

ESPAD

*European School Survey Project
on Alcohol and Other Drugs*



STUDENT SURVEY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Malta - 2011

National Report



ESPAD

*European School Survey Project
on Alcohol and Other Drugs*

**Student Survey in Secondary Schools
Malta - 2011**

Sharon Arpa

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Malta - 2011

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Message by the **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

In 2011, Malta participated in the fifth European Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD). The national study, which collected information from 15 to 16 year old students in Malta and Gozo, was conducted by *sedqa* within the Foundation for Social Welfare Services (FSWS).

This national report sheds light on the prevalence of substance use and related attitudes and behaviours. It also examines trends in selected variables between 1995 and 2011. This information will be used, *inter alia*, to further develop policies and practices that will prevent and curb the use of tobacco, alcohol and other substances and the negative effect of such use.

The study is the fruit of notable effort and dedication by a number of key people. We would therefore like to express our sincere gratitude to the following:

- The schools, teachers and students who participated in the survey and without whom this study would not have been possible.
- The Maltese ESPAD coordinating team, namely: Ms. Sharon Arpa (principal investigator and author of the report), Ms. Sandra Cortis, Ms. Carmen Dimech, Mr. Lawrence Bonello, Ms. Bernadine Mizzi, Mr. Chris Azzopardi, Mr. Antoine Saliba and Ms. Nadine Grech.
- FSWS members of staff, particularly Mr. Ronald Balzan and Ms. Vivienne Mallia Goham for vetting the statistics in the report and reviewing earlier drafts, and Mr. Ray Grech for his logistical input.

Special thanks go to the various entities that collaborated

in and supported the 2011 ESPAD Survey, including:

- Aġenzija Sedqa (the National Agency against Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Compulsive Gambling) within the Foundation for Social Welfare Services;
- The Directorate for Educational Services (DES), the Student Services Department, Education Psycho-Social Services, and the Anti-Substance Abuse Service within the Education Psycho-Social Services, which all fall under the Ministry of Education and Employment;
- The Directorate for Education at the Secretariat for Catholic Education, Archdiocese of Malta; and
- The Independent Schools Association (ISA).

Last but not least, we would like to thank both the Hon. Dr. Chris Said, Minister for Justice, Dialogue and the Family, and the Hon. Dolores Cristina, Minister for Education and Employment, for their ongoing support throughout this initiative. We would also like to thank Mr. Francis Borg, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry for Justice, Dialogue and the Family, and Dr. James Calleja, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry for Education and Employment, who also supported this initiative.

Sina Bugeja

Chief Executive Officer

Foundation for Social Welfare Services

May 2012

FOREWORD

sedqa, the National Agency against Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Compulsive Gambling, has been very closely associated with the European School Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) since the first study, which was conducted in 1995. At that time our Agency was barely one year old; however, it has always regarded this study as being essential to, amongst other things, determine the nature and design of prevention interventions.

Today, *sedqa* has come of age and has gone through a number of changes which have shaped what we are today and what we stand for. In spite of all these changes, our Agency has remained committed to engage in research to better understand the present trends so that its interventions, both on prevention and curative levels, are as relevant and effective as possible for those seeking our professional assistance.

The most salient results from the fifth national ESPAD study conducted in 2011 indicate some positive trends. Whilst the consumption of alcohol is still very high amongst the studied cohort, there was a decline in various figures when compared to the 2007 study, including the consumption of alcohol 20 times or more in the last year. The same downward trend is also present for some other substances, most notably tobacco – which is the second most widely abused substance amongst the study's participants.

Whilst this is very encouraging, one needs to look much deeper and ask whether the relevant legislative changes that were enacted since the last ESPAD study of 2007 should have brought about a steeper decline

in reported abuse. For example, this study highlights the reported purchasing and consumption of alcohol beverages by 15 to 16 year olds. Since 2009, such purchasing and consumption of alcohol by persons less than 17 years of age has become illegal. Therefore, the fact that 54% of the study's participants reported buying an alcoholic beverage from a store or kiosk for their own consumption and 68% reported consuming alcohol on-premise (e.g. within a bar, pub, restaurant, *kazin* or disco) during the 30 days prior to the study, makes concerning reading. This calls for enhanced and concerted efforts by actors working within both the field of law enforcement and of prevention and education, to further curb the purchase and consumption of alcohol by persons less than 17 years of age.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who conducted this study and those who cooperated with us to ensure that this study was a success. Since regular research is the key to, amongst other things, ensuring the ongoing effectiveness of our operations, I look forward to further cooperation between all the stakeholders involved in this study for the benefit of young people in Malta and Gozo. I augur that this document will be an instrument that brings forward positive change in the various contexts and environments in which it is used.

Jesmond Schembri

Operations Director – *sedqa*

May 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fifth ESPAD study was conducted in 2011 in 39 countries across Europe to examine the prevalence of substance use and related attitudes and behaviours amongst 15 to 16 year old students. It follows the surveys conducted in 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2007. This report presents the 2011 results from students in Malta and Gozo and examines changes in results over time.

Alcohol

- Most students reported consuming alcohol during their lifetime (90%), the last 12 months (86%) and the last 30 days (68%).
 - The alcoholic beverages most commonly consumed in the last 30 days were spirits (63%) and wine (56%), followed by beer (45%), alcopops (32%) and cider (20%).
 - During the 30 days prior to the study, 54% of students had purchased an alcoholic beverage off-premise (in a store or kiosk) for their own consumption, whilst 68% of students had consumed an alcoholic beverage on-premise (in a pub, bar, kazin or disco).
 - On the last drinking occasion, students most frequently reported drinking “at a bar or pub” (33%) “in a disco” (27%), and/or “at home” (21%).
 - Some 44% of students had been drunk on at least one occasion in their lifetime, 37% reported being intoxicated in the last 12 months and 20% in the last 30 days.
 - Many students (56%) had consumed five or more drinks on one occasion during the prior 30 days.
- First alcohol use occurred at a fairly young age. By the age of 11 a relatively high percentage of students had consumed at least one glass of wine (27%), beer (23%), spirits (11%), alcopops (9%) or cider (8%).
 - The most frequently reported problems experienced as a result of personal alcohol use during the 12 months prior to the study were: involvement in a physical fight (14%), serious problems with friends (12%), serious problems with parents (12%), poor school or work performance (12%), accident or injury (10%) and sexual intercourse without a condom (10%).
 - Between 2007 and 2011 alcohol consumption generally remained stable. There was, however, a decline in the percentage of students using alcohol 40 times or more in their lifetime (from 33% to 30%) and in the percentage using alcohol 20 times or more in the last year (from 32% to 28%). There was also a reduction in the percentage of boys engaging in: heavy episodic drinking in the last 30 days (from 62% to 59%) and heavy episodic drinking three times or more in the last 30 days (36% to 33%).

Tobacco

- Some 39% of all students had smoked cigarettes during their lifetime, 23% had smoked in the last 30 days, with 12% smoking less than one cigarette a day.
- A considerable number of students started smoking at a young age. By the age of 13, 20% of students had smoked their first cigarette and 6% had started to smoke on a daily basis.

- Between 2007 and 2011, there was a decline in: the lifetime prevalence of cigarette smoking (from 46% to 38%), the lifetime prevalence of cigarette smoking 40 times or more (from 15% to 12%) and cigarette smoking in the last 30 days (from 26% to 22%).
- The other substances most frequently reported to have first been used at the age of 13 or younger were inhalants (4%), cannabis (3%) and alcohol together with pills (2%).

Other drug use

- The use of a range of illicit drugs (cannabis, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy) is less widespread than the use of alcohol and tobacco, with 12% of students reporting the use of any of the listed illicit drugs during their lifetime.
- The substance most frequently ever used after alcohol and tobacco were: inhalants (14%) and cannabis (10%), followed by mephedrone (4%), cocaine (4%), tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3%), amphetamines (3%), ecstasy (3%), magic mushrooms (2%), LSD (2%), crack (2%), anabolic steroids (2%), heroin (1%) and GHB (1%).
- Between 2007 and 2011, amongst all students, the reported use of cannabis declined from 13% to 10%. This contributed towards the fall, from 15% to 12%, in the use of any of the following illicit drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin and GHB. The lifetime use of alcohol together with pills also declined from 11% to 8%.

CHAPTER 1

Background and
research design

1.1 Introduction

A plethora of research has been conducted demonstrating the negative effects of tobacco, alcohol and drug consumption on young people on both an individual and societal level. Knowledge about substance use among adolescents is therefore necessary to determine if action is required and, if so, what and who should be targeted. The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), a pan-European, cross-sectional, school-based survey, has become a primary tool to gauge the prevalence of substance use and related attitudes and behaviours amongst young people in Europe.

The ESPAD project was founded in 1993 with an initiative from the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) in co-operation with the Pompidou Group at the Council of Europe. Since conducting a six-country pilot study in Europe (Johnston, Driessen & Kokkevi, 1994) the ESPAD project has expanded and collected data on young people's tobacco, alcohol and drug use on five occasions. The study was conducted in 26 countries in 1995, in 30 countries in 1999, in 35 countries in both 2003 and 2007 and in 39 countries in 2011. In 2008 an additional data collection procedure was undertaken for a few new ESPAD countries.

1.2 Purpose of the project

Data emanating from the ESPAD project can provide a better understanding of the extent and nature of tobacco, alcohol and other drug use, and associated beliefs, attitudes and behaviours. The collection of socio-demographic data allows comparisons to be made between subgroups, which can help increase awareness of groups most at risk of using particular substances.

Since this study is conducted by other European nations using a common questionnaire and similar methodology, comparisons can also be made between countries. Such analysis can provide clues about the aetiology of substance use initiation and continuation.

The ESPAD survey is repeated every four years allowing trends in substance use and related attitudes and behaviours to be monitored over time. An international comparison of trends can possibly be used to predict future developments when some countries lag behind others. Trend data can also provide information about

the influence of prevention programmes and other events on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

The inclusion of questions in the data collection tool measuring attitudes and behaviours also means that data analysis can be conducted to assess the association between such variables and substance use.

The piecing together of a more comprehensive picture of substance use can assist in the design and implementation of effective strategies, interventions and policies to prevent, curb or halt both licit and illicit substance use among adolescents. Conversely, the absence of such data can lead to the development of misconceptions and consequently the misallocation of resources.

1.3 Research design

1.3.1 Introduction

The fifth ESPAD survey was co-ordinated internationally by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs. It was conducted nationally by Aġenzija *sedqa* (the National Agency against Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Compulsive Gambling) within the Foundation for Social Welfare Services (FSWS) in collaboration with: the Directorate for Educational Services (DES), the Student Services Department, Education Psycho-Social Services; the Anti-Substance Abuse Service within the Education Psycho-Social Services; the Directorate for Education in Church Schools; and the ISA - Independent Schools Association.

1.3.2 Population, sampling method and respondents

The target population for the local ESPAD survey comprises students in Malta and Gozo born in 1995, who were 16 during the year of data collection. Form 5 students were included in the sampling frame since these students covered 89% of the target group. As in previous ESPAD surveys, the total population was sampled since the number of students born in 1995 was similar to the desired sample size.

All schools and classes participated. One student refused to answer the questionnaire. Of all Form 5 students born in 1995 eligible to participate in the survey, 3377 returned valid questionnaires, producing a total response rate of 78%. This compares favourably with the response rate from the 1995 study (53%), but fares less well when compared with the 1999 (80%), 2003 (83%) and 2007 (84%) ESPAD surveys.

1.3.3 Field procedures

Consent to conduct the study was obtained from the Director General, Directorate for Educational Services; Director for Education Services at the Secretariat for Education of the Archbishop's Curia; and from head teachers of Independent schools. Head teachers from state, church and independent schools were sent a formal letter informing them about the study, and the date when the study was to take place. Letters to state schools were disseminated by the Psycho-Social Services of the Department of Education, whereas letters to church schools were sent by the Office of the Director for Education Services at the Secretariat for Education of the Archbishop's Curia. Heads of independent schools were sent the letter directly by Agenzija *sedqa*.

Guidance teachers and counsellors, and PSD teachers, who were acting as study co-ordinators in each respective school, were invited to attend a briefing meeting about the study. Following this, the study-co-ordinators held a meeting within their school with the teachers who were acting as survey leaders during data collection. The study co-ordinators provided information pertaining to the study rationale and the way in which the questionnaires should be administered and collected. Study co-ordinators and survey leaders were also provided with written guidelines. Within one school with a small number of fifth form students in attendance, the Principal Investigator of the ESPAD study in Malta acted as survey leader to ensure that students felt confident that responses were anonymous.

The questionnaires that were to be distributed to each class were numbered and gathered into an envelope. Copies of the questionnaire were distributed to each school prior to data collection and schools were requested to lock the questionnaires in a secure place.

All schools, except two, collected data on February 2nd 2011. One school collected data on February 3rd and another on March 2nd. Since Form 5 students normally finish school early in the year to study and prepare for their examinations, the Maltese survey was conducted earlier in the year than those in other countries to ensure a higher response rate.

The survey was carried out during a mid-morning class period to ensure that late-comers were included. The survey leaders collected the envelope containing the

questionnaires and instructions outlining how the data should be collected. In the class, the survey leader read out instructions to students, which included directions to assure anonymity, and then distributed the questionnaires to all students. Survey leaders were instructed that whilst the questionnaires were being answered they should sit at their desks from where they were to respond neutrally to students' questions and complete a class report. The class report asked for information relating to, *inter alia*, absenteeism, student co-operation, disturbances and questionnaire completion time. Once a student had completed the questionnaire they placed the questionnaire in the provided blank individual envelope. Within each class, each student's envelope was gathered and together with the classroom report was placed into an A3 envelope, which was provided. This pack was taken to a secure area in the school. The packs were then collected from schools in Malta by personnel from the FSWS and from schools in Gozo by a member of staff from state and church schools respectively, who then delivered the material to the FSWS.

1.3.4 Data collection instrument

The anonymous questionnaire included core questions requesting information about socio-demographic characteristics and alcohol, tobacco and drug-related variables. A deviance module was included in the questionnaire as well as some psychosocial and small-island questions. (The responses to the latter set of questions are not included in this report but will be outlined in future papers). In relation to the international version of the ESPAD questionnaire, cultural adjustments were made to the questions on exam grades and parents' level of education. Questionnaires were available both in Maltese and English. To ensure an accurate translation of the questionnaire into Maltese, the official English version of the questionnaire was translated into Maltese and then back-translated into English by a second person. The two English versions were compared and amendments to the Maltese questionnaire were made.

In 2006 some ESPAD questions were pre-tested amongst Maltese and English speaking students. Since a number of Maltese students (both Maltese and English speaking) interpreted the word 'occasion' incorrectly a description of the term 'occasion' was included in the questionnaire. Some students also understood the term 'inhalants' to mean asthma inhalers. In the questionnaire a more detailed description of inhalants

was provided. An English version of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix I.

1.3.5 Data processing and analysis

Questionnaires were examined and subsequently scanned by a commissioned company. Data was entered into a Microsoft Excel file. The datafile was then delivered to the FSWS and some hard copies of the questionnaire were checked against the inputted data. The range of responses for all variables was also checked. Data was exported into an SPSS file and sent to the international ESPAD data manager, whereby a standardised cleaning procedure was conducted for all countries. This resulted in 1.4% of all questionnaires being discarded. The SPSS database was then returned and the national data was analysed using SPSS version 20. Only data from Fifth Form students born in 1995 were included in the analysis. Data from the class room reports were entered manually into a database.

CHAPTER 2

Data quality

2.1 Introduction

Evidence-based policies and interventions will only prove successful in preventing and curbing substance use, if the founding data upon which decisions are made, are of good quality. This chapter will assess three important data qualities: representativeness, reliability and validity.

2.2 Representativeness

A sample is representative of the target population if important characteristics (e.g. gender) that influence the outcome under study (e.g. substance use) are distributed similarly in the sample and the target population. An unrepresentative sample may introduce bias into the study's findings.

The target population of the national ESPAD study includes students in Malta and Gozo born in 1995. Of all individuals born in this year, approximately 98% were students at the time of data collection. Since the majority of students (approximately 89%) born in 1995 were fifth formers only Form 5 students were sampled. The remaining students born in 1995 were in other grades.

Similar to preceding ESPAD surveys, all fifth formers were sampled since the number of those born in 1995 was similar to the desired sample size according to the ESPAD guidelines (Bjarnason, 2010). Compared to other sampling methods, total sampling increases the likelihood of obtaining representative data, all other things being equal, since it excludes the possibility of noncoverage error, that is, omission of part of the intended population. Total sampling, however, does not guarantee that the survey respondents are representative of the population. An examination of the survey response rate and a comparison of the

study population and the respondents' characteristics can further assist in assessing the representativeness of the sample.

The ESPAD study does not include data from students who were absent from school on the day of data collection (who account for the vast majority of survey non-respondents) and early school leavers. Research has found that although absentees and early school leavers are more likely to use licit and illicit substances than their school-attending counterparts, their exclusion does not substantially influence prevalence estimates of drug use (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman & Schulenberg, 2011).

Turning now to response rates, 3377 Form 5 students born in 1995 eligible to participate in the survey did so, producing a total response rate of 78%. The response rates for boys and girls were 78% and 79%, respectively. Amongst eligible Form 5 students born in 1995, 73% of state school students, 85% of church school students and 82% of independent school students participated in the study.

A survey with a high response rate but a large discrepancy between population and respondent characteristics may contain greater bias than a survey with a lower response rate and a more representative group of respondents. A comparison of the distribution of important characteristics among the study population survey is, therefore, also useful in assessing the extent to which a sample is representative of the population.

Comparisons between the ESPAD survey's study population and participants in terms of gender and school type indicate a considerable degree of similarity (Table A), with the largest difference of four percentage points being found between respondents and the study population within state schools.

Table A

A comparison of the study population and survey respondents by gender and school type

	Study population	All students
Gender		
Male	51%	50%
Female	49%	50%
School type		
State	59%	55%
Church	32%	35%
Independent	9%	10%

Table B

Reliability as measured by inconsistency between two questions in a single administration. Entries are percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	1.2	0.3	0.7
Other drug use			
Cannabis	1.0	0.5	0.7
Ecstasy	1.5	0.6	1.1
Tranquillisers/sedatives ^{b)}	1.7	1.5	1.6
Inhalants	4.9	4.2	4.6

^{a)} The first question asks about the number of occasions the drug was used during the students' lifetime whereas the second question asks about the age at first use of the drug. The figures represent 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.

^{b)} Without a doctor's prescription.

The information presented above concerning the sampling methodology, response rates and comparability of the study population and survey respondents indicates that the sample is generally representative of fifth form students born in 1995.

2.3 Reliability

2.3.1 Introduction

A reliable measure provides consistent results when repeated under the same conditions. Reliability of the ESPAD survey has been measured under test-retest conditions in the ESPAD reliability study conducted in 1998. This section of the report will outline findings from the 1998 reliability study and will discuss the reliability of the 2011 ESPAD study as measured by comparing responses obtained from different questions within the study.

2.3.2 ESPAD reliability study – 1998

Temporal stability of the survey instrument was measured in 1998 with the implementation of the ESPAD in seven countries, including Malta. Muscat and Rapinett (2002) have outlined the study's findings from Malta. In brief, locally 10% of students born in 1982 were sampled and the same methodology employed as for the 1995 ESPAD study, with the exception that data was collected from students on two different days with a short delay period on their use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Analysis of consumption patterns for drugs and alcohol found no significant differences between responses obtained from the two periods, signifying a high degree of temporal stability.

2.3.3 Inconsistency in relation to lifetime prevalence of use

The data collection instrument includes sets of questions about (a) lifetime use of various drugs and (b) age at first use of various drugs. The response option for the latter set of questions includes "never", allowing comparisons in the prevalence of use of each drug under study using the two distinct questions. Table B shows the percentage of students providing inconsistent answers for selected substances.

The highest inconsistency rate obtained was for inhalant use (5%). Inconsistency rates for all other substances measured were low at less than 2%. Inconsistency rates differed slightly by gender, with girls generally providing more consistent answers than boys.

2.3.4 An inconsistency quotient

An inconsistency quotient was calculated by dividing (a) the percentage of respondents answering "I have already said I have used it" to the question "If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire" by (b) the percentage that reported using marijuana or hashish (cannabis) on the lifetime prevalence question. A quotient of 1.0 indicates that the percentages are the same on both measures, a quotient above 1.0 indicates that (a) is higher than (b) and a quotient below 1.0 indicates that (b) is greater than (a). The quotient for all students was 0.7, demonstrating that a lower percentage of students indicated that they had reported cannabis use than the percentage reporting cannabis use on the direct question. A quotient of 0.7 and 0.8 was obtained for boys and girls, respectively.

2.4 Validity

2.4.1 Introduction

A survey is valid if the data collection tool measures what it intended to measure. Validity of the ESPAD study depends on the extent to which the data obtained truly reflect those facets of substance use the questionnaire was designed to assess. Determining the extent and nature of alcohol, tobacco and drug use and associated behaviours is a complex task. Difficulties may arise, *inter alia*, because such behaviours are often stigmatised and the use of some substances illegal. As such, respondents may conceal or underreport use because they fear being identified. Conversely, some students may exaggerate their use of substances. Because of the sensitivity of the topic the assessment of data validity is important.

Internationally, research using biological measures as a benchmark, notably saliva and urine analysis, validated school students reports of alcohol (Campenelli, Dielman & Shope, 1987) and cannabis (Kokkevi & Stefanis, 1991) use. The available literature concurs that self-reports of student drug use generate generally valid data, especially under conditions of anonymity (Ivis & Adlaf, 1999; Johnston *et al.*, 2011; Hibell *et al.*, 2009). In a review of the validity of self-report measures of drug use, Harrison (1997) concludes that generally the more stigmatised the drug the greater the concealment of use. In addition, respondents are most reluctant to report use in the very recent past and least reluctant to report lifetime use.

The level of validity in the 2011 Maltese ESPAD survey will be assessed by examining: (a) student co-operation and comprehension, (b) missing drug rates on drug use questions, (c) internal consistency/inconsistency among logically related questions, (d) results related to willingness to admit cannabis use and (e) reported dummy drug use.

2.4.2 Student co-operation and comprehension

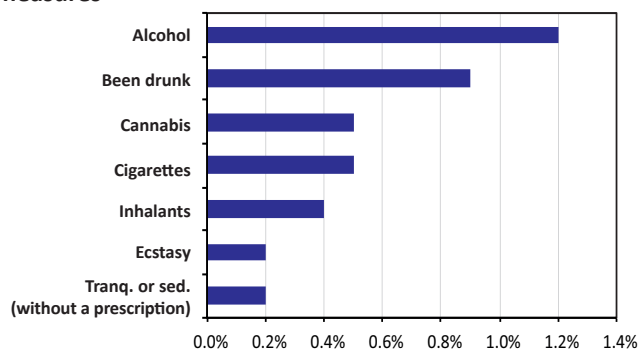
All schools and classes participated in the study. One student refused to participate in this voluntary study. Before data was scanned into a database all questionnaires were visibly inspected and once entered into a database, data across Europe underwent a standardised, computerised cleaning process. In the data cleaning process, 1.4% of the questionnaires were invalidated, mainly due to poor data quality.

The vast majority of survey leaders (93%) reported that students worked seriously on the questionnaire. Most teachers (78%) reported no disturbances during data collection, with 21% reporting disturbances from a few students. Only 2% of the survey leaders reported that some of the students found the questionnaire difficult to complete. The questionnaire took an average of 39 minutes to fill in. All these measures indicate that student comprehension and cooperation was high.

2.4.3 Item non-response rates

The instructions to participants stated that objectionable questions could be left unanswered. Non-response rates for individual questions that asked about substance use may, therefore, indicate students' unwillingness to report substance use. Figure 1 shows the percent of unanswered questions before the logical substitution of missing values for the lifetime use of a selected number of substances. The percentage of unanswered questions is low for all selected questions ranging from 0.2% for ecstasy and the non-medical use of tranquillisers or sedatives to 1.2% for the lifetime use of alcohol.

Figure 1
Item non-response rates for selected prevalence measures



2.4.4 Logical consistency

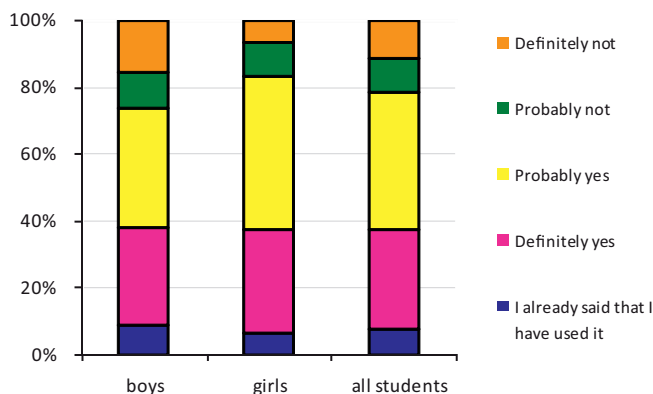
In the ESPAD project, logical consistency can be measured by comparing results for drug use in different time periods: life time, last 12 months and last 30 days. Responses are logically consistent if frequency of use in the past 30 days is not higher than frequency of annual or lifetime use, and the frequency of annual use is not higher than the frequency of lifetime use. Amongst all students there is a low percentage of inconsistent answers for the selected variables of alcohol use (5%), been drunk (3%), cannabis use (1%), ecstasy use (1%) and inhalant use (1%).

2.4.5 Willingness to admit drug use

The ESPAD questionnaire included a hypothetical question whereby students were asked about their willingness to admit using marijuana or hashish (cannabis) if they had ever done so. A relatively high percentage of students stated that they definitely would not have said that they had used cannabis (12%) if they had done so (Figure 2). Girls would be more willing to report cannabis use than boys. Since this question is hypothetical, it is difficult to determine whether the students who indicate that they would not report cannabis use are those who do not use, with unwillingness indicating opposition to such use. What is probable is that there is some degree of underreporting.

Figure 2

Answer to the question “if you had ever used marijuana or hashish do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire?”



2.4.6 Reported dummy drug use

To examine the risk of students' over-reporting drug use, they were asked about their use of a non-existent dummy drug, Revelin. From the total sample, 0.9% reported having ever used Revelin (boys: 1.1%; girls: 0.7%).

2.4.7 Summary

Overall, the measures of validity examined indicate that the questionnaire elicits generally valid data. Student co-operation, comprehension and logical consistency were high. Missing data rates and inconsistency rates were low. Whilst 12% of students in Malta are unwilling to admit using cannabis, this does not necessarily indicate validity problems. Non-drug users are more likely to oppose drug use and view it as socially undesirable behaviour and so state that they would not admit to cannabis use if they had used this substance. In addition, these questions are hypothetical. It may be that non-users who have said

that they would not report drug use and then go on to try cannabis in future may then be willing to report their use, perhaps as a result of a change in attitudes towards use (Hibell *et al.*, 2009).

2.5 Conclusion

The Maltese arm of the 2011 ESPAD survey provides data that overall is valid and reliable. Data suggest that under-reporting of substance use is a more likely occurrence than over-reporting and occurs to a greater extent with more stigmatised drugs than less stigmatised drugs and with more recent substance use than lifetime use. Boys are also more likely to underreport than girls. The data provide a satisfactory base for examining tobacco, alcohol and other drug use amongst Form 5 students born in 1995.

CHAPTER 3

Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use: The situation in 2011

3.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents the results obtained from the 2011 ESPAD survey conducted in Malta. The chapter will present, *inter alia*, data concerning the extent of alcohol use, the age of first alcohol consumption, perceptions regarding alcohol use and estimated alcohol use amongst friends. Similar data will then be provided for cigarettes, cannabis and other substances. A pictorial overview will then be provided of the lifetime, annual (previous 12 months) and monthly (previous 30 days) prevalence of use of various substances. The figures presented in this chapter are based on data provided in Appendix II.

Results have been presented for all students (N=3377). For the production of figures, all variables measuring frequency of use were recategorised into '0 occasions', '1 to 5 occasions', '6 to 19 occasions' and '20 occasions or more' so that patterns in the data can be more easily discerned. Figures displaying the age of first use of various substances do not show use initiating beyond the age of 15. Since many participants were still aged 15 at the time of data collection, including the results from 16-year olds would provide a distorted picture of the age of initiation.

The variables examined in this section of the report have been assessed for gender differences using chi-square tests. Chi-square test results will be considered statistically significant at the 0.05 level. For the purpose of brevity, only statistically significant differences between boys and girls will be reported in text in the form of percentages obtained for each gender.

To assess for gender differences a number of variables were recategorised. For ease of interpretation, all variables measuring frequency of substance use were recategorised into 'used' and 'not used'. The following sets of variables were also recategorised: perceived availability (into 'fairly or very easy to obtain' and 'other'); off-premise alcohol purchasing, on-premise alcohol consumption, alcohol intoxication, heavy episodic drinking and problems caused by personal alcohol use ('yes' and 'no'); anticipated consequences of alcohol consumption ('likely or very likely' and 'other'); perceived risk ('great risk' and 'other'); estimated alcohol and tobacco use among friends ('most or all friends' and 'other'); estimated use of illicit and other drugs among friends ('some, most or all friends' and 'other'); age of first use of alcohol and tobacco ('11 years or younger', '12 to 13 years', '14 to 15 years'); age of first use of substances other than

alcohol and tobacco ('13 years or younger' and '14 to 15 years').

For gender comparisons of variables measuring age of initiation, respondents who had never used the substance or had never engaged in the behaviour in question were excluded on an analysis-by-analysis basis.

3.2 Alcohol

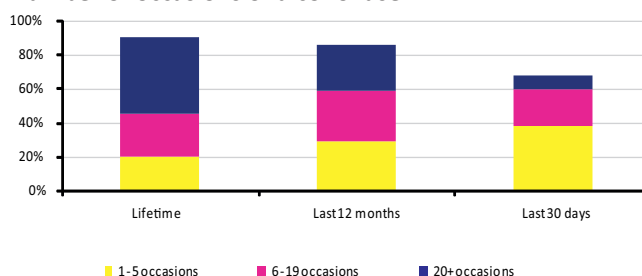
3.2.1 Perceived availability of alcohol

The majority of students (87%) reported that any alcoholic substance would be "fairly" or "very easy" to obtain. Many students believed that it would be "fairly" or "very easy" to obtain wine (77%), beer (74%) and spirits (69%). Over half of the respondents thought the same of alcopops (58%) and cider (52%). Significantly more boys than girls thought that it would be "fairly" or "very easy" to obtain beer (77% vs. 72%) and cider (54% vs. 49%).

3.2.2 Frequency of alcohol use

The majority of respondents had consumed an alcoholic beverage on at least one occasion during their lifetime (90%), the last 12 months (86%) and the last 30 days (68%). Just under half (45%) of all students had consumed alcohol on 20 or more occasions in their lifetime, with this figure standing at 28% for the last 12 months and at 8% for the last 30 days (Figure 3). A statistically significant higher percentage of boys than girls had consumed alcohol in the last 30 days (70% vs. 66%).

Figure 3
Number of occasions of alcohol use



3.2.3 Off-premise alcohol purchasing and on-premise consumption

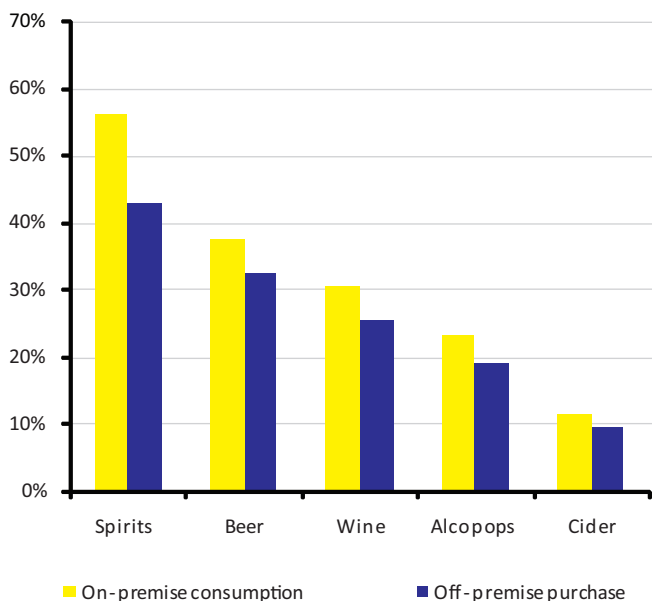
Students were asked if they had bought beer, cider, alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (grocery store, liquor store, bottle shop or kiosk) for their own consumption off-premise within the last 30 days. They were also asked if they had drunk beer, cider, alcopops, wine

or spirits in a pub, bar, kazin or disco (on-premise) in the last 30 days. In the last 30 days, 54% of students had purchased at least one of the listed beverages off-premise for their own consumption, whilst 68% of students had consumed at least one of the listed alcohol beverages on-premise. Spirits were the most frequently purchased and consumed alcohol beverages, followed by beer, wine, alcopops and cider (Figure 4).

Boys were significantly more likely than girls to purchase any alcoholic beverage off-premise (60% vs. 48%). A higher percentage of boys than girls purchased spirits (48% vs. 38%), beer (45% vs. 20%), wine (28% vs. 22%), alcopops (21% vs. 17%) and cider (13% vs. 7%) off-premise.

There was no gender difference in the consumption of any alcoholic beverage on-premise in the last 30 days. Considering each beverage individually, boys were significantly more likely than girls to consume beer (48% vs. 26%) and cider (13% vs. 10%) on-premise.

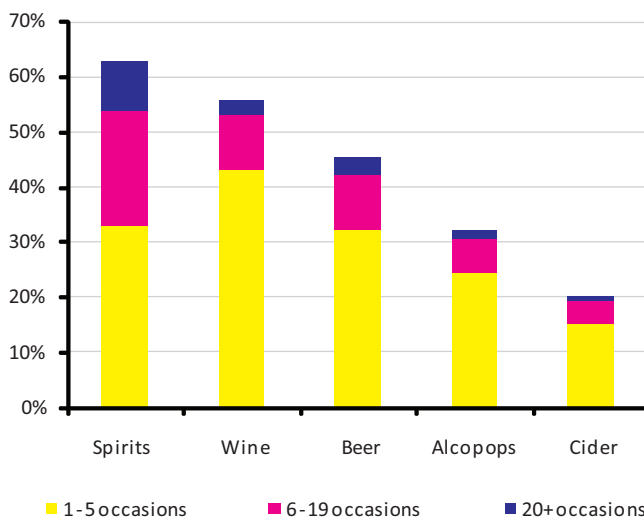
Figure 4
Percentage of students purchasing alcohol off-premise and consuming alcohol on-premise during the last 30 days by beverage



3.2.4 Type of beverage consumed

Students most commonly reported drinking spirits in the last 30 days (63%), followed by wine (56%), beer (45%), alcopops (32%) and cider (20%) (Figure 5). In the last 30 days boys were significantly more likely than girls to have consumed beer (57% vs. 34%), wine (57% vs. 54%) and cider (24% vs. 16%).

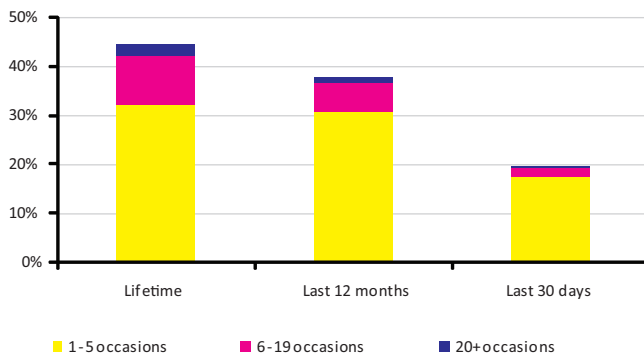
Figure 5
Number of occasions of alcohol use during the last 30 day by beverage



3.2.5 Frequency of alcohol intoxication

Some 44% of all students had been drunk on at least one occasion in their lifetime, 37% reported being intoxicated in the last 12 months and 20% in the last 30 days (Figure 6). The majority of students who had been drunk within each time frame had been inebriated on between 1 and 5 occasions. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to report ever being intoxicated (47% vs. 42%).

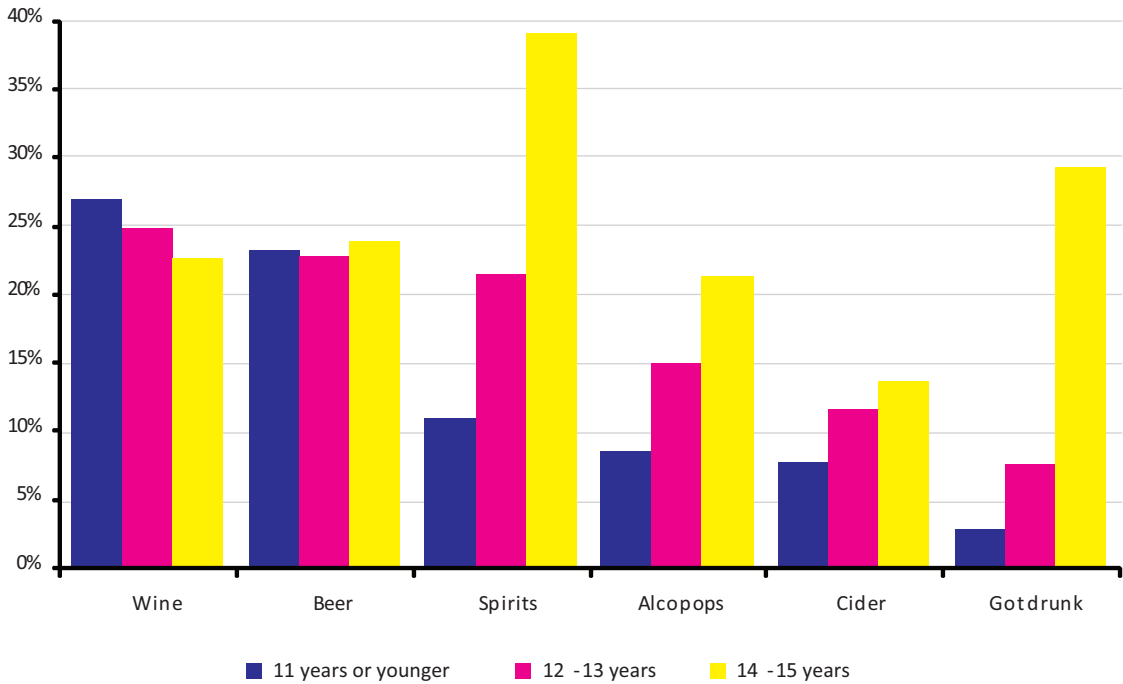
Figure 6
Number of occasions of alcohol intoxication



3.2.6 Frequency of heavy episodic drinking

Heavy episodic drinking, defined here as the consumption of five or more drinks on one occasion, is another measure of heavy alcohol use (Hibell *et al.*, 2009). To enhance comparability with other countries participating in ESPAD, for the purpose of this question a drink was defined as “2 glasses/bottles/cans of beer, 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider.” Amongst all students, 56% had engaged in heavy episodic drinking in the past 30 days: 25% on 1 to 2 occasions, 16% on 3 to 5 occasions, 8% on 6 to 9

Figure 7
Age of first use of various alcoholic beverages and age first got drunk



occasions and 7% on 10 occasions or more. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to engage in heavy episodic drinking (59% vs. 52%).

3.2.7 Age of first alcohol use

Students reported first consuming wine and beer at an earlier age than spirits, alcopops and cider. By the age of 11, 27% of students had consumed at least one glass of wine, 23% at least one glass of beer, 11% at least one glass of spirits, 9% at least one glass of alcopops and 8% at least one glass of cider.

Figure 7 shows that a relatively high percentage of students had consumed their first glass of wine by 11 years of age. The percentage of students initiating use then declines with age. The percentage of students consuming beer within each age group is relatively constant. The pattern is different for spirits, alcopops and cider; the percentage of students first consuming these beverages increases with age.

Gender comparisons show that among students who had reported drinking the various alcoholic beverages, a significantly higher percentage of boys than girls first consumed a glass of wine (42% vs. 30%), beer (37% vs. 29%), spirits (18% vs. 12%), alcopops (24% vs. 14%) and cider (27% vs. 19%) at the age of 11 or younger.

Amongst all students, 3% had first got drunk at the age of 11 or younger, 8% at the age of 12 to 13 and 30% at the age of 14 to 15. Amongst students who had ever been drunk, a higher percentage of boys than girls had first experienced drunkenness at the age of 13 or younger (29% vs. 23%).

3.2.8 Anticipated consequences of alcohol consumption

Figure 8 displays the percent of students answering 'likely or very likely' to the question, "How likely is it that any of the following things would happen to you personally, if you drink alcohol?" A variety of positive and negative potential effects were listed. Students reported that they were more likely to experience positive effects than negative effects. The positive effects most frequently reported were "feel more friendly and outgoing" (62%), "feel happy" (61%) and "have a lot of fun" (60%). The negative effects most commonly noted were "harm my health" (39%), "get a hangover" (34%) and "feel sick" (34%).

A significantly higher percentage of boys than girls reported that they were 'likely or very likely' to feel relaxed (49% vs. 40%) and experience trouble with police (14% vs. 10%). A lower proportion of boys than girls reported that alcohol use would make them feel sick (30% vs. 38%) and give them a hangover (33% vs. 36%).

Figure 8

Percentage of students answering “very likely” or “likely” to the question: “How likely is it that any of the following things would happen to you personally, if you drink alcohol?”

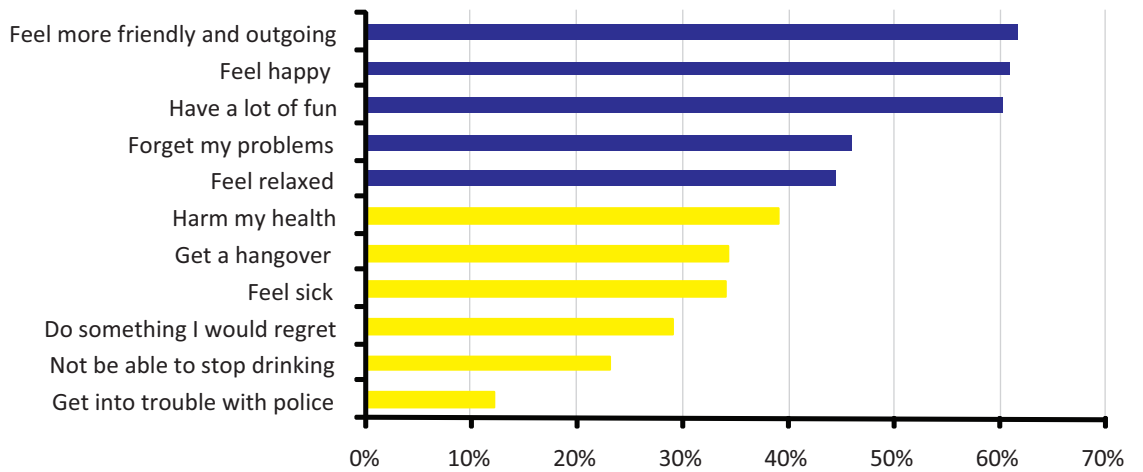


Figure 9

Percentage of students experiencing various problems because of personal alcohol use during the last 12 months

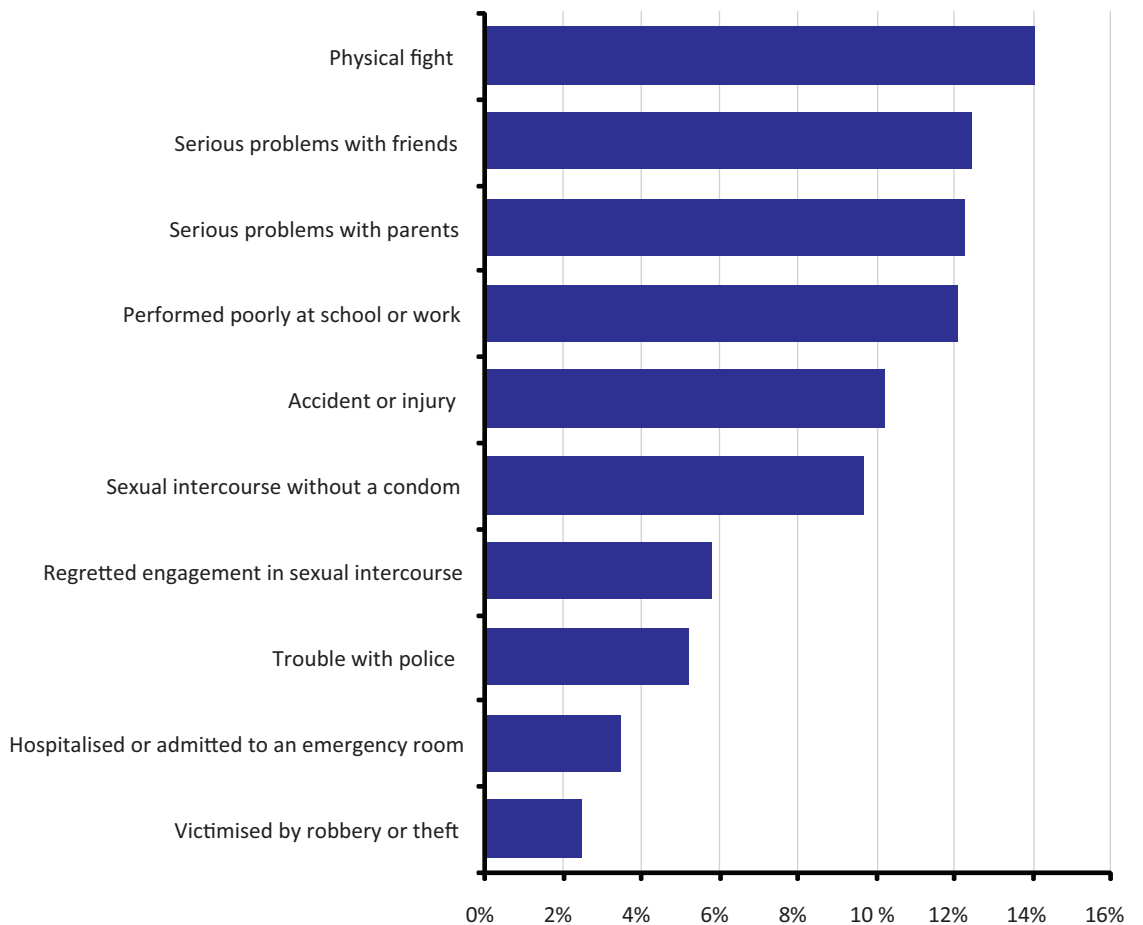
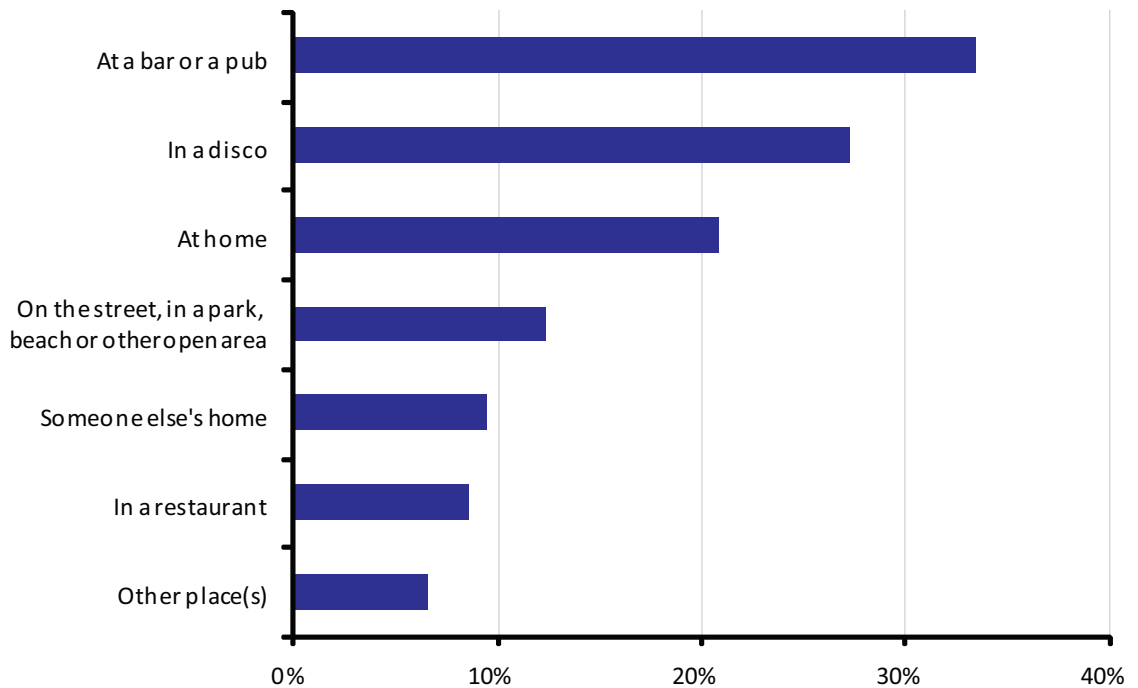


Figure 10
Drinking venues on the last drinking occasion



3.2.9 Problems caused by personal alcohol use

Students were asked how often during the last 12 months they had experienced a given list of problems because of their own alcohol use (see Figure 9). The most frequently reported problems were: involvement in a physical fight (14%), serious problems with friends (12%), serious problems with parents (12%), poor school or work performance (12%), accident or injury (10%) and sexual intercourse without a condom (10%). The majority of students who had experienced these problems reported doing so on 1 to 2 occasions.

A significantly larger percentage of boys than girls reported that due to their own alcohol use they had experienced: a physical fight (20% vs. 8%), an accident or injury (12% vs. 8%), trouble with police (8% vs. 2%), sexual intercourse without a condom (11% vs. 8%), sexual intercourse which they regretted (7% vs. 5%), hospitalisation or admittance to an emergency room (5% vs. 2%) and victimisation by robbery or theft (4% vs. 1%).

3.2.10 Drinking venue on the last drinking occasion

Students were asked to indicate all places that they had consumed alcohol on the last drinking occasion (Figure 10). Students most frequently reported drinking “at a bar or pub” (33%), followed by “in a disco” (27%), “at home” (21%) and “on the street, in a park, beach or other open area” (12%). Boys were significantly more likely than girls to have drunk “out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area” (16% vs. 9%) and

in “other places” (8% vs. 6%). Boys were significantly less likely than girls to have drunk “in a disco” (25% vs. 29%).

3.2.11 Perceived risk of alcohol use

Students were asked to indicate how much they thought people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they engage in various behaviours. More frequent alcohol use was associated with higher levels of perceived risk. Thus students generally perceived having 4 or 5 drinks nearly every day as riskier than having 5 or more drinks each weekend, which in turn was perceived as riskier than having 1 or 2 drinks nearly every day. Some 51%, 27% and 16% of students perceived each of these behaviours as likely to incur a “great risk”, respectively. A lower percentage of boys than girls perceived the following to be a “great risk”: having one or two drinks nearly every day (13% vs. 20%), having four or five drinks nearly every day (42% vs. 60%) and having five or more drinks each weekend (23% vs. 30%).

3.2.12 Estimated alcohol use among friends

Some 58% of students reported that “most” or “all” of their friends drink alcohol, 24% of students reported that “most” or “all” of their friends get drunk. No significant gender differences were obtained for either of these variables.

3.3 Tobacco

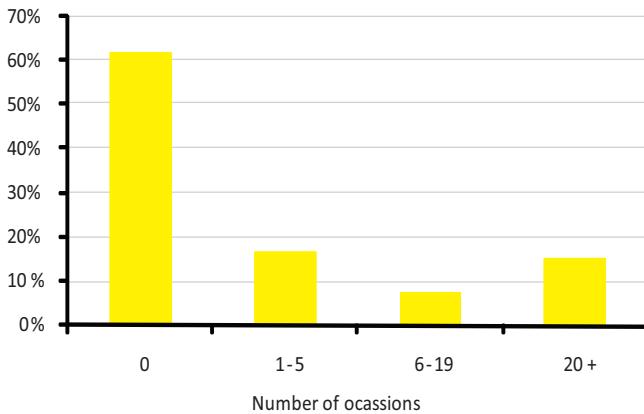
3.3.1 Perceived availability of tobacco

The majority of students (60%) believed that it would be “fairly easy” or “very easy” to obtain cigarettes, with boys more likely to do so than girls (62% vs. 59%).

3.3.2 Frequency of tobacco use

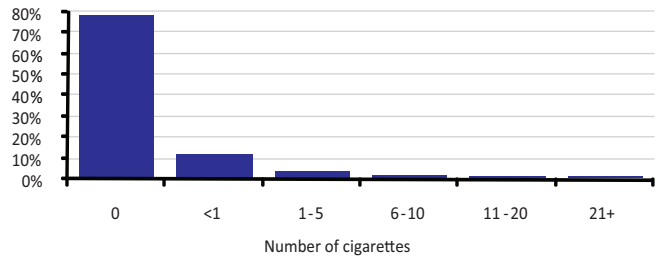
Some 38% of students reported smoking on at least one occasion in their lifetime. Frequency of use fell into the extremes with 16% smoking on between 1 and 5 occasions and 15% smoking on 20 occasions or more (Figure 11). No significant gender difference in lifetime tobacco use was found.

Figure 11
Number of occasions of cigarette use in lifetime



The prevalence rate of tobacco use during the 30 days preceding the survey was 22%, with 12% of students smoking less than 1 cigarette a day and 10% smoking 1 cigarette or more a day (Figure 12). There was no significant gender difference in cigarette use during the previous 30 days.

Figure 12
Number of cigarettes smoked per day during the previous 30 days



3.3.3 Age of first tobacco use

Generally, students smoked their first cigarette at a young age, with 9% of all students making their debut by the age of 11. The peak age of initiation was 14 to 15 (18%). Just over half (52%) of all students who had ever used cigarettes reported first smoking at the age of 13 or younger. The percentage of students who began daily smoking at each age increases from 2% at the age of 11 or younger to 9% at the age of 14-15 years (Figure 13). By the age of 13, 40% of daily smokers had made their debut. There was no significant gender difference in the age of first cigarette use or age of initiation to daily smoking amongst students who had engaged in these behaviours.

Figure 13
Age at which students first smoked a cigarette and started to smoke daily

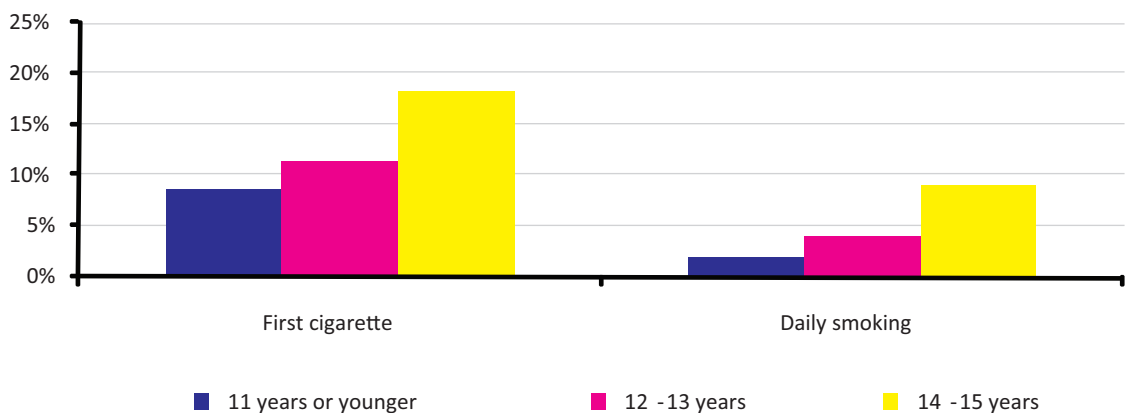
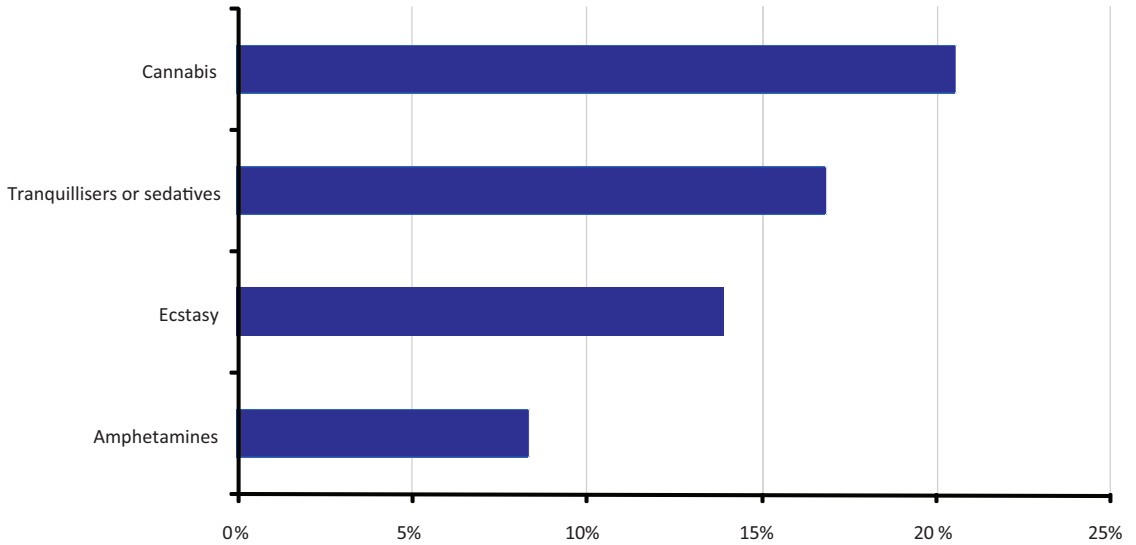


Figure 14
Percentage of students perceiving various drugs to be “very easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain



3.3.4 Perceived risk of tobacco use

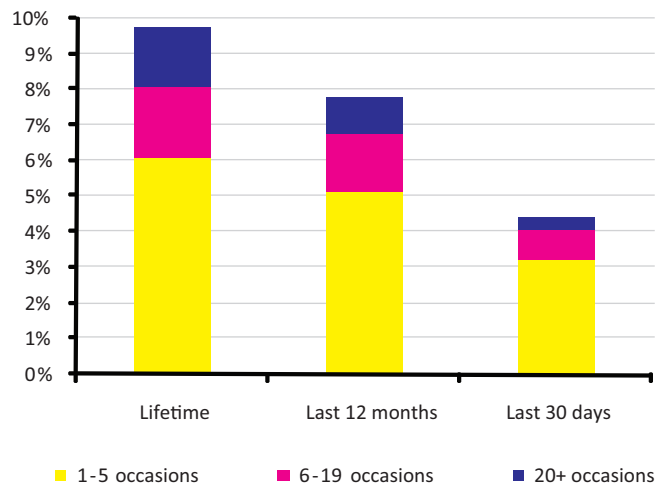
A higher percentage of students perceived a “great risk” in smoking one or more packets of cigarettes a day than in smoking occasionally (51% vs. 12%). A significantly lower percentage of boys than girls perceived a “great risk” in smoking occasionally (11% vs. 14%) and smoking one or more packets of cigarettes per day (45% vs. 57%).

3.3.5 Estimated tobacco use amongst friends

Some 25% of students reported that “most” or “all” of their friends smoke cigarettes. A similar percentage of boys and girls reported this situation.

lifetime (12% vs. 8%), the last 12 months (10% vs. 6%) and the last 30 days (6% vs. 3%).

Figure 15
Number of occasions of cannabis use



3.4 Illicit and other drug use

3.4.1 Perceived availability of drugs

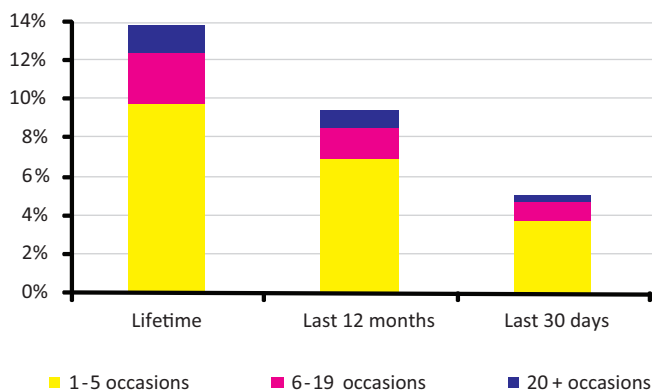
Figure 14 shows that the substances perceived by a relatively large percentage of students as “very easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain were cannabis (21%), tranquillisers or sedatives (17%), ecstasy (14%) and amphetamines (8%). A significantly higher percentage of boys than girls reported that it is very or fairly easy to obtain cannabis (23% vs. 18%), ecstasy (16% vs. 12%) and amphetamines (11% vs. 6%).

3.4.2 Frequency of cannabis, inhalant and ecstasy use

The lifetime, annual and 30-day prevalence rates for cannabis (marijuana and hashish) use stand at 10%, 8% and 4%, respectively (Figure 15). Most respondents who had ever used cannabis reported doing so on between 1 and 5 occasions. A higher percentage of boys than girls reported using cannabis during their

The lifetime, annual and last 30-day prevalence of inhalant use is higher than cannabis use at 14%, 9% and 5%. Most students who had used inhalants reported doing so on between 1 and 5 occasions (Figure 16). A higher percentage of boys than girls reported using inhalants during their lifetime (15% vs. 13%), the past 12 months (11% vs. 8%) and the last 30 days (6% vs. 4%).

Figure 16
Number of occasions of inhalant use



The reported prevalence rates for lifetime, annual and last 30-day use of ecstasy were 3%, 2% and 2%, respectively (Figure 17). The majority of students who reported ever taking ecstasy had done so on between 1 and 5 occasions. A statistically significant higher percentage of boys than girls had used ecstasy during their lifetime (4% vs. 2%), the last year (3% vs. 2%) and the last month (2% vs. 1%).

3.4.3 Frequency of other drug use

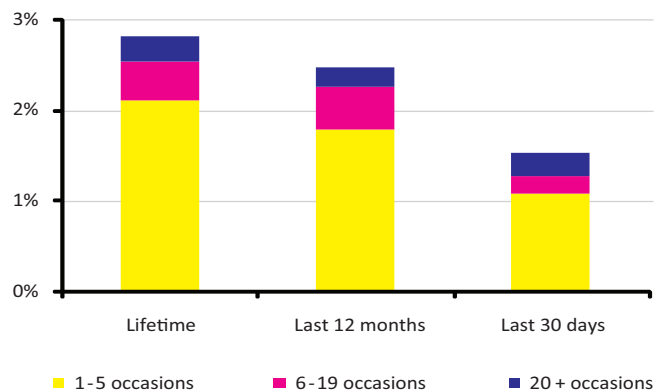
The lifetime prevalence rates of other drugs not previously examined are low (Figure 18). The highest lifetime prevalence rate was observed for alcohol together with pills (8%), followed by mephedrone (5%), cocaine (4%), tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3%), amphetamines (3%), magic mushrooms (2%), LSD (2%), crack (2%), anabolic steroids (2%), heroin (1%) and GHB (1%).

A statistically significant higher percentage of boys than girls reported ever using amphetamines (4% vs. 2%), LSD (3% vs. 1%), crack (2% vs. 1%), cocaine (5% vs. 2%), heroin (2% vs. 1%), magic mushrooms (3% vs. 1%), anabolic steroids (2% vs. 1%), GHB (1% vs. <0.5%), mephedrone (5% vs. 2%) and any drug by injection (1% vs. <1%).

3.4.4 Age of first drug use

By the age of 11 each individual substance being considered in Figure 19 was used by 1% or less of respondents, with the exception of inhalants, which had been used by 1.9%. Beyond the age of 11 the percentage of students initiating inhalant use increases with age, with most users initiating inhalant use at the age of 15. For all drugs under consideration, the percentage of students initiating use generally increases with age.

Figure 17
Number of occasions of ecstasy use



No significant gender differences were found in the age of first consumption of any of the substance displayed in Figure 19 among users of these substances.

3.4.5 Perceived risk of drug use

Figure 20 displays the percentage of students who reported various drug-related behaviours to be a "great risk". The perceived harmfulness of a substance varies according to the level of use being considered. For all illicit substances studied (cannabis, ecstasy and amphetamines) young people perceived a greater risk in regular use than in trying the substance once or twice. The substance with the highest proportion of students reporting regular use as a "great risk" was ecstasy followed by cannabis and amphetamines. Students were also asked about the occasional use of cannabis with 47% perceiving this to be a "great risk" compared to the 42% who perceive smoking cannabis once or twice and 72% who perceive the regular use of cannabis to be a "great risk". For all drugs being considered, a significantly lower percentage of boys than girls perceived a "great risk" in trying cannabis (39% vs. 45%), smoking cannabis occasionally (44% vs. 51%), smoking cannabis regularly (65% vs. 78%), trying ecstasy (41% vs. 47%), taking ecstasy regularly (71% vs. 84%), trying an amphetamine once or twice (40% vs. 45%) and taking amphetamines regularly (61% vs. 76%).

3.4.6 Estimated drug use among friends

Students were asked to estimate how many of their friends use various substances. The drug most frequently estimated to be used by "some", "most" or "all" friends was cannabis (10%), followed by inhalants (9%), ecstasy (4%) and unprescribed tranquillisers or sedatives (3%). A significantly higher percentage of boys than girls (11% vs. 8%) reported that "some", "most" or "all" of their friends use inhalants.

Figure 18
Number of occasions of drug use in lifetime

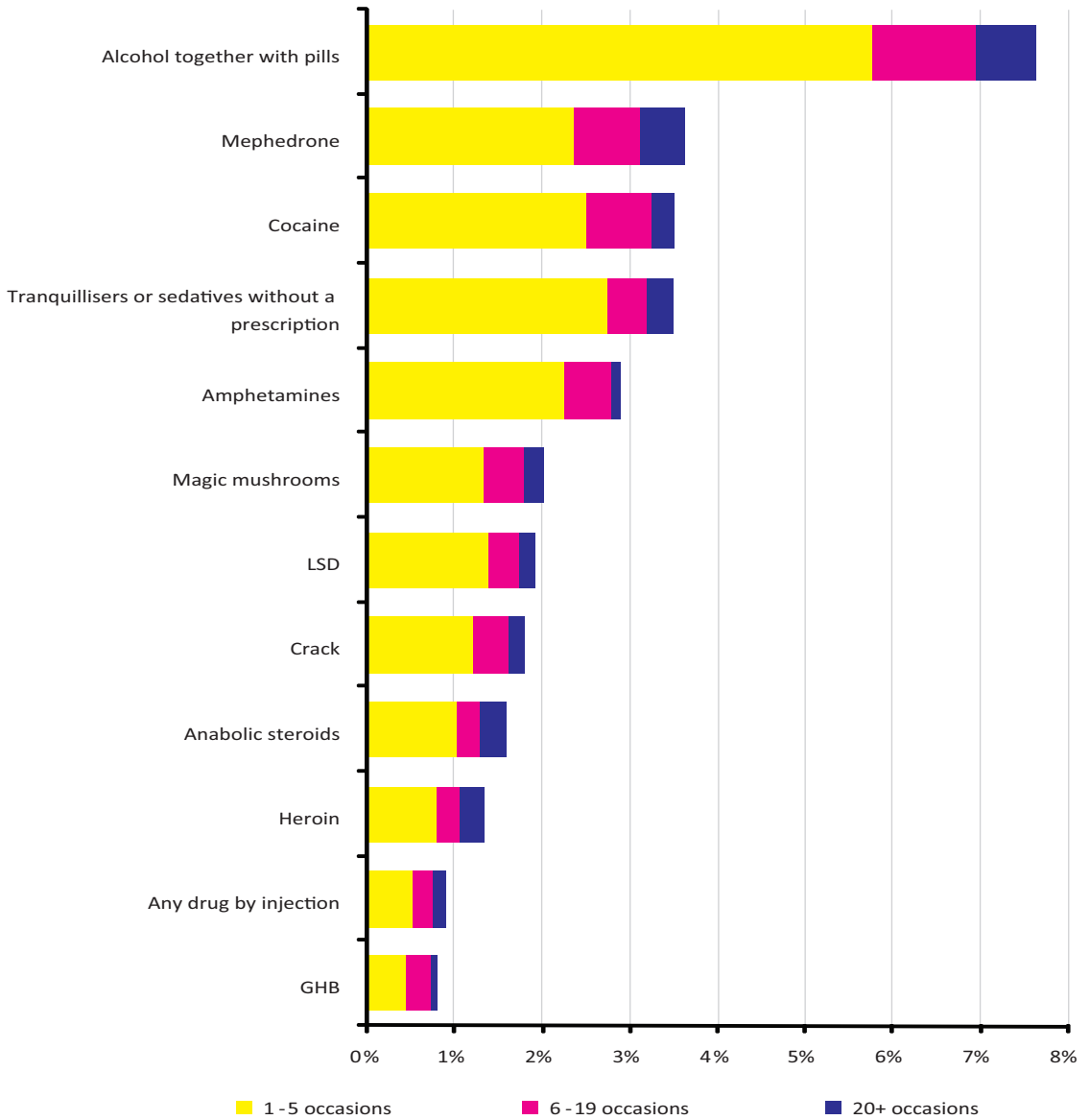


Figure 19
Age of first use of various drugs

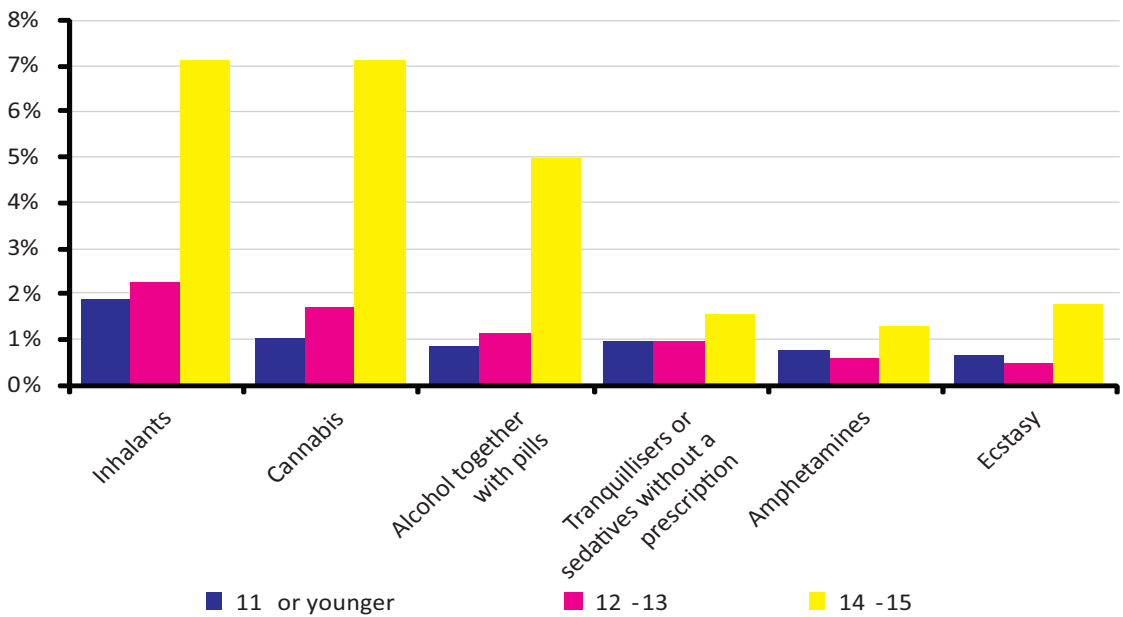
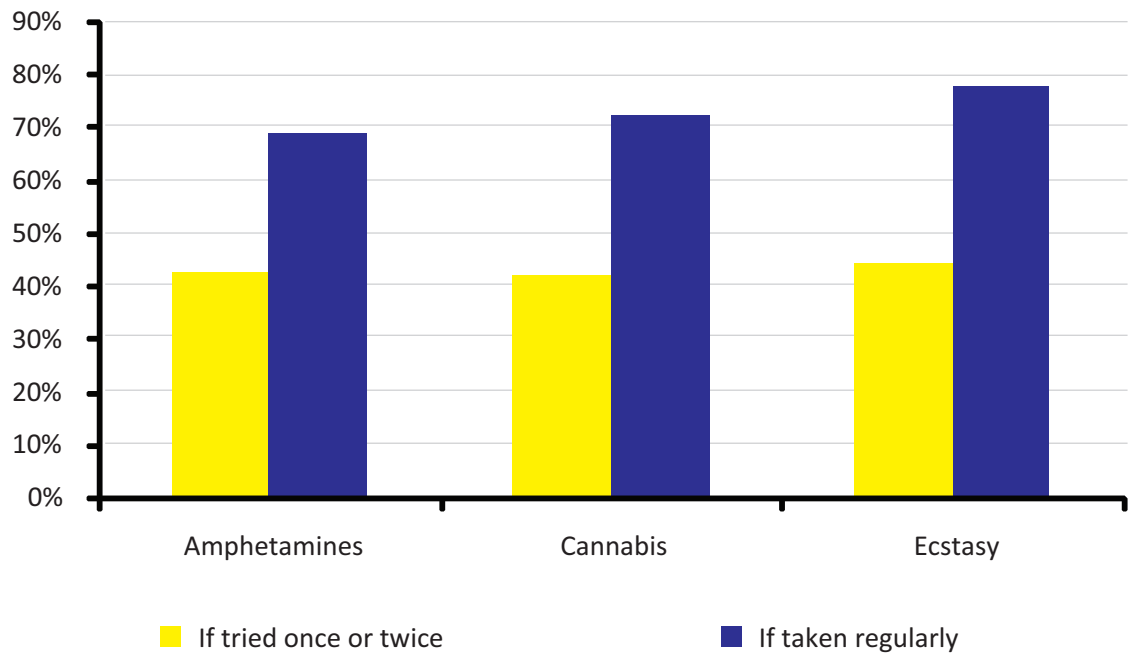


Figure 20
Percentage of students perceiving various drug-related behaviours as a “great risk”



3.5 Overview of lifetime, annual and monthly prevalence of substance use

From Figures 21, 22 and 23 the lifetime, annual and monthly prevalence of substance use can be determined. The use of the licit substances alcohol and cigarettes were more widespread than the use of other substances. Their use was followed by that of inhalants and cannabis. Similar lifetime, annual

and monthly prevalence rankings amongst those substances measured, are observed. Interestingly, 12% of students reported ever using any illicit drug (operationalised as cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin or GHB) whilst 6% reported ever using any illicit drug other than cannabis (operationalised as amphetamines, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin or GHB).

Figure 21
Frequency of substance use in lifetime

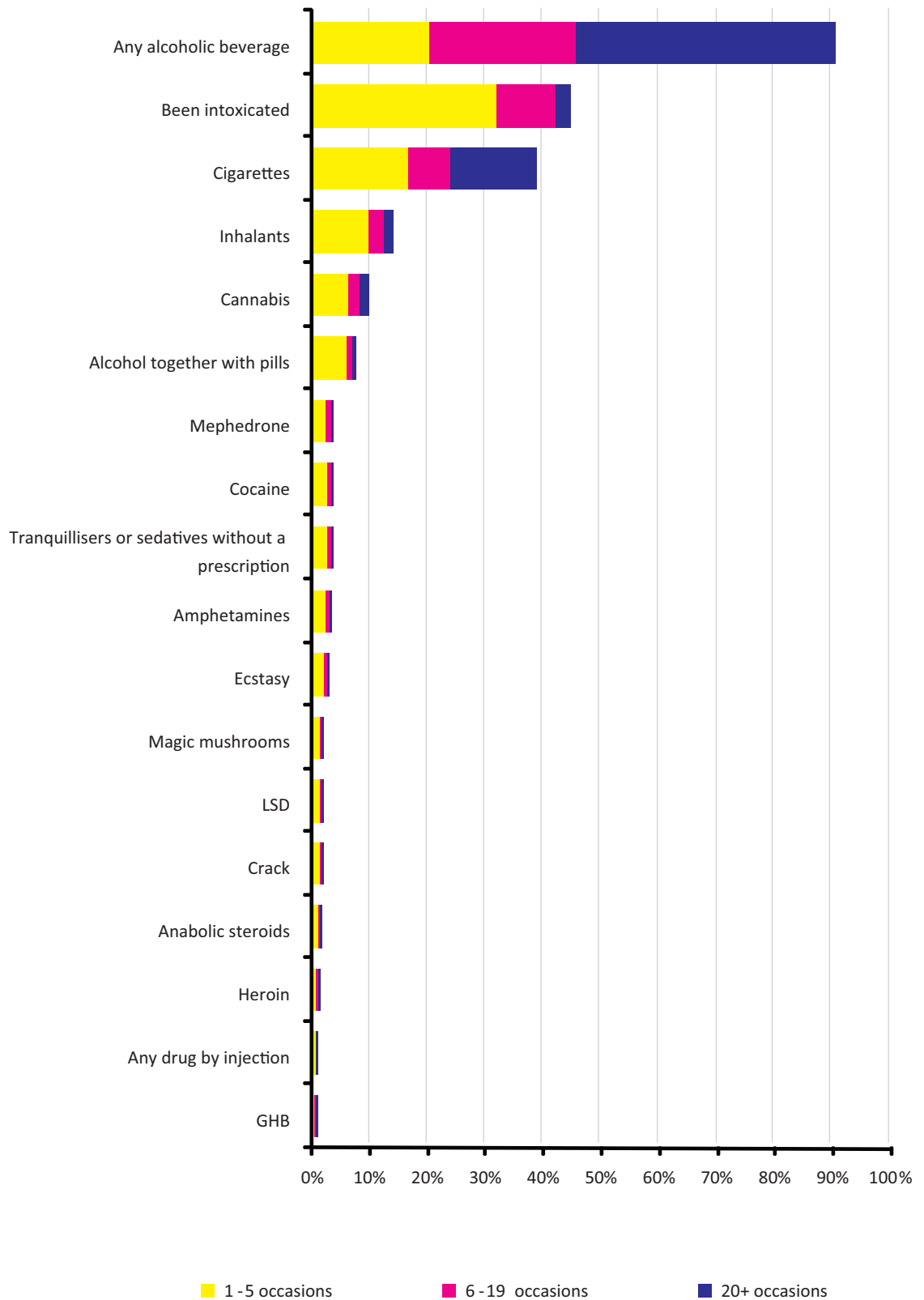


Figure 22
Frequency of substance use during the last 12 months

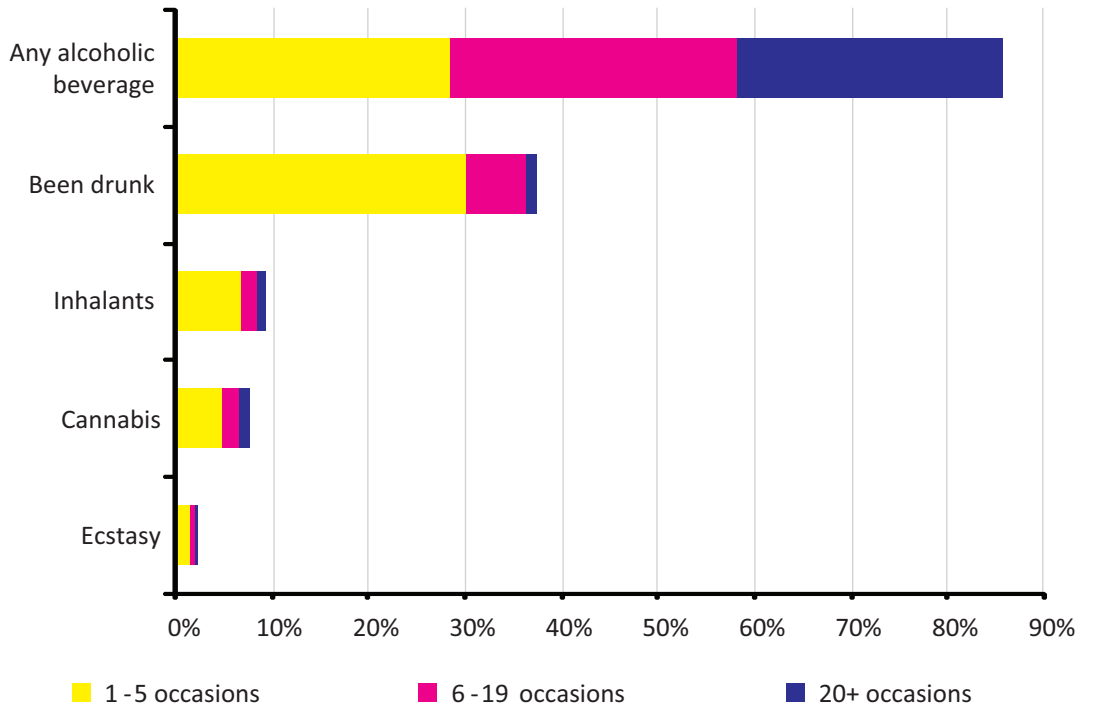
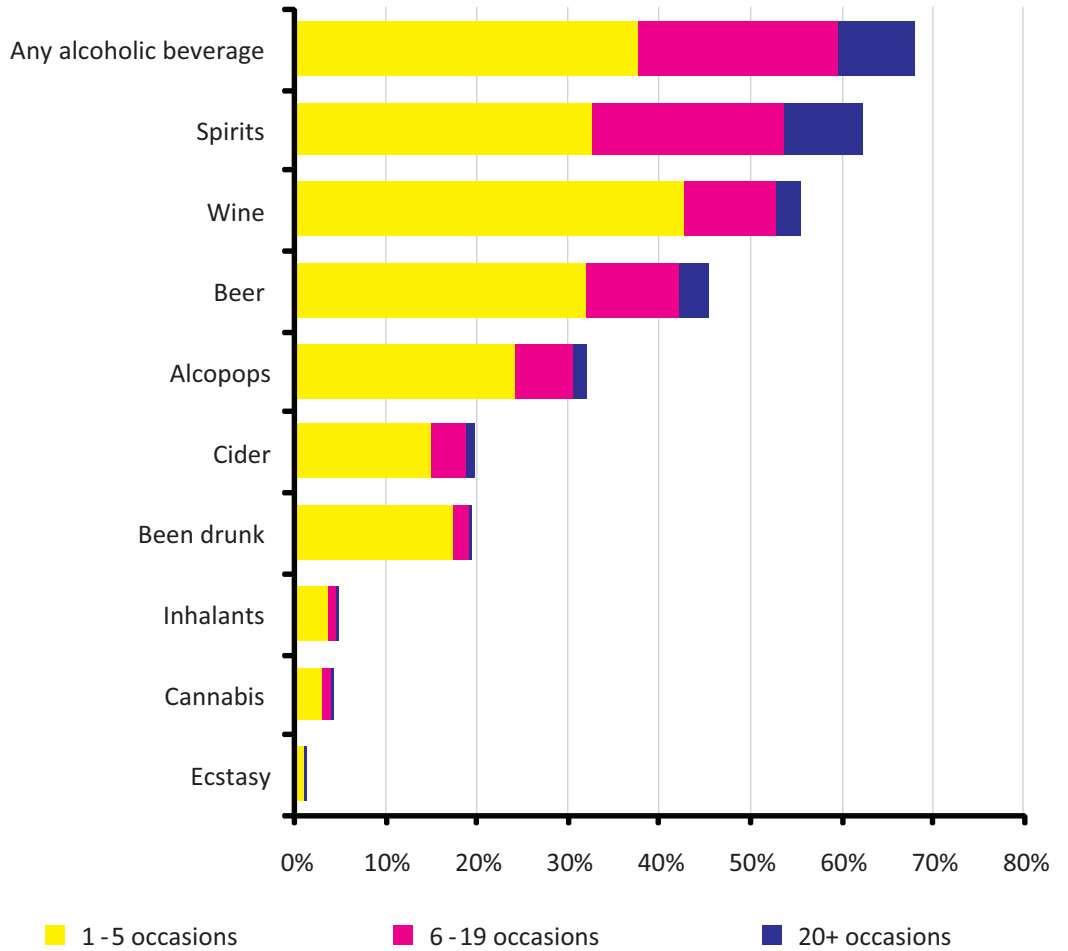


Figure 23
Frequency of substance use during the last 30 days



CHAPTER 4

Trends in substance use
and related perceptions
1995-2011

4.1 Introduction

ESPAD data is available from five repeated cross-sectional surveys spanning the years 1995 to 2011, allowing changes over time to be monitored. Understanding changes in the extent and nature of substance use and other related variables can help provide an understanding of the dynamics and aetiology of substance use and may help predict future trends. Tracking changes can also assist in assessing the impact of prevention initiatives, policies, practices and historical events.

Past national and international ESPAD reports have highlighted differences between subsequent study waves if the changes are equal to or greater than 3 percentage points. This is because significance tests and confidence intervals were not calculated (for various reasons) and any observed variations between study periods may have been due to random sampling fluctuations rather than actual changes. This criterion of substantive change is again used in this report to maintain continuation. An increase between one time period and another of 3 percentage points or more will be shown in the figures in red, whereas a decrease of 3 percentage points or more will be marked in green. Stability or change of less than 3 percentage points will be displayed in yellow.

In the 2011 international ESPAD report, highlighted differences between 2007 and 2011 are based on significance test results rather than substantive differences (Hibell *et al.*, 2012). Due to the different criterion used some changes between 2007 and 2011 highlighted in the 2011 international ESPAD report, will not be highlighted as such in this report.

Values in the bar graphs within this chapter may imply a difference of 3 percentage points between one year and another that are not marked as such on the line graphs or discussed in text. The apparent inconsistency is due to the effect of rounding. The difference will actually be slightly less than the cut-off point of 3 percentage points.

In the bar graphs, unavailable data is represented by two dots (...). Data may be unavailable because it was not collected in the past or because revisions to a question mean data across years are not comparable.

Before examining trends, comparability of data from the four surveys should be considered. A number of factors may reduce the comparability of the 1995

results with data from subsequent years. First, the response rate from the 1995 survey (53%) differed substantially from the response rates obtained in the 1999 (80%), 2003 (83%), 2007 (84%) and 2011 (78%) surveys. If the different response rates were to result in large differences in the degree of bias contained in the surveys this would have an impact on comparisons. Second, in the local 1995 ESPAD survey, data was collected in March whereas in the later surveys it was predominately collected in late January/early February. This may also affect the comparability of data since participants in the 1995 survey were slightly older than participants in the later surveys. In addition, during the 30 days preceding the 1999 and 2003 surveys, and for most participants in the 2007 survey, Christmas and New Year were celebrated. Students' frequency and quantity of substance use during this period may have been atypical. This will have an impact on the comparability of the last 30-day prevalence rates obtained in 1995 with those obtained in successive years.

In discussing comparability, it should be noted that prior to the 2007 survey the ESPAD questionnaire underwent some revisions. Some of the core questions asked in the 2007 and 2011 questionnaires differed slightly from the questions included in previous questionnaires. A questionnaire test was conducted in eight European countries prior to the 2007 data collection to examine the impact of the questionnaire revision. The following variables were deemed to be incomparable with those collected in previous ESPAD studies: frequency of spirit consumption during the past 30 days, total amount of alcohol consumed during the last drinking day, frequency of drunkenness, perceived level of drunkenness on the last drinking day and perceived availability of various substances (Hibell *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, for the abovementioned variables included in this section of the report, only trends between 2007 and 2011 will be examined.

The question measuring heavy episodic drinking, referred to as binge drinking in many former ESPAD publications, was also amended in the 2007 questionnaire. In 2007 students were asked how many times they had consumed five or more drinks on one 'occasion' rather than in a 'row'. In addition, in 2007, cider and alcopops were also included in the definitions of a drink. Whilst the questionnaire test did not uncover any compatibility problems, the question in Malta underwent further changes to increase its comparability with the question used by other

ESPAD countries. More specifically, since a serving of some alcoholic beverages in Malta tend to have a lower alcohol content compared to many European countries, the definition of a drink for the purpose of this question was revised from “a glass of wine (15cl), a bottle or can of beer (50cl), a shot or a glass of spirits (5cl) or a mixed drink” to “2 glasses/bottles/cans of beer, 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider”. Due to the differences in the questions on heavy episodic drinking, only results from 2007 and 2011 will be included in the trend section of this report.

4.2 Changes in alcohol consumption

Between 2007 and 2011, the lifetime use of alcohol 40 times or more declined by 4 percentage points. This reduction was greater for boys (41% to 35%) than girls (27% to 24%). Within the same time interval, amongst all students, the annual use of alcohol 20 times or more fell by 5 percentage points. The other alcohol-related variables displayed in Figure 24a-b remained stable between 2007 and 2011 for all students. However, there was a decline of just over 3 percentage points for boys engaging in heavy episodic drinking in the last 30 days and heavy episodic drinking 3 time or more in the last 30 days.

Figure 24a

Alcohol consumption by year. Percentages.

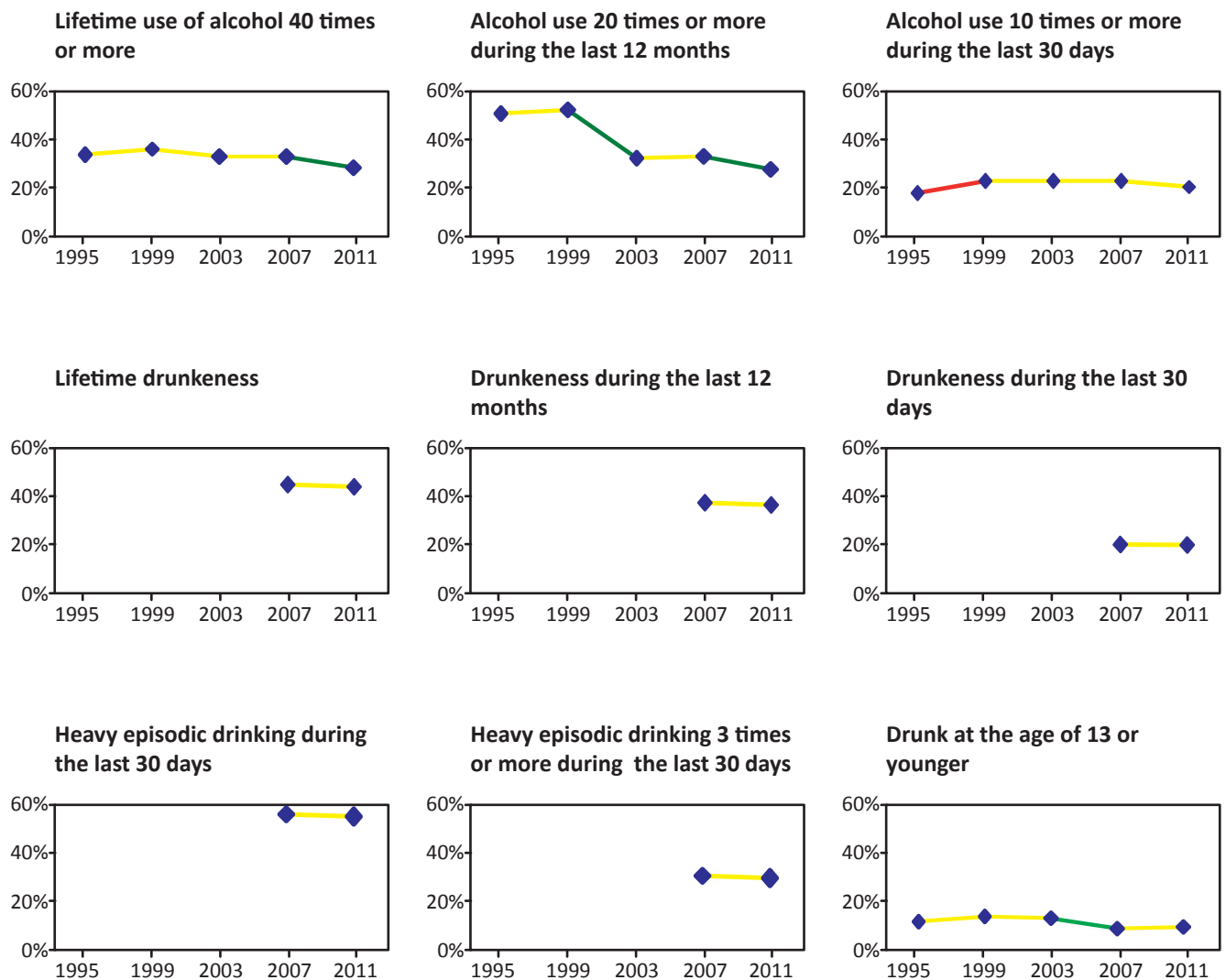
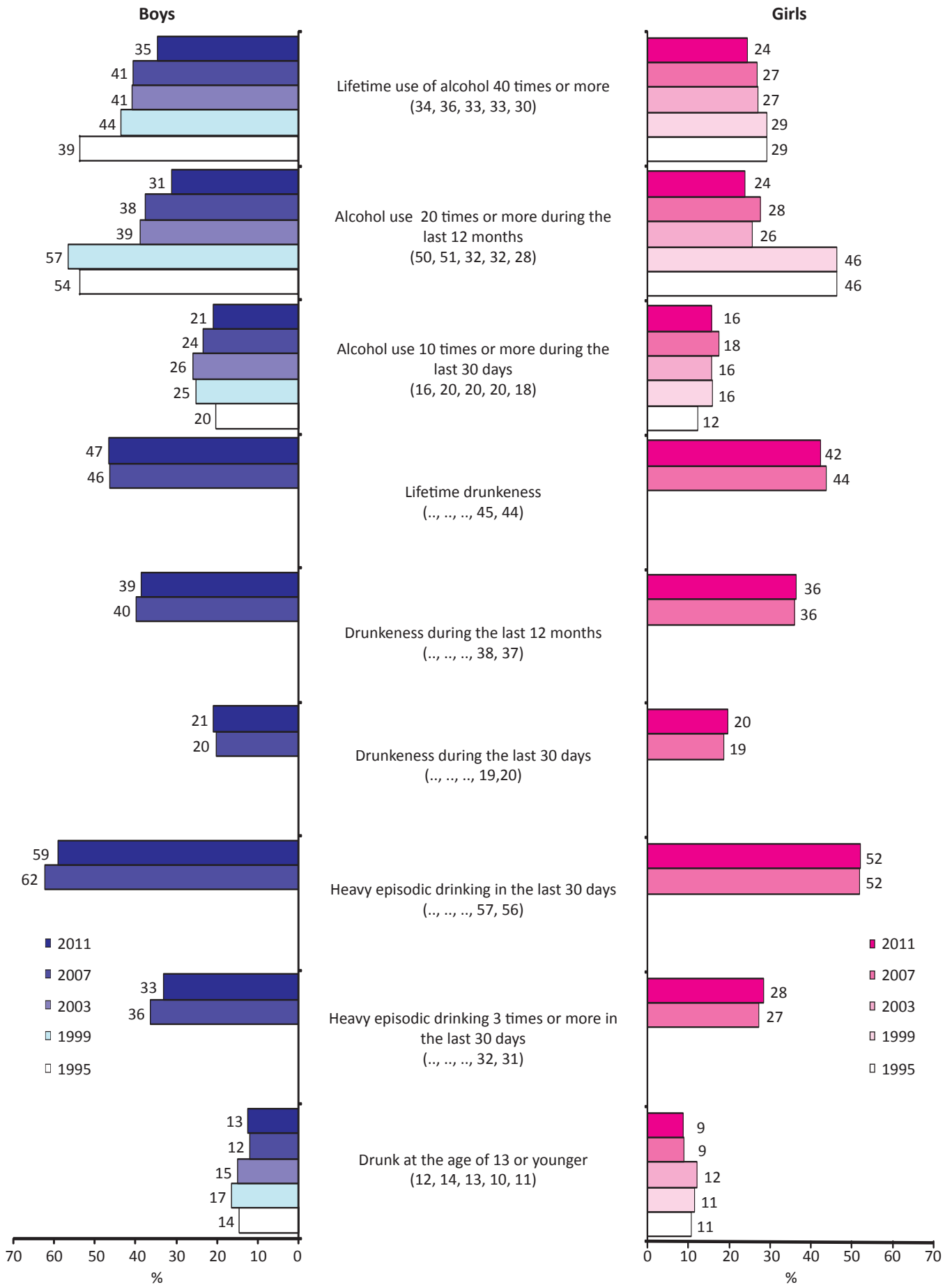


Figure 24b

Alcohol consumption by gender and year. Percentages.

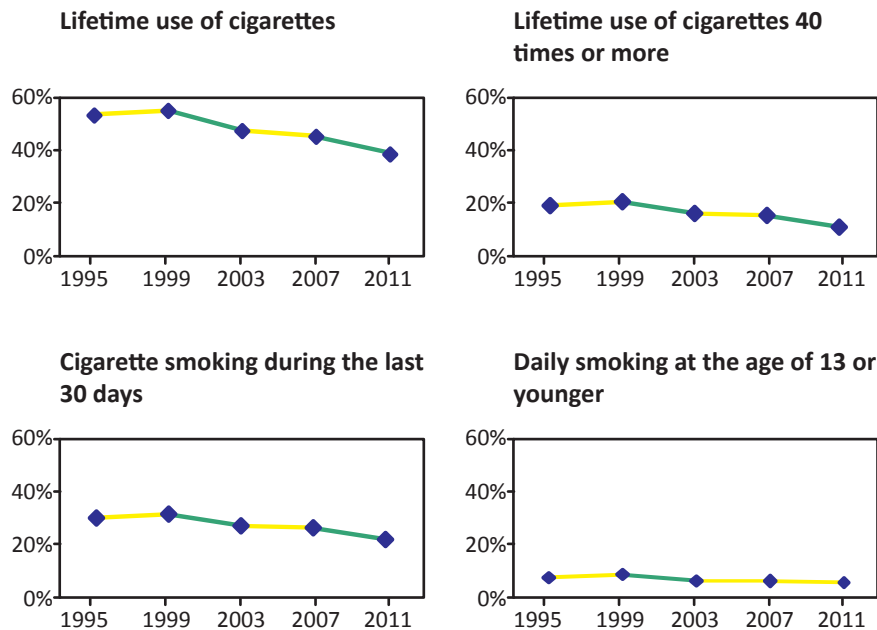
(Values within brackets refer to percentages of all students 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011.)



4.3 Changes in cigarette smoking

Following a general decline in cigarette use since 1999, the rate of all smoking-related variables displayed in Figure 25a, with the exception of daily smoking at the age of 13 or younger, declined further between 2007 and 2011. Trends were similar for males and females (Figure 25b).

Figure 25a
Cigarette smoking by year. Percentages.



4.4 Changes in illicit and other drug use

Following some increase in the lifetime prevalence of drug use between 2003 and 2007, the drug-use behaviours reported were predominantly characterised by a change of less than 3 percentage points between 2007 and 2011 (Figures 26a-b). Amongst all students, the reported lifetime use of cannabis declined from 13% to 10%. This contributed towards the fall, from 15% to 12%, in the use of any illicit drug (which incorporates cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin and GHB). The lifetime use of alcohol together with pills also declined from 11% to 8%, with female showing a 4 percentage point drop compared to a 2 percentage point reduction observed for boys.

It should be noted that although a variation of 3 percentage points or more between one time period and another has been taken to indicate a substantial change, such a change is less likely to be witnessed with a substance that has a low prevalence of use (as is the case with many illicit substances) when compared to a substance that has a greater prevalence of use.

Figure 25b

Cigarette smoking by gender and year. Percentages.

(Values within brackets refer to percentages of all students 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011.)

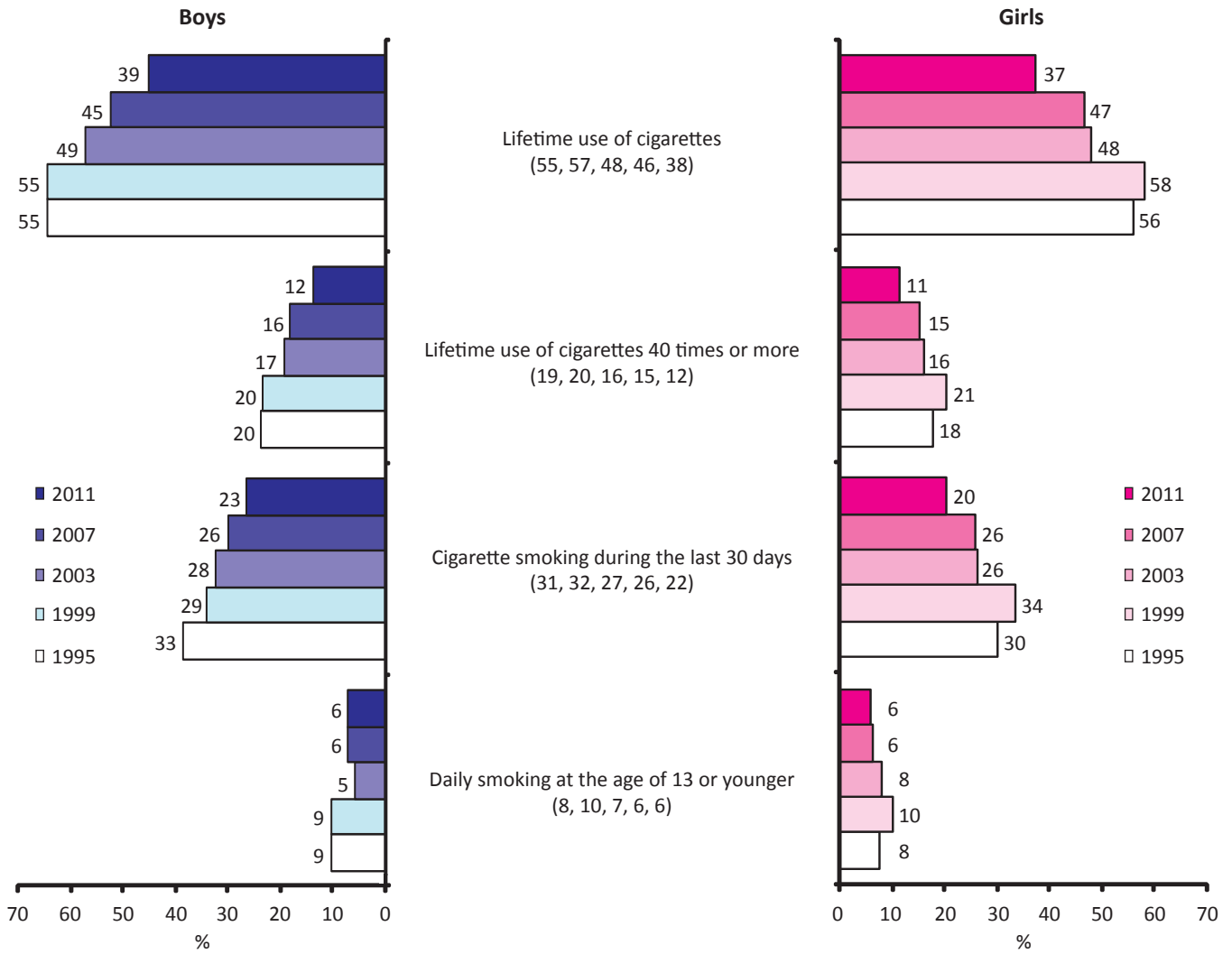
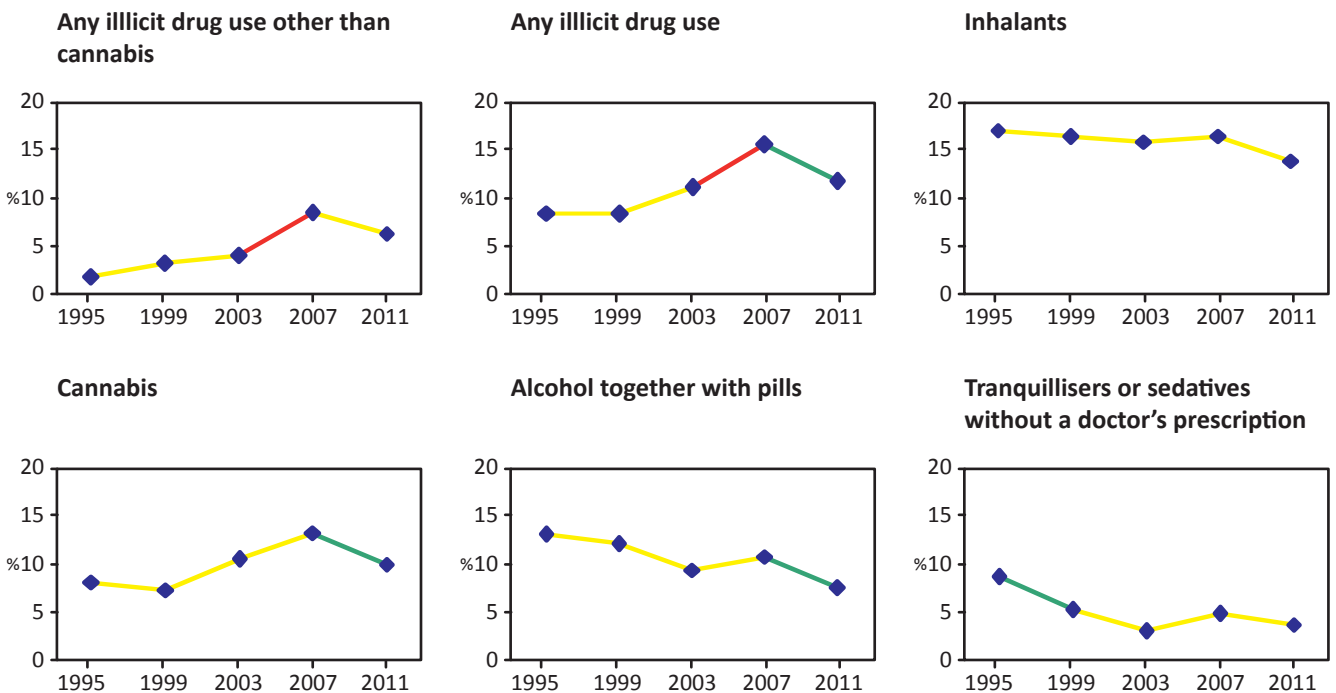
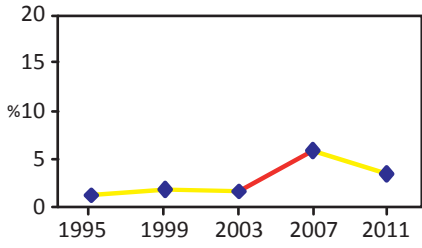


Figure 26a

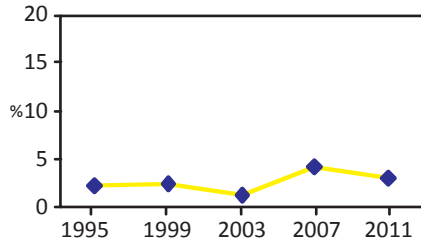
Lifetime use of illicit and other drugs by year. Percentages.



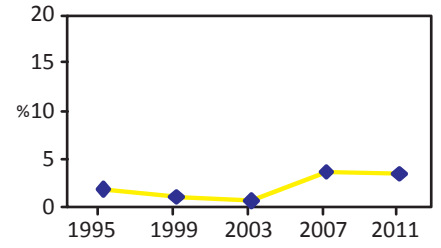
Amphetamines



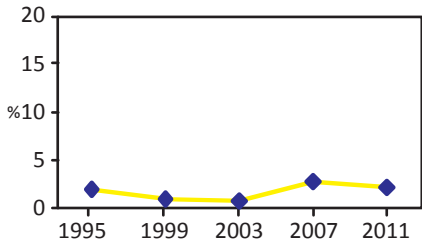
Ecstasy



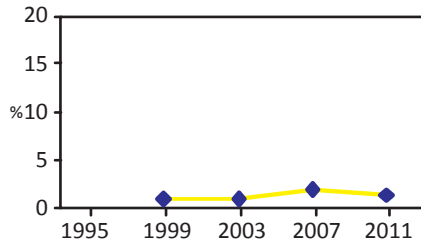
Cocaine



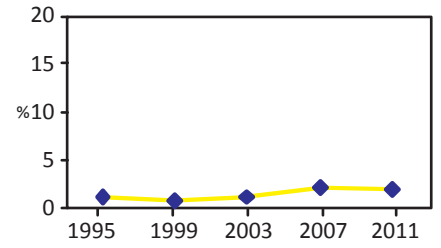
LSD or other hallucinogens



Anabolic steroids



Crack



Heroin

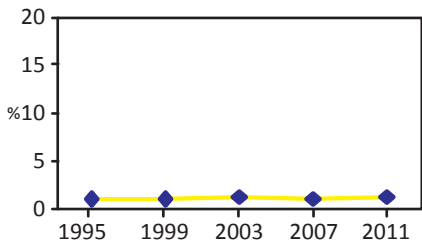
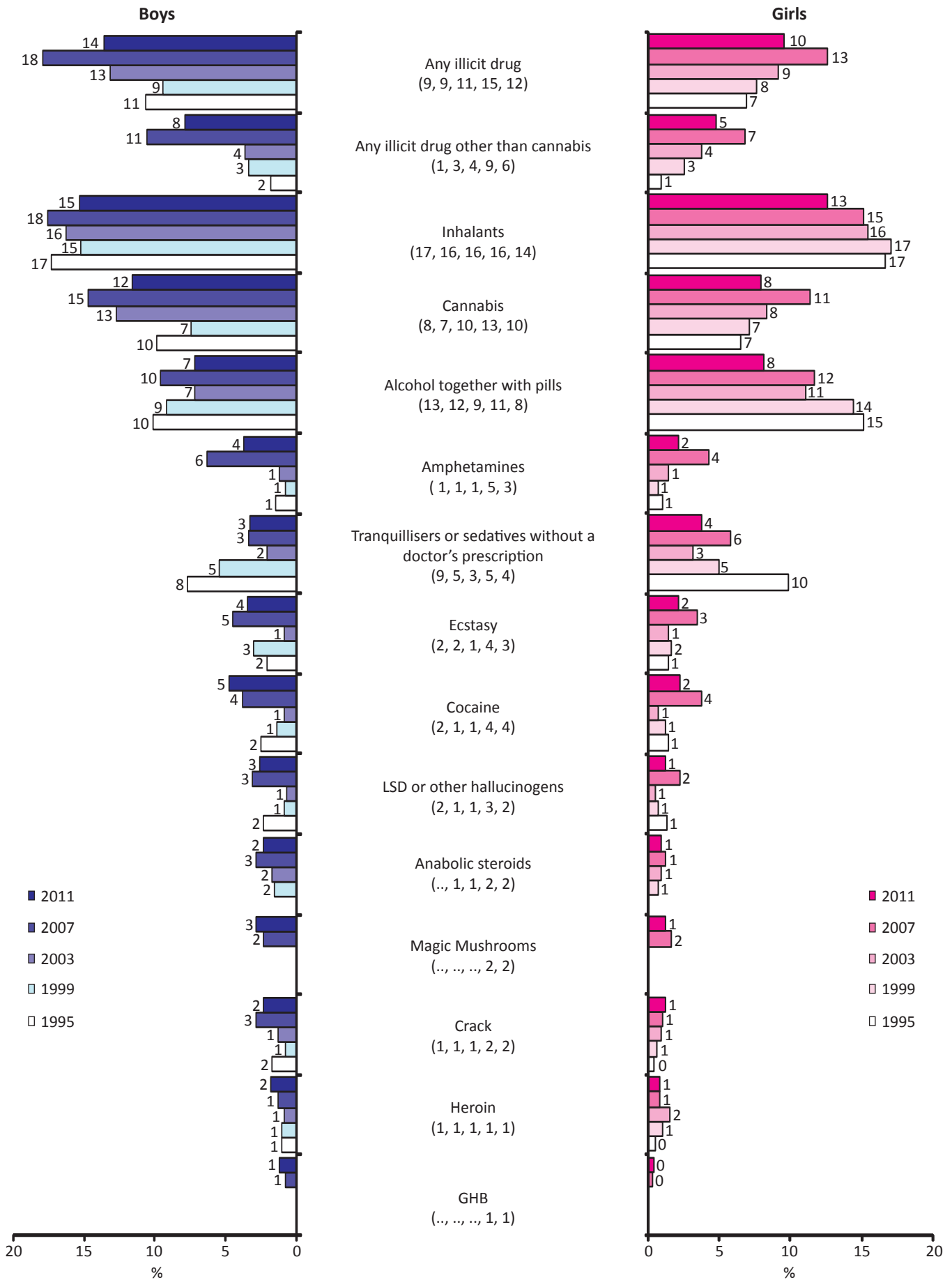


Figure 26b

Lifetime use of illicit and other drugs by gender and year.

(Values within brackets refer to percentages of all students 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011.)

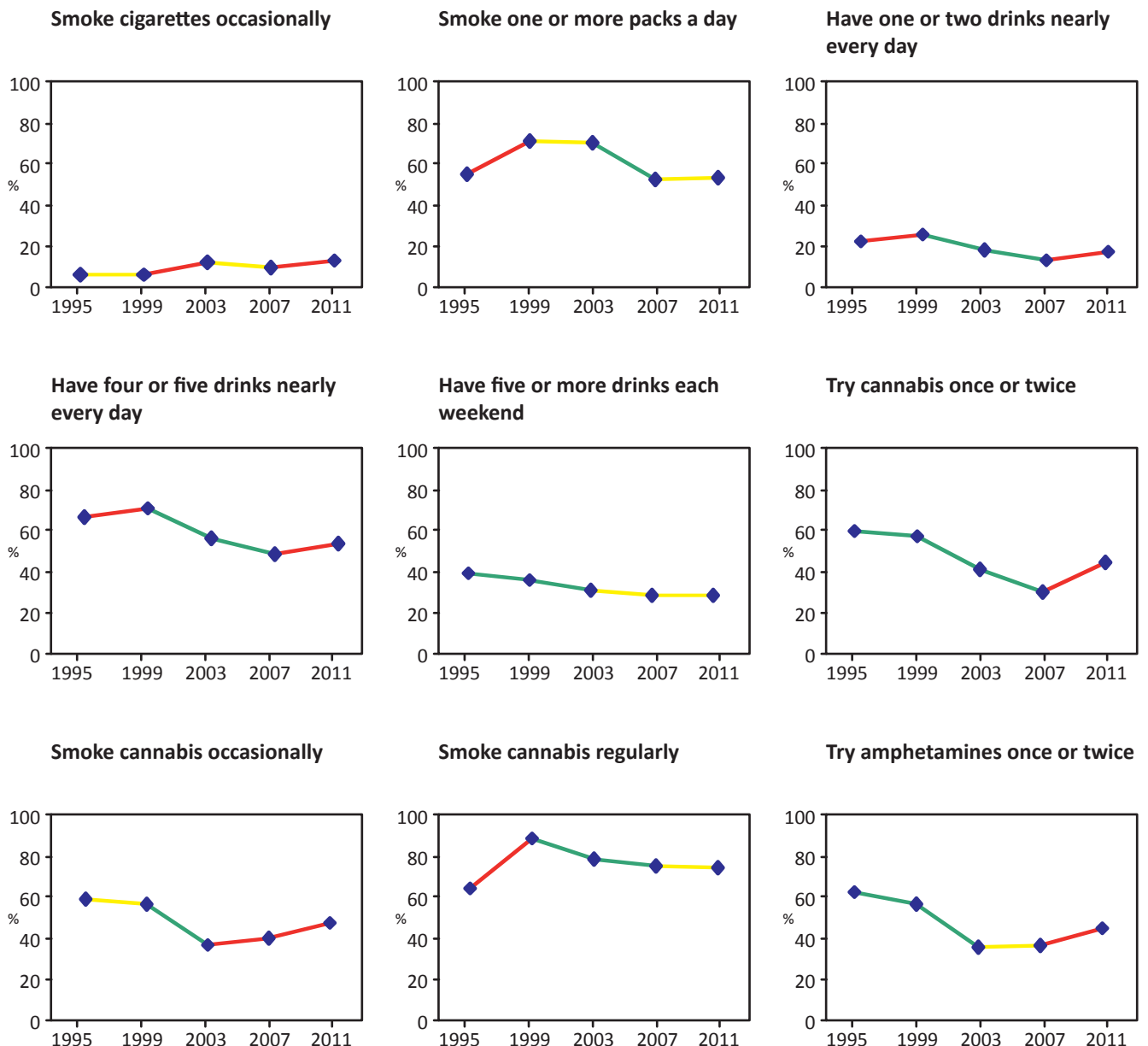


4.5 Changes in perceived risk of substance use

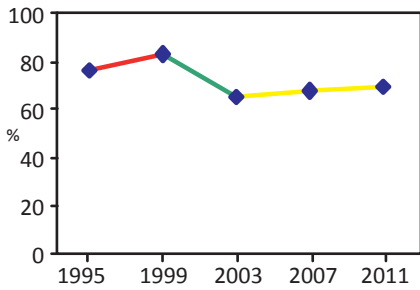
Amongst all students there was generally an increase in the perceived risk of trying, or the occasional use, of substances. There was an increase of 3 percentage points or more between 2007 and 2011 in students perceiving the following behaviours to be a “great risk”: smoking cigarettes occasionally, having one or two drinks nearly every day, trying cannabis once or twice, trying amphetamines once or twice, smoking cannabis occasionally, trying ecstasy once or twice and having four or five drinks nearly every day (Figure 27a).

With the exception of having five or more drinks each weekend, all variables displaying overall stability between 2007 and 2011, show gender differences (Figure 27b). The percentage of girls perceiving the regular use of cannabis to be a “great risk” increased by 2 percentage points whilst amongst boys there was a decline of 4 percentage points. There was no substantial change in the percentage of girls perceiving the regular use of ecstasy to be a great risk whilst amongst boys there was a decline of 4 percentage points. There was also an increase of 3 percentage points or more amongst girls but not boys, in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day and taking amphetamines regularly.

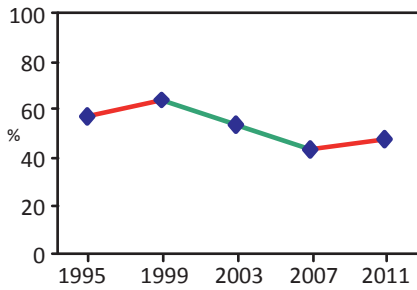
Figure 27a
Perceived risk of substance use by year. Percentages.



Take amphetamines regularly



Try ecstasy once or twice



Take ecstasy regularly

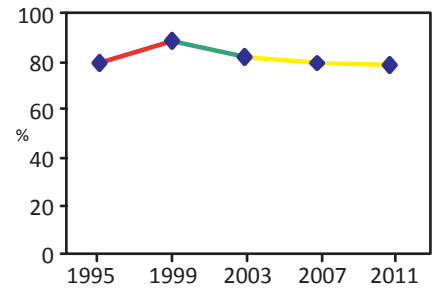
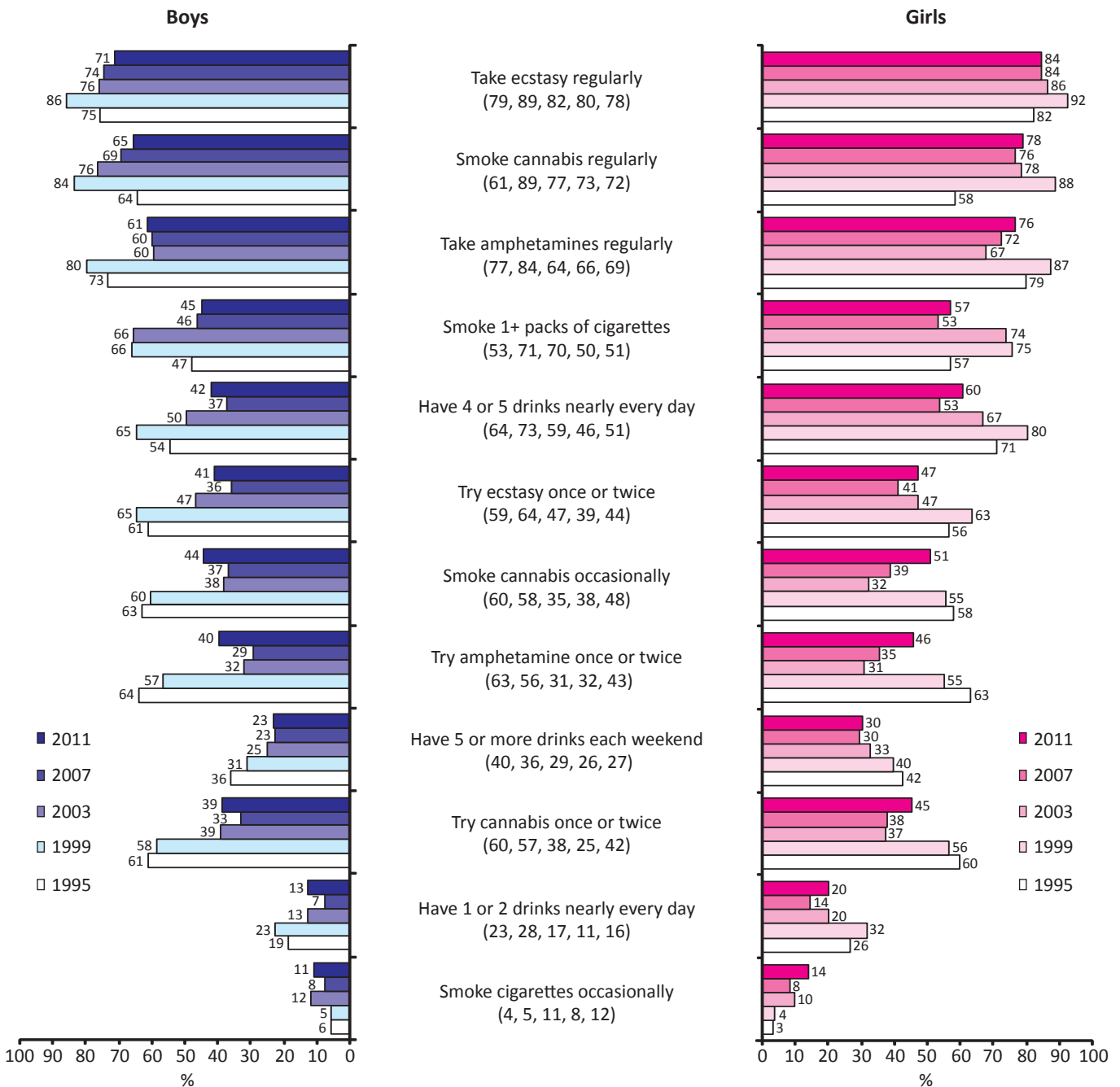


Figure 27b

Perceived risk of substance use by gender and year. Percentages.

(Values within brackets refer to percentages of all students 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011.)



CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

The results of the 2011 ESPAD survey conducted in Malta show that alcohol and tobacco are the substances most commonly used by young people. Between 2007 and 2011 tobacco use fell, and some alcohol-use variables declined. There was also a reduction in the lifetime use of illicit drugs from 15% in 2007 to 12% in 2011.

5.2 Alcohol

Alcohol is the substance most widely used by 15-16 year olds. The majority of students reported lifetime (90%), last year (86%) and last month (68%) alcohol use, which suggests that drinking often persists once it starts. Between 2007 and 2011, the lifetime use of alcohol 40 times or more declined by 4 percentage points and the annual use of alcohol 20 times or more fell by 5 percentage points.

Alcohol consumption tends to be initiated at a young age. Many students drink frequently and over half of the students (56%) had engaged in heavy episodic drinking in the previous 30 days, with 20% reporting alcohol intoxication (e.g. staggering when walking, throwing up or not remembering what happened) within the last 30 days. Alcohol use, heavy episodic drinking and drunkenness are noteworthy given that they have a variety of negative health and social consequences. Study participants noted a number of consequences due to their own personal use of alcohol. Other studies have found an association between alcohol misuse amongst young people and both short and long term health risks (Dufour, 1996), the use of illicit substances (Staton *et al.*, 1999) and poor school performance (Newcomb *et al.*, 1986). Inebriation amongst adolescents has also been reported to be related to the occurrence of accidents, certain crimes and risky behaviour, including unsafe sexual activity (Hughes *et al.*, 1997). Research suggests that heavy episodic drinking in adolescents may result in structural or chemical changes in the frontal cortex, which is the part of the brain that controls impulses, refines reasoning, and assesses long- and short-term rewards (University of North Carolina School of Medicine, 2011).

In 2007, it became illegal for people to serve, sell or supply alcohol to persons under the age of 16 and for under 16s to drink alcohol, be in possession of alcohol or try and obtain alcohol in public places. In March

2009, this law was expanded to include persons under the age of 17 (Code of Police Laws, 1854 & Supp. 2007 & 2009). Although all study participants were under the age of 17, a large percent reported purchasing alcohol from a store for their own consumption and drinking in bars and discos within the previous 30 days. This study has shown that the change in law has not desisted the serving, selling or supplying of alcohol to minors, as alcohol is still highly accessible from stores and places of entertainment. Alcohol is also being consumed at home, although the extent to which this consumption is taking place with the knowledge of parents or guardians is unknown. The accessibility of alcohol will contribute, in part, to its high prevalence of use.

5.3 Tobacco

Tobacco, the leading cause of preventable death in the EU (European Commission, 2005), is the second most commonly used substance amongst the study participants. Some 38% of all students have smoked a cigarette on at least one occasion in their lifetime. Just under a quarter (22%) smoked in the last 30 days, with 6% smoking six or more cigarettes a day in the last 30 days.

Between 2007 and 2011 tobacco use declined amongst study participants. The increase in the cost of cigarettes may have played a role in this decline. This reduction may also be attributable to attitudinal change towards cigarettes, possibly resulting from an increase in information about tobacco reaching children. Smoking initiation persists, however, despite the frequently exposed health risks. Cigarette smoking tends to be initiated early and 6% of the sample had begun to smoke daily by the age of 13. Early use of tobacco compounds the problem of cigarette smoking since early experimentation with tobacco is associated with dependence, which can result in profound health consequences (European Commission, 2005; Fidler *et al.*, 2006).

5.4 Illicit and other drug use

Although the use of illicit and other drugs is more likely to raise public concern than alcohol and tobacco use, the prevalence of lifetime illicit drug use amongst the ESPAD cohort in Malta is lower than the average among ESPAD countries (Hibell *et al.*, 2012). The lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug use (calculated for the purpose of this study as the lifetime use of

cannabis, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin or GHB) was 12%, a reduction from 15% in 2007. New substances, including mephedrone, have become available in the EU in recent years (EMCDDA, 2012). However, to adequately make comparisons over time, the substances included in the illicit drug use index needs to remain constant. It is likely that use of these other substances will not have a large impact on the measure of any illicit drug use since the majority of students who use the newly available substances also use the other drugs included in the index.

Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug with 10% of survey respondents having used it at least once in their lifetime and 4% engaging in use during the previous 30 days. Cannabis is also the illicit drug most commonly estimated to be used by “some”, “most” or “all” friends. Traditionally viewed as less problematic than other illicit drugs, cannabis is increasingly raising concerns about its short-term risks and long-term physical and mental health consequences (Arsenault *et al.*, 2002; Miettunen *et al.*, 2008). In addition, persons using cannabis at a young age are more likely to abuse other drugs in their lifetime (Lynskey *et al.*, 2003). It is therefore positive to note that the lifetime prevalence of cannabis use decreased by 3 percentage points between 2007 and 2011. This decline contributed towards the decline in the index of any illicit drug use.

A question on mephedrone (meow meow) was included for the first time in the questionnaire used in Malta in 2011. Mephedrone, which is a stimulant, became available in Europe in 2009. In Malta it was included in the list of scheduled drugs in September 2010, rendering it illegal to possess or deal in this substance (Reitox Malta National Focal Point, 2011). With 5% of students reporting mephedrone use, it is the most widely used stimulant among the survey respondents. Its popularity may be attributable, in part, to its legal status up until just a few months before the study, and its relative newness on the market since it would mean there is less knowledge and awareness of its negative effects. There was a slight reduction in the use of other stimulants and mephedrone may have substituted for these drugs to some extent. Although 5% of students reported using mephedrone, its exclusion from the illicit drug use index is insignificant. An *ad hoc* analysis of the data indicated that with the exception of just a few individuals, students reporting mephedrone use also used other substance included in the illicit drug use index.

Inhalants were most frequently used after alcohol and tobacco with lifetime, annual and monthly prevalence rates of 14%, 9% and 5%, respectively. Just over 4% of students reported first using inhalants at the age of 13 or younger, making it the most popular substance after alcohol and tobacco amongst the under 14s. In the past there were some concerns regarding the validity of the data on inhalant use (Arpa, 2005; Muscat & Rapinett, 2002). Prior to the 2007 ESPAD study in Malta some questions were pre-tested. It transpired that some students understood the term inhalants to mean inhalers, a nebuliser used by asthma sufferers. The main question on inhalants was then changed to specify that inhalants are not asthma inhalers, thereby reducing any potential problems due to misinterpretation. Data on inhalants from the study conducted amongst post-secondary and tertiary level students in Malta (National Commission on the Abuse of Drugs, Alcohol and Other Dependencies *et al.*, 2007), together with the understanding that inhalant use tends to occur among younger teens (Johnston *et al.*, 2011; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, 2008), suggest that the results obtained concerning inhalant use from the 2011 ESPAD study are generally valid.

Alcohol together with pills, a concoction likely to be used for their expected synergetic effect in producing a ‘high’, had been taken by 8% of students, a reduction from 11% in 2007. The gender difference with more girls than boys reporting the combined use of alcohol and pills in combination has narrowed over the years, with no significant gender difference being found in 2011.

Following the use of inhalants, cannabis, alcohol together with pills, and mephedrone in the lifetime prevalence rankings are: cocaine, tranquillisers or sedatives without a prescription, amphetamines, ecstasy, magic mushrooms, LSD, crack, anabolic steroids, heroin and GHB. Each of these substances is used by 4% or less of the respondents.

5.5 Concluding remarks

Throughout the years the widespread use of alcohol and tobacco has been consistently shown in the national ESPAD surveys. Alcohol and tobacco are widely available despite the fact that due to their age, study respondents are legally prohibited from purchasing them. The findings from this study suggest

that amongst young people, efforts to reduce alcohol and tobacco use should continue given their extensive use and their burden on health. The relatively low prevalence and apparently experimental nature of use of other substances amongst the 2011 cohort of 15 to 16 year old students still warrants concern. More of the respondents will start to use illicit and other drugs following the conduct of this study. Some 'experimental' users will go on to develop less experimental patterns of use and will encounter problems associated with this (Reitox Malta National Focal Point, 2011).

Substance use is associated with various short- and long-term adverse consequences. These include: (a) chronic health effects such as liver cirrhosis resulting from alcohol use, lung cancer and emphysema resulting from tobacco use and HIV, hepatitis B and C infection, transmitted through the sharing of injecting paraphernalia used to administer substances such as

heroin; (b) short-term health effects resulting from a substance's impact on concentration, judgement and physical coordination, including overdose, suicide and casualties arising from accidents and assaults; (c) acute social problems, including arrest; and (d) chronic social problems, such as a break down in family roles (WHO, 2004). Ultimately, substance use and dependence cause a great burden to individuals and societies and efforts to reduce this burden are required. In fact, as stated in Malta's National Drugs Policy one of the aims of the government is to "reduce drug use amongst the general population, particularly among young people" (Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity, 2008, pg 15). Data emanating from the ESPAD studies provide valuable information that can be used to identify priorities and mould appropriate responses that aim to reduce the prevalence of substance use by preventing initiation and increasing cessation.

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APPENDIX I

ESPAD questionnaire

Questionnaire on substance use

Read this first please!

This questionnaire is part of an international study on substance use among European students. It will be answered by more than 100,000 students in over 35 countries. The study is called ESPAD.

This is a totally anonymous questionnaire; you should not state your name or any other information which identifies you. You should place your completed questionnaire in the envelope provided and seal it yourself.

All fifth form students in Malta and Gozo have been selected to take part in this study. In Malta and Gozo the survey is carried out by Sedqa, Agency against Drug and Alcohol Abuse, in collaboration with the Directorate for Educational Services, the Student Services Department, Education Psycho-Social Services; the Directorate for Education in Church Schools; and the Independent Schools Sector.

It is voluntary to take part in this study. If there is any question you find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank.

It is important that you answer as thoughtfully and truthfully as possible. The results will not be presented by single classes and remember your answers are totally anonymous.

If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, indicate the one that comes closest. Please, mark the appropriate answer to each question by making an "X" in the box (). If, and only if, you make a mistake please fill in completely the box you marked by mistake () and mark the correct box with an "X".

Please write where requested in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Kindly use **ONLY** the pens provided.

When you have finished the questionnaire, please put it in the envelope provided.

The term 'occasion' is used throughout this questionnaire. An example of an occasion would be an evening out, an afternoon spent with friends. So, if you go to a bar, have two drinks, then go to another bar and have some more drinks, this is still one occasion.

If you have a question, please raise your hand and the teacher will assist you.

Thank you in advance for your participation! Please begin.

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

1 What is your sex?

- Male
 Female

2 When were you born?

- Year: 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 Other
-

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) Play computer games.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Read books for enjoyment (do not count schoolbooks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Go around with friends to shopping centres, streets, parks etc just for fun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Use the Internet for leisure activities (chats, music, games etc).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Play on slot machines (the kind in which you may win money)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 During the LAST 30 DAYS on how many days have you missed one or more lessons?

Mark one box for each line.

	None	1 day	2 days	3-4 days	5-6 days	7 days or more
a) Because of illness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Because you skipped or "cut"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For other reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 Which of the following best describes your average mark at the end of the last scholastic year?

- 90-100
 80-89
 70-79
 60-69
 45-59
 35-44
 25-34
 0-24

6 How often during the LAST 12 MONTHS have you experienced the following?

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) Physical fight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Accident or injury.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Serious problems with your parents.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Serious problems with your friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Performed poorly at school or work.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Victimized by robbery or theft.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Trouble with police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Engaged in sexual intercourse you regretted the next day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following questions are about cigarette smoking

7 How difficult do you think it would be for you to get cigarettes if you wanted?

- Impossible
- Very difficult
- Fairly difficult
- Fairly easy
- Very easy
- Don't know

8 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- Not at all
- Less than 1 cigarette per week
- Less than 1 cigarette per day
- 1-5 cigarettes per day
- 6-10 cigarettes per day
- 11-20 cigarettes per day
- More than 20 cigarettes per day

10 When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things?

Mark one box for each line.

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years or older
a) Smoke your first cigarette.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Smoke cigarettes on a daily basis.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The next questions are about alcoholic beverages
– including beer, cider, alcopops (premixed drinks), wine and spirits.

11 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.

	Impos- sible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
a) Beer (do not include low alcohol beer like shandy).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cider (do not include low alcohol cider).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Alcopops (premixed drinks with alcohol content of about 5%, like Bacardi Breezer).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Wine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Spirits (whisky, vodka, shot drinks etc) (also include spirits mixed with soft drinks, excluding alcopops).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 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.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) During the last 12 months.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) During the last 30 days.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13 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 like shandy).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cider (do not include low alcohol cider).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Alcopops (premixed drinks, like Bacardi Breezer).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Wine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Spirits (whisky, vodka, shot drinks etc) (also include spirits mixed with soft drinks, excluding alcopops).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The following questions are about the last day you drank alcohol.

14 When was the last day you drank alcohol?

- I never drink alcohol
- 1-7 days ago
- 8-14 days ago
- 15-30 days ago
- 1 month – 1 year ago
- More than 1 year ago

15 Think of the LAST DAY that you drank any alcohol. Which of the following beverages did you drink on that day?

Mark all that apply.

- I never drink alcohol
- Beer (do not include low alcohol beer like shandy)
- Cider (do not include low alcohol cider)
- Alcopops (premixed drinks with alcohol content of about 5%, like Bacardi Breezer)
- Wine
- Spirits (whisky, vodka, shot drinks etc) (also include spirits mixed with soft drinks, excluding alcopops)

15a If you drank beer that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink?

- I never drink beer
- I did not drink beer on the last day that I drank alcohol
- Less than 1 large can OR less than 2 small cans OR less than 2 bottles
- 1-2 large cans OR 2-3 small cans OR 2-4 bottles
- 3-4 large cans OR 4-6 small cans OR 5-8 bottles
- More than 4 large cans OR more than 6 small cans OR more than 8 bottles

15d If you drank wine that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink?

- I never drink wine
- I did not drink wine on the last day that I drank alcohol
- Less than 2 glasses
- 2-3 glasses OR half a bottle
- 4-6 glasses
- More than 6 glasses (a bottle of wine)

15b If you drank cider that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink?

- I never drink cider
- I did not drink cider on the last day that I drank alcohol
- Less than a regular bottle or can
- 1-2 regular bottles or cans
- 3-4 regular bottles or cans
- More than 4 regular bottles or cans

15e If you drank spirits that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink?

- I never drink spirits
- I did not drink spirits on the last day that I drank alcohol
- Less than 3 drinks
- 3-6 drinks
- 7-10 drinks
- More than 10 drinks

15c If you drank alcopops that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink?

- I never drink alcopops
- I did not drink alcopops on the last day that I drank alcohol
- Less than 2 regular bottles
- 2-3 regular bottles
- 4-6 regular bottles
- 7 or more regular bottles

15f Please indicate on this scale from 1 to 10 how drunk you would say you were that last day you drank alcohol. (If you felt no effect at all you should mark "1".)

Not at all Heavily intoxicated, for example not remembering what happened

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I never drink alcohol

The next questions are about alcohol consumption during the last 30 days.

16 Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you bought beer, cider, alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (grocery store, liquor store, bottle shop or kiosk) for your own consumption (off-premise)?

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions					
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
a) Beer (do not include low alcohol beer like shandy).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cider (do not include low alcohol cider).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Alcopops (premixed drinks with alcohol content of about 5%, like Bacardi Breezer).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Wine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Spirits (whisky, vodka, shot drinks etc) (also include spirits mixed with soft drinks, excluding alcopops).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17 Think back once more over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you drunk beer, cider, alcopops, wine or spirits in a pub, bar, kazin, restaurant or disco (on-premise)?

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions					
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
a) Beer (do not include low alcohol beer like shandy).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cider (do not include low alcohol cider).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Alcopops (premixed drinks with alcohol content of about 5%, like Bacardi Breezer).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Wine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Spirits (whisky, vodka, shot drinks etc) (also include spirits mixed with soft drinks, excluding alcopops).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18 Think back again over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you had five or more drinks on one occasion? (For the purpose of this question, a “drink” is 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, 2 small glasses/bottles/cans of beer, a large glass/can of beer, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider).

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

The next couple of questions are also about alcohol.

19 On how many occasions (if any) have you been intoxicated from drinking alcoholic beverages, for example staggered when walking, not being able to speak properly, throwing up or not remembering what happened?

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) During the last 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) During the last 30 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

20 When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things?

Mark one box for each line.

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years or older
a) Drink beer (at least one glass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Drink cider (at least one glass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Drink alcopops (at least one glass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Drink wine (at least one glass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Drink spirits (at least one glass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Get drunk on alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Get into trouble with police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Harm my health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Feel happy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Forget my problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Not be able to stop drinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Get a hangover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Feel more friendly and outgoing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Do something I would regret	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Have a lot of fun	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Feel sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

22

BECAUSE OF YOUR OWN ALCOHOL USE, how often during the LAST 12 MONTHS have you experienced the following?

If you haven't used alcohol the last 12 months, please mark zero occasions on all questions.

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) Physical fight.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Accident or injury.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Serious problems with your parents.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Serious problems with your friends.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Performed poorly at school or work.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Victimized by robbery or theft.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Trouble with police.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Engaged in sexual intercourse you regretted the next day.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

23

Have you ever taken tranquillisers or sedatives because a doctor told you to take them?

- No, never
- Yes, but for less than 3 weeks
- Yes, for 3 weeks or more

The next questions ask about marijuana or hashish (cannabis).

24

How difficult do you think it would be for you to get marijuana or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted?

- Impossible
- Very difficult
- Fairly difficult
- Fairly easy
- Very easy
- Don't know

25

On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

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.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) During the last 12 months.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) During the last 30 days.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26 When (if ever) did you FIRST try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

- Never
- 9 years old or less
- 10 years old
- 11 years old
- 12 years old
- 13 years old
- 14 years old
- 15 years old
- 16 years or older

27 Have you ever had the possibility to try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) without trying it?

- No
- Yes → **How many times has this happened in your life?**
 - 1-2
 - 3-5
 - 6-9
 - 10-19
 - 20-39
 - 40 or more

The next questions ask about some other drugs.

28 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) Amphetamines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Tranquillisers or sedatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29 On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy?

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) During the last 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) During the last 30 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

30 On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants (sniffed substances) to get high?
(Examples of inhalants are glue, gas, aerosols. Inhalants are not inhalers for asthma.)

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) During the last 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) During the last 30 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

31

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) Tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Amphetamines (speed, uppers, pep pills)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) LSD or some other hallucinogens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Crack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Relevin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Heroin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) "Magic mushrooms"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) GHB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Anabolic steroids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l) Alcohol together with pills (medicaments) in order to get high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m) Mephedrone (meow meow)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

32

When (if ever) did you FIRST do each of the following things?

Mark one box for each line.

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years or older
a) Try tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Try amphetamines (speed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Try ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Try inhalants (glue, gas aerosols) in order to get high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Try alcohol together with pills (medicaments) in order to get high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The next questions ask about various substances.

33

Think back of the LAST 30 DAYS. How much money have you spent on tobacco, alcohol and cannabis? If you haven't spent money on one or more of these substances during the last 30 days, please write '0' on the relevant sub question(s).

Answer each sub question

b) Tobacco: € • cents

b) Alcohol: € • cents

c) Cannabis: € • cents

34 How many of your friends would you estimate...

Mark one box for each line.

	None	A few	Some	Most	All
a) smoke cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, cider, alcopops, wine, spirits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) get drunk.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) take ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) use inhalants (like glue, gas or aerosols).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

35 Do any of your older siblings ...

Mark one box for each line.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Don't have any older siblings
a) smoke cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, cider, alcopops, wine, spirits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) get drunk.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) take ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) use inhalants (like glue, gas or aerosols).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

36 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) have one or two drinks nearly every day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) have four or five drinks nearly every day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) have five or more drinks each weekend.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) once or twice.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) occasionally.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) regularly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) try ecstasy once or twice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) take ecstasy regularly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) try an amphetamine (uppers, pep pills, bennie, speed) once or twice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l) take amphetamines regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

37 What is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

- Completed primary school or less
- Some secondary school (or Trade School)
- Completed secondary school (or Trade School)
- Some post-secondary school (e.g. Junior College, Sixth Form, Polytechnic)
- Completed post-secondary school (e.g. Junior College, Sixth Form, Polytechnic)
- Some university
- Completed university
- Don't know
- Does not apply

38 What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

- Completed primary school or less
- Some secondary school (or Trade School)
- Completed secondary school (or Trade School)
- Some post-secondary school (e.g. Junior College, Sixth Form, Polytechnic)
- Completed post-secondary school (e.g. Junior College, Sixth Form, Polytechnic)
- Some university
- Completed university
- Don't know
- Does not apply

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

- Very much better off
- Much better off
- Better off
- About the same
- Less well off
- Much less well off
- Very much less well off

40 Which of the following people live in the same household with you?

Mark all that apply.

- I live alone
- Father
- Stepfather or mother's boyfriend
- Mother
- Stepmother or father's girlfriend
- Brother(s)
- Sister(s)
- Grandparent(s)
- Other relative(s)
- Non-relative(s)

41 How satisfied are you usually with ...

Mark one box for each line.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither nor	Not so satisfied	Not at all satisfied	There is no such person
a) your relationship with your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) your relationship with your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) your relationship with your friends?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

42 How often do the following statements apply to you?

Mark one box for each line.

	Almost always	Often	Some- times	Seldom	Almost never
a) My parent(s) set definite rules about what I can do at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) My parent(s) set definite rules about what I can do outside the home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) My parent(s) know whom I am with in the evenings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) My parent(s) know where I am in the evenings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) I can easily get warmth and caring from my mother and/or father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) I can easily get emotional support from my mother and/or father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) I can easily borrow money from my mother and/or father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) I can easily get money as a gift from my mother and/or father	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) I can easily get warmth and caring from my best friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) I can easily get emotional support from my best friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

43 Do your parents know where you spend Saturday nights?

- Know always
- Know quite often
- Know sometimes
- Usually don't know

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

- I already said that I have used it
- Definitely yes
- Probably yes
- Probably not
- Definitely not

The following section is about what you think of yourself.

45 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) At times I think I am no good at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) I feel that I have a number of good qualities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) I am able to do things as well as most other people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) I feel I do not have much to be proud of.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) I certainly feel useless at times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) I wish I could have more respect for myself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) I take a positive attitude toward myself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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.

46 During the LAST 12 MONTHS, how often have you ...

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) participated in a group teasing an individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) participated in a group bruising an individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) participated in a group starting a fight with another group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) started a fight with another individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) stolen something worth €15 or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) broken into a place to steal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) damaged public or private property on purpose.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) sold stolen goods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

47 During the **LAST 12 MONTHS**, how often have you ...

Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) been individually teased by a whole group of people.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) been bruised by a whole group of people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) been in a group that was attacked by another group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) had someone start a fight with you individually.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) had something worth €15 or more stolen from you.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) had someone break into your home to steal something	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) had someone damage your belongings on purpose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) bought stolen goods.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

This section of the questionnaire includes some more questions about alcohol.

48 Think of that last day on which you drank alcohol. Where were you when you drank?

Mark all that apply.

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

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

49 Think back once more 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 of wine, a bottle or can of beer, a shot or a glass of spirits or a mixed drink.)

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

50 Were you born in Malta?

- No
- Yes

51 Have you lived in another country for one year or more?

- No
- Yes

—————→ **Mark all that apply.**

- When I was 12 years old or younger
- When I was 13 years old or older

52 In the future, how likely is it that you will move to another country for ONE YEAR OR MORE?

- Very unlikely
- Rather unlikely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Rather likely
- Very likely

53 In the future, how likely is it that you will move PERMANENTLY to another country?

- Very unlikely
- Rather unlikely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Rather likely
- Very likely

54 How proud are you to be Maltese?

- Not at all proud
- Slightly proud
- Rather proud
- Very proud
- Does not apply because I am not Maltese

55 To which of the following do you feel closest?

- My home town or community
- My region of the country
- Malta
- Europe

THANK YOU

APENDIX II

Tables

Table 1

Perceived availability of various substances. Percentages answering that a substance would be “very easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Tobacco			
Cigarettes	62.1	58.7	60.4
Alcohol			
Beer	77.2	71.7	74.4
Cider	54.0	49.2	51.6
Alcopops	57.9	58.5	58.2
Wine	76.2	78.7	77.4
Spirits	67.5	69.7	68.6
Any alcoholic beverage ^{b)}	86.5	87.0	86.8
Other drugs			
Marijuana or hashish	23.5	17.6	20.5
Ecstasy	15.8	12.1	14.0
Amphetamines	10.6	6.0	8.3
Tranquillisers or sedatives	17.9	15.7	16.8

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered “very easy” or “fairly easy” to the question about how difficult it would be to get each substance if wanted.

^{b)} Includes beer, cider, alcopops, wine and/or spirits.

Table 2Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. All students. Percentages^{a)}.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	62.0	10.7	5.0	3.1	4.3	3.3	11.7
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.8	14.5	15.4	29.5
Been drunk	55.6	21.1	10.9	5.6	4.4	1.3	1.2
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{b)}	88.4	3.8	3.9		1.2	1.0	1.7
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{c)}	93.7	2.1	2.3		0.9	0.4	0.7
Any drug by injection	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Marijuana or hashish	90.2	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Amphetamines	97.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
LSD or other hallucinogens	98.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mephedrone	96.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Crack	98.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	96.5	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ecstasy	97.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heroin	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Relevin ^{d)}	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{e)}	96.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Magic mushrooms	98.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
GHB	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Inhalants	86.1	7.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.9
Anabolic steroids	98.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Alcohol together with pills	92.4	4.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
		Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks	
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	93.0		5.3		1.6		

a) Percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

b) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

d) Relevin is a dummy drug.

e) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 3

Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. All students. Absolute numbers.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	2086	360	168	104	144	110	394
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	321	313	358	361	484	514	984
Been drunk	1861	707	365	186	146	43	40
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{a)}	2986	127	131		42	33	57
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{b)}	3161	70	77		29	15	23
Any drug by injection	3329	13	4	7	1	0	5
Marijuana or hashish	3038	148	57	38	29	22	35
Amphetamines	3272	55	21	10	8	3	0
LSD or other hallucinogens	3299	34	12	7	5	4	2
Mephedrone	3239	60	19	21	5	4	13
Crack	3306	34	6	9	5	4	2
Cocaine	3248	62	22	15	10	3	6
Ecstasy	3278	54	17	9	5	4	6
Heroin	3321	19	8	5	3	5	5
Relevin ^{c)}	3337	9	6	6	4	4	1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{d)}	3254	64	28	12	4	3	7
Magic mushrooms	3301	35	10	13	2	3	5
GHB	3337	8	7	5	4	2	1
Inhalants	2901	236	94	45	45	21	29
Anabolic steroids	3309	29	5	4	5	3	7
Alcohol together with pills	3110	159	35	27	13	7	16
		Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks	
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	3131		179		55		

a) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

b) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Relevin is a dummy drug.

d) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 4Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. Boys. Percentages^{a)}.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	61.4	11.5	5.0	3.0	4.3	2.8	11.9
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	9.3	8.9	9.5	10.2	12.7	14.8	34.6
Been drunk	53.4	22.0	11.8	5.6	4.3	1.5	1.4
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{b)}	86.4	4.3	4.2		1.4	1.3	2.4
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{c)}	92.1	2.8	2.4		1.1	0.8	0.8
Any drug by injection	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Marijuana or hashish	88.4	5.1	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	1.5
Amphetamines	96.3	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
LSD or other hallucinogens	97.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mephedrone	94.9	2.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Crack	97.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	95.2	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	96.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Heroin	98.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Relevin ^{d)}	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{e)}	96.7	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Magic mushrooms	97.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
GHB	98.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Inhalants	84.7	7.9	3.0	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.0
Anabolic steroids	97.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Alcohol together with pills	92.8	4.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7
		Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks	
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	93.0		5.6		1.3		

a) Percent of all boys who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

b) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

d) Relevin is a dummy drug.

e) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 5

Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. Boys. Absolute numbers.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	1034	194	84	51	73	47	201
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	156	149	158	171	212	247	577
Been drunk	894	368	198	93	72	25	23
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{a)}	1457	72	71		24	22	41
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{b)}	1553	47	41		18	13	14
Any drug by injection	1657	10	2	5	1	0	3
Marijuana or hashish	1487	85	29	30	12	14	26
Amphetamines	1622	35	13	6	6	2	0
LSD or other hallucinogens	1635	23	9	5	3	2	2
Mephedrone	1592	43	14	17	4	1	7
Crack	1642	22	3	7	3	2	2
Cocaine	1601	42	19	11	5	2	2
Ecstasy	1625	34	10	7	1	2	5
Heroin	1651	14	5	4	3	4	1
Relevin ^{c)}	1663	6	3	5	2	2	1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{d)}	1629	36	11	4	2	0	3
Magic mushrooms	1634	25	6	10	1	2	4
GHB	1660	8	5	3	3	0	1
Inhalants	1426	133	51	23	26	7	17
Anabolic steroids	1643	21	4	4	3	0	6
Alcohol together with pills	1560	69	19	13	6	2	12
		Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks	
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	1565		95		22		

a) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

b) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Relevin is a dummy drug.

d) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 6Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. Girls. Percentages^{a)}.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	62.5	9.9	5.0	3.2	4.2	3.7	11.5
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	9.9	9.8	12.0	11.4	16.3	16.0	24.4
Been drunk	57.7	20.2	10.0	5.6	4.4	1.1	1.0
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{b)}	90.5	3.3	3.6		1.1	0.7	0.9
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{c)}	95.2	1.4	2.1		0.7	0.1	0.5
Any drug by injection	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Marijuana or hashish	92.1	3.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Amphetamines	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
LSD or other hallucinogens	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mephedrone	97.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Crack	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cocaine	97.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ecstasy	97.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heroin	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Relevin ^{d)}	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{e)}	96.3	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Magic mushrooms	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
GHB	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Inhalants	87.4	6.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
Anabolic steroids	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Alcohol together with pills	91.9	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
	Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks		
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	93.0		5.0		2.0		

a) Percent of all girls who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

b) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

d) Relevin is a dummy drug.

e) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 7

Frequency of lifetime use of various substances. Girls. Absolute numbers.

	Number of occasions of use in lifetime						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
Tobacco							
Cigarettes	1052	166	84	53	71	63	193
Alcohol							
Any alcoholic beverage	165	164	200	190	272	267	407
Been drunk	967	339	167	93	74	18	17
Other drug use							
Any illicit drug use ^{a)}	1529	55	60		18	11	16
Any illicit drug use other than marijuana or hashish ^{b)}	1608	23	36		11	2	9
Any drug by injection	1672	3	2	2	0	0	2
Marijuana or hashish	1551	63	28	8	17	8	9
Amphetamines	1650	20	8	4	2	1	0
LSD or other hallucinogens	1664	11	3	2	2	2	0
Mephedrone	1647	17	5	4	1	3	6
Crack	1664	12	3	2	2	2	0
Cocaine	1647	20	3	4	5	1	4
Ecstasy	1653	20	7	2	4	2	1
Heroin	1670	5	3	1	0	1	4
Relevin ^{c)}	1674	3	3	1	2	2	0
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{d)}	1625	28	17	8	2	3	4
Magic mushrooms	1667	10	4	3	1	1	1
GHB	1677	0	2	2	1	2	0
Inhalants	1475	103	43	22	19	14	12
Anabolic steroids	1666	8	1	0	2	3	1
Alcohol together with pills	1550	90	16	14	7	5	4
		Never		<3 weeks		>3 weeks	
Medically supervised use							
Tranquillisers or sedatives	1566		84		33		

a) Includes marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

b) Includes LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

c) Relevin is a dummy drug.

d) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 8

Frequency of use of various substances during the last 12 months. All students. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	14.2	14.7	14.0	13.6	15.9	13.7	13.8
Been drunk	62.6	22.1	8.3	4.3	1.8	0.5	0.5
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	92.2	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4
Ecstasy	97.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	90.5	5.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4

^{a)} Percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

Table 9

Frequency of use of various substances during the last 12 months. Boys. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	14.2	13.4	13.7	12.0	15.7	14.2	17.0
Been drunk	61.4	22.5	8.9	3.8	2.2	0.5	0.6
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	90.3	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Ecstasy	96.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Inhalants	88.9	6.2	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4

^{a)} Percent of boys who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

Table 10

Frequency of use of various substances during the last 12 months. Girls. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	14.3	16.0	14.3	15.3	16.2	13.3	10.6
Been drunk	63.7	21.6	7.7	4.7	1.4	0.5	0.3
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	94.1	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ecstasy	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	92.2	3.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4

^{a)} Percent of girls who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

Table 11Frequency of use of various substances during the last 30 days. All students. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	32.0	21.6	16.2	11.8	10.2	5.4	2.8
Beer	54.6	21.9	10.1	5.9	4.3	2.0	1.2
Cider	80.1	11.1	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.3
Alcopops	68.0	15.7	8.7	3.8	2.5	1.0	0.4
Wine	44.4	30.1	12.6	6.6	3.7	2.1	0.5
Spirits	37.5	18.8	13.9	11.1	10.1	5.6	3.2
Been drunk	80.4	14.5	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
5+ drinks on one occasion ^{b)c)}	44.5	24.8	16.1	7.6	7.1		
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	95.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Ecstasy	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	95.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	<1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+
Cigarettes	78.4	11.6	4.4	2.6	1.6	1.3

^{a)} Percent of all respondents who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

^{b)} The alcohol content of alcoholic beverages differs across beverage type and country. To increase comparability, the question in Malta asked "Think back again over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you had five or more drinks on one occasion? (For the purpose of this question, a "drink" is 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, 2 small glasses/bottles/cans of beer, a large glass/can of beer, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider)."

^{c)} Last category is 10 or more.

Table 12Frequency of use of various substances during the last 30 days. Boys. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	30.3	20.7	15.6	12.5	11.1	6.3	3.6
Beer	43.0	23.0	13.5	8.2	6.7	3.6	2.1
Cider	76.4	12.0	4.9	3.1	2.2	0.9	0.5
Alcopops	68.4	13.8	8.9	3.6	3.3	1.5	0.5
Wine	42.7	27.4	14.3	7.9	4.1	2.8	0.7
Spirits	36.2	19.4	12.2	11.1	11.0	6.3	3.8
Been drunk	79.2	15.0	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.1
5+ drinks on one occasion ^{b)c)}	41.0	25.8	16.2	7.5	9.5		
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	93.8	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1
Ecstasy	97.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Inhalants	93.9	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	<1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+
Cigarettes	77.3	12.2	4.5	2.6	1.7	1.6

a) Percent of boys who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

b) The alcohol content of alcoholic beverages differs across beverage type and country. To increase comparability, the question in Malta asked "Think back again over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you had five or more drinks on one occasion? (For the purpose of this question, a "drink" is 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, 2 small glasses/bottles/cans of beer, a large glass/can of beer, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider)."

c) Last category is 10 or more.

Table 13Frequency of use of various substances during the last 30 days. Girls. Percentages^{a)}.

	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	33.7	22.5	16.9	11.2	9.3	4.4	2.0
Beer	66.1	20.9	6.6	3.6	2.0	0.5	0.3
Cider	83.7	10.3	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1
Alcopops	67.5	17.5	8.4	4.1	1.7	0.6	0.2
Wine	46.1	32.8	10.9	5.3	3.2	1.4	0.4
Spirits	38.7	18.2	15.6	11.0	9.1	4.8	2.5
Been drunk	81.6	14.1	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
5+ drinks on one occasion ^{b)c)}	47.9	23.7	16.1	7.6	4.6		
Other drug use							
Marijuana or hashish	97.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	96.1	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1

	Number of cigarettes per day during the last 30 days					
	0	<1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21+
Cigarettes	79.6	11.0	4.2	2.6	1.5	1.1

^{a)} Percent of girls who answered each single question. Rows cumulate to 100.

^{b)} The alcohol content of alcoholic beverages differs across beverage type and country. To increase comparability, the question in Malta asked "Think back again over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you had five or more drinks on one occasion? (For the purpose of this question, a "drink" is 2 glasses/bottles of alcopops, 2 glasses of spirits or a mixed drink, 2 small glasses/bottles/cans of beer, a large glass/can of beer, a glass of wine, a glass/bottle/can of cider)."

^{c)} Last category is 10 or more.

Table 14Age at first use. All students. Percentages^{a)}.

	Age of first use							
	<9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tobacco								
First cigarette	3.7	1.9	3.1	4.0	7.3	10.1	8.2	0.1
Daily smoking	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.3	4.9	0.3
Alcohol								
Beer (at least one glass)	10.7	6.2	6.4	9.3	13.6	15.0	9.0	0.4
Cider (at least one glass)	2.8	2.0	2.9	4.9	6.8	8.5	5.3	0.2
Alcopops (at least one glass)	3.6	2.0	3.1	5.8	9.2	12.5	8.9	0.4
Wine (at least one glass)	11.9	7.8	7.3	11.2	13.7	13.7	9.0	0.5
Spirits (at least one glass)	5.4	1.7	4.0	7.8	13.9	21.5	17.7	1.1
Been drunk	1.7	0.4	0.8	2.2	5.4	12.9	16.6	0.9
Other drugs								
Marijuana or hashish	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	3.6	3.5	0.1
Amphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1
Alcohol together with pills	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	2.7	0.1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{b)}	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0
Inhalants	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.9	3.2	0.1

a) Percent of all respondents who answered each single question.

b) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 15Age at first use. Boys. Percentages^{a)}.

	Age of first use							
	<9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tobacco								
First cigarette	4.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	7.0	10.0	9.3	0.1
Daily smoking	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.6	0.3
Alcohol								
Beer (at least one glass)	13.8	7.0	7.9	10.7	14.1	15.0	9.7	0.5
Cider (at least one glass)	3.3	2.8	3.7	5.3	7.0	8.4	5.4	0.4
Alcopops (at least one glass)	4.3	2.4	3.8	5.6	8.9	11.3	7.4	0.5
Wine (at least one glass)	14.6	8.9	8.7	10.8	13.1	12.2	7.8	0.2
Spirits (at least one glass)	6.9	2.0	4.2	7.9	12.8	20.5	16.6	1.4
Been drunk	2.5	0.6	1.0	2.8	5.6	12.6	17.4	0.9
Other drugs								
Marijuana or hashish	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	4.3	4.2	0.1
Amphetamines	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1
Ecstasy	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.2
Alcohol together with pills	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.6	0.1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{b)}	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0
Inhalants	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.0	4.2	0.1

^{a)} Entries are percent of all boys who answered each single question.

^{b)} Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 16Age at first use. Girls. Percentages^{a)}.

	Age of first use							
	<9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tobacco								
First cigarette	3.1	1.7	3.3	4.6	7.6	10.2	7.0	0.2
Daily smoking	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.7	4.7	5.1	0.2
Alcohol								
Beer (at least one glass)	7.6	5.5	4.8	7.9	13.1	15.0	8.4	0.2
Cider (at least one glass)	2.3	1.2	2.2	4.5	6.6	8.6	5.2	0.0
Alcopops (at least one glass)	2.9	1.5	2.3	5.9	9.6	13.8	10.3	0.4
Wine (at least one glass)	9.3	6.6	5.9	11.6	14.3	15.1	10.1	0.9
Spirits (at least one glass)	3.9	1.4	3.7	7.7	15.0	22.5	18.8	0.8
Been drunk	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.7	5.3	13.3	15.8	1.0
Other drugs								
Marijuana or hashish	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	3.0	2.7	0.1
Amphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
Alcohol together with pills	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.8	2.7	0.1
Tranquillisers or sedatives ^{b)}	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.1
Inhalants	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.7	2.3	0.1

a) Entries are percent of all girls who answered each single question.

b) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 17Willingness to admit using cannabis. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
If you had ever used marijuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire?			
I already said that I have used it	8.4	6.5	7.4
Definitely yes	29.4	30.6	30.0
Probably yes	35.6	46.1	40.9
Probably not	10.7	9.6	10.2
Definitely not	15.9	7.1	11.5

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered the question. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 18

Estimated substance use among friends. Percentages.

	Most or all friends ^{a)}		
	Boys	Girls	All students
Tobacco			
Smoke cigarettes	24.8	25.5	25.1
Alcohol			
Drink alcoholic beverages	59.2	56.3	57.8
Get drunk	23.1	25.4	24.2
	Some, most or all friends ^{b)}		
	Boys	Girls	All students
Other drugs			
Smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis)	10.8	9.2	10.0
Take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	2.9	2.3	2.6
Take ecstasy	4.4	3.3	3.8
Take inhalants	11.0	7.7	9.3

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered that "all" or "most" friends engage in the behaviour listed.

^{b)} Percent of respondents who answered that "all", "most" or "some" friends engage in the behaviour listed.

Table 19

Substance use among older siblings. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Smoke cigarettes	26.0	26.1	26.0
Drink alcohol	48.8	51.8	50.3
Get drunk	22.1	24.0	23.1
Smoke marijuana or hashish	6.0	5.9	6.0
Take inhalants	2.4	2.3	2.3
Take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	3.2	2.6	2.9
Take ecstasy	3.3	3.3	3.3

^{a)} Percent of respondents who have an elder sibling and who answered that their sibling used the substance listed.

Table 20

Perceived risk from use of various substances. Percentages answering "great risk"^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	Students
Tobacco			
Smoke cigarettes occasionally	10.9	13.8	12.3
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	44.8	56.7	50.7
Alcohol			
Have one or two drinks nearly every day	12.6	20.1	16.4
Have four or five drinks nearly every day	42.1	60.4	51.3
Have five or more drinks each weekend	22.9	30.4	26.7
Other drugs			
Try cannabis once or twice	38.9	44.9	41.9
Smoke cannabis occasionally	44.4	50.6	47.5
Smoke cannabis regularly	65.4	78.5	72.0
Try ecstasy once or twice	41.1	47.2	44.2
Take ecstasy regularly	71.0	84.3	77.7
Try amphetamines once or twice	39.8	45.5	42.6
Take amphetamines regularly	61.1	76.4	68.8

^{a)} Percent of respondents who indicated that each behaviour listed posed a "great risk".

Table 21Purchase of alcoholic beverages during the last 30 days in a store for own consumption (off-premise). Percentages^{a)}.

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Beer			
0	54.9	80.2	67.6
1-2	23.4	13.2	18.3
3-5	12.4	4.3	8.4
6-9	4.9	1.3	3.1
10-19	2.5	0.6	1.5
20 or more	1.9	0.4	1.1
Cider			
0	87.5	93.3	90.4
1-2	7.5	5.5	6.5
3-5	3.2	0.8	2.0
6-9	1.3	0.3	0.8
10-19	0.5	0.1	0.3
20 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcopops			
0	79.0	82.8	80.9
1-2	12.8	11.5	12.1
3-5	4.9	4.4	4.7
6-9	2.3	0.9	1.6
10-19	0.9	0.3	0.6
20 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wine			
0	71.9	77.5	74.7
1-2	16.4	15.7	16.1
3-5	7.5	4.1	5.8
6-9	2.8	1.7	2.3
10-19	1.0	0.7	0.9
20 or more	0.4	0.2	0.3
Sprits			
0	52.2	62.4	57.3
1-2	17.0	17.9	17.4
3-5	13.0	8.8	10.9
6-9	7.9	6.3	7.1
10-19	6.3	2.8	4.5
20 or more	3.6	1.8	2.7

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each single question. Columns cumulate to 100 for each beverage.

Table 22Consumption of alcoholic beverages in bars, discos etc. (on-premise) during the last 30 days. Percentages^{a)}.

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Beer			
0	51.7	73.8	62.7
1-2	25.5	17.3	21.4
3-5	12.3	5.6	8.9
6-9	5.5	2.0	3.8
10-19	2.6	0.5	1.6
20 or more	2.4	0.7	1.6
Cider			
0	86.8	90.2	88.5
1-2	7.4	7.4	7.4
3-5	3.8	1.9	2.9
6-9	1.7	0.2	0.9
10-19	0.3	0.2	0.2
20 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alcopops			
0	77.8	75.8	76.8
1-2	12.5	15.0	13.8
3-5	6.0	6.7	6.4
6-9	2.4	1.8	2.1
10-19	0.9	0.4	0.6
20 or more	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wine			
0	68.6	70.9	69.7
1-2	19.5	19.7	19.6
3-5	6.8	5.9	6.3
6-9	3.5	2.5	3.0
10-19	1.3	0.8	1.0
20 or more	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sprits			
0	45.5	42.2	43.9
1-2	16.4	20.4	18.4
3-5	13.9	16.5	15.2
6-9	10.3	11.0	10.6
10-19	7.9	5.5	6.7
20 or more	5.9	4.4	5.2

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each single question. Columns cumulate to 100 for each beverage.

Table 23

Last day on which alcohol was consumed. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
I never drink alcohol	12.0	11.6	11.8
1-7 days ago	41.8	34.1	37.9
8-14 days ago	12.3	13.4	12.9
15-30 days ago	13.1	15.3	14.2
1 month - 1 year ago	17.6	22.1	19.9
More than 1 year ago	3.2	3.4	3.3

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered the question. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 24Quantities of alcohol consumed on the last drinking occasion by beverage. Percentages^{a)}.

		Boys	Girls	All students
Beer				
0		61.9	84.3	73.0
< 50 cl	Less than 2 regular cans or bottles	15.6	10.7	13.2
50 – 100 cl	2-3 regular cans or 2-4 bottles	14.3	4.0	9.2
101 – 200 cl	4-6 regular cans or 5-8 bottles	5.1	0.5	2.8
201+ cl	More than 6 regular cans or 8 bottles	3.2	0.5	1.9
Cider				
0		97.0	98.5	97.7
< 50 cl	Less than 1 regular bottle or can	1.4	1.2	1.3
50 – 100 cl	1-2 regular bottles or cans	1.0	0.2	0.6
101 – 200 cl	3-4 regular bottles or cans	0.6	0.1	0.3
201+ cl	More than 4 regular bottles or cans	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alcopops				
0		93.4	90.8	92.1
< 50 cl	Less than 2 regular bottles	3.8	7.2	5.5
50 – 100 cl	2-3 regular bottles	1.5	1.6	1.5
101 – 200 cl	4-6 regular bottles	0.8	0.3	0.6
201+ cl	7 or more regular bottles	0.5	0.1	0.3
Wine				
0		73.3	68.6	71.0
<20 cl	Less than 2 glasses	17.4	24.4	20.9
20 – 40 cl	2-3 glasses or half a bottle	6.5	4.9	5.7
41-74 cl	4-6 glasses	1.3	1.1	1.2
75+ cl	More than 6 glasses (a bottle or more)	1.6	1.0	1.3
Spirits				
0		38.7	31.5	35.1
<8 cl	Less than 3 drinks	19.1	29.3	24.2
8 – 15 cl	3-6 drinks	18.8	25.6	22.1
16 – 24 cl	7-10 drinks	12.3	8.1	10.2
25+ cl	More than 10 drinks	11.0	5.5	8.3

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each single question. It excludes inconsistent responses regarding stated last-day consumption of respective beverage versus the questions on quantities of the beverage consumed on the last drinking occasion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each beverage.

Table 25Extent of drunkenness on the last drinking occasion. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
I never drink alcohol	11.4	12.2	11.8
1 Not at all	34.8	43.9	39.4
2	11.2	12.6	11.9
3	9.3	9.6	9.4
4	7.7	6.0	6.8
5	5.4	3.9	4.7
6	5.7	3.2	4.4
7	5.4	2.6	4.0
8	4.8	3.5	4.2
9	1.9	1.5	1.7
10 Heavily intoxicated	2.6	1.1	1.8

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered the question. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 26Drinking place on the last drinking day. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Never drink	13.1	12.6	12.8
At home	21.6	20.2	20.9
At someone else's home	10.3	8.9	9.6
Out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area	15.8	9.1	12.4
At a bar or a pub	32.8	34.1	33.4
In a disco	25.3	29.3	27.3
In a restaurant	7.9	9.4	8.7
Other place(s)	7.6	5.8	6.7

^{a)} Students were asked to mark all categories that apply so columns will not cumulate to 100.

Table 27

Expected personal consequences of alcohol consumption. Percentages answering “very likely” or “likely” to each consequence^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
“Positive” consequences			
Feel relaxed	49.4	40.0	44.7
Feel happy	59.5	62.7	61.1
Feel more friendly and outgoing	60.7	62.7	61.7
Have a lot of fun	61.0	59.7	60.3
Forget my problems	47.0	45.2	46.1
“Negative” consequences			
Feel sick	30.2	37.9	34.1
Get a hangover	32.7	36.2	34.5
Not be able to stop drinking	23.6	22.9	23.3
Harm my health	38.0	40.4	39.2
Do something I would regret	29.0	29.3	29.1
Get into trouble with police	14.3	10.1	12.2

^{a)} The question asked “How likely is it that any of the following things would happen to you personally, if you drink alcohol?” The table displays the percent of all respondents who answered “very likely” or “likely” to each subquestion.

Table 28

Problems experienced due to personal alcohol use during the last 12 months. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Individual problems			
Accident or injury	12.2	8.3	10.2
Performed poorly at school or work	13.2	11.0	12.1
Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	4.6	2.3	3.5
Relationship problems			
Serious problems with friends	12.6	12.4	12.5
Serious problems with parents	13.0	11.6	12.3
Sexual problems			
Engaged in sexual intercourse you regretted the next day	7.0	4.7	5.8
Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom	11.3	8.0	9.7
Delinquency			
Physical fight	19.7	8.4	14.1
Victimised by robbery or theft	3.8	1.2	2.5
Trouble with police	7.9	2.5	5.2

^{a)} Percent of respondents who had experienced each problem on one occasion or more.

Table 29Problems experienced during the last 12 months. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Individual problems			
Accident or injury	65.5	48.1	56.8
Performed poorly at school or work	68.8	61.3	65.1
Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	29.0	20.9	25.0
Relationship problems			
Serious problems with friends	46.0	44.1	45.1
Serious problems with parents	41.2	39.1	40.1
Sexual problems			
Engaged in sexual intercourse you regretted the next day	7.5	9.0	8.3
Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom	14.7	14.2	14.4
Delinquency			
Physical fight	64.8	30.7	47.7
Victimised by robbery or theft	9.8	5.5	7.7
Trouble with police	13.2	6.0	9.6

^{a)} Percent of respondents who had experienced each problem on one occasion or more.

Table 30Frequency of engagement in various leisure time activities. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Play computer games			
Never	3.0	8.3	5.6
A few times a year	9.2	23.4	16.3
Once or twice a month	11.6	20.8	16.2
At least once a week	28.5	24.4	26.5
Almost every day	47.7	23.1	35.4
Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising			
Never	5.2	10.4	7.8
A few times a year	10.5	16.2	13.4
Once or twice a month	9.9	14.3	12.1
At least once a week	37.3	40.1	38.7
Almost every day	37.0	19.0	28.0

	Boys	Girls	All students
Read books for enjoyment (not school books)			
Never	19.9	9.0	14.5
A few times a year	32.6	27.6	30.1
Once or twice a month	22.5	23.4	23.0
At least once a week	15.3	18.3	16.8
Almost every day	9.7	21.6	15.7
Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc.)			
Never	4.0	1.9	3.0
A few times a year	10.0	7.8	8.9
Once or twice a month	16.4	16.7	16.6
At least once a week	57.4	62.4	59.9
Almost every day	12.1	11.1	11.6
Other hobbies (play instrument, sing, draw, write etc.)			
Never	16.2	13.3	14.7
A few times a year	13.3	9.4	11.4
Once or twice a month	16.8	15.9	16.3
At least once a week	27.8	33.2	30.5
Almost every day	25.9	28.2	27.1
Go around with friends to shopping centres, streets, parks etc. just for fun			
Never	4.6	3.4	4.0
A few times a year	11.3	8.8	10.1
Once or twice a month	23.6	27.5	25.5
At least once a week	45.9	50.4	48.1
Almost every day	14.6	9.9	12.3
Use the internet for leisure activities (chats, looking for music, playing games etc.)			
Never	1.1	0.5	0.8
A few times a year	1.3	0.8	1.0
Once or twice a month	2.8	2.1	2.5
At least once a week	11.4	12.4	11.9
Almost every day	83.5	84.1	83.8
Play on slot machines (the kind on which you may win money)			
Never	72.9	83.6	78.3
A few times a year	19.0	14.0	16.5
Once or twice a month	5.2	2.0	3.6
At least once a week	2.0	0.2	1.1
Almost every day	1.0	0.1	0.5

a) Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.

Table 31Number of days in which one or more school lessons have been missed during the last 30 days. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Because of illness			
None	48.9	50.2	49.6
1 day	15.4	15.7	15.5
2 days	14.6	14.4	14.5
3-4 days	12.0	12.3	12.2
5-6 days	4.9	4.2	4.6
7 days or more	4.1	3.2	3.6
“Skipped”			
None	78.1	78.0	78.0
1 day	11.8	12.8	12.3
2 days	4.5	5.8	5.1
3-4 days	2.9	2.0	2.5
5-6 days	1.2	0.6	0.9
7 days or more	1.5	0.9	1.2
Other reasons			
None	63.3	61.8	62.6
1 day	18.6	20.0	19.3
2 days	10.2	10.5	10.3
3-4 days	3.6	5.0	4.3
5-6 days	1.8	1.7	1.8
7 days or more	2.5	1.0	1.8

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.**Table 32**Average marks at the end of the last scholastic year. Percentages^{a)}.

		Boys	Girls	All students
Low	Mark Intervals 0-59	17.5	15.5	16.5
Medium	Mark Intervals 60-79	67.1	64.0	65.6
High	Mark Intervals 80-100	15.4	20.5	18.0

^{a)} Percent of respondents categorised in each group. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 33Parents' level of schooling. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Father			
Completed primary school or less	4.0	3.9	3.9
Some secondary school	50.1	53.1	51.6
Completed secondary school	14.5	12.6	13.5
Some college or university	3.3	3.4	3.3
Completed college or university	16.0	17.2	16.6
Don't know or does not apply	12.2	9.8	11.0
Mother			
Completed primary school or less	2.4	1.9	2.1
Some secondary school	50.8	60.3	55.6
Completed secondary school	17.6	15.9	16.7
Some college or university	4.1	3.2	3.7
Completed college or university	13.2	12.1	12.7
Don't know or does not apply	11.9	6.5	9.2

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each single question. Columns cumulate to 100 for each parent.

Table 34The family's economic situation compared to others. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Very much better off	3.3	2.2	2.8
Much better off	6.0	7.2	6.6
Better off	22.6	16.0	19.3
About the same	51.4	54.9	53.2
Less well off	10.9	15.1	13.0
Much less well off	3.7	3.5	3.6
Very much less well off	2.1	1.1	1.6

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered the question. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 35People living in the same household. Percentages^{a)}

	Boys	Girls	All students
Live alone	1.1	0.1	0.6
Father	87.1	88.2	87.6
Stepfather	3.1	3.2	3.1
Mother	93.9	96.5	95.2
Stepmother	1.2	0.5	0.8
Brother(s)	57.0	54.5	55.8
Sister(s)	49.7	51.6	50.7
Grandparents(s)	6.5	6.4	6.4
Other relative(s)	2.7	2.6	2.7
Non-relative(s)	2.0	1.7	1.9

^{a)} Percent of respondents who marked each category. More than one answer was allowed, so columns will not cumulate to 100.

Table 36Satisfaction with relationship with mother, father and friends. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Mother			
Very satisfied	49.4	49.3	49.3
Satisfied	35.1	34.2	34.6
Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	9.8	8.1	9.0
Not so satisfied	3.0	5.6	4.3
Not at all satisfied	1.7	2.5	2.1
No such person	0.9	0.4	0.7
Father			
Very satisfied	45.2	37.9	41.5
Satisfied	33.6	34.8	34.2
Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	11.8	13.3	12.5
Not so satisfied	4.1	7.4	5.8
Not at all satisfied	3.0	4.4	3.7
No such person	2.3	2.2	2.2
Friends			
Very satisfied	50.7	53.6	52.1
Satisfied	40.4	36.0	38.2
Neither satisfied nor not satisfied	6.1	7.1	6.6
Not so satisfied	1.8	2.6	2.2
Not at all satisfied	0.5	0.6	0.6
No such person	0.5	0.1	0.3

^{a)} Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.

Table 37Parental and peer behavior. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Parent(s) set definite rules about what can be done at home			
Almost always	14.0	16.3	15.2
Often	30.8	26.9	28.8
Sometimes	29.6	30.1	29.9
Seldom	16.2	15.5	15.9
Almost never	9.3	11.2	10.2
Parent(s) set definite rules about what can be done outside the home			
Almost always	15.5	19.5	17.5
Often	29.1	31.4	30.3
Sometimes	31.8	28.4	30.1
Seldom	15.7	14.2	14.9
Almost never	8.0	6.5	7.2
Parent(s) know whom with in the evenings			
Almost always	45.6	67.4	56.6
Often	28.8	18.3	23.5
Sometimes	14.7	10.2	12.4
Seldom	6.4	2.4	4.4
Almost never	4.5	1.6	3.0
Parent(s) know whereabouts in the evenings			
Almost always	51.0	70.6	60.9
Often	27.6	17.0	22.3
Sometimes	13.5	8.6	11.0
Seldom	4.9	2.1	3.5
Almost never	3.0	1.7	2.3
Can easily get warmth and caring from mother and/or father			
Almost always	58.6	73.0	65.9
Often	26.8	15.7	21.2
Sometimes	9.5	7.7	8.6
Seldom	3.0	2.3	2.7
Almost never	2.0	1.4	1.7
Can easily get emotional support from mother and/or father			
Almost always	50.6	62.6	56.7
Often	27.3	18.6	22.9
Sometimes	13.5	11.4	12.4
Seldom	5.6	4.7	5.1
Almost never	3.0	2.7	2.9

	Boys	Girls	All students
Can easily borrow money from mother and/or father			
Almost always	33.5	45.7	39.7
Often	30.7	26.3	28.5
Sometimes	22.8	17.0	19.9
Seldom	8.0	7.2	7.6
Almost never	5.0	3.8	4.4
Can easily get money as a gift from mother and/or father			
Almost always	28.5	37.2	32.9
Often	29.6	28.1	28.8
Sometimes	28.7	22.5	25.5
Seldom	9.1	9.0	9.0
Almost never	4.1	3.3	3.7
Can easily get warmth and caring from best friend			
Almost always	38.9	58.4	48.7
Often	36.4	28.2	32.2
Sometimes	17.2	9.2	13.2
Seldom	4.6	2.8	3.7
Almost never	3.0	1.4	2.2
Can easily get emotional support from best friend			
Almost always	38.2	62.6	50.5
Often	34.7	24.0	29.3
Sometimes	18.5	8.9	13.6
Seldom	5.6	2.7	4.2
Almost never	3.1	1.8	2.4

a) Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.

Table 38

Parental knowledge of where Saturday evenings are spent. Percentages^{a)}.

	Boys	Girls	All students
Know always	54.5	64.7	59.7
Know quite often	30.9	26.4	28.7
Know sometimes	11.9	7.3	9.6
Usually don't know	2.6	1.6	2.1

a) Percent of respondents who answered the question. Columns cumulate to 100.

Table 39Participation in antisocial behaviour during the last 12 months. Percentages^{a)}.

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Participated in a group teasing an individual			
Never	35.8	56.5	46.2
Once or twice	31.5	28.6	30.0
3-5 times	13.1	7.9	10.5
6-9 times	7.4	3.0	5.2
10 times or more	12.2	3.9	8.0
Participated in a group bruising an individual			
Never	76.7	92.7	84.8
Once or twice	15.3	5.3	10.3
3-5 times	4.0	1.1	2.5
6-9 times	1.8	0.4	1.1
10 times or more	2.2	0.5	1.3
Participated in a group starting a fight with another group			
Never	71.7	79.4	75.6
Once or twice	19.0	16.1	17.5
3-5 times	4.9	3.1	4.0
6-9 times	2.0	0.3	1.1
10 times or more	2.4	1.1	1.7
Started a fight with another individual			
Never	59.7	69.3	64.6
Once or twice	28.7	22.8	25.8
3-5 times	5.6	5.0	5.3
6-9 times	3.0	1.2	2.1
10 times or more	2.9	1.6	2.2
Stolen something worth €15			
Never	89.3	96.3	92.8
Once or twice	5.9	1.8	3.8
3-5 times	2.1	1.0	1.5
6-9 times	1.0	0.2	0.6
10 times or more	1.8	0.7	1.3
Broken into a place to steal			
Never	95.9	99.1	97.5
Once or twice	1.9	0.5	1.2
3-5 times	0.9	0.2	0.6
6-9 times	0.4	0.1	0.2
10 times or more	1.0	0.1	0.5

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Damaged public or private property on purpose			
Never	81.6	91.3	86.5
Once or twice	12.8	6.7	9.7
3-5 times	3.0	1.1	2.0
6-9 times	1.1	0.4	0.7
10 times or more	1.5	0.5	1.0
Sold stolen goods			
Never	94.6	99.0	96.8
Once or twice	2.7	0.6	1.6
3-5 times	1.0	0.2	0.6
6-9 times	0.6	0.1	0.3
10 times or more	1.0	0.1	0.6

a) Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.

Table 40Victimised during the last 12 months. Percentages^{a)}.

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Been individually teased by a whole group of people			
Never	61.7	52.7	57.2
Once or twice	27.2	26.4	26.8
3-5 times	6.3	11.2	8.7
6-9 times	2.5	4.8	3.7
10 times or more	2.4	4.9	3.7
Been bruised by a whole group of people			
Never	89.4	95.4	92.4
Once or twice	7.9	3.5	5.7
3-5 times	1.5	0.7	1.1
6-9 times	0.4	0.1	0.2
10 times or more	0.8	0.4	0.6
Been in a group that was attacked by another group			
Never	77.1	80.5	78.8
Once or twice	17.4	15.8	16.6
3-5 times	3.5	2.5	3.0
6-9 times	0.9	0.7	0.8
10 times or more	1.1	0.5	0.8
Had someone start a fight with you individually			
Never	66.4	75.1	70.8
Once or twice	26.1	21.1	23.6
3-5 times	4.3	2.3	3.3
6-9 times	1.6	0.8	1.2
10 times or more	1.6	0.7	1.1
Had something worth €15 stolen from you			
Never	85.7	88.9	87.3
Once or twice	11.2	9.4	10.3
3-5 times	1.6	1.1	1.3
6-9 times	0.5	0.2	0.4
10 times or more	1.0	0.4	0.7
Had someone break into your home to steal something			
Never	95.7	98.3	97.0
Once or twice	2.5	1.4	1.9
3-5 times	0.5	0.2	0.4
6-9 times	0.4	0.0	0.2
10 times or more	0.9	0.1	0.5

Number of occasions	Boys	Girls	All students
Had someone damage your belongings on purpose			
Never	78.2	85.4	81.9
Once or twice	17.0	12.5	14.7
3-5 times	2.6	1.2	1.9
6-9 times	0.9	0.5	0.7
10 times or more	1.2	0.3	0.7
Bought stolen goods			
Never	92.7	97.9	95.3
Once or twice	4.4	2.0	3.2
3-5 times	1.6	0.1	0.8
6-9 times	0.3	0.0	0.1
10 times or more	1.0	0.1	0.6

a) Percent of respondents who answered each subquestion. Columns cumulate to 100 for each subquestion.



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