

# **LSD, mushrooms and other hallucinogenic drugs**

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## Reference points

### *Consumption*

Experimentation and actual consumption of LSD, mushrooms and other hallucinogenic drugs is relatively limited in the general population. The consumption of these drugs is primarily limited to young adults and to the party context where it has been increasing in recent years.

Within the adult population, the level of experimentation with LSD is weak among 18-44 year-olds (1.5% for women and 3.5% for men) and relatively higher at the two extremities of the age bracket. This is the result of the combination of a higher level of experimentation among the current young generation and that born during the 1970s. Among young people, experimentation varies between 1% and 5% depending on gender and age.

The consumption of hallucinogenic mushrooms is, relative to LSD, more frequent among young people whose level of experimentation reaches almost 9% (boys of 19 years).

As for all illicit drugs, fewer women declare having experimented with LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms.

The consumption of LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms is frequently noted in a context associated with the consumption of other licit and illicit drugs, primarily alcohol, tobacco and cannabis. This is particularly the case in party contexts, where these products may be associated with stimulants, particularly ecstasy.

### *Healthcare and social consequences*

LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms are at the origin of a marginal number of health or social care cases.

To date, and to the best of our knowledge no serious healthcare consequences of the use of LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms have been recorded, even though these drugs, due to their hallucinatory nature, may potentially result in injury.

### *Criminal consequences*

Following a net increase during the first half of the 1990s, the number of cases of police interrogation for use or use/dealing of LSD have stabilised at a level which remains marginal by comparison with the total number of cases of police interrogation (approximately 200). In contrast, cases of police interrogation in relation to hallucinogenic mushrooms became more and more numerous in the second half of the 1990s, although their number is still limited (approximately 150).

### *Supply and trafficking*

Following substantial growth in the first half of the 1990s, seizures of LSD have reduced considerably, despite a definite increase recorded in 2000. This does not necessarily mean that LSD is less available, as field observations lead to the formulation of an opposite finding: LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs, such as anaesthetics diverted from their medical or veterinary use (primarily ketamine) are quite available, particularly in some party environments.

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## Consumption of hallucinogenic drugs by the French population

The consumption of LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms by the French population is described on the basis of survey results from representative samples of the young or adult populations. The trends that emerge from these surveys are corroborated by information from the field, both in the profile of consumers and their modes of use.

As the consumption of LSD is rare, both in the adult and adolescent populations, only experimentation is considered here. Experimentation with hallucinogenic mushrooms in the adult population is too low a phenomenon for reliable study, because the question was not explicitly asked in the reference survey [3].

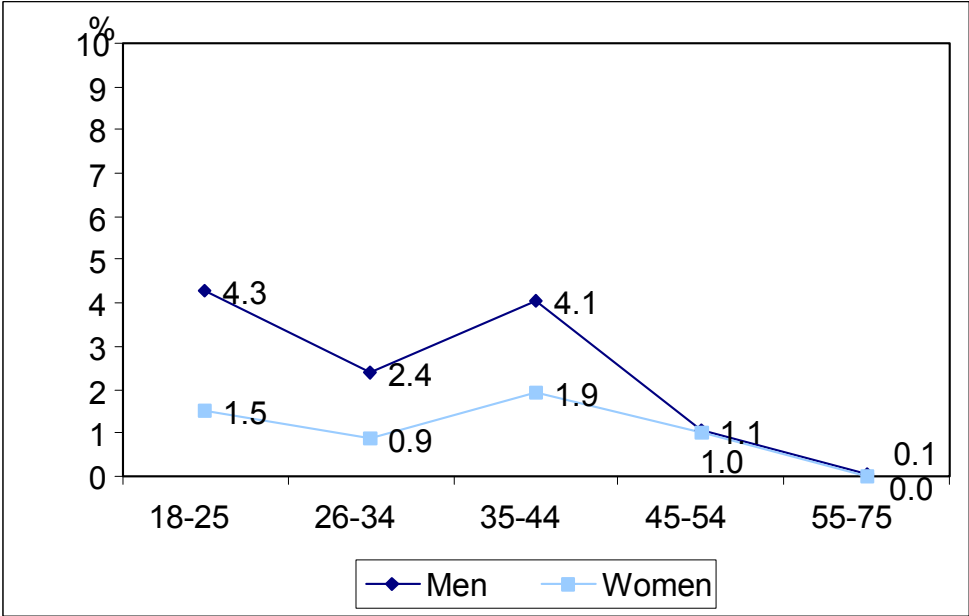
### Experimentation by the general adult population

In the general adult population, experimentation with LSD is rare and primarily involves young adults [3]. Consumption is predominantly masculine. While there is a threshold among men in their forties, with experimentation being much more frequent below 44 years, the contrast is less marked among women. Contrary to other drugs, experimentation with LSD particularly concerns men of 42-43 years of age (born in 1957 and 1958): they reach a prevalence of 7%. As none of them had recently consumed, this use had taken place previously, very probably at the end of the 1970s.

During the 1990s, a relative stability appeared. Among 18-44 year-olds, between 1995 and 1999, use of LSD during life had increased from 1.2% to 1.5% among women, and reduced from 3.7% to 3.5% among men.

Above 44 years, the experimentation rate for this drug becomes very low.

**Frequency of experimentation with LSD in the general adult population in 2000, by gender and age {351a}**



Source: Health Barometer 2000, CFES, OFDT production

Among adults, experimentation with LSD is observed in all social environments. Although there is an insufficient number of experimenters from which to draw up a precise socio-demographic profile, some features can be detected: they are significantly more numerous among the unemployed (4.5%) and students or

school-goers (3.6%). On the other hand, the level of education, or level of household income did not allow a differentiation of this experimentation. Experimentation with LSD is more habitual among persons showing signs of potential dependence on alcohol or tobacco. In addition, it is also more frequent among persons living alone than for couples. These ratios remain when age and gender are [checked](#).

### Experimentation by adolescents

Among school-going young people, 0.9 % of girls and 1.7 % of boys from 14 to 18 years of age admitted having already taken LSD during their lives [7]. Experimentation with hallucinogenic mushrooms is much more widespread (2.0% of girls and 4.5% of boys).

Experimentation with hallucinogenic drugs has been increasing since 1993, when only 0.9% of girls and 2.6% of boys were involved [5]. This development is [significant](#) for both genders.

**Frequency of experimentation with LSD or hallucinogenic mushrooms among school-going 14-18 year-olds in 1993 and 1999, by gender**  
(in %)

	Girls	Boys
1993	0.9	2.6
1999	2.5	5.0

**Sources: INSERM 1993: ESPAD 1999, INSERM/OFD/MENRT**

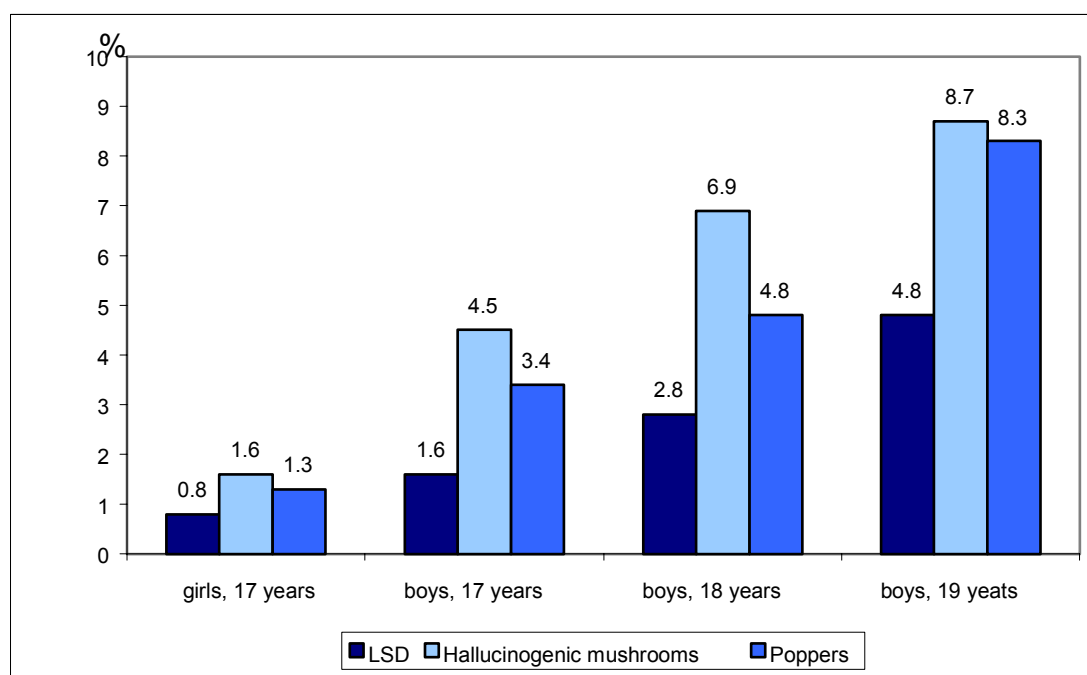
The growth is also visible for LSD thanks to a survey done in secondary schools in Paris in 1983, 1991 and 1998. It showed that 1.7% of students had already tried LSD in 1998 against 0.4% in 1991 and 0.5% in 1983 (De Peretti et al. 1999).

At the end of adolescence, prevalence is higher among boys than girls, and increases with age between 17 and 19 years [8]. Among young persons who had consumed during the year, less than one-third had done so more than once or twice.

Experimentation and consumption of *poppers* is at a level comparable to that for ecstasy and hallucinogenic mushrooms [8]. As for the majority of other drugs, consumption is more frequently masculine and depends on age. The majority of users admitted to consuming only once or twice per annum and those who admitted to more than ten represent 13% of the total: this proportion is low by reference to that observed for cannabis but greater than for the majority of the other drugs.

As the consumption of *poppers* was only rarely directly covered by the surveys, it is not possible to produce a trend of its development over time. The levels observed in ESCAPAD (*Enquête sur la santé et les consommations lors de l'appel de préparation à la défense*: Survey on health and consumption during the Defence Preparation Day), however, underline the interest in making this drug appear explicitly in surveys of young persons [8].

**Frequency of experimentation with LSD, hallucinogenic mushrooms or poppers among young people at the end of adolescence in 2000, by gender and age {351b}**



Source: ESCAPAD 2000, OFDT

At the end of adolescence, young persons who have left the school system are more numerous in having experimented with LSD, hallucinogenic mushrooms or *poppers* than the others [8]. Among students, age and gender (the fact of being a boy) are associated with experimentation with LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms or *poppers*. At school, the fact of being in a professional channel is only associated with experimentation with mushrooms and *poppers*. Thus when gender, age and school year repetition are checked, the fact of having left the school system multiplies the chances of having experimented with hallucinogenic mushrooms, LSD or *poppers* by 2.4, 3.8 and 1.5 respectively. Moreover, young people who have already used these drugs are markedly more regular consumers of alcohol, cannabis and tobacco, than the others.

Experimentation with LSD only involves a small proportion of young people who have already attended techno parties (5.5%). That for *poppers* is approximately once and a half times higher (7.5%), while that for hallucinogenic mushrooms is approximately twice as frequent (11.5%), which simply reflects the prevalence of these drugs in the adolescent population. Experimentation among young people who have never attended one of these parties is approximately seven times less frequent (0.7%) for LSD and 2.3% for hallucinogenic mushrooms or *poppers*). Thus, among students, with gender, age, professional channel and school year repetition checked, the young people who attended such a party are seven times more likely to have experimented with LSD (five times more likely for hallucinogenic mushrooms and three times more likely for *poppers*). These ratios are more marked in young people who have left the school system [8].

## Observations in the field

The data given here are taken from the TREND observation structure [33].

### Profile of consumers

During decade of the 1990s, and more especially during the second half thereof, we saw a sustained spread, in the techno party environment, of numerous natural or synthetic hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD, ketamine, GHB, hallucinogenic mushrooms, nitrous oxide, etc. In the overseas Departments, on the other hand, the use of hallucinogenic drugs, whether natural or synthetic, has remained rare and market exchanges are relatively non-existent.

While the profile of LSD, mushroom or nitrous oxide users appears to be similar to that of ecstasy users, the profile of regular consumers of ketamine is comparatively more marked by marginality and rebellion. The majority of these users frequent, in effect, unauthorised events (*teknivals* and *free-parties*).

Even if LSD is consumed outside the techno environment, this remains the main focus of consumption.

Consumers of hallucinogenic mushrooms do not belong only to the techno sphere and do not inevitably consume in a party context.

#### *Modes of use*

The methods of administration of hallucinogenic drugs are many and varied. However, they are mostly taken orally (as is the case for LSD), through the nasal duct or by inhaling. The practice of injecting is very rare. For example, ketamine, most often available and sold in its original form, which is an injectable liquid, is sniffed after transformation by the great majority of consumers.

For GHB, two methods of administration have been identified: the nasal duct, used for the powder form, and orally, used for both the powder and liquid forms. The most common method of administration of hallucinogenic mushrooms is orally (ingestion). A small minority smoke them. As for nitrous oxide, this is taken by inhaling from a balloon.



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## Health and social consequences of the use of hallucinogenic drug

Use of hallucinogenic drugs leads some of the consumers into having recourse to the medico-social care system. The number and characteristics of the persons taken into care in the medico-social institutions due to their dependence on (or abuse of) hallucinogenic drugs, are described first. The consequences of hallucinogenic drug use, in terms of morbidity, are dealt with in the second section. The data shown is, in the majority of cases, collected from users by the care institutions.

### **Demands for treatment**

LSD and the other hallucinogenic drugs are little represented in care cases: 0.4% as the [primary drug](#) and a little less than 1% as the [secondary drug](#). These proportions did not change between 1997 and 1999. A higher, but nevertheless comparable, proportion was found in the three emergency services surveyed during 1998: the use of hallucinogenic drugs is referred to in the case of a little more than 3% of drug-user patients counted (Pezous *et al.*, 2001).

### **Characteristics of persons in care.**

The characteristics of users are drawn from the cases of care for hallucinogenic drug use as a primary drug only. The secondary drugs referred to, are, in the majority of cases, associated with opiates, due to the preponderance of this family of drugs in care cases. The characteristics of users mentioning hallucinogenic drugs as a secondary drug are very similar to those of opiate users, which aspect is described elsewhere.

#### *In November 1999*

The persons taken into care for hallucinogenic drug use are, on average, older than cannabis or ecstasy users (28 years as against 25 and 24 years respectively). In relation to age, they show characteristics somewhere between those for cannabis or ecstasy users and opiate users. They differ from the latter by a relatively high proportion of cases of first care (almost 43%), men (almost 93%) and pupils or students (17%). They are different from cannabis users by a having a proportion of substitution treatment and persons having practised injection that is clearly much higher (approximately 29% in both cases), and by the low number of persons sent by the justice (almost 6%)

A secondary drug is often mentioned (75% of cases), first ecstasy (23% of cases), then cannabis (14%), opiates (11%), followed by amphetamines (7%). According to this data, persons taken into care for LSD use are more numerous, in relative terms, in having consumed ecstasy during the last thirty days (almost 20% of them).



**Profile of care cases related to hallucinogenic drugs and opiates (as a *primary drug*) in 1999**

	Hallucinogenic drugs	Opiates
Number of care cases (primary drug)	86	13 613
% of first-care cases	42.7	29
Average age	28	31.5
% under 25 years	41.2	13
% of men	89.5	76
% of persons sent by the justice	5.8	6
% of persons employed	31.2	39
% of pupils and students	15.7	2
% of persons receiving Minimum Insertion Income (RMI)	15.2	31
% of persons having opiates as a 2 <sup>nd</sup> drug	11.6	10
% of persons receiving substitution treatment	28.6	75
% of persons having used the intravenous duct (currently or previously)	29.1	73
% of persons having used the intravenous duct within the last 30 days	6.3	19

Source: Survey on the care of drug addicts in November 1999, DREES/DGS

*Development 1997-1999*

The characteristics of persons taken into care for hallucinogenic drugs use have remained stable between 1997 and 1999.

**Morbidity and mortality**

Even more than for other substances, persons under the influence of hallucinogenic drugs can be the victims of accidents. These products may also provoke serious psychiatric problems (depression, paranoid states).

No case of death directly related to hallucinogenic drugs has, however, been recorded in France, neither by INSERM (*Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale*: National Institute for Health and Medical Research) for deaths due to dependence on hallucinogenic drugs (LSD and derivatives, psilocybine or *mescaline*) or by OCRTIS (*Office central pour la répression du trafic illicite de stupéfiants*: Central Office for the Repression of Drug-related Offenses) for overdoses detected by the police services.

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## Criminal consequences of the use of hallucinogenic drugs

The use of hallucinogenic drugs, as for all illicit drugs, may result in police interrogation and criminal proceedings. Only the cases of police interrogation can be described. Sentences and imprisonment that do not refer to the drug in question cannot be dealt with here.

### Police interrogation for use in 2000

Cases of police interrogation for use or use/dealing in hallucinogenic drugs are rare in France, as in 2000 they only represented 0.4% of all cases of police [interrogation of users](#). The drugs most frequently in question in these types of arrests were LSD, with up to 218 cases of police interrogation, and mushrooms, with approximately 150 cases [28].

#### ***Cases of police interrogation for use and use/dealing in hallucinogenic drugs in 2000***

	LSD		Hallucinogenic mushrooms		All drugs included
	Number	% in line	Number	% in line	Number
Simple use	150	0.2	144	0.2	83,385
Drug dealing	68	0.7	10	0.1	10,954
Total	218	0.2	154	0.2	94,339

*Source: FNAILS 2000, OCRTIS*

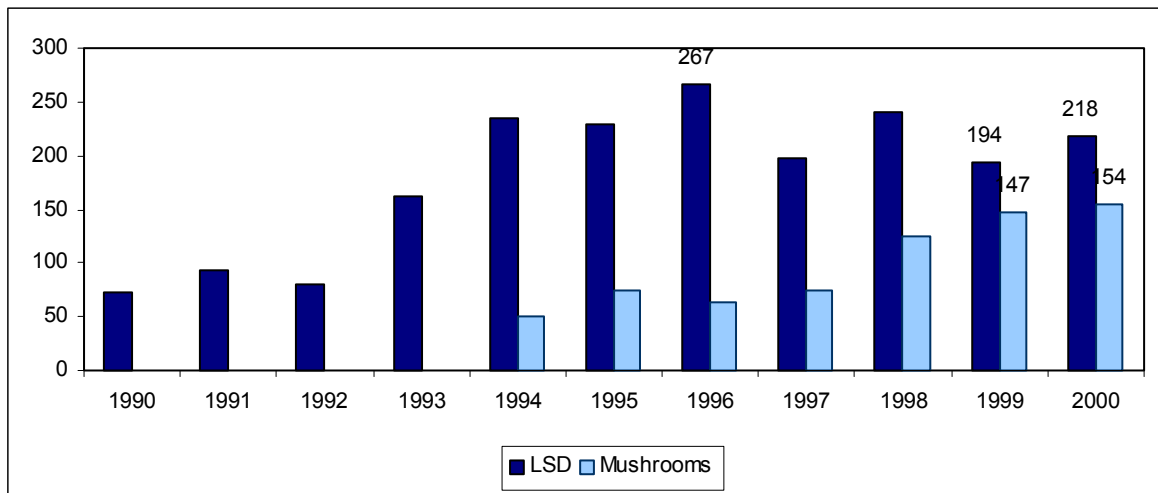
### Development in cases of police interrogation for use since 1990

Until 1996, cases of police interrogation for LSD use were rising strongly; they had practically multiplied by four between 1990 and 1996. The trend appears to have reversed from 1997 although it is difficult to interpret as the data are fluctuating: -26% in cases of police interrogation in 1997 over the previous year and -20% in 1999, but an increase of 22% in 1998 and 12% in 2000.

In the long term, it can be determined that the cases of police interrogation of LSD users regularly show substantial fluctuations, reflecting a trend close to that found for consumption. In vogue at the beginning of the 1970s, LSD was the reason for a not negligible share of cases of police interrogation of users (up to 15% in 1973 with 390 cases). This drug appears to have been subsequently abandoned and the cases of police interrogation fell throughout the 1980s. In 1990, the 72 cases of police interrogation for LSD recorded represented no more than 0.25% of the cases of police interrogation for use or use/dealing. Finally, and although still in a minority, they increased notably in the 1990s. This increase must be compared with the renewal of interest in LSD indicated by the different observation structures.

The first cases of the arrest of users of hallucinogenic mushrooms were mentioned in 1994. Although initially stable, this type of police interrogation is increasing substantially. Virtually all the cases recorded relate to the simple use of hallucinogenic mushrooms.

**Cases of police interrogation for use or use/dealing in hallucinogenic drugs from 1999 to 2000 {354a}**



So

urce: FNAILS, OCRTIS

**Characteristics of users questioned**

With cannabis users, LSD and mushroom users are the youngest users interrogated by police: 23.2 and 22.8 years respectively on average in 2000 against 21.8 for cannabis users. Their average age is close to that of ecstasy users interrogated by police who had an average age of 23.3 years in 2000.

As regards their gender or nationality, the profile is identical to that of the other users interrogated by police: a majority of men (89% for LSD and 92% for mushrooms) and French nationals (94% and 90% respectively).

The LSD users interrogated by police essentially fall into four socio-professional categories and their profile is close to that of the ecstasy or amphetamine users who were interrogated: in order of importance, users without a declared or determined profession (39%), manual workers (26%), pupils-students (16%) and employees (15%). Persons interrogated by the police for the use of hallucinogenic mushrooms in 2000 were primarily students or pupils (63 users out of 154 recorded that year), and about twenty employees or manual workers. The others had no declared profession.

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## Supply and trafficking of hallucinogenic drugs

The international and national supply of hallucinogenic drugs is examined mainly via the seizures made by the international and national services. Local supply is described from field observations.

### International trafficking and supply routes to France

In 1999, 460,000 units of LSD were seized, throughout the world, except in Africa, which is an equivalent quantity to those recorded for the two previous years (UNODCCP (*Office des Nations unies pour le contrôle des drogues et la prévention du crime*: United Nations Office for the Control of Drugs and the Prevention of Crime), 2001a). With 141,000 units, Europe recorded approximately one-third.

By comparison to other drugs, the quantities of LSD seized appear to be relatively minimal in 1999: 124,000 units for the whole of Western Europe, reported by about twenty countries, in particular the United Kingdom (67,400 units), Germany (23,000 units), France (almost 10,000 units) and Italy (5,500).

#### Quantities of LSD seized in Western Europe, from 1993 to 1999

(in thousands of units)

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1 143	387	592	424	446	161	124

Source: UNODCCP

In 2000, a little more than 20,000 doses of LSD were seized by the law enforcement services in France, double the quantity for the previous year. The number of operations carried out also doubled in this period.

#### Quantities of LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms seized in France, from 1990 to 2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
LSD (in doses)	30,669	27,482	128,359	430,617	74,004	70,217	74,780	5,983	18,680	9,991	20,691
Mushrooms (in kg)	0.3	1.1	3.4	1.0	1.1	5.5	1.5	1.6	4.8	5.6	11.3

Source: FNAILS, OCRTIS

By comparison to the levels reached in 1994-1996, seizures of LSD have fallen substantially in recent years. However, the substantial annual fluctuations prevent the drawing of any conclusions on trends.

In 2000, approximately one-third of the LSD seized, in a single seizure, came from Switzerland and was mainly intended for the French or Italian markets. The Netherlands is the more conventional origin for LSD although numerous quantities are of indeterminate origin. The quantities of hallucinogenic mushrooms seized are even more marginal, but, overall, are strongly increasing.

### Traffickers questioned by the police in France

The seventeen traffickers interrogated by the police for LSD in France in 2000 only represent 0.3% of all cases of police interrogation for trafficking, with all drugs included. Their number was mainly decreasing until 1999. They are, however, very low and primarily involve small traffickers.

### **Cases of police interrogation for trafficking in LSD, from 1990 to 2000**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
LSD	25	28	41	29	34	32	27	10	12	11	17
All drugs	5,198	5,303	5,982	6,451	7,179	7,107	8,412	6,560	5,541	5,506	6,531

Source: *FNAILS, OCRTIS*

Moreover, OCRTIS (*Office central pour la répression du trafic illicite de stupéfiants*: Central Office for the Repression of Drug-related Offenses) recorded 4 cases of police interrogation of traffickers of hallucinogenic mushrooms in 2000.

### **Local supply: availability, price and quality**

The data given here are taken from the TREND observation structure [33].

#### *Availability*

The supply of hallucinogenic drugs in France has increased in recent years, particularly in the party environment monitored by the TREND structure. In addition to the traditional drugs such as LSD and hallucinogenic mushrooms, we saw the spread of nitrous oxide, two anaesthetics, [ketamine](#) and [GHB](#), and more recently inhibitors such as [DMT](#), [2C-B](#), [DOB](#), etc.

Small trafficking in LSD is discreet, and appears, in general, to be the work of a fringe of the very marginalized roving population for whom this drug, due to its ease of manufacture and concealment, has become a source of income. The sale of LSD by some small traffickers of cannabis, ecstasy and other stimulant and hallucinogenic substances has also been observed.

Strictly speaking, there is no organised small trafficking in the French variety (psilocybine) of hallucinogenic mushrooms. Most often, they are supplied or sold directly by the collectors themselves. The other varieties are mostly bought in the Netherlands or Switzerland where they are freely sold.

The ketamine - classified as a narcotic by the decision of 8<sup>th</sup> August 1997 - available on the illegal market comes partly from international trafficking and partly from internal illegal trafficking, essentially from medical and veterinary sources.

Despite the interest it generates among many potential users, the availability of GBH, in the party environment, remains very limited. It is most often reported as rare or unavailable. GHB is generally bought through the Internet or from small-scale producers.

Nitrous oxide is a legal drug used in medicine, the food industry and in home cooking. It is available on the market in food refill capsules or “drop” bottles for medical or industrial use. These “drop” bottles are almost always stolen from hospitals or clinics.

#### *Price*

The price of an LSD tab has remained stable in the party environment for a number of years. It ranges from 30F to 60F.

In the harvest season, the price of psilocybine reaches approximately 100 F for 100 units whereas Mexican and Hawaiian varieties are generally sold at 100 F for 20 units or between 100f and 200F per gram.

Balloons filled with nitrous oxide are sold at a price of 10F per unit.

The average price of a gram of ketamine varies depending on the sites and regions, but is generally around 250F to 300F.

Finally, a gram of GHB powder is sold at around 100F and the small-scale producer phial containing the equivalent of 5g in liquid form is sold for between 300F and 500F.

### *Quality*

In 2000, the SINTES (*Système d'identification national des toxiques et des substances*: National system for the identification of drugs and substances) database listed 128 samples sold as LSD, which actually contained LSD in 33% of cases. Cannabinol was found in 34% of the samples, MDMA in 16%, caffeine in 1%, amphetamines in 2% and medications in 9%. Finally, 26% of the sample contained no active ingredient.

Of the 10 samples sold as ketamine and recorded in the SINTES database, 8 were in powder form and 2 in liquid form. Analysis showed ketamine in 8 of these samples, cocaine in 1, Paracetamol® in 1 and one sample had no active ingredient. There were absolutely no amphetamine derivatives.

The database also contains the results of the analysis of 8 samples sold as GHB, 3 in powder form and 5 in liquid form. GHB was actually present in 7 of these 8 samples, with the last containing no active ingredient.

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## Geography showing the consumption of hallucinogenic drugs

### Regional approach

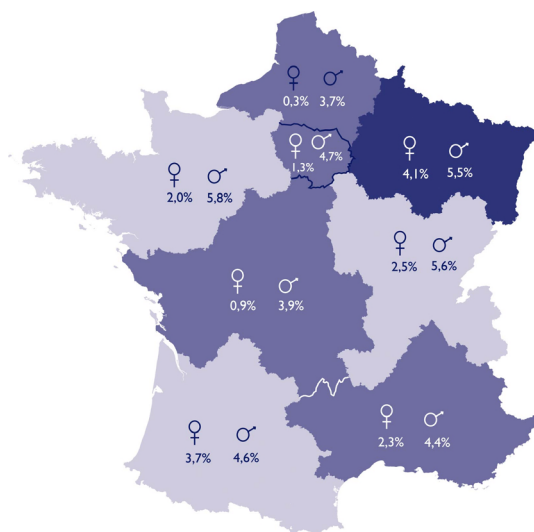
The geographic data on the consumption of hallucinogenic drugs are drawn from the survey conducted on young people at the end of adolescence, during the Defence Preparation Day [8].

As regards cases of care in the regions for the use of hallucinogenic drugs, the figures are so low that it would be risky to comment on their regional breakdown. Only the figures for police interrogations are commented on, even though breaking them down on a geographic basis is equally difficult.

#### *Consumption by adolescents*

Experimentation with hallucinogenic drugs (mushrooms and LSD) is particularly strong in the North-East region (4.8% against 3.2% in all of the other regions at 17 years). This is followed by the South-West (4.2%), the Centre-East (4.1%) and the North-West (4.0%), in the middle; then come the South-East (3.3%) and the Parisian region (3.0%); finally the Centre-West (2.4%) and the North (2.0%) complete the market [8].

#### ***Prevalence of experimentation with hallucinogenic mushrooms or LSD at 17 years in 2000, by region {358a}***



*Inter-regional comparisons with age and gender checked*

**Source: ESCAPAD 2000, OFDT**

Experimentation with *poppers* appears to be fairly uniform on French territory. It is, however, particularly low in the South-West region (0.9% against 2.4% in all of the other regions at 17 years) [8].

#### *Police interrogation*

The 218 cases of interrogation for use or use/dealing in LSD recorded in 2000 by the police services were spread throughout France. At maximum, about twenty cases were recorded in some regions. As the numbers are so low and the breakdown varies from one year to another, it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions.

The majority of hallucinogenic mushroom users were interrogated in the north of France (27 interrogated in the North and 12 in Pas-de-Calais) or in the central regions (10 in Aveyron and 12 in Puy-de-Dôme). These are probably the areas of greatest availability (natural or related to importation).

## European approach

In order to compare the situation in France with those of its European neighbours, from the point of view of the consumption of LSD or other hallucinogenic drugs and its consequences, the data was taken from the annual report for 2000 of the *Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies* (OEDT: European Observatory for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2000) and other information collected by that organisation. The data is augmented by the ESPAD (European School survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs) survey on school-going young people in thirty European countries.

### *Consumption*

There appears to be little consumption of hallucinogenic drugs in the general adult population in the European Union, but the information on these drugs coming from surveys on the general population remains fragmented.

In the school-going population, experimentation with hallucinogenic drugs (other than mushrooms) by French pupils of 16 years of age appears quite low, for both boys and girls, as it amounts to 1% against an average of 2%. The highest rates occur in the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic, where they reach approximately 5% (Hibell *et al.*, 2001).

### *Demands for treatment*

As in France, the share of treatments requests related to hallucinogenic drugs as a primary drug did not exceed 0.5% in the majority of the European Union countries at the end of the 1990s.

### *Police interrogation*

Conversely to cannabis or heroin, hallucinogenic drugs do not appear to be the primary drug in question in cases of police interrogation related to drugs<sup>1</sup> in European Union countries (OEDT (*Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies*: European Observatory for Drugs and Drug Addiction), 2000). There were very few cases of police interrogation for the use of possession of LSD in 1999 (at maximum, they represented 2% of cases, as in Austria). France is therefore in a situation which is comparable to that of the other countries covered, with 0.2% of cases of use/possession related to LSD in 1999.

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<sup>1</sup> The term “cases of police questioning related to drugs” may have a very different definition depending on the country. The reason for questioning and the drug are not always reported.



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## For further information

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