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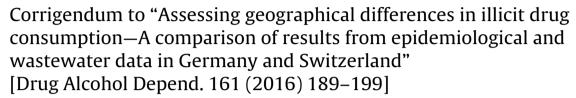
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## Corrigendum





Frederic Been<sup>a,\*</sup>, Lubertus Bijlsma<sup>b</sup>, Lisa Benaglia<sup>a</sup>, Jean-Daniel Berset<sup>c</sup>, Ana M. Botero-Coy<sup>b</sup>, Sara Castiglioni<sup>d</sup>, Ludwig Kraus<sup>e,f</sup>, Frank Zobel<sup>g</sup>, Michael P. Schaub<sup>h</sup>, Alexander Bücheli<sup>i</sup>, Félix Hernández<sup>b</sup>, Olivier Delémont<sup>a</sup>, Pierre Esseiva<sup>a</sup>, Christoph Ort<sup>j,\*</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> Ecole des Sciences Criminelles, University of Lausanne, Avenue Forel 15, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
- <sup>b</sup> Research Institute for Pesticides and Water, University Jaume I, Avda. Sos Baynat s/n, 12071 Castellón de la Plana, Spain
- <sup>c</sup> Water and Soil Protection Laboratory, Schermenweg 11, 3014 Bern, Switzerland
- d Department of Environmental Health Sciences, IRCCS—Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, via la Masa 19, 20156 Milan, Italy
- <sup>e</sup> IFT Institut für Therapieforschung, Parzivalstraße 25, 80804 Munich, Germany
- f Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, SoRAD, Stockholm University, Sveavägen 160, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden
- g Addiction Suisse, Avenue Louis-Ruchonnet 14, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland
- h Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction ISGF, University of Zurich, Konradstrasse 32, 8031 Zurich, Switzerland
- i lugendberatung Streetwork Stadt Zürich. Wasserwerkstrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland
- <sup>j</sup> Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag), Ueberlandstrasse 133, 8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland

The authors regret that in this paper the incorrect population size serviced by the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) of Bendern (Liechtenstein) was reported. The correct population size for this plant is 37,000 (Tables 1 and 5 erroneously indicated 74,000 inhabitants, which was used for all calculations). Consequently, the population normalised loads for cocaine and amphetamine, the only two substances detected in this WWTP, are twice as high. Hence, the values 70.0 and 5.7 mg day $^{-1}$  1000 inhab $^{-1}$ , respectively (see Figs. 3 and 5 and Table 4), should be corrected to 140.0 mg day $^{-1}$  1000 inhab $^{-1}$  for cocaine and 11.4 mg day $^{-1}$  1000 inhab $^{-1}$  for amphetamine.

In summary, the population served by the WWTP Bendern (Liechtenstein), reported in Tables 1 and 5, should be 37,000 inhabitants; whilst population normalised loads for cocaine and amphetamine, reported in Figs. 3 and 5 and Table 4, should be 140.0 and  $11.4 \,\mathrm{mg}\,\mathrm{day}^{-1}$  1000 inhab<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

The updated results for the WWTP Bendern (Liechtenstein) do not change the overall picture of illicit drug use that is drawn from this study. On the contrary, the findings further confirm that Liechtenstein shares similar patterns of drug use as areas with similar numbers of inhabitants in neighbouring Switzerland.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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Corresponding authors.