

ESPAD – The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

Björn Hibell

2nd Open European Alcohol and Health Forum
Brussels, April 30, 2009

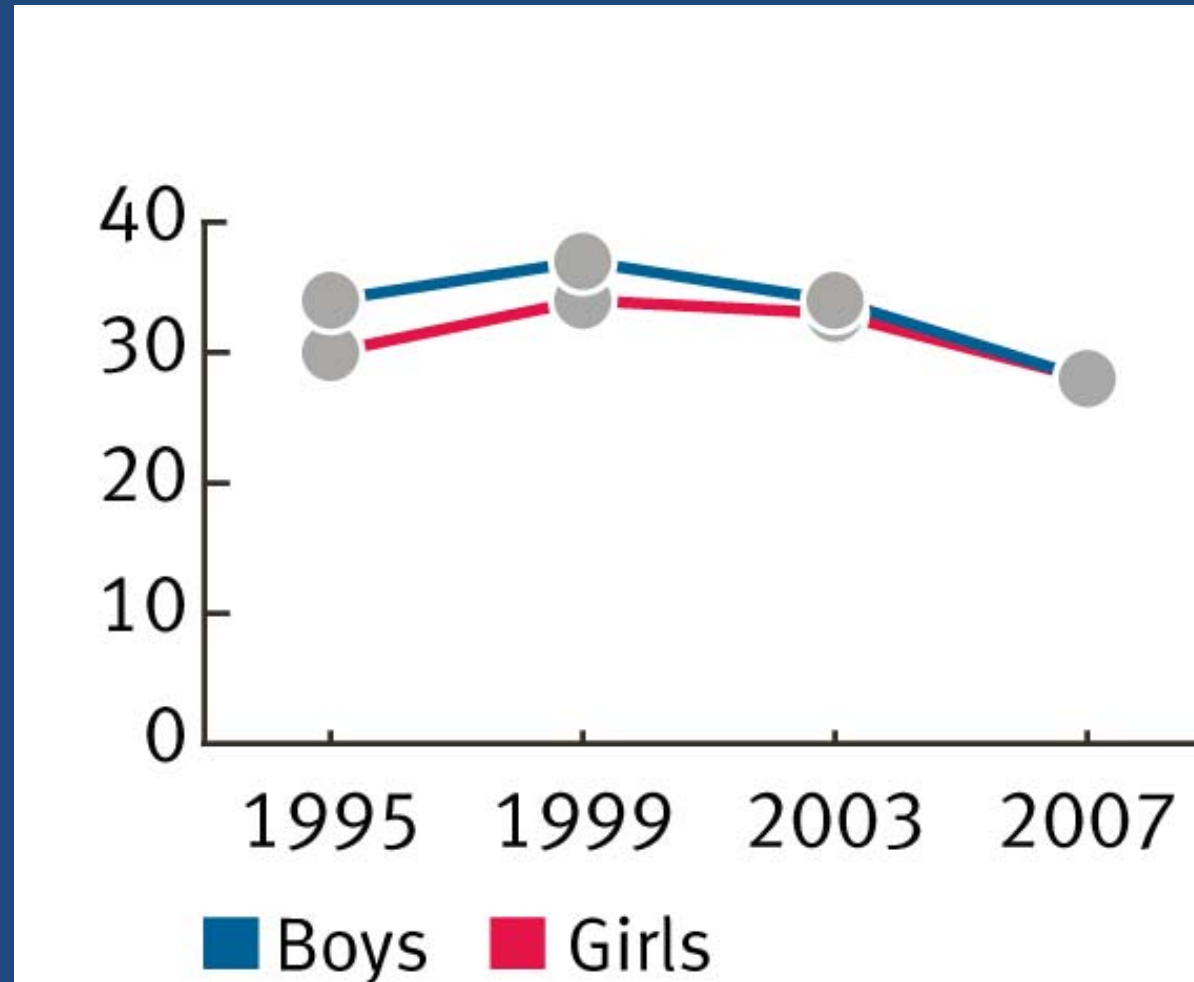
Data collections

- Data collections in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007 (and 2008)
- 26 countries in 1995
- 30 countries in 1999
- 35 countries in 2003
- 35 countries in 2007 (plus 5 in 2008)

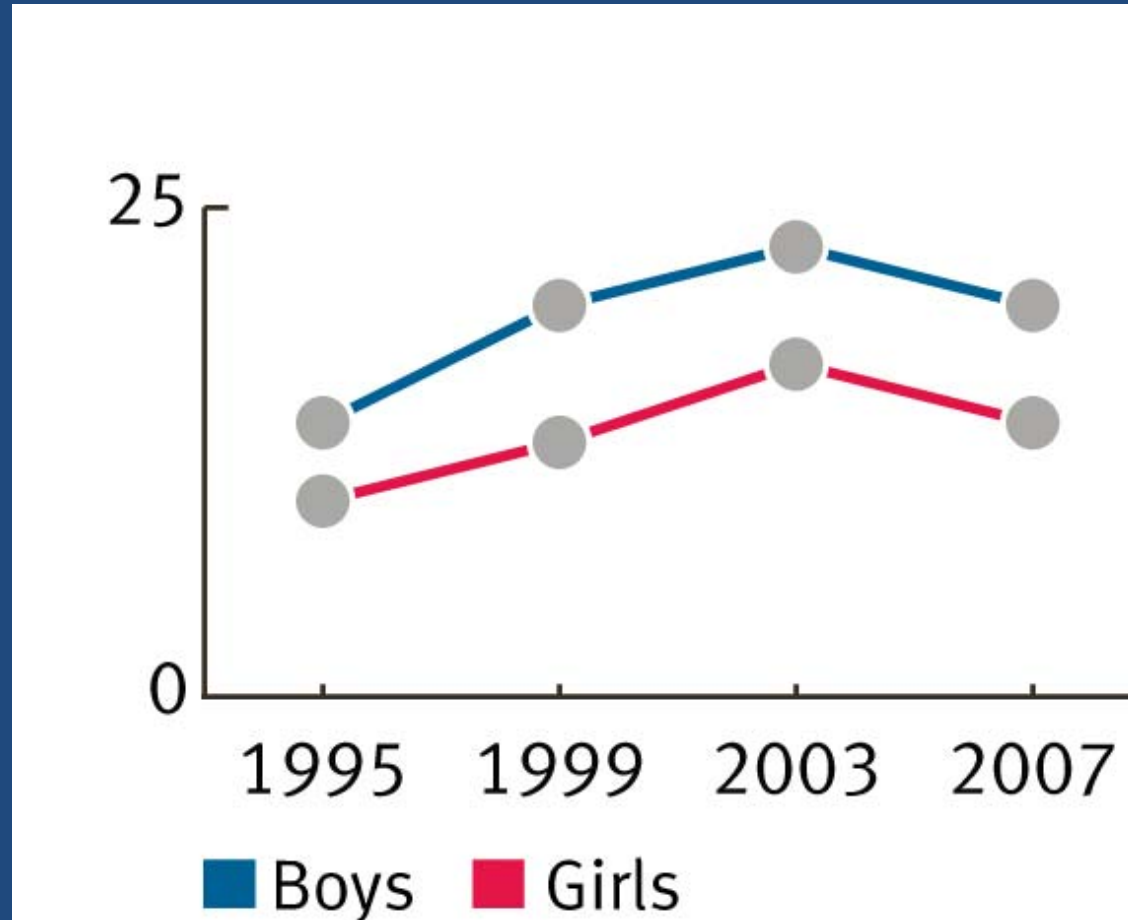
Some facts

- Students that will become 16 years old during the year of the data collection
- Nationally representative samples of classes
- About 2.400 participating students in each country
- Variation: 393 (Monaco) – 9.981 (Italy)
- About 105.000 European students in 2007
- Strategy: Standardisation

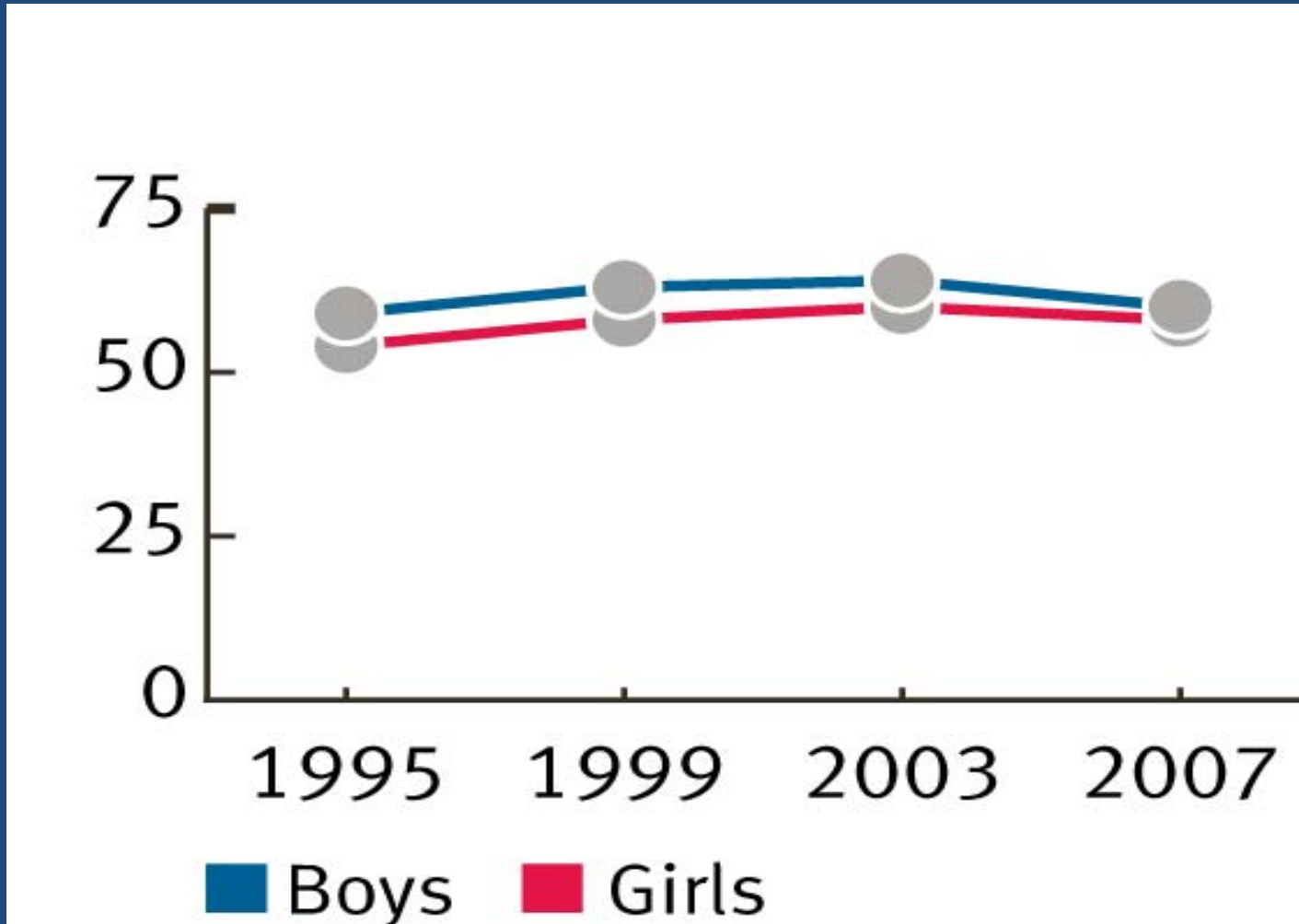
Cigarette use during the last 30 days by gender. 1995–2007.
Percentages. Averages for 20 countries.



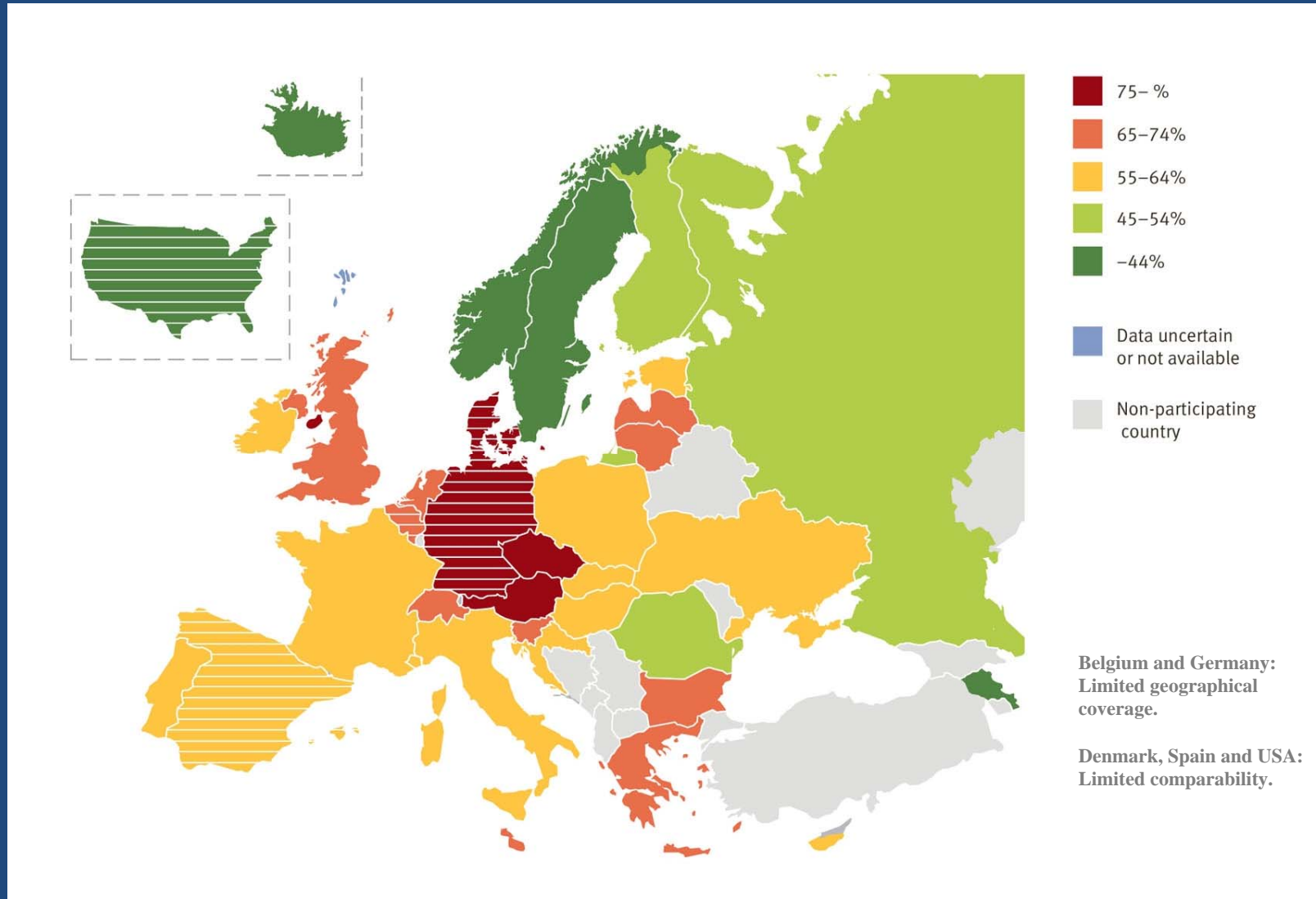
Lifetime use of marijuana or hashish by gender. 1995–2007.
Percentages. Averages for 20 countries.



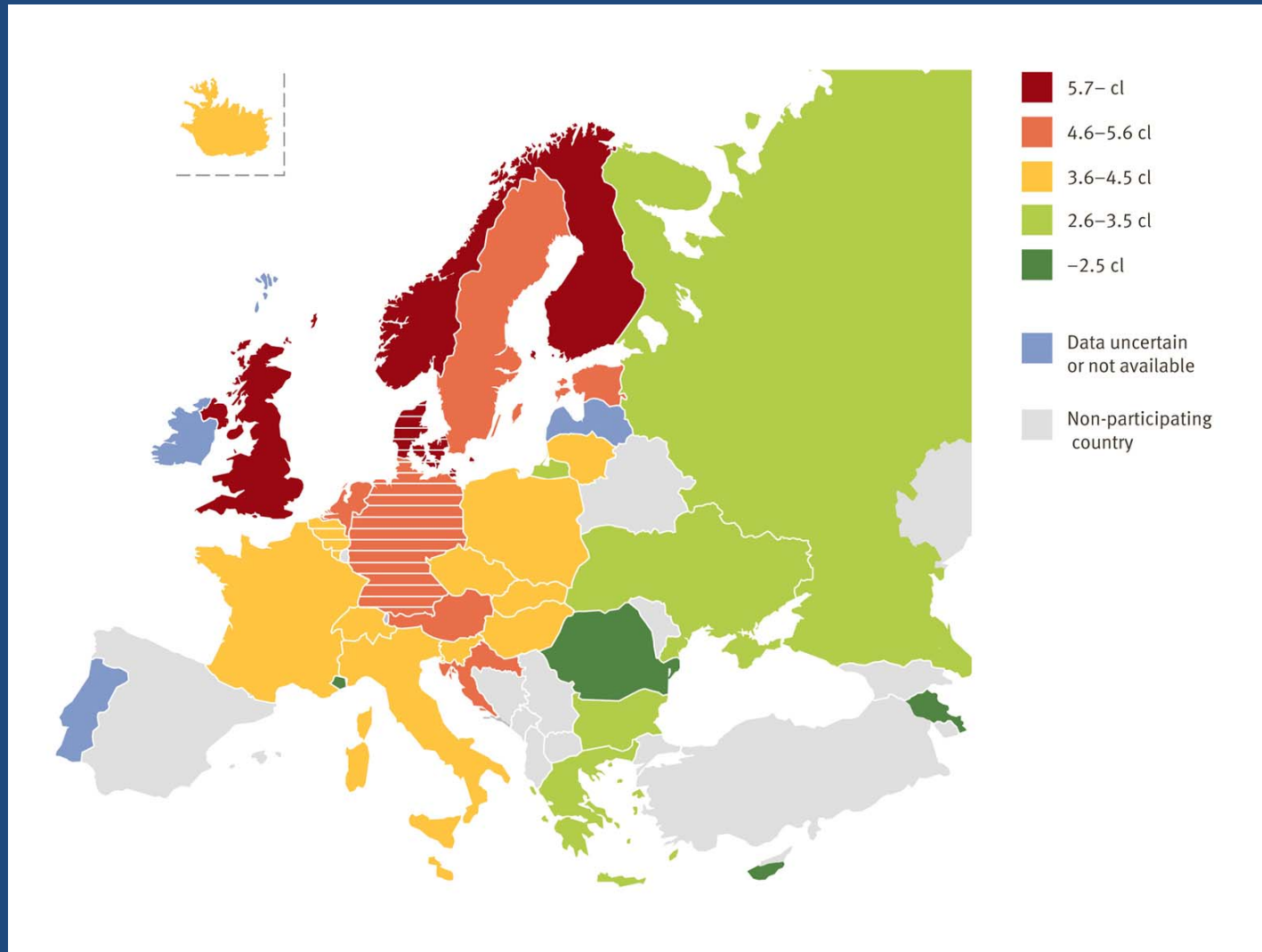
Use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 30 days by gender.
1995-2007. Percentages.



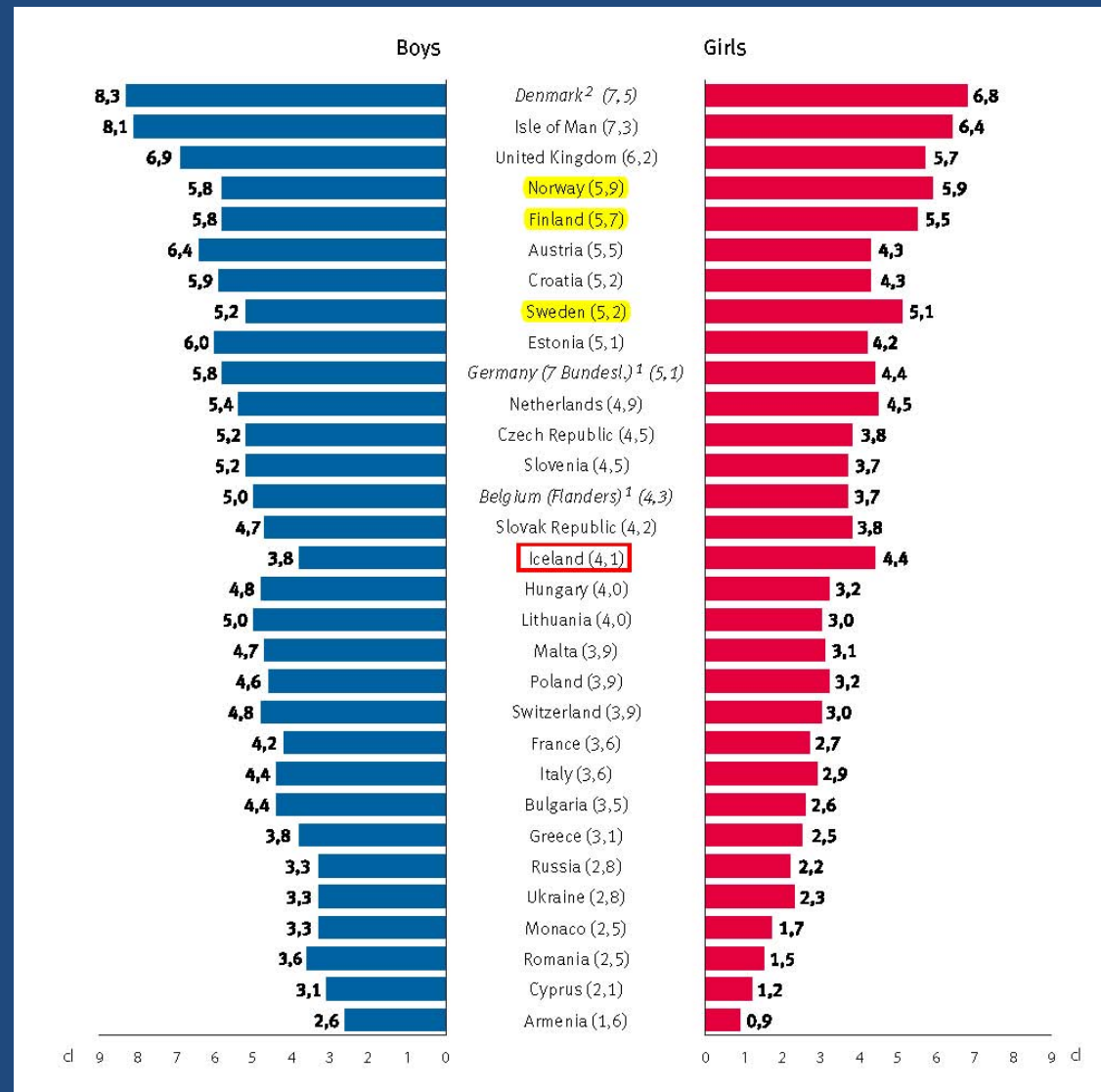
Use of any alcohol during the last 30 days. All students. 2007



Estimated average alcohol consumption during the latest alcohol drinking day. All students. 2007. Centilitres of 100% alcohol.

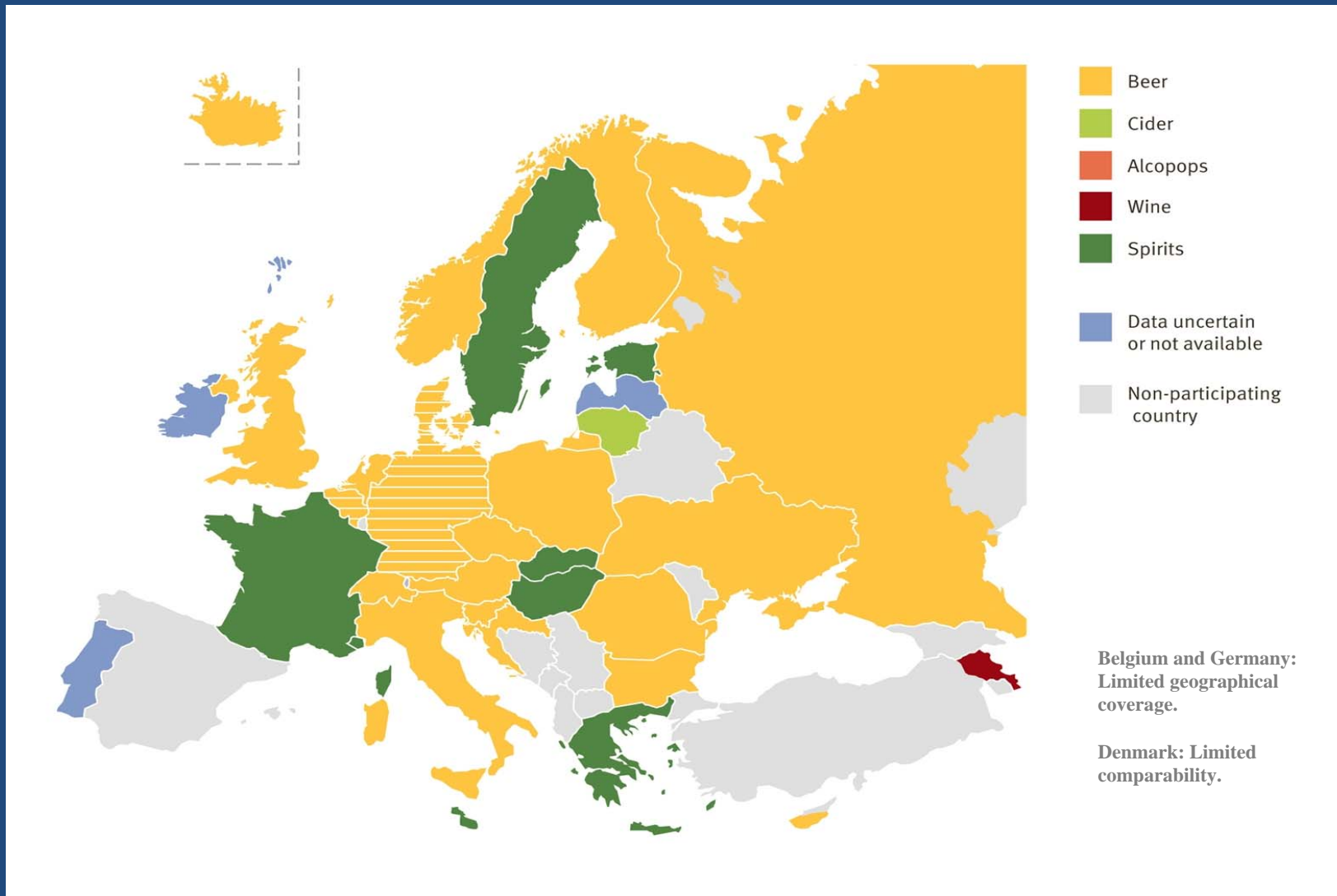


Estimated average alcohol consumption during the latest drinking day by gender. 2007. Centilitres of 100% alcohol.

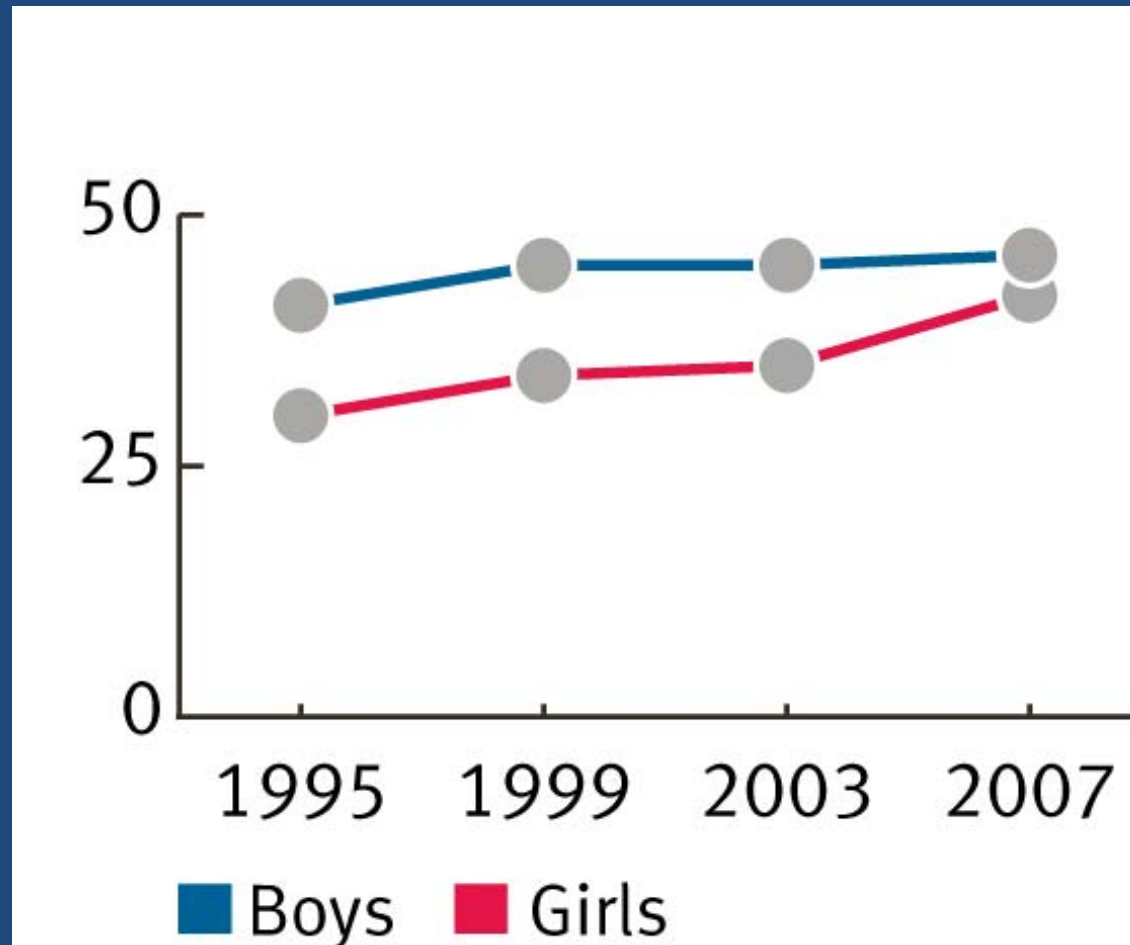


¹⁾ Belgium and Germany: Limited geographical coverage.
²⁾ Denmark: Limited comparability.

Dominant beverage during the latest drinking day. All students. 2007.



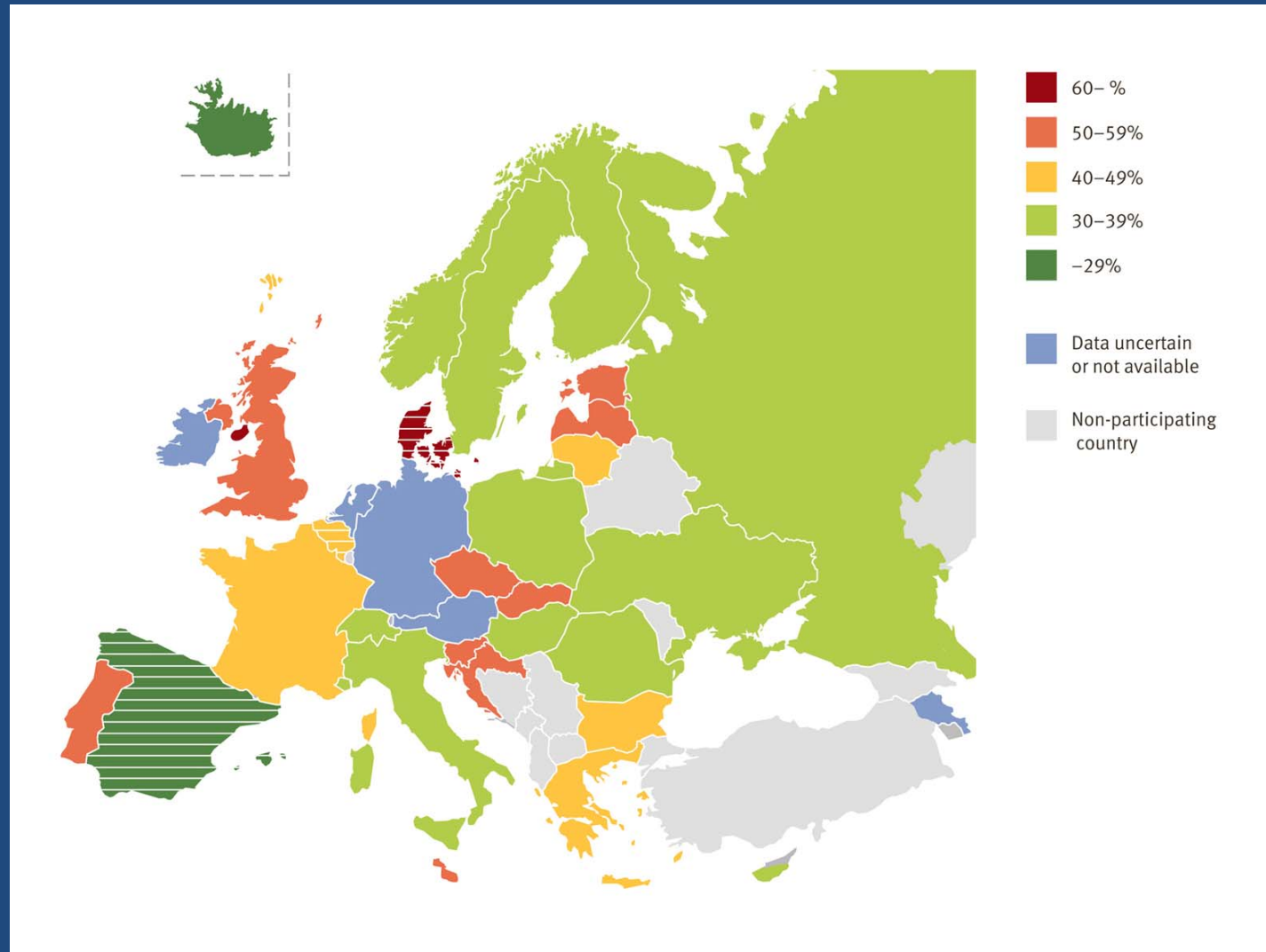
Proportion reporting having had five or more drinks ^{a)} on one occasion during the last 30 days, by gender. 1995–2007. ^{b)} Percentages. Averages for 17 countries.



^{a)} “A ‘drink’ is a glass/bottle/can of beer (ca 50 cl), a glass/bottle/ can of cider (ca 50 cl), 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops (ca 50 cl), a glass of wine (ca 15 cl), a glass of spirits (ca 5 cl) or a mixed drink.”

^{b)} The question referred to “five or more drinks in a row” 1995–2003 and nor cider or alcopops were included among the examples. However, a questionnaire test in eight countries 2006 found no significant differences between the two versions.

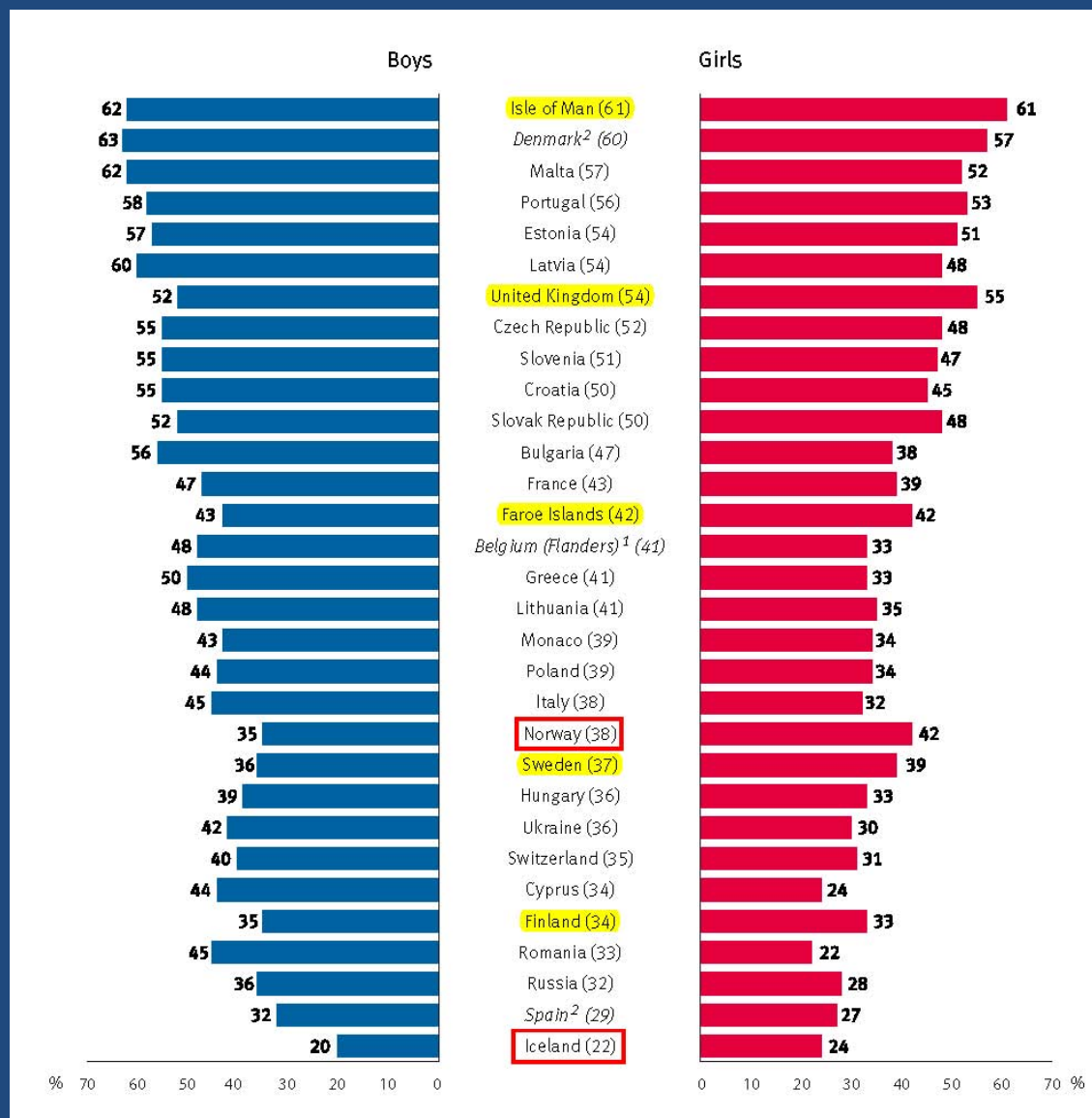
Proportion reporting having had five or more drinks ^{a)} on one occasion during the last 30 days. All students. 2007. Percentages.



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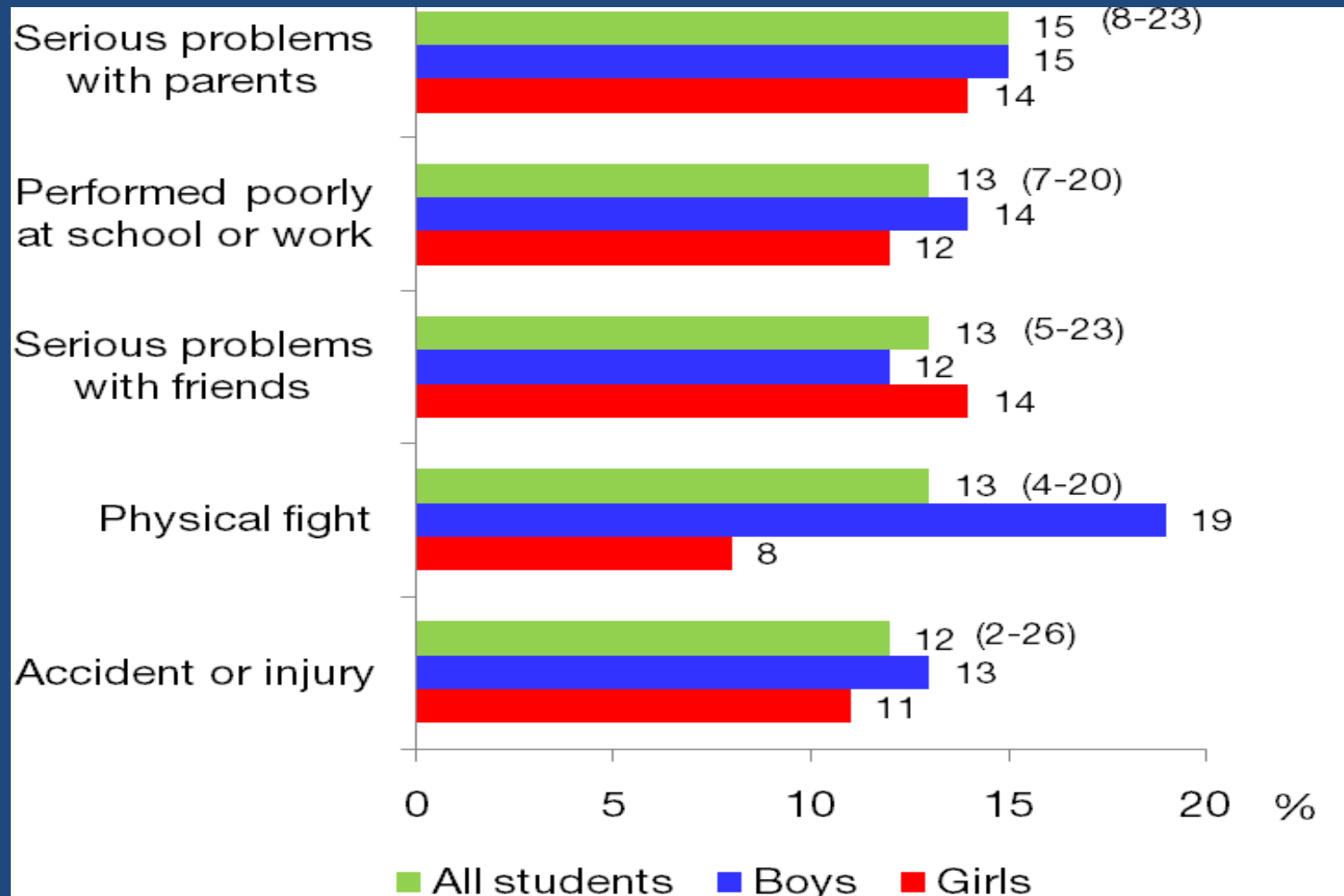
Proportion reporting having had five or more drinks^{a)} on one occasion during the last 30 days by gender. 2007. Percentages.



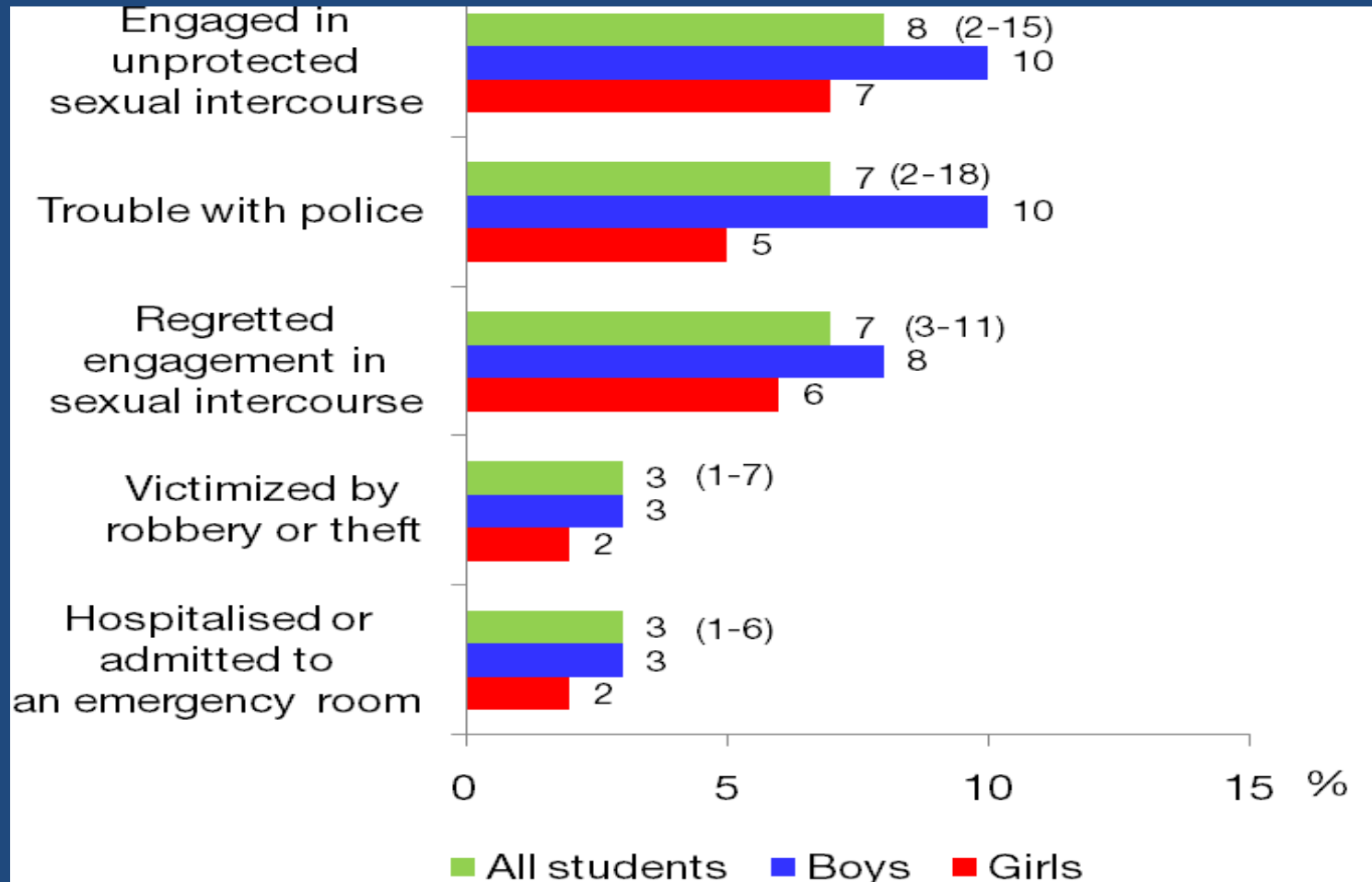
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²⁾ Denmark and Spain: Limited comparability.

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Alcohol problems related to own alcohol consumption. All students and by gender. 2007. Percentages. (1)



Alcohol problems related to own alcohol consumption. All students and by gender. 2007. Percentages. (2)



Summary (1)

- Smoking has decreased since 1999
- Cannabis experiences increased from 1995 to 2003 but are lower in 2007
- Alcohol consumption frequency: Earlier increasing trend broken
- Alcohol consumption most frequent in some countries in the south and north west of Europe
- Alcohol quantities highest in north west and north of Europe

Summary (2)

- Heavy episodic drinking has increased, especially among girls between 2003 - 2007
- Many students have reported alcohol related problems
- Alcohol consumption frequency: Small gender difference
- Alcohol quantities: Higher among boys
- Heavy episodic drinking: Higher among boys

Summary (3)

- However, quantities and heavy episodic drinking equally high or higher among girls in
 - Finland
 - Iceland
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - Faroe Islands (only 5 + drinks)
 - Isle of Man (only 5 + drinks)
 - United Kingdom (only 5 + drinks)

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Björn Hibell
bjorn.hibell@can.se

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