ESTUDES

2023

SURVEY ON DRUG USE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SPAIN (ESTUDES),
1994-2023





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1. INTRODUCTION

During 2023, a new edition of the ESTUDES survey was carried out, which is part of the series of surveys that have been conducted in Spain every two years since 1994, and whose objective is to learn about the situation and trends in drug use and other addictions among students between 14 and 18 years of age in Secondary Education.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of ESTUDES is to gather valuable information to design and evaluate policies aimed at preventing drug use and other addictions and the problems derived from them, which are mainly oriented to the family and/or school environment.

From this general objective, the following specific objectives are established:

- To know the prevalence of consumption of different psychoactive drugs and other addictions.
- To know the most important sociodemographic characteristics of drug users.
- To know some relevant consumption patterns.
- To estimate the opinions, knowledge, perceptions and attitudes towards certain aspects related to drug abuse (perceived availability, perceived risk of various consumption behaviors) and some factors related to consumption and other addictions.
- To estimate the degree of exposure and receptivity of students to certain interventions.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Prevalence of psychoactive substances use

3.1.1 Main results

Among Secondary Education students aged 14-18 years, the drugs with the highest prevalence of use in the last 12 months are alcohol (73.6%), tobacco (27.7%), cannabis (21.8%) and hypnosedatives with or without prescription (14.8%). Compared to the 2021 results, the use of alcohol and hypnosedatives with or without prescription has increased, on the other hand, the use of tobacco and cannabis has decreased.

The ages of onset of use of the most commonly used drugs remain stable. Alcohol consumption is the earliest, with an average age of onset of 13.9 years, followed by tobacco and hypnosedatives (14.1 years), and cannabis consumption is the latest, at 14.9 years. Of note is the decrease in the age of onset of heroin use (14.7 years in 2021 and 14.1 years in 2023), hallucinogens (15.6 years in 2021 and 15.1 years in 2023) and magic mushrooms (15.5 years in 2021 to 15 years in 2023).

In general, the prevalence of use among secondary school students aged between 14 and 18 years increases with age, with 18-year-old students having the highest prevalence of use of all the drugs analyzed.

As for the differences by sex, the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and hypnosedatives use in all the time periods analyzed is higher in the case of women, except for daily alcohol consumption in the last 30 days, where the prevalence of alcohol consumption in men is twice than of women.

3.1.2 Alcoholic beverages

Alcohol continues to be the most consumed psychoactive substance. Among students aged 14-18, 75.9% have consumed alcohol at some time in their lives (73.9% in 2021), 73.6% have consumed alcohol in the last 12 months (70.5% in 2021), 56.6% in the last 30 days (53.6% in 2021) and 1.5% daily in the last 30 days (1.1% in 2021). Alcohol consumption is higher among girls and increases with age.

In relation to intensive consumption, 42.1% of students between 14 and 18 years of age report having been drunk in the last year; increasing this percentage with respect to 2021 (39.4%). Binge drinking increases with age, from 19.5% in students aged 14 to 59.8% at age 18, and is more frequent among girls (45.1% of girls and 39.3% of boys).

Binge drinking was reported by 28.2% of students aged 14 to 18 years in the last month (27.9% in 2021), although this is still the second lowest result in the historical series. This form of consumption is slightly higher in boys than in girls (28.6% and 27.8% respectively).

"Botellón" has been done by 47.4% of students aged 14-18 years in the last 12 months, lower than in the pre-pandemic years (51.3% in 2019). This type of drinking action is more frequent in girls than in boys. By age, it is observed that, as age increases, the presence of young people who have this habit also increases, but the percentage increase reduces, even reaching a negative value when passing from 17 to 18 years; this is due to the fact that the age of majority allows to legally consume alcohol in private



premises and businesses.

3.1.3 Energy drinks

Nearly half of students aged 14 to 18 years (47.7%) have had energy drinks in the past 30 days, with the prevalence being higher among boys than among girls (54.4% vs. 40.7%). In addition, 19.5% of students have mixed energy drinks with alcohol in the last 30 days. The prevalences of both consumptions are the highest ever recorded.

3.1.4 Tobacco

In 2023, 33.4% of students aged 14-18 years indicate that they have ever smoked tobacco in their lifetime, with this proportion falling to 27.7% for use in the past 12 months, and to 21.0% for the time frame of the past 30 days.

Evolutionarily, the prevalence of tobacco use fell again in the three time periods analyzed, recording the lowest consumption data for this substance in the entire historical series.

By sex, tobacco use in the last 30 days is more widespread among girls, and this situation is found in all age groups, with the greatest difference among 18-year-old students.

41.5% of students who have smoked in the last 12 months have tried to quit smoking; dropping to 39.3% among those who have smoked in the last 30 days, and down to 37.8% among those who have smoked tobacco daily in the last month.

3.1.5 Electronic cigarettes

More than half of the students between 14 and 18 years of age acknowledge having consumed electronic cigarettes at some time in their lives (54.6%), a figure well above that recorded in 2021 (44.3%), placing the use of these devices at the highest point in the historical series. For the first time, this consumption is more common among girls than among boys (56.8% vs. 52.5%), with these differences narrowing as age increases. Half of those who have used electronic cigarettes have done so without nicotine.

3.1.6 Water Pipes

57.9% of students between 14 and 18 years of age acknowledge having used water pipes at some time in their lives and 44.8% in the last 12 months. Both prevalences are higher among boys than among girls aged 16 and older.

3.1.7 Hypnosedatives

In 2023, the prevalence of consumption of hypnosedatives with or without prescription among students aged 14 to 18 years is 19.6%, the same as that recorded in 2021. The prevalence of use in more recent time periods shows an increase in prevalence: In the last 12 months from 13.6% in 2021 to 14.8% in 2023, and in the last 30 days from 7.5% in 2021 to 8.2% today.

This consumption is more common among girls, with one in four acknowledging having consumed this type of substance at some time in their lives (26.1%), a proportion that is practically halved among boys (13.3%). In terms of evolution, it is worth noting an increase in the consumption of hypnosedatives



among girls, from 24.1% in 2021 to 26.1% in 2023, and a reduction of the same percentage weight among boys, from 15.3% to 13.3% in the last two years.

3.1.8 Opioid Analgesics

In 2023, 1.8% of students aged 14-18 years report having used opioid analgesics to get high at some time in their lives (1.7% in 2021). This proportion decreases to 1.3% for the time span of the last 12 months, having increased 0.4 percentage points from the 2021 figure (0.9%) and returning to pre-pandemic levels. The use of this substance in the last 30 days is at residual levels despite having increased (0.6% vs. 0.3%).

In terms of sex, the use of this substance is more widespread among boys than among girls in all time periods.

3.1.9 Cannabis

Cannabis is the illegal psychoactive substance with the highest prevalence of use among students aged 14 to 18, with 26.9% of students admitting to having used it at some time in their lives in 2023, the lowest prevalence since 1998. As for use in the last 12 months, 21.8% of students claim to have consumed it (22.2% in 2021), dropping to 15.6% those who confirm cannabis use in the last 30 days (14.9% in 2021) and 1.3% those who have consumed it daily in the last month (1.6% in 2021).

Cannabis use is more widespread among boys. The only exceptions are among 14-year-old students, where higher prevalence is recorded among girls in all the consumption ranges analyzed. In addition, with respect to age, cannabis use increases with age for all three-time periods.

In terms of quantity consumed, the day a student consumed cannabis in the last 30 days, he smoked 3.4 joints on average. Boys have a more intensive consumption of this substance, since when they consume, on average, they smoke more than one joint than girls report (4.0 vs. 2.8 joints).

The prevalence of problematic cannabis use (CAST \geq 4) among all students aged 14 to 18 years is 2.4%, lower than that recorded in 2021 (3.0%). However, among students who have used cannabis in the last year, 14.5% have a problematic use, being higher among boys (16.1% vs. 12.9%) and among those aged 16 and 18 (16.4% and 16.6% respectively). In terms of evolution, there seems to be a change of trend and this time it is reduced compared to the data of 2021 (17.8%).

3.1.10 Cocaine

In 2023, the proportion of students aged 14 to 18 years who have consumed cocaine (powder and/or base) at some time in their lives stands at 2.9%; in the last 12 months the prevalence of consumption stands at 2.3% and in the last 30 days consumption remains at residual levels (1%). In all three-time periods, the prevalence of consumption has increased with respect to 2021, thus breaking the downward trend that had been observed since 2006.

The use of cocaine (powder and/or base) at some time in life is more widespread among boys (3.8%), doubling the percentage of female users (1.9%).



3.1.11 Ecstasy

The lifetime prevalence of ecstasy use stands at 3.1% (same as in 2021), decreases to 2.2% for the last 12 months (1.8% in 2021) and 0.9% for the last 30 days (0.6% in 2021).

Ecstasy use is more widespread among males. In both sexes, the presence of those who have tried ecstasy at some time in their lives increases progressively with age, with the greatest increase in use occurring between 17 and 18 years of age.

3.1.12 Amphetamines

The prevalence of lifetime amphetamine use is 1.7%, 1.3% in the last 12 months and 0.7% in the 30 days prior to the survey. Compared to 2021, the use of amphetamines has increased 0.3 percentage points in the three time periods analyzed.

The prevalence of lifetime use of amphetamines is higher for all age groups (except at age 14), in males than in females and with increasing age.

3.1.13 Hallucinogens and Magic Mushrooms

The extent of hallucinogen use referred to once in a lifetime is found in 2023 at 1.9%, in the last 12 months at 1.3%, and in the last 30 days at 0.5%. These prevalences have increased slightly with respect to those obtained in 2021. Prevalence rates are higher in men than in women in all time periods.

In 2023, the prevalence of magic mushroom use is 1.5% for ever in life, 1.1% in the last 12 months and 0.5% in the last 30 days. The prevalences of consumption recorded in 2023 are similar, although somewhat higher, than those recorded in 2021 are higher in males than in females in all time periods.

3.1.14 Heroin

The percentage of heroin users among students aged 14 to 18 years is below 1% regardless of the time period analyzed. The prevalence of lifetime heroin use stands at 0.7% (0.5% in 2021), falling to 0.5% for the last 12 months (0.4% in 2021) and 0.4% for the last 30 days (0.2% in 2021). Prevalences of consumption are higher in men than in women in all time periods.

3.1.15 Volatile inhalants

The use of volatile inhalants among students aged 14 to 18 who admit to having taken this type of substance at some time in their lives is 2.8% (1.8% in 2021), in the last 12 months this percentage stands at 2.1% (1.1% in 2021) and in the last 30 days at 1.0% (0.4% in 2021).

The prevalence of lifetime use of volatile inhalants is higher in males than in females, except at age 14, and with increasing age.

3.1.16 GHB

The consumption of GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) does not exceed 1% among students aged 14 to 18 years, with the percentage admitting to having consumed this type of substance once in their lifetime being 0.7%, a lower figure for the last year (0.5%) and the last 30 days (0.3%). Since 2012, there has been



a decrease in the proportion of students who have consumed GHB in all time indicators, values that have stabilized in 2023, but which continue to place the prevalence of consumption of this substance at lower levels than those recorded a decade ago.

Consumption, in all time periods, is higher in men than in women.

3.1.17 Methamphetamines

In 2023, prevalence has remained stable at 1.5% in those who have ever used in their lifetime, increasing very slightly with respect to 2021 in the past year (1.1% vs. 0.9% in 2021) and in the past 30 days (0.6% vs. 0.3% in 2021).

Being a residual consumption, in 2023 the highest prevalence of the historical series was recorded in the last month, being higher in men than in women (0.8% vs. 0.3%).

3.1.18 Anabolic steroids

The percentage of anabolic steroid users is below 1% among students aged 14 to 18 years in all time periods. Evolutionarily, there is an increase in the consumption of this substance with respect to 2021, both once in a lifetime (0.6% vs. 0.4% in 2021), as well as in the last year (0.5% vs. 0.3% in 2021) and in the last month (0.4% vs. 0.2%).

Consumption is more prevalent among men (0.8% of men vs. 0.1% of women in the last year).

3.1.19 Stimulants to improve study performance

Among students aged 14 and 18 years, 7.3% say that they have consumed stimulant substances at some time in their lives to improve their performance in their studies, with this behavior being somewhat more common among girls (7.6%) than among boys (6.9%). In evolution, their consumption has increased with respect to the figure obtained in 2021 (6.5%).

The most consumed stimulant substances among students who have taken them are, in order, cocaine (23.4%), methylphenidate (18.9%) and amphetamines or speed (15.3%).

3.1.20 New Psychoactive Substances

The prevalence of use of "new substances" (Ketamine, Spice, Mephedrone, Salvia, Ayahuasca, nitrous oxide (laughing gas) and chloroethyl), once in a lifetime is 3.7%, being higher in the case of boys (4.5% for boys and 2.8% for girls). An increase has been observed in this indicator (2%, in 2021), caused by the inclusion of nitrous oxide and chloroethyl, since the consumption of the remaining substances has values similar to those of the previous edition. Specifically, prevalences of 1.5% for nitrous oxide and 1.2% for chloroethyl were obtained.

3.1.21 Polyconsumption

Considering the 12 months prior to the survey, 36.4% of the students consumed some type of poly-drug use, that is, they consumed two or more different substances during this period, while 40.4% consumed a single substance. Thus, students who did not use drugs at all accounted for 23.3% of the students.



Evolutionarily, we see that in 2023 polyconsumption is at the lowest level of the series (36.4%), thus continuing the downward trend that began in 2021.

The prevalence of poly-drug use is higher among girls in all time periods and the proportion of students who have not used any drug in the different time periods analyzed is higher in the male group.

3.2 Perceptions and opinions of the population regarding the use of psychoactive substances.

3.2.1 Risk perception

Almost all students believe that using drugs (such as heroin, powder cocaine or ecstasy) once a week or more has serious consequences, with females again having a higher perception of risk than males for all the drugs analyzed.

In relation to alcohol, the perception of risk associated with its consumption has increased in 2023, despite the fact that it continues to be the habitual consumption with the lowest perceived risk.

As for the most widespread illegal substance, cannabis, there is greater awareness of the problems associated with its regular use compared to 2021, which matchs with the lower prevalence of use of this substance obtained in this occasion.

Regarding sporadic drug use, the increase in the perception of the risk of cannabis and electronic cigarette use, compared to that observed in 2021, stands out.

3.2.2 Perception of availability

With respect to the results of ESTUDES 2021, it can be seen that the perceived availability of legal substances and cannabis has decreased slightly, while the opposite is true for illegal substances, especially in the case of heroin and methamphetamines. The perceived availability of drugs is greater in men, except in the case of tobacco and alcohol, which is slightly higher in women.

3.2.3 Information channels on psychoactive substances

In 2023, 29.6% of students aged 14 to 18 believe that they are fully informed about drugs. According to gender, this percentage varies considerably: 26.2% of girls think they are well informed, compared to 33% of boys. The percentage of students who feel perfectly informed has increased by 7.1 points in this edition with respect to 2021.

The addictions on which students aged 14 to 18 years have received more training in their schools are the problems associated with the misuse of new technologies and the use of legal drugs (74.0% and 72.3%, respectively). On the other hand, only 48.4% of students say that they have been informed about the effects and problems associated with online gambling and betting.

By sex, girls have greater consideration than boys about the topics that were discussed in their school about drug use and other addictions and the associated problems.



3.2.4 Assessment of the importance of various actions to try to solve the drug problem.

The most important measures for solving the drug problem are, for practically all students, education in schools (95.9%) and voluntary treatment for users (94.9%). By contrast, the actions in which there is less confidence in solving the drug problem are those related to legalization, both exclusively of cannabis (50.5%) and of all drugs (33.8%). Evolutionarily, we see an increase in confidence in the medical administration of both methadone and heroin in the last two years.

With regard to the legalization of all drugs, there continues to be a great impact of the higher valuation of the action among girls than among boys, with the youngest students (14 years old) and those who have come of age (18 years old), showing the greatest increase in confidence in the legalization of all drugs as a possible solution to the problem.

3.2.5 Leisure environment: activities, nights out (frequency and schedule) and money available

As for leisure activities, students who go out frequently at night, those who go out with friends in the evenings and those who do not read books are those who consume alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and cocaine to a greater extent. The same occurs for those who have not practiced any sport, where we find a greater presence of tobacco and cannabis consumers compared than among those who have practiced any physical activity. Levels of alcohol consumption are similar in both groups.

With respect to nightlife, the extent of consumption of legal and illegal drugs increases with the frequency of nightlife. This same pattern is repeated the longer the time spent in nightlife. In this regard, cocaine consumption was particularly high among the group that returned later than 8:00 am.

Secondary school students aged 14 to 18 have, on average, 15.6 euros per week for personal expenses, with boys having more money than girls; in terms of age, the amount of money available increases with age.

Finally, regarding the economic situation of the family, cocaine use was most frequent among students who considered their family's economic situation to be above and below the national average.



3.3 Evolution of consumption prevalence.

Table 1. Prevalence o	flifetime	e, past 1	2 month	s, past 3	30 days	and da	ily drug	g use in	the pas	t 30 da	ys amo	ng sec	ondary	school
students aged 14-18														
, and the second	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
Prevalence of ever use in the I	ife time													
Alcohol	84,2	86	78	76,6	82	79,6	81,2	75,1	83,9	78,9	76,9	77,9	73,9	75,9
Tobacco	64,4	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
Cannabis	26,4	29,5	33,2	37,5	42,7	36,2	35,2	33	33,6	29,1	31,1	33	28,6	26,9
Hypnosedatives*	7,7	7,7	8,8	8,5	10	12,1	17,3	18	18,5	16,1	17,9	18,4	19,6	19,6
Hypnosedatives**	6,1	6,4	6,9	6,5	7	7,6	9,4	10,4	8,9	7,8	8	8,6	10,3	9,7
Cocaine powder and/or base	3,4	5,4	6,5	7,7	9	5,7	5,1	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,9
Ecstasy	5,5	3,6	6,2	6,4	5	3,3	2,7	2,5	3	1,2	2,3	2,6	3,1	3,1
Hallucinogens	6,8	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
Volatile inhalables	3,3	4,2	4,3	3,7	4,1	3	2,7	2,3	1,9	0,9	1	1,7	1,8	2,8
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,1	2,2	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,3	1,5
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,5
Amphetamines	5,3	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
Heroin	0,5	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,7	1	0,9	1	1	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,7
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3	1	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,7
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6
Prevalence of consumption in			7- 0	75.0	0.1	74.0	72.0	72.6	04.0	76.0	75.0	75.0	70.5	70.0
Alcohol	82,4	83,8	77,3	75,6	81	74,9	72,9	73,6	81,9	76,8	75,6	75,9	70,5	73,6
Tobacco	-	-	-	- 22.0	-	34	38,1	32,4	35,3	31,4	34,7	35,0	30,7	27,7
Cannabis	23,4	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
Hypnosedatives*	- 4 5	- 4.7	-	- 4.5	- 4.7	7,4	10,1	9,8	11,6	10,8	11,6	12,5	13,6	14,8
Hypnosedatives**	4,5	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
Cocaine powder and/or base	2,7	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
Ecstasy Hallucinogens	4,1	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
	5,6	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
Volatile inhalables	2,0	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
Magic mushrooms Methamphetamine	-	-		-				1,6 0,6	1,4 0,7	0,8	1,0	1,1 1,2	1,1	1,1 1,1
Amphetamines	4,4	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
Heroin	0,4	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
GHB	-	-		-	-	0,8	0,8	0,0	1	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
Anabolic steroids							-	-	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5
Prevalence of use in the last 30	n days								0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5
Alcohol	66,7	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
Tobacco	32,5	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
Cannabis	15,7	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
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	-	3,6	5,1	5,2	6,6	6,2	5,9	6,4	7,5	8,2
Hypnosedatives**	2,2	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
Cocaine powder and/or base	1,6	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
Ecstasy	2,3	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
Hallucinogens	2,8	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
Volatile inhalables	1,2	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
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,5
Methamphetamine		-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,6
Amphetamines	2,6	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
Heroin	0,3	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
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Anabolic steroids	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4
Prevalence of daily consumpti	on in the p	ast 30 day	s											
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	1,9	2,9	6,0	2,7	1,7	1,6	1,0	1,1	1,5
Alcohol Tobacco	on in the p - 23,7	ast 30 day - 23,1	23,0	21,0	- 21,5	1,9 14,8	2,9 14,8	6,0 12,3	12,5	1,7 8,9	1,6 8,8	1,0 9,8	1,1 9,0	1,5 7,5
Alcohol Tobacco Cannabis	-	-	-			14,8 3,1		12,3 3,0	12,5 2,7		8,8 2,0			
Alcohol Tobacco	- 23,7	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

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

* Includes prescription and non-prescription tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills.

^{**}Includes non-prescription tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills.



Table 2. Prevalenc	e of	dru	g IJS	e on	ce ii	n a l	ifeti	me.	in t	he I	ast '	12 m	ont	hs. i	n th	ne la	st 30	0 da	vs a	nd c	lailv	in t	he I	ast:	30 d	lavs	among
secondary school s			_													ic iu	3.5	o uu	ys a		,			ust.		,5	аттопь
,		96	1998		2000		20		•	04		06	20		20	10	20	12	20	14	20	16	20	19	20	21	2023
	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M F
								Pre	evaler	rce of	f ever	usei	n the	e life t	ime												
Alcohol	84,3	84,1	85,5	86,4	78,2	77,9	75,9	77,2	81,5	82,5	78,4	80,7	80,8	81,7	74,9	75,2	82,9	84,9	77,8	80,1	75,7	78,2	76,3	79,4	71,6	76,3	73,7 78,1
Tobacco	58,9	69,4	57,4	68,5	57,1	66,7	54,6	64,7	56,6	64,1	42,0	49,8	42,2	47,0	35,6	43,8	41,6	46,1	36,5	40,3	36,3	40,7	38,2	44,3	35,1	41,5	30,0 36,8
Cannabis	28,8	24,2	31,6	27,6	36,2	30,1	40,6	34,6	45,3	40,2	38,0	34,6	37,8	32,8	34,9	31,1	36,3	30,7	31,5	26,8	33,2	28,9	34,5	31,5	29,3	28,0	27,6 26,2
Hypnosedatives*	6,6	9,1	6,4	9,3	7,3	10,2	6,8	9,9	8,1	12,3	12,0	18,8	14,2	20,4	14,9	21,5	14,1	23,0	11,9	20,1	14,4	21,5	15,1	21,5	15,3	24,1	13,3 26,1
Hypnosedatives**	4,5	7,6	4,4	8,2	5,2	8,6	5,0	7,9	5,8	8,1	5,8	9,2	7,7	11,0	8,4	12,3	6,9	11,0	5,8	9,6	6,3	9,8	6,7	10,3	2,6	4,7	6,9 12,7
Cocaine powder and/or base	4,0	2,8	6,5	4,4	8,4	4,5	9,0	6,4	11,3	6,8	6,8	4,7	6,3	3,8	4,8	3,0	4,8	2,5	4,2	2,9	4,1	2,2	3,9	1,9	3,4	1,9	3,8 1,9
Ecstasy	6,1	4,8	4,0	3,2	7,6	4,8	7,0	5,8	6,0	3,9	4,2	2,5	3,5	2,0	3,2	1,9	3,9	2,0	1,6	0,8	2,7	1,9	3,1	2,1	3,4	2,8	3,6 2,5
Hallucinogens	8,0	5,6	6,1	5,0	7,2	4,4	5,6	3,4	6,2	3,3	5,7	2,7	5,6	2,6	4,6	2,4	4,1	2,1	2,3	1,2	2,1	1,1	2,7	1,2	2,3	1,1	2,4 1,4
Volatile inhalables	4,2	2,5	5,1	3,4	5,7	3,0	4,8	2,7	5,2	2,9	4,1	2,0	3,6	1,8	3,0	1,7	2,4	1,3	1,3	0,6	1,2	0,9	1,9	1,5	1,9	1,7	3,1 2,5
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,0	1,4	1,8	0,8	2,0	0,8	2,4	1,0	1,8	0,8	2,0 1,0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,3	0,6	1,1	0,4	1,7	1,0	1,9	1,3	1,8	1,2	1,9 1,1
Amphetamines	6,6	4,1	5,5	3,2	5,7	3,3	6,2	4,9	6	3,6	4,2	2,7	4,5	2,7	3,4	1,8	3,2	1,5	1,8	0,9	2,2	1,2	2,0	1,1	1,9	1,0	2,3 1,2
Heroin	0,8	0,3	1,2	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,6	0,5	1,1	0,3	1,5	0,5	1,4	0,4	1,5	0,6	1,4	0,5	0,9	0,4	1,0	0,5	1,0	0,4	0,8	0,2	1,0 0,4
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,8	0,6	1,6	0,7	1,5	0,8	1,9	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,2	1,0 0,4
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,3	0,8	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,2	1,0 0,2
							Р	reval	ence	of co	nsun	nptior	n in t	ne las	t 12 ı	montl	hs										
	19	96	19	98	20	00	20	02	20	04	20	06	20	08	20	10	20	12	20	14	20	16	20	19	20	21	2023
	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M F
Alcohol	82,3	82,5	83	84,5	77,3	77,3	74,9	76,3	80,6	81,5	73,4	76,3	71,5	74,2	73,3	73,8	80,9	82,9	75,3	78,2	74,3	76,9	74,1	77,5	67,8	73,3	71,2 76,1
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,2	37,5	36,0	40,1	28,1	36,4	33,1	37,5	29,6	33,2	32,6	36,9	31,4	38,5	27,3	34,2	24,7 30,8
Cannabis	25,9	21,1	28,2	23,5	32,2	25,2	36,2	29,8	39,4	33,7	31,6	28,2	33,5	27,5	28,2	24,7	29,7	23,3	28,0	23,0	28,1	24,4	29,2	25,9	22,6	21,8	22,5 21,0
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,3	11,1	8,1	12,1	7,7	12,5	8,4	14,9	7,7	13,8	8,8	14,4	9,8	15,1	9,7	17,6	9,7 20,0
Hypnosedatives**	3,2	5,8	3,3	5,9	3,5	6,6	3,2	5,7	4,0	5,5	3,7	5,8	4,6	6,8	4,4	6,7	4,4	7,3	3,8	6,8	4,1	6,7	4,7	7,4	2,6	4,7	5,3 9,5
Cocaine powder and/or base	3,3	2,2	5,4	3,6	6,4	3,1	7,5	5,1	9,4	5,1	5,2	3,1	4,9	2,4	3,3	1,8	3,4	1,6	3,3	2,2	3,3	1,6	3,2	1,7	2,7	1,5	3,2 1,5
Ecstasy	4,8	3,5	2,9	2,1	6,4	3,9	4,7	3,8	3,3	1,9	3,3	1,6	2,6	1,3	2,2	1,2	3,0	1,4	1,2	0,6	2,0	1,1	2,4	1,4	2,1	1,5	2,6 1,8
Hallucinogens	6,9	4,5	4,8	3,2	5,5	2,9	4,4	2	4,4	1,8	4,1	1,6	3,9	1,7	3,0	1,3	2,9	1,1	1,6	0,7	1,4	0,6	2,0	0,8	1,4	0,6	1,8 0,8
Volatile inhalables	2,4	1,7	3,3	2,0	3,3	1,8	3,0	1,5	3,0	1,4	2,6	1,1	2,3	1,0	1,7	0,8	1,6	0,8	0,9	0,4	0,8	0,4	1,3	0,8	1,2	0,9	2,4 1,8
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,1	0,8	1,2	0,5	1,3	0,5	1,7	0,6	1,1	0,5	1,5 0,6
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,0	0,4	0,8	0,3	1,3	0,7	1,6	0,8	1,1	0,7	1,5 0,8
Amphetamines	5,5	3,4	4,5	2,5	4,6	2,4	4,8	3,4	4,3	2,3	3,3	2	3,2	1,8	2,2	1,0	2,4	1,1	1,3	0,6	1,6	0,7	1,5	0,8	1,2	0,6	1,8 0,8
Heroin	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,8	0,1	1,2	0,3	1,1	0,4	0,9	0,3	1,1	0,4	0,7	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,8 0,2
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,3	0,4	1,2	0,4	1,0	0,5	1,5	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,8 0,3
Anabolic steroids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,8	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,8 0,1
									Preva	lence	of u	se in	the la	ast 30	days	S											
	19	96	19	98	20	00	20	02	20	04	20	06	20	80	20	10	20	12	20	14	20	16	20	19	20	21	2023
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M F
Alcohol		-	67,5		60,4	-			65,5		<u> </u>	58,0	-		-	63,2	-		-	,	<u> </u>	68,1	<u> </u>				54,5 58,7
Tobacco				37,6					-		-		-		-		28,1				-		-	-			18,9 23,3
Cannabis		13,2	20,3	14,5	24,5	16,9	28,5	19,6	28,3	22,0	-	18,0			-		-		-	-	_	15,9	-				16,7 14,5
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	5,5	4,0	6,1	4,0	6,6	4,7	8,5	4,2	8,1	4,4	7,3	5,1	-	-	10,0	5,4 11,0
Hypnosedatives**	1,5	2,9	1,5	3,0	1,7	3,4	1,7	3,1	1,8	3,0	2,0	2,8	2,4	3,3	2,3	3,6	2,6	4,3	2,0	3,9	2,0	3,3	2,2	3,5	2,6	4,7	3,0 4,7
Cocaine powder and/or base		1,2	3,2	1,8	3,4	1,5	3,7	2,8	5,1	2,6	3,1	1,6		1,2	2,1	0,8	2,2	0,8	2,3	1,4	1,5	0,5	1,3	0,6	0,9	0,3	1,5 0,5
Ecstasy	2,8	1,9	1,9	1,3	3,8	1,7	2,1	1,6	1,9	1,0	2,1	0,7	1,5	0,6	1,3	0,6	1,8	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,9	0,3	0,9	0,4	0,8	0,4	1,3 0,5
Hallucinogens	3,8	1,9	2,6	1,5	2,6	1,3	1,8	0,7	2,3	0,7	2,0	0,7	1,7	0,7	1,5	0,6	1,6	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,9 0,2
Volatile inhalables	1,5	1,0	2,2	1,5	1,8	1,1	1,5	0,8	1,6	0,7	1,7	0,6	1,4	0,5	1,2	0,5	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,3	1,2 0,8
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,7	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,7 0,2
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,8 0,3
Amphetamines	3,2	2,0	2,7	1,5	2,6	1,4	2,5	1,5	2,7	1,0	2,0	1,0	1,5	0,8	1,3	0,5	1,4	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,1	1,0 0,3
Heroin	0,4	0,1	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,9	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,6 0,1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,9	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,3	1,0	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,5 0,1
			_																_								



	Prevalence of daily consumption in the past 30 days																											
	19	96	1998		200	00	20	02	20	04	20	06	20	08	20	10	.0 2012 2014 20		2016		2019		2021		2	023		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,0	1,0	3,8	2,0	7,8	4,3	3,3	2,0	2,2	1,3	1,9	1,3	1,3	0,7	1,3	1,0	2,2	0,9
Tobacco	19	28,1	17,9	27,5	19,3	27	17,2	24,2	18,9	24,1	12,5	16,9	13,3	16,4	11	13,6	12	13,1	8,7	9,1	8,6	9,0	9,4	10,3	8,8	9,2	6,9	8,1
Cannabis	2,2	0,8	2,7	0,9	5,5	1,9	5,5	2,1	7	2,9	4,2	2,2	4,4	1,9	4,3	1,8	3,8	1,5	2,6	1,0	2,7	1,3	3,3	1,4	2,1	1,1	1,7	1,0
Hypnosedatives*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	2,3	3,0	2,5	3,4	2,6	4,7	3,3	6,6
Hypnosedatives**	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,8	1,8	2,5

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

M=Male, F=Female

^{*} Includes prescription and non-prescription tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills.
**Includes non-prescription tranquilizers/sedatives and/or sleeping pills.