ESPAD

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

STUDENTS SURVEY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Malta - 1999

National Report
2002

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE

First published 2002

Published in Malta by ***sedqa*** (Agency against Drug and Alcohol Abuse)

British Library Cataloguing in Publication data

Muscat, Richard
Students Survey in Secondary Schools: Malta 1999

ISBN 99932-36-03-9

Key words: Drugs/Licit and illicit drugs/Alcohol/Tobacco/Medicines/ Schools/Family/Adolescents/Epidemiology/Surveys/Questionnaire/Drug use prevalence/Risk groups/Europe/Malta

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Printed in Malta by

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Foreword

With the publication of the European Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD' 99), that presented the data from Malta in relation to those of the 29 other European countries, ***sedqa*** acknowledged the fact that the Malta data be published in its entirety in the form of a National Report. This decision was based on the assumption that policy makers would refer to such in the formulation of policies in this area.

From the work described herein and the results emanating from such an undertaking, it is rather explicit that such a project would not have been possible without the efforts and commitment of a number of people whose dedication have seen this project through to its conclusion.

We would particularly like to express our gratitude to the following;

- The participating schools, teachers and students without whom the study would not have been possible.

- The project team who co-ordinated the survey namely;
  Professor Richard Muscat, Project Co-ordinator, ***sedqa***,
  Ms. Vivienne Mallia, ***sedqa***,
  Mr. Albert Bell, Division Manager, ***sedqa***
  Ms. Mona Vella, Ministry of Education,
  Ms. Gertrude Rapinett, University of Malta.

- The guidance and councilor teachers from the Department of Education for the conduct of the survey.

Special thanks go to the management team from ***Sedqa*** for undertaking the commitment to effect this survey. Last but definitely not least, thank you to the Ministry of Social Policy, who under the guidance of the Honourable Minister and the Permanent Secretary supported the initiative throughout.

Sina Bugeja,
Chief Executive,
sedqa.

Executive Summary

This is the second full survey we have effected on school children aged 15-16 years old as part of a Council of Europe initiative on alcohol and drug use in this age cohort. The first study was done back in 1995 when 26 countries participated in the said effort. In the current survey this has now been expanded to 30 countries and includes some 60,000 school children from across Europe. The results and findings reported herein are those directly related to the survey conducted on the Maltese school children population in 1999 but also include for clarity and context any differences between the findings of this and the previous survey conducted in 1995 and for comparison purposes some information on those recorded for our European counterparts that may in turn give a better perspective of the situation in Malta as compared to that in Europe (see table below from the ESPAD 99 report).

Prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Malta as compared to the European average (ESPAD 1999)

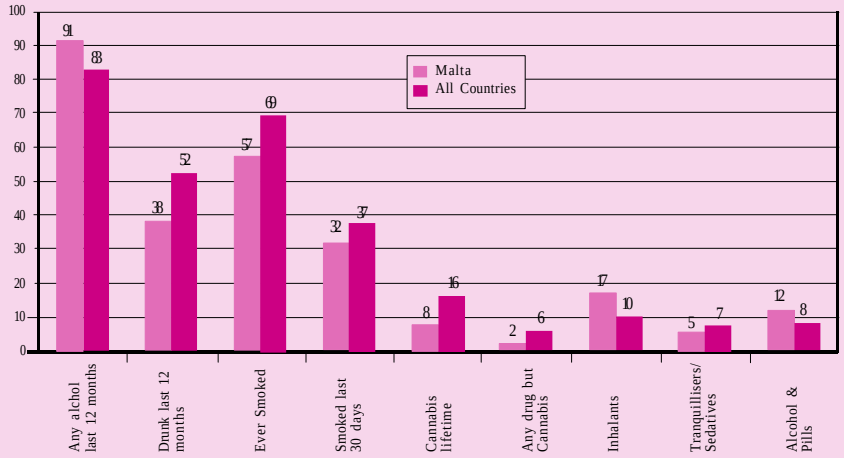


Figure 1

Alcohol

1. 94.0% of students reported drinking alcohol on more than one occasion compared to 6.0% who never did. Only 9.0% of students reported no alcohol consumption over the past year which implies that most, some 91% of our 15-16 year olds drunk alcohol over the said period.
2. As compared to the 1995 survey there was a slight increase in the numbers reporting alcohol consumption over the last year which were due in total to an increase in the male cohort. The figure for girls was of similar proportions in both studies.

3. In comparison to our European counterparts, we fall into the top group of drinkers that include Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland. However, it also fair to comment that in most European countries an increase in alcohol consumption among this age group was registered.
4. Our youth would also appear to favor wine and spirits rather than beer and this is reflected in the figures for wine and spirit consumption three times or more over the last thirty days in which we top the list from among the 30 participating European countries.

Tobacco

1. Lifetime use of cigarettes was reported by 55% of the student cohort while 45% reported that they never smoked tobacco. 20% of those that had reported use had done so on 40 or more occasions.
2. In comparison to the 1995 findings for cigarette smoking the data accrued for 1999 survey would appear to be of similar magnitude with the exception of the slight increase in the number of girls reporting use on 40 or more occasions.
3. In relation to our European counterparts on this measure, as was the case with the use of illicit drugs below, we would appear to have the lowest number of students across Europe reporting such use.

Drugs

1. Contrary to the results reported above for alcohol, 92% of our youth reported that they had never used an illicit drug during their lifetime. That infers that some 8% had done so.
2. In comparison to the findings of the 1995 survey there was a significant increase in the numbers reporting illicit drug use. This in the main may be attributed to the use of amphetamines and ecstasy.
3. In relation to other European countries, who also reported an increase in illicit drug use, we would appear to have the lowest numbers of students reporting illicit drug use across Europe. Moreover, the proportion of our students who reported that they used cannabis was half (7% vs 16%) that of the average for all European countries as was also the proportion reporting the use of illicit drugs other than cannabis (3% vs 6%). However, the use of inhalants is still as it was in 1995, rather high and above the average of all the other European countries (16% vs 9%). Again the use of alcohol in combination with pills was above the European average, 12% as compared to 8%. Finally the use of tranquilisers, referred to locally as *Kalmanti*, was reported to be close to the European average 5% vs 7% and not much different from that reported in the 1995 exercise.

Measures of Psychosocial function and Deviant Behaviour

The addition of psychosocial variables and those of deviancy were included for the first time in an attempt to describe associations between such and alcohol, drug and tobacco use. Moreover, the ESPAD consortium had decided that the use of these variables along with some others such as "family variables" could be added by each of the countries as an optional module to follow the core questions of the questionnaire. We selected the psychosocial module and the deviance module on the basis of the findings at the time in Malta in which self esteem and bullying were relevant issues. It would appear from the synopsis below that in the event such a selection proved beneficial and would appear to provide prevention experts with a target group that may be addressed.

1. Students who reported that they had a negative perception of themselves and felt inadequate were more likely to have a higher lifetime time prevalence of alcohol consumption and reported an increase in frequency of being drunk. This pattern also applied to the use of illicit drugs, particularly the use of tranquilisers, amphetamines, ecstasy and alcohol together with pills.
2. Students who experienced difficulties in coping, expressed frequent feelings of depression and suppressed appetite had a higher rate of drug use and getting drunk than those that did not.
3. Bullying, stealing and vandalism were found to be more common in adolescents with a higher prevalence of drunkenness, use of illicit drugs and playing on slot machines. Moreover, this effect was much more prominent in those students subjected to bullying, stealing and vandalism. This result in turn, may support the finding that the second most common reason reported for the use of illicit drugs was to negate personal problems.

Section 1

Background and Research Design

1.1 Introduction

The need for national data on substance misuse in youth has been recognized for some time now as it is commonly accepted that experimentation starts in the early teens. It is also of interest that data collected on a national level is of a comparable nature and thus not limited to the country of origin. These considerations were taken on board by the Pompidou Group, Council of Europe, in their efforts to develop a standardized methodology and school survey questionnaire during the 1980's and were to a major extent also influenced by the instruments developed by the UN (1980) and WHO (1980). The pioneering work was undertaken by seven European countries and the USA that resulted in a six country pilot study in Europe (Surveying Student Drug Misuse 1994). In turn, these efforts provided the impetus for the European survey, ESPAD in 1995 amongst 26 European countries and in 1999 amongst 30 European Countries.

Overall the historical precedence of the ESPAD favors the use of such an instrument rather than others that have been developed (WHO – Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HSBC)) that do not directly address the issue of drug use. However, the use of such a tool may be twofold, in the first instance it may adopted as a monitoring device of drug use amongst youth over time and secondly as a tool through which one may gain some insight into the motivation and contexts for such illicit drug use among adolescents. With regard to the monitoring aspect, this feature is inherent in the ESPAD and thus the adoption of the core segment of the ESPAD questionnaire would enable this activity. With regard to the latter, the inclusion of particular modules that address psychosocial issues, deviant behaviour and/ or "family variables" may provide some specific answers to the motivation of particular sub-groups of users.

This two pronged approach favoured by the project group facilitated co-operation between the various parties involved in the conduct of the survey due to the fact that the collection of such data would provide the framework through which strategies for prevention may be developed. It was also made imperative that the information gleaned from such efforts should be made available for use by the respective agencies and departments. Political support from both sides of the divide ensured the success of the project both in its infancy and now in its second term. To this end, the ESPAD consortium held its Symposium on the outcome of this latest effort here in Malta last year and in addition the preparations for the next survey in 2003 were concluded. Members of the recently launched Mediterranean Network were also present as observers in the event that a MEDSPAD pilot survey be conducted in 2002 in preparation for the full survey to take place in 2003.

1.2 Purpose of Project

The main objective of this school survey project is first and foremost to determine the use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs amongst school children aged 15-16 years old. The data generated by such a survey would provide valuable information in relation to the already existing data sources on the usage of alcohol tobacco and illicit drugs in Malta and thus provide a suitable platform from which Education, Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes may be formulated and delivered in an efficient and effective manner. Moreover, such surveys repeated at different time points, in this instance every four years, may be then used to monitor trends and indirectly provide information on the impact of prevention programmes in operation in the respective schools.

In addition, the use of a common instrument with our European neighbors would enable one to use the data for comparative purposes which in turn may be useful from the point of view in determining the epidemiological status of the problem and depending on this outcome one may be able to make predictions on the progress of such and thus prepare or take steps to counter the changes predicted.

Finally, the inclusion of variables that measure student perception of themselves and those that measure deviant behaviour give one the opportunity to test whether such variables are associated with drinking behaviour and illicit drug use. In the UK for example, it was demonstrated that heavy cannabis users, those that used the drug 40 times or more, cluster into three main groups, the smallest group that was distinguished by antisocial behaviour, another that were clearly unhappy, had little or no support from parents or friends, had high levels of depressed mood and low levels of self esteem. The final and largest group had no distinguishing features apart from the belief that their environment was stable and predictable and rules governing society should be respected. It also worthy of note that such heavy cannabis users were less likely than others to have used other illicit drugs. Thus such a group do not appear to be homogenous and have varied motivations for use but do not indulge in other illicit drug use (Miller and Plant, 2001).

1.3 Research Design

1.3.1 Introduction

The project was co-ordinated internationally by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs. Locally, the ESPAD was co-ordinated by the Research Team at Sedqa – Agency Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse, with the assistance of the Guidance and Counselling Services, Education

Division of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources.

Sedqa – Agency Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse
The agency is responsible for executing government policy on alcohol and drug issues. In line with such a mission, the agency provides services in the fields of prevention, treatment and care and is also involved in training and the conduct of research in the area.

*Guidance and Counselling Services, Education Division, Ministry of Education and Human Resource*s
The Guidance and Counselling Services of the Education Division (incorporating also the Personal and Social Education Programme) provides a comprehensive range of services to all students in the secondary and post-secondary school sector. The services are aimed at enabling the full development of the whole personality of the student. Guidance and Counselling Services help education establishments to provide an all-round personal development programme that incorporates social, cognitive and emotional needs of the student.

1.3.2 Population of students from which sample was drawn

The survey was conducted in the country as a whole, in Malta and the sister island Gozo, which housed a population of some 362,900 at the time of the survey of which 5,379 comprised the targeted cohort, namely the majority of those born in 1983 presently at school.

All the different types of schools that cater for this age bracket namely, Secondary Schools (State, Church, Private), Junior Lyceums and Trade Schools participated in the survey. From a total of 69 schools, there were 45 Secondary Schools that catered for 2,657 students, 12 Junior Lyceums, 1897 students and 12 Trade Schools, 825 students (see table i below).

15-16 year olds were found mainly in Form V (95%) the rest have either moved on to sixth form or were still in Form IV and as such the V grade was selected for the survey as was done in 1995.

Of the 5,379 population of 15-16 year olds all should have been at school on the day of survey 20th January 1999 as this is required by law.

Table i: **Population of students from which sample was drawn**

School Type	No. of Schools	Schools in Sample	Classes in School Sample
Sec School	45	45	126
Jun Lyceum	12	12	82
Trade School	12	12	70
Total	69	69	278

The information found in table ii below is a synopsis of those students found in Form V and those ones who completed the survey (Response Rate) on the day in question.

Table ii: **Response rate to Questionnaire survey**

Year of Survey	Total Population	Total Sample	Male	Female	Response Rate(%)
1995	5326	2832	1269	1563	53%
1999	5379	4321	1723	1980	80%

1.3.3 Method of Sampling

A class list from each of the schools on the island was made available by the Education Division. It transpired that three types of schools cater for the age group (15-16 year olds) in question, namely, Secondary Schools (public, church and private), Junior Lyceums and Trade Schools. From above it appeared that the majority of students attended secondary school, 50.0%, while the remainder attended junior lyceums 35.0% and trade schools 15.0%. As the total number of students born in 1983 was in the region of 5,500 and most of them (approximately 95%) were in the fifth grade (or equivalent) of each school, half of them were necessary for the suggested sample size as put forward by Bjarnason and Morgan in Guidelines for Sampling Procedures, it was however deemed appropriate for statistical reasons that all students in all fifth grade classes would be included in the survey. In the light of this decision the sampling method adopted was one of total sampling and thus representativeness should be ensured. In addition,

due to the size of the Maltese Islands and the homogeneity of the population there were no reasons to consider regional/geographic or ethnic factors.

1.3.4 Field Procedure

The field procedure that was adopted was that used in the previous study i.e. ESPAD 95 and that used to determine the validity and reliability of the ESPAD questionnaire and the concept of drunkenness in 1998. In short, the first contact was made with every chosen school by letter from the Guidance and Counseling Services of the Education Division. Following a positive reply from each of the schools, the local ESPAD research group organised a meeting with the respective councilors that had been allotted the schools in question. After this meeting a second meeting was held with the school representatives to introduce them to the survey and the methods used to administer the questionnaire. The questionnaire in sealed packs and numbered appropriately were distributed by the guidance councilors as pre-arranged, to each school one day prior to the day on which the survey was conducted, 20th January 1999.

The teachers on duty on the day of the survey collected the packs and instructions from the Head Teacher's office and after reading the instructions, distributed the questionnaire to each member of the class. All schools were provided with a number of the English versions in addition to the Maltese translation of the questionnaire for non-Maltese speaking students.

During the time allotted for completing the questionnaire, the teacher sat at his/her desk and gave neutral answers to questions, in a manner that is composite with the regulations adopted for written tests/exams. In addition, the teacher concerned filled in a form during this period which included information related to the number of absentees and a record of any disturbances of note during the exercise.

When all students completed the questionnaire, each student then placed their copy face down on a table at the far end of the room. A selected student then placed all the questionnaires, completed, defaced and spare copies, in an envelope provided and accordingly sealed it and thereafter returned it to the teacher who deposited it at the Head Teacher's office. These in turn were handed to the guidance councilor and deposited at Head Office in Floriana. The questionnaires in the first instance were scrutinized by the researchers to ascertain those respondents born in 1983 following which the data pertaining to each were entered into computer using Microsoft excel.

The class teachers in essence were the data collectors and all 278 were responsible for carrying out the exercise. As pointed out above, instructions given to students by the teachers were of the kind that were always read out during school examinations. All of the schools administered the questionnaire mid-morning so as to include any late comers.

From feedback from the guidance councilors from each of the schools it transpired that there were no problems with the administration of the said questionnaire.

1.3.5 Data Collection Instrument

All core segments of the questionnaire, a total of 261 core questions, were included in the Maltese version except for questions on Magic Mushrooms and cider which were omitted.

No non-ESPAD questions were included however, the modules on psychosocial behaviour, C1 & C2 and the module on Deviant Behaviour, D1 and D2 were included following the core questions that added a further 28 questions.

The official English version of the questionnaire provided by CAN was translated into Maltese and then translated back into English by another researcher from the group. The two English versions were then compared and a final Maltese questionnaire was then prepared.

No pre-testing was done in view of our experience in 1995 and the validity and reliability study completed in 1998.

Cultural adjustments included exam grades and levels of education.

A copy of the said questionnaire can be found in the appendix.

1.3.6 Data Processing

Weighting of data was not deemed appropriate. Representativeness of sample was ensured by the method of sampling, total of age cohort 15-16 years old.

Microsoft Excel for Windows was used to create the data file and once completed this was imported and transformed into an SPSS .sav file. SPSS version 10 for Windows was used for all data analysis.

Section 2

Methodological Considerations

2.1 Introduction

Issues of representativeness, reliability and validity are constantly brought into focus when data pertaining to surveys and conclusions emanating from such are used to justify or provide the basis for policy formulation. Thus, the ESPAD consortium has spent countless hours in debating these issues that go back to the early 90's before the first pilot was launched and completed in 1994. Individual members of the consortium have also been involved in these aspects of surveying in their own countries back in the 1980's. Thus, by the time of the first European study completed in 1995 most of these factors affecting survey outcome were taken on board however, with regard to reliability and validity a main criticism that arose was that whether the social context effected the validity of such an enterprise (but see below).

2.1 Representativeness

Conducting a survey in which a sample of the population is to be selected it is imperative that selection procedure employed does in fact give a representative sample of the population in question. In most European countries, a random sample of the school aged population was taken whereas in Malta the project team decided to include all students born in 1983 and thus used total sampling to ensure that a representative sample was achieved.

The number of the participating students on day of the survey may also affect the representativeness of the sample and thus response rate is also another means of ensuring such. In Malta, the response rate was of the order of 80%. In addition, the gender distribution from a total of the sample of some 3703 was 46.5% males (1723) and 53.5% females (1980) which compares to the total sample of 49% males and 51% females. Moreover, the percentage of students actually completing the survey from each of the three different types of schools was also on par with the proportions of students found in each type of school as noted below.

Table iii **Percentage of Students Participating and Total number of Students by Schools**

Entries are in percentages

School Type	Participating Students	Total Students
Secondary Schools	54.9	49.4
Junior Lyceum	35.8	35.3
Trade Schools	9.3	15.3

Thus the relative high response rate and the more or less similar distribution of those responding from the different types of schools suggest that no methodological problems arose with what may be termed as the representative Maltese sample . The only caveat to this assumption was the slightly lower turn out from Trade Schools and thus they were less well represented. Reasons forwarded for absent students were mainly related to sickness or that the data collection took place close to the examination period. However, it must be borne in mind that it has been suggested that absent students were more likely to be involved with substance use than those that regular attend school (Grube & Morgan 1989). In the previous survey, that completed in 1995, we did indeed follow up 10% of the absent students and the results of such an effort demonstrated that the numbers were negligible and thus did not effect the prevalence rates for the population as a whole. Consequently, the sample used for this round of data collection using the ESPAD questionnaire was indeed representative of the cohort in question, namely those born in 1983.

2.2 Reliability

Reliability is a necessary condition for validity, but mainly refers to the use of repeated measurements under the same conditions that produce the same result. Another way in which it was possible to determine the reliability of the answers forwarded by the students was to check for consistency between life time prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and age of first use while another was to determine if any difference arose between the proportion of students who answered yes appropriately on the honesty question on cannabis and the proportion of students who actually reported so in earlier questions (see below). However, the most suitable method to test reliability is to effect repeated studies.

We have been part of an effort to measure reliability of the ESPAD questionnaire in which students in 1998 were asked twice about their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in the space of a few days. The study included seven countries, namely two from northern/western Europe, Denmark and Sweden, three from central and eastern Europe, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Ukraine and finally two Mediterranean countries, Malta and Cyprus. A random sample of 10% of the student population born in 1982 was selected in order to use the same age cohort as the previous 1995 study and the current study 1999. The results of the Malta study are elaborated below.

2.2.1 ESPAD reliabity study – 1998

The reliability study effected in 1998 was part of a seven country effort to resolve earlier objections to the problems of reliability and drunkenness. In this instance the project group drew a 10% sample of

those students born in 1982 (15-16 year olds) and used the same methodology as that in 1995. The only difference this time round was the addition of a test re-test condition in which the students were asked to complete the questionnaire twice using several days as an interlude. Thus at the first sitting (ESPAD 98 – 1), 510 students completed the questionnaire whereas at the second sitting 453 of the 510 students completed the questionnaire.

2.2.2 Self-Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use

90.5% of 16-year olds in ESPAD 1998-1 and 90.3% in ESPAD 1998-2 reported engaging in alcohol consumption up to this stage in their life. 36.9% (ESPAD1998-1) and 38.6% (ESPAD1998-2) have consumed alcohol on more than 40 occasions. The mean frequency in both questionnaires was between 10-19 times.

55.5% report never having been drunk in ESPAD 1998-1 compared to 54.7% in ESPAD 1998-2.

2.2.3 Alcohol Use in Last 12 months

89.0% ESPAD 1998-1 and 87.6% ESPAD 1998-2 report drinking alcohol in the last 12 months.18.2% and 15.2% respectively drank more than 40 times.

64.7% have experienced being drunk compared to 69.8% in the second questionnaire.

2.2.4 Alcohol Use in Last 30 days

27.8% reported not drinking any alcohol in the last month in ESPAD 1998-1 and 27.2% in ESPAD 1998-2.

8.8% drank daily but this decreased slightly to 5.3% in ESPAD 1998-2.
86.1% in both surveys reported never being drunk during the past month.

54.5% drank 5 or more drinks in a row compared to 55.2% in ESPAD 1998-2.

2.2.5 Alcoholic Beverages

From this comparison it would appear that beer was consumed more often between testing, whereas wine and spirits consumption remained equivalent.
In terms of the mean amount of alcohol that was consumed it is difficult to establish a comparison between the two questionnaires as in ESPAD 1998-1 quantities were asked for the last drinking occasion, whereas in ESPAD 1998-2 quantities are expressed for last time drunk in which case a higher mean would be expected (Drunkeness study).

Table iv: **Frequency (%) of alcohol consumption during last 30 days by type of beverage**

ESPAD 1998-1		ESPAD 1998-2	
Beer	44.5% did not drink	Beer	40.8%
Wine	35.5% did not drink	Wine	35.3%
Spirits	36.1% did not drink	Spirits	37.3%

2.2.6 Self-Reported Tobacco Use

45.8% of students have never smoked. The percentage of non-smokers slightly decreased to 43.9% in ESPAD 1998-2. More students report smoking during the last month in the second questionnaire 34.0% compared to 30.7% in the first.

2.2.7 Illicit Drug Use

93.0% of students who participated in the first questionnaire have never used marijuana while 92.7% reported that they never used marijuana in the second survey. In the case of use during the past year and month 94.5% (ESPAD 1998-1) and 95.1% (ESPAD 1998-2) during the past year and 97.8% (ESPAD 1998-1) and 97.6% (ESPAD 1998-2) for the past month.

The frequency of use of other illicit drugs is very similar in the two questionnaires (table v). A smaller percentage report using amphetamines but a higher percentage have used ecstasy. In both cases the highest percentage of drug users took sedatives. This is followed by ecstasy and amphetamine.

Table v: **Frequency of life time use of illicit drugs in ESPAD 1998-1 and ESPAD 1998-2**

Entries are in percentages

Drug Use (%)	ESPAD 1	ESPAD 2
Sedatives	6.9	6.7
Amphetamines	2.2	1.1
LSD	0.2	0.7
Crack	0.4	0.4
Cocaine	1.0	0.9
Relevin	0	0
Heroin	0.2	0.5
Ecstasy	3.1	3.3
Injected Drugs	0	0

A comparison of the data on alcohol, tobacco and drug use in the two ESPAD 1998 surveys showed a high inter-reliability between the two surveys. The means, correlation's and patterns obtained for use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs are extremely similar. Any changes tend to be towards an increase in the frequency of use in the second ESPAD survey. This indicated a high reliability of the ESPAD data gathered and suggests so for both the 1995 survey and the current one.

2.2.8 Inconsistency in the 1999 survey

As mentioned above, reliability of the questionnaire at one sitting can be assessed by checking for inconsistencies between selected questions. The rates of inconsistency between questions exploring life time prevalence and age of first use for alcohol, tobacco and other drugs show very low rates of inconsistency particularly for illicit drugs. The table vi below shows this state of affairs.

Table vi: **Reliability as measured by consistency between two questions in a single administration***

Entries are percentages

	Boys			Girls			All Students		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Cigarettes									
Ever smoked (ESP06 and ESP28e)	42.98	51.89	5.13	40.01	56.40	3.59	41.39	54.30	4.30
Alcohol									
Been drunk (ESP19a and ESP28d)	46.17	47.24	6.59	55.37	39.01	5.62	51.09	42.84	6.07
Other drug use									
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a and ESP28i)	92.43	5.75	1.82	92.45	5.61	1.94	92.44	5.68	1.88
Amphetamine (ESP27b and ESP28g)	97.00	1.65	1.35	98.47	0.56	0.97	97.79	1.07	1.15
LSD or some other hallucinogens (ESP27c and ESP28j)	99.06	0.65	0.29	99.13	0.66	0.20	99.10	0.66	0.25
Crack (ESP27d and ESP28k)	99.00	0.71	0.29	99.23	0.46	0.31	99.13	0.57	0.30
Cocaine (ESP27e and ESP28l)	98.71	1.00	0.29	98.72	1.07	0.20	98.72	1.04	0.25
Ecstasy (ESP27i and ESP28n)	96.89	2.76	0.35	98.26	1.53	0.20	97.62	2.10	0.27
Heroin (ESP27g and 28o or 27h and 28o	98.76	0.71	0.53	98.57	0.67	0.77	98.66	0.68	0.66
Relevin** (ESP27f and ESP28m)	99.82	0.12	0.06	99.85	0.00	0.15	99.84	0.05	0.11
Tranquillisers or sedatives *** (ESP27a and ESP28h)	94.06	2.94	3.00	94.59	3.57	1.84	94.34	3.28	2.38
Inhalants (ESP25a and ESP28q)	83.81	9.85	6.33	82.08	11.52	6.40	82.89	10.74	6.37
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n and ESP28s)	98.17	1.18	0.65	99.08	0.51	0.41	98.66	0.82	0.52

*Note: The one question is the self-reported lifetime prevalence question for the drug; while the second question is a later one about the age at first use of the drug. Category (a) is the percent of respondents who said on both questions that they did not use the drug; category (b) is the percent on both who said they did use the drug; and category (c) is the percent who said on either question that they had used the drug, but who said they did not use it in answer to the other question. Respondents with missing data on either question are omitted from the analyses.

** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.

*** Note: Without a doctors prescription.

The highest rate of inconsistency recorded was that of the use of inhalants 6.4% (but see Validity below) followed by been drunk 6.1%, ever smoked 4.3% and use of sedatives 2.4%. It is worthy of note that for illicit drug use inconsistency rates were rather low and the inclusion of the dummy drug relevin resulted in only a 0.1% inconsistency rate. Alternatively, we also examined inconsistency between those who have never used alcohol, tobacco and other drugs and age of onset. The table below compares the consistency among those that reported no use for each substance across both questions.

The rates of inconsistency between questions exploring lifetime prevalence and age of first use show very low rates of inconsistency particularly for illicitly used drugs. Table vii compares the percentages of students who have **never** used licit or illicit substances.

Table vii **Reliability analysis across questions of prevalence and age of first use.**

Substance	Lifetime Prevalence (%)	Age of First Use (%)
Cigarettes	43.2	43.4
Alcohol	5.01	10.2
Alcohol Intoxication	52.0	54.7
Tranquillizers (W/O prescription)	93.9	95.6
Marijuana	92.1	93.3
Inhalants	83.0	87.6
Amphetamines	97.7	97.1
LSD	98.2	98.4
Crack	98.3	98.4
Cocaine	97.9	98.1
Relevin	98.9	98.9
Ecstasy	96.8	97.1
Heroin (smoked)	97.9	98.1
Alcohol and Pills	87.3	88.4
Anabolic Steroids	97.9	97.9

The highest rate of inconsistency recorded regarded the use of alcohol and its effects with a difference of 5.2% and 2.7% respectively. In the reported use of illicit drugs the highest inconsistencies were found in the classes of drugs such as inhalants (4.6%) and tranquillizers (1.7%).

An analysis of reliability by gender illustrates that in general, girls are more consistent in their responses than boys.

A second issue that was examined was that of what proportion of students that answered yes to the honesty question at the end of the questionnaire on both cannabis use and heroin use and the proportion of students who had actually said so in previous questions in the questionnaire. Table viii demonstrates unequivocally that consistency in the answer to these two questions is within the acceptable range and therefore reliability can be assumed to be assured.

As can be ascertained from table viii there was a small difference of under reporting for cannabis – 0.8% while in the case of heroin the reverse was true in that more students reported that they said they had used it 2.0% when in fact less had said so, 1.0% in the core questions of the questionnaire.

From the above determinations of reliability, it would appear that the instrument does indeed fulfill the criteria necessary for such and thus the question of validity needs to be assessed as reliability in itself does not assure validity but goes some way in doing so.

2.3 Validity

In most surveys of this nature the question that arises is whether the answers are valid or not. This is most pertinent when one is asking about drug use in that in most countries it is deemed to be illegal and thus is an offence. More to point, the issue of reliability does not ensure validity as one may indeed get consistent answers with repeated testing but these may be consistently incorrect. Validity implies that the test or instrument one adopts is able to measure accurately what it is one wants to measure. In the Maltese survey, the highest inconsistency rates arose in relation to the use of inhalants, and thus there is some

Table viii **Willingness to admit using drugs & Prevalence estimate**

Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All students
If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? (ESP45)			
I already said that I have used it	6.08	6.59	6.36 (7.2)*
Definitely yes	33.72	39.89	37.06
Probably yes	32.25	37.34	35.01
Probably not	6.63	5.60	6.07
Definitely not	21.31	10.58	15.49
	100%		
	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
If you had ever used heroin, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? (ESP46)			
I already said that I have used it	1.78	2.19	2.00 (1.0)*
Definitely yes	33.23	39.39	36.56
Probably yes	34.09	40.17	37.38
Probably not	7.86	6.35	7.04
Definitely not	23.03	11.91	17.01
	100%		

** figures in brackets represent the lifetime estimate.*

scepticism as to whether this question is actually measuring what it is supposed to, namely the use of organic solvents. On the issue of reliability, more or less the same per cent responded in the affirmative across repeated surveys and thus as far as reliability is concerned, this question passed the test. The main doubt arising as regards validity of the said question arose from the feedback from the Guidance and Councillors who reported that it was possible that a proportion of students may have perceived the question was related to the use of nebulisers for asthma related complaints. Consequently, it has been suggested by the project team that in the next effort the question will be made more explicit even though the inconsistency rates are not that high to suggest that most students held such a perception.

Validity has been tested in a number of ways but the use of biological tests, such as saliva swabs and urine tests, have demonstrated on a number of occasions that reported use of alcohol and cannabis did indeed match the outcome of the tests in use (Campanelli et al., 1987, Kokkevi & Stefanis 1991). However, most other research in this field have used what is termed captive populations such as those in treatment or in prison and thus such samples may not be truly reflective of the population in general. Thus in reviews by Harrsion 1997 and Morgan 1997 these considerations have been kept in mind and they in turn conclude that in the main, self report questionnaires are both reliable and valid if conducted appropriately as are most other behaviours. Inconsistencies appear over time as with other forms of behaviour and there is a likelihood that lifetime prevalence is more readily reported than use in the recent past. Finally, it was also made plain that when discrepancies arise between self reports and the physiological measure it is not necessarily the former that is invalid and it would appear that self report have the greatest claim to construct validity in that measures used are related in predicted ways to outcomes and antecedent determinants. However, it is rather clear that to date, no direct objective instruments for the validation of the measures of such sensitive behaviours exist.

Thus indirect indicators may be used to attempt to gain some insight into whether or not answers provided by the measure used are valid or not. In order to proceed down this line it is appropriate to have in place some yardsticks on which a judgment may be based. Measures for validating other types of test exist and are mainly related to three facets, Predictive validity, Face Validity and Construct validity. With regard to the latter, it implies that within the questionnaire certain variables should be related to one another and thus for example if drug use is widespread it would be expected that use among friends would also be widespread. Other indices of validity include missing data rates, logical consistency, willingness to answer honestly and reported dummy drug use and these are addressed below.

Missing data rates are an indicator of the willingness of students to report on their alcohol, tobacco and drug use. Taking the questionnaire as a whole it transpired that the proportion of unanswered questions was rather low in the order of some 1.4% for the core questions and 2.1% for the module questions. Of a total of 811,245 questions some 11,967 represented the number of unanswered questions, a percentage of 1.48% as can be viewed in the table below. The percentage of missing data for drug prevalence were surprisingly low (0.8 to 1.0%) and was in fact lower than questions related to problems encountered such as problems with police and having unprotected sex (questions 36a to 36n, range 0.9 to 1.7%).

An analysis of internal consistency among logically related questions such as lifetime and last month use of licit and illicit drugs indicate a consistency in response in that last month use should not result in higher values than lifetime use.

In this regard the following examples have been extracted for the sake of clarity:
66.6% have smoked less than 10 cigarettes in their lifetime. This figure is congruent with the 68.2% of students who have not smoked during the past month.

32.4% have drunken alcohol on less than 10 occasions. These are most likely not to have drunk any alcohol over the past month, in fact 24.1% did not consume any alcohol.

Table ix: **Average number of unanswered questions.***
Entries are absolute numbers and percentages

	Boys	Girls	All students
Core questions			
Number of core questions asked	322201	370260	692461
Average number of unanswered core questions	5369	4100	9469
Percent of unanswered core questions	1.67%	1.11%	1.37%
Module questions			
Number of modules questions asked	55424	63360	118784
Average number of unanswered module questions	1834	664	2498
Percent of unanswered module questions	3.3%	1.05%	2.10%
Own questions			
Number of own questions	-	-	-
Average number of unanswered own questions	-	-	-
Percent of unanswered own questions	-	-	-
All questions			
Total number of questions	377625	433620	811245
Average number of unanswered questions	7203	4764	11967
Percent of unanswered questions	1.91%	1.10%	1.48%

** Note: When a question consists of subquestions (i.e. a, b, c, etc) count each of them as one question.*

The willingness to answer honestly has been determined by the response to the last question in the questionnaire where students were asked to report whether they would do so if they happened to use cannabis or heroin. From the table below it is apparent that significant numbers would not have done so (15.5% cannabis – 17.0% heroin), on average, we were twice as likely as not to report such than our European counterparts on both the cannabis and heroin question (15%, 17% vs 7%). However, compared to the last survey in 1995, there was a general improvement on this index, cannabis – 15.5% vs 22.5% and heroin 17.0% vs 27.5%.

Gender differences in relation to the answer to this question are rather overt, 21.3% of boys compared to 10.6 % of girls, said that they would definitely not admit using marijuana. Similarly, 23.0% boys as compared to 11.9% girls would never have admitted to having used heroin. Overall, females appear to be much more honest in their responses than males. Moreover, 5.5% of males and 2.6% females did not answer this question (Q44).

Although 6.6% have heard of the dummy drug Relevin no one has in actual fact reported ever taking it and 1.1% did not answer the question. Consequently it may be inferred from this finding that students do not exaggerate their past drug history.

Finally, with respect to construct validity, in which a test of this factor is based on the way in which two variables should be related to one another, the two variables selected were lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use and perceived use among some, most or all friends. The relationships are very strong for tobacco, ecstasy, amphetamine, cocaine and heroin, slightly weaker for marijuana and pretty weak for any alcoholic beverage, drunkenness, sedatives and inhalants. These results may reflect a pattern of reporting that may be attributable to the social desirability hypothesis in which it is stated that the more stigmatized the use of certain substances are the less validly reported they are than the less stigmatized ones, for example cigarette use vs alcohol use vs drug use.

Table x **Willingness to admit using drugs**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? (ESP45)			
I already said that I have used it	6.08	6.59	6.36
Definitely yes	33.72	39.89	37.06
Probably yes	32.25	37.34	35.01
Probably not	6.63	5.60	6.07
Definitely not	21.31	10.58	15.49
	100%*		

	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
If you had ever used heroin, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? (ESP46)			
I already said that I have used it	1.78	2.19	2.00
Definitely yes	33.23	39.39	36.56
Probably yes	34.09	40.17	37.38
Probably not	7.86	6.35	7.04
Definitely not	23.03	11.91	17.01
	100%*		

Table xi **Estimated drug use among friends.** (ESP36)
Entries are percentages

	Most or all friends			
	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**	
Cigarettes				
Smoke cigarettes	47.5	55.9	52.0	(56.6)
Alcohol				
Drink alcoholic beverages	66.0	64.1	65.0	(94.0)
Get drunk at least once a week	10.1	8.5	9.2	

	Some, most or all friends			
	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**	
Other drugs				
Smoke marijuana or hashish	3.2	3.2	3.2	(7.2)
Take LSD or other hallucinogens	1.3	1.1	1.2	(1.0)
Take amphetamines	1.5	1.2	1.3	(1.4)
Take tranquillisers or sedatives**	1.5	0.8	1.1	(5.2)
Take cocaine or crack	1.2	1.4	1.3	(1.3)
Take ecstasy	3.1	3.0	3.0	(2.3)
Take heroin	1.4	1.0	1.2	(1.0)
Take inhalants	2.6	1.9	2.2	(16.2)
Take “magic mushrooms”	-	-	-	
Take alcohol together with pills	2.6	2.6	2.6	(12.0)
Take anabolic steroids	1.55	0.72	1.10	(1.1)

* Figures in brackets represent lifetime prevalence.

Most indices of validity seem to suggest that the instrument or ESPAD questionnaire is a valid tool through which it is possible to measure lifetime, last year and last month estimates of alcohol, tobacco and drug use. The main bone of contention was related to one of the indicators namely that related to willingness to answer honestly but figures for these have improved dramatically between the 1995 and this survey – 1999 - and it is envisaged that a further improvement will be registered following the 2003 survey with the knowledge that anonoymity and confidentialitiy have always been respected and this now has been accepted by the schools and pupils. Thus these aspects, anonymity and confidentiality, ensure school co-operation and student co-operation and thus further enhance validity. Consequently, no schools refused to participate and no classes were replaced because on non-participation. In addition, there were only two refusals and the number of invalid questionnaires was a mere 6 or 0.1‘% of the total completed. 30 or 0.7% of the total of incomplete questionnaires arose mainly as a result of the addition to the core questions of the extra modules, C1, C2 and D1, D2.

Feedback from the Guidance Councillors also further corroborated the willingness of the students to participate in the survey in that most reported that the students were interested in the contents of questionnaire and thus completed it diligently. In the 1998 methodological study, in which a test re-test procedure was adopted, questions on the ease or difficulty of students to answer about their alcohol, tobacco and drug habits, whether doing such was annoying and whether they and their classmates would have answered honestly to such questions, values resulting from these four questions were always above 80%. The opinion of the data collection leaders (teachers) also supported these findings in that over 90% reported that the majority of students were interested and worked seriously.

A final, but important consideration that will affect validity, was that of student comprehension. This in

turn, is governed by the correct translation of the questionnaire in the social context under which it is to be administered. Thus in the first instance, the official English version of the questionnaire provided by the ESPAD consortium was translated into Maltese by a researcher from the University of Malta and in turn this was then translated back into English by another researcher. Following which, the project team then compared the two English versions and a final Maltese questionnaire was concluded. It also included street names for drugs in the colloquial language, example the use of the word Kalmanti for sedatives. In addition, social nuances were adjusted accordingly so as to improve student comprehension and thus validity. The only problem that may have arisen was the question related to inhalants or organic solvents referred to above.

2.4 Conclusions

The decision to include all students in this particular age bracket, 16 year olds, instead of drawing a sample was probably well founded. Insecurity as regarding the representativeness due to sampling errors was thus avoided. However, students from Trade Schools were less well represented as was ascertained from the response rate, especially among girls. This to some extent augurs caution with interpretation of the data but it is clear that the Trade School population is some 15% of the total population and what's more of this 15% total, the proportion of girls is of the order of some 3.7% of which half were not present (1.9%).

Both reliability and validity appear to be appropriate while the rather low inconsistency rates and low missing date rates were very encouraging. However, there still seems to be a rather high proportion of students who indicated that they would not admit drug use, which would infer that that pupils were reluctant to answer honestly. This question of under reporting must be considered, especially among the boys. It has been suggested that the limited geographical area produces perceptual constraints on the concept of anonymity and thus makes under reporting in drug surveys of this ilk more common. Though, it must be noted that to instill the belief in students that the information provided will not result in repercussions and thus anonymity and confidentiality will always be ensured, will only result over time. This is borne out by the lower number of students in this survey 1999 as compared to first in 1995, who indicated that they would not admit drug use.

Section 3

Research Findings

3. Introduction

The total sample was N = 3703 and in truth represents those students eligible to participate in the survey and who on the day of the exercise were present and completed it as described above. All figures in brackets represent the findings of the ESPAD 1995 survey.

3.1 Alcohol

Frequency of Self-Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use

By the age of 16, most students have consumed alcohol on one or more occasions; a total of 94.0% (91.9%) when compared to just 6.0% (8.1%) who reported never having taken alcohol. 35.9% (33.8%) used alcohol on 40 occasions or more. Most students, some 40.3% (40.3%) have drunk alcohol between 5 and 35 times (Table xii).

Although 94.0% have consumed alcohol, 52.5% (54.7%) have never been drunk and 33.9% (33.4%) have been drunk less than 6 times. Of the highest consumption group, 2.2% (2.0%) have reported getting drunk that often. The mean number of times drunk is between 1 to 5 times. (Table xiii)

Table xii **Frequency of use in lifetime for all students (any alcoholic beverage)**

	Number of occasions used in lifetime						
N = 3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Frequency	215	268	337	382	557	554	1294
Percentage	6.0	7.4	9.3	10.6	15.4	15.4	35.9

Table xiii **Frequency of being drunk in lifetime for all students (any alcoholic beverage)**

	Number of occasions being drunk in lifetime						
N = 3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Frequency	1927	823	420	195	154	67	82
Percentage	52.5	22.4	11.5	5.3	4.2	1.8	2.2

3.1.2 Frequency of Self-Reported Alcohol Use in Last 12 months

Frequencies of alcohol use over the past 12 months are slightly lower when compared to lifetime prevalence. 9.2% (11.1%) of 16 year olds, reported never drinking in the past year. A fairly even distribution of alcohol use, some 14.0%, was evident across the different categories. 18.1% (14.4%) have used alcohol 40 times or more in the previous 12 months.

61.2% (64.9%) have not been drunk over the last year and 0.9% (0.9%) have been drunk more than 40 times. 23.8% (22.7%) have been drunk at least once over the past year. 13.0% (10.4%) have been drunk occasionally during the last year.

Table xiv **Frequency of use in last 12 months for all students (any alcoholic beverage)**

	Number of occasions used in last 12 months						
N = 3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Frequency	331	475	518	523	601	496	647
Percentage	9.2	13.2	14.4	14.6	16.7	13.8	18.0

Table xv **Frequency of being drunk in last 12 months for all students (any alcoholic beverage)**

	Number of occasions being drunk during last 12 months						
N = 3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Frequency	2231	868	264	125	88	36	32
Percentage	61.2	23.8	7.2	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.9

3.1.3 Frequency of Self-Reported Alcohol Use in Last 30 days

24.6% (33.9%) reported not drinking any alcohol in the last month. 8.3% (6.3%) reported drinking daily (Table xvi).

81.2% (86.4%) were never drunk in the last month and approximately 1% (1%) reported being drunk on 10 or more occasions. 51.6% (60.5%) reported never drinking 5 or more drinks in a row. The highest percentage 14.2% (14.6%) drank 5 or more in a row once or twice during the last month (Table xvii).

Table xvi **Frequency of alcohol use in last month for all students (any alcoholic beverage)**

	Number of occasions used in last month						
N = 3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Frequency	893	823	693	484	434	199	102
Percentage	24.6	22.7	19.1	13.3	12.0	5.5	2.8

Table xvii **Last 30 days prevalence of drunkenness and of drinking 5 or more drinks in a row (any alcoholic beverage)**

		Number of occasions during last month						
	N =3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Been Drunk	**Frequency**	2943	512	100	32	24	9	3
	Percentage	81.2	14.1	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1
5+ drinks in Row	**Frequency**	1904	525	450	478	196	140	0
	Percentage	51.6	14.2	12.2	12.9	5.3	3.8	0

Table xviii **Frequency (%) of alcohol consumption during last 30 days by type of beverage**

	Number of Occasions						
N=3703	**0**	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Beer	46.9	21.0	13.3	7.5	6.0	3.0	2.4
Wine	32.0	31.6	19.1	8.7	4.8	1.9	1.9
Spirits	33.7	22.2	17.3	10.0	9.7	3.9	3.3

3.1.4 Alcoholic Beverages

Table xviii compares the frequency of consumption of beer, wine and spirits in the last 30 days.

Beer was reported to have been drunk least during the past month, whereas spirits seem to be consumed more often.

3.1.5 Age of First Use

Adolescents in Malta are exposed to alcohol at an early stage. 30.5% (32.7%) reported drinking beer by the age of 11 and 40.0% (41.3%) reported drinking wine by this age. 16.9% (16.9%) have at least taken one glass of spirit by this age. Few students, 3.3% (3.6%) would have got drunk by the age of 11 but most would have got drunk at least once by the age of 15. Table xix illustrates the age of first use for all students.

Table xix **Age of First Use for Alcoholic Beverages (expressed in %) N = 3703.**

Alcohol	-11	12	13	14	15	16+
Beer (1 glass)	30.5	14.7	14.3	12.5	6.0	0.4
Wine (1 glass)	40.0	15.7	12.7	10.4	6.1	0.4
Spirits (1 glass)	16.9	12.9	16.0	16.4	11.5	0.6
Been Drunk	3.3	3.3	7.3	15.1	14.6	1.0

Table xx **Quantities of beer consumed on the last drinking occasion (%)**

	Boys (n=1723)	Girls (n=1980)	Total (n=3703)
Never drink	23.9	41.2	33.1
Did not drink last time	16.7	29.0	23.3
<50cl	12.0	13.5	12.8
50-100cl	23.3	11.0	16.7
101-200cl	12.1	3.6	7.5
>200cl	11.4	1.6	6.1

3.1.6 Alcohol Consumption

Table xx presents data relating to the quantities of beer consumed during the last drinking occasion.As is illustrated in Table xx there is a gender difference in consumption of beer, 41.2% (43.2%) of females did not drink beer on last occasion compared to 23.9% (20.6) of the male population. The highest percentage of males, drink between 50 to 100cl of beer compared to only 11.0% (13.5%) of females. Only 1.6% (1.9%) of females drink more than 200cl whereas the percentage in males is much higher, 11.4% (13.3).

There are a significantly higher number of female wine drinkers than beer drinkers. Moreover, the gender difference is not as pronounced with females drinking more than males in the 50cl bracket. However, males still tend to drink a larger quantity than females.

Table xxi **Quantities of wine consumed on the last drinking occasion (%)**

	Boys (n=1723)	Girls (n=1980)	Total (n=3703)
Never drink	19.5	22.3	21.0
Did not drinkt last time	18.6	18.7	18.6
<50cl	23.7	29.0	26.5
50-100cl	23.7	22.7	23.2
101-200cl	8.2	5.5	6.8
>200cl	6.0	1.7	3.7

Table xxii **Quantities of spirits consumed on the last drinking occasion (%)**

	Boys (n=1723)	Girls (n=1980)	Total (n=3703)
Never drink	26.6	19.4	22.8
Did not drinkt last time	10.6	9.0	9.8
<50cl	12.0	17.2	14.8
50-100cl	22.6	29.2	26.2
101-200cl	16.1	18.4	17.3
>200cl	11.6	6.6	8.9

More females drink spirits than males. It is interesting to note that this is consistent for all the different amounts except the highest end of the scale (>200cl). This would account for the gender difference in beer drinking. The highest consumption for both males and females is between 50 to 100cl of spirits.

3.1.7 Drinking Venues

From the data it emerges that the most popular drinking venue was at home, 20.9% (21.0%), followed by discotheques, 17.9% (16.4%) and in a bar or pub, 14.5% (17.8%). The same ranking is observed for both males and females. (Table xxiii).

Table xxiii **Drinking venues on last drinking occasion (%)**

	Boys	Girls	Total
Never drink (4)	7.4	7.6	7.5
Home (1)	21.3	20.6	20.9
Friend's House (7)	3.7	3.1	3.4
Out on street, beach (8)	2.0	1.4	1.7
Bar or pub (3)`	16.6	12.7	14.5
Disco (2)	16.4	19.2	17.9
Restaurant (6)	5.7	4.8	5.2
Other (5)	5.4	5.4	5.4
More than one place	21.5	25.2	23.5

Number in brackets indicate ranking order

3.1.8 Attitudes towards Alcohol Consumption

Students showed good knowledge about the possible adverse effects of alcohol abuse. 25.9% (20.3%) reported that there is no or slight risk in having a few drinks during the weekend. 29.4% (32.9%) believed that there is no or slight risk in drinking 1 or 2 drinks a day and only 9.6% (8.6%) reported that there is no risk in drinking 4 or 5 drinks daily.

The most important reason, 93.0% (92.5%) for not drinking was the adverse effects which alcohol induced such as feeling sick 46.0% (53.7%) and harming one's health 47.0% (53.55). Many cited that a reason for not drinking was the hangover afterwards 25.4% (28.2%) and doing something they would regret 34.8% (44.4%).

Question 36 explored the problems that might arise as a result of alcohol consumption. It is reassuring that the majority of students reported never experiencing any problems due to alcohol use. The most frequent problems reported were predominantly social; quarreling or arguments 5.1%, problems in relationships with parents 4.1% and friends 3.3%. Individual problems such as damage to objects or clothing 5.4% and loss of money or other valuable items 4.5% also ranked highly. 3.0% reported having sex under the influence of alcohol without wanting to. Of these, 1.8% had sex without using any protection.

Question 9 monitored the anticipated drinking behavior at 25 years of age. 42.6% (49.3%) did not know whether they would be drinking when older and 47.0% (41.1%) stated that they would not be drinking at all. 42.5% (47.5%) of male respondents were unsure but 45.4% (39.0%) categorically stated that they would not be drinking. 42.6% (50.7%)of females were not sure and 48.3% (42.7%) predicted that they would not be drinking at 25 years.

3.1.9 Gender Differences

Males tend to report drinking on more occasions than females. With regard to lifetime use, 43.5% (39.4%) of males reported drinking 40 or more times compared

to 29.1% (29.3%) of females. This difference is significant ($X^2 = 14.29$;df =7, $p < 0.05$). The same trends are observed with frequency of use over the last 12 months. 24.0% (18.1%) of males drank on more than 40 occasions compared to 12.8% (11.3%) of females. Again this difference is significant ($X^2 = 18.29$; df = 7; $p < 0.01$). Significant differences between the sexes were observed in the frequency of use throughout the last month. 4.7% (4.2%) of males reported drinking 40 or more drinks compared to 1.2% (0.9%) females ($X^2 = 21.66$; df = 8; $p = 0.006$).

In relation to the quantities of alcohol consumed at the last drinking occasion, interesting and significant differences emerged between the sexes. Males tended to consume more of ($X^2 = 60.81$; df=6; $p< 0.001$) and prefer drinking ($X^2 = 62.24$; df=7; $p < 0.001$) beer than females. On the other hand there are no significant differences between the sexes for the frequency and amount of wine and spirits drunk.

There are also no gender differences in the amount of times 5 drinks or more were consumed after another in the past month. There are also no gender differences in the frequency of drunkenness for the three stages; lifetime, last 12 months and last month.

3.1.10 Relationship between Alcohol Use and Other Variables

The relationship between alcohol use and other variables can be found in this section. The Spearman rank order correlation technique was used for these analyses.

Frequency of drinking and frequency of drunkenness

A correlational analysis across the three stages; lifetime, 12 months and 30 days was found to be significant for all three variables ($p < .01$).

Use and experienced problems

A correlational analysis across the three stages of usage indicated that young people who drink more often tended to experience more problems as a result of drinking. The relationship was valid for all three stages of usage and was significant at the 0.001 level.

Use and perceived risk

A strong positive relationship between use and perceived risk resulted. The relationship was significant across the three stages at the 0.001 level except for frequency during last 12 months and risk if 4 –5 drinks were taken daily where the significance level was 0.05.

Use and reasons for not drinking

It is significant that the two most important reasons were the potential addictive quality of alcohol and possibility of accidents ($p < 0.01$). Health reasons, lack of control and criminality and violence were also deterrents for alcohol consumption ($p < 0.05$).

Use and future drinking

Although most students did not know whether they would be drinking in the future, the correlations are positive and significant ($p < 0.01$). Therefore current drinkers perceive themselves as drinkers at the age of 25.

Use and estimated use among friends

Teenagers who drink are more likely to report that their friends also consume alcohol ($p < 0.001$).

Use and leisure

Teenagers who reported drinking (lifetime prevalence) were more likely to engage in the following activities: Ride around on a motorcycle for fun ($p < 0.001$), play on slot machines ($p < 0.001$) and go out with friends in the evening ($p < 0.001$). When alcohol use in the last 12 months is correlated the same results occured but computer games and sports were also significant ($p < 0.05$). Interestingly there was a significant negative relationship between alcohol use and reading as a pastime and other creative leisure activities. This implies that drinkers are less likely to engage in these activities than non-drinkers. The same pattern of results was obtained for alcohol use during the last month.

Use and parental level of education

No significant relationship was found between use of alcohol and parental level of education. No significant relationship was also found between alcohol use and perceived level of ability. A significant relationship was however found between alcohol use and decreased performance in school ($p < 0.01$).

3.2 Tobacco

Frequency of Self Reported Lifetime Tobacco Use

Nearly half of the sample, 43.4% (44.7%) reported never having smoked tobacco. Approximately 23.6% (24.5%) have experimented with cigarettes and smoked between 1 and 9 times throughout their life. 20.3% (18.9%) admitted to smoking on more than 40 occasions (Table xxiv)

Table xxiv **Frequency of cigarette use in lifetime for all students (%)**

	Number of occasions used in lifetime						
Frequency	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
%	43.4	11.3	6.6	5.7	7.0	5.8	20.3

3.2.1 Frequency of Self Reported Tobacco Use in Last 30 Days

68.4% (68.7%) of students reported not having smoked during the last 30 days. 1.8% (2.1%) of 16 year olds have smoked more than 20 cigarettes a day during the past month. The remaining smokers range from smoking less than one cigarette per day, 17.0% (16.3%) to 11-20 cigarettes daily, 2.7% (3.1%).

Table xxv **Frequency of cigarette use during last 30 days for all students (%)**

	Number of occasions used in last 30 days.					
Frequency	0	<1 per day	1 – 5 daily	6-10 daily	11-20 daily	>20 daily
%	68.4	17.0	6.82	3.4	2.7	1.8

3.2.2 Age of First Use

Although 43.4% (44.7%) have never smoked, a large proportion, 13.9% (13.5%) of smokers have done so by the age of 11 or younger. By the age of 15 a majority of students would have experimented with smoking, the critical ages for habit formation (daily smoking) appear to fall between 13 and 15 years (Table xxvi).

Table xxvi **Age of first cigarette use and daily smoking (all students).**

Age	Never smoked	>11	12	13	14	15	16
1st cigarette	43.4	13.9	10.2	12.7	12.6	6.4	0.3
Daily smoking	70.2	2.2	2.8	4.7	6.8	6.2	0.4

3.2.3 Gender Differences

More females than males have experimented with smoking. 58.1% (44.4%) of female smokers compared to 51.2% (45.0%) male smokers. Also, more females than males have smoked during the past month, 66.4% (70.0%) have not smoked compared to 70.8% (67.1%). A higher percentage of females, 14.0% (11.4%) start smoking at a younger age (11-12) than males 13.8% (16.1%). Females demonstrate a stronger tendency to smoke daily than males especially at around age 14 (Tables xxvii and xxviii).

Table xxvii **Gender differences on tobacco use**

Cigarette Use	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Males (%)	45.1	11.3	6.2	5.5	6.4	5.6	19.9
Females (%)	41.9	11.3	6.9	5.8	7.5	6.0	20.6
Use – 30 days	0	<1per day	1-5 daily	6-10 daily	11-20 daily	>20 daily	
Males (%)	70.8	15.3	5.4	3.1	3.3	2.2	
Females (%)	66.4	18.4	8.1	3.6	2.1	1.4	

Table xxviii **Gender differences in age of first tobacco use**

1st Cigarette Use	>11	12	13	14	15	16
Males (%)	13.8	9.0	12.4	11.8	6.3	0.4
Females (%)	14.0	11.3	12.9	13.3	6.5	0.3
1st daily Cigarette	>11	12	13	14	15	16
Males (%)	2.2	2.2	4.5	5.8	5.9	0.5
Females (%)	2.1	3.3	4.9	7.6	6.4	0.4

There are no statistically significant differences between males and females for tobacco lifetime usage. However, females smoked significantly more often than males during the past 30 days ($X^2 = 13.02$, df = 7, p = 0.01). There were no significant gender differences in age at smoking initiation.

3.2.4 Relationship between Tobacco Use and Other Variables

The relationship between smoking, perceived risk of smoking, leisure, academic performance and parent's level of education was examined in this next section.

Use and perception of risk

The majority of respondents 72.3% (77.2%) affirmed that there is no or slight risk in occasional smoking. Only 4.6% (4.4%) believed that occasional smoking presents a high risk. A large majority believe that smoking one or more packets a day presents a moderately, 22.2% (26.7%) to high 71.2% (52.7%) risk and only 3.9% (15.0%) believed that there is no or slight risk.

A Spearman's correlation showed that those who smoke more cigarettes tended to perceive less risk in doing so for both occasional smoking ($r = -.133$, $p < 0.01$) and heavy smoking ($r = -.087$, $p < 0.05$).

Use and estimated use among friends

92.8% of students believed that their friends smoke. Further analysis revealed that those young people who smoke are more likely to estimate that their friends smoke ($r = .42$, $p < 0.0001$).

Use and leisure

As witnessed with the use of alcohol, young people who smoke are more likely to engage in the following activities: ride around on a motorcycle for fun ($p < 0.001$), and play on slot machines ($p < 0.001$). Activities such as reading are preferred by non-smokers ($p < 0.001$).

Use and academic performance

A correlation between perceived ability at school and tobacco use illustrates that the lower the self reported rating on academic performance, the higher the tendency to smoke ($p<0.005$).

Use and parental education

There was no significant correlation between tobacco use and parental level of education.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Correlation's indicated that there is a significant relationship between smoking and alcohol use. A significant correlation was found between the lifetime prevalence of smoking and drinking ($p <0.001$). A significant relationship was also found between the amount of smoking and drinking with heavy smokers also more likely to be heavy drinkers ($p <0.001$). Young people who start smoking at an early age are more likely to have also experienced being drunk ($p < 0.001$).

3.3 Illicit and Other Drug Use

Marijuana and Inhalants

Inhalants were used more frequently than marijuana with 1.0% (1.1%) having sniffed more than 40 times compared to the 0.6% (0.8%) of marijuana users.

Table xxix **Frequency of Marijuana Use (total sample) (%)**

	Number of occasions						
Frequency (%)	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Lifetime	92.8	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6
12 months	95.0	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
30 days	97.3	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table xxx **Frequency of inhalant use (total sample) %**

	Number of occasions						
Frequency (%)	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Lifetime	83.8	8.9	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
12 months	89.2	6.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3
30 days	94.5	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table xxxi **Estimated drug use (total sample)**

	Number of occasions (%)						
Drugs	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Sedatives	94.8	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Amphetamines	98.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
LSD	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Crack	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Relevin	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ecstasy	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Injected Drugs	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

3.3.1 Use of illicit and other drugs

The majority of adolescents have not made use of any of the drugs listed in this survey. Those reporting use of drugs have taken primarily inhalants 16.2% (16.9%) followed by marijuana, 7.2% (8.0%) then sedatives 5.2% (8.9%), followed by ecstasy 2.3% (2.1%) and amphetamines 1.4% (0.9%). Use of illicit drugs tends to be skewed towards the extremities, adolescents who have just tried the illicit drug, main core, or the problem users, a minority, as determined by frequency of use in the last 30 days (inhalants).

3.3.2 Prescribed medication

91.3% (90.1%) have never been prescribed sedatives by a doctor. 7.1% (8.5%) took them for less than 3 weeks and 1.5% (1.4%) for more than 3 weeks.

Table xxxii **Age of first drug use (total sample)**

Drugs	<11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years
Amphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
Sedatives	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.0
Marijuana	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.4	0.2
LSD	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Relevin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.2
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1
Inhalants	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.2	0.1

3.3.3 Age of first use

Inhalants are the most common drugs of abuse, followed by, marijuana, sedatives, ecstasy and amphetamine. 11 year olds tend to experiment with inhalants and marijuana.

There is an increased use of sedatives between the ages 14 to 15. This is also true for Marijuana. Ecstasy use increases with increasing age. A very low prevalence of heroin, cocaine, crack and LSD is present across the different ages. By far the most preoccupying results is the use of inhalants and tranquilizers without prescription.

3.3.4 Choice of drug on first use

90.5% (87.0%) have not taken any drugs. The remaining sample chose the following drugs as their first time choice:

1. Marijuana 5.2% (5.3%)
2. Sedatives without prescription 1.9% (3.8%)
3. Ecstasy 1.0% (0.6%)
4. Amphetamines 0.1% (0.0%).

3.3.5 Methods of procuring illegal drugs

Given by an older friend 2.5% (3.0%)
Shared with friends 2.0% (1.9%)
Took it at home 0.9% (2.5%)
Given by a friend same age and younger 0.9% (0.8%)
Bought from a friend 0.7% (0.5%).

Table xxxiii **Perceived risk of drug taking (total sample) Expressed in percentages.**
(a) once or twice (b) occasional (c) regular use

Drugs	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Very risky
Marijuana (a)	13.3	20.3	57.1
Marijuana (b)	8.4	24.5	57.6
Marijuana (c)	2.4	5.2	89.1
LSD (a)	7.1	20.1	59.4
LSD (c)	1.6	3.0	86.3
Amphetamines (a)	8.2	22.2	56.0
Amphetamines (c)	2.00	4.6	83.6
Cocaine or Crack (a)	6.5	21.7	60.7
Cocaine or crack (c)	1.9	2.4	88.1
Ecstasy (a)	8.2	19.8	63.9
Ecstasy (c)	2.0	2.82	89.4
Inhalants (a)	18.4	23.0	46.6
Inhalants (c)	3.5	10.0	75.0

3.3.6 Perceived risk of drugs

The majority of students seemed to have a realistic and appropriate perception of risk associated with drug use. Occasional use presenting generally no risk with regular use increasing the risks. However, a percentage of respondents did not know the risks associated with one time 12.2% (16.2%) or regular use 11.5% (14.5%) of inhalants.

Table xxxiv **Perceived availability of attaining drugs (total sample) (%)**

Drugs	Impossible	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy	Do not know
Marijuana	50.1	18.4	10.0	3.7	6.5	10.4
LSD	54.0	20.0	8.0	1.6	3.7	11.7
Amphetamines	50.9	20.0	8.2	4.1	4.9	11.0
Sedatives	39.3	19.4	13.9	7.0	10.2	9.4
Crack	55.6	19.4	6.1	2.3	3.3	12.5
Cocaine	56.2	19.8	5.1	2.2	4.1	11.9
Ecstasy	54.0	19.6	5.5	3.1	5.9	11.2
Heroin	58.1	18.2	4.3	2.0	4.1	12.5
Inhalants	50.7	17.0	6.3	2.9	10.0	12.1

3.3.7 Perceived availability of drugs

More than half of the sample claim that it is impossible to obtain drugs. The level of difficulty varies with the type of drug. Sedatives and inhalants seem to be most easily procured with marijuana and ecstasy being easier to obtain than the other drugs.

Table xxxv **Estimated drug use among friends (total sample) (%)**

Drugs	None	Few	Some	Many	All
Marijuana	72.6	16.4	6.5	3.1	1.8
LSD	88.5	7.0	2.7	1.0	0.2
Amphetamines	83.8	10.2	3.7	1.2	0.4
Sedatives	78.1	13.5	5.9	1.4	0.4
Crack or Cocaine	85.9	9.0	3.1	1.3	0.2
Ecstasy	80.2	11.9	4.7	3.0	0.8
Heroin	88.5	7.2	3.1	1.2	0.2
Inhalants	79.5	12.5	4.7	2.2	0.6

3.3.8 Estimated drug use among friends

The perception of drug use by friends reflects prevalence of personal use. Marijuana, inhalants, ecstasy and sedatives being the most popular drugs.

3.3.9 Honesty in admitting marijuana use in ESPAD survey

6.4% (6.4%) have already admitted to smoking marijuana. 37.1% (33.7%) would definitely say yes. 35.0% (29.1%) probably yes, 6.1% (8.4%) probably not and a good proportion 15.5% (22.5%) would definitely not admit to using marijuana in this survey.

3.3.10 Honesty in admitting heroin use in ESPAD survey

2.0% (2.1%) have already responded in the affirmative to heroin use. 36.6% (33.0%) would definitely admit to use, 37.4% (29.4%) would probably do so, 7.0% (8.0%) probably not and 17.0% (27.6%) definitely would not admit having used heroin in the questionnaire.

3.3.11 Gender Differences

A number of questions were explored to see whether gender differences were apparent in the use of drugs. There was no gender difference in the use of marijuana and inhalants. No significant differences were found in the use of other drugs including prescribed sedatives. Although males tend to experiment with drugs at an earlier age, the only significant gender difference was at the age at which amphetamines were tried ($p<0.05$). Males do not differ from females in their choice of drug the first time and the means of obtaining the drug. Females are more conservative in perception of risk associated with drug use than males. A higher

percentage believe it is riskier to take drugs. This difference is significant for the risk associated with trying marijuana once or twice ($p<0.05$).
There are no sex differences in the perceived difficulty of attaining drugs and use by friends. However, there is a gender difference in honesty in admitting to marijuana ($p < 0.005$) and heroin ($p< 0.0001$) use throughout the questionnaire.

3.3.12 Correlations between drug use and other variables.

A Spearman's correlation between marijuana use and its perceived risk yielded a significant relationship for once or twice ($p<0.01$), occasional ($p<0.01$) and regular use ($p<0.05$). Marijuana users believe there is a decreased risk when compared to non- users. Students who smoke marijuana also believe that their friends smoke too ($p<0.01$).

This is not the case for other drugs with users still maintaining an awareness of the risk involved.

Respondents who admit to using drugs are more likely to believe that their friends do so as well ($p<0.0001$).

Use of drugs and leisure

Drug users are more likely to enjoy riding on a motorcycle for fun ($p<0.05$).

Amphetamine, sedatives and ecstasy ($p<0.01$) users are more likely to go to the disco with friends ($p<0.05$). A significant relationship is found between heroin and ecstasy users and playing on slot machines ($p<0.05$). Ecstasy users are less likely to spend their leisure time reading ($p<0.05$).

Use of drugs and perceived academic ability

Although no relationship was generally found between use of drugs and perceived academic ability, ecstasy users tend to see themselves as less able than their fellow students ($p<0.05$).

Use of drugs and parental level of education

The level of education of both parents does not seem to have a significant impact on whether drugs are used or not.

Use of drugs and other variables

A significant relationship was found between marijuana use, smoking ($p<0.001$) and drinking ($p<0.0001$).

Respondents who reported the use of sedatives, amphetamines, cocaine and ecstasy are more likely to have reported being more frequently drunk ($p<0.05$).

Section 4

Psycho-Social Measures and Deviant Behaviour

4. Introduction

The most significant change in this ESPAD, when compared to previous years, is the addition of optional modules on psychosocial and deviant behaviour.
(Bjarnason et al., 2002)

ESPAD

4.1 Self-Esteem and Depression

This addition has indeed proved fortuitous, since measures of psychosocial and deviance seem to provide a good indication of the probability of alcohol and drug use in 15 to 16 year olds in Malta. Moreover, they provide information regarding the characteristics of the adolescents who are more likely to abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs.

As is illustrated in the Corelational Table xxxvi (below), students who have a negative perception of self and feel inadequate are more likely to a have a higher lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption ($p < 0.001$) and reported frequency of being drunk ($p < 0.001$). This is also true for the use of illicit drugs, particularly use of tranquilizers, amphetamines, ecstasy and alcohol with pills.

Students who experienced difficulty in coping, expressed frequent feeling of depression and suppressed appetite had a higher rate of drug use and getting drunk than their well-adjusted peers. Surprisingly, no relationship was found with the life-time prevalence of alcohol ($p > 0.05$). The last month alcohol prevalence also yielded an ambiguous relationship with measures of depression. (Correlational Table xxxvii).

Therefore it would seem that there is a closer relationship between measures of low self-esteem and the frequency of use of alcohol when compared to measures of depression.

A similar pattern of results emerges when the amount of alcohol consumed together with the frequency of use is considered. Adolescents who are on the higher end of the consumption scale are more likely to have low-self esteem and negative perception of self.
Therefore it becomes apparent that alcohol and to a lesser extent illicit drugs are used for self-medication. This is further corroborated by the fact that these same adolescents report using illicit drugs in order to forget their problems ((Q. 30) $r = 0.84$; $p < 0.0001$).

Adolescents who reported feeling depressed and had difficulty in coping where more likely to have used tranquilizers (without prescription) when compared to their peers. A mean of 2.14 when compared to 1.86 in the normal population.

Table xxxvi **Correlational Analysis (r_s) (N= 3703)**

Self-Esteem Scale	No good at all	Not much to be proud of	Feel useless	More respect for self	Feel a failure
Alcohol	.007	.031	.000	.039	.000
Drunkenness	-.015	.019	-.028	.026	-.067*
Marijuana/Hashish	-.002	.007	-.006	.042*	-.060**
Sniffing	-.083**	-.034*	-.040**	-.029	-.109**
Tranquillisers w/o prescription	-.025	-.001	-.007	.007	-.066**
Amphetamines	.036	.047**	.024	.048**	.014
LSD	.009	.020	.028	.036*	-.008
Crack	.038*	.033*	.033*	.045**	-.001
Cocaine	.012	.028	.010	.045**	-.012
Heroin (by smoking)	-.052**	.037*	.040*	.048**	-.012
Heroin (other)	-.056**	.016	.032	.053**	.002
Ecstasy	.031	-.001	.021	.014	-.034*
Injected Drugs	-.056**	-.027	.051**	.049**	.010
Alcohol & Pills	-.054**	-.016	-.039*	-.005	-.073*
Alcohol & Marijuana	-.004	.022	-.004	.046*	.037*
Anabolic Steroids	.032	.021	.022	.008	.015

* *p <0.05*
** *p <0.001*

Table xxxvii **Correlational Analysis (r_s) (N= 3703)**

Depression Scale	Loss of Appetite	Difficulty Concentrating	Feel Depressed	Effort to do things	Feel Sad	Could not do work
Alcohol	.031	.080**	.072**	.065**	.037*	.101**
Drunkenness	.086**	.085**	-.087**	.048**	.055**	-.141**
Marijuana/Hashish	.081**	.085**	.103**	.063**	-.061**	.113**
Sniffing	.125**	.155**	.173**	.156**	.133**	.140**
Tranquillisers w/o prescription	.092**	.081**	.128**	.096**	.108**	.115**
Amphetamines	.086**	.077**	.077**	.062**	.044**	.054**
LSD	.096**	.080**	.090**	.076**	.069**	.076**
Crack	.093**	.086**	.107**	.085**	.074**	.080**
Cocaine	.100**	.075**	.090**	.064**	.066**	.063**
Heroin (by smoking)	.093**	.080**	.103**	.075**	.087**	.074**
Heroin (other)	.092**	.092**	.093**	.079**	.063**	.066**
Ecstasy	.090**	.071**	.087**	.066**	.063**	.081**
Injected Drugs	.094**	.094**	.099**	.077**	.065**	.071**
Alcohol & Pills	.137**	.137**	.161**	.120**	.120**	.136**
Alcohol & Marijuana	.089**	.089**	.113**	.090**	.066**	.110**
Anabolic Steroids	.083**	.083**	.071**	.066**	.074**	.064**

* *p <0.05*
** *p <0.001*

4.1.1 Gender Differences

There was a distinct gender difference (t = 2.95, p < 0.0001). Girls tended to have a more negative view of themselves and their capabilities when compared to boys. They also reported feeling depressed more frequently. This is concomitant with the marked gender difference in the use of tranquilizers.

4.2 Deviance

4.2.1 Offence

The use of alcohol and drugs may underlie deviant behaviour or an addictive personality may share similar traits to deviancy.

Traits of deviant behaviour such as bullying, stealing and vandalism were found to be more common in adolescents with a higher prevalence of drunkenness (p <0.0001), abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs (p <0.0001). Figures ii to iv illustrate the increased likelihood of vandalism, stealing and bullying in students who have consumed alcohol over the last month when compared to those who were abstemious. These results clearly indicate underlying similarities in deviant and addictive personalities.

Adolescents who exhibit deviant behaviour, typically

Figure ii: **A comparison of drinkers and non-drinkers on a deviancy factor - Vandalism**

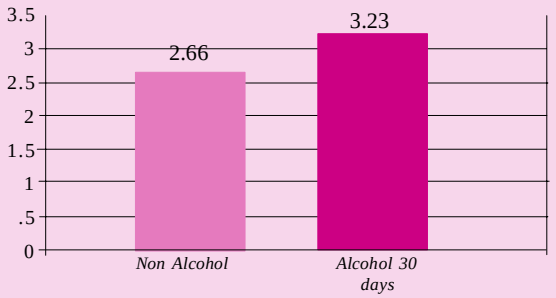


Figure iii: **A comparison of drinkers and non-drinkers on a deviacy factor - Stealing**

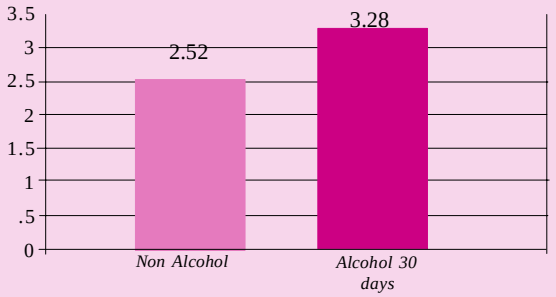
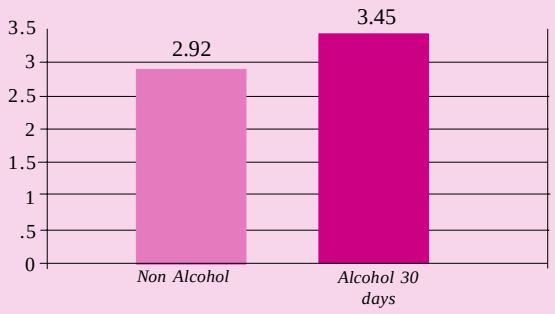


Figure iv: **A comparison of drinkers and non-drinkers on a deviancy factor -Bullying**



also enjoy riding on motorbikes for the thrill and playing on slot machines ($p < 0.001$). This relationship is interesting because it indicates that some adolescents require a higher threshold of excitement and show a need to externalize behaviour.

Table xxxviii **Correlation Analysis (r_s) (N =3703)**

Deviancy Scale - Perpetrators	Bullies on Individual	Physically hurt Individual	Scuffle Group	Scuffle Individual
Alcohol	.036 **	.047 **	.061 **	.052 **
Drunkenness	.110 **	.117 **	.117 **	.109 **
Marijuana/Hashish	.136 **	.166 **	.191 **	.128 **
Sniffing	.166 **	.178 **	.179 **	.188 **
Tranquillizers w/o prescription	.169 **	.162 **	.164 **	.166 **
Amphetamines	.191 **	.183 **	.186 **	.189 **
LSD	.205 **	.196 **	.199 **	.203 **
Crack	.205 **	.196 **	.199 **	.202 **
Cocaine	.203 **	.195 **	.197 **	.201 **
Herion (By smoking)	.195 **	.187 **	.180 **	.193 **
Heroin (Other)	.204 **	.195 **	.189 **	.202 **
Ecstasy	.198 **	.190 **	.198 **	.196 **
Injected Drugs	.214 **	.205 **	.193 **	.211 **
Alcohol & Pills	.227 **	.218 **	.208 **	.226 **
Alcohol & Marijuana	.193 **	.185 **	.221 **	.191 **
Anabolic Steroids	.181 **	.174 **	.188 **	.180 **

* $p < 0.05$
** $p < 0.01$

Table xxxix **Correlation Analysis (r_s) (N =3703)**

Deviancy Scale - Perpetrators	Stolen > Lm10 Worth	Trespass to Steal	Vandalism	Sold stolen goods
Alcohol	.046 **	.036 *	.036 *	.051 **
Drunkenness	.126 **	.108 **	.108 **	.112 **
Marijuana/Hashish	.248 **	.178 **	.188 **	.215 **
Sniffing	.149 **	.130 **	.186 **	.140 **
Tranquillizers w/o prescription	.182 **	.165 **	.186 **	.173 **
Amphetamines	.204 **	.186 **	.228 **	.196 **
LSD	.216 **	.199 **	.240 **	.209 **
Crack	.216 **	.199 **	.240 **	.210 **
Cocaine	.238 **	.198 **	.242 **	.208 **
Herion (By smoking)	.206 **	.190 **	.217 **	.199 **
Heroin (Other)	.216 **	.198 **	.229 **	.208 **
Ecstasy	.210 **	.192 **	.242 **	.201 **
Injected Drugs	.226 **	.209 **	.235 **	.220 **
Alcohol & Pills	.240 **	.222 **	.252 **	.232 **
Alcohol & Marijuana	.207 **	.188 **	.267 **	.198 **
Anabolic Steroids	.212 **	.176 **	.230 **	.186 **

* $p < 0.05$
** $p < 0.01$

4.2.2 Gender Differences

There is a distinct gender difference on all measures of deviancy. Boys are more likely to be deviant than girls, particularly in initiating scuffles or fights ($p < .001$).

4.3 Victimization

A relationship between deviancy and licit and illicit drug use is manifest not only in cases in which the adolescents are the perpetrators but also when they themselves are the victims. In fact, students who were subject to bullying, stealing and vandalism are more likely to get drunk and use drugs. The pattern in this cohort is actually stronger than that compared to the perpetrators. This result in turn is consistent with the finding that the second highest reason for the use of drugs was to escape from problems.

Figure v: **Gender differences in initiating scuffles or fights**

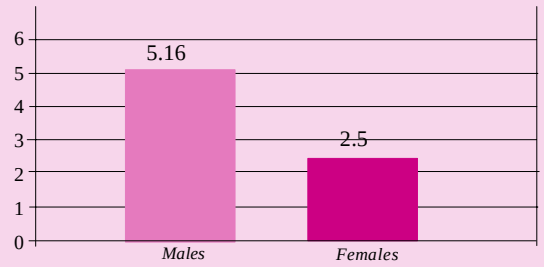


Table xxxx **Correlation Analysis (r_s) (N =3703)**

Deviancy Scale - Victimization	Bullied by Individual	Physically hurt by Individual	Scuffle Group	Scuffle Individual
Alcohol	.064 **	.063 **	.091 **	.072 **
Drunkenness	.310 **	.217 **	.217 **	.309 **
Marijuana/Hashish	.246 **	.276 **	.239 **	.245 **
Sniffing	.236 **	.126 **	.189 **	.198 **
Tranquillizers w/o prescription	.299 **	.232 **	.264 **	.169 **
Amphetamines	. 121 **	.163 **	.187**	.185 **
LSD	.125 **	.134 **	.145 **	.189 **
Crack	.198 **	.196 **	.192 **	.172 **
Cocaine	.183 **	.134 **	.167 **	.191 **
Herion (By smoking)	.195 **	.187 **	.180 **	.193 **
Heroin (Other)	.154 **	.165 **	.181 **	.162 **
Ecstasy	.198 **	.190 **	.198 **	.196 **
Injected Drugs	.194 **	.205 **	.163 **	.201 **
Alcohol & Pills	.277 **	.291 **	.284 **	.236 **
Alcohol & Marijuana	.293 **	.285 **	.221 **	.191 **
Anabolic Steroids	.181 **	.174 **	.188 **	.180 **

Table xxxxi **Correlation Analysis (r_s) (N =3703)**

Deviancy Scale - Victimization	Lm10 Worth was stolen	Trespassed to Steal	Vandalism	Bought stolen goods
Alcohol	.066 **	.097 **	.061 **	.052 **
Drunkenness	.210 **	.237 **	.217 **	.198 **
Marijuana/Hashish	.166 **	.196 **	.191 **	.158 **
Sniffing	.196 **	278 **	.199 **	.165 **
Tranquillizers w/o prescription	.189 **	.178 **	.097**	.133 **
Amphetamines	.231 **	.283 **	.175 **	.163 **
LSD	.205 **	.196 **	.084 **	.134 **
Crack	.205 **	.196 **	.076 **	.160**
Cocaine	.203 **	.195 **	.081 **	.164 **
Herion (By smoking)	.195 **	.187 **	.072 **	.143 **
Heroin (Other)	.204 **	.195 **	.056 **	.131 **
Ecstasy	.198 **	.190 **	.083 **	.188 **
Injected Drugs	.214 **	.205 **	.075 **	.156 **
Alcohol & Pills	.227 **	.218 **	.089 **	.141 **
Alcohol & Marijuana	.193 **	.185 **	.076 **	.228 **
Anabolic Steroids	.181 **	.174 **	.064 **	.102 **

The above correlational matrices illustrate the relationship between deviancy and illicit drug use in adolescents. It is interesting to note that there is a dissociation in the type of drugs used by perpetrators and victims. Perpetrators seem to be more likely to abuse of illicit drugs whereas a stronger relationship is present between victimization, alcohol and drunkenness.

The low response rates need to be taken into account when these results are assessed.

Section 5

Conclusion

5. Introduction

The results of this second full scale survey on alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use in adolescents aged 15-16 years old would seem to suggest once again that alcohol is the preferred substance, whereas illicit drug use appears to be confined to a limited number with exception of inhalants and is probably related to experimental use.

5.1 Alcohol

As in Europe as a whole, alcohol is the substance of choice among adolescents aged 15-16 years old in Malta. An estimate of the figures from this survey for all youths in this age bracket would give rise to some 5,200 adolescents who at one stage in their life used alcohol. Some 5000 have drunk alcohol in the past year and 4200 have drunk alcohol in the past month preceding this exercise. A total of 2900 have been drunk at least once in their lifetime and some 1000 have been drunk in the last thirty days prior the survey, 55 of these have done so on ten or more occasions. Around 800 have consumed more than five drinks in a row on the last drinking occasion, sometimes referred to binge drinking. Of this particular cohort, it would appear that those living with both biological parents were less likely to do so than those living in non-intact families such as single mother, single father or other arrangements which would support recent findings in the literature on family structure and adolescent alcohol use (Foxcroft and Lowe 1991, Miller, 1997). At present some 400 (7%) adolescents reported living under such circumstances. In most instances the favorite drinking place was at home, closely followed by a disco and then a bar. Most students were aware of the adverse effects of alcohol and cited that the main reason for not drinking was to negate feeling sick and harming ones health. Those that did drink, and they seem to be the vast majority, were more likely to engage in activities such as riding a moped, playing on slot machines and going out with friends in the evening. Reading and creative leisure activities were certainly not synonymous with such a group and moreover, those that did consume alcohol more often reported more social type problems. These included, problems with parents, arguments with friends and more problematic was the likelihood that they were involved in bullying, stealing and vandalism. The victims of such behaviour were also more likely to use alcohol than the perpetrators to negate problems arising from such. However, it is important to note that the survey as such probed the physical aspect of deviant behaviour and thus could have underestimated the psychological aspect that may appear to be more prevalent amongst girls. So much so, psychosocial measures of self esteem and depression would appear to have quite clearly shown a distinction between boys and girls and the way they perceive themselves. Girls unlike the boys seem to have a more negative view of themselves and their capabilities and a possible outcome of which was the higher use amongst girls of tranquilisers as a result of feeling depressed more often (but see below). However, all students with low self esteem would appear to have a higher lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption and reported frequency of being drunk.

Penultimately, on the alcohol measures, lifetime use, last year use and last month use, the values for each of these categories were rather high and thus it may be assumed that once drinking was initiated it was continued. Moreover, students in Malta are the top drinkers in Europe along with those from Denmark , the United Kingdom and Ireland albeit the frequency of reported drunkenness was more or less the European average.

Finally, it is well known that heavy alcohol use in adolescents normally involves serious short term and long term health risks (Dufour, 1996), is also predictive of future problem drinking (Hawkins et al., 1997), illicit drug use (Kandel and Yamaguchi, 1993) and is associated with a number of other negative beahvioural consequences such as suicide (Norstrom 1995), accidents (Dufour 1996), violent behaviour and victimization (Ullman et al., 1999), unprotected sex (Poulin and Graham, 2001), and personal problems with family, friends, employers school authorities and police (Hemmingsson et al., 1999).

5.2 Tobacco

The second most common substance used, as in other European countries, was that of tobacco. In Malta, some 3000 students of the total cohort have smoked on some occasion however, smoking appeared to be more popular among females, 1700, whereas in boys the estimate was of the order of 1300. This gender bias was also reflected in the use of cigarettes on 40 or more occasions in which some 1,100 students were deemed to have done so but then again, the proportion of females, 590, was larger than that of the males, 510. In both the female and male cohort, first cigarette use and first daily cigarette would appear to commence at the age of eleven years or under. It is true that the percentages and in turn numbers, engaging in daily cigarette use are low at the age of eleven or under but these tend to increase with age

reaching a maximum at the age of 14 in both groups when such a habit seems to have become firmly established. In relation to the perceived risks of smoking, the majority of students, some 4000, believed that there is little risk with occasional smoking but the same numbers believed that smoking one or more packets a day presented a high risk. Moreover, a similar number of students 2900, to those who actually reported smoking (3000) believed that their friends smoke which in turn provided a true reflection of the actual figures recorded in the survey.

Smoking per se, would appear more likely in those students that reported a lower academic rating, those that would tend to engage in activities such as riding on a motor cycle for fun and playing on slot machines. In addition, heavy smokers were also likely to be heavy drinkers and those students that started smoking at an early age were more likely to have experienced being drunk.

Finally, compared to the estimates for tobacco use in the previous survey conducted in 1995, smoking amongst students has not altered except for a slight increase in the number of girls reporting use on 40 occasions or more. As compared to our European counterparts, as regards life time use of cigarettes on forty or more instances, together with Cyprus, Portugal and Romania we have the lowest reported use of cigarettes.

5.3 Drugs

The estimates for illicit drug use were much lower than that of alcohol and tobacco as found elsewhere in Europe. Overall some 450 students have used any illicit drug at some point in their lives. Cannabis was the most popular drug of choice in which some 400 students reported use at some stage, whereas 275 reported use during the last year and 165 reported cannabis use during the past month. Moreover, lifetime estimates for the use of other illicit drugs in descending order were as follows, tranquilsers (Kalmanti) 285 students, Ecstasy 130, Amphetamines 75, Cocaine, 70 and Heroin 60. However, the estimate for organic solvent use commonly referred to as inhalants would appear to be rather high and was of the order of the sum of all the other illicit drugs, namely some 900 students had used such over their life time, whereas it was estimated that some 605 students had done so in the past year while 305 had done so in the past month. These figures in turn may to some extent be an over estimate in that the feedback provided by the guidance teachers suggested that they may have been a number of students who perceived such a question as the use of a nebuliser commonly used in asthma (see section 4.3 Validity). However, the question per se did include examples such as glue sniffing and thus the number of students misconceiving the question would appear minimal. This stance is substantiated by the findings of the previous survey (1995) and the validity study (1998) in which the estimates for organic solvent use were of the same magnitude.

Tranquiliser use or that referred to locally as '*Kalmanti*', with or without a doctors prescription was used by both girls and boys equally. However, it was the girls who experienced more frequently difficulties with coping, feelings of depression and reduced appetite and thus this cohort were more likely to have used tranquilisers compared to their peers. In addition, girls also tended to have a more negative view of themselves and their capabilities when compared to the boys and were more likely to have a higher frequency of alcohol use.

Deviancy, which refers to taking part in some act of bullying, stealing or vandalism was measured for the first time. The results would seem to indicate that those involved in perpetrating such acts were more likely to have used illicit drugs, they also use alcohol to a lesser extent, while those succumbing to such behaviour were in turn more likely to have used alcohol than illicit drugs and thus may in part explain the findings that the second most common finding for such use was to escape from problems. With hindsight, however, it would have been appropriate to include questions on the aspect of psychological bullying in the deviance module as boys were more clearly deviant than girls on all the measures used.

Clearly, illicit drug use in Malta amongst students aged 15-16 year olds is in no manner, shape or form as popular as it is among students in Europe. In effect,

the findings for illicit drug use are exactly the opposite of those for alcohol use. However, illicit drug use per se has risen in Malta as in Europe compared to the previous findings of the 1995 survey and in the main in Malta was due to the increase in the reported use of ecstasy and amphetamines. Use of organic solvents or inhalants continues to be a major problem as reported use is still relatively high and of similar magnitude to what it was in 1995 even though these figures may be tainted by the possibility that the question may have been misinterpreted by a number of students.

However, the fact the numbers reporting illicit drug use at present was on the low side, it does not justify complacency as it is widely regarded that the greater the numbers experimenting with such drugs increases the probability for an increased number of problem drug users that implies addiction and dependency and the consequences thereof. From a society point of view these increased numbers would directly impact on health, social cohesion and crime. Secondly, it is now becoming more apparent that the use of such stimulants such as ecstasy results in cognitive impairments such as selective attention, sustained attention and divided attention (Gouzoulis-Mayfrank et al., 2000; McCann et al., 1999). Moreover, memory impairments have also been reported (Morgan 1999; Parrot et al., 1998) following ecstasy use with greater decrements with increased consumption. In a preliminary study here in Malta on a cohort of some 33 ecstasy users whose average age was 23 years olds, we reported deficits in selective attention, sustained attention and divided attention.

5.4 Concluding remarks

In the final analysis the use of such data emanating from such an exercise will depend on the fact of whether the data are valid and reliable. To all intents and purposes they would appear to be so albeit the honesty question posed at the end of the survey on the hypothetical question of whether students had used cannabis or heroin would they have said so in such a survey, the average number reporting they would not do so was higher than the expected norm and that of our European counterparts (7%). However, confidence and trust only develop over time and this is borne out by the findings in this survey as compared to 1995 effort in which 15.5% and 17.0% answered definitely not to the cannabis and heroin question whereas back in 1995 it was 22.5 % and 27.5%. Thus the over general conclusion remains, the survey is valid and reliable and thus the use of alcohol in Malta among the 15-16 year old cohort is rather high while the use of illicit drugs among the same cohort is low compared to our European counterparts.

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Appendix A

ESPAD Questionnaire

ESPAD The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs

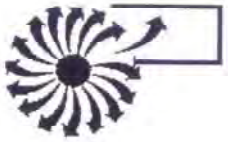
Student Questionnaire

Before you start, please read this.

This questionnaire is part of an international study on alcohol, drugs and tobacco use among students your age. The survey is being performed in a great number of European countries.

This project is a Council of Europe initiative, and is being organized in Malta and Gozo by the following organizations:

Council of Europe



Guidance and
Counselling Services
Department of Education

Agency Against
Drug and Alcohol
Abuse

Your class has been selected to take part in this study. You are one out of 5000 students participating in this project.

This is an anonymous questionnaire - it will not contain your name or any other information which would identify you individually. When you have finished the questionnaire, please place all the sheets face down in front of your teacher.

If the study is to be successful, it is important that you answer each question as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. Remember your answers are totally confidential. However, if there is a question which you would find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank.

This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers.

We hope you will find the questionnaire interesting and if you have a question, please raise your hand, and your teacher will come to your desk to answer it.

Thank you for your participation.
Please begin.

Before beginning be sure to read the instruction on the cover

Please mark your answer to each question by making an "X" in the appropriate box.

The first questions ask for some background information about yourself and the kinds of things you might do.

1. What is your sex?

1 ☐ Male

2 ☐ Female

2. When were you born?

Year: 19 ☐☐

3. How often (if at all) do you do each of the following?
(Mark one box for each line)

	Never	A few times a year	Once or twice a month	At least once a week	Almost every day
a) Ride around on a moped or motorcycle just for fun	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Play computer games	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Read books for enjoyment (do not count school books)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Play on slotmachines (the kind in which you may win money)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

4. During the LAST 30 DAYS how many whole days of school have you missed?

	None	1 day	2 days	3-4 days	5 - 6 days	7 days or more
a) Because of illness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Because you skipped or "cut"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) For other reasons	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6

5. Which of the following best describes your average grade in the end of the last term?

1 ☐ A (100 - 90)
2 ☐ A - (89 - 80)
3 ☐ B (79 - 70)
4 ☐ B - (69 - 60)
5 ☐ C (59 - 45)
6 ☐ D (44 - 35)
7 ☐ D - (34 - 25)
8 ☐ E (24 - 0)

The next major section of this questionnaire deals with cigarettes, alcohol and various other drugs.

We hope that you can answer all questions, but if you find one which you feel you cannot answer honestly, we would prefer that you leave it blank.
Your answers will not be made known to anyone, they will never be connected with your name or your class.

The following questions are about Cigarette Smoking

6. On how many occasions (if any) during your lifetime have you smoked cigarettes?

Number of occasions

0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

7. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the LAST 30 DAYS?

1 ☐ Not at all
2 ☐ Less than 1 cigarette per week
3 ☐ Less than 1 cigarette per day
4 ☐ 1-5 cigarettes per day
5 ☐ 6-10 cigarettes per day
6 ☐ 11-20 cigarettes per day
7 ☐ More than 20 cigarettes per day

The next questions are about ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES - including beer, wine and spirits (e.g. Whisky, Gin, Brandy, Vodka, Bailey's, Malibu etc.

8. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any alcoholic beverage to drink? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) In your lifetime	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) During the last 12 months	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) During the last 30 days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

9. Do you think you will be drinking alcohol when you are twentyfive?

1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes
3 ☐ I don't know

10. Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any of the following to drink? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) Beer (do not include low alcohol beer)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Spirits (whisky, cognac etc). also include spirits mixed with soft drinks)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

11. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any beer/large/stout? If so, how much? (Do not include low alcohol beer)

1 ☐ I never drink beer
2 ☐ I did not drink beer on my last drinking occasion
3 ☐ Less than a regular bottle or can (<50cl)
4 ☐ 1-2 regular bottles or cans (50-100 cl)
5 ☐ 3-4 regular bottles or cans (101-200 cl)
6 ☐ 5 or more regular bottles or cans (≥ 200 cl)

12. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any alcopop (e.g. Hooch)? If so, how much?

1 ☐ I never drink alcopops
2 ☐ I did not drink alcopops on my last drinking occasion
3 ☐ Less than a regular bottle or can (<50cl)
4 ☐ 1-2 regular bottles or cans (50-100 cl)
5 ☐ 3-4 regular bottles or cans (101-200 cl)
6 ☐ 5 or more regular bottles or cans (≥ 200 cl)

13. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any wine? If so, how much (include also wine mixed with other beverages)

1 ☐ I never drink wine
2 ☐ I did not drink wine on my last drinking occasion
3 ☐ Less than a glass (<10cl)
4 ☐ 1-2 glasses (10-20 cl)
5 ☐ Half a bottle (37cl)
6 ☐ A bottle or more (≥ 75 cl)

14. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any spirits? If so, how much (include also spirits mixed with other beverages)?

1 ☐ I never drink spirits
2 ☐ I did not drink spirits on my last drinking occasion
3 ☐ Less than a drink (< 5 cl)
4 ☐ 1-2 drinks (5-10 cl)
5 ☐ 3-4 drinks (11-25 cl)
6 ☐ 6 drinks or more (≥ 30 cl)

15. Think of the last day on which you drank alcohol. Where were you when you drank? (Mark all that apply)

1 ☐ I never drink alcohol
1 ☐ At home
1 ☐ At someone else's home
1 ☐ Out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area
1 ☐ At a bar or a pub
1 ☐ In a disco
1 ☐ In a restaurant
1 ☐ Other places (please describe)
_____

16. Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you had five or more drinks in a row? (A "drink" is a glass or wine (ca 15 cl), a bottle or can of beer (ca 50 cl), a shot glass of spirits (ca 5 cl) or a mixed drink.)

1 ☐ None
2 ☐ 1
3 ☐ 2
4 ☐ 3-5
5 ☐ 6-9
6 ☐ 10 or more times

17. How likely is it that each of the following things would happen to you personally, if you drink alcohol? (Mark one box for each line)

	Very likely	Likely	Unsure	Unlikely	Very unlikely
(a) Feel relaxed	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Get into trouble with police	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Harm my health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Feel happy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Forget my problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Not be able to stop drinking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Get a hangover	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Feel more friendly and outgoing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Do something I would regret	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Have a lot of fun	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Feel sick	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

18. On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk from drinking alcoholic beverages? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) In your lifetime	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) During the last 12 months	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) During the last 30 days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

19. Please indicate on this scale from 1 to 10 how drunk you would say you were the last time you were drunk.

Somewhat merry only — Heavily intoxicated to the point of being unable to stand on my feet

01 ☐ 02 ☐ 03 ☐ 04 ☐ 05 ☐ 06 ☐ 07 ☐ 08 ☐ 09 ☐ 10 ☐

11 ☐ I have never been drunk

20. How many drinks do you usually need to get drunk? (A "drink" is a glass of wine (ca 15 cl), a bottle or can of beer (ca 50 cl), a shot glass of spirits (ca 5 cl) or a mixed drink.)

01 ☐ I never drink alcohol
02 ☐ I have never been drunk
03 ☐ 1-2 drinks
04 ☐ 3-4 drinks
05 ☐ 5-6 drinks
06 ☐ 7-8 drinks
07 ☐ 9-10 drinks
08 ☐ 11-12 drinks
09 ☐ 13 drinks or more

The next questions ask about some other drugs

21. Have you ever heard of any of the following drugs? (Mark one box for each line)

	Yes	No
(a) Tranquillisers or sedatives (valium)	☐	☐
(b) Marijuana or hashish	☐	☐
(c) LSD	☐	☐
(d) Amphetamines (speed)	☐	☐
(e) Crack	☐	☐
(f) Cocaine	☐	☐
(l) Relevin	☐	☐
() Heroin	☐	☐
(1) Ecstasy	☐	☐
(1) Methadone	☐	☐

22. Have you ever wanted to try any of the drugs mentioned in question 21?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

23. On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) In your lifetime	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) During the last 12 months	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) During the last 30 days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

24. On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed a substance (sniffing glue, aerosols etc.) to get high? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) In your lifetime	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) During the last 12 months	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) During the last 30 days	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Tranquillizers and sedatives like valium are sometimes prescribed by doctors to help people to calm down, to get to sleep or to relax. Pharmacies are not supposed to sell them without a prescription.

25. Have you ever taken tranquillizers or sedatives because a dotor told you to tale them?

1 ☐ No, never
2 ☐ Yes, but for less than 3 weeks
3 ☐ Yes, for 3 weeks or more

26. On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following drugs? (Mark one box for each line)

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(a) Tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's presciption)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Amphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) LSD	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Relevin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Heroin (by smoking)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Heroin (other than by smoking)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Drug by injection with a needle (like heroin etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Alcohol together with pills	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Alcohol and marijuana at the same time	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

27. When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things?
(Mark one box for each line)

	Never	11 years old or less	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old
(a) Drink beer (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Drink wine (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Drink spirits (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Get drunk on alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Smoke your first cigarette	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Smoke cigarettes on a daily basis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Try amphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Try tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Try marijuana or hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Try LSD or some other hallucinogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Try crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Try cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) Try relevin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) Try ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Try Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Try inhalants (glue etc) to get high	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(q) Try anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

We want to find out how people begin to take drugs. We want you to think back to the very first occasion (if any) on which you took any of them and tell us about it. (Let us say again that any information you choose to give us about this will be very strictly confidential to the researchers. Your name is not on this questionnaire and nobody will attempt to find it out)

28. What was the first drug (if any) that you have ever tried?

01 ☐ I have never tried any of the substances listed below

02 ☐ Tranquillizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription
03 ☐ Marihuana or hashish
04 ☐ LSD
05 ☐ Amphetamines
06 ☐ Crack
07 ☐ Cocaine
08 ☐ Relevin
09 ☐ Heroin
10 ☐ Ecstasy
11 ☐ I don't know what it was

29. How did you get this substance?

01 ☐ I have never used any of the substances listed in question 28.

02 ☐ Given to me by an older brother or sister
03 ☐ Given to me by a friend, a boy or a girl, older than me
04 ☐ Givent o me by a friend my own age or younger
05 ☐ Given to me by someone I have heard about but did not know personally
06 ☐ Given to me by a stranger
07 ☐ It was shared around a group of friends
08 ☐ Bought from a friend
09 ☐ Bought from someone I have heard about but did not know personally
10 ☐ Bought from a stranger
11 ☐ Given to me by one of my parents
12 ☐ Took it at home without my parents' permission
13 ☐ None of these (please decribe briefly how you did get it)

_____

_____

30. Which was the reason (s) for you to try this drug? (Mark all that apply)

1 ☐ I have never used any of the substances listed in question 28.

1 ☐ I wanted to feel high
1 ☐ I did not want to stand out from the group
1 ☐ I had nothing to do
1 ☐ I was curious
1 ☐ I wanted to forget my problems
1 ☐ Other reason (s), please specify _____
1 ☐ I don't remember

31. In which of the following places do you think you could easily buy marijuana or hashish if you wanted to? (Mark all that apply)

1 ☐ I don't know of any such place
1 ☐ Street, park etc.
1 ☐ School
1 ☐ Disco, bar etc
1 ☐ House of a dealer
1 ☐ Other (s), please specify _____

32. Individuals differ in whether or not they disapprove of people doing certain things. DO YOU DISAPPROVE of people doing each of the following? (Mark one box for each line)

	Don't disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
(a) Smoking cigarettes occasionally	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Drinking 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage a few times a year (beer, wine, spirits)	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Having one or two drinks several times a week	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Getting drunk once a week	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Trying marijuana or hashish (cannabis pot, grass) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Smoking marijuana or hashish occasionally	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Smoking marijuana or hashish regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Trying LSD or some other hallucinogen once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Trying heroin (smack, horse) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Trying tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Trying an amphetamine (speed) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) Trying crack once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) Trying cocaine once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) Trying ecstasy once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) Trying inhalants (glue etc.) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

33. How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they... (Mark one box for each line)

	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Don't know
(a) smoke cigarettes occasionally	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) have one or two drinks nearly every day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) have four or five drinks nearly every day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) have five or more drinks each weekend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) try marijuana or hashish (cannabis, pot, grass) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) smoke marijuana or hashish occasionally	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) smoke marijuana or hashish regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) try LSD once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) take LSD regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) try an amphetamine (speed) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) take amphetamines regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) try cocaine or crack once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) take cocaine or crack regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(o) try ecstasy once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(p) take ecstasy regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(q) try inhalants (glue etc) once or twice	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(r) take inhalants (glue etc) regularly	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

34. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following if you wanted? (Mark one box for each line)

	Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
(a) Cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Beer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Liquor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Marihuana/ hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) LSD or some hallucinogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Amphetamines (speed)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(H) Tranquillizers or sedatives	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Heroin (smack)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) Inhalants (glue etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6

35. How many of your friends would you estimate... (Mark one box for each line)

	None	A few	Some	Most	All
(a) Smoke cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) get drunk at least once a week	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) smoke marijuana (grass) or hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) take LSD or some other hallucinogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) take amphetamines (Speed)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) take tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) take cocaine or crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) take ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) take heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) take inhalants (glue etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) take alcohol together with pills	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) take anabolic steriods	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

36. Have you ever had any of the following problems? (Mark all that apply for each line)

	Never	Yes, because of because of my alcohol use	Yes, because of because of my my drug use	Yes for reasons other than alcohol or drug use
(a) Quarrel or argument	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) Scuffle or fight	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) Accident or injury	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) Loss of money or other valuable items	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) Damage to objects or clothing	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) Problems in your relationship with your parents	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) Problems with your relationship with your friends	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) Problems with your relationship with your teachers	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) Performed poorly at school or work	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) Victimized by robbery or theft	☐	☐	☐	☐
(k) Trouble with police	☐	☐	☐	☐
(l) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	☐	☐	☐	☐
(m) Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	☐	☐	☐	☐
(n) Engaged in unprotected sex	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

37. Does any of your elder siblings... (Mark one box for each line)

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Don 't know	Don 't have any elder siblings
(a) smoke cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, wine spirits)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) get drunk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) smoke marijuana or hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) take tranquillizers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) take ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6

The next questions ask about your parents. If you were raised mostly by foster parents, step-parents, or others answer for them. For example, if you have both a stepfather and a natural father, answer for the one that was the most important in raising you.

38. What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

1 ☐ Completed primary school or less
2 ☐ Some secondary school
3 ☐ Completed secondary school
4 ☐ Some college or university
5 ☐ Completed college or university
6 ☐ Don't know, or does not apply

39. What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

1 ☐ Completed primary school or less
2 ☐ Some secondary school
3 ☐ Completed secondary school
4 ☐ Some college or university
5 ☐ Completed college or university
6 ☐ Don't know, or does not apply

40. How well off is your family compared to other families in your country?

1 ☐ Better off
2 ☐ About the same
3 ☐ Less well off

41. Which of the following people live in the same household with you? (Mark all that apply)

1 ☐ I live alone
1 ☐ Father
1 ☐ Stepfather
1 ☐ Mother
1 ☐ Stepmother
1 ☐ Brother (s) and/or sister (s)
1 ☐ Grandparent (s)
1 ☐ Other relative (s)
1 ☐ Non-relative (s)

42. How satisfied are you usually with

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied or not satisfied	Not so satisfied	Not at all satisfied
(a) your relationship with your mother?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) your relationship with your father?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) your relationship with your friends?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

43. Do your parents know where you spend Saturday evenings?

1 ☐ Know always
2 ☐ Know quite often
3 ☐ Know sometimes
4 ☐ Usually don't know

44. If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire

1 ☐ I already said that I have used it
2 ☐ Definitely yes
3 ☐ Probably yes
4 ☐ Probably not
5 ☐ Definitely not

45. If you had ever used heroin, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire?

1 ☐ I already said that I have used it
2 ☐ Definitely yes
3 ☐ Probably yes
4 ☐ Probably not
5 ☐ Definitely not

46. How much money do you usually spend a week for your personal needs, and where do you get them from?

How much money do you spend a week Lm _____

From where do you get the money:

Paid job _____

Parents or other relatives _____

Other sources _____

The following section is about what you think of yourself

47. Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. (Mark one box for each line to indicate if you agree or disagree)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
(a) On the whole, I am satisfied with myself	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) At times I think I am no good at all	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) I feel that I have a number of good qualities	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) I am able to do things as well as most other people	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) I feel I do not have much to be proud of	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) I certainly feel useless at times	☐	☐	☐	☐
(g) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others	☐	☐	☐	☐
(h) I wish I could have more respect for myself	☐	☐	☐	☐
(i) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure	☐	☐	☐	☐
(j) I take a positive attitude toward myself	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

48. During the LAST 7 DAYS, how often... (Mark one for each line)

	Rarely or never	Some-times	Several time	Most of the times
(a) have lost your appetite, you did not want to eat	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) have you had difficulty in concentrating on what you want to do	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) have you felt depressed	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) have you felt that you had to put great effort and pressure to do the things you had to do	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) have you felt sad	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) you could not do your work (at home, at work at school)	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

The following questions concern behaviours, which may be against some social rules or the law. We hope that you will answer all the questions. Nevertheless, if you come across a question which you cannot answer honestly, we prefer that you leave it unanswered. Remember that your answers are anonymous.

49. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you... (Mark one box for each line)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
a) participated in a group bullying an individual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) participated in a group physically hurting an individual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) participated in a group starting a fight with another group	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) started a fight with another individual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) stolen something worth Lm10 or more	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) broken into a place to steal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) damaged public or private property on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) sold stolen goods	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

50. During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you... (Mark one box for each line)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
a) been individually bullied by a whole group of people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) been physically hurt by a whole group of people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) been in a group that was attacked by another group	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) had someone start a fight with you individually	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) had something worth Lm10 or more stolen from you	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) had someone break into your home to steal something	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) had someone damage your belongings on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) bought stolen goods	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix B

Standard Tables

Table 1 **Sample size and response rates***

Sampling frame and sample size

Type of school	**Total number of such schools in the country**	**Total number of such schools in the sample**	**Total number of classes from such schools in the sample**	**Total number of students from such schools in the sample**	
				Boys	**Girls**
Junior Lyceum	9	9	82	341	915
Secondary School	42	42	126	964	985
Trade School	18	18	70	418	80
Total				**1723**	**1980**

Participating classes and students. Response rate.

Type of school	Number of participating classes	Number of participating students**			Response rate*** %		
		Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Junior Lyceum	82	562	1023	1585	81%	83%	82.7%
Secondary School	126	1082	1124	2206	82%	78%	79.8%
Trade School	70	477	53	530	57%	50%	56.3%
Total				**4321**			77%

* Note: The same as table 1 in Country report I.

** Note: Use information from the class room reports.

*** Note: Use information from the class room reports.

Table 2 **Reliability as measured by consistency between two questions in a single administration*** Entries are percentages.

	Boys			Girls			All students		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Cigarettes									
Ever smoked (ESP06 and ESP28e)	42.98	51.89	5.13	40.01	56.40	3.59	41.39	54.30	4.30
Alcohol									
Been drunk (ESP19a and ESP28d)	46.17	47.24	6.59	55.37	39.01	5.62	51.09	42.84	6.07
Other drug use									
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a and ESP28i)	92.43	5.75	1.82	92.45	5.61	1.94	92.44	5.68	1.88
Amphetamine (ESP27b and ESP28g)	97.00	1.65	1.35	98.47	0.56	0.97	97.79	1.07	1.15
LSD or some other hallucinogens (ESP27c and ESP28j)	99.06	0.65	0.29	99.13	0.66	0.20	99.10	0.66	0.25
Crack (ESP27d and ESP28k)	99.00	0.71	0.29	99.23	0.46	0.31	99.13	0.57	0.30
Cocaine (ESP27e and ESP28l)	98.71	1.00	0.29	98.72	1.07	0.20	98.72	1.04	0.25
Ecstasy (ESP27i and ESP28n)	96.89	2.76	0.35	98.26	1.53	0.20	97.62	2.10	0.27
Heroin (ESP27g and 28o or 27h and 28o	98.76	0.71	0.53	98.57	0.67	0.77	98.66	0.68	0.66
Relevin** (ESP27f and ESP28m)	99.82	0.12	0.06	99.85	0.00	0.15	99.84	0.05	0.11
Tranquillisers or sedatives *** (ESP27a and ESP28h)	94.06	2.94	3.00	94.59	3.57	1.84	94.34	3.28	2.38
Inhalants (ESP25a and ESP28q)	83.81	9.85	6.33	82.08	11.52	6.40	82.89	10.74	6.37
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n and ESP28s)	98.17	1.18	0.65	99.08	0.51	0.41	98.66	0.82	0.52

*Note: The one question is the self-reported lifetime prevalence question for the drug; while the second question is a later one about the age at first use of the drug. Category (a) is the percent of respondents who said on both questions that they did not use the drug; category (b) is the percent on both who said they did use the drug; and category (c) is the percent who said on either question that they had used the drug, but who said they did not use it in answer to the other question. Respondents with missing data on either question are omitted from the analyses.

** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.

*** Note: Without a doctors prescription.

Table 3 **Missing data rates on drug and other questions.**
Entries are percentages.

	Lifetime			12 months			30 days		
	Boys	**Girls**	**All Stu**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All Stu**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**All Stu**
Cigarettes (ESP06 and ESP07)	0.46	0.56	0.51		*		0.35	0.15	0.24
Alcohol									
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08a,b,c)	2.03	3.08	2.59	3.08	2.98	3.02	2.26	1.82	2.03
Beer (ESP10a)		**			**		1.63	2.58	2.03
Wine (ESP10b)		**			**		1.80	1.97	1.89
Spirits (ESP10c)		**			**		1.33	1.01	1.16
Been drunk (ESP19a,b,c)	0.81	1.06	0.95	1.68	1.52	1.59	2.44	1.92	2.16
Other drugs									
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a,b,c)	0.70	0.81	0.76	1.51	1.77	0.24	1.51	1.77	1.65
Amphetamine (ESP27b)	0.99	0.91	0.95		***			***	
LSD or some other Hallucinogens (ESP27c)	1.04	0.96	1.00		***			***	
Crack (ESP27d)	1.10	0.91	1.00		***			***	
Cocaine (ESP27e)	0.81	0.86	0.84		***			***	
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	0.87	0.91	0.89		***			***	
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	1.16	1.01	1.08		***			***	
Heroin (other than smoking) (ESP27h)	0.87	0.81	0.84		***			***	
Relevin (ESP27f)	1.33	1.06	1.19		***			***	
Drugs by injection (ESP27k)	1.04	0.81	0.92		***			***	
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	0.93	0.96	0.95		***			***	
Inhalants (ESP25a,b,c)	0.70	1.11	0.92	1.51	1.97	1.76	1.51	1.97	1.76
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	1.04	1.01	1.03		***			***	

	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
Sex (ESP01)		****	0.00
Household members (ESP42)	2.21	0.45	1.27
Fathers schooling (ESP39)	1.74	0.56	1.11
Mothers schooling (ESP40)	1.74	0.61	1.13
School performance (ESP05)	1.57	1.87	1.73

*Note: Information not available on smoking during last 12 months.
** Note: Information not available on beer, wine and spirits in the lifetime or during the last 12 months.
*** Note: Information not available about the last 12 months or the last 30 days.
**** Note: Not relevant to separate boys and girls.

Table 4 **Average number of unanswered questions.***
Entries are absolute numbers and percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Core questions			
Number of core questions asked	322201	370260	692461
Average number of unanswered core questions	5369	4100	9469
Percent of unanswered core questions	1.67%	1.11%	1.37%
Module questions			
Number of modules questions asked	55424	63360	118784
Average number of unanswered module questions	1834	664	2498
Percent of unanswered module questions	3.3%	1.05%	2.10%
Own questions			
Number of own questions	-	-	-
Average number of unanswered own questions	-	-	-
Percent of unanswered own questions	-	-	-
All questions			
Total number of questions	377625	433620	811245
Average number of unanswered questions	7203	4764	11967
Percent of unanswered questions	1.91%	1.10%	1.48%

* Note: When a question consists of subquestions (i.e. a, b, c, etc) count each of them as one question.

Table 5 **Rates of inconsistent answering among the self-report questions of use in lifetime, last twelve months, and last thirty-days.**
*Entries are percentages of inconsistent response patterns.**

	All respondents			Users**		
	Boys	Girls	All Students	Boys	Girls	All Students
Alcohol						
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	5.08	5.07	5.07	5.33	5.37	5.35
Been drunk (ESP19)	4.16	1.81	2.91	8.34	3.84	6.00
Other drugs						
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24)	0.35	0.31	0.33	4.76	4.29	4.51
Inhalants (ESP25)	0.77	0.72	0.74	4.53	4.20	4.35

* Note: For each drug, inconsistent response pattern is defined as one in which any of the following is found: (a) Thirty-day frequency is higher than annual frequency, (b) thirty-day frequency is higher than lifetime frequency, or (c) annual frequency is higher than lifetime frequency.

***** Note: Students indicating use of the drug on any of the three questions. Treat each drug separately.***

Table 6 **Willingness to admit using drugs**
Entries are percentages

If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? **(ESP45)**

	Boys	**Girls**	**All Students**
I already said that I have used it	6.08	6.59	6.36
Definitely yes	33.72	39.89	37.06
Probably yes	32.25	37.34	35.01
Probably not	6.63	5.60	6.07
Definitely not	21.31	10.58	15.49
	100%*		

If you had ever used heroin, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire? **(ESP46)**

	Boys	**Girls**	**All Students**
I already said that I have used it	1.78	2.19	2.00
Definitely yes	33.23	39.39	36.56
Probably yes	34.09	40.17	37.38
Probably not	7.86	6.35	7.04
Definitely not	23.03	11.91	17.01
	100%*		

**Note: For each column, the five answers should sum to 100% for each question.*

Table 7 **Frequency of use in lifetime for all students.**
Entries are percentages

	Number of Occasions in Lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	43.38	11.32	6.57	5.67	6.98	5.81	20.28
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	5.96	7.43	9.34	10.59	15.44	15.36	35.87
Been drunk (ESP19)	52.54	22.44	11.45	5.32	4.20	1.83	2.24
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	91.52	5.52	0.96	0.55	0.63	0.25	0.58
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	97.06	2.00	0.33	0.27	0.16	0.03	0.14
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	99.70	0.22	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	92.76	4.16	0.98	0.63	0.65	0.24	0.57
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	98.64	1.06	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.03
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	99.24	0.52	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.05
Crack (ESP27d)	99.32	0.49	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03
Cocaine (ESP27e)	98.75	0.71	0.22	0.14	0.05	0.08	0.05
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	97.71	1.42	0.41	0.22	0.14	0.03	0.08
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	98.96	0.55	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.14
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	99.62	0.16	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.08
Relevin (ESP27f)****	99.92	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	94.82	2.70	1.25	0.46	0.25	0.22	0.30
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	83.76	8.91	2.56	1.83	1.20	0.76	0.98
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	98.91	0.63	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.11
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	87.99	7.79	2.67	0.90	0.38	0.14	0.14
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	95.50	2.43	0.74	0.46	0.33	0.25	0.30

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	91.37	7.13	1.50

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i (SPSS syntax: ANYDRUGA).***
****** Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h (SPSS syntax: ANYDRUGB).***
******* Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 8 **Frequency of use in Lifetime for all students**
Entries are absolute numbers (compare table 7)

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	1598	417	242	209	257	214	747
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	215	268	337	382	557	554	1294
Been drunk (ESP19)	1927	823	420	195	154	67	82
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	3335	201	35	20	23	9	21
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	3537	73	12	10	6	1	5
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	3658	8	1	0	0	0	2
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	3409	153	36	23	24	9	21
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	3618	39	5	5	0	0	1
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	3638	19	4	0	3	0	2
Crack (ESP27d)	3641	18	4	2	0	0	1
Cocaine (ESP27e)	3626	26	8	5	2	3	2
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	3586	52	15	8	5	1	3
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	3625	20	6	4	3	0	5
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	3658	6	3	2	0	0	3
Relevin (ESP27f)****	3656	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	3478	99	46	17	9	8	11
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	3073	327	94	67	44	28	36
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	3625	23	6	3	3	1	4
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	3232	286	98	33	14	5	5
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	3504	89	27	17	12	9	11

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	3356	262	55

**** Note: Enter number of respondents who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h.***
******* Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 9. **Frequency of use in lifetime for boys.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	45.13	11.31	6.18	5.48	6.36	5.60	19.94
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	5.33	6.64	9.00	9.77	12.74	13.15	43.54
Been drunk (ESP19)	47.69	22.64	12.52	6.26	5.09	2.40	3.39
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	90.54	6.33	1.18	0.41	0.65	0.24	0.65
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	96.63	2.48	0.24	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.24
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	99.59	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	92.58	4.15	1.17	0.53	0.70	0.23	0.64
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	97.89	1.58	0.18	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	99.12	0.53	0.23	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Crack (ESP27d)	99.18	0.47	0.23	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06
Cocaine (ESP27e)	98.65	0.82	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	96.96	1.81	0.59	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.18
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	98.94	0.53	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.29
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	99.53	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.18
Relevin (ESP27f)****	99.82	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	94.55	2.87	1.11	0.35	0.41	0.18	0.53
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	84.75	8.59	1.99	2.10	1.23	0.58	0.76
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	98.42	1.00	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.23
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	90.81	5.09	2.46	1.00	0.29	0.12	0.23
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	95.08	2.69	0.76	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.35

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	91.28	7.49	1.23

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> boys who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h.***
******* Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 10 **Frequency of use in lifetime for boys.**
Entries are absolute numbers (compare table 9).

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	774	194	106	94	109	96	342
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	90	109	152	165	215	222	735
Been drunk (ESP19)	815	387	214	107	87	41	58
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	1531	107	20	7	11	4	11
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	1634	42	4	5	1	1	4
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	1698	5	0	0	0	0	2
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	1584	71	20	9	12	4	11
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	1670	27	3	5	0	0	1
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	1690	9	4	0	1	0	1
Crack (ESP27d)	1690	8	4	1	0	0	1
Cocaine (ESP27e)	1686	14	3	1	1	2	2
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	1656	31	10	4	4	0	3
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	1685	9	2	1	1	0	5
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	1700	2	2	1	0	0	3
Relevin (ESP27f)****	1697	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	1614	49	19	6	7	3	9
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	1450	147	34	36	21	10	13
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	1678	17	3	1	2	0	4
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	1551	87	42	17	5	2	4
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	1623	46	13	6	7	6	6

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	1559	128	21

Note: Enter number of boys who answered each single question.
****** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***
******* Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h.***
******** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 11 **Frequency of use in lifetime for girls.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	41.85	11.33	6.91	5.84	7.52	5.99	20.57
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	6.51	8.29	9.64	11.31	17.82	17.30	29.13
Been drunk (ESP19)	56.76	22.26	10.52	4.49	3.42	1.33	1.23
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	92.37	4.81	0.77	0.67	0.61	0.26	0.51
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	97.44	1.59	0.41	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.05
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	99.80	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	92.92	4.18	0.81	0.71	0.61	0.25	0.51
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	99.29	0.61	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	99.34	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05
Crack (ESP27d)	99.44	0.51	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cocaine (ESP27e)	98.83	0.61	0.25	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.00
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	98.37	1.07	0.25	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.00
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	98.98	0.56	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.00
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	99.69	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Relevin (ESP27f)****	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	95.05	2.55	1.38	0.56	0.10	0.25	0.10
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	82.89	9.19	3.06	1.58	1.17	0.92	1.17
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	99.34	0.31	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.00
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	85.55	10.13	2.85	0.81	0.46	0.15	0.05
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	95.87	2.19	0.71	0.56	0.25	0.15	0.25

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	91.45	6.82	1.73

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> girls who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h.***
******* Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 12 **Frequency of use in lifetime for girls.**
Entries are absolute numbers (compare table 11).

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Tobacco							
Cigarettes (ESP06)	824	223	136	115	148	118	405
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08)	125	159	185	217	342	332	559
Been drunk (ESP19)	1112	436	206	88	67	26	24
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use**	1804	94	15	13	12	5	10
Any illicit drug use other than Marijuana or hashish ***	1903	31	8	5	5	0	1
Any drug by injection (ESP27k)	1960	3	1	0	0	0	0
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	1825	82	16	14	12	5	10
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	1948	12	2	0	0	0	0
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	1948	10	0	0	2	0	1
Crack (ESP27d)	1951	10	0	1	0	0	0
Cocaine (ESP27e)	1940	12	5	4	1	1	0
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	1930	21	5	4	1	1	0
Heroin (by smoking) (ESP27g)	1940	11	4	3	2	0	0
Heroin (other than by smoking)(ESP27h)	1958	4	1	1	0	0	0
Relevin (ESP27f)****	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	1864	50	27	11	2	5	2
Magic mushroom (ESP27j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants (ESP25a)	1623	180	60	31	23	18	23
Anabolic steroids (ESP27n)	1947	6	3	2	1	1	0
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27l)	1681	199	53	16	9	3	1
Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time (ESP27m)	1881	43	14	11	5	3	5

Medically supervised use

	Never	<3 weeks	>3 weeks
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP26)	1797	134	34

**** Note: Enter number of girls who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Only include ESP27 b-e, g-h.***
******* Note: Relevin is a dummy drug.***

Table 13 **Frequency of abstinence in lifetime.**
Entries are percentages.

	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
Cigarettes (ESP06)	45.13 *	41.85	43.38
Alcohol (ESP08a)	5.33	6.51	5.96
Illicit drugs**	90.54	92.37	91.52
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	94.55	95.05	94.82
Inhalants (ESP25a)	84.75	82.89	83.76
Cigarettes and alcohol	4.16 ***	5.13	4.67
Cigarettes, alcohol and illicit drugs	4.18	5.03	4.63
Cigarettes, alcohol and illicit drugs, tranquillisers and sedatives	4.00	4.99	4.53
Cigarettes, alcohol, illicit drugs, tranquillisers and sedatives and inhalants	3.83	4.73	4.31

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> students who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> students who answered the questions for each combination of drugs (SPSS syntax: CA, CAD, CADT, CADTI).***

Table 14 **Frequency of abstinence in lifetime.**
Entries are absolute numbers (compare table 13).

	Boys	**Girls**	**All Students**
Cigarettes (ESP06)	774 *	824	1598
Alcohol (ESP08a)	90	125	215
Illicit drugs**	1531	1804	3335
Tranquillisers or sedatives (ESP27a)	1614	1864	3478
Inhalants (ESP25a)	1450	1623	3073
Cigarettes and alcohol	***70	98	168
Cigarettes, alcohol and illicit drugs	69	95	164
Cigarettes, alcohol and illicit drugs, tranquillisers and sedatives	66	94	160
Cigarettes, alcohol, illicit drugs, tranquillisers and sedatives and inhalants	63	89	152

**** Note: Enter number of all students who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27b-e, g-i.***
****** Note: Enter number of all students who answered the questions for each combination of drugs.***

Table 15 **Frequency of use in last 12 months for all students.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 12 months						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08b)	*9.22	13.23	14.42	14.56	16.74	13.81	18.02
Been drunk (ESP19b)	61.22	23.82	7.24	3.43	2.41	0.99	0.88
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24b)	94.95	2.69	1.02	0.58	0.33	0.19	0.25
Inhalants (ESP25b)	89.22	6.10	2.12	1.02	0.88	0.41	0.25

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 16 **Frequency of use in last 12 months for boys**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 12 months						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08b)	*9.28	12.40	12.22	12.22	15.93	13.95	24.01
Been drunk (ESP19b)	57.32	24.50	8.32	3.66	3.42	1.42	1.36
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24b)	94.58	2.89	1.12	0.41	0.47	0.29	0.24
Inhalants (ESP25b)	89.75	5.89	2.12	0.94	0.65	0.29	0.35

**** Note: Enter percent of all boys who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 17 **Frequency of use in last 12 months for girls.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 12 months						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08b)	*9.16	13.95	16.35	16.61	17.44	13.69	12.81
Been drunk (ESP19b)	64.62	23.23	6.31	3.23	1.54	0.62	0.46
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24b)	95.27	2.52	0.93	0.72	0.21	0.10	0.26
Inhalants (ESP25b)	88.77	6.29	2.11	1.08	1.08	0.52	0.15

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> girls who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 18 **Frequency of abstinence in last 12 months.**
Entries are percentages.

	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
Alcohol (ESP08b)	*9.28	9.16	9.22
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24b)	94.58	95.27	94.95
Inhalants (ESP25b)	89.75	88.77	89.22
Alcohol and marijuana or hashish	**9.01	9.12	9.07
Alcohol and marijuana or hashish and inhalants	8.60	8.88	8.75

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> students who answered each single question.***

***** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> students who answered the questions for each combination of drugs.***

Table 19 **Frequency of use in last 30 days for all students.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 30 days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08c)	*24.61	22.68	19.10	13.34	11.96	5.49	2.81
Beer (ESP10a)	46.88	21.03	13.25	7.48	6.02	3.01	2.35
Wine (ESP10b)	31.96	31.60	19.13	8.73	4.84	1.87	1.87
Spirits (ESP10c)	33.74	22.16	17.27	9.95	9.67	3.93	3.28
Home made beer (E1a)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made wine (E1b)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made spirits (E1c)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled beer (E1d) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled wine (E1e) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled spirits (E1f) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Been drunk (ESP19c)	81.23	14.13	2.76	0.88	0.66	0.25	0.08
5+ drinks in a row (ESP17) (the last category is 10+)	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10+**	**-**
	51.561	14.22	12.19	12.94	5.31	3.79	-
-							
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24c)	97.31	1.84	0.44	0.16	0.08	0.11	0.05
Inhalants (ESP25c)	94.47	3.55	1.10	0.47	0.22	0.05	0.14

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	**<1**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**11-20**	**21+**
Cigarettes (ESP07)	68.41	16.97	6.82	3.36	2.68	1.76

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 20 **Frequency of use in last 30 days for boys.**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 30 days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08c)	*23.28	19.77	17.93	13.72	13.18	7.42	4.69
Beer (ESP10a)	32.98	20.53	16.22	11.39	9.09	5.49	4.31
Wine (ESP10b)	28.31	30.56	19.80	9.93	5.97	2.54	2.90
Spirits (ESP10c)	36.00	20.65	15.29	8.82	9.47	5.06	4.71
Home made beer (E1a)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made wine (E1b)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made spirits (E1c)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled beer (E1d) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled wine (E1e) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled spirits (E1f) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Been drunk (ESP19c)	78.05	15.94	3.57	1.01	0.83	0.48	0.12
5+ drinks in a row (ESP17) (the last category is 10+)	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10+**	**-**
	44.43	15.39	14.23	14.23	6.36	5.36	-
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24c)	96.94	2.00	0.47	0.24	0.18	0.06	0.12
Inhalants (ESP25c)	94.81	3.42	1.00	0.35	0.12	0.06	0.24

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	**<1**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**11-20**	**21+**
Cigarettes (ESP07)	70.76	15.32	5.36	3.09	3.32	2.15

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> boys who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 21 **Frequency of use in last 30 days for girls**
Entries are percentages.

	Number of occasions of use in last 30 days						
	0	**1-2**	**3-5**	**6-9**	**10-19**	**20-39**	**40+**
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage (ESP08c)	*25.77	25.21	20.11	13.01	10.91	3.81	1.18
Beer (ESP10a)	59.10	21.48	10.63	4.04	3.32	0.83	0.62
Wine (ESP10b)	35.14	32.51	18.55	7.68	3.86	1.29	0.98
Spirits (ESP10c)	31.79	23.47	18.98	10.92	9.85	2.96	2.04
Home made beer (E1a)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made wine (E1b)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home made spirits (E1c)(optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled beer (E1d) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled wine (E1e) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smuggled spirits (E1f) (optional)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Been drunk (ESP19c)	83.99	12.56	2.06	0.77	0.51	0.05	0.05
5+ drinks in a row (ESP17) (the last category is 10+)	57.74	13.20	10.41	11.83	4.40	2.43	-
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24c)	97.63	1.70	0.41	0.10	0.00	0.15	0.00
Inhalants (ESP25c)	94.18	3.66	1.18	0.57	0.31	0.05	0.05

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	**<1**	**1-5**	**6-10**	**11-20**	**21+**
Cigarettes (ESP07)	66.36	18.41	8.09	3.59	2.12	1.42

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> girls who answered each single question. Row should cumulate to 100%***

Table 22 **Age at first use (all students). (ESP28)**
Entries are percentages.

	All students					
	-11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16+**
Cigarettes						
First cigarette	*13.91	10.23	12.66	12.60	6.38	0.35
Daily smoking	2.16	2.81	4.70	6.78	6.15	0.41
Alcohol						
Beer (at least one glass)	30.52	14.69	14.25	12.46	6.04	0.35
Wine (at least one glass)	39.98	15.68	12.66	10.40	6.12	0.41
Spirits (at least one glass)	16.88	12.90	16.00	16.39	11.53	0.58
Been drunk	3.28	3.26	7.31	15.13	14.64	1.01
Other drugs						
Marijuana or hashish	0.38	0.35	0.76	1.96	2.39	0.16
Amphetamines	0.22	0.05	0.27	0.44	0.87	0.14
LSD or other hallucinogens	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.19	0.30	0.00
Crack	0.11	0.05	0.19	0.08	0.33	0.00
Cocaine	0.11	0.03	0.24	0.24	0.44	0.05
Relevin	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Ecstasy	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.54	1.20	0.22
Heroin	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.52	0.25	0.05
"Magic mushrooms"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol together with pills	0.60	0.57	1.41	3.21	4.73	0.35
Tranquillisers or sedatives ***	0.22	0.46	0.63	1.06	1.33	0.03
Inhalants	2.69	1.80	2.29	2.67	2.15	0.08
Anabolic steroids	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.30	0.30	0.14

**** Note: Entries are percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question***
***** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug***
****** Note: Without a doctors prescription.***

Table 23 **Age at first use (by sex). (ESP28)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys						Girls					
	-11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16+**	**-11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16+**
Cigarettes												
First cigarette*	13.79	8.98	12.38	11.80	6.28	0.41	14.02	11.31	12.90	13.30	6.47	0.31
Daily smoking	2.23	2.23	4.46	5.81	5.87	0.47	2.10	3.32	4.91	7.62	6.39	0.36
Alcohol												
Beer (at least one glass)	35.01	14.64	14.75	13.82	6.32	0.47	26.63	14.74	13.82	11.28	5.79	0.25
Wine (at least one glass)	43.35	16.11	12.89	10.31	5.98	0.41	37.06	15.30	12.46	10.47	6.25	0.41
Spirits (at least one glass)	17.54	12.05	14.94	15.12	10.45	0.77	16.31	13.64	16.92	17.49	12.46	0.41
Been drunk	4.30	4.48	7.78	15.09	16.04	1.24	2.40	2.19	6.89	15.16	13.43	0.82
Other drugs												
Marijuana or hashish	0.41	0.47	0.82	1.35	2.63	0.23	0.36	0.25	0.71	2.49	2.18	0.10
Amphetamines	0.23	0.00	0.35	0.47	1.35	0.23	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.41	0.46	0.05
LSD or other Hallucinogens	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.41	0.00
Crack	0.12	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.31	0.00
Cocaine	0.18	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.41	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.41	0.46	0.00
Relevin**	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
Ecstasy	0.18	0.00	0.06	0.53	1.70	0.41	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.56	0.70	0.05
Heroin	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.41	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.61	0.25	0.00
"Magic mushrooms"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol together with pills	0.82	0.47	0.88	2.28	3.57	0.47	0.41	0.66	1.88	4.02	5.74	0.25
Tranquillisers or sedatives ***	0.18	0.70	0.47	0.76	1.23	0.06	0.25	0.25	0.76	1.32	1.42	0.00
Inhalants	2.52	1.58	2.11	2.05	2.46	0.12	2.85	1.98	2.44	3.21	1.88	0.05
Anabolic steroids	0.29	0.06	0.12	0.29	0.35	0.29	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.31	0.26	0.00

* Note: Entries are percent of all respondents who answered each single question
** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug
*** Note: Without a doctors prescription.

Table 24 **Quantities of alcohol consumed at the last drinking occasion by beverage.**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Beer (ESP11)			
Never drink beer	*24.02	41.27	33.27
Did not drink beer on that occasion	16.83	29.03	23.37
- 50 cl	12.04	13.51	12.83
50 – 100 cl	23.50	11.03	16.81
101 – 200 cl	12.16	3.59	7.57
201+ cl	11.46	1.57	6.16
Cider (ESP12)			
Never drink cider	-	-	-
Did not drink cider on that occasion	-	-	-
- 50 cl	-	-	-
50 – 100 cl	-	-	-
101 – 200 cl	-	-	-
201+ cl	-	-	-
Alcopop (ESP13)	-	-	-
Never drink alcopop	64.73	64.55	64.63
Did not drink alcopop on that occasion	15.97	20.46	18.36
- 50 cl	6.24	7.03	6.66
50 – 100 cl	7.66	5.88	6.71
101 – 200 cl	3.44	1.56	2.44
201+ cl	1.96	0.52	1.19
Wine (ESP14)			
Never drink wine	19.56	22.33	21.04
Did not drink wine on that occasion	18.63	18.73	18.68
-10 cl	23.75	29.06	26.59
10 – 20 cl	23.81	22.73	23.23
37 cl	8.27	5.47	6.77
75 cl	6.00	1.67	3.68
Spirits (ESP15)			
Never drink spirits	26.71	19.47	22.83
Did not drink spirits on that occasion	10.67	9.05	9.80
-5 cl	12.07	17.20	14.82
5 – 10 cl	22.74	29.29	26.25
11 – 25 cl	16.15	18.41	17.36
30+ cl	11.66	6.58	8.94

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. Column should cumulate to 100% for each beverage.***

Table 25 **Drinking places of the last drinking day. (ESP16)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Drinking places			
Never been drinking	*7.41	7.56	7.49
At home	21.30	20.56	20.90
At someone else's home	3.73	3.10	3.39
Out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area	2.04	1.42	1.71
At a bar or a pub	16.57	12.74	14.52
In a disco	16.39	19.24	17.92
In a restaurant	5.66	4.77	5.18
Other place(s)	5.43	5.43	5.43
More than one place	21.47	25.18	23.45

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. More than one answer was allowed.***

Table 26 **Scale on drunkenness on last occasion. (ESP20)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Never been drunk	*43.97	52.87	48.73
1	7.42	10.34	8.98
2	5.89	5.99	5.94
3	5.36	5.89	5.64
4	5.06	5.07	5.06
5	6.89	5.07	5.91
6	5.77	3.63	4.63
7	5.30	2.76	3.94
8	5.00	3.02	3.94
9	3.24	1.94	2.55
10	6.12	3.43	4.68

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Columns should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 27 **Drinks needed to get drunk. (ESP21)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Never drink alcohol	*9.90	10.53	10.24
Never been drunk	34.07	43.05	38.86
1 – 2 drinks	3.32	4.53	3.97
3 – 4 drinks	5.18	9.47	7.47
5 – 6 drinks	9.84	13.99	12.06
7 – 8 drinks	10.89	9.31	10.05
9 – 10 drinks	10.43	4.73	7.39
11 – 12 drinks	6.99	1.93	4.29
13+ drinks	9.38	2.44	5.68

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Columns should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 28 **Possible personal effects of alcohol consumption*. (ESP18)**
Entries are percentages answering "Very likely" or "Likely".

	Boys	Girls	All Students
"Positive" consequences			
Feel relaxed	***34.39**	***33.88***	***34.12***
Feel happy	***46.65***	***49.95***	***48.42***
Feel more friendly and outgoing	***51.73***	***57.34***	***54.75***
Have a lot of fun	***46.52***	***46.01***	***46.24***
Forget my problems	***38.67***	***37.03***	***37.79***
"Negative" consequences			
Feel sick	***40.60***	***50.64***	***46.00***
Get a hangover	***25.26***	***25.58***	***25.43***
Not be able to stop drinking	***22.22***	***22.59***	***22.42***
Harm my health	***42.11***	***51.16***	***46.96***
Do something I would regret	***31.57***	***37.55***	***34.78***
Get into trouble with police	***16.87***	***19.20***	***18.12***

**** Note: Answers to the question "How likely is it that any of the following things would happen to you personally, if you drink alcohol?"***
***** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 29 **Experienced problems among all students. (ESP37)**
Entries are percentages

	Because of alcohol use	Because of drug use	Other reasons	Never
"Individual problems"				
Performed poorly at school or work	*1.07	0.47	29.49	68.97
Damage to objects or clothing	5.38	0.55	34.56	59.51
Loss of money or other valuable items	4.55	0.44	49.85	45.16
Accident or injury	2.22	0.41	43.46	53.91
Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	0.66	0.14	31.47	67.74
"Relationship problems"				
Quarrel or argument	5.12	0.60	70.73	23.55
Problems in relationship with friends	3.31	0.77	51.69	44.23
Problems in relationship with parents	4.07	0.46	50.86	44.60
Problems in relationship with teachers	0.68	0.25	38.58	60.49
Sexual experiences				
Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	2.98	0.25	9.19	87.59
Engaged in unprotected sex	1.80	0.30	12.14	85.75
"Criminal problems"				
Scuffle or fight	3.44	0.41	64.77	31.37
Victimised by robbery or theft	0.79	0.41	13.62	85.18
Trouble with police	1.23	0.16	6.04	92.56

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 30 **Experienced problems among boys. (ESP37)**
Entries are percentages

	Because of alcohol use	Because of drug use	Other reasons	Never
"Individual problems"				
Performed poorly at school or work	*1.66	0.47	27.84	70.02
Damage to objects or clothing	6.85	0.77	33.89	58.49
Loss of money or other valuable items	5.58	0.30	44.93	49.20
Accident or injury	2.20	0.48	46.50	50.83
Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	0.77	0.30	34.08	64.85
"Relationship problems"				
Quarrel or argument	7.15	0.30	67.22	25.34
Problems in relationship with friends	3.62	0.71	42.26	53.41
Problems in relationship with parents	4.86	0.53	41.77	52.84
Problems in relationship with teachers	0.95	0.36	40.19	58.51
Sexual experiences				
Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	3.62	0.24	8.48	87.66
Engaged in unprotected sex	2.79	0.30	10.50	86.42
"Criminal problems"				
Scuffle or fight	4.32	0.30	62.96	32.43
Victimised by robbery or theft	1.07	0.41	16.16	82.36
Trouble with police	2.02	0.30	8.49	89.19

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> boys who answered each single question.***

Table 31 **Experienced problems among girls. (ESP37)**
Entries are percentages

	Because of alcohol use	Because of drug use	Other reasons	Never
"Individual problems"				
Performed poorly at school or work	*0.56	0.46	30.91	68.07
Damage to objects or clothing	4.13	0.36	35.14	60.38
Loss of money or other valuable items	3.67	0.56	54.07	41.70
Accident or injury	2.23	0.36	40.86	56.55
Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	0.56	0.00	29.22	70.22
"Relationship problems"				
Quarrel or argument	3.39	0.86	73.73	22.01
Problems in relationship with friends	3.04	0.81	59.77	36.38
Problems in relationship with parents	3.40	0.41	58.66	37.53
Problems in relationship with teachers	0.46	0.15	37.20	62.19
Sexual experiences				
Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	2.44	0.25	9.79	87.52
Engaged in unprotected sex	0.96	0.30	13.55	85.19
"Criminal problems"				
Scuffle or fight	2.69	0.51	66.33	30.47
Victimised by robbery or theft	0.56	0.41	11.44	87.60
Trouble with police	0.56	0.05	3.96	95.44

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> girls who answered each single question.***

Table 32 **Reasons for not drinking alcohol. (ESP E2) (Optional)**
Entries are percentages of students who answered "Very important" or "Rather important".

	Boys	Girls	All Students
a) Bad for health	*		
b) Costs too much			
c) Religious reasons			
d) Risk of losing control			
e) Hard to stop drinking			
f) Parents disapproval			
g) Risk to put on weight			
h) Has destroyed somebody I know			
i) Tastes horrible			
j) Negative effects			
k) May lead to crime or violence			
l) Against one's principles			
m) May lead to serious accidents			
n) May have bad effects on family life			

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 33 **"Do you think you will be drinking alcohol when you are twenty-five?" (ESP09)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
No	*45.44	48.33	46.99
Yes	12.03	9.10	10.46
I don't know	42.53	42.57	42.55

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. Column should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 34 **Heard of different drugs (ESP22) and ever wanted to try (ESP23).**
Entries are percentages answering they have heard of a drug or wanted to try one.

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Heard of any of the following			
Tranquillisers or sedatives	*90.07	93.86	92.10
Marijuana or hashish	94.58	96.85	95.80
LSD	73.36	62.39	67.49
Amphetamines	60.50	55.92	58.05
Crack	58.17	50.31	53.97
Cocaine	93.98	97.41	95.82
Relevin**	10.22	6.73	8.35
Heroin	94.73	97.05	95.97
Ecstasy	94.45	97.62	96.14
Methadone	33.71	25.69	29.42
"Magic mushrooms"	-	-	-
Ever wanted to try			
Any mentioned drug	***16.95***	***19.03***	***18.06***

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug***

Table 35 **Perceived availability of drugs. (ESP35)**
Entries are percentages answering "Very easy" or "Fairly easy"

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Cigarettes	*79.93	81.28	80.65
Alcohol			
Beer	86.75	85.12	85.88
Wine	86.30	86.37	86.34
Spirits	75.68	77.18	76.49
Other drugs			
Marijuana or hashish	12.17	10.70	11.38
Amphetamines	8.92	5.86	7.28
LSD or other hallucinogens	6.16	5.11	5.60
Crack	6.57	5.25	5.86
Cocaine	7.03	6.43	6.71
Ecstasy	14.72	12.59	13.57
Heroin	7.21	6.79	6.98
"Magic mushrooms"	-	-	-
Tranquillisers or sedatives	21.35	21.48	21.42
Inhalants	27.67	27.54	27.60
Anabolic steroids	10.77	6.99	8.74

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 36 **Disapproving of drug use. (ESP33)**

Entries are percentages who "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove" use of different drugs.

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Cigarettes			
Smoking cigarettes occasionally	*41.65	38.63	40.03
Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day	73.90	76.50	75.29
Alcohol			
Drinking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage	13.07	10.95	11.93
Having one or two drinks several times a week	60.46	69.65	65.39
Getting drunk once a week	83.60	88.35	86.15
Other drugs			
Trying marijuana or hashish once or twice	81.48	86.67	84.26
Smoking marijuana or hashish occasionally	83.40	86.77	85.21
Smoking marijuana or hashish regularly	87.98	91.60	89.92
Trying LSD or some other hallucinogen once or twice	85.83	89.01	87.53
Trying heroin once or twice	87.65	89.80	88.80
Trying tranquillisers or sedatives once or twice	85.28	86.73	86.06
Trying amphetamine once or twice	84.38	88.50	86.59
Trying crack once or twice	86.45	89.31	87.99
Trying cocaine once or twice	86.51	89.58	88.16
Trying ecstasy once or twice	83.40	87.42	85.55
Trying inhalants once or twice	82.69	83.83	83.30

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 37 **Perceived risk of drugs. (ESP34)**

	Boys			Girls			All students		
	No or slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	No or slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	No or slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk
Cigarettes									
smoke occasionally*	70.10	17.83	5.47	74.24	18.90	3.81	72.32	18.41	4.58
smoke one or more packs a day	5.02	24.28	66.21	2.90	20.36	75.47	3.88	22.17	71.19
Alcohol									
have one or two drinks nearly every day	31.43	39.32	22.84	18.22	45.85	31.50	24.34	42.82	27.48
have four or five drinks nearly every day	8.08	21.18	64.66	3.01	13.81	80.22	5.36	17.23	73.01
have five or more drinks each weekend	25.55	35.81	31.03	14.58	40.16	39.55	19.66	38.15	35.60
Other drugs									
try marijuana or hashish once or twice	13.92	17.98	58.31	12.72	22.34	56.08	13.28	20.32	57.12
smoke marijuana or hashish occasionally	8.90	21.05	60.38	7.99	27.52	55.24	8.41	24.52	57.62
smoke marijuana or hashish regularly	3.01	5.38	83.64	1.78	5.04	88.20	2.35	5.19	89.09
try LSD once or twice	7.68	17.37	62.91	6.56	22.39	56.34	7.08	20.07	59.38
take LSD regularly	1.95	3.61	84.98	1.22	2.40	87.51	1.56	2.96	86.34
try an amphetamine once or twice	9.93	19.46	56.83	6.62	24.55	55.07	8.16	22.19	55.88
take amphetamines regularly	3.01	5.55	79.68	1.12	3.82	87.06	2.00	4.62	83.64
try cocaine or crack once or twice	7.16	17.15	64.87	5.85	25.69	57.12	6.45	21.74	60.71
take cocaine or crack regularly	2.73	2.37	85.89	1.17	2.34	90.07	1.89	2.36	88.14
try ecstasy once or twice	9.65	16.40	64.83	6.98	22.76	63.03	8.21	19.82	63.87
take ecstasy regularly	2.78	3.49	86.05	1.32	2.24	92.32	2.00	2.82	89.42
try inhalants once or twice	16.91	18.75	51.27	19.44	26.72	42.54	18.27	23.03	46.58
Take inhalants regularly	4.14	9.81	73.23	2.90	10.13	76.59	3.47	9.98	75.03

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 38 **Estimated drug use among friends. (ESP36)**
Entries are percentages

	Most or all friends		
	Boys	**Girls**	**All Students**
Cigarettes			
Smoke cigarettes	*47.46	55.92	52.01
Alcohol			
Drink alcoholic beverages	65.96	64.13	64.97
Get drunk at least once a week	10.05	8.54	9.24

	Some, most or all friends		
	Boys	**Girls**	**All students**
Other drugs			
Smoke marijuana or hashish	3.16	3.17	3.17
Take LSD or other hallucinogens	1.31	1.08	1.19
Take amphetamines	1.49	1.18	1.32
Take tranquillisers or sedatives**	1.49	0.82	1.13
Take cocaine or crack	1.19	1.43	1.32
Take ecstasy	3.09	2.97	3.02
Take heroin	1.37	0.97	1.16
Take inhalants	2.57	1.90	2.21
Take “magic mushrooms”	-	-	-
Take alcohol together with pills	2.62	2.62	2.62
Take anabolic steroids	1.55	0.72	1.10

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Without a doctors prescription.***

Table 39 **Drug use among elder siblings (ESP38)**
Entries are percentages answering any of the categories: Seldom, sometimes or often.

	Boys	**Girls**	**All Students**
Smoke cigarettes	*26.46	35.06	31.08
Drink alcohol	45.56	54.23	50.22
Ever get drunk	25.94	31.30	28.82
Smoke marijuana or hashish	2.98	2.77	2.87
Take tranquillisers or sedatives**	2.62	2.26	2.43
Take ecstasy	1.67	1.64	1.65

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents <u>who have an elder sibling</u> and who answered each single question.***
***** Note: Without a doctors prescription.***

Table 40 **First drug used. (ESP29)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Never used	*90.28	90.65	90.48
Tranquillisers or sedatives**	1.41	2.31	1.89
Marijuana or hashish	5.30	5.19	5.24
LSD	0.12	0.05	0.08
Amphetamines	0.77	0.05	0.11
Crack	0.00	0.10	0.05
Cocaine	0.18	0.05	0.11
Relevin***	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heroin	0.06	0.15	0.11
Ecstasy	1.41	0.62	0.99
"Magic mushrooms"	-	-	-
Don't know	0.47	0.82	0.66

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered the question.***
***** Note: Without a doctors prescription***
****** Note: Relevin is a dummy drug***

Table 41 **How the substance was obtained on first occasion. (ESP30)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Never used	*90.24	90.78	90.52
Given by older brother or sister	0.29	0.31	0.30
Given by a friend, older than me	1.94	2.94	2.47
Given by a friend my age or younger	1.35	0.57	0.93
Given by someone I've heard of	0.06	0.10	0.08
Given by a stranger	0.06	0.15	0.11
It was shared in a group	2.35	1.70	2.00
Bought from a friend	0.88	0.62	0.74
Bought from someone I've heard of	0.24	0.21	0.22
Bought from a stranger	0.24	0.10	0.16
Given by a parent	0.29	0.26	0.27
Took it at home	0.53	1.29	0.93
None of these	1.53	0.98	1.24

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 42 **Reasons for the first drug use. (ESP31)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Never used a drug	*90.15	90.33	90.25
Wanted to feel high	1.89	1.65	1.76
Did not want to stand out of the group	0.53	0.62	0.58
Had nothing to do	0.59	0.62	0.60
Was curious	3.77	3.70	3.74
Wanted to forget problems	1.00	1.75	1.40
Other reasons	1.30	1.18	1.24
Don't remember	0.77	0.15	0.44

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. More than one answer was allowed.***

Table 43 **Places where marijuana or hashish would be easily bought. (ESP32)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Don't know of any such place	*53.13	45.32	48.95
Street, park etc.	6.31	6.05	6.17
School	0.77	0.62	0.69
Disco, bar etc.	19.65	20.36	20.03
Home of a dealer	4.71	7.18	6.03
Other place(s)	6.02	4.24	5.06
More than one place	9.41	16.23	13.06

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question. More than one answer was allowed.***

Table 44 **Leisure time activities. (ESP03)**
Entries are percentages with a frequency of once a month or more often.

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Ride around on a moped or motorcycle just for fun	*7.23	2.39	4.65
Play computer games	84.43	63.04	73.00
Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising	74.97	51.24	62.27
Read books for enjoyment (not school books)	52.07	65.60	59.31
Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc.)	85.12	89.87	87.66
Other hobbies (play instrument, sing, draw, write etc.)	65.40	72.30	69.09
Play on slotmachines	10.83	3.44	6.88

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 45 **Missed schooldays during the last 30 days. (ESP04)**
Entries are percentages.

	None	1-2 days	3+ days
Because of illness			
Boys	*52.39	28.61	19.00
Girls	52.45	30.09	17.47
All students	52.42	29.39	18.19
"Skipped"			
Boys	83.92	12.60	3.48
Girls	87.98	9.95	2.07
All students	86.06	11.21	2.74
Other reasons			
Boys	61.13	28.57	10.30
Girls	53.71	38.05	8.23
All students	57.18	33.62	9.20

Table 46 **Average grades. (ESP05)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Low (about one third)	*5.90	4.79	5.31
Medium (about one third)	83.83	81.37	82.52
High (about one third)	10.27	13.84	12.18

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents categorised in each group. Columns should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 47 **Parents level of schooling.**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All students
Father (ESP39)			
Completed primary school or less	*11.28	18.34	15.08
Some secondary school	17.60	18.24	17.95
Completed secondary school	41.17	37.50	39.20
Some college or university	6.14	5.64	5.87
Completed college or university	12.58	9.71	11.04
Don't know, or does not apply	11.22	10.57	10.87
Mother (ESP40)			
Completed primary school or less	12.23	16.41	14.48
Some secondary school	17.78	24.39	21.33
Completed secondary school	47.19	44.00	45.48
Some college or university	5.55	3.96	4.70
Completed college or university	7.86	6.15	6.94
Don't know, or does not apply	9.39	5.08	7.07

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Each column should cumulate to 100% for each parent, respectively.***

Table 48 **People living in the same household. (ESP42)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Father/Mother (Siblings)	*86.28	84.47	85.31
Father/Stepmother (Siblings) Mother/Stephfather (Siblings)	0.53	1.07	0.82
Single parent	2.67	3.45	3.09
All others (including extended families)	10.51	11.01	10.78

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question. More than one answer was allowed.***

Table 49 **The situation of family compared to others (ESP41)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Better off	*14.34	8.91	11.42
About the same	71.98	76.90	74.62
Less well off	13.68	14.20	13.96

**** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question.***

Table 50 **Satisfaction with relations to… (ESP43)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
a) Mother			
Very satisfied	*55.50	50.13	52.61
Satisfied	27.15	26.16	26.62
Neither – nor	12.00	16.01	14.16
Not so satisfied	3.68	5.71	4.77
Not at all satisfied	1.66	1.99	1.84
b) Father			
Very satisfied	51.14	39.03	44.62
Satisfied	28.30	31.84	30.21
Neither – nor	12.89	17.46	15.35
Not so satisfied	4.98	6.47	5.78
Not at all satisfied	2.70	5.19	4.04
c) Friends			
Very satisfied	44.63	46.70	45.75
Satisfied	38.34	37.01	37.62
Neither – nor	12.64	11.83	12.20
Not so satisfied	2.79	3.60	3.23
Not at all satisfied	1.60	0.86	1.20

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered respective sub-question. Each column and sub-question should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 51 **Do your parents know where you spend Saturday evenings? (ESP44)**
Entries are percentages

	Boys	Girls	All Students
Know always	*61.50	66.50	64.19
Know quite often	27.51	25.81	26.60
Know sometimes	8.08	6.01	6.96
Usually don't know	2.91	1.68	2.25

**** Note: Enter percent of <u>all</u> respondents who answered the question. Column should cumulate to 100%.***

Table 53 **Socio-economic status and drug habits.**
Entries are percentages.

Parents education (ESP39 and ESP40)*****

	Boys			Girls			All Students		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Cigarettes									
Smoked 40+ times in ** lifetime (ESP06)	3.67	8.58	6.62	3.22	7.82	6.95	3.43	8.17	6.34
11+ cigarettes per day last 30 days (ESP07)	0.71	2.37	1.90	0.66	1.27	1.17	0.68	1.78	1.51
Alcohol									
Any alcoholic beverage 6+ times during last 30 days (ESP08c)	5.32	18.13	11.84	3.10	11.90	10.50	4.12	14.77	11.12
Binge drinking 3+ times during last 30 days (ESP17)	3.26	11.67	7.76	1.73	7.53	6.77	2.44	9.44	7.22
Been drunk 3+ times during last 30 days (ESP19c)	0.85	2.36	2.05	0.72	1.04	1.29	0.78	1.64	1.64
Other drugs, lifetime prevalence									
Any illicit drug use***	1.92	3.89	2.34	1.39	3.14	2.22	1.63	3.49	2.27
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish (ESP27b-e, g-i)	0.78	2.10	1.44	0.62	1.29	0.98	0.69	1.66	1.19
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	1.72	2.67	1.95	1.33	2.66	2.20	1.51	2.66	2.09
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	0.42	0.89	0.71	0.15	0.36	0.21	0.28	0.61	0.44
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	0.30	0.48	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.14
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	0.42	1.30	1.07	0.26	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.96	0.85
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27e)	1.48	4.03	2.79	1.84	6.30	5.02	1.68	5.25	3.98
Inhalants (ESP25a)	2.49	7.05	4.44	2.26	7.34	5.70	2.37	7.21	5.12

**** Note: Take the highest of fathers (ESP39) and mothers (ESP40) education. Low: primary school or less, some secondary school. Medium: completed secondary school, some college or university. High: completed college or university.***
***** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question.***
****** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***

Table 54 **Household composition and drug habits.**
Entries are percentages.

Household composition (ESP42)*****

	Boys				Girls				Students			
	Intact	Restruc-ture	Single Parent	Other	Intact	Restruc-ture	Single Parent	Other	Intact	Restruc-ture	Single Parent	Other
Cigarettes	**											
Smoked 40+ times in lifetime (ESP06)	16.99	0.12	0.66	2.21	16.94	0.41	1.02	2.24	16.96	0.27	0.85	2.23
11+ cigarettes per day last 30 days (ESP07)	4.41	0.00	0.30	0.77	2.74	0.05	0.36	0.41	3.51	0.03	0.33	0.58
Alcohol												
Any alcoholic beverage 6+ times during last 30days (ESP08c)	33.35	0.24	0.91	4.49	24.28	0.52	1.19	3.05	28.45	0.39	1.06	3.71
Binge drinking 3+ times during last 30 days (ESP17)	21.71	0.24	0.83	3.09	15.19	0.41	0.81	2.34	18.19	0.33	0.82	2.68
Been drunk 3+ times during last 30 days (ESP19c)	4.73	0.06	0.24	0.85	3.05	0.05	0.16	0.21	3.82	0.06	0.20	0.50
Other drugs, lifetime prevalence												
Any illicit drug use***	7.81	0.06	0.30	1.26	6.02	0.05	0.62	1.03	6.84	0.06	0.47	1.14
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish (ESP27b-e, g-i)	3.78	0.06	0.18	0.72	2.42	0.05	0.21	0.46	3.05	0.06	0.19	0.58
Marijuana or hashish (ESP24a)	6.07	0.06	0.18	1.07	5.68	0.05	0.51	0.87	5.86	0.06	0.36	0.96
Amphetamines (ESP27b)	1.73	0.06	0.06	0.30	0.67	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.06	0.03	0.14
LSD or other hallucinogens (ESP27c)	0.54	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.51	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.52	0.03	0.06	0.14
Ecstasy (ESP27i)	2.14	0.06	0.12	0.66	1.28	0.05	0.05	0.26	1.68	0.06	0.08	0.44
Alcohol together with pills (ESP27e)	7.38	0.06	0.36	1.49	11.66	0.20	0.66	1.94	9.68	0.14	0.52	1.73
Inhalants (ESP25a)	13.40	0.06	0.30	1.61	14.37	0.15	0.51	2.05	13.92	0.11	0.41	1.85

**** Note: Intact = Father and mother, Restructured = Father and stepmother or stepfather or mother, Single parent = Father or mother, Other = All other alternatives.***
***** Note: Enter percent of all respondents who answered each single question.***
****** Note: Only include narcotics i.e. ESP24 and ESP27 b-e, g-i.***

Table C1 **Students' general feelings about themselves**
Entries are percentages.

	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	41.05	22.63
Agree	49.25	58.78
Disagree	8.20	15.16
Strongly disagree	1.50	3.43

	At times I think I am no good at all	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	7.40	14.05
Agree	26.49	45.67
Disagree	38.90	31.06
Strongly disagree	27.21	9.22

	I feel that I have a number of good qualities	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	29.84	16.40
Agree	59.99	61.62
Disagree	8.43	19.32
Strongly disagree	1.73	2.66

	I am able to do things as well as most other people	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	44.31	27.85
Agree	48.48	58.35
Disagree	6.37	12.58
Strongly disagree	0.83	1.22

	I feel I do not have much to be proud of	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	9.43	12.63
Agree	40.55	49.08
Disagree	37.32	32.43
Strongly disagree	12.50	5.86

	I certainly feel useless at times	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	9.73	12.22
Agree	38.97	50.80
Disagree	36.56	30.81
Strongly disagree	14.74	6.16

	I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	26.62	15.60
Agree	58.10	65.47
Disagree	12.37	17.00
Strongly disagree	2.91	1.92

	I wish I could have more respect for myself	
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	26.19	31.68
Agree	48.16	50.38
Disagree	18.72	15.02
Strongly disagree	6.92	2.92

All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure		
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	4.75	4.62
Agree	10.16	13.18
Disagree	30.83	48.82
Strongly disagree	54.27	33.38

I take a positive attitude toward myself		
	Boys	**Girls**
Strongly agree	28.80	16.05
Agree	52.55	53.50
Disagree	14.34	24.96
Strongly disagree	4.31	5.49

Table C2 **During the last seven days, how often…**
Entries are percentages.

have you lost your appetite, you did not want to eat		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	68.56	50.61
Sometimes	24.33	35.47
Several times	5.08	10.87
Most of the times	2.03	3.05

have you had difficulty in con-centrating on what you want to do		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	32.25	18.97
Sometimes	49.03	48.06
Several times	13.60	26.12
Most of the times	5.02	6.85

have you felt depressed		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	59.13	36.01
Sometimes	28.39	35.55
Several times	8.44	21.16
Most of the times	4.04	7.27

have you felt that you had to put great effort and pressure to do the things you had to do		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	35.62	22.77
Sometimes	41.76	40.40
Several times	16.91	26.85
Most of the times	5.72	9.98

have you felt sad		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	34.35	19.85
Sometimes	46.46	43.20
Several times	14.81	25.94
Most of the times	4.38	11.02

you could not do your work (at home, at work, at school)		
	Boys	**Girls**
Rarely or never	49.76	43.76
Sometimes	37.11	38.00
Several times	9.23	13.35
Most of the times	3.90	4.89

Table D1 **During the last 12 months, how often have you…**
Entries are percentages.

participated in a group bullying an individual

	Boys	Girls
Never	62.43	76.65
Once	17.86	13.70
Twice	7.79	5.15
3-4 times	4.91	3.21
5 or more times	7.01	2.29

participated in a group physically hurting an individual

	Boys	Girls
Never	76.11	89.52
Once	13.00	6.11
Twice	4.81	2.14
3-4 times	3.01	1.32
5 or more times	3.07	0.92

participated in a group starting a fight with another group

	Boys	Girls
Never	70.11	70.08
Once	15.85	19.32
Twice	6.66	6.01
3-4 times	3.54	2.80
5 or more times	3.84	1.78

started a fight with another individual

	Boys	Girls
Never	52.70	58.66
Once	21.43	24.19
Twice	10.80	8.60
3-4 times	7.92	4.12
5 or more times	7.14	4.43

stolen something worth £10 or more

	Boys	Girls
Never	83.24	90.72
Once	7.93	3.62
Twice	2.70	2.09
3-4 times	1.80	1.27
5 or more times	4.32	2.29

broken into a place to steal

	Boys	Girls
Never	83.49	97.59
Once	6.00	1.00
Twice	3.38	0.60
3-4 times	2.57	0.80
5 or more times	4.56	0.00

damaged public or private property on purpose

	Boys	Girls
Never	75.50	90.38
Once	12.19	5.95
Twice	4.92	1.93
3-4 times	3.12	1.12
5 or more times	4.26	0.61

sold stolen goods

	Boys	Girls
Never	89.28	98.73
Once	4.19	0.66
Twice	2.34	0.25
3-4 times	1.74	0.20
5 or more times	2.46	0.15

Table D2 **During the last 12 months, how often have you…**
Entries are percentages

been individually bullied by a whole group of people

	Boys	Girls
Never	54.77	65.53
Once	23.82	19.65
Twice	9.78	7.89
3-4 times	6.24	3.72
5 or more times	5.40	3.24

been physically hurt by a whole group of people

	Boys	Girls
Never	84.19	91.14
Once	10.30	5.96
Twice	3.17	1.43
3-4 times	1.08	0.56
5 or more times	1.26	0.92

been in a group that was attacked by another group

	Boys	Girls
Never	74.02	78.69
Once	18.58	16.45
Twice	4.27	3.22
3-4 times	1.86	1.18
5 or more times	1.26	0.46

had someone start a fight with you individually

	Boys	Girls
Never	53.90	63.42
Once	28.36	26.53
Twice	9.47	5.20
3-4 times	5.16	2.70
5 or more times	3.12	2.14

had something worth £10 or more stolen from you

	Boys	Girls
Never	84.34	90.99
Once	11.52	7.84
Twice	2.52	0.76
3-4 times	0.90	0.36
5 or more times	0.72	0.05

had someone break onto your home to steal something

	Boys	Girls
Never	94.91	97.66
Once	3.29	1.73
Twice	0.78	0.61
3-4 times	0.84	0.00
5 or more times	0.18	0.00

had someone damage your belongings on purpose

	Boys	Girls
Never	68.14	82.20
Once	19.40	12.51
Twice	6.65	3.61
3-4 times	3.17	0.97
5 or more times	2.63	0.71

bought stolen goods

	Boys	Girls
Never	82.85	96.39
Once	7.73	2.44
Twice	4.68	0.66
3-4 times	1.92	0.25
5 or more times	2.82	0.25