

# ESTUDES

# 2025

SURVEY ON DRUG USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SPAIN (ESTUDES),  
1994-2025



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## 2. INTRODUCTION

During 2025, a new edition of the ESTUDES survey was conducted, which is part of a series of surveys that have been carried out in Spain every two years since 1994. The aim of these surveys is to ascertain the situation and trends in drug use and other addictions among secondary school students aged 14 to 18.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

ESTUDES aims to gather valuable information for designing and evaluating policies aimed at preventing drug use and other addictions and related problems, focusing mainly on the family and/or school environment.

Based on this general objective, the following specific objectives have been established:

- To determine the prevalence of the use of various psychoactive drugs and other addictions.
- To determine the most important sociodemographic characteristics of users.
- To identify some relevant patterns of use.
- To assess opinions, knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes toward certain aspects related to drug abuse (perceived availability, perceived risk of various patterns of use) and some factors related to use and other addictions.
- To assess the degree of exposure and receptivity of students to certain interventions

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Prevalence of psychoactive substance use

#### 4.1.1 Main results

Alcohol remains the psychoactive substance with the highest prevalence of use. Almost three-quarters (73.9%) of secondary school students aged 14 to 18 report having used it at some point in their lives. This figure reflects a two-percentage point decrease compared to 2023 (75.9%). The downward trend continues in the most recent time frames: prevalence in the last 12 months fell by 2.6 percentage points, and in the last 30 days it decreased from 56.6% in 2023 to 51.8% in 2025. The average age of onset of alcohol consumption has remained stable at 13.9 years, a constant value since 2012. However, the age of onset of weekly consumption stands at 14.8 years, returning to 2010 levels, and the age of first drunkenness is set at 14.6 years. The decline in risky practices associated with alcohol is significant: the percentage of students who reported having been drunk in the last 30 days fell from 20.8% to 17.2% (the lowest figure since 2000), and binge drinking stood at 24.7%, also marking a historic low.

Tobacco ranks second and continues a solid downward trend, recording the lowest figures in the entire historical series for any time period. Lifetime prevalence of consumption has fallen to 27.3%, a drop of 6.1 percentage points compared to 2023 (33.4%). In the last 30 days, consumption stands at 15.5%. Daily tobacco consumption in the last month is 4.3%, representing a decrease of 3.2 points compared to 2023 and the lowest value in the series. The age of onset of consumption has remained at 14.1 years since 2016, although the age of onset of daily consumption is slightly earlier at 14.4 years.

Cannabis is the third most commonly used drug and the most commonly used illegal drug. Lifetime use is 21.0%, representing a decrease of 5.9 percentage points compared to 2023 (26.9%). This data consolidates a downward trend and sets a new historical low in the series. In the last 30 days, the prevalence is 11.6%. The average age of onset is 14.8 years, one tenth less than in 2023 and returning to values observed in 2016.

Hypnotosedatives (prescription and non-prescription tranquilizers/sleeping pills) are the fourth most prevalent substance of use. Seventeen-point nine percent of students report having taken them at some point in their lives, representing a decrease of 1.7 percentage points and the first decline in prevalence since 2014. The average age of onset has fallen slightly to 14.0 years. Lifetime use without a prescription stands at 9.5%, similar to the previous year (9.7%).

As for the least prevalent illegal drugs, cocaine (powder and/or base) remains stagnant at the 2023 prevalence: 2.9% lifetime use and 2.3% in the last year. However, the average age of onset of cocaine use has continued to decline gradually, standing at 14.7 years, the youngest age in the entire historical series. Ecstasy loses strength in all the time periods analyzed, with lifetime use standing at 2.4%. The average age of onset of ecstasy use also falls to 15.0 years, the lowest age of onset of use since records began.

The prevalence of use of the main psychoactive substances in the last 12 months generally increases with age. In this edition, alcohol consumption skyrockets from 50.2% among 14-year-old students to 84.7%

among 18-year-olds. Tobacco follows a similar trend, rising from 8.7% among 14-year-old students to 31.0% among 18-year-olds. Cannabis use increases from 6.2% among 14-year-olds to 21.5% among 18-year-olds, with a large jump from 15 to 16 years of age (10.4% vs. 19.8%). Cocaine use is 1.4% among 14-year-old students, peaks among 17-year-olds (2.6%), and experiences a slight drop among 18-year-olds (2.1%). Ecstasy use, although reflecting more residual values, follows the same pattern with respect to age as cocaine, with 17-year-old students having the highest consumption (2.0%).

With regard to gender differences, there has been a general decline in the use of most drugs among both boys and girls. However, girls continue to have a higher prevalence of use of the most commonly used substances, with the exception of cannabis. Nevertheless, daily consumption of alcohol and tobacco is higher among men.

#### 4.1.2 Alcoholic beverages

Alcohol has been consumed at some point in their lives by 73.9% of students, a figure that does not vary greatly when analyzing consumption in the last 12 months (71.0%) and when focusing on the last month, approximately 1 in 2 students say they have drunk alcohol (51.8%).

Risky practices have decreased significantly: the percentage of students who have been drunk in the last 30 days is 17.2% (returning to pre-2000 levels) and binge drinking is 24.7% (reaching an all-time low). Girls get drunk more often over longer periods of time (at some point in their lives and in the last 12 months), but in the last month, boys do so slightly more than girls (17.5% vs. 17.0%). Binge drinking in the last month is also higher among men (26.1% vs. 23.3%). Drunkenness increases progressively with age, jumping 20.1 percentage points between the ages of 15 and 16 in the last year (from 32.2% to 52.3%).

Street drinking was practiced by 41.6% of students in the last year, with women doing so to a greater extent (43.1% compared to 40.2% of men), but the figures are reversed when this practice is considered in the last 30 days (17.1% men and 16.3% women). Furthermore, this habit increases with age, although the increases decrease as age increases.

This practice is strongly correlated with tobacco and cannabis use, being more than four times higher than among those who have not engaged in street drinking (39.2% vs. 8.1% for tobacco, and 27.9% vs. 6.5% for cannabis).

#### 4.1.3 Energy drinks

Energy drinks have been consumed by 38.4% of students in the last month, with a higher prevalence among boys (45.7% vs. 31.0% among girls). Compared to 2023, the prevalence in both sexes has decreased.

The consumption of this type of drink mixed with alcohol has been carried out by 15.2% of students in the last 30 days, with this pattern of consumption being more widespread among boys (17.5% vs. 12.8%), who consume more as they get older. However, in the case of girls, there is no clear pattern of consumption based on age.

#### 4.1.4 Tobacco

Tobacco is the second most commonly used drug among secondary school students aged 14 to 18, with a prevalence of 27.3% among those who have smoked tobacco at some point, falling to 21.2% when the time frame is narrowed down to the last 12 months and reducing to 4.3% when consumption is daily in the last 30 days. In all time periods, the lowest consumption in the historical series has been reached.

By gender, there are differences depending on the time period analyzed. In the case of lifetime consumption, it is higher among women (28.3% vs. 26.4%), but in terms of daily consumption, boys smoke more intensively than girls (4.6% vs. 3.9%) and report smoking a higher average number of cigarettes per day (6.9 cigarettes per day on average vs. 5.8 for girls). A closer look at age also reveals some patterns: women smoke more than men at younger ages (14, 15, and 16), with the trend reversing at ages 17 and 18, when boys consume more of this substance.

The most common form of consumption is a combination of cigarettes from packs and roll-your-own cigarettes (45.9%), with girls preferring to smoke only cigarettes from packs (41.7% vs. 37.0% in boys). 46.4% of smokers in the last year have tried to quit, with girls showing greater willingness to do so.

#### 4.1.5 E-cigarettes

Half of secondary school students between the ages of 14 and 18 admit to having used e-cigarettes at some point in their lives (49.5%), down 5.1 percentage points from 2023. The prevalence is slightly higher among girls (50.5% vs. 48.5% among boys). Their use increases from ages 14 to 17, with a slight decline in use among 18-year-old students.

#### 4.1.6 Water pipes

27.8% of students admit to having used water pipes at some point in their lives, a proportion that drops to 20.9% when consumption is limited to the last 12 months. Consumption is higher among boys in both time periods and increases with age, regardless of gender.

#### 4.1.7 Hypnosedatives

In 2025, lifetime use of prescription and non-prescription hypnosedatives among students aged 14 to 18 declined in prevalence for the first time since 2014, falling to 17.9%, with the same trend occurring in the other two periods analyzed. This substance is more commonly used by girls, and its use increases with age, regardless of gender.

Focusing on the use of non-prescription hypnosedatives, 9.5% of students admit to having taken hypnosedatives without a doctor's prescription at some point in their lives, a slight decrease compared to the 2023 figure (9.7%), and also much higher among girls. However, boys continue to start using them without a prescription at a slightly earlier age (14.0 years vs. 14.3 years).

#### 4.1.8 Opioid painkillers

In this new edition, 1.3% of students aged 14 to 18 report having used opioid painkillers to get high at some point in their lives, reaching the lowest level of consumption since data has been available. Boys show a higher prevalence, and the average age of onset continues to fall, standing at 14.7 years.

However, consumption of this substance is very low in all the time periods analyzed.

#### 4.1.9 Cannabis

Cannabis is the most commonly used illegal psychoactive substance among students aged 14 to 18, despite recording its lowest level of use in all time periods (with 21.0% having used it at some point in their lives). Its use is clearly more widespread among boys, regardless of the specific age of the student and the time period considered in the analysis. In both groups, prevalence increases with age, with a significant jump in use between the ages of 15 and 16. Cannabis is most often used sporadically (1 or 2 days).

Marijuana is slightly more commonly used by girls, while hashish is slightly more commonly used by boys. 70.1% is consumed mixed with tobacco, although the proportion consumed without mixing is growing steadily (29.9%). With regard to legalization, 89.8% of those who have never tried it say they would not do so, even if it were legal.

**Risky consumption (CAST scale)** among those who consumed cannabis in the last year is 13.9% (1.7% when considering all students between the ages of 14 and 18), confirming the downward trend that began in 2023. Problematic consumption is more prevalent among boys (15.7%) than girls (11.4%). Paradoxically, problematic consumption is more widespread among younger students, at 16.7% among 15-year-olds, decreasing to 7.8% in the 18-year-old group. In terms of type of consumption, just over half admit to using marijuana and hashish interchangeably. Marijuana use is slightly more common among boys, while the percentage of hashish users is very similar in both sexes. Problematic consumers smoke an average of 6.5 joints per day, with a notable difference between sexes (7.4 for boys vs. 4.8 for girls).

#### 4.1.10 Cocaine

In 2025, the percentage of students aged 14 to 18 who have used cocaine (powder and/or base) at some point in their lives remains stable at 2.9%. The age of onset is 14.7 years, the earliest in the historical series. Consumption is twice as high among males as among females. Powder cocaine is more widely used than base cocaine, regardless of the time period analyzed.

#### 4.1.11 Ecstasy

Ecstasy use has declined in all three time periods considered for the first time since 2014. Lifetime prevalence of use of this substance is 2.4%, but the age of onset is the earliest, at 15.0 years. Its use is higher among males, and by age, the students with the highest prevalence are those aged 17 (4.1% among males and 2.9% among females). It should be noted that the greatest decline is in use in the last year among females, as it is now half that recorded in 2023.

#### 4.1.12 Amphetamines

Consumption has been on a downward trend since 2002, with occasional spikes. In 2025, there was a slight decrease in consumption in all the time periods analyzed, with 1.5% of students having used amphetamines at some point in their lives. The age of onset of consumption has also fallen to the lowest level since records began (14.8 years). Analyzing by gender, consumption among boys is higher, reaching prevalence rates that are at least double those of girls, regardless of the specific age of the student.



#### 4.1.13 Hallucinogens and Magic Mushrooms

The prevalence of hallucinogen use, despite being very low, has decreased in the lifetime and last 12-month time frames and remains stable in the last month, compared to 2023; it is among the lowest consumption rates in the historical series. The average age of onset of use is 14.8 years, which has continued to decline since 2021.

The consumption of magic mushrooms follows the same trend, with prevalence rates even lower than those reported for hallucinogens, reflecting slight decreases compared to 2023 in the three time periods and in the age of onset of consumption, which has reached its lowest level since records began (14.5 years).

#### 4.1.14 Heroin

The percentage of heroin users among students aged 14 to 18 remains below 1%, regardless of the time period analyzed. The average age of onset of use is 14.3 years, in line with previous editions of the ESTUDES survey.

#### 4.1.15 Volatile inhalants

Volatile inhalants are also used very little among students aged 14 to 18. In 2025, lifetime prevalence of use of these substances stands at 2.4%, having fallen slightly by 0.4 percentage points compared to 2023 (2.8%), a pattern that is repeated when the time frame is reduced. The age of onset of use of these substances is the opposite of the rest, as it has been rising in recent years (15.0 years in 2025). By gender, there is clearly higher consumption among boys, with the differences becoming more pronounced as they get older.

#### 4.1.16 GHB

GHB use has historically been very low among students aged 14 to 18, with percentages below 1% since 2016. In this edition, 0.6% of students admit to having used this type of substance at some point in their lives.

#### 4.1.17 Methamphetamines

In 2025, lifetime prevalence of consumption has fallen very slightly to 1.4%, one tenth of a percentage point less than in the 2021 and 2023 editions of the study, with consumption in the last year and in the last 30 days falling by the same amount. The age of onset of consumption in 2025 is 14.9 years, falling below the 15-year barrier for the first time.

#### 4.1.18 Anabolic Steroids

The percentage of anabolic steroid users is below 1% among students aged 14 to 18 in all time periods. The average age of onset of use rose in 2025 to 14.6 years, the latest age of onset since records began.

#### 4.1.19 Stimulant substances to improve academic performance

6.3% of students aged 14 to 18 have used stimulants at some point to improve their academic performance, with this being slightly more common among boys (7.0%). This edition shows the lowest

consumption in the series, with the decline occurring only among girls (from 7.6% to 5.7%).

The most commonly used substance continues to be cocaine (24.8%), followed by amphetamines or speed (16.2%) and methylphenidate (15.0%). Compared to 2023, among the most commonly used substances, the only one to experience growth is cocaine (from 23.4% to 24.8%), and among the least commonly used, Durvitan experiences an increase of 1.7% (from 6.2% in 2023 to 7.9% in 2025).

#### 4.1.20 New psychoactive substances

Lifetime use of new substances is again 3.6%, with use almost double among boys (4.6% compared to 2.6% among girls). Nitrous oxide (1.7%) and chlorethyl (1.0%) are the new psychoactive substances with the highest prevalence of use.

#### 4.1.21 Polyconsumption

Poly-drug use (use of two or more substances, legal and/or illegal) in the last 12 months among students aged 14 to 18 stands at 29.9%, which is the lowest level in the entire historical series. 44.1% of students used only one substance, and 26.1% did not use any drugs. In terms of trends, the downward trend in poly-drug use that began in 2021 is confirmed, reaching its lowest level in the series in 2025.

When analyzing only illegal drugs used in the last year, the vast majority of students (83.6%) did not use any in the last year, marking the highest historical value. The polyconsumption of two or more illegal drugs is limited to 4.5%. Although total polyconsumption is slightly higher in women (driven by legal drugs and hypnotosedatives), the polyconsumption of illegal drugs is clearly higher in men (5.8% vs. 2.7% women)

## 4.2 Perceptions and opinions of the population regarding the use of psychoactive substances.

### 4.2.1 Risk perception

Risk perception is a protective factor that has increased in 2025 for several substances, in line with the overall decline in consumption. Women consistently have a higher perception of risk than men for all drugs analyzed.

In relation to alcohol, the perception of risk when drinking 5 or 6 beers/glasses of alcoholic beverages on the weekend reached the highest value in the historical series (67.6%), an increase of 4.2 percentage points compared to 2023. The perceived risk of daily alcohol consumption (1 or 2 drinks) also rose to 66.2%.

On the other hand, the perceived risk of daily tobacco consumption has followed an upward trend over the years, stabilizing since 2019 (93.3% in 2025).

The risk perceived for regular consumption of hypnotosedatives stands at 87.9%, having fallen slightly from its peak in 2019.

As for the most widespread illegal substance, cannabis, the perception of risk from regular consumption

has reached an all-time high (94.1%). Regarding sporadic use, 72.1% of students believe that it can cause problems, an increase of 8.1 percentage points since 2023, which is also the highest value recorded.

On the other hand, it is worth noting the evolution of the perception of risk among young people with regard to the use of electronic cigarettes, despite this being considered the lowest-risk practice. The perception of danger from sporadic use shot up to 57.3%, a “notable” increase of 18.5 percentage points compared to 2023, marking the highest perception of risk since data on their use has been collected.

In any case, the drugs that generate the highest perception of risk are heroin, powder cocaine, and ecstasy, especially when consumed regularly (exceeding 95%).

#### 4.2.2 Availability perception

There has been a general decline in the perceived availability of all substances, both legal and illegal.

Alcohol and tobacco are by far the most accessible substances for students aged 14 to 18 (91.6% and 87.3% respectively), highlighting that, despite legal age restrictions, they are perceived as being readily available.

Cannabis remains the most accessible illegal drug (49.3%), but this figure is the lowest ever recorded, with a drop of 7.6 percentage points compared to 2023.

Something similar is happening with hypnotosedatives 42.1% of students perceive easy access to these substances, although the perception of availability has also fallen significantly in recent years.

The perception of easy access to powder cocaine continues to decline, reaching an all-time low (25.9%).

The remaining illegal drugs (hallucinogens, ecstasy, amphetamines, heroin and methamphetamines) have a perceived availability of less than 20%, also reaching historic lows.

#### 4.2.3 Sources of information on psychoactive substances

28.9% of students claim to be “fully informed” about drugs. This feeling of being well informed is greater among boys (32.9% compared to 24.8% among girls). The main source of information is the school (85.4%), while the information received in the family environment is lower (69.7%). Girls report receiving more information both from their families (71.8% vs. 67.6% of boys) and at school. The topics most covered in schools are the misuse of new technologies (78.8%) and legal drugs (74.3%), with online gambling and betting being the least addressed topic (54.1%).

#### 4.2.4 Assessment of the importance of various actions to try to solve the drug problem

When assessing measures to solve the drug problem, education in schools (95.5%) and police and customs control (94.4%) are the measures that generate the greatest consensus. Strict laws (91.5%) and advertising campaigns (89.3%) are also highly rated.

With regard to the legalization of cannabis, 29.9% of students consider it “very important” for solving the problem, a figure that confirms the slowdown in the loss of confidence that had been observed in previous years. Girls are slightly more in favor of legalization than boys (30.7% vs. 29.0% boys).

The legalization of all drugs is seen as “very important” by 25.4% of students, showing an increase in

belief in the effectiveness of this measure in recent years, and it is also more supported by girls (27.6% vs. 23.0% boys). This assessment increases significantly among problem users (47.9%).

#### **4.2.5 Leisure environment: activities, nights out (frequency and time) and money available**

75.5% of students playsports weekly, with this habit being more widespread among boys (84.5% of boys vs. 66.4% of girls). Only 21.8% read for fun weekly, with a clear predominance of girls (28.8% vs. 14.9% of boys). Only 17.0% say they go out with friends at night on a weekly basis, which is slightly more common among boys (19.5% vs. 14.5% of girls). However, going out with friends in the afternoon to shop, go for a walk, or hang out at the park is a very common habit among students (61.8%), with no differences between the sexes.

There is a direct relationship between the frequency of night-time outings and drug use. Students who go out more regularly (3-4 nights a week) have an alcohol consumption rate of up to 88.9%. Tobacco and cannabis use skyrockets among those who go out more than 4 nights a week (41.4% and 35.8%, respectively, in the last year), and cocaine use is even higher, reaching 11.4% among those who go out more than 4 nights a week.

As for the time of return from the last weekend night out, 41.0% returned before 1 a.m., while 23.6% returned after 4 a.m. Alcohol consumption is widespread among those who return after 1 a.m. (prevalence of 80%-90%) and exceeds 90% among those who return after 4 a.m. Cocaine use is considered residual among students who return home before 4 a.m., but reaches 11.2% among those who return home after 8 a.m.

The average weekly disposable income for personal expenses is €16.16 (€16.69 for boys and €15.65 for girls), increasing progressively with age.

80.7% of students aged 14 to 18 think that their family's economic situation is more or less similar to the average; 14.9% think it is above average and only 4.4% believe that their family's economic situation is worse than average. When analyzing substance use in relation to the economic situation of families, only among regular cocaine users do we find higher percentages of students who say that their family's economic situation is above (20.1%) and below (16.1%) the national average.

### 4.3 Evolution of prevalence of use and mean age of onset of use

Table 1. Prevalence of drug use (ever in life, last 12 months, last 30 days, and daily in the last 30 days) among secondary school students aged 14–18 (%). Spain, 1998–2025.

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023	2025
Prevalence of Use at Least Once in Lifetime														
Alcohol	86.0	78.0	76.6	82.0	79.6	81.2	75.1	83.9	78.9	76.9	77.9	73.9	75.9	73.9
Tobacco	63.4	61.8	59.8	60.4	46.1	44.6	39.8	43.8	38.4	38.5	41.3	38.2	33.4	27.3
Cannabis	29.5	33.2	37.5	42.7	36.2	35.2	33.0	33.6	29.1	31.1	33.0	28.6	26.9	21.0
Hypnosedatives*	7.7	8.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	17.3	18.0	18.5	16.1	17.9	18.4	19.6	19.6	17.9
Hypnosedatives**	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.0	7.6	9.4	10.4	8.9	7.8	8.0	8.6	10.3	9.7	9.5
Cocaine powder and/or base	5.4	6.5	7.7	9.0	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
Ecstasy	3.6	6.2	6.4	5.0	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4
Hallucinogens	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6
Volatile inhalants	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.8	2.4
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.2
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Amphetamines	4.3	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
GHB	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Prevalence of Use in the Last 12 Months														
Alcohol	83.8	77.3	75.6	81.0	74.9	72.9	73.6	81.9	76.8	75.6	75.9	70.5	73.6	71.0
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	34.0	38.1	32.4	35.3	31.4	34.7	35.0	30.7	27.7	21.2
Cannabis	25.7	28.8	32.8	36.6	29.8	30.5	26.4	26.6	25.4	26.3	27.5	22.2	21.8	15.5
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	7.4	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.8	11.6	12.5	13.6	14.8	13.1
Hypnosedatives**	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.0
Cocaine powder and/or base	4.5	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3
Ecstasy	2.5	5.2	4.3	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6
Hallucinogens	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
Volatile inhalants	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.5
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Amphetamines	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1
Heroin	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
GHB	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Prevalence of Use in the Last 30 Days														
Alcohol	68.1	60.2	56.0	65.6	58.0	58.5	63.0	74.0	68.2	67.0	58.5	53.6	56.6	51.8
Tobacco	31.9	32.1	29.4	28.7	27.8	32.4	26.2	29.7	25.9	27.3	26.7	23.9	21.0	15.5
Cannabis	17.2	20.8	22.5	25.1	20.1	20.1	17.2	16.1	18.6	18.3	19.3	14.9	15.6	11.6
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	3.6	5.1	5.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.4	7.5	8.2	7.8
Hypnosedatives**	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.9
Cocaine powder and/or base	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
Ecstasy	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7
Hallucinogens	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Volatile inhalants	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Amphetamines	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
GHB	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

**Table 1. Prevalence of drug use (ever in life, last 12 months, last 30 days, and daily in the last 30 days) among secondary school students aged 14–18 (%). Spain, 1998–2025.**

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023	2025
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
<b>Daily Use in the Last 30 Days</b>														
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.9	6.0	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1
Tobacco	23.1	23.0	21.0	21.5	14.8	14.8	12.3	12.5	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.0	7.5	4.3
Cannabis	1.8	3.7	3.8	5.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.8
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.7	3.0	3.7	4.9	4.3
Hypnosedatives**	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9

SOURCE: OEDA. Survey on Drug Use in Secondary Education in Spain (ESTUDES).

\* Includes tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills with or without a prescription

\*\* Includes tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills used without a prescription

**Table 2. Mean age of onset of psychoactive substance use among secondary school students aged 14–18, by sex (years). Spain, 2025.**

	Total	Male	Female
Hypnosedatives*	14.0	13.7	14.1
Alcohol	13.9	13.8	13.9
Tobacco	14.1	14.1	14.1
Hypnosedatives**	14.2	14.0	14.3
GHB	14.5	14.4	14.8
Heroin	14.3	14.4	14.0
Volatile inhalants	15.0	15.1	14.8
Anabolic steroids	14.6	14.7	12.9
Tobacco (daily use)	14.4	14.4	14.4
Cannabis	14.8	14.9	14.8
Base cocaine	14.6	14.5	14.7
Alcohol (weekly use)	14.8	14.9	14.7
Hallucinogens	14.8	15.0	14.4
Magic mushrooms	14.5	14.8	14.0
Powder and/or base cocaine	14.7	14.6	14.7
Opioid analgesics***	14.7	14.8	14.6
Methamphetamine	14.9	14.8	15.1
Powder cocaine	14.8	14.8	14.8
Amphetamines	14.8	14.8	14.7
Ecstasy	15.0	15.0	15.0

SOURCE: OEDA. Survey on Drug Use in Secondary Education in Spain (ESTUDES).

\* Includes tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills with or without a prescription

\*\* Includes tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills used without a prescription

\*\*\* For getting high