

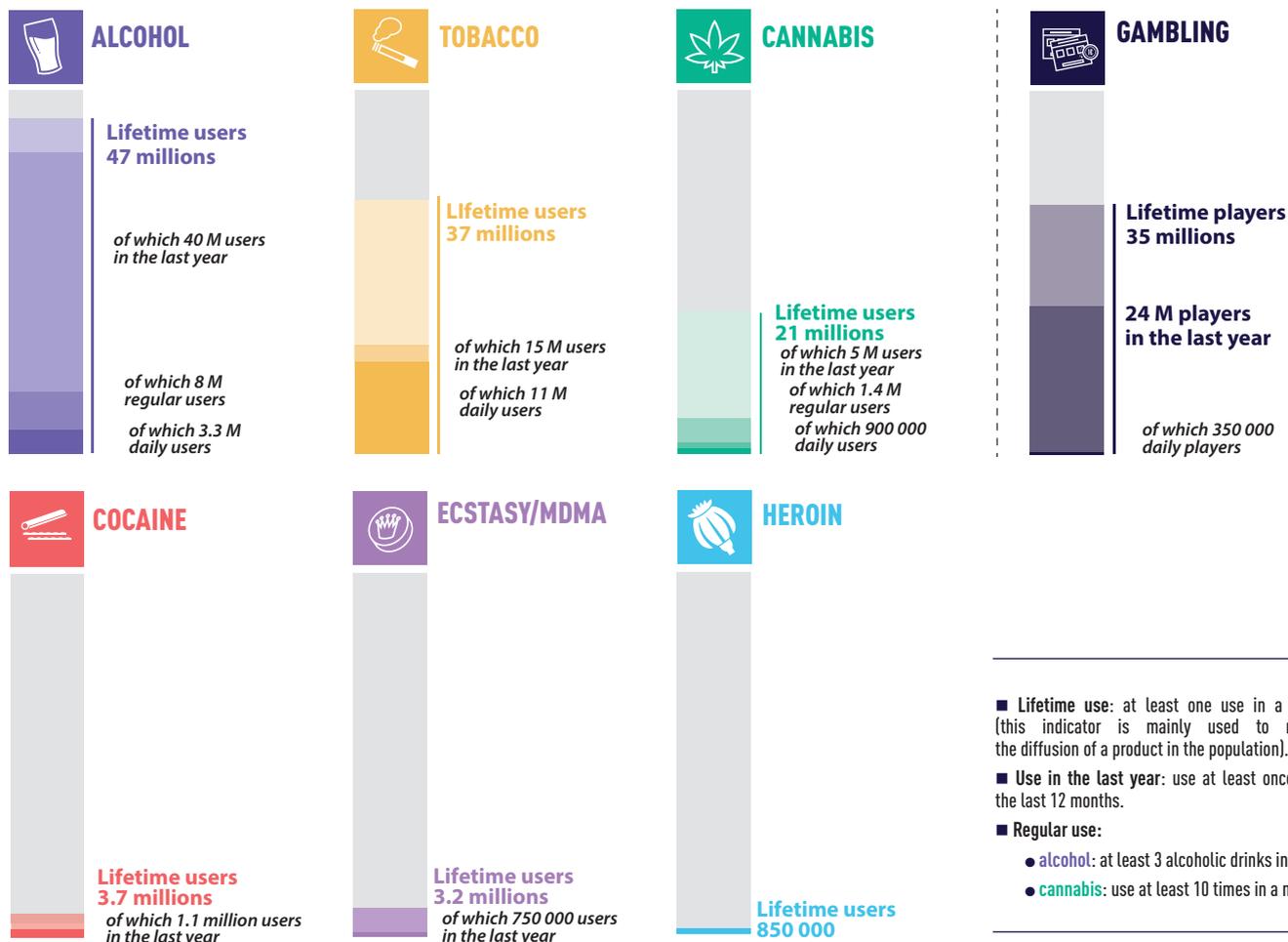
DRUGS AND ADDICTIONS

KEY DATA

This publication periodically brings together the most recent statistical indicators to quantify and describe the phenomenon of psychoactive substance use (drugs and psychotropics medicines) and addiction.

This document is based on the work of the French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT) and other data-producing organisations. For a more complete view, scan the QR codes or visit <https://en.ofdt.fr/>.

Estimated number of psychoactive substance users between 11 and 75 years old and gamblers between 18 and 75 years old in France in 2023



Source: OFDT estimates based on the most recent data from the ESCAPAD (OFDT), EnCLASS (HBSC, ESPAD) and EROPP (OFDT) surveys.

NB: The French population aged between 11 and 75 years is approximately 52.1 million people (Insee [1]).

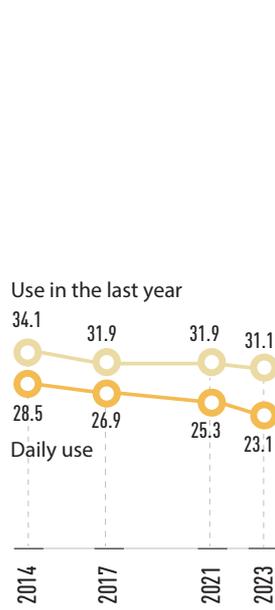
These are orders of magnitude and should be read as framework data. For example, the figure of 21 million cannabis lifetime users means that the number of lifetime users is probably between 20 and 22 millions.

Changes in use levels for the most consumed products among adults (in %)

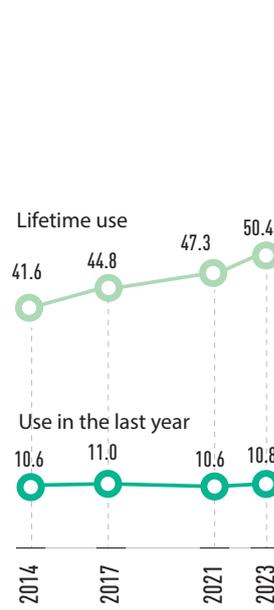
ALCOHOL
82.5% of users
at least once a year in 2023



TOBACCO
31.1% of users at least
once a year in 2023

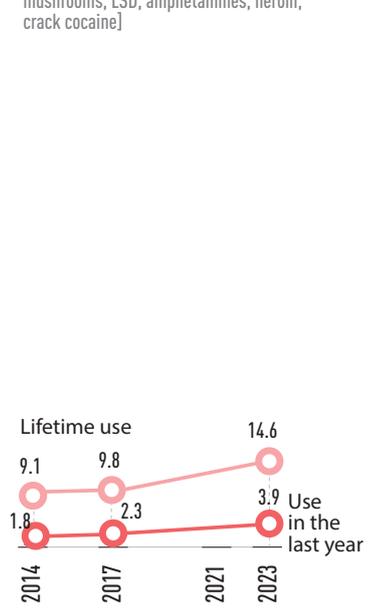


CANNABIS
50.4% of lifetime users
in 2023



OTHER ILLICIT
14.6% of lifetime users
in 2023

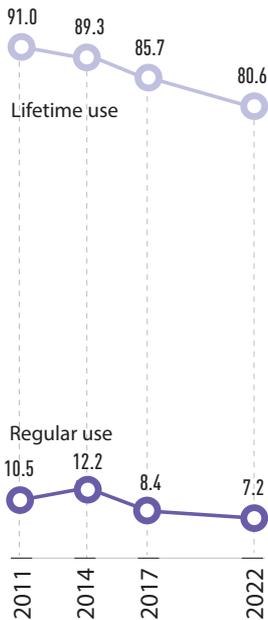
[Cocaine, ecstasy/MDMA, hallucinogenic mushrooms, LSD, amphetamines, heroin, crack cocaine]



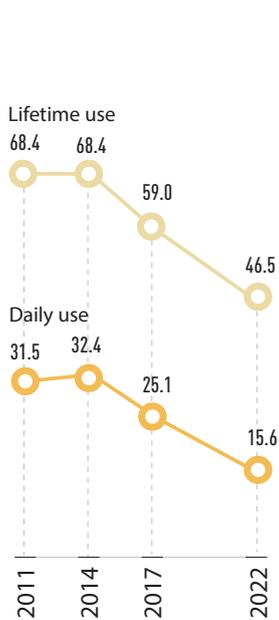
Sources: Baromètre (Santé publique France), EROPP (OFDT)

Changes in use levels for the 3 most consumed products at age 17 (in %)

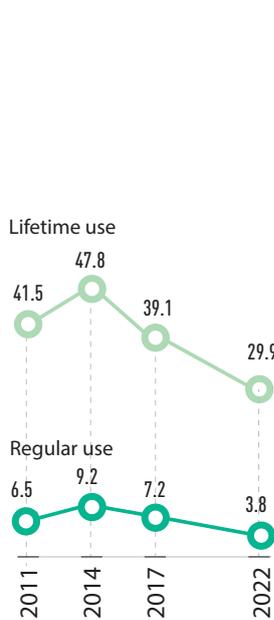
ALCOHOL
80.6% of 17-year-olds with
lifetime use in 2022



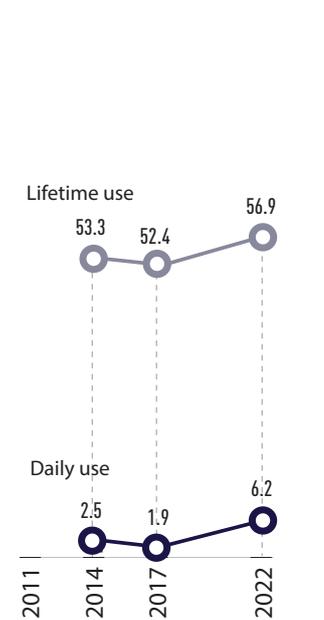
TOBACCO
46.5% of 17-year-olds
with lifetime use in 2022



CANNABIS
29.9% of 17-year-olds
with lifetime use in 2022



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE
56.9% of 17-year-olds
with lifetime use in 2022



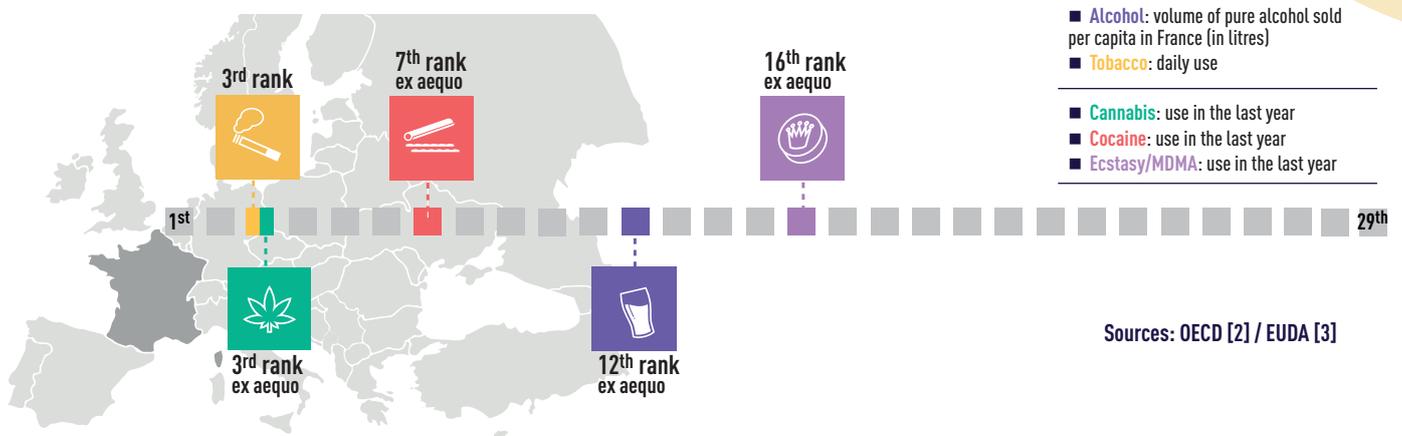
Source: ESCAPAD (OFDT)

■ Lifetime use: at least one use in a lifetime.
■ Use in the last year: use at least once during the last 12 months.

■ Regular use: at least 10 uses during the last 30 days.
■ Daily use: at least one use per day in the last 30 days.

France's ranking in the EU-27 (+ Turkey and Norway) for the 5 most consumed products

Among 15-75 year-olds for alcohol and tobacco (OECD) / Among 15-64 year-olds for cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy/MDMA (EUDA)

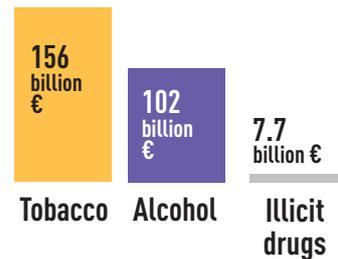


Deaths directly related to the use of illicit substances and opioid medicines



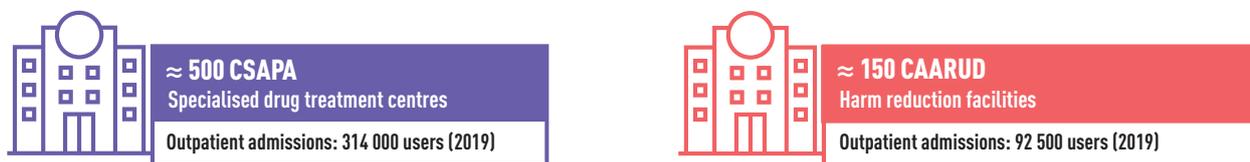
Sources: 2022 data, DRAMES and DTA (CEIP-A of Grenoble and ANSM)

Social cost estimate



Source: 2019 data, OFDT [4]

Treatment and social care estimate



Distribution of patients seen in CSAPA according to the product or addictive behaviour causing the most problems (2022)



Sources: RECAP and CSAPA/CAARUD activity reports (OFDT)



ALCOHOL

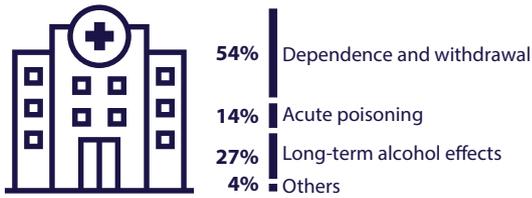
Use, health and social consequences

41 000 alcohol-related deaths (2015) [5].

- of which 16 000 cancer deaths
- of which 9 900 deaths from cardiovascular diseases
- of which 6 800 deaths from digestive diseases

702 people killed in accidents involving alcohol (2023) [6].

246 000 hospitalizations with an alcohol-related main diagnosis (2023) [7].

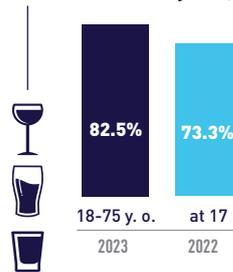


Supply and market

10.35 litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 15 or over placed on the market (2023) [7].

10% of 18-75-year-olds drink 54% of the alcohol intake in the year (2021) [10].

Use in the last year [8, 9]



HED in the last month [8, 9]

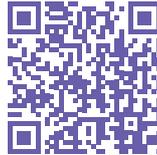


Daily use [8, 9]



Heavy episodic drinking (HED)

- 5 or more standard drinks on 1 occasion in the past month (at 17)
- 6 or more standard drinks (for 18-75-year-olds)



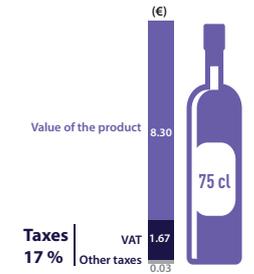
Public responses

156 000 people treated in CSAPA for alcohol use (2022) [11].

70 998 convictions for drunk driving (2022) [12].

122 convictions for manslaughter by drunk driver (2022) [12].

A standard glass of alcohol (10 g) is taxed at €0.004 for wine, €0.10 for beer, and €0.31 for spirits (2024) [7].



GAMBLING

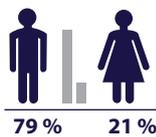
Use, health and social consequences

51.6% of 18-75-year-olds have gambled in the past year, 55.9% of men and 47.6% of women (2023) [13].

11.9 % gambled at least once a week (2023) [13].

27,5 % of 17-year-olds declared gambling during the year, 32.2% of boys and 22.7% of girls (2022) [14].

1 160 000 gamblers at risk of problem gambling, including 360 000 at excessive risk (2023) [13].



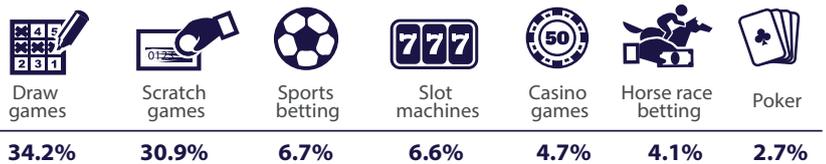
Public responses

4 500 people treated in CSAPA for gambling addiction (2022) [11].



58 319 voluntarily banned from gambling (2023) [15].

Gambling practices in the last year among 18-75-year-olds (2023) [13]



Supply and market

Approximately € 3.4 billion in gambling turnover, including €2.3 billion for online games excluding lottery games (2023) [15].

5 100 000 active online gaming accounts (excluding lottery games) (2023) [15].

Distribution of gambling supply (2023) [15]





Tobacco

Use, health and social consequences

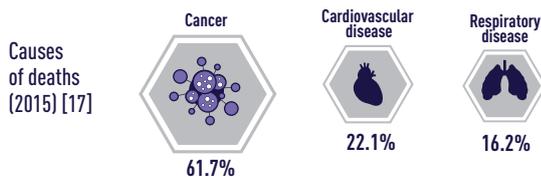
23.1% of 18-75-year-olds used tobacco daily, 25.4% of men and 20.9% of women (2023) [16].

15.6% of 17-year-olds smoked daily, 17.0% of boys and 14.2% of girls (2022) [8].

75 320 tobacco-related deaths (2015) [17].

Most common risk factor for preventable cancer (2015) [18].

20% of cancers are linked to smoking (2015) [19].



Public responses

18 000 people treated in CSAPA for tobacco use (2022) [11].

8 301 555 monthly stop-smoking treatments sold in pharmacies (2023) [20].



Supply and market

37 120 tonnes of tobacco sold in the tobacconist network (2023) [20].

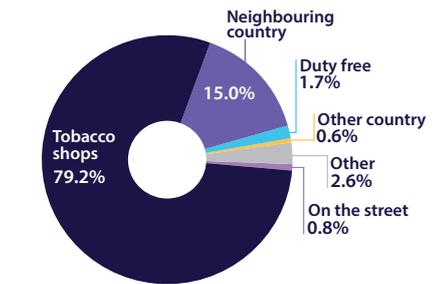
78% of volumes sold were cigarettes (2023) [20].

15% of volumes sold were rolling tobacco (2023) [20].

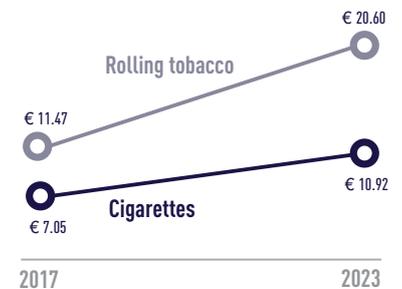
521 tonnes of tobacco seized by Customs (2023) [20].

23 000 tobacco shops in France (2022) [21].

Origin of the last pack purchased in 2021 [22]



Tobacco price trends (for top-selling brands) [20]



CANNABIS

Use, health and social consequences

50.4% of 18-64-year-olds have used cannabis in their lifetime, 57.6% of men and 43.4% of women (2023) [23].

10,8% used cannabis in the past year (2023) [23].

29.9% of 17-year-olds have used cannabis in their lifetime, 31.7% of boys and 28.0% of girls (2022) [8].

Trends in the proportion (in %) of problem users (according to CAST ≥ 3) at age 17 [8] and among adults [24].



Supply and market

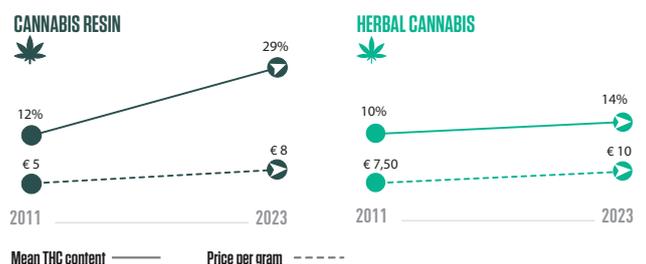
6.5% of cannabis users in the past year (aged 18-64) grew cannabis at home (2023) [24].

112 028 plants seized (2023) [25].

Evolution of cannabis resin and herbal cannabis seizures in tonnes [25]



Levels of price and potency of resin and herbal cannabis [25]



Public responses

54 000 people treated in CSAPA for cannabis use (2022) [11].

143 200 criminal fixed fines for drug use (2022) [26].



ALL SUBSTANCES
(EXCLUDING TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL)

Use, health and social consequences

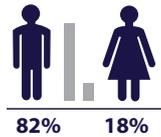
14.6% of 18-64-year-olds have used at least one illicit drug in their lifetime (excluding cannabis), 20.1% of men and 9.3% of women (2023) [23].

3.9% of 17-year-olds have used at least one illicit drug in their lifetime (excluding cannabis), 4.4% of boys and 3.4% of girls (2022) [8].

467 000 estimated problem drug users, often poly-drug users, including an estimated 97 000 who injected intravenously in 2022 [27].

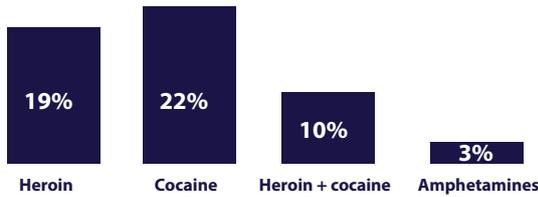
■ Problem user: intravenous drug user or regular user of opioids, cocaine or amphetamines during the past year for the 15-64 age group (EUDA).

638 deaths related to illicit substance or medicine abuse (2022) [28, 29].



Opioids alone or in combination are involved in 78% of these deaths (2022) [29].

Main illicit substances involved in these 638 deaths (2022) [28]



Public responses

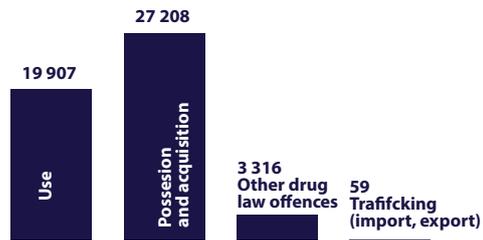
251 400 offences for narcotics use (all police and gendarmerie services in all France) (2022) [30].

54 548 convictions for driving under the influence of drugs, excluding fixed penalty notices (2022) [12].

Use of drug consumption rooms (DCR), named *Haltes Soins Addictions* in France, in 2023:

- Paris DCR had an outpatient admissions list of 781 users and 194 visits per day [31].
- Strasbourg DCR had an outpatient admissions list of 617 users, including 235 users who attended a consumption room for the first time [32].

50 490 convictions for a drug offence as a principal offence (2022) [12] of which:



Supply and market

The illegal drugs market is worth at least €31 billion in the European Union (2021) [33].

Use, health and social consequences

2.0% of 18-64-year-olds have used heroin in their lifetime, 3.0% of men and 1.1% of women (2023) [23]. 0.3% used heroin in the past year (2023) [23].

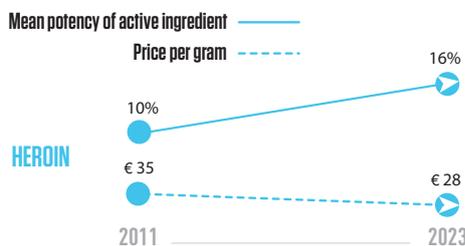
0.4% of 17-year-olds have used heroin in their lifetime, 0.5% of boys and 0.4% of girls (2022) [8].



Supply and market

Global opium production is estimated at 1 990 tonnes (2023). Global opium production has fallen by 74% in 2023. This is mainly due to the ban on poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2022, which produced 80% of the world's opium in 2022 [34]. The "Balkan route" is the main trafficking route to Europe via Turkey.

Levels of price and potency of heroin [25]



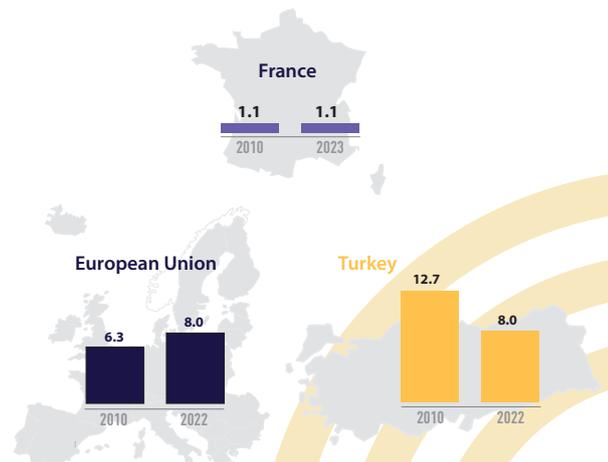
Public responses

155 762 people were reimbursed for opioid agonist treatments (methadone, buprenorphine), in primary care settings (2023) [35].

29 676 naloxone kits were ordered (2023) [35].

33 000 patients admitted to CSAPA due to opioid use (heroin, methadone, buprenorphine, fentanyl, other opiates) (2022) [11].

Trends in heroin seizures in France [25], the EU and Turkey [3], in tonnes



HEROIN AND OPIOIDS



COCAINE

Use, health and social consequences

9.4% of 18-64-year-olds have used cocaine in their lifetime (2023), 13.4% of men and 5.5% of women. 2.7% used cocaine in the past year (2023) [23].

1.4% of 17-year-olds have used cocaine in their lifetime 1.5% of boys and 1.3% of girls (2022) [8].

1.4% of 18-64 year-olds have used crack cocaine/free base in their lifetime, 2.1% of men and 0.7% of women (2023) [23].

0.4% of 17-year-olds have used crack cocaine/free base in their lifetime, 0.4% of boys and 0.3% of girls (2022) [8].

Forms of cocaine
and crack cocaine

cocaine



Powder

crack/free base cocaine



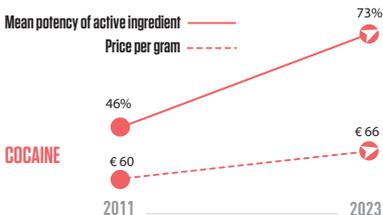
Crystals (rocks)

Public responses

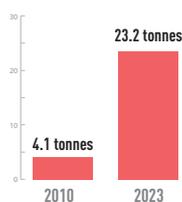
14 000 people treated at the CSAPA, of which 81% used cocaine in powder form and 19% in crack cocaine/free base form (2022) [11].

Supply and market

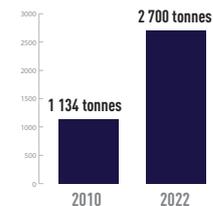
Levels of price and potency of cocaine [25]



Seizures in France [25]



Estimated global production [34]

ECSTASY/
MDMA

Use, health and social consequences

8.2% of 18-64-year-olds have used ecstasy/MDMA in their lifetime, 11.7% of men and 4.9% of women (2023) [23].

2.0% of 17-year-olds have used ecstasy/MDMA in their lifetime, 2.1% of boys and 1.8% of girls (2022) [8].

Forms of ecstasy/MDMA



Tablets (ecstasy)



Powder (MDMA)



Crystals (MDMA)

Supply and market

4 072 704 ecstasy/MDMA tablets seized (2023) [25].

The usual price of an ecstasy/MDMA tablet is €10 (2023) [25].

Public responses

300 people treated in CSAPA for ecstasy/MDMA use (2022) [11].



OTHER DRUGS

Use, health and social consequences



2.6% of 18-64-year-olds have used ketamine in their lifetime, 3.7% of men and 1.6% of women (2023) [23].

0.9% of 17-year-olds have used ketamine in their lifetime, 1.1% of boys and 0.8% of girls (2022) [8].



14.9% of 18-64-year-olds have used poppers in their lifetime, 17.4% of men and 12.4% of women (2023) [23].

11.0% of 17-year-olds have used poppers in their lifetime, 10.9% of boys and 11.0% of girls (2022) [8].



6.7% of 18-64-year-olds have used nitrous oxide in their lifetime, 8.6% of men and 5.0% of women (2023) [23].

2.3% of 17-year-olds have used nitrous oxide in their lifetime, 2.8% of boys and 1.8% of girls (2022) [8].

Public responses

8 000 people treated in CSAPA for the use of another product (benzodiazepines, synthetic cathinones, amphetamines, ketamine, antidepressants, LSD, barbiturates, GHB/GBL, glues and solvents, methamphetamine, hallucinogenic mushrooms, other products) (2022) [11].

Supply and market

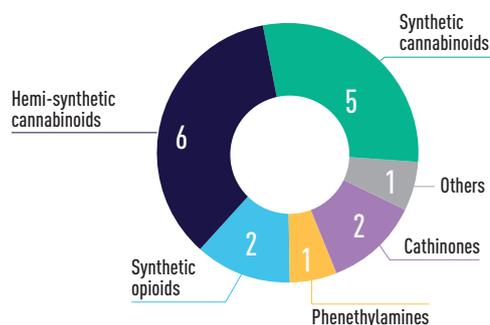
450 NPS listed in France since 2008, including 17 in 2023 [36].

950 NPS listed in Europe since 1997, including 26 in 2023 [36].

Most frequently observed substances (2023) (EWS data, processed by OFDT):

- Synthetic cannabinoids or synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRAs);
- cathinones including 3-MMC;
- synthetic opioids and benzodiazepines including ocfentanil, U-47700, etizolam and clonazolam;
- hallucinogenic that form the largest group of NPSs in terms of number of molecules, such as LSD (1P-LSD) and ketamine (2-FDCK) derivatives.

Breakdown of NPS identified in France by substance category (2023) [36]



For three decades, the French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT), an independent public organisation, has been providing valuable insights to public authorities, field professionals, and the general public on drugs, behavioural addictions, and gambling.

As the focal point of the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA), OFDT regularly conducts surveys among the French population to analyse and understand behaviours linked to psychoactive substance use.



The OFDT produces scientific knowledge directly through national epidemiological surveys, targeting both the general public and specific groups, qualitative sociological studies of user sub-populations, and its territorial data collection systems (TREND and SINTES). In this role, OFDT serves as EUDA's contact point for European monitoring systems on psychoactive substances.

OFDT consistently tracks data on drugs and addictive behaviours from various sources, monitoring public policies on alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, and gambling. Its work addresses social inequalities and regional disparities, placing data within an international context, particularly through its Théma and 'Drugs, International Challenges' collections.

The OFDT relies on a 20-member scientific board to guarantee its scientific independence, and produces around 30 documents a year, including the bimonthly Tendances magazine, which summarizes in 4 to 8 pages the original findings from major national surveys and scientific observation programs conducted by the OFDT (166 issues since 1999). These publications are further enriched with annual reviews, methodological notes, comprehensive study research results, and literature reviews. All OFDT publications are available for free on its website (www.ofdt.fr).

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You'll find bibliographical references and a list of acronyms.



Ours

Drugs and addictions, key data

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List of acronyms

1P-LSD	1-propanoyl-lysergic acid diethylamide
2-FDCK	2-Fluorodeschloroketamine
ANJ	Autorité nationale des jeux [French Gambling Authority]
ANSM	Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé [French National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety]
CAARUD	Centre d'accueil et d'accompagnement à la réduction des risques pour usagers de drogues [Support Centre for the Reduction of Drug-related Harms]
CAST	Cannabis Abuse Screening Test
CEIP-A	Centre d'évaluation et d'information sur la pharmacodépendance-addictovigilance [French Network of the Regional Abuse and Dependence Monitoring Centres]
CSAPA	Centre de soins, d'accompagnement et de prévention en addictologie [Treatment and Prevention Centre for Addiction]
DCPJ	Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire [Central Directorate of the Judicial Police]
DRAMES	Décès en relation avec l'abus de médicaments et de substances [Drug and Substance Abuse-related Deaths Survey]
DTA	Décès toxiques par antalgiques [Analgesia-related Deaths Survey]
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (now EUDA since 2024)
EnCLASS	Enquête nationale en collège et en lycée chez les adolescents sur la santé et les substances [National Adolescent Health and Substance Use Survey in Middle and High Schools]
EROPP	Enquête sur les représentations, opinions et perceptions sur les psychotropes [Survey on Representations, Opinions and Perceptions regarding Psychoactive Drugs]
ESCAPAD	Enquête sur la santé et les consommations lors de l'appel de préparation à la défense [Survey on Health and Drug Use on National Defence and Citizenship Day]
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs
EUDA	European Union Drugs Agency
EWS	Early Warning System
FDJ	Française des jeux [the French national lottery operator]
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children
HSA	Halte Soins Addictions [Addiction Care Centres, the French Drug Consumption Rooms]
INCa	Institut national du cancer [National Cancer Institute]
INSEE	Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques [French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies]
LSD	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
MDMA	3,4- methylene-dioxymethamphetamine
NPS	New Psychoactive Substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONISR	Observatoire national interministériel de sécurité routière [National Interministerial Road Safety Observatory]
PMU	Pari mutuel urbain [the French racecourse bookmaker]
RECAP	Recueil commun sur les addictions et les prises en charge [Common Data Collection on Addictions and Treatments]
SINTES	Système d'identification national des toxiques et des substances [National Identification System for Toxics and Substances]
SSMSI	Service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure [Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security]
VAT	Value Added Tax
EU	European Union
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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