		30	17	16	18	19
DE		39	20	10	7	24
EE		45	19	8	4	24
IE		41	4	20	12	22
EL		41	19	13	9	18
ES		38	22	11	7	22
FR		34	19	15	7	25
HR		40	19	11	11	21
IT		48	18	10	7	18
CY		38	12	12	11	27
LV		39	21	10	3	28
LT		53	24	11	5	8
LU		39	26	15	6	14
HU		37	17	13	8	26
MT		54	15	3	19	9
NL		38	19	8	13	23
AT		46	11	14	12	18
PL		34	25	16	9	17
PT		46	16	11	5	23
RO		45	26	16	8	5
SI		62	14	6	7	11
SK		52	17	9	4	16
FI		43	26	19	7	6
SE		34	24	21	11	11

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Q8\_6 How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some? **New Psychoactive Substances, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs (e.g., nitrous oxide)**

*Note: Modified statement (2021: Legal highs, substances imitating the effects of illicit drugs)*

		Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		34▲8	17▼-1	16▼-6	14=	19▼-2
BE		26▼-2	19▼-4	28▲6	16▲4	11▼-5
BG		27=	6▼-8	16▼-5	21▲10	30▲2
CZ		56▼-4	17▼-3	8▲1	3=	16▲6
DK		21▼-1	13▼-1	19▲3	34▲16	13▼-16
DE		33▲7	17▼-3	14▼-10	11▼-6	25▲11
EE		40▼-12	20▲6	10▲5	4▲1	26=
IE		31▲6	16▼-3	18▼-2	14▼-4	21▲3
EL		43▲13	19=	11▼-17	10▼-2	18▲6
ES		36▲8	22=	10▼-9	8▼-3	24▲3
FR		18▼-4	11▼-5	26▲3	26▲15	19▼-10
HR		39▲5	19▼-2	10▼-5	10▼-3	22▲5
IT		45▲24	15=	11▼-11	12▼-5	18▼-8
CY		37▲13	11▼-2	13▼-8	13▼-2	27▼-1
LV		38▲7	20▼-10	9▼-10	3▼-3	30▲16
LT		53▲12	24▼-3	9▼-3	4▼-1	10▼-6
LU		27▲5	19▼-2	20▼-4	12▼-3	23▲4
HU		37▲7	14▲1	15▼-2	8▼-4	26▼-3
MT		47▲7	11▼-1	7▼-5	16▲6	20▼-8
NL		30▲12	14▼-1	24=	28▲15	5▼-26
AT		54▲22	19▲3	14▼-6	7▼-6	6▼-13
PL		33▲8	28▲10	16▼-8	6▼-9	17▼-1
PT		33▲13	19▲3	16▼-7	9▼-7	23▼-2
RO		45▲6	25▲3	16▼-3	8▼-2	5▼-4
SI		61▲18	13▼-5	7▼-9	7▼-4	13=
SK		53▲23	17▼-5	8▼-17	4▼-6	18▲4
FI		38▼-10	27▲3	20▲5	9▲4	7▼-1
SE		20▲2	16▼-7	27▼-4	27▲11	10▼-2





























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Q9\_1 The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated? **Cannabis**

		Should continue to be banned	Should be regulated	Should be available without restrictions (spontaneous)	Other (spontaneous)	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		44▲9	53▼-9	1▼-1	1=	2▲1
BE		45▲6	53▼-6	1=	1=	1▲1
BG		64▲19	34▼-18	0▼-2	1=	1▲1
CZ		28▲1	69▼-1	2=	0=	1▲1
DK		36▲5	55▼-6	7▲2	1▲1	2▼-1
DE		49▲16	47▼-17	1▼-1	0=	3▲2
EE		59▲16	39▼-13	1▼-3	1=	2▼-1
IE		40▲15	50▼-16	2▼-5	2▲2	6▲5
EL		54▲16	45▼-15	1=	0=	1▼-1
ES		43▲5	55▼-5	0▼-1	1=	1=
FR		40▲7	58▼-8	0=	0=	2▲2
HR		39▲14	58▼-14	2=	0=	1▲1
IT		37▲6	60▼-7	1=	1▲1	1=
CY		51▲5	45▼-3	1▼-2	1=	2▼-1
LV		62▲12	34▼-14	1▲1	0=	2▲1
LT		49▲12	51▼-10	0=	0▼-1	0▼-1
LU		34▲8	62▼-7	2▼-3	2▲2	0=
HU		39▼-2	57▲2	2▼-1	0=	3=
MT		46▲8	50▼-10	1▼-1	2▲2	1▲1
NL		22▼-8	68▲3	3▲1	3▲3	4▲2
AT		49▲12	48▼-12	2▼-1	1=	1=
PL		36▲11	61▼-10	1▼-1	1=	1=
PT		41▲9	51▼-11	3▼-2	1▲1	4▲3
RO		81▲14	18▼-14	0=	1=	1▼-1
SI		41▲17	55▼-16	3=	0=	0▼-1
SK		42▼-3	56▲2	1▲1	1=	1=
FI		64▲11	34▼-10	1▼-1	0=	0▼-1
SE		66▲2	32▼-3	1=	0=	1▲1





























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Q9\_2 The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated? **Cocaine**

		Should continue to be banned	Should be regulated	Should be available without restrictions (spontaneous)	Other (spontaneous)	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		87▼-2	10▲1	1▲1	1=	2=
BE		88=	11▼-1	0=	0=	1=
BG		93▲4	6▼-3	0▼-1	0=	1=
CZ		87▼-5	10▲3	0=	0=	2▲1
DK		88▼-1	9▲2	1=	0=	1▼-2
DE		88▼-2	9=	0=	0=	2▲2
EE		92▲2	7▲1	0▼-1	0=	1▼-1
IE		79▲2	17▼-3	1=	1▲1	2=
EL		85▼-4	13▲4	1▲1	0=	1=
ES		84▼-2	15▲2	0=	0=	1=
FR		92▲1	7▼-2	0=	0=	1=
HR		90=	9=	0=	0=	1=
IT		87▼-3	9=	2▲2	0=	1=
CY		92▲2	7=	0▼-1	0=	2▼-1
LV		91▲3	6▼-3	0=	0=	2=
LT		94▲2	5=	0=	0=	1▼-1
LU		83▼-1	11▼-2	1▼-1	4▲4	1▲1
HU		85▼-4	11▲4	0=	0=	3=
MT		82▲1	11▼-8	3▲2	5▲5	0=
NL		76▼-4	18▲1	1=	3▲2	2▼-1
AT		81▼-8	12▲2	3▲3	3▲3	1=
PL		81▼-4	14▲3	2▲2	2▲1	1▼-2
PT		79▼-7	14▲2	5▲4	1▲1	2=
RO		96▲3	3▼-3	0=	0=	1=
SI		88▲4	11▼-2	1▼-1	0=	1▼-1
SK		92▼-2	7▲3	0=	0=	1▼-1
FI		94▲1	6▼-1	0=	0=	1=
SE		94▲1	4▼-2	0=	0=	1▲1





























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Q9\_3 The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated? **MDMA (ecstasy)**

		Should continue to be banned	Should be regulated	Should be available without restrictions (spontaneous)	Other (spontaneous)	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		87▼-2	9▲1	1=	1=	2=
BE		87▼-3	11▲2	0=	0=	1▲1
BG		92▲2	5▼-2	0▼-1	0=	2=
CZ		85▼-4	13▲3	0=	0=	1▲1
DK		89=	8▲1	1=	0=	2▼-1
DE		86▼-5	10▲2	0=	1=	3▲2
EE		93▲2	5=	0▼-1	0=	1▼-1
IE		73▼-5	22▲4	3▲2	1▲1	2▼-1
EL		89▼-3	9▲2	1▲1	0=	2=
ES		87=	10=	0=	0=	2=
FR		91▲1	7▼-2	0=	0=	2=
HR		93▲2	5▼-1	0=	0=	2▼-1
IT		90▼-2	7=	1▲1	0=	2=
CY		92=	6▲2	0▼-1	0=	2▼-1
LV		91▲1	7▼-1	0=	0=	2=
LT		95▲3	5▼-1	0=	0=	1▼-2
LU		88▲3	5▼-7	4▲3	2▲2	1▼-1
HU		89▼-1	8▲2	0=	0=	3=
MT		84▼-1	14▲2	1=	1▲1	0▼-3
NL		67▼-5	27▲4	2▲1	3▲3	1▼-4
AT		79▼-9	15▲4	1▲1	4▲4	1=
PL		85▼-1	11▼-1	1▲1	1▲1	2▼-1
PT		79▼-7	12▲1	2▲1	2▲1	6▲3
RO		95▲3	4▼-3	0=	0=	1=
SI		88▲5	10▼-3	1▼-1	0=	1▼-1
SK		92▼-2	7▲2	0=	0=	1=
FI		94=	5=	0=	0=	0▼-1
SE		92▲1	6▼-2	0=	0=	2▲1





























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Q9\_4 The supply of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine for recreational use is officially banned in nearly all/all EU Member States. Do you think the following substances should continue to be banned for recreational use or should they be regulated? **Heroin**

		Should continue to be banned	Should be regulated	Should be available without restrictions (spontaneous)	Other (spontaneous)	Don't know/Prefer not to answer
EU27		91▼-1	7=	1=	1▲1	1=
BE		92▲1	7▼-1	0=	0=	0▼-1
BG		95▲2	4▼-2	0=	0=	2▲1
CZ		94▼-1	4=	0=	0=	1▲1
DK		91▲1	6▼-1	1=	0=	2▼-1
DE		90▼-4	7▲1	0=	1▲1	2▲2
EE		95▲2	4=	0▼-1	0=	1▼-1
IE		81▼-4	15▲2	1=	3▲3	1▼-1
EL		91▼-4	8▲3	1▲1	0=	1=
ES		90=	9▲1	0=	0=	1▼-1
FR		95▲1	4▼-2	0=	0=	1▲1
HR		95▲1	4=	0=	0=	1▼-1
IT		91▼-1	6▼-1	0=	2▲2	1▼-1
CY		95▲1	3▲1	0▼-1	0=	2▼-1
LV		93▲1	4▼-1	0=	0=	2=
LT		96▲1	3=	0=	0=	0▼-1
LU		88▼-1	6▼-3	4▲3	1▲1	1=
HU		92▼-3	5▲2	0=	0=	3▲1
MT		78▼-8	12▲1	5▲5	4▲4	1▼-2
NL		83▼-5	11▲3	2▲2	1=	2▼-1
AT		90▼-2	7=	1▲1	1▲1	1=
PL		87▼-3	8▲1	1▲1	1▲1	2=
PT		79▼-11	14▲6	3▲3	3▲3	2▼-1
RO		98▲3	2▼-2	0=	0=	0=
SI		91▲5	8▼-3	1▼-1	0=	0▼-1
SK		96=	4▲1	0=	0=	0=
FI		96=	3=	0=	0=	1=
SE		96=	3▼-1	0=	0=	1▲1





























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Q10 What do you think are the most effective ways for public authorities to reduce problems posed by drug trafficking and drug use? Q5 In your opinion, what are the most pressing public health issues related to drug use in your local area? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Tough measures against drug traffickers	Education, information and prevention interventions	Dismantling criminal networks involved in drug trafficking	Offering sport, entertainment and cultural activities for young people	Treatment and rehabilitation programmes for people using drugs	Reduction of poverty/unemployment	Expansion of mental health services	Tough measures against people using drugs	Making drugs legal and regulating them	Implementation of harm reduction strategies (e.g., needle and syringe exchange programmes, supervised drug consumption facilities, etc.)	Other (spontaneous)	None of these (spontaneous)	Don't know
EU27		43	41	35	32	26	21	17	16	15	10	2	1	2
BE		49	41	42	30	28	25	24	21	14	11	1	0	1
BG		59	34	41	27	23	12	9	28	7	6	2	1	2
CZ		56	38	42	26	19	12	19	24	16	11	1	1	1
DK		33	40	35	27	37	13	20	8	19	9	3	1	2
DE		42	39	15	42	29	29	15	19	14	9	1	1	5
EE		47	39	36	38	23	17	28	20	11	10	1	0	1
IE		26	21	21	22	33	24	21	14	15	17	6	4	2
EL		48	52	40	23	34	26	21	10	9	8	0	1	1
ES		47	45	43	31	27	27	26	14	17	8	2	0	1
FR		43	34	43	25	22	19	13	16	18	13	4	0	1
HR		52	40	35	25	19	14	14	23	10	6	1	1	2
IT		40	42	36	40	26	18	15	9	19	9	2	2	1
CY		52	48	47	28	35	19	20	15	11	7	1	1	0
LV		42	37	36	34	27	19	10	22	9	6	1	0	2
LT		46	41	42	30	33	20	18	22	12	12	1	1	1
LU		38	34	16	30	29	22	28	10	14	12	3	1	2
HU		39	46	46	22	21	21	23	21	15	6	1	1	2
MT		22	40	30	13	43	20	20	8	13	16	3	3	1
NL		36	54	37	22	26	18	19	17	20	8	2	0	2
AT		37	31	36	25	25	15	15	20	11	9	1	1	7
PL		40	51	35	31	20	15	17	10	13	7	3	1	4
PT		31	24	33	22	31	13	15	10	18	24	1	2	3
RO		57	49	44	24	33	16	14	33	6	12	0	0	1
SI		47	37	38	25	20	18	19	20	18	6	1	1	1
SK		53	46	44	34	18	19	22	20	12	9	1	0	1
FI		40	35	38	30	31	24	38	13	8	17	1	0	1
SE		36	31	44	34	31	31	28	15	11	9	2	0	1



