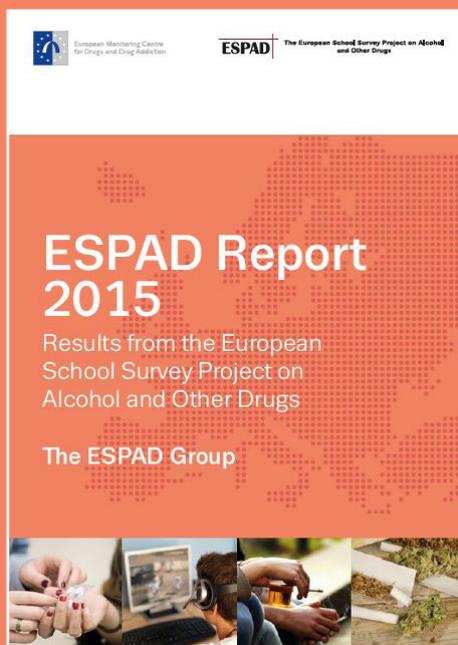


Main report

Printed report summarising the key findings from the sixth data-collection wave of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), based on data from over 90 000 European students in 2015

Detailed methodology

A separate document providing an overview of methodological aspects relating to the 2015 data collection and ending with a short summary of key methodological findings



Student questionnaire

Master questionnaire used for the 2015 data-collection round

Additional data

Comprehensive dataset, including graphs and tables not included in the printed report

Country summaries

Summaries presenting results for eight key variables, comparing country data with the ESPAD average

ESPAD Report 2015

Smoking and drinking among 15–16-year-old school students are showing signs of decline, but there are concerns over challenges posed by new drugs and new addictive behaviours. And while overall illicit drug use is stable in this group after previous increases (1995–2003), it continues at high levels.

These are among the findings in the latest report from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). The study, published in collaboration with the EU drugs agency (EMCDDA), is based on a 2015 survey in 35 European countries, including 24 EU Member States.

This is the 6th data-collection wave conducted by the ESPAD project since 1995, the latest round coinciding with its 20th anniversary. A total of 96 043 students participated in the survey, responding in school to an anonymous questionnaire.

The ESPAD Report 2015 features information on students' experience of, and perceptions about, a variety of substances including: tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, inhalants, pharmaceuticals and new psychoactive substances (NPS). Special attention is given in the new report to NPS, excessive internet use and online gaming and gambling, all of which were monitored for the first time in this survey round.

The EMCDDA includes ESPAD data in its annual reporting on the drug situation and the two bodies work closely together to enhance understanding of long-term drug use trends among this population in Europe.

The report (in English) and the full dataset underpinning the analysis will be available online at www.espad.org



www.espad.org