Key results country by country

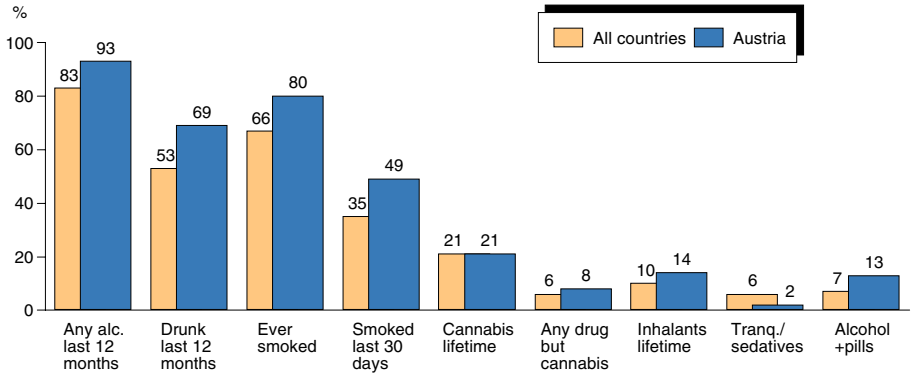
In the previous chapter one variable at a time has been presented and the results from all participating counties were compared in tables and figures. It is, however, also of interest to look at the results country by country. In this chapter some of the most important findings from each participating country are presented and briefly commented. For more detailed information on each variable, please see the tables (Appendix II). The methodology of each country's study is presented in Appendix I, "Sampling and data collection in participating countries".

Nine variables were chosen to give an overview of the results: Consumption of any alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months, been drunk during the last 12 months, lifetime use of cigarettes, cigarette smoking during the last 30 days, lifetime use of marijuana or hashish, lifetime use of any illicit drug other than marijuana or hashish, lifetime use of inhalants, lifetime use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription and lifetime use of alcohol together with pills.

The results of each country are summarized in a graph, together with the unweighted averages of all participating ESPAD countries. This is done in order to facilitate the interpretation of the results, i.e. to compare each country's prevalence rates with the mean of the ESPAD countries.

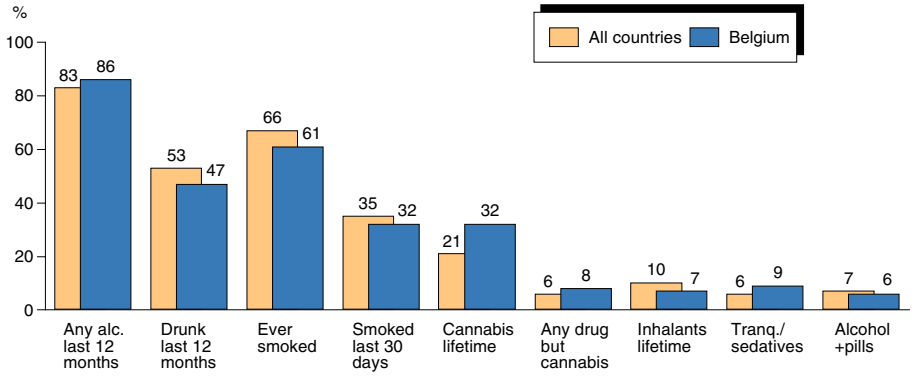
Austria

The Austrian figures for selected variables are overall higher than the average. The proportion that had been drinking alcohol during last 12 months is higher (93%) than the average (83%). The Austrian students had also been drunk during last 12 months to a higher degree (69%) than the ESPAD average (53%). In Austria 80% of the students had ever smoked which is higher than the ESPAD average (66%). Smoking during the last 30 days was reported by 49%, compared to an average of 35%. Cannabis use was reported by 21%, which is exactly the average for all ESPAD countries. A slightly higher percentage (8%) than the average (6%) had reported use of any other illicit drug than cannabis. Inhalants were used by 14% compared to 10% on average. Very few (2%) Austrian students had used tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (average 6%). Rather many students had used alcohol in combination with pills (13%), which is about double the ESPAD average for this variable (7%).



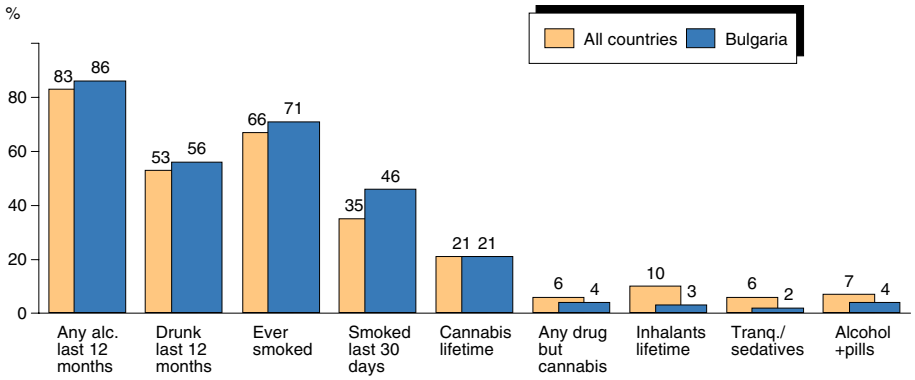
Belgium

The Belgian students reported about the same prevalence of alcohol use during the last 12 months (86%) as the average for all ESPAD countries (83%). However, the proportion that had been drunk during the same period was lower (47 compared to 53%). Somewhat less students in Belgium had ever smoked (61%) compared to the average (66%). Also the proportion that had smoked during last 30 days was close to the average (32 and 35% respectively). Lifetime use of cannabis was more frequent in Belgium than the average for ESPAD countries (32 compared to 21%). On the other hand was use of any other drug than cannabis very similar to that of other ESPAD countries (8 and 6% respectively). Somewhat less students had been using inhalants in Belgium (7%) compared to the average (10%). Use of tranquillisers or sedatives was reported by 9% and use of pills in combination with alcohol by 6%. The average among the ESPAD countries was 6 and 7% respectively.



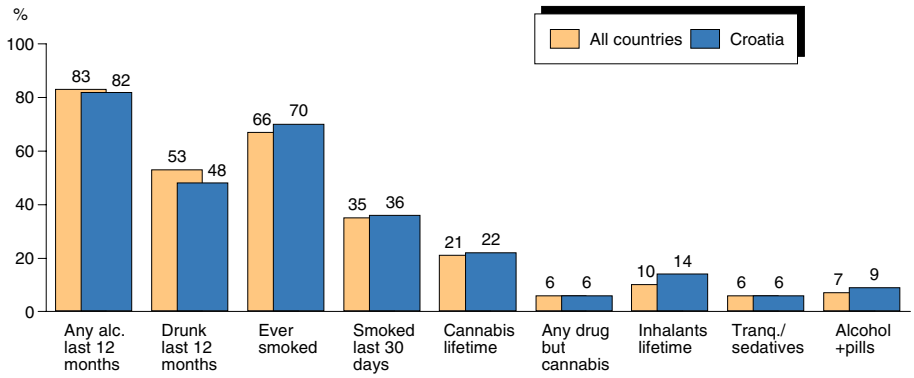
Bulgaria

The Bulgarian students drink alcohol to about the same extent as the average in other ESPAD countries (86 and 83% respectively), and the same can be said about the frequency of intoxication during the last 12 months (56 and 53%). Somewhat higher proportions reported to have ever smoked (71%) compared to the average (66%) and the 30-days prevalence was higher (46%) than the average of all ESPAD countries (35%). The Bulgarian students had used cannabis to the same degree as the average for all countries (21%), and the proportion that had ever tried any other drug was also close to the average (4 versus 6%). Very few students in Bulgaria had used inhalants (3%), which is much lower than the average (10%), and the same goes with the use of tranquillisers or sedatives (2 compared to 6%). Somewhat lower proportions than the average reported use of alcohol together with pills (4 versus 7%).



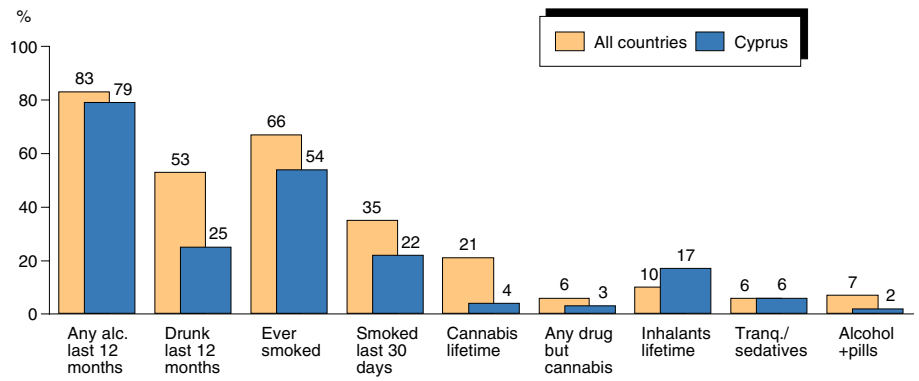
Croatia

The Croatian outcome on selected variables are very close to the average of all ESPAD countries. Thus, the proportion that had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months was 82% (83% on average) and the proportion who had been drunk during the same period was only slightly lower (48%) than the average (53%). In Croatia 70% reported that they have ever been smoking (average 66%), and the proportion that had been smoking last 30 days was 36%, with 35% as the average. Cannabis use was reported by 22% and any illicit drug use other than cannabis by 6%, which are the same levels as for all countries. Slightly more students in Croatia had been using inhalants (14 versus 10%), but use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription was the same as the average (6%). Use of alcohol together with pills was reported by 9% compared to 7% as the average.



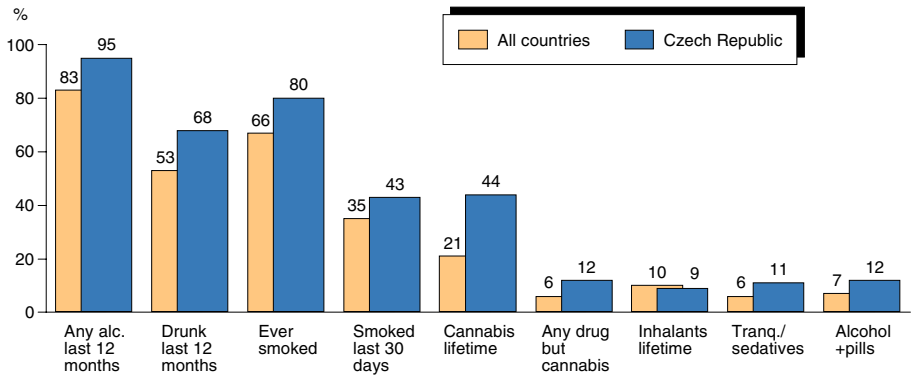
Cyprus

There is a substantial difference between any alcohol consumption during the last 12 months and drunkenness experience during the same period in Cyprus. The former variable was broadly the same as the average (79 versus 83%), while the latter was about half the average (25% compared to 53%). Lifetime smoking was also less reported in Cyprus (54%) than the average (66%), and the difference is even more pronounced in the last 30 days prevalence of smoking (22 compared to 35%). Experience of illicit drugs is very uncommon in Cyprus. Only 4% reported use of cannabis and 3% experience with other illicit drugs, compared to 21 and 6% respectively for all ESPAD countries. However, experience with inhalants were more common in Cyprus (17%) than in the average of the ESPAD countries (10%). The proportion of students who reported use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is the same as the average 6%. Very few students in Cyprus reported use of alcohol together with pills (2%) in comparison to all countries (7%).



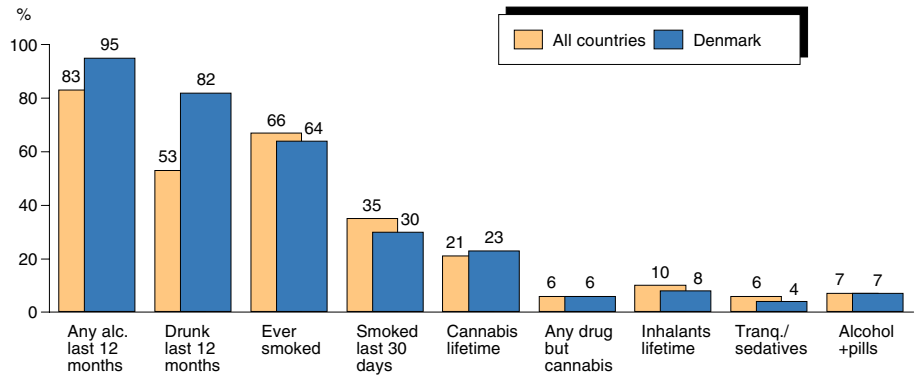
The Czech Republic

Almost all students in the Czech Republic had used alcohol during the last 12 months (95%), which is higher than the average (83%). Also the proportion of students who had been drunk during the last 12 months is higher (68%) than the average (53%). More students than the average had been smoking in lifetime (80 compared to 66%), while the proportion having smoked during the last 30 days (43%) is closer to the proportions in all countries (35%). About twice as many students in the Czech Republic had used marijuana or hashish (44%) as the average for all countries (21%). The use of any other illicit drug than cannabis is also higher than the average (12 compared to 6%). Use of inhalants, however, is about the same in the Czech Republic (9%) as the average (10%). Rather large proportions have used tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (11%) compared to all countries (6%). Also alcohol in combination with pills is more common in the Czech Republic (12%) than the average (7%).



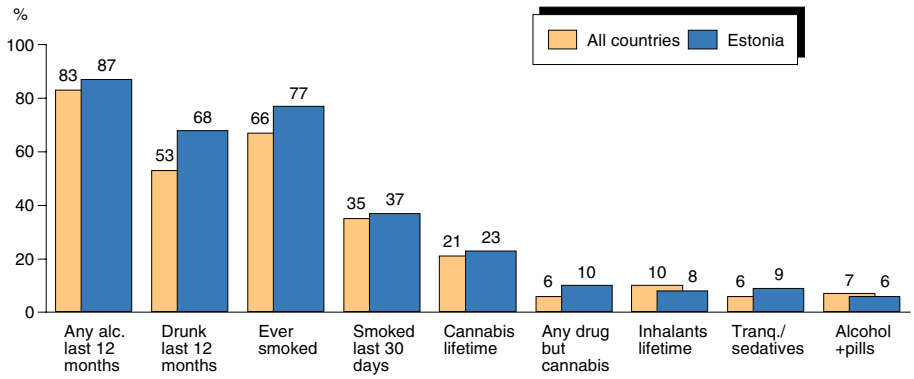
Denmark

The proportion of students in Denmark who had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months is higher (95%) than the average (83%). The difference is, however, more pronounced when comparing the proportions of students who had been drunk during the same period (82% compared to 53%). The proportion of students who had ever smoked is about the same (64%) as the average (66%) and the figure of the 30 days prevalence is somewhat lower (30%) than the average (35%). It is slightly more common in Denmark than the average to have used marijuana or hashish in lifetime (23 compared to 21%). However, the experience of any other illicit drug than cannabis is on the same level as the average (6%). The use of inhalants (8 versus 10%) as well as the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (4 versus 6%) are rather close to the mean proportions for all ESPAD countries. The proportions reporting alcohol use in combination with pills is the same as the ESPAD average (7%).



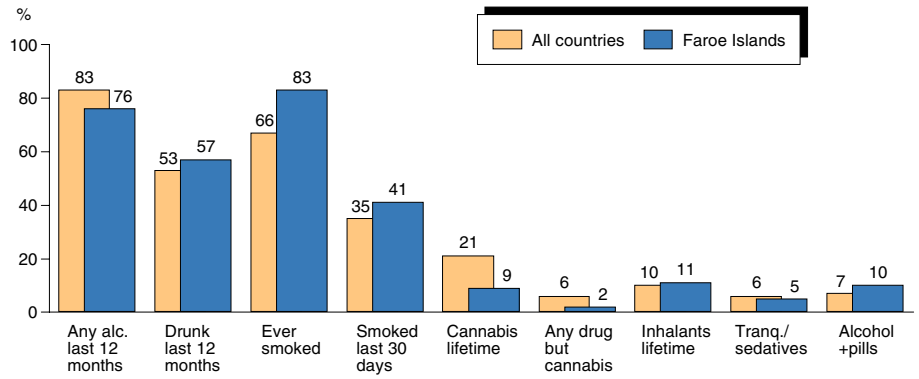
Estonia

A somewhat higher proportion than the average for all ESPAD countries had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months in Estonia (87 compared to 83%). The number reporting having been drunk during the same period is, however, higher than the average (68 compared to 53%). The proportion of students who reported to have ever been smoking was also higher than the average for all countries (77 compared to 67%), while the proportion who had been smoking during the last 30 days was about the same as the average (37 and 35% respectively). The prevalence rates of cannabis use is slightly higher than the average (23 compared to 21%). There are more Estonian students than the average that have used any illicit drug than cannabis (10 compared to 6%) and the same is true for tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription (9 and 6% respectively). Inhalants had been used by 8% in Estonia compared to 10% as the ESPAD average. The corresponding figures for alcohol together with pills are 6 and 7% respectively.



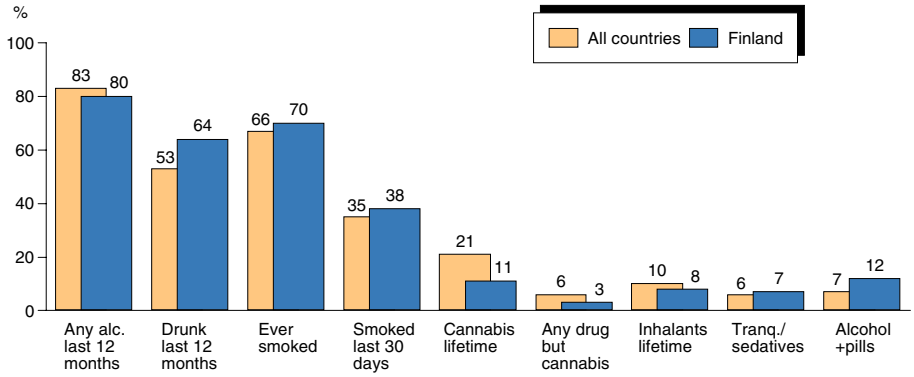
The Faroe Islands

The proportion of students in the Faroe Islands who had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months was lower than the average (76 compared to 83%), while the proportion of students who had been drunk during the same period was slightly above average (57 versus 53%). However, the lifetime smoking prevalence is substantially higher in the Faroe Islands (83%) than the average for all ESPAD countries (66%) and the 30 days prevalence of smoking slightly higher (41 compared to 35%). Very few students in the Faroe Islands had used any illicit drug. The proportion of students who had used marijuana or hashish was less than half the average (9% versus 21%) and the same can be said about any other illicit drug than cannabis (2 compared to 6%). The proportion reporting use of inhalants was about the same as the average (11 and 10% respectively) and this is also true regarding the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (5 versus 6%). The use of alcohol together with pills is slightly higher than the average (10 compared to 7%).



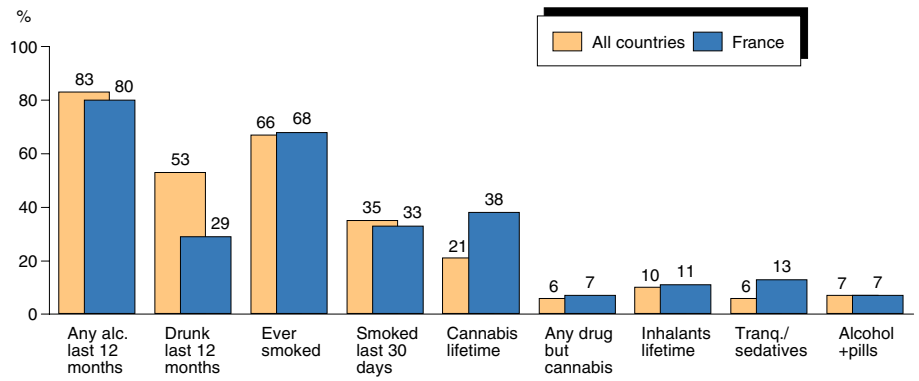
Finland

In Finland the proportion of students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is broadly the same as the average for all countries (80 compared to 83%). The 12 months prevalence of being drunk is, however, substantially higher than average (64 compared to 53%). The proportion of students who had ever smoked cigarettes is somewhat higher in Finland than the average for all ESPAD countries (70 compared to 66%) and the same holds true regarding the 30 days prevalence (38 versus 35%). Smaller proportions than average reported use of marijuana or hashish (11 versus 21%) as well as use of illicit drugs other than cannabis (3 versus 6%). The proportions reporting use of inhalants is about the same as the average (8 compared to 10%) and the same is true for tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription (7 versus 6%). In Finland it is more common to have used alcohol in combination with pills (12%) than the average for all ESPAD countries (7%).



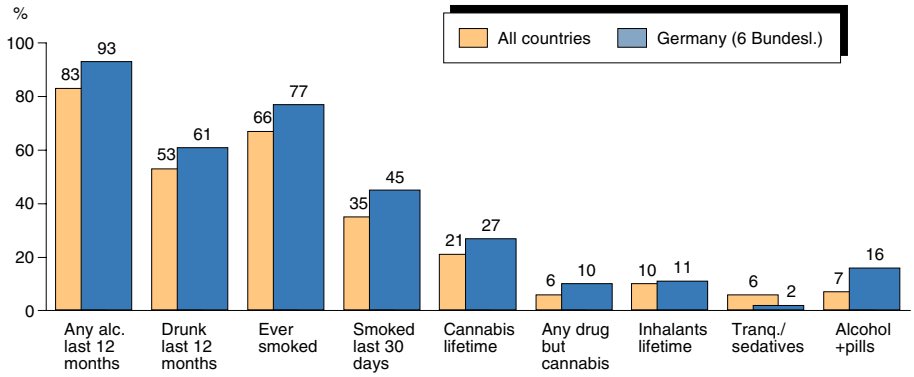
France

The proportion of students in France who had consumed any alcohol during the previous 12 months is about the same as the average for all ESPAD countries (80 compared to 83%). Moreover, the proportion reporting having been drunk during the same period is substantially smaller than the average (29 versus 53%). The lifetime prevalence rates of smoking cigarettes is about average (68%) and this is also true for the 30 days prevalence of smoking (33%). The proportion of students in France who had used marijuana or hashish is about twice the average of all countries (38 versus 21%), but the proportion reporting use of any other illicit drug but cannabis is about the same as the average figure (7 compared to 6%). Use of inhalants is also about the same as the average (11 versus 10%), while the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is above average (13 versus 6%). Use of alcohol together with pills is reported by a proportion equal to the average (7%).



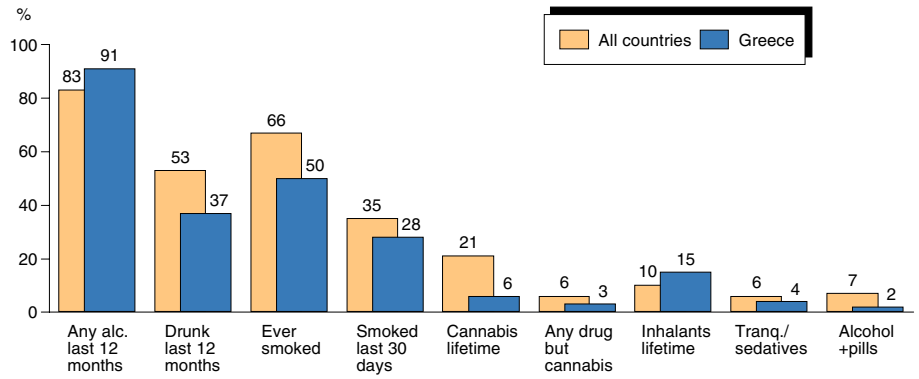
Germany (six Bundesländer)

Almost all students in Germany had used alcohol during the last 12 months (93%), which is higher than the average (83%). Also the proportion of students who had been drunk during the last 12 months is higher (61%) than the average (53%). More students than the average had been smoking in lifetime (77 compared to 66%) and the tendency is the same about the proportion that have smoked during the last 30 days (45 compared to 35%). More students in Germany had used marijuana or hashish (27%) than the average for all countries (21%). The use of any other illicit drug than cannabis is also higher than the average (10 compared to 6%). Use of inhalants, however, is about the same in Germany (11%) as the average (10%). Rather small proportions have used tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (2%) compared to all countries (6%). On the other hand, alcohol in combination with pills is more common in Germany (16%) than the average (7%).



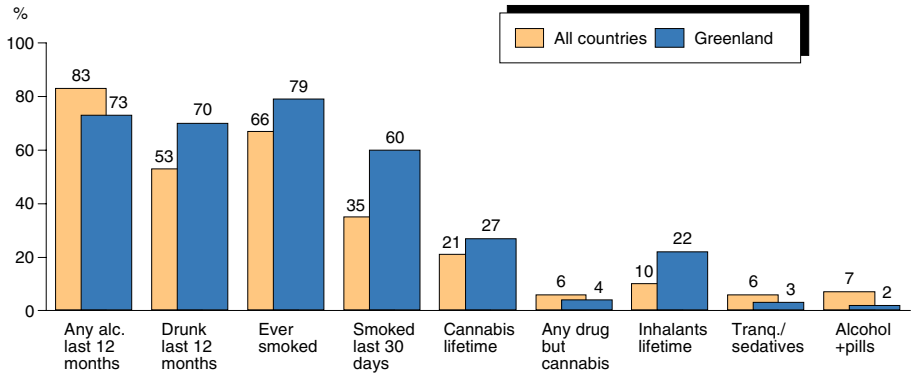
Greece

A vast majority of the students in Greece had been drinking an alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months (91%), which is above average (83%). In contrast, less than the average had been drunk during the same period (37% compared to 53%). Lifetime smoking among the Greek students is also below average (50 versus 66%) and the 30 days prevalence of smoking has the same tendency (28 compared to 35%). The use of marijuana or hashish is much lower than average (6 compared to 21%) and the use of any illicit drug but cannabis shows a difference in the same direction (3 versus 6%). The proportion of students who had used inhalants is higher in Greece (15%) than the average for all ESPAD countries (10%), while the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is closer to the average (4 versus 6%). The proportion reporting use of alcohol in combination with pills is much smaller than the average for all countries (2 compared to 7%).



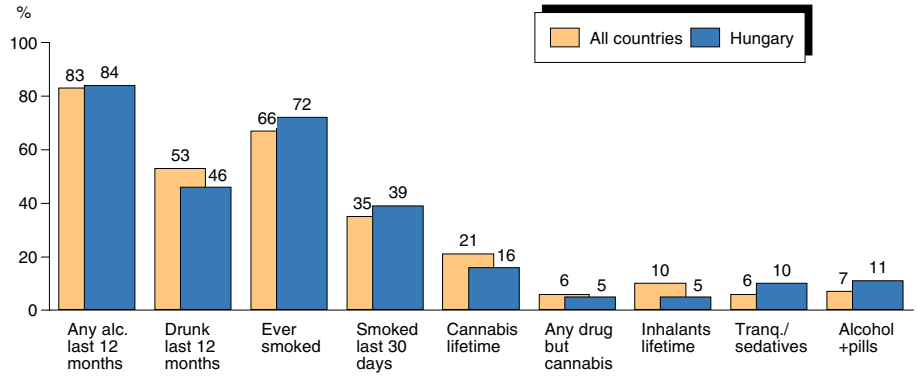
Greenland

The proportion of students in Greenland who had any alcohol consumption during the previous 12 months is lower than the average for all countries (73 versus 83%). In contrast, the proportion reporting having been drunk during the same period is substantially higher (70%) than average (53%). There are also relatively more students in Greenland who had ever been smoking (79%) and who had smoked during the last 30 days (60%) than the averages (66 and 35% respectively). The proportion of students who report having used marijuana or hashish is also higher than the average (27 versus 21%), while the use of any other illicit drugs is less frequent (4 compared to 6%). The use of inhalants is much more common in Greenland (22%) than the average of the ESPAD students (10%). However, the figures are in the opposite direction for tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3 versus 6%) as well as for alcohol together with pills (2 compared to 7%).



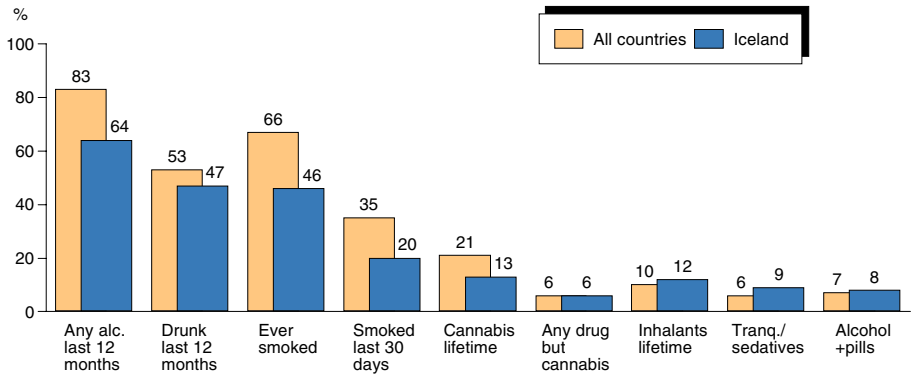
Hungary

The proportion of students in Hungary who had consumed alcohol during the last 12 months is about the same as the average for all countries (84 compared to 83%). However, the proportion reporting having been drunk during the last 12 months is lower than the average (46 versus 53%). The proportion of students who had ever smoked is slightly higher than the average for all countries (72 and 66% respectively) and this holds true also regarding the 30 days prevalence (39 versus 35%). The proportion of Hungarian students who have used marijuana or hashish is lower than average (16 compared to 21%), while the use of any illicit drug other than cannabis is about average (5%). The use of inhalants is less common in Hungary than the average of all ESPAD countries (5 versus 10%). The proportion of students who ever used tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is above average (10 compared to 6%) and the tendency is the same for alcohol together with pills (11 and 7% respectively).



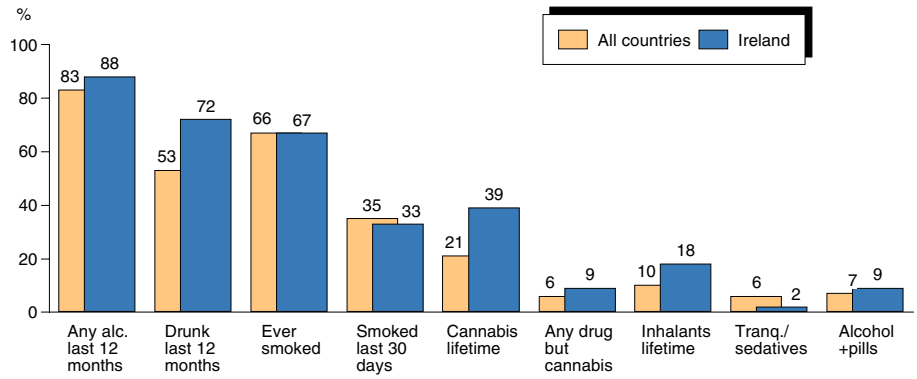
Iceland

The proportion of Icelandic students who had consumed any alcohol during the last 12 months is lower than the average for all ESPAD countries (64 compared to 83%), and the same is true for the proportion that reported having been drunk during the same period (47 versus 53%). Smoking is less common in Iceland than in most other countries; the lifetime prevalence is 46% compared to 66% on average, and 30 days prevalence is 20% compared to the average of 35%. The use of marijuana or hashish is also less frequent than the average (13 compared to 21%). However, the use of any illicit drug other than cannabis is equal to the ESPAD average (6%). Lifetime use of inhalants is only slightly higher than the average (12 versus 10%). Also the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription and alcohol in combination with pills show the same tendency (9 versus 6% and 8 versus 7% respectively).



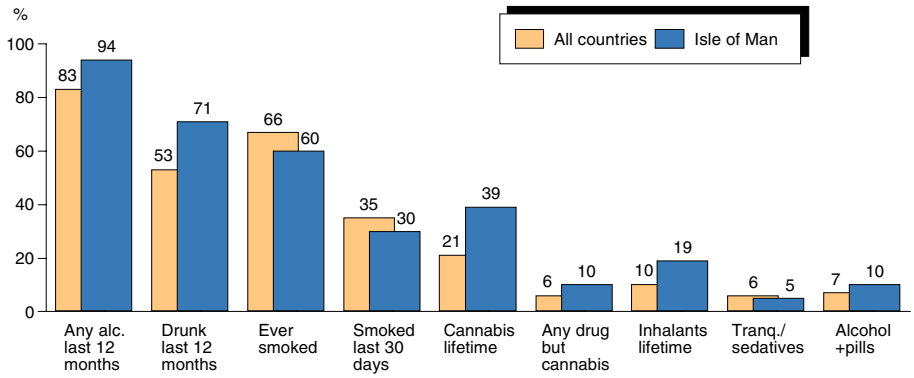
Ireland

The proportion of Irish students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is a little higher than average (88 compared to 83%). However, the proportion that had been drunk during the same period is substantially higher than the average (72 versus 53%). The lifetime smoking prevalence is about the same as the average (67 compared to 66%) and the same is true for the 30 days prevalence (33 versus 35%). The use of marijuana or hashish is twice as common in Ireland than the average for all ESPAD countries (39 versus 21%), while the use of illicit drugs other than cannabis only is slightly above average (9 versus 6%). Use if inhalants, however, is about twice the average (18 compared to 10%). There are fewer Irish students than the ESPAD average that have used tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (2 compared to 6%). A slightly higher proportion than average reported use of alcohol in combination with pills (9 versus 7%).



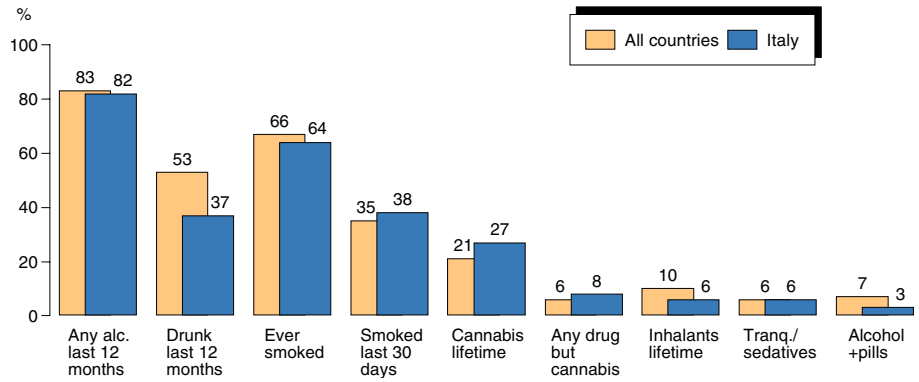
Isle of Man

The proportion of students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is higher than average (94 compared to 83%) and the proportion that had been drunk during the same period is substantially higher than the average (71 versus 53%). The lifetime smoking prevalence is a little lower than the average (60 compared to 66%) and the same is true for the 30 days prevalence (30 versus 35%). The use of marijuana or hashish is twice as common in Isle of Man than the average for all ESPAD countries (39 versus 21%). The use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is also above average (10 versus 6%). Use if inhalants is about twice the average (19 compared to 10%). However, the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is about the same as the average (5 and 6% respectively). A higher proportion than average reported use of alcohol in combination with pills (10 versus 7%).



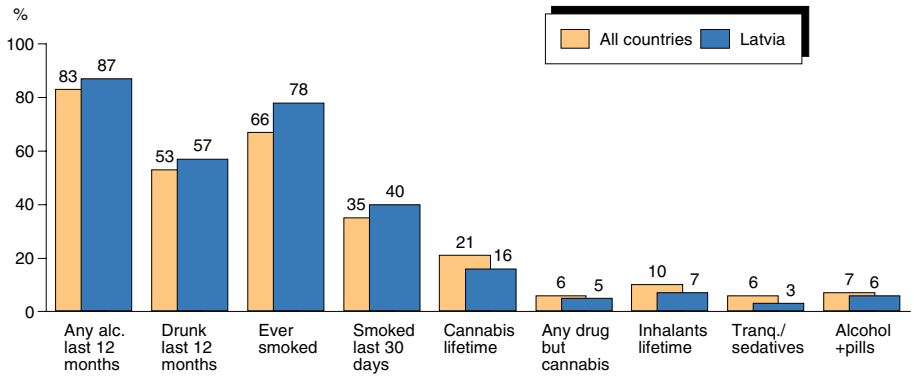
Italy

Consumption of any alcohol during the last 12 months is as common among Italian students as the average of all ESPAD countries (82 versus 83%). However there are fewer Italian students who had been drunk during the same period (37 versus 53%). Lifetime smoking is as common as the average (64 versus 66%), and the same is true regarding the proportion of students who have been smoking during the last 30 days (38 versus 35%). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is higher than average (27 versus 21%), while the use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is broadly the same (8 versus 6%). The use of inhalants is lower than average (6 compared to 10%) and the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is the same as average (6%). Use of alcohol in combination with pills is less common in Italy than in many other ESPAD countries (3% in comparison with 7% as the average).



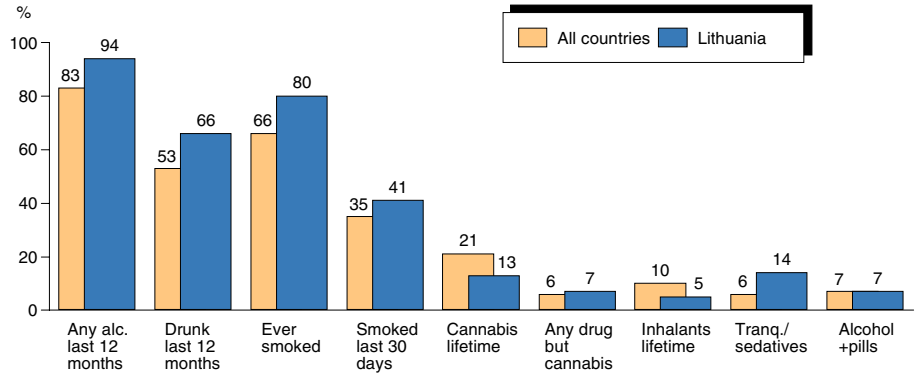
Latvia

The proportion of Latvian students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is somewhat higher than average for all countries (87 versus 83%). The tendency is the same regarding the proportion of students who had been drunk during the same period (57 compared to 53%). The lifetime prevalence of smoking is higher in Latvia than average (78 versus 66%) and so is the 30 days prevalence (40 and 35% respectively). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is smaller than the ESPAD average (16 compared to 21%) while the lifetime prevalence of any drug but cannabis is about the same (5 versus 6%). Use of inhalants is less common than the average for all countries (7 compared to 10%), and this holds true also for use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3 and 6% respectively). Use of alcohol in combination with pills is about as common in Latvia as the average for all ESPAD countries (6 versus 7%).



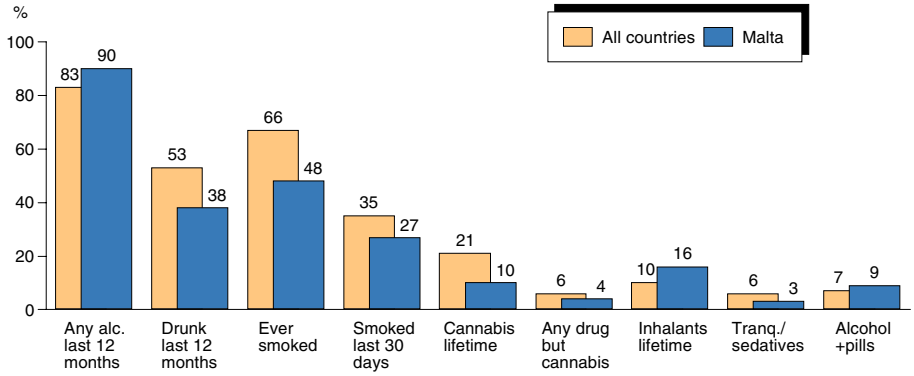
Lithuania

A vast majority of the students in Lithuania had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months (94 compared to 83% on average). The proportion of students who had been drunk during the same period is also higher than average (66 versus 53%). The lifetime prevalence of smoking is higher than the average for all ESPAD countries (80 compared to 66%) and the same is true for the 30 days prevalence (41 compared to 35%). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is lower than the average (13 versus 21%), while the proportion that reported use of any other illicit drug than cannabis is about the same (7 and 6% respectively). The use of inhalants in Lithuania is less common than the average for all countries (5 and 10% respectively). The use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is about twice the average (14 versus 6%). However, the proportion of students who have used alcohol together with pills is the same as the average for all countries (7%).



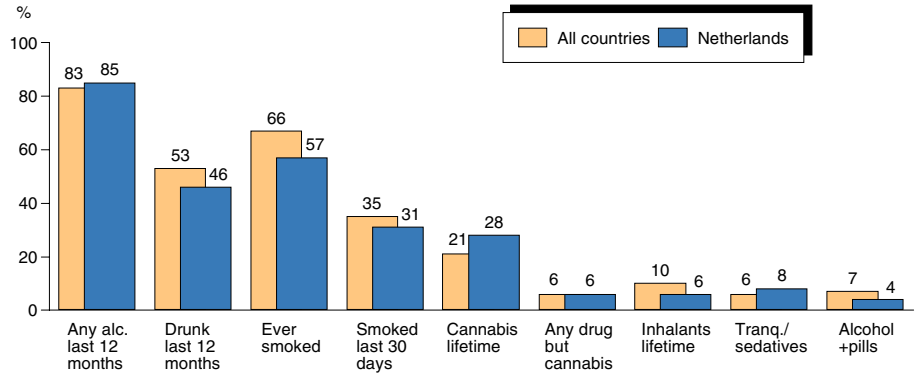
Malta

A vast majority of the students in Malta had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months (90 compared to the average of 83%). In contrast, the proportions reporting drunkenness during the same period is less than average (38 versus 53%). This holds true also regarding lifetime and the 30 days prevalence of smoking cigarettes. The lifetime figure is 48% (66% on average) and the 30 days prevalence 27% (35% on average). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is half the average for all countries (10 versus 21%), as is the proportion reporting use of illicit drugs other than cannabis (4 compared to 6%). Use of inhalants, however, is reported by 16% of the students in Malta compared to only 10% as the average. Tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription is less common in Malta than the ESPAD average (3 compared to 6%) while the tendency is the opposite for alcohol together with pills (9 and 7% respectively).



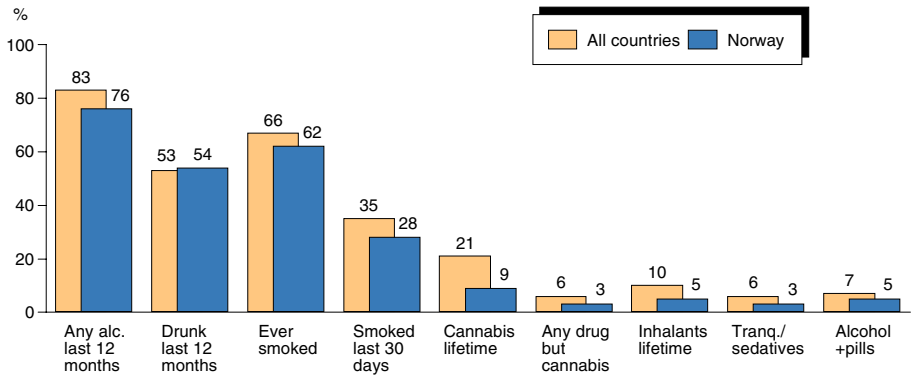
The Netherlands

The Dutch students reported about the same prevalence of alcohol use during the last 12 months (85%) as the average for all ESPAD countries (83%). However, the proportion that had been drunk during the same period was lower (46 compared to 53%). Less students in the Netherlands had ever smoked (57%) compared to the average (66%). Also the proportion that had smoked during the last 30 days was a little lower than the average (31 and 35% respectively). Lifetime use of cannabis was more frequent in the Netherlands than the average for other countries (28 compared to 21%). On the other hand was use of any other drug than cannabis similar to that of other ESPAD countries (6%). Less students had been using inhalants in the Netherlands (6%) compared to the average (10%). Use of tranquillisers or sedatives was reported by 8% and use of pills in combination with alcohol by 4%. The average among other ESPAD countries was 6 and 7% respectively.



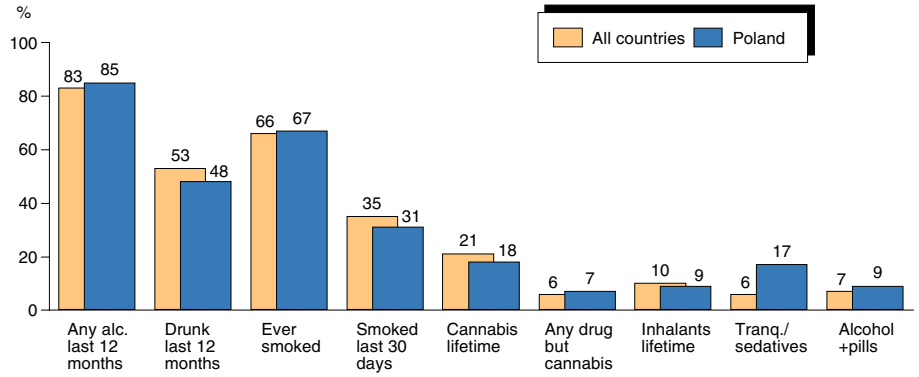
Norway

The proportion of students in Norway, who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months, is somewhat lower than the average for all ESPAD countries (76 versus 83%), while the proportion reporting drunkenness experience during the same period is about the same (54 compared to 53%). Smoking among the Norwegian students is a little less common than the average for all countries (62 compared to 66%) and the tendency is the same about smoking during the last 30 days (28 versus 35%). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is much lower than the average (9 compared to 21%) and the tendency is the same for the use of any illicit drug but cannabis (3 and 6% respectively). Use of inhalants also goes in the same direction (5 versus 10%), as well as the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3 compared to 6%). The use of alcohol in combination with pills is also less common in Norway (5%) than the average of all ESPAD countries (7%).



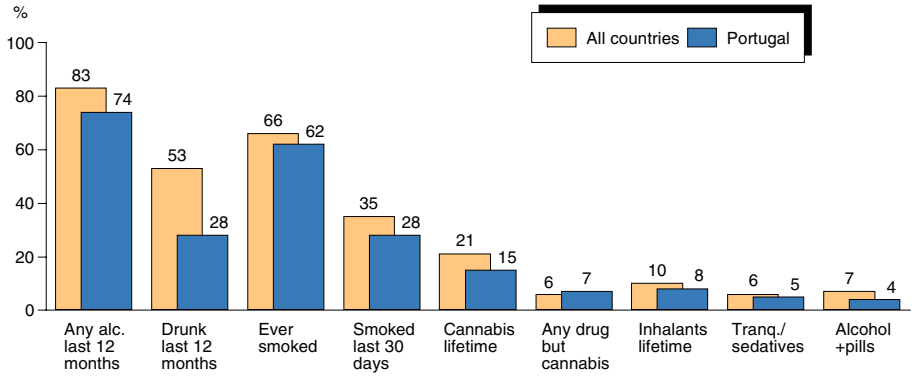
Poland

The consumption of alcohol during the 12 previous months among Polish students is about equal to the average of all ESPAD countries (85 compared to 83%) and the proportion reporting drunkenness during the same period is rather close to average (48 versus 53%). The lifetime smoking figure is about average (67%), while the 30 days prevalence figure is slightly lower (31 compared to 35%). The proportion of students who have ever used marijuana or hashish is close to average (18 compared to 21%) and the proportion reporting use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is about the same as the average (6 and 7% respectively). Use of inhalants is also as common in Poland as the average of all countries (9 and 10% respectively). The use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription, however, is substantially higher than in many other countries (17 compared to 6% on average). The use of alcohol together with pills is close to the average for all countries (9 versus 7%).



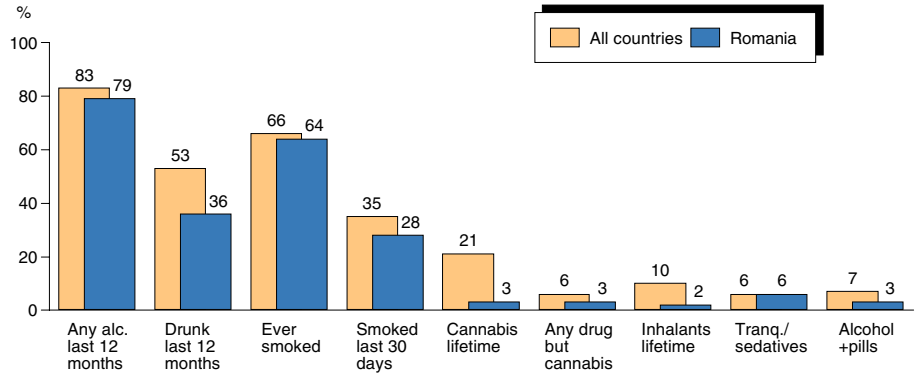
Portugal

The proportion of Portuguese students who had consumed alcohol during the last 12 months is slightly lower than the average (78 compared to 83%). However, the proportion of students who report having been drunk during the same period is substantially lower than average (32 versus 53%). Also the lifetime and 30 days prevalence of smoking cigarettes are lower than the averages. The lifetime figure is 62% (66% on average) and the 30 days figure 28% (35% on average). The lifetime use of marijuana or hashish is smaller than the average for all ESPAD countries (15 compared to 21%), while the use of any other illicit drug than cannabis is about average (7 versus 6%). Use of inhalants is slightly lower than the ESPAD average (8 and 10% respectively) and the same is true for the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (4 versus 6%). Alcohol together with pills is reported by fewer students in Portugal (3%) than the average (7%).



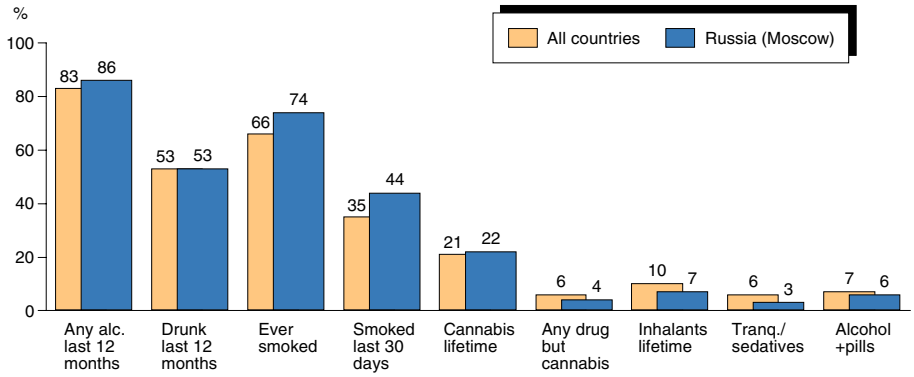
Romania

The proportion of students in Romania who had consumed any alcohol during the last 12 months is close to the average for all ESPAD countries (80 versus 83%), while the proportion reporting drunkenness during the same period is substantially lower (36 compared to 53%). The lifetime smoking figure (62%) is close to the ESPAD average (66%), while the 30 days prevalence figure (29%) is lower than the average (35%). Very few students (3%) reported use of marijuana or hashish, which is much below the average (21%). The proportion of students who reported use of any illicit drug other than cannabis is also lower than the average (2 compared to 6%). Very few students in Romania had used inhalants (2 compared to 10%), while the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription was about the same as the average (5 and 6% respectively). The proportion of students who had used alcohol in combination with pills was 3%, which is half the average (7%).



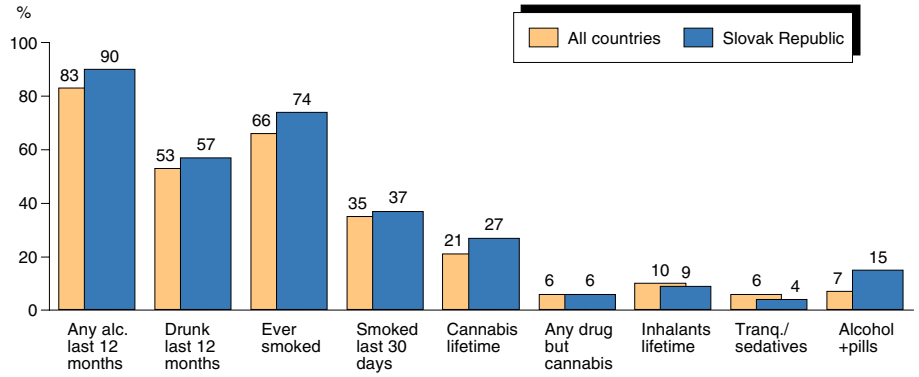
Russia (Moscow)

In Russia 86% had been drinking any alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months and 53% had been drunk during the same period, which is very close to and equal to the averages for all ESPAD countries (83 and 53% respectively). The lifetime prevalence of smoking cigarettes is above average (74 versus 66%) and the same is true regarding the 30 days prevalence (44 versus 35%). The proportion of students who had used marijuana or hashish is about the same as the average (22 compared to 21%), as is the proportion that reported use of any other illicit drug than cannabis (4 versus 6%). Use of inhalants was reported by 7%, which is slightly lower than the average for all countries (10%). The tendency is the same for use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (3 compared to 6%), while the use of alcohol together with pills is about the same as the ESPAD average (6 versus 7%).



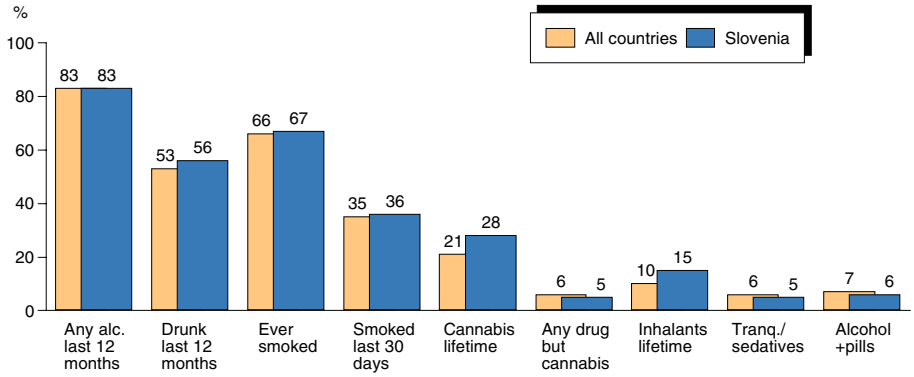
The Slovak Republic

A vast majority of the students in the Slovak Republic had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months (90%), which is higher than the average for all ESPAD countries (83%). The tendency was the same about the proportion reporting drunkenness during the last 30 days (57 compared to 53%). Also the lifetime prevalence of smoking cigarettes was a bit higher among students in the Slovak Republic (74 versus 66%). However, the 30 days prevalence figure was about the same as the ESPAD average (37 and 35% respectively). A higher proportion of the Slovakian students had used marijuana or hashish (27%) than the average for all countries (21%), while the proportion reporting use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is equal (6%). Inhalants are used in the Slovak Republic to the same extent as the average (9 versus 10%) and about the same is true for tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription (4 compared to 6%). However, many more had used alcohol together pills than the ESPAD average (15 and 7% respectively).



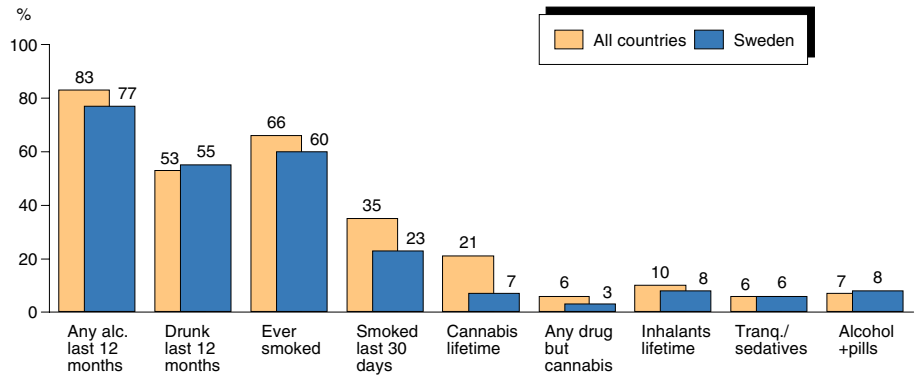
Slovenia

The proportions of Slovenian students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is the same as the ESPAD average (83%) and the number that had been drunk during the previous 12 months is very close to the average (56 and 53% respectively). The lifetime prevalence of smoking cigarettes is very equal (67 versus 66%), as is the 30 days prevalence (36 compared to 35%). The proportion of students who have used marijuana or hashish is higher than the average (28 compared to 21%), while the use of other illicit drugs is about equal (5 compared to 6%). The use of inhalants is higher (15%) than average (10%) and the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription as well as alcohol in combination with pills are both very close to the averages of all countries (5 and 6% respectively).



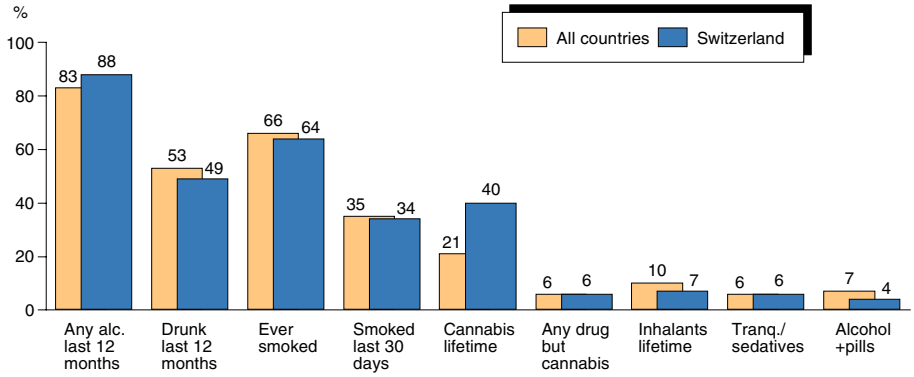
Sweden

The proportion of Swedish students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is a little lower than the average of all ESPAD countries (77 versus 83%). However, the proportion reporting drunkenness during the same period is rather equal to the average (55 compared to 53%). The lifetime prevalence of smoking cigarettes is a little lower than average (60 versus 66%), while the difference is more pronounced when it comes to the proportion of students who had smoked during the last 30 days (23 compared to 35%). Use of marijuana or hashish is reported by 7%, which is one third of the average of all countries (21%) and the proportion reporting use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is about half (3 versus 6%). The proportion of students who had used inhalants is close to average (8 compared to 10%). The proportion reporting use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is equal to the ESPAD average (6%) and the proportion is also about the same for alcohol together with pills (8% in Sweden and 7% as the average).



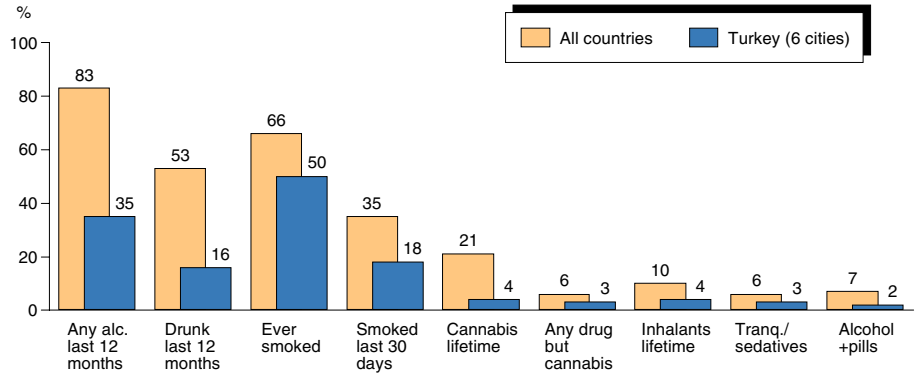
Switzerland

The Swiss students reported slightly higher prevalence of alcohol use during the last 12 months (88%) than the average for all ESPAD countries (83%), while the tendency was the opposite when it comes to the proportion that had been drunk during the same period (49 compared to 53%). The proportion of lifetime smokers (64%) was about the same as the average (66%). Also the proportion that had smoked during the last 30 days was very close to the average (34 and 35% respectively). Lifetime use of cannabis was much more frequent in Switzerland than the average for other countries (40 compared to 21%). On the other hand use of any other illicit drug than cannabis was equal to the average of the ESPAD countries (6%). Somewhat less students had been using inhalants in Switzerland (7%) compared to the average (10%). Use of tranquillisers or sedatives was reported by 6%, which is the same as the average. The use of pills in combination with alcohol was a little less common among Swiss students (4 and 7% respectively).



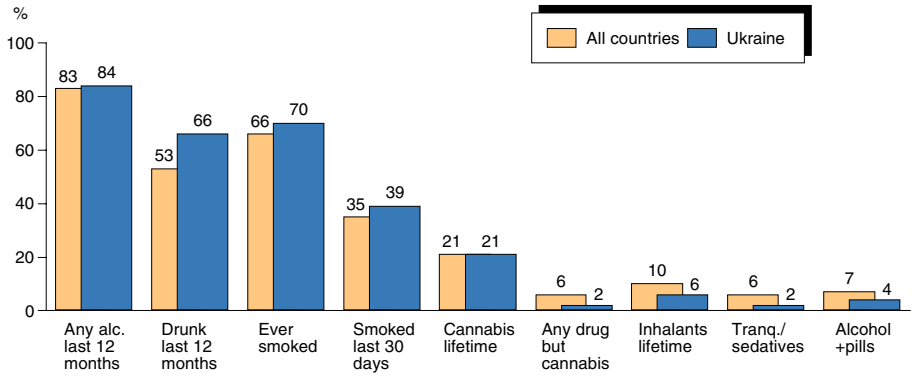
Turkey (six cities)

Turkey is the only country in which the students show lower figures than the ESPAD average for all the nine variables summarised in this chapter. Much fewer had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months (35 and 83% respectively) and the difference is also substantial when it comes to drunkenness during the same period (16 compared to 53%). Lifetime smoking of cigarettes was reported by 50% in Turkey and among 66% in the ESPAD countries. The corresponding figures for smoking during the last 30 days were 18 and 35% respectively. Very few (4%) had used cannabis, which is much lower than the ESPAD average (21%). Any other illicit drug but cannabis was reported by 3% of the students in Turkey and by 6% as the average. Inhalants had been used by 4 versus 10%, tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription by 3 versus 6% and alcohol together with pills by 2 versus 7%.



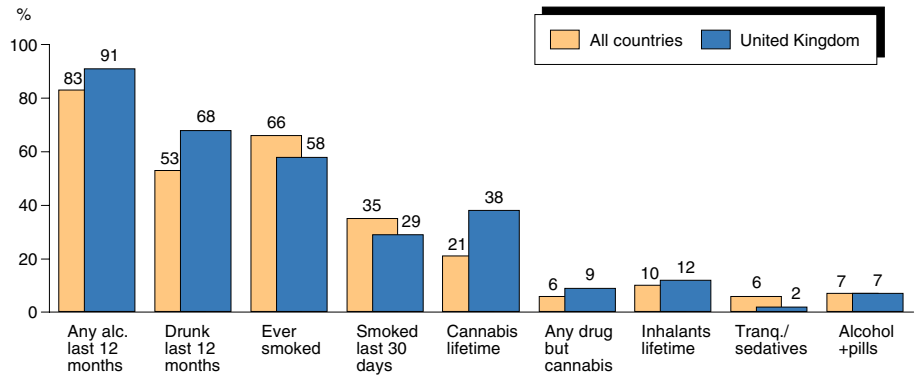
Ukraine

The proportion of Ukrainian students who had been drinking any alcohol during the last 12 months is about equal to the average of all ESPAD countries (84 versus 83%), while the proportion reporting drunkenness is above (66 versus 53%). Lifetime and 30 days prevalence of smoking cigarettes are both slightly higher than the average (70 versus 66% for lifetime smoking and 39 versus 35% for the last 30 days prevalence). The proportion of students who had used marijuana or hashish is the same as the average (21%), while the proportion reporting use of illicit drugs other than cannabis is lower (2 compared to 6%). The figure for use of inhalants is also lower than the average (6 and 10% respectively), and the same is true for tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription (2 versus 6%) and alcohol together with pills (4 compared to 7%).



The United Kingdom

A vast majority of the students in the United Kingdom had been drinking alcohol during the last 12 months (91%), which is above the average of all ESPAD countries (83%). Also the proportion reporting drunkenness during the same period is higher than the average (68 versus 53%). Lifetime prevalence of smoking cigarettes, however, is lower than average (58 compared to 66%) and this holds true also for the 30 days prevalence (29 versus 35%). Use of marijuana or hashish is reported by substantially larger proportions than the average (38 and 21% respectively), and so is the proportion reporting use of other illicit drugs than cannabis (9 versus 6%). Lifetime use of inhalants is slightly above the average (12 compared to 10%), while the use of tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription is less than half the average (2 versus 6%). Using alcohol in combination with pills is as common in the United Kingdom as the average of all countries (7%).



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Sampling and data collection in participating countries

This section includes an overview of each country's sampling and data collection as well as the results of some measures of validity and reliability. The corresponding figures are to be found in tables A–G in the chapter "Methodological considerations" earlier in this report.

The presentations are based on each country's "Country report", which included standardised descriptions of how the surveys were performed. However, despite the fixed structure, the reports differ somewhat in the level of details. In some of them, the sampling and data collection procedures are described in detail, while in others a briefer and more summarised information is provided. The reason for this might be that some investigators followed the common methodology and therefore thought that there was little to explain. The general procedure and methodology are described in detail in the chapter "Study design and procedures" earlier in this report.

Overall, the sampling and data collection followed the guidelines in the ESPAD project plan. The availability of official statistics and their level of detail differ, however, between countries. Another factor, that influences the methodology, is differences in available funds, which put limits to what is possible to achieve.

The reliability and validity are commented in relation to certain measures which also are discussed in the chapter "Methodological considerations", e.g. inconsistent answering, missing data rates, unwillingness to admit drug use and reported use of the fictitious drug "relevin".

Austria

Dr. Karl Bohrn (Institute for Social and Health Psychology, ISG) and Dr. Alfred Uhl (Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut für Suchtforschung, LBI Sucht) in Vienna were responsible for the Austrian study. Austria took part in the ESPAD project for the first time in 2003.

Population

The target population consists of all students in Austrian schools born in 1987. School is compulsory in Austria for 9 school years, thus only around one third (those born between September and December 1987) were obliged to still be in school at the time of the survey. However, a large number of the students continue to secondary education, some of those are enrolled in the "dual system" (school plus vocational training. In vocational schools, students are not enrolled during the whole school year but only blocked for some weeks during the school year). 5.7% of the 1987 birth-cohort were not in school when the sample was drawn. 7.9% were in the 8th grade or less (due to repeating classes), 41.4% in 9th grade, 44.8% in 10th grade and 0,1% in 11th grade (Statistik Austria, 2004). Using a representative sample of 9th and 10th grade therefore covers 86.2% of the 1987 birth-cohort.

Sample and representativeness

The survey population was stratified by grade and school-types into subpopulations. For each stratum a sample had to be drawn independently since the average number of students per class varied greatly between school-types. In order to make weighing obsolete for the analyses, the number of classes per strata was defined in a way to achieve the true population proportions in the sample. A complete list of all classes in 9th and 10th grade in Austrian schools and the number of students per class – or

even better the students born in 1987 in every class would have been the ideal basis from which to start. Unfortunately such lists were unavailable for the ongoing school year and the tables for the previous school years only provide information on the total student numbers per class but no information on the students belonging to the 1987 birth cohort.

The study aimed at 2,400 students of the 87 birth-cohort and as such one would expect that slightly more than 50% of the students in grade 9 and 10 did not belong to the relevant birth cohort. Considering this the total sample size to aim at was laid down at 5,500 students.

Since the original design of the study had planned for a smaller total sample of 4,000 students, it was necessary to redefine the survey administration procedures to make them more efficient in order to stay within the budget in spite of the larger sample size of 5,500 students. A way to reduce the administrative work was linking the 9th and 10th grade in school types where both grades were available. In these instances a class from 9th grade was randomly selected and in the same school one of the 10th grade classes was added through a random selection procedure.

In the course of the study, in a few situations when the average observed sample size fell below the expected average sample size, an extra class of the same grade in the very same school was added immediately to compensate for the reduction without causing relevant additional administration work. In the instances when more than one class was available selection was done using a random procedure. Since falling below the expected average sample size could only happen when extremely small classes had been selected, adding another equivalent class in the same school was justifiable.

To compensate for selected classes that did not participate a second random list of classes per strata was produced. Whenever a class dropped out the next class in the substitution list of the same strata was chosen, to compensate for the loss. 238 classes constituted the initial sample and 93 additional classes were contacted to compensate for failures to include some classes. Of the total sample of classes (original sample plus substitutes) approached (331).

- 252 (76.1%) participated in the study
- 19 (5.7%) were lost for technical reasons (e.g. a wrong school addresses or a class that was not available in the critical phase)
- 42 (12.7%) refused due to understandable time-problems (e.g. a similar survey just before ESPAD approached them, many exams or excursions in the relevant time period, etc.)
- 8 (2.4%) openly refused (e.g. general objection to school surveys on drugs or to the wording of some items)
- 10 (3.0%) refused without stating why

Thus 79 or 24% of the classes were lost.

Field procedure

In the beginning, the schools with selected classes had been selected were contacted to ask for cooperation. If schools or classes rejected participation other schools or classes were selected and contacted in a consecutive order from the substitution list. After agreement to participate the questionnaires were sent by mail to the sampled schools. In each school a self-assigned teacher organised the survey, collected the questionnaires in a way that guaranteed anonymity to the students and returned them to the study team. The teacher stayed in the classroom while the questionnaires were completed and provided assistance if students did not understand questions if necessary and to prevent disturbances. A letter, which was sent to the schools together with the questionnaires, contained instructions to the students and to the teacher. No individual envelopes were used, but the batch of completed questionnaires was put into a large envelope, sealed in front of the students and sent back to the research institute. Most of the data collection happened in the two first weeks of April, the last questionnaires were returned at the end of May. The average age of the 1987 birth cohort was thus around 15,8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire was translated into German in collaboration with the German and the Swiss ESPAD teams. The three German versions in the 3 countries are now almost identical except for some minor country specific adaptations. The Austrian questionnaire was pre-tested with 15 students from different school types and grades. They filled in the questionnaire and were asked to add written comments concerning the wording and comprehensibility of the questions. The only difference between the German and the English version of the questionnaire was one extra question concerning the month of birth, and two additional questions 21 and 22 (21a and 21b). The wording of the questions concerning the alcoholic beverage consumption at the last drinking occasion (10–14) was changed. Since Austrian pupils are not familiar with drink

sizes in centilitres, glass sizes that are common in Austria were introduced to relate to the cultural context. To recalculate the amounts to quantities in the English ESPAD questionnaire the closed questions were changed to an open format.

The data were entered in two steps. After the first 500 questionnaires, the data set was checked for mistakes and immediate feedback was given to the person entering the data. Random control of data entries was also done. Questionnaires with more than 170 missing values or a missing year of birth were discarded. The number of discarded questionnaires was 13 in grade 9 and 38 in grade 10 (about 1%). For each person entering data some randomly chosen data sets were compared systematically to the original questionnaires. The data quality was very high (less than 1%). However, the gender distribution in the data set is uneven, with 56% boys and 44% girls. This was due to an uneven sex distribution in the 10th grade, while it was almost perfect in the ninth grade. Due to this discrepancy the data should have been weighted. The average time to fill out the questionnaire was 41 minutes.

School and student co-operation

A majority of the schools and classes were positive towards the study, and the contact could easily be established and maintained. However, as mentioned earlier, 91 classes had to be added due to various reasons. There were almost no total individual refusals to fill in the questionnaire (only 4 students = 0.07%). Out of the 252 classes participating in the survey only 10 reported problems in understanding the questionnaire. These comments mainly referred to certain substances such as tranquillisers, anabolic steroids and alcopops that the students were unfamiliar with.

According to the classroom reports 76% of the classes reported no disturbances. The most common disturbances were loud comments, and in many cases questions related to the survey (see above). If problems were reported, they mostly concerned the fact that the questionnaire seemed a bit too long (with similar questions) for students with low reading skills or there were difficulties in comprehending some questions. These kinds of comments came from a minority (20 classes) and mainly from vocational and polytechnic school classes. In 95% of the classes, the organising teacher reported that a majority of the students were interested in the study, and that almost all of them seemed to work seriously. The response rate was 89%, i.e., the number of students in the classes that participated was 6,187 and the number of students who were in school on the day that the survey was conducted and completed the questionnaire appropriately was 5,503.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rates between equivalent questions in a single administration were rather low. The highest rates of inconsistency were observed for "having been drunk" the use of inhalants (about 5%), the use of amphetamines, the use of alcohol together with prescription drugs (4%), ever smoked (3%) and cannabis use (3%). For all other variables the inconsistency rate were around 1%.

Missing data rates on lifetime questions were overall low; the highest rates were observed for any alcohol (4%) and for "having been drunk" (2%). The latter variable had an increasing proportion of missing data concerning the 12 months window (3%) and the 30 days window (10%). The corresponding rates on "any alcohol use" were 4% and 3% respectively. The rates of inconsistent answering between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days use, were not very high for any of the included variables, 3% in relation to alcohol, 1 % in relation to cannabis and less than 1% in relation to inhalant use.

7% of the students said that they would "definitely not" have admitted the use of cannabis, while the rate concerning heroin was 11%. Markedly more boys than girls claimed to be reluctant to admit such use, for cannabis it was 10% vs. 4%, and for heroin 16% vs. 5%. The proportion answering, "I have already said I have used it" was 20%, which was very close to self-reported lifetime prevalence (21%). Use of the fictitious drug "Relevin" was reported by 1% of the students, while 11% thought that they had heard of it.

Methodological considerations

School in Austria is compulsory for nine school years only, but only a minority (1/3) of those born in 1987 were obliged to be in school since enrolment is related to the time of the year the students were born. However, it was estimated that about 94.3% of the students in this age group were actually enrolled in school. This implies that the Austrian survey is representative for the students born in 1987 still in school.

The random sampling procedure per cohort and a sample-size per cohort representing the estimated proportion of the cohort in the population guarantees that the total sample is close to a representative

sample of all members of the 1987 cohort who are still in school. However, the sample is not perfectly related to class size, although an attempt to correct for the un-proportional distribution of small classes was made by the sampling of one extra class if the sampled class was smaller than average.

In Austria the technique with random replacement of refusing or non-responding schools was adopted to avoid a loss of classes. However, a large number of classes did not participate in the end, which lead to a loss of 24%. The student willingness to cooperate was on the other hand good with only 4 students refusing to participate.

The questionnaire was almost identical with the common ESPAD version, but two own questions were inserted into the main body of it (instead of putting them at the end). In addition the question on the last occasion of alcohol consumption was changed into an open format. It was assumed that it would be too difficult for the students to adapt to response categories with unfamiliar glass sizes and alcohol content. This deviance in relation to the results of other ESPAD countries makes it necessary to put the Austrian figures for these variables under the bottom line in the tables, since they are not directly comparable with the results from other ESPAD countries.

The methodological measures such as inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration, missing data rates and inconsistencies between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence were overall rather low. Other details, such as a loss of classes when data was collected, and an uneven sex distribution that was not weighted for, calls for a certain awareness when analysing the data. However, apart from these facts the data quality of the Austrian survey seems to be satisfactory and the survey has been completed without any major problems.

Belgium

Belgium has four language areas: The Dutch, French and German speaking areas as well as one bilingual. The latter is the capital city Brussels that includes Dutch and French speaking people. The Belgian ESPAD 03 study included two separate samples and data collections. Professor Caroline Andries and Dr. Patrick Lambrecht at the Department of Developmental and Life Span Psychology at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel were the principal researchers for the Dutch speaking areas whereas in the French speaking part of Belgium Professor Danielle Piette from the School of Public Health at the Université Libre de Bruxelles was the principal researcher.

The Belgian study was co-ordinated by Professor Andries and Dr. Lambrecht. It was the first time that Belgium participated in the ESPAD project.

Population

The population consisted of all students born in 1987 going to regular schools in the Dutch and French speaking areas. Since the German speaking part of Belgium only consists of 0.7% of the population, which accounts for 35 students in a national sample, it was excluded for pragmatic reasons. Of the students born in 1987 56% lived in the Flemish community and 44% in the French speaking community.

Of all young people born in 1987 99% were enrolled in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

Two separate samples were drawn, one in the Flemish, in which grades 9 and 10 participated, and another among French speaking students in which grades 8, 9 and 10 were included. Both samples were stratified two step samples.

Earlier school surveys have demonstrated that approximately one third of sampled schools would be expected to participate, a factor which was taken into consideration when drawing both samples.

The first step in the Flemish (Dutch speaking) sample was a systematic sample of 184 schools (of which four were never asked to participate) in four geographical areas proportional to school size. This was about three times as many schools than was calculated to be necessary to obtain the expected proportion of Flemish students (about 60 schools). Each of the schools that agreed to participate was asked to provide a list of the different programs that the school organised. These lists were used to randomly sample classes (clusters/programmes of 20–30 students). In the 82 schools that agreed to take part in the survey 212 classes (clusters) were sampled.

In the French speaking sample the first step was a random sample of 100 schools stratified by geographical area. Since it was expected that many schools would refuse to participate, two "reserve samples" with another 100 schools each were sampled in the same way. In sampled schools that accepted to participate the headmaster sent a list of all grade 8, 9 and 10 classes. The second step was a random sample of classes from these lists.

The Belgium sample is said to be self-weighted and representative for all 1987 born students in participating grades, which include 95% of all students born in 1987.

Field procedure

Headmasters in sampled schools were contacted and asked to participate in the study. Headmasters that accepted to participate were asked to send a list of all classes in participating grades as well as appointing a "school co-ordinator".

In the French speaking community the questionnaires as well as all relevant material were sent to the school co-ordinators, who were responsible for giving the relevant material and information to the teacher(s) to enable them to conduct the data collection. Data collection in the Flemish schools was conducted by 15 trained research assistants.

Before data collection, students were informed in line with the ESPAD protocol. The students participated in the survey under the same conditions as a written test. When the questionnaires were completed the French speaking students put their questionnaires in individual envelopes while the research assistants in the Dutch speaking schools collected the questionnaires and put them all in one large class envelope.

The Flemish data were collected between March and May and the Walloon data in April and May, which gave an average age of 15.8 years. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 40 minutes in the Flemish schools and 50 minutes in the French speaking schools.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were included in the Belgian survey. In addition, to this core segment the Dutch questionnaire contained modules A (Integration) and C (Psycho-social measures) as well as three extra questions that amounted to an extra 35 variables. The French version of the questionnaire included module A (Integration) as well as all but one of the questions in module B (Mainstream). It also contained another 23 questions that amounted to 120 variables.

Since Belgium borders the Netherlands the category "coffee shop" was added to the question on where the students think they can buy cannabis (Q33). This is further commented on in the result section of this report.

The Flemish questionnaire was pilot tested on 38 students in four classes. The test resulted in some minor changes in the introduction as well as in the instructions of the questionnaire. The French speaking questionnaire was pilot tested on 32 students in two classes.

The data entry was checked. In the Flemish part this was done by re-entering every 20th questionnaire, which showed that less than 0.1% of mistakes were made during the data entry process. In Walloonia, the quality check was done by a research assistant that regularly observed the data entry.

Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

Prior to any ESPAD data collection it was already apparent that there were complaints from secondary schools in relation to number of requests to participate in such surveys. Hence, the researchers expected a large non-response and to reach the ESPAD goal of at least 2,400 participating students there was "heavy oversampling" of the number of schools.

In the Dutch speaking part 82 out of 180 sampled schools agreed to participate in the survey. In the French speaking part the corresponding number was 59 from a sample of 100 schools (and two "reserve groups" each of which contained 100 schools). Of the 141 schools that agreed to take part in the survey only 131 actually did so.

In these 141 schools a total of 442 classes were supposed to participate. At the end of the field procedure data were available from 390 classes. In addition to this it should be acknowledged that in 7 Dutch and 10 French speaking schools a selected class that did not participate was replaced by another "similar" class.

The major reason why schools did not take part in the study had nothing to do with the fact that it was a survey about alcohol and drugs but rather that Belgian schools are asked to participate in too many surveys and as a result do not accede to all requests.

In the Dutch speaking community all schools were asked to fill in a form that contained information about the number of students in the grades included in the survey. The analysis of these forms

does not indicate any major differences between participating and non-participating schools.

Seven Dutch speaking students refused to participate. (The corresponding figure is not available from the French speaking community.) In the scrutinising process 13 questionnaires (0.5%) were excluded in Flanders (including questionnaires from participating students not born in 1987). In the French speaking area 22 questionnaires from participating students born in 1987 were excluded.

The response rate, measured as the proportion of participating students in participating classes, was 93% in Flanders and 74% in Walloonia, which gave a country average of 81%.

All students in sampled classes answered the questionnaire. However, only data from students born in 1987 were included in the ESPAD report.

Information from the data collection leaders was only available from the Flemish area. About four out of 10 (41%) reported that there were no disturbances during completion of the questionnaires while 45% reported that this happened in a few cases by a few students. Of all survey leaders about one out of three (34%) answered "other comments" and 25% reported giggles or eye makings to classmates.

A large majority of the survey leaders (92%) reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the survey (80% answered "all" or "nearly all"). About the same proportion answered that they found that the students worked seriously (93 and 78% respectively).

The over-all assessment of student co-operation was judged to be "rather good" and that student comprehension was satisfactory.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables "been drunk" and "cannabis" (6% each). It was lower for cigarettes, inhalants and tranquillisers and sedatives (3–4%) and even lower for other illicit drugs and anabolic steroids (1% each).

Missing data rates were low for different kinds of drugs (1–2%). It was also low for core and module questions (2–3%) but a bit higher for own questions (7%) as they were situated at the end of the questionnaire and some respondents ran out of time. For the questionnaire as a whole 3% of the questions were unanswered.

The inconsistency rates between life time, 12 months and last 30 days prevalence rates were a little higher for the two alcohol variables (2–4%) than for inhalants and cannabis (0–1%).

For cannabis 5% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire?" The corresponding figure for heroin was a bit higher (8%). On this "willingness question" 22% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which was lower than the prevalence figure (32%).

Eight percent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug NTSC/BKR (which was used instead of relevin). However, only 0.3% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

From earlier experiences it was well known to the Belgian ESPAD researchers that many schools are asked too often to participate in surveys. Hence, it was expected that many schools would refuse to participate in the ESPAD study. To "compensate" for this the sample in the Flemish community included as many as 184 schools, while the researchers in the French speaking community choose to have two reserve samples, each of which was as large as the original sample of 100 schools as the solution to this particular problem.

Of the Flemish schools 82 agreed to participate (46%) and among the French speaking 59. Of these 141 schools data were finally collected for 131. In the 141 schools 442 classes were sampled to participate, of which 390 did so in the end. In an ESPAD context the proportion of non-participating schools was high. However, it should be noted that a comparison between participating and non-participating schools in the Dutch speaking area did not indicate any important differences. Unfortunately, this type of information was not available from the French speaking part.

The low number of participating schools is "normal" for the Belgian situation. The major reason has to do with the autonomy of local school heads and with the fact that Belgian schools are overloaded with school surveys. It is not related to the content of the survey.

Analysis from earlier school surveys indicate that it is unlikely that participating and refusing schools differ in a systematic way. In combination with what is mentioned above, this indicates that the large number of non-participating schools should not jeopardise the possibility for comparisons with ESPAD data from other countries. However, some uncertainty still remains.

The proportion of participating students in participating classes was 81% in the country as a whole. The response rate was higher in the Flemish schools (93%) than in the French speaking community (74%). This relatively low figure is among the lowest in the whole ESPAD study.

Few students refused to participate and relatively few questionnaires were rejected. On the other hand, there were relatively more survey leaders in the Flemish schools that reported some kind of disturbances during the completion of the questionnaire than among survey leaders in other countries. A plausible explanation for this from the Flemish ESPAD researcher is that data in the Flemish areas were collected by research assistants. In the training they received, they were informed that they should note all disturbances, which made them very observant. It was also commented that research assistants, compared with teachers that are used to have "normal disturbances" in the classrooms, have a lower "tolerance level". Hence it seems reasonable to assume that the disturbances during the data collection were not more serious in Flanders than in most other parts of Europe. Such a conclusion is supported by the fact that a very large majority of the survey leaders reported that the students were interested and worked seriously.

No information from the classroom reports is available from the French speaking schools. Even though there are sufficient reasons to believe that the situation is similar in this community as in the Dutch speaking areas, this cannot be taken for granted.

The reliability and validity measures do not indicate any major problems.

In summary, a large proportion of schools and classes refused to participate and that some information was not available from the French speaking schools, would suggest that the uncertainty might be higher in Belgium than in most other ESPAD countries. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the methodological complications are not sufficient to cause major problems with comparisons with other ESPAD countries. On the other hand, some caution is recommended.

Bulgaria

Anina Chileva, psychologist at the National Centre of Public Health in Sofia co-ordinated the Bulgarian ESPAD survey. Bulgaria also participated in the 1999 ESPAD survey.

Population

In Bulgaria children start going to school at 6 or 7, depending on the parents' decision. Thus, students born in 1987 are to be found in 9th or 10th grade as well as in 1st and 2nd grade in secondary technical and vocational schools. There was s no information available with respect to the proportion of students born in 1987 found in different grades. School attendance is compulsory in Bulgaria until grade 8 of secondary education. It was estimated that approximately 72% of the 1987 birth cohort were in school in Bulgaria in May 2003.

Sample and representativeness

Data from the Ministry of Education and The National Institute of Education revealed that students born in 1987 were taught in 1041 schools, of which 17 were high schools (gymnasiums), 94 specialised language high schools (specialised gymnasiums), 463 were secondary general education schools, 334 secondary technical schools, 118 secondary vocational schools, and 16 secondary sport schools.

Reliable information on class size or lists was not available. Thus, a two stage random sample of schools and classes was drawn. The sample of schools was drawn with a probability related to size, but classes were drawn with equal probability using the SPSS random number generator.

To generate a sufficient sample with students born in 1987 a total number of 278 classes including 6,547 students was drawn. The net sample consisted of 2,739 students born in 1987.

Field procedure

A recommendation letter from the Ministry of Education served both as permission for the conduct of the survey in school and also ensured the support of the school administration.

It was decided that people not affiliated to the school, in order to better guard students' anonymity and thus facilitate the collection of quality data, should conduct the survey.

One of the best-operating networks in the coun-

try is the Bulgarian Public Opinion Centre, with specially trained supervisors in all 28 regional centres of Bulgaria. Each has a local network of research assistants with a vast experience. The supervisors were provided with all necessary information and material. In addition they were supported via telephone link throughout the data collection period. The supervisors organised a half-day training workshop for the research assistants to acquaint them with the instructions, and to provide them with support letters, questionnaires and envelopes.

A school staff member who also assisted in the completion of the classroom report following which he/she left the classroom introduced the research assistants to the class. The class answered the questionnaire under the same conditions as required for a written test. The study was conducted during the period May 15–26, which gave an average age of 15.9 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions (except cider/alcopops and GHB) and the modules A–D were included in the Bulgarian version of the questionnaire. The questions that were omitted involved those that were based on substances not available in Bulgaria. No country specific question was added.

The new parts of the ESPAD questionnaire were translated into Bulgarian by two independent translators and both versions were used for the Bulgarian edition. Later on, another specialist did back translation into English, the two English versions were compared and the final version was printed. There was no time for pre-testing of the questionnaire, but in the main it was the same as that used in the 1999 study.

Data verification was augmented by direct comparison with source documents and by logical cross-checking. The SPSS DE was used for data input and SPSS v. 11.5 for analysis.

School and student co-operation

Co-operation with school staff as well as with the students was very good. Only one school director from a private school refused to participate. This school was not replaced. No class refused to participate. 11 students from 5 classes refused to participate at the beginning of the survey and left their questionnaires blank. 22 questionnaires were excluded due to inconsistent answering.

The data collection leaders reported disturbances during completion of the survey from about half of the students in 1.8% of the classes, and from more than half of the students in 1.1% of them. Most common disturbances were "giggles or eye makings to the classmates" (30%). Loud comments were observed in 14% and other comments in 9% of the classes. Loud comments were mostly connected with unknown illicit drugs and with some jokes about alcohol and drug use. Other comments reported were connected with the meaning of different questions, and with some questions on the process of filling in the questionnaire. However, in 56% of the cases there were no disturbances during completion.

Moreover, the data collection leaders reported that all of the students were interested in the survey in 59% of the classes and that the students worked seriously in 66% of them.

As in the 1999 study, two common problems were reported. The first related to the fact that some of the students had difficulties in understanding some of the questions. These difficulties appeared in classes with students with lower ability, and in classes with students from minority groups who had some language problems. The second problem reported in a few cases was that the questionnaire was too long and thus some students lost interest by the end of the session.

Despite these problems the main impression was that student comprehension was good. In most cases students were interested to know of the outcome at the end of the research process.

The response rate was 85% and the average time to complete the questionnaire was 51 minutes.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest in relation to drunkenness (12%), but also somewhat high for smoking cigarettes (8%) and cannabis use (7%). For inhalants use it was lower (3%) and for all other illegal substances or behaviours it was 2% or less. Inconsistency rates were generally somewhat higher amongst the boys than amongst the girls.

The missing data rates were overall rather low. The highest rates were observed in relation to alcohol. However, the percentage for lifetime use of alcohol was somewhat higher (6%) than for 12 months and 30 days use (5% both). For the variable "been drunk" the reverse pattern was observed – the missing data rates for lifetime were 4%, while for 12 months and 30 days it was 5 and 6% respectively. For smoking cigarettes it was 2% for lifetime and 1% for 30 days use. For both cannabis and inhalants the missing data rates were lowest in

relation to lifetime use (1% both), than for 12 months or 30 days prevalence rates (4% for each). For all other variables the missing data rates were 2% or less.

The average number of unanswered core questions was 18 (6%) but lower for module questions (3%). The total figure was 5%. No gender differences were observed.

The inconsistency rates between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence were highest for alcohol (10%) and for drunkenness (9%) for all respondents. The rates for cannabis use were less than 1.5% and for the use of inhalants less than 1%. The gender pattern shows that the girls gave somewhat more inconsistent answers to questions regarding drunkenness and cannabis use than the boys.

About 8% of the students answered that they would definitely not admit use of cannabis and a more or less same percentage (9%) claimed that they would not admit heroin use. There was a clear gender difference both in relation to cannabis (10 vs 5%) and heroin (13 vs 5%). The proportion of respondents who answered that they already said that they had used cannabis was only slightly higher than the lifetime prevalence figure (23 vs 21%).

The proportion reporting use of the dummy drug relevin was very low (1%). However, 10% of the students claimed that they had heard of such a drug.

Methodological considerations

The survey in Bulgaria seems to have functioned very well without any major difficulties. The sample was carefully drawn from all types of schools where students born in 1987 were taught. However, the sample only included students still enrolled in some form of schooling (72%), which implies that the results cannot be generalised to the whole birth cohort. The sampling of schools was done randomly with a probability proportional to school size while the selection of classes was simply random, i.e. each class had the same probability of being selected regardless of size. It should be noted that the sample resulted in a better representation of the age cohort in question than in 1999, as the sample this time covered all grades (4) where students born in 1987 were taught. The cooperation with the schools was good with then result that only one school refused to participate but no class did so.

Students' cooperation was also good and the majority of the students expressed a positive attitude. Only a small number of questionnaires were excluded as a consequence of invalid data.

The reliability and validity measures are indicative of a rather good quality data set. The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was, however a bit high for questions on drunkenness (12%). A suggested explanation that emerged in the country report from Bulgaria was that there is a difference in the Bulgarian language between "being drunk" and "getting drunk". The former refers to a more unconscious state than the latter, and this in part may provide a reason for the high rate.

Other methodological measures suggest a relatively good quality data set. The missing data rate was rather low. It is difficult to explain, however, why the rate of missing data was higher for the lifetime use of alcohol, than on the 12 months and 30 days prevalence on the same variable. Usually it is the opposite, which was the case for the other variables analysed. A relatively high (5%) number of unanswered questions should be noted. The overall impression, however, still remains; the Bulgarian study was well designed and that data provided most probably are both reliable and valid.

Croatia

Dr. Marina Kuzman, Social Medicine Department at the National Institute of Public Health, Zagreb was responsible for the Croatian survey. Croatia also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The population consists of all students born in 1987 and enrolled in the first and second grades of secondary education in Croatia. According to the Ministry of Education approximately 95% of the age cohort born in 1987 were in school in March 2003. The population was split between two grades, with approximately division of 70% in the first and 30% in the second grade. Croatia is divided in 21 counties. In each there are schools of every type, except for the absence of secondary schools on small islands and in sparsely populated areas.

Sample and representativeness

The survey was conducted in the whole country. There are three types of secondary education in Croatia: Gymnasiums, Vocational 4-year and Industrial/Craft 3-year. Both grades (1 and 2) in each type of education were included in the sampling frame. The administrative division of geographical areas was disregarded in relation to sampling. For both grades three lists of classes were made and according to the average number of students in each class, using a random sampling method, the number of classes (238) sufficient to cover up to approximately 3,200 students was selected. The sample was a simple random sample of classes where each class had the same probability to be chosen. According to the number of responding students born in 1987, it was assumed that 97% of the cohort was covered. The male/female ratio was the same as the gender ratio of the whole generation.

Field procedure

After that the sample was drawn all schools were contacted by telephone to inform about the survey and to ask them to participate. All of them agreed. The questionnaires were packed in paper boxes together with a letter of approval from the Ministry of Education and other informational material and were sent to the schools. The boxes were pre-coded as well as classroom reports, but not the questionnaires. School counsellors or class-masters collected the data. After filling-in the questionnaires, students were instructed to put them into envelopes and to seal them and hand them to the school counsellor. He/she completed the classroom report and put everything together in the same paper-box and returned it to the research institute. Data was collected in the period 1–15 April 2003, which gives an average age of 15.8 years. The response rate was 90%.

Questionnaire and data processing

The previous ESPAD questionnaire was used as a base; a professional interpreter translated only changes or amendments. A person at the research institute did back-translation. Cider was excluded as it was considered inappropriate for the Croatian students. As in earlier studies, questions were added on parental behaviour regarding smoking, drinking etc. The questionnaire was not pre-tested. However, the questions on alcohol consumption on last drinking occasion caused difficulties among the students. It seemed to provoke over-estimation even among students who otherwise take the study seriously.

The packages from two classes in one school arrived very late and as it was uncertain if they had collected the data during the recommended period they were excluded from the data set. During the coding process year of birth and gender were checked. At this stage two to three questionnaires from each class were randomly selected and checked whether they were properly filled in. During data processing 16 questionnaires were excluded, as they were almost empty or obviously poorly filled. Data was not weighted. The Access software was used for data entry.

School and student co-operation

All schools and classes expressed willingness to participate in the study. None of the students refused to participate. According to the classroom reports the student co-operation was very good. Only 5% of the classes reported any disturbances. In cases of disturbance all kinds were reported such as loud comments, giggles or eye makings or other kind of comments. Half of the survey leaders reported that all students were interested and worked seriously and another half reported that nearly all did so. The average time to complete the survey was 45 minutes.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for "been drunk" (7%), use of inhalants (4%), cigarette smoking, use of cannabis, tranquillisers or alcohol together with pills (2% each). For other substances the corresponding figures were around 1% or less. The proportion of unanswered questions was generally very low, 1% or less, but the missing data rates increase in relation to prevalence period, i.e. the 30 days prevalence questions have a slightly higher rate of missing data than the lifetime prevalence. The average number of unanswered questions was 1% for core questions, but somewhat higher for module questions (2%) and own questions (4%). The mean value for all questions was 1%.

The rates of inconsistency between answers to lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence questions were generally low on any of the variables concerned. The highest value was observed in relation to alcohol (about 3%), but for cannabis use it was 1% and for use of inhalants less than 0.5%.

The proportion that answered that they would not admit cannabis use was 12%. The proportion

among boys was significantly higher (19%) than among girls (6%). The same is true in relation to heroin (15%), where the proportion among boys was 24% and among girls 7%. The proportion that answered on this question that they already said they had used cannabis was only somewhat lower (19%) than the actual prevalence figure (22%).

Methodological considerations

The sample for the Croatian study was well designed and included both grade 1 and 2 in all three types of secondary education. This was an important improvement compared to the earlier studies, which were restricted to only one grade. The two grades were estimated to cover 97% of the age cohort. Since it was only possible to draw the classes as a simple random sample where each class has the same probability to be drawn, small classes might be over-represented in the sample.

The co-operation with the schools was very good. The two (out of 238) non-participating classes were those, which were sent to the research institute very late in the process and therefore excluded from the analysis. The proportion of unanswered questions was low. No present student refused to participate and the number of out-sorted questionnaires because of bad data was low. Overall, as the classroom reports indicate, the study seems to have functioned very well in Croatia.

As for the methodological measures such as inconsistency rates and unanswered questions the quality of the study should be considered very good. A somewhat high percentage of students not willing to admit cannabis or heroin use is more obvious among boys than among girls. However, the proportion that on this "honesty" question answered that they already had said so in the questionnaire was not too different from the proportion that reported use in other parts of the questionnaire.

Generally, the survey seems to have functioned well and can be assumed providing reliable and valid data.

Cyprus

Dr Kyriacos Veresies at the organisation KENTHEA and Dr Andreas Pavlakis at the Ministry of Education, Cyprus were responsible for the Cyprian study. Cyprus also participated in the 1995 and the 1999 studies.

Population

The target population consists of all students who turned 16 in the calendar year of 2003 and who were registered in public schools (lyceums, vocational schools, hotel schools), at the time when the survey was conducted. The students born in 1987 were to be found in two grades 1st and 2nd in lyceum since they enter the school system in relation to the month of birth. In grade 1 about 90% was born in 1987 and in grade 2 about 67%, some of which were in the lower grade were repeaters. Of the total birth cohort 74% were to be found in secondary in public schools. Of the students in those two grades 81% were born in 1987.

Sample and representativeness

The sample of classes was drawn from grades 1–2 in secondary public schools. The sample was planned to include 108 classes from lyceum, 24 from technical schools and 3 from hotel schools. However, due to a smaller class size than average in technical schools, these were over-sampled (34 in total) to compensate for this. Generally, the average class size is 25 students. However, the class size in hotel schools is smaller (16).

The sample was drawn as a simple random sample regardless of class size. As the average class size in lyceum is even and the technical schools were over sampled the sample is representative for these grades. However, the hotel schools are underrepresented in number of students.

Field procedure

In the autumn 2002 an official letter was sent to the Ministry of Education asking for permission for the administration of the questionnaires in schools. The Ministry subsequently communicated the approval of the study implementation to school directors regarding the study and their expected role in it. Research assistants contacted the school directors by telephone prior to their visit to the schools in order to arrange appointments for the administration of the questionnaires. During the administration period, and mainly the first two weeks, several regular meetings were held involving research assistants and the core research team to

discuss issues related to the implementation of the study. The survey was scheduled for two lecture periods, i.e. 90 minutes. A research assistant supervised the data collection. No teacher was present in the classroom during administration. The filled-in questionnaires were placed in special folders in a way that safeguarded the anonymity of the respondents. The data collection took place during March–April 2003, which gives an average age of 15,8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire contained almost all ESPAD questions, except the question on cider and the question on 12 month and 30 days prevalence of illicit drug use. In addition the module C, (psychosocial) was included. All questionnaires were checked prior to data entry. All invalid questionnaires were discarded based on a number of criteria such as: no date of birth specified, too many inconsistencies, strong indications of open or covered refusals in disclosing personal information (e.g. too many unanswered questions. Exaggerated replies, systematic selection of specific replies, written comments on the questionnaire, etc.), other reasons (e.g. students failure to understand large sections of the questionnaire, incomplete questionnaires, etc.)

School and student co-operation

The cooperation with the schools was very good. No major disturbances were reported and the students seemed interested and co-operative. Based on the classroom reports 92% of the classes reported no disturbances. In classes where disturbances were reported those were equally divided in giggles and comments or other kind of comments. An absolute majority of the students were reported to be interested and working seriously. The average time to complete the survey was 57 minutes.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration were overall rather low. The highest was observed in relation to "been drunk" (5%) and smoking (4%). For cannabis it was 2%, inhalants 7% and tranquillisers or sedatives 4%. Other drugs around 1%. The rates of inconsistent answering were somewhat high for any alcohol (10%) but lower for been drunk (4%). For inhalants it was 2% and for cannabis 1%.

The missing data rates were overall low. For lifetime use of alcohol it was 2%, for 12 months it was unchanged and for 30 days prevalence only slightly higher (3%). For smoking it was 0.1%, for lifetime prevalence of being drunk 1% and for 30 days prevalence only somewhat higher (2%). For other illicit drugs it was overall very low (0.2%). The average number of unanswered questions was not calculated. The willingness to admit drug use was relatively good. About 6% would definitely not admit neither cannabis nor heroin use. The number of students that answered that they already had said they used cannabis was only slightly higher (6%) than the proportion, which in the question reported such use (4%). Only 0.3% reported use of the fictitious drug "relevin", while 10% thought that they had heard of it.

Methodological considerations

Overall the Cyprian survey seems to have been well functioning. No problems were reported and the results on the methodological measures do not flag for any important reliability problem. It has, however, been very difficult to establish the representativity of the sample. Since the average class size of the main part of the sample (lyceums) is very even and the technical schools were over-sampled to correct for smaller class size the main part of the sample seems to be satisfactory representative. The hotel schools, however, are under represented and would have needed to be weighted. In relation to the total sample they would however still have limited influence on the results. Other methodological measures such as inconsistency rates and missing data rates point at a quite good data quality. There are no reasons not to consider the Cyprian study valid and reliable.

The Czech Republic

Dr. Ladislav Csémy at the Prague Psychiatric Centre was responsible for the survey in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The target population consists of students in the level of secondary education born in 1987. Approximately 95% of the pupils in elementary education continue to studies in secondary education. However, elementary education in the Czech Republic starts with those who achieved the age of six before the 1st of September each year. This means that of the 1987 born cohort, only 65–70% have entered secondary school. As a complementary study within the project pupils born in 1985 were also surveyed.

Most of the students born in 1987 were to be found in gymnasium – grammar schools (students who are expected to continue their studies at university), secondary with leaving exams (students are prepared for employment, but may also enter at university), and vocational schools (qualified skilled workers). Available information related to the school year 2001/2002 gave the number of 346 gymnasiums, 813 secondary schools with leaving exams and 570 vocational schools. The total numbers of students were 21,415.

Sample and representativeness

The sample is a multistage random stratified sample, including selection of schools by region (14 regions) and school type (3 types). The required number of classes from respective type of school in a given region was set up according to information about the distribution of students born in 1987 in the regions and the proportion of students in the three types of education in each region. The schools were chosen randomly from the list by using the SPSS program for random selection of cases. To enhance the probability for larger schools to be drawn, each school with 3 or more classes was represented twice in the list (the majority of secondary schools have 2–4 classes in each grade). A total number of schools (and classes) in the sample was 180, resulting 5 048 students.

Field procedure

As in previous ESPAD surveys in the Czech Republic, a professional company specialised in survey research for the health care sector (INRESSONES) undertook the data collection. The headmaster in each school received two informational letters asking them for co-operation, one of which was signed by the director of the National Drug Commission, and the second was a supporting letter from the Ministry of Education.

Of the existing network of interviewers at the data collection company 104 persons participated in the data collection. The teachers were allowed to be present, but the data collection procedure was fully in the hands of the research assistants. Data was collected during April 3 through 16 except in 2 schools, which were allowed to do their data collection in May/June. If those classes are disregarded the mean age of the Czech participants was 15.7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire consisted of all ESPAD core questions and the larger part of the psychosocial module (25 variables) as well as own questions (36 variables). The questionnaire was not piloted, mainly due to limited time and economical resources. However, only a minor part of the questionnaire was new compared to the 1999 survey, and these parts were translated under supervision of a professional interpreter.

Of the total number of 3,195 questionnaires answered by students in the target age group 23 were discarded because of apparently invalid data or because of a large number of missing values. A validation of the data input by double-checking 303 questionnaires revealed a very small error frequency (0.15%).

School and student co-operation

The data collection was carefully prepared and was functioning without any problem. None of the selected schools refused to co-operate, to a large extent probably because of personal interventions and phone calls. No present student refused to participate.

In two thirds of the classrooms no disturbance was reported and in another third only few students were reported to have disturbed the data collection in class. Moreover, according to the data collection leaders a vast majority of schools participated in the study with interest and 92% of the classroom reports indicated that “all” or “nearly all” students were interested in the survey. In the classes where disturbances were noted it was mainly a matter of

giggles or eye makings to the classmates. It was stated that the majority (88%) also worked seriously with the survey. However, many students thought the questionnaire was too long. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 47 minutes.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration is highest for non-prescribed tranquillisers or sedatives (5%) and the use of inhalants, cannabis or "been drunk" (3%). For smoking, or the use of LSD and alcohol together with pills the inconsistency rate was 2%. The corresponding values for other drug use was lower (less than 1%).

Missing data rates on drug related questions were low, the highest were found in relation to any alcohol use and "been drunk" (2%). The average number of unanswered questions was 2% (core questions 1%, module and own questions 4%).

The rate of inconsistent answering on lifetime, 12 months and 30 days questions respectively was low both for alcohol (any alcohol 2%, been drunk 1%) and other drug use (cannabis and inhalants less than 1%). The proportion that answered to the "honesty question" that they "definitely not" should have admitted cannabis use was rather low (3%), but higher for boys (5%) than for girls (2%). The corresponding value for heroin use was higher (7%) but with the same gender difference (10 vs. 4%). The proportion that on this question answered, "I already have said I have used it" was 37% for cannabis and 5% for heroin. These numbers can be compared with the lifetime prevalence for these drugs, which was 44% and 1% respectively. A very small percent of the students reported use of the dummy drug "relevin" (0.2%), while 9% claimed that they had heard of it.

Methodological considerations

Compared to the two previous data collections in 1995 and 1999 the geographical coverage of the sample was improved in this survey, since all regions were represented in the sampling frame. The drawing of the sample could, however, have been better related to the total number of classes. As it was, those schools with a number of classes greater than 2 were represented twice in the drawing list (most schools had 2–4 classes in the actual grade). This means that all classes didn't have the same chance to be chosen, but the probability is not directly related neither to school nor class size. If a distinction between schools with different number of classes should be made, it would have been preferable to list all classes in the sampling frame and to let the random technique work fully. The fact that class sizes were not known means that each class had the same weight regardless of size and small classes are over-represented in the sample. Another fact, that makes the Czech sample somewhat less representative is that only 65–70% of the actual age cohort have entered secondary school.

Despite these problems the Czech sample probably reflect approximately the student cohort under study. Apart from this, the data collection seems to have been successful and no class or individual student refused to participate.

The reliability and validity measures did not indicate any problems; all these values were generally low. The deviant outcome when comparing lifetime prevalence of cannabis and heroin, with the honesty question is difficult to interpret. A possible explanation could be that some students misinterpreted the honesty question. The overall impression is, however, that the survey resulted in reliable and valid data.

Denmark

In Denmark, Dr Svend Sabroe, Department of Epidemiology and Social Medicine, Aarhus University and Dr Kirsten Fonager, Department of Social Medicine, Aalborg Hospital were responsible for the ESPAD study. Denmark also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The target population consists of all students in Denmark born in 1987. More than 98% of all children born in 1987 were still in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

Of all students born in 1987 about 85% were found in grade 9, about 10% in grade 8 and the last 5% in grade 10. Like in the 1995 and 1999 surveys data collection was limited to students in grade 9. They were found in public schools as well as private and boarding schools.

The sampling frame consisted of six strata. Four of them were public schools where the stratification variables were size of the municipality and school size. The fifth stratum was private schools while boarding schools was the sixth. In the four strata of public schools, classes were sampled in proportion to the number of classes. In the last two strata sampling was made at school level since these schools are often not organised into classes In these schools as well all grade 9 students were sampled. In the first four strata 10% of the classes were included in the sample, all together 214 classes. Stratum 5 contained 41 schools and stratum 6 33 schools.

Within each stratum each class (strata 1-4) and school (strata 5-6) had the same sample probability. In practice this meant that students in small classes and schools were over-represented in the samples. It is stated in the country report that there are usually no large differences in the sizes of the classes in Denmark. It is also worthy of note that the ESPAD 99 study did not indicate any important differences in alcohol and drug habits between students in small or large schools in the two samples.

The sample was done in the same way as in 1995 and 1999 and is considered representative for all grade 9 Danish students born in 1987.

Field procedure

The selected schools were contacted in January 2003 by a letter to the principal. It contained an inquiry form as to whether the school wanted to participate or not. It also contained a request for information on the name of the class teacher in the sampled classes. Two weeks before the data collection all relevant material was sent to the teacher.

The students answered the questionnaire under the same conditions as a written test. The average time used was 37 minuets. After completion, the questionnaires were put in individual envelopes. Data were collected under the supervision of the class teacher and was performed between March 6 and May 2, 2003, which gives an average age of 15.8 years.

All students in grade 9 participated. However, the ESPAD report only includes data from students born in 1987.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were asked except two (play on slotmachines and the consumption of cider). The questionnaire also contained the Integration module and two questions from the Mainstream module as well as 8 new questions. The new questions were translated and back translated. No pre-test was done.

Questionnaires with many strange comments or extremely many outliers were flagged and checked manually by the research team. In the national report it is evident that students in private schools were underrepresented. However, national data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

Of the 74 sampled private and boarding schools 39 participated in the study. In the sample of 214 classes in public schools 140 took part in the survey. Non-participating schools or classes were not replaced.

The research team made a phone call to all schools that did not return the letter, which resulted in another 18 schools accepting the invitation to participate. The most common explanations for non-participation were that the schools did not have the time and that they had received many inquiries to participate in lifestyle surveys.

In the national report it is stated that there are "no indications that non-participating schools should be associated with a different level of alcohol consumption or drug use...". The assumption is manly based on the information in the paragraph above and on the fact that no school mentioned alcohol or drug consumption as a reason to refuse. One other aspect mentioned is that the schools had not seen the questionnaire in advance so they did not know that all the detail of the content on alcohol and other drugs.

No present student refused to participate. The response rate was 90%. Very few questionnaires (0.3%) were eliminated during the scrutinising process.

Most teachers (84%) did not notice any disturbances during the data collection while 13% reported that this happened only among a few students. The most common reported disturbance was "other kinds of comments" (9% of all classes) followed by loud comments (8%) and giggles or eye makings (7%).

In nearly all participating classes (99%) the survey leaders reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (95% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The corresponding figures on the question whether the students worked seriously were 100 and 99% respectively.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for cigarettes and inhalants (3%) and lowest for all other substances (0–2%).

Missing data rates on some drug related questions was highest for the variables been drunk and alcohol consumption (3%) and 0–2% for other drugs. Looking at the questionnaires as a whole, 1% of the questions were left unanswered.

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low (0–1%) for all 4 drug related variables.

For cannabis 3% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in the questionnaire?". The corresponding figure for heroin was about the same (5%). On the "willingness question" 20% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is close to the reported proportion (23%).

Six per cent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.1% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

No student refused to participate, the number of eliminated questionnaires was very low, nearly all survey leaders answered that the students were interested in the study and worked seriously. Nearly all comments from the teachers were positive. Hence, available information indicates that student co-operation was good.

None of the reliability and validity measures indicate any major problems in the Danish ESPAD study.

The sample probably included an overrepresentation of students from small classes (strata 1–4) and schools (strata 5–6). However, this does not appear to be a major problem since there are no big differences in size between small and large classes and since the 1999 Danish ESPAD survey did not report any significant differences in alcohol and drug habits between students in small and large schools in the two samples. Hence, the sampling of classes in public schools and of schools in the two strata of private and boarding schools seems to have functioned without any problems of note.

The high non-response rate is a concern. 74 out of 214 classes in public schools (35%), 21 out of 41 private schools and 14 of the 33 boarding schools did not participate in the data collection exercise. Taken together this implies that 38% of the sampled units refused to take part in the study. Even if these figures are high it should be appreciated however that they are lower than those reported in the 1999 Danish ESPAD study.

Schools that did not respond to the first contact were contacted by telephone. The main reason for them not to participate was that they did not have the time and that they had taken part in many other surveys. A comparison between participating and non-participating schools did not indicate any systematic differences. Once again, taken together this indicates that the relatively large number of non-participating schools and classes probably did not cause any major problems as far as representativeness is concerned. However, some uncertainty still remains.

Of all 1987 born students about 85% were to be found in grade 9, while the others were mainly in grade 8 (about 10%). Hence, the sample is representative only for 1987 born students in grade 9 (with some uncertainty related to the relatively large number of schools and classes that did not participate).

It seems reasonable to assume that the Danish data are comparable with the results from other countries. However, the relatively large number of classes and schools that refused to participate must be borne in mind.

Estonia

Airi-Alina Allaste, from the Institute of International Studies, Tallinn Pedagogical Institute was responsible for the conduct of the Estonian study. Estonia also participated in the ESPAD studies in 1995 and 1999.

Population

The population consisted of all students born in 1987 in grades 8, 9 and 10 in basic and secondary schools. Since there were rather few students in evening and vocational schools they were excluded from the survey. Compared to the sample in the 1999 ESPAD study, grade 8 was added to the target population in 2003.

It has been calculated that approximately 80% of all those born in 1987 were at school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

A list containing the number of students in each Estonian school and class was made available. In the first step a systematic sample was done to identify 100 schools. Since this did not provide enough 1987 born students in the final sample another 20 schools were sampled. One of them was already sampled which resulted in a total of 119 schools.

In all schools a random sample of one grade 8 class, one grade 9 class and one grade 10 class was drawn. All schools did not have classes in all grades and thus the final number of sampled classes was 324.

It has been calculated that about 80% of all students born in 1987 were to be found in the three participating grades (8–10). The sample is self-weighted and the results are judged to be representative for 1987 born students in Estonia.

Field procedure

The heads of the sampled schools got a letter, which explained the study. The letter was accompanied by supportive letters from the Ministry of Social Affairs as well as from the Ministry of Education. The material was brought to the schools by research assistants, which was not the case in 1995 and 1999 when it was sent by mail. The reason for this change was that there had been a number of "unprofessional surveys" sent to Estonian schools over the last couple of years and it was judged necessary to deliver by hand in order to negate the possibility of any mishaps.

Data were collected by research assistants. However, in most cases a teacher was also present and he/she was responsible for answering part of the classroom report, that dealt with the number of present and absent students. After the instructions were given, the questionnaires were answered under the same condition as a written test. When they were finished the students put their questionnaires in individual envelopes.

In a majority of the schools students born in 1987 in selected classes were asked to go to a special room to answer the questionnaire. In some schools data were collected in the classrooms, after students not born in 1987 were asked to leave the room. The study was conducted in March, which gave an average age of 15.7 years. The average time to answer the questionnaire was 35 minutes.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were asked together with four out of six questions in the Integration module and all questions contained in the module referred to as Psycho-social measures. The questionnaire also included the same country specific questions as in 1999 as well as a new question about involvement in subcultures.

Since Estonia also participated in earlier ESPAD data collections the core questions had already been translated for the previous studies. The Estonian as well as the Russian version of the questionnaire were tested, after which some minor changes were made in both versions.

For some reason 20 students not born in 1987 answered the questionnaire. These questionnaires were excluded together with 2 others (0.1%) that did not satisfy the inclusion criteria.

Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

Ten schools refused to participate or were impossible to contact. Data were also missing from 66 classes. Some of the schools that did not participate were small schools with only a few students born in 1987. This was also the case with many of the classes that were reported as missing. In some of them there were no students born in1987. In most others only very few students of the target population were to be found.

Of the 2,863 1987 born students that were calculated to be found in the sampled schools and classes 2,463 were found in participating schools and classes. This would appear to confirm that most of the non-participating schools and classes included no or only a few students born in 1987.

No present student refused to participate. The response rate was 86% which was a bit lower than 1999. The main reason put forward to account for this was that the data collection in ESPAD 03 was done during a flu-period.

About half of the survey leaders (51%) did not notice any disturbances during the data collection, while 39% reported that this happened with a few students. The most common reported disturbance was giggles or eye makings, which was answered by 41% of the research assistants.

In a large majority of the classes (89%) the data collection leaders reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (72% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The proportions answering that the students worked seriously were even higher (96% and 83% respectively).

It is stressed in the Estonian report that the data collection went well without any important disturbances.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was highest for cigarettes, "been drunk" and cannabis (4–5%). For other substances the corresponding figures were 1–3%.

The proportion of unanswered drug questions was highest for the variables alcohol consumption and been drunk (3% each). For other substances it varied between 1 and 2%. The number of unanswered core questions is high (25%), which also gave rise to a high figure for the questionnaire as a whole (21%). The reason for such is attributable to mistakes in the lay out and coding of Q37 and some other multiple questions.

For cannabis 8% of the students answered "definitely not " on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think that you would have said so in this questionnaire?". The corresponding figure for heroin was 9%. On this "willingness question" 18% answered that they had already answered that they had used cannabis, which is a slightly lower than the lifetime prevalence figure (23%).

Nine per cent answered that they had heard of the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.2% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The stratified sample seems to have functioned without any problems, which is indicative of the fact that the sample was representative for Estonian students born in 1987.

Contrary to the 1999 survey, students in grade 8 participated in the 2003 data collection. However, this factor per se has had a minor influence on the results and thus the possibilities to compare the two surveys has not been compromised.

The number of schools that did not participate was rather low (10), while the number of classes that did not take part in the study was higher (66). However, in most of these missing schools and classes no or only a few of the 1987 born students were to be found. Hence, the number of students from the target population that were missing due to non-participation of schools and classes was rather low.

Data were collected by research assistants which is a change compared to the 1999 survey when teachers were responsible for the data collection. The reason for this change was to counter the possibility of teacher withdrawal as they might have already participated in other school surveys (some of them of a rather low quality). The use of research assistants was judged to increase the number of participating classes. This possible change in the teachers willingness to work as survey leaders occurred following the 1999 survey and the Estonian ESPAD researcher however has assumed that the quality of the data collection in 2003 is more or less on par as that in 1999.

Rather many survey leaders reported some kind of disturbances during the data collection. However, since they were research assistants, and not teachers that are used to a "normal level of disturbances" in a classroom, they were probably more observant or more sensitive to specific type of disturbances than teachers. Hence, it seems reasonable to assume that the disturbances during the data collection in Estonia were not more serious than those found in most other ESPAD countries. Such a conclusion is supported by the fact that a large majority of the survey leaders reported that the students were interested and worked seriously.

In most schools students born in 1987 in sampled classes were asked to go to the same room to participate in the study. In some other schools the data collection took place in the classrooms of the sampled classes, but only with the participation of those born in 1987. This is not in line with the ESPAD guide lines, but it would appear from both the classroom reports and validity checks that this factor has not influenced the outcome to any significant degree.

Very few students refused to answer questions about their alcohol and drug habits. On the other hand, the proportion of unanswered questions in the questionnaire as a whole is high due to a technical mistake with some of the questions with multiple answering categories. This problem was limited to these multiple questions and did not influence the quality of the answers to the questions about alcohol and drug use.

No present student refused to participate, the response rate was relatively high and the number of eliminated questionnaires was low. All of this is indicative that student co-operation was satisfactory.

None of the reliability and validity measures suggest any major problems in the Estonian study. As a whole, data seem to be representative and comparable with the results from other ESPAD countries.

The Faroe Islands

Dr Pál Weihe, Department of Occupational and Public Health, Faroe Hospital System, was responsible for the study in Faroe Islands. The country also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The target population consisted of all students in the Faroe Islands born in 1987. The total number of students was 743, which is 95% of all persons born in the country in 1987.

Sample and representativeness

No sample was drawn since the total target population was so small. Students born in 1987 were in the main found in grade 9 (92%). All together there were 39 grade 9 classes in 19 schools.

The study is representative for all students in the Faroe Islands born in 1987.

Field procedure

Staff members from the research institute made an appointment with the principal of every single school bout the day and the time of data collection. In accordance with the routines of earlier studies the material was distributed to each school. Staff from the Department of Occupational and Public Health were responsible for the data collection and the students filled out the questionnaires under the same conditions as a written test. After completion each student put his/her questionnaire in a sealed box.

Data collection took place on March 10–21, 2003, which gave an average age of 15.7 years. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 55 minutes.

Questionnaire and data processing

Skilled staff from the department translated and back-translated the questionnaire. All core questions were included in the Faroese version of the questionnaire. It also contained the questions on all 4 ESPAD modules as well as the optional questions, all together 94 variables. In addition 11 questions were asked about national identity and 7 about leisure time activities. Most questions had been used in earlier studies, and as such the pre-test was limited to 2 15 years old volunteers.

A scanner was used to enter the data into the computer with appropriate software that signalled any errors. Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

One small school with 2 students did not participate for technical reasons. No present student refused to answer the questionnaire.

The response rate was 86%. No questionnaire was excluded.

In rather few classes (19%) some kind of disturbance was noted during the data collection. However, in nearly all cases this was only reported for a few students.

In the national report it is stated that the overall assessment of the student co-operation was judged to be excellent. All schools reported that "all" or "nearly all" students were interested in the study and the figures were more or less the same on the question whether the students worked seriously.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration, which is used as a measure of reliability, was a little higher for cigarettes (7%) compared to other substances (0–3%).

The proportion of unanswered questions on different substances varies between 1 and 5%. Looking at the questionnaire as a whole 5% of the questions were not answered.

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions of use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low (0–2%) for the four variables alcohol consumption, been drunk, cannabis and inhalants.

For both cannabis and heroin about 3% of the students answered that they would not have admitted use of these drugs. On the same question, 11% of the students answered that they have already said they have used cannabis, which is a little higher than the reported value (9%). Of all students, 5% reported that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.3% answered that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

Since the country is so small all students were included in the study. Only one school with 2 students did not participate for technical reasons. The response rate is acceptable and no important disturbances were reported from the data collection. No student refused to participate, no questionnaire was eliminated and the proportion of schools with reported disturbances was not high. All these indicators suggest that the school and student co-operation was good.

In the 1999 ESPAD study the non-response rate was 22% compared to 14 in 2003. The proportion of unanswered questions was very high in 1999 (27%) and is now down to 5%. Hence, the quality of the data collection has improved since last time.

None of the reliability and validity measures indicate any methodological problems in the Faroe study. As a whole, data seem to be representative for students born in 1987 and comparable with other ESPAD data.

Finland

Professor Salme Ahlström and Leena Metso at the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES) were the principal co-ordinators for the ESPAD study in Finland. Finland also participated in the ESPAD studies in 1995 and 1999.

Population

The target population was all students in Finland born in 1987. Of all the persons born in this year nearly 100% were at school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

The study was conducted with students in grade 9. In this grade, approximately 95% of all students born in 1987 were to be found.

Finland was divided into five regions according to EU area-divisions. These five regions were further divided into urban and rural areas. Besides these 10 strata, the Helsinki metropolitan area was assigned a stratum to itself. A systematic random sample was drawn and in each stratum the probability of a school to be sampled was proportionate to the size of the school. All together 200 schools were included in the sample. Each school was also assigned a substitute school, which was the next school in the file. In each of these schools one class was randomly chosen.

The sample was selfweighted and representative for Finnish students born in 1987.

Field procedure

All principals in selected schools received a letter with information on the objectives of the study. They were asked to name the teacher from the sampled class. In the middle of March material was sent to the contact teachers. Since some principals did not answer before a set deadline material was also sent to 16 schools from the extra sample (to replace possible non-participating schools). (Data from only seven of these schools were included in the final data set.)

After an introduction the students answered the questionnaires under the same conditions as a written test. Every student put his/her questionnaire in an individual envelope. Together with the classroom report the teachers returned the envelopes to the research institute.

In a large majority of the schools data collection occurred during the last week of March. A small number of schools collected data during the following weeks. Based on a calculation of the large majority that conducted the survey in late March the average age was 15.7 years. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 31 minutes.

All students in sampled classes took part in the study. However, the questionnaires from the few who were not born in 1987 were excluded afterwards.

Questionnaire and data processing

Nearly all ESPAD core questions were included. Since alcopops is not well known in Finland it was replaced by "long drinks", which are quite popular. The questionnaire also included questions from the Integration module as well as three own questions.

The new questions, i.e. the ones not used in earlier ESPAD studies, were translated by the research team. No pilot study was conducted to test the limited new questions.

In the scrutinising process data from 23 students (0.6%) were excluded due to unreliable and inconsistent answers.

Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

Of the 200 sampled schools and classes seven did not participate. They were replaced by substitute schools/classes.

No present student refused to participate in the study. The response rate was 92%. According to the Finnish country report student co-operation was very good.

Most teachers (76%) did not notice any disturbances during the data collection. When this occurred it almost always included a few students (reported from 22% of the classes). The most commonly reported disturbances were "loud comments" and "other comments", each of which was reported by 13% of the survey leaders.

In nearly all participating classes (96%) the survey leader reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (84% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The corresponding figures on the question whether the students worked seriously were 99 and 94% respectively.

Reliability and validity

Inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration, which are used as measures of reliability, were highest for cigarettes and inhalants (3–4%). The figures for all other substances varied between 0–2%.

The proportion of unanswered questions about different drugs varied between 0 and 2%. Looking at the questionnaire as a whole, 1% of the questions were not answered. The inconsistency rates between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low (0–1%) for all four variables (alcohol consumption, been drunk, cannabis and inhalants).

For cannabis 2% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in the questionnaire?". The corresponding figure for heroin was 4%. On this "willingness question" 10% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is about the same as the reported prevalence figure (11%).

Eight per cent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.4% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The stratified sample was configured without any difficulties and is representative for all students born in 1987.

Only seven schools/classes refused to participate. Since no important problems were reported in the contacts with the schools, school co-operation seemed to have functioned well.

No student refused to participate, the number of eliminated questionnaires was low, the proportion of survey leaders that reported disturbances was not high and nearly all survey leaders reported that the students were interested in the study and worked seriously. All of this is indicatives of the fact that student co-operation was satisfactory.

None of the reliability and validity measures suggest any methodological problems in the Finnish study. As a whole, data would appear to be representative and comparable with other ESPAD data.

France

The French study was coordinated by Dr. Marie Choquet at Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) and François Beck at Observatoire Français des Drogues et des Toxicomanies (OFDT).

Population

The target population consisted of students born in 1987 in all types of education including private establishments and schools with adapted teaching (EREA). Moreover, students in DOM TOM and overseas territories: West Indies, Guyana, and Bourbon Island were not included in the sampling frame.

Sample and representativeness

The French study covered all grades from 6 to 12. The Ministry of Education conducts a population census of the population of pupils each year in September. It was estimated that the large majority of the students born in 1987 were distributed in grades 9 and 10. The French schools are classified according to "zone d'éducation prioritaire, ZEP" i.e. schools with need for reinforced educational action.

The sample of 450 schools was drawn from the computerised list of schools, which was updated at the end of November 2002, as a stratified random sample of schools proportionate to school size. The strata represented type of school, type of area (urban/rural) and educational characteristics (priority zone or not). From each selected school two grades were selected by simple random sampling, where the head master identified two classes with a teacher's name closest to L in the alphabet, resulting in a

sample of 900 classes. The gender distribution in the different types of schools was 50% girls in public and 48% in private junior high schools, and 55% in both types of senior high schools. The sample, which covers *all* age groups from 11 to 19, was considered to be self-weighted.

Field procedure

The headmasters were contacted and informed that the schools had been drawn for the ESPAD 03 survey. They were asked to appoint a person to supervise the data collection (school doctor or nurse). A serious complication that arose during the data collection period was that a strike came into force for school doctors and school nurses in France. However, the research team Inserm U472 was well known among school doctors and nurses, and most of them (400/450) accepted to perform the data collection for the ESPAD study. They received a phone call with the relevant information about the survey. The students were invited to participate in the survey and to complete the questionnaire during a lesson. The supervisor of the data collection informed the students in a standardised way, reading from a paper and he/she also read the text on the front page of the questionnaire. After completion the students were asked to seal the questionnaire with two stickers and to put it in a box. Neither teachers nor headmasters were present in the classroom during completion of the questionnaire. Data was collected between March 17 and May 18, which gave an average age of 15.8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

Two versions of the questionnaire were used in the French study, of which the short version was used in grade 6 and 7 and in classes labelled as SEGPA (General education and professional adapted sections). One specific detail regarding differences in the questionnaire was that the French version did not include "or some other hallucinogens" to the specific question on LSD. It was considered to overlap with the specific question on "magic mushrooms". Other changes were made, i.e. the question on drinking beer at last drinking occasion, where the indicated volumes were changed to better relate to the usual drink size in France. However, the version used for the 1987 birth cohort included only 56% of the ESPAD core questions. Moreover, some module and own questions were inserted in the core section of the questionnaire. In total, the questionnaire included 52% ESPAD core, 5% ESPAD module and 43% own questions. The module questions used was a selection from the ESPAD modules A–D. Some important methodology questions, such as the ESPAD honesty questions were omitted. A translation and back-translation of the questionnaire was done and resulted in some adjustments in relation to the French context. The questionnaire was pre-tested in two schools, with 115 participating students from different grades. As a result the questionnaire was modified into a final version with a better presentation of the questions and in some cases simpler wording.

Before data processing 205 (1.2%) of the questionnaires were excluded because they were obviously not seriously answered. SAS statistical package was used and programmed according to the suggested SPSS syntax.

School and student co-operation

In France passive parental consent is required for students below the age of 18. A non-response was considered as a passive consent. Overall, very few parents prevented their child from participation (1.2%)

Unfortunately, the implementation of the survey in France was affected by some serious problems. The main problem was the strike that caused a loss of 50 schools (27 in which the headmaster refused to do the survey, 18 because of boycott, 5 because health staff were on strike, in total 100 classes, or 11%). However, differences between participating and non-participating schools were examined and no significant differences were found in relation to geographical or school characteristics.

From the classroom reports it was apparent that no disturbances occurred in 62% of the classrooms. The disturbances noted were giggles or eye makings, which accounted for over half of them. The data collection leaders estimated that in 96% of the classes a majority of the students were interested in the survey and worked seriously. The response rate was 91% and the average time to complete the questionnaires was 45 minutes.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was not possible to do because of a change of format in one of the questions. The French students were asked to write the age at which they first tried a drug – not tick an alternative as in the ESPAD questionnaire. If they were not concerned, did not remember or did not want to answer they wrote nothing (there was no modality "never".

The proportion of unanswered questions was low in general. For alcohol it increased somewhat from lifetime (3%) to 12 months or 30 days (5% for both). The same pattern was found in relation to the variables "been drunk" with 2% for lifetime prevalence to 7% for 12 months or 30 days, and cannabis use (1 to 4%). The average on lifetime use of other drugs including cannabis was 2%. The average number of unanswered core and module questions was 3%. The same measure for "own questions" was not possible to calculate since a skip sequence was introduced later on in the questionnaire.

The inconsistency rate between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence rates was highest for alcohol use (5%) and "been drunk" (2%) followed by cannabis use (2%) and use of inhalants (0.3%).

The two questions on the possible unwillingness or not to admit cannabis and heroin use were not asked. 7% of the students reported that they had heard about the dummy drug, in France called "mop" instead of "relevin". However, less than 1 percent reported use of this fictitious drug.

Methodological considerations

The French study is based on a good representative sample covering all grades in which students born in 1987 can be found. The study encountered serious difficulties in the form of a strike among health staff, some of which were due to supervise data collection. Combined with other types of refusals the loss of classes in the sample was 14%.

The French questionnaire was to a large extent modified and it deviates from the common ESPAD version. In total, the questionnaire included 52% core ESPAD, 5% module ESPAD and 43% own questions.

The reliability and validity measures are incomplete, since the inconsistency check between two questions in a single administration is impossible to effect due to a change in the format in one of them, and the "honesty" questions about cannabis and heroin were excluded from the questionnaire.

It is unfortunate that the study encountered difficulties and that it deviates in some respects from the common ESPAD methodology. The French team has, however, tried to analyse the loss of classes in the sample and found no significant difference between them on geographical and school characteristics. The fact that the proportions of unanswered questions are low in general and that other measures of validity and reliability show very low values suggests a good data quality despite the problems.

Germany

Dr. Ludwig Kraus at the Institute for Therapy Research (IFT) in Munich was responsible for the German ESPAD study. This was the first time that Germany participated in the ESPAD project. The study was done in 6 out of 16 federal states (Bundesländer). They were Bavaria, Brandenburg, Berlin, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Thuringia.

Population

The target population consists of all students in the 6 Bundesländer born in 1987. The study was limited to students in grades 9 and 10. School is compulsory up to the age of 18. It has been calculated that 92% of all youngsters born in 1987 were enrolled in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

The school system differs between Bundesländer. However, all grade 9 and 10 classes in regular types of schools were included in the sampling frame. Non-regular schools such as special schools for retarded students or vocational schools were excluded from the study. These schools are calculated to include about 8% of all students. Of all students born in 1987 about 84% were to be found in the grades of the sampling frame.

The sample is representative for students born in 1987 in grades 9 and 10 in the six participating Bundesländer.

Data were weighted for grade and class type. Moreover, since the Bundesländer vary in size, data representing the six Bundesländer together were also weighted.

Field procedure

In each Bundesland a person working at the Ministry of Education was responsible for co-ordination and data collection. School principals in selected schools were informed by the co-ordinators, who

also were responsible for distributing the material to the schools.

Data were collected in the classrooms by teachers who were not in charge of the selected class. After completing the questions the students put his/her form in a large class envelope. The envelope, which also contained the classroom report, was sealed by the teacher in front of the class before it was sent to the field institute for data entry.

The average time to complete the questionnaire was 40 minutes. Data were collected in March and April, which gives an average age of 15.7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were asked except the question about the consumption of cider (Q11) (since it is almost not prevalent in Germany). For the questions about the consumption on the last drinking occasion (Q10 and Q12–Q14) response categories were changed to numerical responses of standardised measures. Similar changes to numerical responses were also made for the binge drinking question (Q17) as well as for the question about drunkenness frequency during the last 30 days (Q19c).

The questionnaire included the Deviance module as well as the first question of the Mainstream module. In addition to this two own questions were added about alcohol consumption.

The translation of the questionnaire was done in close collaboration with the Swiss and Austrian principal investigators. No pre-testing was carried out. Data entry was double checked.

School and student co-operation

Out of the 557 classes that were selected, questionnaires from 34 were not returned. The reason for this is not known. Another 15 classes refused to participate, of which 8 were selected for another study. These 15 classes were replaced.

Overall 440 (4%) students had not received parental permission or refused to participate.

Of the total number of relevant questionnaires (11,122) only 79 (0.7%) were excluded. 5,110 of the remaining 11,043 students were born in 1987. The response rate was 89%. In the German country report it is stated that the "students' co-operation may be considered as good".

Information from the classroom reports show that no disturbances were reported from 82% of the classes and in most of the others (15%) this only happened from a few students. Talking between neighbouring student (a free text answer in the German questionnaire) was the most common disturbance, which was reported from 8% of the participating classes.

In nearly all participating classes (96%) it was reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the survey. Nearly all survey leaders (99%) answered that they thought that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students worked seriously.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in the questionnaire was highest for the variable "been drunk" (6%) followed by inhalants (3%). It was lower for cigarettes (2%) as well as for different illicit drugs (0–2%).

Missing data rates were low for all kinds of questions. It was 2% for alcohol consumption and own questions and lower for all other categories of questions. For the questionnaire as a whole 1% of the questions were unanswered. The rates of inconsistent answers to the questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days was highest for alcohol consumption (3%) and "been drunk" (2%) and even lower for inhalants and cannabis (0–1%).

Of all students 4% reported that they "definitely not" would have admitted possible use of cannabis. The corresponding figure for heroin was 9%. On the same question 24% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is close to the lifetime frequency figure (27%).

About one out of 10 students (11%) gave the answer that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.4% said they had used it.

It is commented in the German country reports that there is no indication that the reliability or validity may differ between subgroups, different kind of schools, geographically or otherwise.

Methodological considerations

The sampling procedure seems to have functioned well. There were only rather few sampled classes (6%) that did not participate in the survey. The results seem to be representative for students born in 1987 in grades 9 and 10 in regular schools in the six participating Bundesländer.

The student co-operation was good even though 4% of the students did not receive parental permission or refused to participate. Only few questionnaires were excluded. The classroom reports indicate a high interest from the students.

None of the reliability or validity measures indicate any major problems.

The only aspect that is judged to influence the possibilities to compare the German results with data from other ESPAD countries is the fact that open-ended categories with numerical responses were used instead of fixed answering categories on the question about alcohol consumption at the last drinking occasion (Q10 and Q12–14), the binge drinking question (Q17) and the question about the frequency of drunkenness during the last 30 days. To stress that this difference in the wording of the answering categories might influences the possibility to compare with other ESPAD data, results from these questions are put below a line at the bottom part of the result tables.

The overall impression is that the German study is well done. However, because of the use of numerical responses instead of fixed answering categories on six questions, the results on these six questions are judged not to be fully comparable with data from other ESPAD countries.

Greece

The Greek study was conducted under the auspices of the University Mental Health Research Institute (UMHRI) and was co-ordinated by Anna Kokkevi Ph.D., Assoc. Professor at the Athens University Medical School, in collaboration with Manina Terzidou M.Phil., Head of the Greek National Focal Point (REITOX Network – EMCDDA). UMHRI also conducted the 1999 ESPAD study in Greece. Some data from a 1993 national study were included in the 1995 ESPAD report.

Population

The target population consisted of all school students who's 16th birthday occurred in the calendar year 2003 and were registered in secondary education, i.e. junior and senior high schools, situated on the mainland of Greece and on the islands of Crete and Evia. It is common practice in Greek surveys to exclude the smaller insular areas from the sampling frame, due to the logistical problems arising from the large geographical dispersion of the Greek islands and to limited financial resources. A rough estimate of the percent of children born in 1987 still in school was made by comparing the number of births that year with the number of students enrolled in all grades of all secondary schools in the school year 2001–2002. This suggests that, theoretically, all children of the actual age cohort were in school. The proportion of this age cohort included in the sampling frame (that is, excluding the smaller islands) was estimated to be 93%.

Sample and representativeness

The sampling methodology was identical to that employed in the 1999 ESPAD study. Thus the sample was a nationally representative stratified clustered probability sample where the sampling units were schools. The geographical strata were 1) Athens, 2) Thessaloniki, 3) other urban areas (municipalities of 10,000 registered inhabitants or more) and 4) semi-urban and rural areas (municipalities and communities of less than 10,000 registered inhabitants).

In all strata the schools were randomly selected with probability proportional to their size, and classes were randomly selected within each school. The average class size in the sample was 23.4 students, which was very close to the national average.

The sample consisted of 221 schools and 427 classes from junior and senior secondary education. In the former category, students born in 1987 were found in 78 schools and classes and in the latter in 104 schools and 204 classes.

The sampled student population was considered representative for the age cohort under study and to be self-weighted.

Field procedure

In autumn 2002, UMHRI addressed an official letter to the Ministry of Education requesting permission to conduct the study. The Ministry subsequently communicated its approval to the Regional Offices of Secondary Education (responsible for the schools drawn in the sample), and the latter in turn informed the school directors regarding the study and their expected role in the survey.

A month prior to the field work, UMHRI sent an official letter to the school directors informing them of the study and the time-frame within which it would be carried out. The co-ordinators of the research assistants contacted the schools to make appointments for the implementation of the study.

The administration of questionnaires took place in the classrooms and was supervised by a research

assistant. No teacher was allowed to stay in the classroom except in a few cases (1%), when the teacher insisted on doing so.

The study was introduced to the students as one that was being conducted internationally that aimed to identify their health-related needs as a group. It was emphasised that the University of Athens was conducting the research and that the school staff had no connection with it or its results. Instructions regarding the completion of the questionnaire were given to the students, for example, to read carefully the introduction and to refrain from asking questions regarding the content of the questionnaire items.

When the students had completed the questionnaires they were put into a special folder that safeguarded the anonymity of the respondents. Data were collected in March–April 2003, which gives an average age of 15.8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All but one of the ESPAD core items (Q11 on cider) were included in the Greek questionnaire. Minor modifications (e.g. month of birth) were made and the module C (Psychosocial) was included. In addition some national questions were placed at the end of the questionnaire. The 1999 Greek questionnaire was carefully checked for discrepancies or up-dates against the 2003 English ESPAD version. The translation and re-translation was only done this time for parts of the questionnaire. Re-translation was carried out by an in-house social scientist that was not working on the ESPAD study.

A computer check to detect possible coding or scanning errors was conducted. The checking process included cases of 1) unanswered items, 2) extreme values, 3) missing values and 4) errors in questionnaire code numbers. SPSS version 11 for Windows XP was used for data processing.

School and student co-operation

The majority of the schools were willing to participate in the study. Only 5 schools refused to participate. The next school in the sampling frame of schools replaced these. Following these replacements, the ultimate response rate for schools reached 100%. However, 13 classes (2.9%) did not participate in the survey for various reasons, mainly because of other interfering activities. 12 students openly refused to participate in the study on the day of the administration.

Overall, the students were extremely co-operative and interested in participating in the survey. Based on the classroom reports from the collaborators, in the majority of classes (55%) there were no disturbances. In most of the cases where there were disturbances, only only a few students caused them. The most common type of disturbances was loud comments, sometimes stemming from the content of the questionnaire. The questionnaire items that caused most queries from the students were Q3 (activities), Q4 (absence), Q6 (ever smoked), Q20 (drunkenness scale) and Q22 (ever heard of). The level of student comprehension was overall very good; only a few cases of students of non-Greek origin requested clarification. The average time taken to complete the questionnaire was 52 minutes. The response rate was 88%.

Reliability and validity

The consistency between two related questions in a single administration indicated quite high reliability, one question being the self-reported lifetime prevalence for the drug and the second question the age at first use of the drug. The highest inconsistency was observed in relation to questions on use of inhalants (6%), while the corresponding value for alcohol use was 5% and for cigarette smoking (3%). The figure for other variables was 1% or lower.

The proportion of unanswered questions about various drugs was low overall (1%). For lifetime questions the highest proportion was observed in relation to alcohol (2%), while all other values were lower. A small increasing tendency for questions on 12 months or 30 days use was reported for "been drunk" (from 1 to 2%) or cannabis and inhalants use (from 0 to 1–2%). The inconsistency rate between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days use of any alcohol was 7%, while for "been drunk" it was 3% and for marijuana or inhalants use it was 1%.

The two questions about possible reluctance to admit cannabis and heroin use, respectively, reveal that 7% answered that they had already said so in the questionnaire that they had used cannabis, compared to the actual prevalence rate of 6%. The proportion that answered that they would "definitely not" admit cannabis use was 4% and the same for heroin.

Only 3 students (0.2%) reported use of the dummy drug "relevin", while 9% reported that they had heard about this "drug".

Methodological considerations

The Greek study was based on a similar methodology to that employed in 1999. It was estimated that

93% of the target age group would be included in the sampling frame. This figure is based on the calculation of the population size in the insular areas (except Crete and Evia), which, as in the earlier studies, were excluded from the sampling frame. There is no information available about the impact of this exclusion on the results of the study, but it can be expected to be rather small. The only other possible failure to sample students from the target age group is in the case of those who were below the third grade of junior high school. The number of such cases is unknown, but was assumed to be minimal as this implies that students must have twice repeated a grade.

As recommended by the research protocol, data collection for the 2003 study was conducted in the spring term (March–April) of the 2002/2003 school year. However, for the previous survey in 1999, due to repeated student walkouts during the spring term of 1998/1999, data collection was carried out in the autumn term of the following school year (1999/2000) (note: the 1983-born students were consequently found in their next grade). This variation between the two data collection periods means that the 1999 ESPAD population consisted of students who were about 7 months older than their counterparts in 2003 (mean age 16.3 years in 1999 compared to 15.7 in 2003). The age variation between the samples of the two surveys should be taken into account when trend analyses are carried out involving the Greek data.

The implementation of the survey in schools seems to have functioned well, and the students were overall extremely cooperative and interested, except in a very few cases of students who refused to participate.

Low values on most of the methodological measures indicate a good quality of data. Very few students (4%) answered on the "honesty" question that they would not admit using cannabis or heroin had they done so. In all the Greek study seems to have functioned in accordance with expectation and seems to have provided reliable and valid data.

Greenland

Paarisa (Ministry of Health) and Charlotte Lycke (Statistics Greenland) were responsible for the ESPAD data collection in Greenland. Thomas Andersen (Statistics Greenland) carried out the analyses and reporting. Greenland also participated in the ESPAD study in 1999.

Population

The target population consists of all students in Greenland born in 1987. Of all 923 Greenlanders born in 1987 812 were estimated to be at school during the spring of 2003, i.e. 88%.

Sample and representativeness

No sample was drawn since the total target population was so small. Students born in 1987 could be found in grades 9–11 in 73 of the 86 secondary schools and one special school (students from the special school were excluded from the survey). Consequently all these three grades were included in the data collection. It is estimated that nearly 100% of all students born in 1987 were to be found in the three participating grades.

Since no sample was done the sampling procedure does not call for any weighting procedure. Data are considered to be representative for Greenlandic students born in 1987.

Field procedure

After an introduction that participation was voluntary and that full anonymity was guaranteed the students answered the questionnaire under the same conditions as a written test. When the students had finished the questionnaires they put them in individual envelopes, which were sent to Statistics Greenland together with the classroom reports.

All students in grades 9–11 were asked to answer the questionnaire. However, the results in the ESPAD report only include data from those born in 1987.

Teachers were survey leaders. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 69 minutes. Data were collected in March, which gives an average age of 15.7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire was translated from Danish to Greenlandic by a professional interpreter. The questionnaire was not pilot tested.

All ESPAD core questions were asked except two. In Q11 cider was removed since cider is not sold in

Greenland. In Q3a "motorcycle" was changed to "snow mobile". The Greenlandic questionnaire also included the Integration and Mainstream (3 questions) modules as well as 8 own questions.

It is stressed in the Greenlandic country report that the answers of the Greenlandic students to some questions are not comparable with the answers of the students in other countries. One example is Q34, which is about perceived risk of different substances. Many Greenlandic students are unfamiliar with some of the drugs, which is indicated by a large number of students answering "do not know", which heavily "has influenced" the proportion that have answered "great risk". Another example is Q38 about the influence of heavy drinking. This "comparability problem" was "caused" by different methodological factors, including the fact that the concept "heavy drinking" was translated with "drinking alcohol".

The fact that the results of these questions are not comparable with data from other countries will be commented in the result chapter.

School and student co-operation

It has been calculated that 68% of all students born in 1987 in Greenland answered the questionnaire. However, it is not known whether any of the 73 schools refused to participate or whether a full class did not participate for some reason.

About two thirds (68%) of the survey leaders did not notice any disturbances during the data collection, while 30% reported that this happened only among a few students. The most commonly reported disturbance was loud comments (42% of all classes) followed by "other kinds of comments (37%).

All survey leaders (100%) reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (93% answered "all" and "nearly all"). The corresponding figures on the question whether the students worked seriously were equally high (97 and 93% respectively).

It is not known how many questionnaires that were excluded in the scrutinising process.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variable been drunk (16%) followed by inhalants (11%). It was lower for cigarettes and cannabis (6–7%) and even lower for other illicit drugs, anabolic steroids and tranquillisers and sedatives (0–1%). In the Greenlandic Country report it was stated that only eight students were inconsistent on the drunkenness as well as the inhalant questions.

Missing data rates were rather high for all drug related questions; 12–13% for cannabis, inhalants, been drunk and alcohol consumption, 8% for tranquillisers and sedatives, anabolic steroids and other illegal drugs and 5% for cigarettes. Looking at the questionnaire as a whole 10% of the questions were left unanswered.

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions of use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were high for the variables alcohol consumption and been drunk (10–12%) but lower for cannabis and inhalants (2–3%). A high proportion (30%) answered that they definitely not would have admitted possible cannabis use. The corresponding figure for heroin was 46%.

On this "willingness question" 25% of the students answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is close to the frequency figure (28%). Rather few students (5%) answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin and only 0.2% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

No sampling was done and all students in grades 9–11 in all 73 Greenlandic schools were supposed to answer the ESPAD questionnaire. Unfortunately no information is available about the number of schools or classes that refused to participate.

Based on the assumption that 88% of the 1987 birth cohort were at school it was estimated that 68% of all students born in 1987 answered a questionnaire, which indicate that some schools or classes did not take part in the survey.

The reliability inconsistency measures of reported lifetime use of different substances on two different questions, show rather high figures (compared with other countries) for four variables (been drunk, inhalants, cigarettes and cannabis use). The inconsistency figures are also high for some of the validity measures of inconsistency between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days prevalence figures. Compared to other ESPAD countries these figures are high for two out of four variables (been drunk and alcohol consumption). It should be noticed though that even in the worst case 84% of all students were consistent on these variables.

The proportion of unanswered questions in the questionnaire as a whole is 10%, which is among the highest among all ESPAD countries. In addition to this it should be noticed that the proportion of students that definitely not would admit possible

cannabis (and heroin) use is extremely high in Greenland.

Nearly all survey leaders answered that the students were interested in the survey and that they worked seriously, which indicate that the data collection ran smoothly.

Different available reliability and validity measures indicate some concern about the Greenlandic data. Even though the data collection procedure did not contribute to these concerns, they are there anyhow. Some measures indicate that the reliability and validity probably are a little lower in Greenland than in most other countries, which is of importance to keep in mind when comparing the Greenlandic results with data from other countries. Hence, some caution is recommended when the answers from the Greenlandic students are compared with data from other ESPAD countries.

Hungary

Professor Zsuzsanna Elekes and Dr. Borbala Paksi at the Behaviour Research Institute, at the Budapest University of Economics and Public Administration, were responsible for the Hungarian study. Hungary participated both in the 1995 and the 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The population consisted of students born in 1987, who in 2003 were taught in elementary or secondary education. As in earlier studies, the population estimates were to be based on the previous year's statistics, since no later data were available. However, according to these data it was estimated that 91% of the target population were taught in grades 8 to 10.

Sample and representativeness

In Hungary education at grade 8 level is given through two types of schools. The majority of students attend classes at an elementary school, a smaller number are in secondary education. At grade 9 and 10 levels, there are three types of schools: grammar, training and specialised secondary schools. According to educational statistics from previous year, the percentage of 16 year-old-students in the sampling frame of grades 8, 9 and 10 was expected to be 8, 48 and 40% respectively (32.6% as an average). In Hungary 91% of the 1987 birth cohort was expected to be found in any of these grades.

Taking into consideration the expected percentage of 16-year-old students in the multitude frame, the net sample size corresponding to the ESPAD requirements was 2800/0,326=8,589 students. The expected rate of sample loss was added to the estimate (based on earlier studies 3.5% for schools and 10.2% for students). The sample of 386 classes was drawn as a stratified random cluster sample. To be able to analyse data from Budapest schools separately, these schools were over-represented by 100% (46 classes). Each class had the same probability to be drawn, independent of school size. However, mean class size in the study population was 25.7, while the corresponding value in the sample was 26,4.

Field procedure

The schools included in the sample were contacted in February to inform the director and to ask for permission to perform the survey. Qualified interviewers and university students from the departments of sociology and social policy collected data, 80 in total. The teacher was asked to leave while the students filled out the questionnaire. They had got detailed instructions as how to answer questions from the students etc. Each student put his/her own questionnaire in an envelope placed at the front desk, which was sealed in front of the students. Only research assistants were present in class while the students answered the questionnaire. Data was collected between March 5 and 20, 2003, which gives an average age of 15,7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD core questions, except one for cider, were included in the questionnaire. Parts of the modules B and C were added. It was decided that the few questions from module B (B2 and B3) thematically belonged to the first section of the questionnaire and they were introduced there. An independent translator back-translated the questionnaire into English. It was piloted among approximately 100 students from all relevant types of education. Special attention was paid to the students in grade 8, which were included in the sample

for the first time. As a result all extra (own) questions were omitted to reach a format suitable for the students. In order to compensate for the over-representation of grades 9 and 10 in Budapest, and the loss of sample due to flu epidemics, the database was weighted in relation to school type and grade.

Data was logically controlled and errors were corrected after check-up with the questionnaires. The number of invalidated questionnaires for students born in 1987 was 50 (1.6%). The SPSS programme version 11 was used for data processing.

School and student co-operation

21 of the selected classes refused to co-operate. The willingness to participate was higher in the countryside than in Budapest. In addition, there were 3 classes in which it was not possible to collect data (contact failure, school didn't exist etc.). Of the 21 classes 16 were replaced, with others from a supplementary sample, but 8 classes were lost.

In the classrooms two incidents of a student's refusal was reported. However, in nearly 75% of the classes the survey leaders did not observe any disruptions and in another 20% only a few students made difficulties. In the majority of classes the students were interested in the survey and 90% of the survey leaders believed that the students took their task seriously. Moreover, in the majority of the classes the students found the questionnaire interesting. Only in a few classes (1.4%) they criticised or had problems in understanding the questionnaire. Average time to fill out the questionnaire was 48 minutes.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by the consistency between two questions in a single administration was overall low. The highest was found in relation to questions on cannabis use (5%), while for smoking cigarettes, "been drunk" and use of tranquillisers or sedatives it was 4% on each. For other variables it was lower (2% or less).

The inconsistency rate between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days use was highest for any alcohol use (4%) and "been drunk" (2%). For other variables (cannabis and inhalants respectively) it was 1%.

The Hungarian researchers point to the fact that compared to previous ESPAD surveys, they found the most significant change in the case of cannabis as the rate of inconsistent answer among all informants has more than tripled in the years after 1995. However, at the same time the prevalence rates have increased too.

When asked about their willingness to admit cannabis use 12% claimed that they already had answered that in the questionnaire, which is somewhat lower than the prevalence figure (16%). However, 6% answered that they would definitely not admit any such use. On a similar question about heroin use 7% gave this answer. The use of the fictitious drug "relevin" was reported by less than 0.5%, while 7% thought that they had heard about it.

Methodological considerations

The Hungarian study covered this time the grades 8 to 10, which was an improvement from earlier studies focused on grades 9–10 only. Based on the experiences of quite many national studies it was carried out with meticulous methodology and the outcome was reported in detail. Also the reliability and validity measures point at a good quality of data. On the honesty questions, however, the percentage claiming that they already had declared the use of cannabis was somewhat lower than the actual proportion that did so (12 vs. 16%). On the other hand rather low proportions answered that they definitely would not admit any such use (6%).

Iceland

Dr. Thoroddur Bjarnason, University of Akureyri was the principal investigator for the Icelandic ESPAD study. The data collection was conducted in collaboration with co-investigator Stefan Hrafn Jonsson and other researchers at the Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis. Iceland also participated in the two ESPAD studies in 1995 and 1999.

Population

In Iceland adolescents born in 1987 were found in 10th grade of compulsory school. The very small proportion of 1987 born students that were found in grade 9 (18 students) are not included in the target population. At the time of the data collection about 99% of the 1987 birth cohort was enrolled in school.

Sample and representativeness

In the whole country, a total of 4,121 students were registered in 10th grade in 132 schools at the time of the survey. Instead of drawing a sample, all students attending 10th grade were targeted for participation in the 2003 ESPAD survey.

Of all 1987 born students 99.5% were to be found in grade 10. The survey represents the population of grade 10 students born in 1987.

Field procedure

Prior to the survey, a letter was sent to all 132 schools that included grade 10. The principals were asked to appoint a teacher as a contact person for the ESPAD survey. The contact teachers were asked to send a list of all classes in the school to the research team. Using these class lists, the research team prepared a survey package for each 10th grade class in the country. The packages contained the appropriate number of questionnaires and confidentiality envelopes, a letter to the teachers and a classroom report. For each school, all classroom packages were placed in a box, along with a letter to the contact person.

In the capital area, these boxes were transported by research assistants, who in some cases also administered the questionnaires. Elsewhere the boxes were sent by certified mail and the survey was administered by school authorities. Data were collected March 8–28 under the same conditions as a written test. The average age of the students was 15.7 years and the average time to answer the questionnaire was 55 minutes.

A total of 61 questionnaires filled out by 10th grade students who were not born in 1987 were omitted from further analysis.

Questionnaire and data processing

Two versions of the ESPAD questionnaire were used. Form A closely followed the ESPAD standard questionnaire and included almost all core items. The major exception was that Q27a–n was only included in form B. Form B deviated somewhat from the ESPAD standard questionnaire and only included some of the core items. The latter form was used for some methodological purposes and for substantive research questions independent of the ESPAD survey.

The questionnaires included the Deviance modules as well as a majority of the questions in modules A (Integration) and C (Psycho-social measures). With few exceptions the order of these questions followed the ESPAD core and module questions. Form A also included 27 country-specific questions and form B 43.

The new ESPAD items were translated into Icelandic by the research team, read externally for linguistic accuracy and then translated back into English.

The questionnaire was pre-tested in one grade 9 class and in a school programme for adolescents with substance use problems. The test resulted in some minor changes in wording and street names.

The questionnaires were scanned. The optical data processing system was programmed to prompt for unusual entry when more than one mark was found for a question allowing only one answer. Random checks were conducted throughout the scanning process to assume consistent quality.

Questionnaires were flagged if they met some specific criteria. All flagged questionnaires were collected and examined in one session by the research team.

Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

No schools or classes refused to co-operate, but 3 small schools with a total of 42 students in 10th grade did not return the questionnaires.

No student who was present refused to answer the questionnaire. The response rate was 81%, which is the lowest response rate obtained in the Icelandic annual school surveys since 1992. The flu season may have played a major role. According to the classroom reports 12% of the students were sick on the day of survey administration. In the scrutinising process 26 out of 3,348 (0.8%) questionnaires were rejected.

According to the data collection leaders, no disturbances were reported in 72% of the classes. Another 23% said that there were some disturbances among a few students. The most commonly reported disturbance was giggles or eye makings (16%).

In nearly all participating classes (96%) the data collection leaders reported that “all”, “nearly all” or “a majority” of the students were interested in the survey (88% answered “all” or “nearly all”). The corresponding figures were even higher on the question whether the students worked seriously (100 and 96% respectively).

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by the inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was not extremely high for any variable. The high-

est was found for inhalants (7%), while the figures were lower for other substances (0–3%).

The inconsistency rate for use of alcohol, been drunk, cannabis and inhalants was about 1%. Five per cent of all students indicated that they would definitely not have admitted using cannabis and 8% said that they would definitely not have admitted using heroin. On the question about the willingness to admit drug use 15% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is more or less equivalent to the prevalence figure (13%). Of all students 11% answered that they had heard of the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.3% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

Since no sampling was done there are no sampling problems. Data were collected by research assistants in some schools in the capital area and by teachers in the rest of the country. In practice the use of different kinds of data collection leaders in different parts of the country would not appear to influence the outcome as a methodological study has demonstrated that these two modes of administration do not produce different results in Iceland (Bjarnason, 1995).

Student co-operation as well as school co-operation was satisfactory. The reliability and validity measures do not indicate any major methodological problems.

The Icelandic ESPAD study seems to have been conducted without any important concerns. As a whole data seem to be representative for students born in 1987 and comparable with other ESPAD data.

Ireland

Dr. Mark Morgan, St. Patrick's College, Dublin was responsible for the Irish ESPAD study. Ireland also participated in the ESPAD data collection in 1995 and 1999.

Population

The population consisted of students born in 1987 in all fifth grade classes in postprimary school. It is estimated that 93% of children born in 1987 were at school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

There are three types of schools: Single-sex secondary, mixed secondary and vocational and community schools. The schools were divided into these three strata. In the first sampling step schools were selected within these strata proportionate to the number of schools in the sampling frame. 120 schools were sampled. In the second sample step two classes were randomly sampled from each of the schools.

It is estimated that about 67% of all 1987 born students were to be found in grade 5. The sample is representative of students in grade 5 born in 1987.

Data are not weighted.

Field procedure

The selected schools were contacted and, after having agreed to participate, the headmaster was asked to identify a liaison teacher to take responsibility for the performance of the survey in the school. The questionnaires were mailed to the liaison teachers. Included with the questionnaire were guidelines for the administration of the survey. Only students who were born in 1987 were asked to go to the room in which the study was conducted. This is reported to have worked well.

After instructions were given the questionnaires were answered under the same conditions as a written test. The students put their forms in individual envelopes. The average time to answer the questionnaire was 37 minutes. The data collection was done in April, which gave an average age of 15.8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD core questions were asked. The questionnaire also contained the Deviance module but no optional or own questions.

No pre-testing was deemed necessary due to the previous experience with the ESPAD survey in 1995 and 1999, which proved to be satisfactory. The first 10% of the questionnaires were entered twice. Since this showed a 99% consistency, single data entry was used for the rest of the data.

School and student co-operation

Out of 120 sampled schools 12 did not participate. They were not replaced by mutual schools. The

major reason for not participating was that many schools already had participated in other school surveys. In the remaining schools 196 out of 216 classes participated. The reasons for not participating varied but they were in general based on other activities that would have made the study difficult to complete in time.

All present students answered the questionnaire, i.e. no one refused to participate. The response rate was 96%. Seventeen questionnaires (0.7%) were omitted following the scrutinising process.

No major problems were reported by the survey leaders. A very large majority of them (97%) reported that they did not notice any disturbances during the data collection. All of them (i.e. 100%) answered that "all" or "nearly all" students were interested in the study. Also on the question whether or not the students worked seriously 100% reported that "all" or "nearly all" did so.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in the questionnaire was low for all substances (1%).

Missing data rates were highest for the variables alcohol consumption and been drunk (4–5%), while the proportions for other substances were lower (0–3%). For the questionnaire as a whole 2% of all questions were left out. The rates of inconsistent answers to the questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low for all drugs measured (1%).

Of all students, 5% reported that they would "definitely not" admit possible use of cannabis. The corresponding figure for heroin was 10%. On the question about "the willingness to admit cannabis use" 36% answered that they had already said that they have used cannabis. The lifetime prevalence figure was very similar (39%).

About one of 7 students (14%) gave the answer that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.4% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

In both sampling steps (first of schools and then of classes) each school/class had the same probability to be sampled, which, in principle, could result in an oversampling of students from small schools and classes. However, since there is not a huge variation in the size of Irish schools and since classes within a school usually are of the same size, there is reason to assume that the sample is adequate and representative for students born in 1987, who attended the 5th grade. However, it should be noted that grade 5 only accommodates about 67% of all students born in 1987. Consequently, the answers cannot be generalised to 1987 born students in other grades.

The number of schools and classes that did not participate are not large and reasons given for non-participation do not indicate any important bias of the results. No student refused to participate, only a few (17) questionnaires were omitted and nearly all survey leaders reported a data collection without any disturbances with students that were interested and worked seriously. Hence, the student co-operation seems to have been good.

No reliability and validity measures indicate any important methodological problems.

As a whole, the Irish study seems to have functioned very well without any major problems. However, it must be kept in mind that data are only representative for 67% of the 1987 born students that attended grade 5.

Isle of Man

Isle of Man is an internally self-governing dependent territory of the British Crown. It is not part of the United Kingdom, but is a member of the British Commonwealth.

Dr Andreea Steriu, from the DHSS – Directorate of Public Health, Isle of Man, and Dr Jane Powell, Dr Patrick Miller and Professor Martin Plant, all from the University of the West of England, Bristol were responsible for the survey. Isle of Man did not participate in the earlier ESPAD studies.

Ethical approval was given to the study on condition that individual schools were not identified from the data and mentioned in the report.

Population

The population consists of all students living in the Isle of Man who were born in 1987. Of all the young people born in this particular year a minimum of 80% are estimated to have been in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

The Island's Chief Registrar's Report on births, marriages and deaths for 1987 shows that 729 students were born in the Island in 1987. To these, the 2001 Census identified a further 177 students born in 1987 that migrated to the Island after 1987 to give a total of 906.

Students born in 1987 were to be found in grades 10 and 11 in a total of seven schools. No sampling was done. 1,974 questionnaires were distributed and 1,672 were returned. A total of 748 were identified as born in 1987. A further 27 were discarded and 721 were entered for data analysis.

Data were entered for 721 students from a cohort of 906 young people that were born in 1987. This would suggest that ESPAD 03 was representative for all 1987 born students in the country, with participation of 80% of all persons born in 1987 and who lived in the Island in 2003. It has been estimated that about 95% of all 1987 born students in the Isle of Man were to be found in the two participating grades.

Field procedure

Each school was contacted through the Head Teachers who in turn had delegated liaison officers. The questionnaires were distributed to all schools by local project managers from DHSS – the Directorate of Public Health. The data collection was conducted during tutorials or health education classes under examination conditions. Each student was provided with an individual envelope to place the completed questionnaire.

Data were collected in the class rooms under the supervision of a teacher. All students in participating classes answered the questionnaire, i.e. also students not born in 1987 (all in all 1,672 students). However, the results in this report were limited to 721 students born in 1987. The envelopes were returned to the co-ordinating agency, DHSS.

The survey was administrated during a period of five weeks (March 31 – May 3, exclusive of Easter break), which gave an average age of 15.8 years. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 60 minutes.

Questionnaire and data processing

Isle of Man used the same questionnaire that was used in the UK study. It included all core questions as well as the three modules of Integration, Mainstream and Psycho-social measures. In addition to this, one question was added about alcohol and seven others that were related to changes in the legal classification of cannabis. Since the UK questionnaire was used no translation or field testing was done.

All data of Isle of Man were checked alongside the UK data for accuracy and implausibility. Data were self-weighted.

School and student co-operation

All seven schools with grade 10 and 11 students participated. Eleven students, of the 1683 present in participating classes at the day of the data collection, refused to participate.

The overall response rate was 85% when considering participation of all grade 10 and 11 students. About two thirds of the students who were not at school, were absent due to illness. If one also include others that had "acceptable reasons" this figure rises to about 96%, which implies that 4% were absent due to truancy. Of the 748 questionnaires that were answered by 1987 born students 27 (3.6%) were excluded.

The classroom report was not used. However, very few disturbances were reported by the survey leaders. When this happened it was nearly always giggles or eye makings to the class mates. Only one student was reported to have made loud comments. All students but one were judged to have been interested in the survey and worked seriously.

No comments of specific problems were reported. The overall assessment of student comprehension was judged to be "good".

Reliability and validity

Inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration, which is used as a reliability measure, was low for all substances (0–1%) with the exception of inhalants (7%).

The proportion of unanswered questions about different drugs varies between 0 and 3%. No figures are available for core, module and own questions but looking at the questionnaire as a whole, 2% of the questions were not answered.

No student reported inconsistent answers to the questions of use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days for alcohol consumption, being drunk, cannabis and inhalants.

Seven percent answered that they would definitely not have admitted using cannabis and 12% gave the same answer for heroin. On the same question 37% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is marginally lower than the prevalence figure (39%). Of all students 16% answered that they had heard of the

dummy drug Relevin. However, only 0.6% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

Since no sampling was done there are no sampling problems.

The proportion of eliminated questionnaires was 3.6%. Even though this is not a relatively high figure as such, it is worth observing that it is one of the highest of all ESPAD countries. Eleven students (0.7%) refused to participate, which is a low figure as such, but is still rather high compared to other countries. The ESPAD classroom reports were not used. However, nearly no survey leaders reported any important disturbances during the data collection. As a whole, student as well as school co-operation seem to have been satisfactory.

A rather significant number of students provided inconsistent answers for inhalants (7%) but not for other substances (0–1%). No inconsistencies were reported for lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days prevalence on questions about alcohol consumption, being drunk, cannabis and inhalants. The fact that no student showed any inconsistency on all four variables must be seen as rather extreme. The data processing was done by the UK ESPAD team under the same conditions as for the UK data. Hence, there is no reason to believe that there were any "technical problems" related to the formulation of these figures.

No reliability or validity measures raise any important question marks, which indicate that the Isle of Man study has been done without any major methodological problems.

No separate figures on the number of unanswered questions are available for the categories core, module and own questions. However, since only 2% of all questions were unanswered there is reason to believe that the figures would be any different for these "sub groups".

The Isle of Man ESPAD study seems to have been conducted without any important concerns. Reported data seem to be representative for all students born in 1987 and comparable with other ESPAD data.

Italy

Dr. Fabio Mariani at the Institute of Clinical Physiology, Italian Research Council, Pisa was the principal co-ordinator for the Italian survey. Italy also participated in the 1995 and the 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

In Italy the ESPAD survey was conducted in the whole country: North, Centre, South and Islands. It covered all grades of high school from 1 to 5 (students aged 14 to 19). Only students attending the second grade were included in the analyses for the ESPAD project.

Sample and representativeness

As in previous surveys, the Italian sample was drawn as a multistage stratified random sample. The stratification of the 103 Italian provinces was based on 3 variables: geographical area (north, centre, south and islands), population density and SMAD index, which is a drug abuse monitoring system that classifies the Italian provinces in relation to high, medium and low levels of drug use prevalence. The next stratum was created in relation to schools within each province type: Lyceums (classic, scientific, linguistic, pedagogic), artistic institute and vocational institute (technical and professional). Finally, 1% of the classes in each school stratum were randomly (simple random) drawn. The artistic schools were oversampled (7%) in response to national interest. However, out of the number of schools initially drawn, 12 refused to participate and were replaced by randomly drawn schools.

The size of schools was not considered for stratification as the Italian school system guarantees a rather homogeneous number of students per school and per class (average number of students per school is 500, and per class 25.

In Italy, 93% of the 1987 birth cohort was present in high schools. In addition, analysis of distribution by geographical area by school and by sex did not show any anomalies in the selection factors; hence the sample was considered representative of the whole birth cohort.

Field procedure

Contact was established via telephone with the health teacher or CIC staff (Consulting and Infor-

mation Centre for juvenile distress). If none of these were found, the school headmaster was contacted. Materials for the survey were mailed to the contact person in each school. Data was collected in the classroom in the presence of a teacher. Printed information for the survey leader (teacher) was provided, and he/she was advised to read aloud the instructions (same as on front page of the questionnaire) to the class. When the questionnaires were completed, each student put their questionnaire in a separate envelope and sealed it. The data collection leader sent the class envelope including the classroom report to the National Research Council. Data collection period was from the end of March until end of April 2003.

Questionnaire and data processing

Almost all ESPAD questions, but no extra country specific questions were included in the Italian questionnaire. The questions 11 and 12 were excluded since cider or alcopops are not available in Italy. Question number 5 (average grade last term) was modified to better fit the Italian grading system. In addition, the drug Ketamin was added to the list of drugs, since it's use has been recorded among Italian adolescents. No module questions were added to the Italian version of the questionnaire.

The parcels with completed questionnaires were opened at the National Research Council. The questionnaires were scrutinised following a checklist for exclusion. As a result, 83 questionnaires were excluded from the analyses. Finally the data was entered into the computer, using the programme Filemaker 5.5. For the analyses SPSS 11.0 was used. The sample was considered to be self-weighted, except for the overrepresentation of artistic schools for which a weight was inserted into the data file.

School and student co-operation

Of the 336 schools (and classes), which accepted to participate in the survey 324 sent back the questionnaires to the research institute. This implies a loss of 3.5% of the sample. Of the non-participating schools 5 did not do so because the assigned teacher failed to fulfil his/her task, 5 schools had technical problems within the schools and two because of loss of questionnaire within the postal services. No student refused to participate in the study. The teachers' comments revealed that cooperation was excellent for the majority of the students.

According to the classroom reports more than half of the teachers (56%) reported no disturbances at all during completion of the questionnaire. Of those where some disturbances occurred the majority concerned giggles or eye makings to the classmates. A large majority of the survey leaders (94%) found that a majority of the students were interested in the survey and that they worked seriously (98%).

The average time to complete the questionnaire was 40 minutes. The response rate was 98%.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was generally low and the highest was found in relation to the questions on drunkenness (6%), smoking use of cannabis and use of inhalants (5% each). Other variables with inconsistent answering pattern were use of tranquillisers or sedatives (4%), use of heroin (3%) and amphetamine or LSD use (2%). The differences for other variables were lower, around 1%.

The missing data rate was also overall low, especially in relation to lifetime prevalence. For any alcohol and having been drunk it was 1% and for smoking cigarettes it was even lower (0%). However, for other variables related to illicit drug use it was somewhat higher (2% on average). As can be expected, the 12 months and 30 days prevalence of drinking alcohol or having been drunk showed an increasing rate of missing data, but still relatively low (3% on both variables for alcohol and 2% for been drunk). For use of cannabis or inhalants the missing data rose from 2 to 3% on both.

The rates of inconsistent answering in relation to lifetime, last 12 months and 30 days prevalence was 5% for any alcohol and 3% for having been drunk, 1% for cannabis use and 0% for use of inhalants.

The questions related to students' willingness to admit drug use reveal that 21% answered that "I already said I that have used it", compared to the prevalence rate of 27% for cannabis users. The proportion who answered that they would "definitely not" admit such use was not very high; 4%. The corresponding figure for heroin use was somewhat higher, 7%.

Use of the dummy drug "relevin" was reported by 1%, while 11% thought that they had heard of it.

Methodological considerations

The Italian sample was drawn in the same way as in earlier ESPAD surveys in Italy, which would appear to provide a representative sample of all types of high schools, in which the absolute major-

ity of the students born in 1987 are taught. According to the classroom reports the survey seems to have functioned very well in the Italian schools. The response rate seems to be unusually high, but an inquiry among the responsible Italian researchers confirm that this is often the situation in Italian schools at this time of the school year.

The methodological measures such as inconsistency rates and missing data rates indicate no important problems. Not all cannabis users indicated on the honesty question that they had used it, but on the other hand this is something that also has been observed in many other ESPAD surveys. However, very few answered that they definitely would not admit any such use (4%). The same figure related to heroin was only somewhat higher (7%), which is indicative of good quality data. Thus, the Italian survey seems to provide reliable and valid data.

Latvia

Mrs. Ilze Koroleva, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia was the principal co-ordinator for the Latvian ESPAD study. Latvia collected data also in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The target population consisted of all students born in 1987 in Latvian schools, including Russian-speaking students. In 2003 87% of young people born in 1987 were at school.

Sample and representativeness

Two types of schools were represented in the study; one was comprehensive and the other vocational schools, all together 1,148 schools. Participating grades were 8–10 in comprehensive schools and grade 1 in vocational schools. Student attending evening sessions at comprehensive schools (0.6% of the birth cohort) and schools for students with serious disabilities (5%) were excluded from the sampling frame.

A proportional stratified cluster sample was used. For each of the 4 participating grades the schools were stratified by five levels of urbanisation. For grades 8–10 in compulsory schools there was also a division in Latvian and non-Latvian speaking schools. Taken together this resulted in 33 strata. Sampling units were classes and in each stratum classes were drawn via a simple random sample proportionate to the size of each stratum. All together 436 classes in 351 schools were included in the sample.

Data were weighted. The sample was judged to be representative for all students born in 1987.

Field procedure

Principals in the sampled schools were contacted by telephone. They were informed on the objectives of the survey and asked to nominate a contact teacher. When more than one class was sampled in a school the contact teachers were asked to arrange the data collection on the same day in all classes.

Research assistants administrated the data collection. One reason for such was that "students tend not to trust teachers on such sensitive issues". The teacher who should have taught the class at the time of the data collection was present, but not active, in the classroom. This helped to avoid disturbances and made it easier to obtain consent from the schools.

The questionnaires were answered in the classrooms under the same conditions as a written test. The students put their questionnaires in individual envelopes, which they sealed and were collected by the research assistants. The questionnaires and classroom reports were returned to the research institute where they were checked.

Russian speaking students answered a questionnaire in Russian. All students in participating classes took part in the data collection. However, the analysis only includes students born in 1987. The average time to answer the questionnaire was 49 minutes. Data were collected in March, April and early May, which gave an average age of 15.8 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD core questions were included as well as the modules of Integration and Psycho-social measures. Three own socio-demographic questions were added together with 12 drug related questions.

Question 23 was incorrectly formulated and was excluded from the analysis. Some of the few added drug related answering categories will be com-

mented in asterisks of a few tables.

A professional interpreter translated the new questions from English to Latvian and Russian. Since most questions had already been used in 1999, no translation – back-translation process was deemed to be necessary for the few new questions. No pre-test was done.

No double entering of data was carried out. However, logical consistency checks were run and checked by going back to the original questionnaires.

School and student co-operation

Of the 436 sampled classes 14 refused to participate.

Information related to the student co-operation was based on the data from all 7,533 participating students, i.e. also those 4,697 students that were not born in 1987. In the participating classes 16% of the students were absent. No present student refused to participate in the study. The scrutinising process resulted in the exclusion of 88 (1.2%) questionnaires.

Of the survey leaders, 67% did not report any disturbances and 27% that disturbances were found only among a few students. The most important disturbance was giggles or eye makings, which were reported by about one fifth (22%) of the data collection leaders and loud comments by 14%.

Some survey leaders reported that the questionnaire was too repetitive.

A large majority of the survey leaders (94%) reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (79% answered "all" or "nearly all" students). The corresponding figures were similar on the question whether the students worked seriously (95 and 79% respectively).

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration were highest for the variable been drunk (13%). It was lower for cannabis, inhalants and cigarettes (5–7%) as well as for tranquillisers and even lower for other illicit drugs and anabolic steroids (1–3%).

Missing data rates were low or very low for drug related questions (varying between 0 and 3%). In the questionnaire as a whole, the proportion of unanswered questions was low (2%). The rates of inconsistent answers to questions of use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were quite low; 2% on alcohol questions and 0–1% on the questions about cannabis and inhalants.

For cannabis as well as heroin about 12% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marijuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire" (and the corresponding question about heroin). On the same question 16% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is the same figure as the lifetime frequency figure.

Rather few (6%) reported that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin and only 0.1% answered that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sample was drawn as a proportional stratified simple random sample of classes and thus the risk for oversampling of small classes was inherent in the procedure. However, since separate samples were drawn in a large number of strata (33) and the sizes of the classes vary little within the strata, there is reason to believe that this issue did not cause any major sampling problems. As a whole the sampling procedure seems to have functioned well and the results are considered representative for Latvian students born in 1987.

Data were collected by research assistants and not teachers unlike the exercise conducted in 1999. However, even though this is seen as an improvement, the effects of such are deemed not to be of sufficient magnitude to distort comparability between data from the 1999 and 2003 surveys.

Only a few sampled classes (3%) did not take part in the survey, which is indicative of good school co-operation.

No student refused to participate and the proportion of excluded questionnaires was acceptable (1.2%). Disturbances were reported from one third of the classes. Of all survey leaders 79% reported that "all" or "nearly all" students were interested in the survey and the proportion was the same on the question of whether or not the students worked seriously. Even though these figures are rather high they are a little lower than in most other countries. However, as a whole student co-operation seems to have been satisfactory.

Rather many students (13%) however gave inconsistent answers to two questions in relation to drunkenness and for many variables the figures are slightly higher than in 1999. However, looking at all reliability and validity measures the survey seems to have been conducted without any major methodological problems.

The overall impression is that the Latvian study has functioned pretty well and that data are comparable with data from other ESPAD countries.

Lithuania

Dr. Aleksandra G Davidaviciene at the Education Development Centre, Ministry of Education and Science was responsible for the Lithuanian ESPAD 2003 study. Lithuania also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The target population consisted of all students in Lithuania born in 1987. In the Spring of 2003 approximately 96% of the 1987 birth cohort was at school.

Sample and representativeness

Students born in 1987 were found in grades 8–10 (or grades 1 and 2 in gymnasiums) of academic schools. The population of 1987 born students in grade 1 of vocational schools was so small (3%) that this school type was excluded from the sample. All schools in the country were stratified according to type of academic school (basic, secondary or gymnasium), teaching language (Lithuanian, Russian or Polish) and geographic location (urban or rural).

The sample was a proportional stratified cluster sample. In each strata a systematic sample of classes was done. In the first step schools were selected and in the second one class per school was sampled. The only exception was five large schools from which two grade 9 classes were sampled.

The sample was selfweighted. It was representative for all Lithuanian students born in 1987 (with the exception of the small proportion attending vocational schools).

Field procedure

The headmaster of chosen schools were informed of the study. Data were collected by teachers under the same conditions as a written test. The students were informed according to the standard ESPAD instructions. Following completion students put their questionnaires in individual envelopes, which were returned to the research institute together with the classroom reports.

In sampled classes in which more than half of the students were born in 1987 all students in the class answered a questionnaire. When less than half was born in 1987 (which usually was the case in grades 8 and 10) only students born in this year were asked to participate in the study. The average time to answer the questionnaire was 44 minutes. Data were collected in March and April, which gave an estimated average age of 15.7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD questions were asked together with the Integration and Deviance modules. The questionnaire also contained one question from the module Psycho-social measures. No other questions were included.

The questions that were new in 2003 were translated from English to Lithuanian and then back translated. Even though some schools teach in Russian or Polish all students answered a Lithuanian questionnaire (simply because this was preferred by the students). The questionnaire was not pretested. However, pretesting was conducted prior to the 1995 and 1999 surveys without any indication of any inherent problems.

Data were not weighted.

School and student co-operation

The school co-operation was very good. No schools or classes refused to participate. However, the questionnaires for one class were lost during transportation.

No present student refused to answer the questionnaire. The response rate was 87%. Of the absent students about 70% were home because of illness. All together, 91% of the absent students were not at school because of sickness, authorised leave and other "acceptable reasons".

In the scrutinising process 451 questionnaires were rejected because the respondents were not born in 1987. Five questionnaires were eliminated for students belonging to the target group.

A large majority of the data collection leaders (72%) did not report any disturbances during the data collection and another 24% answered that they only noticed disturbances from a few students. The most important disturbance was giggles or eye makings, which were reported from 17% of all classes.

In nearly all participating classes (97%) the survey leaders reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the survey (87% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The figures were of the same magnitude on the similar question whether the students worked seriously (99 and 88% respectively).

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate for two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables been

drunk (6%) and cigarettes (3%) while it was 0–2% for other drug variables.

Missing data rates on some drug related questions were very low (0%) and the figure was the same for the questionnaire as a whole. The rate of inconsistent answers to questions about lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days was low for all four variables (0–1%).

For both cannabis and heroin 10% of the students answered that they would definitely not have admitted possible use. On the same question 11% of the students answered that they already had said that they had used cannabis. This figure is a bit lower than the answer to the lifetime prevalence question (14%). Only a few students (0.2%) reported that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin and nearly no one answered that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sampling procedure functioned well. No schools, classes or students refused to participate. No major problems were reported in the data collection and the same may be said about the reliability and validity measures. The only measure for which a figure was a little high was about the unwillingness to admit cannabis use. The figure (10%) is higher than in many other countries but not extremely high. It is also worth noting that the corresponding figure was even higher in ESPAD 95 and 99.

The Lithuanian study seems to have been conducted without any significant methodological problems. Data seem to be representative for Lithuanian students born in 1987 and comparable with the results from other ESPAD countries.

Malta

Sedqa – agency against alcohol and drug abuse – Malta, in collaboration with the Guidance and Counselling Services, Department of Education Malta were responsible for the Maltese study. Malta also participated in the 1995 and the 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The total population of the 1987 born students participated in the survey. They attended one of the three types of schools: General Secondary Schools, Junior Lyceum and General Schools. There were 65 such schools comprising of 49 General Secondary, 11 Junior Lyceums and 5 General schools.

Sample and representativeness

A class list was collected from all three different types of schools that cater for students born in 1987. As the total number of students born in 1987 was approximately 5,600 and most of them were in the fifth grade (or equivalent) half of them were needed for the ESPAD project sample. However, given that the total number of students was below 10,000 it has been suggested that in such cases a total population survey would be advisable since complexities involved with sampling would far outweigh those related to logistics. Therefore, total population sampling was adopted for the 2003 ESPAD survey, as has also been the case in 1995 and 1999 surveys.

Field procedure

First contact with every school was made via a formal letter from the Guidance and Counselling Services of the Department of Education. Following a briefing meeting with guidance teachers and counsellors, a final meeting was held prior to the actual survey between the school co-ordinators and teachers who supervised the participating students in their respective classes.

Since school for fifth formers normally finishes earlier to allow ample time for students to study and prepare themselves before sitting for their MATSEC examinations (equivalent to Ordinary Level Examinations), the Maltese survey was conducted earlier than in other countries. The main reason was the positive results achieved in the response rate of the 1999 study when compared to the 1995 survey, which was conducted on the same day as in other participating countries.

The questionnaires were sealed in packs and numbered appropriately. They were distributed to all co-ordinators of each school one-day prior to the survey. The time allotted for the completion of the questionnaire was mid-morning in order to include any latecomers. Teachers compiled the class report

data. When the students had completed the questionnaire, each student placed the questionnaire on a table at the far end of the room face down. A students' representative placed the questionnaires in an envelope provided and sealed it together with the class report and thereafter deposited the sealed pack at the office of the head of the school, for transportation to the team of researchers. The survey was conducted during one day in all schools: January 22. This means that the average age of the Maltese students was 15.6 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core segments of the questionnaire were included in the Maltese version except for questions on magic mushrooms and cider that were omitted. As regards the optional segments, 2 of the 5 questions of the Psychosocial module and all questions related to the Deviance module were included. The questionnaire was translated into Maltese and then translated back to English by another researcher from the collaborating consortium. The two English versions were subsequently compared and a final Maltese questionnaire (and an English one for non-Maltese speaking) was concluded. Before processing the data, all questionnaires were scrutinised and 15 were removed due to what seemed to be invalid data.

School and student co-operation

All schools and classes participated with the exception of one school with three classes. The refusal was due to a significant number of students with learning difficulties (illiteracy) and thus the time allotted for the questionnaire was deemed too short.

In 83% of the classes no disturbances were observed and where any disturbance was reported it regarded solely giggles and eye contacts. The majority of the students showed interest in the study. A very small number of classes reported lack of interest, mainly due to the length of the questionnaire and some problems with technical words that were not understood by the students. Almost all classes reported that the vast majority worked seriously. In a suggestion that was forwarded by a teacher, the use of pictures to indicate alcohol measurement was recommended so that students would clearly understand the quantities of alcohol in question. The response rate was 81%.

Reliability and validity

The reliability as measured by the inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was rather good, highest for inhalants (10%) and "been drunk" (7%), while it was lower for cigarettes (3%), cannabis (2%), tranquillisers (2%) and anabolic steroids (1%).

The missing data rate on drug questions was low. For the lifetime variables it was highest for alcohol (3%), while for all other variables it was 1% or less. However, for alcohol consumption and "been drunk" it was higher for 12 months and 30 days prevalence (about 4%).

The rate of inconsistent answers between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence questions was rather low; 5% for any alcohol, 3% for "been drunk" and 1% for cannabis and inhalants use. As for the "honesty questions" regarding admitting the use of cannabis or heroin, 13% of the students answered that they would definitely not admit if they had used cannabis and a few more (15%) wouldn't admit heroin use. On the other hand the lifetime prevalence figures for cannabis and heroin use denotes the same proportions indicated in the question where students answered "I already said that I have used it" (10% and 2% respectively).

Methodological considerations

The Maltese study was done in the same way as earlier studies within the ESPAD project. Since the island is rather small, as already indicated earlier a total survey was considered the best option. The implementation of the survey seems to have been successful and very few disturbances were reported from the classrooms. The methodological measures such as inconsistencies between two questions in a single administration and inconsistencies between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence show very low figures.

However, on the honesty questions a number of students indicated that they were reluctant to reveal the use both of cannabis and heroin (13 and 15% respectively), which might suggest the possibility for underreporting. However, this is contradicted by the very fact that exactly the same proportions that had said earlier in the questionnaire that they had used cannabis and heroin answered "I already said that I have used it".

The overall assessment of the Maltese study is that it provides reliable and valid data.

The Netherlands

The Dutch ESPAD study was conducted by Karin Monshouwer and Saskia van Dorsselaer for the Trimbos Institute. The Netherlands also participated in the 1999 ESPAD data collection exercise. However, for methodological reasons the 1999 data from the Netherlands were not considered to be directly comparable with those from other ESPAD countries. Hence, data from the Netherlands were presented separately in the result tables of the 1999 ESPAD report.

Population

The population consists of all students in grades 3 and 4 of regular secondary education born between August 1, 1987 and July 31, 1998. The reason for this particular choice of the target population, which differs from the one used in other ESPAD countries, is that the data collection in the Netherlands was done in October–November, i.e. about 6–7 months later than in most other countries. The redefinition of the target population results in an average age of the Dutch ESPAD students (15.7 years) which however is similar to the average age in a large majority of the ESPAD countries.

It has been calculated that about 92% of persons born between August 1, 1987 – July 31, 1988 attended a Dutch school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

Schools were stratified in four strata according to the level of urbanisation. In proportion to the size of each stratum, schools were sampled randomly via a systematic sample from a list of all schools in each strata. Every fourth school was assigned as a school where a third grade class should be sampled. In all remaining schools a fourth grade class should be sampled. Of all students in the target population 92% were estimated to be found in these two grades.

Schools that agreed to participate in the study sent lists of all grade 3 or 4 classes. These lists were used to draw a sample of one class per school.

The sample is judged to be nationally representative for all secondary school students born between August 1, 1987 and July 31, 1988.

Data were weighted on age, gender, grade and school level.

Field procedure

The data collection was lead by staff members from Regional Health Services, research assistants and researchers from the Trimbos Institute, all together 29 people. All survey leaders received a half day training session prior to the survey.

The material was sent to the Regional Health Services and research assistants. For each class there was an envelope with questionnaires, a written instruction for the data collection leader and a classroom report.

The teachers were asked to leave the room or to take a place in the back of the room during the data collection. After completion, the questionnaires of all students were put in a large class envelope together with the classroom report. The envelopes were sent to the data-entry service.

Data were collected in October and November, which gave an average age of 15.8 years. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 31 minutes.

Questionnaire and data processing

The Dutch questionnaire included all ESPAD core questions with the exception of the consumption of cider (Q11) (since cider is not a popular beverage). In addition to this four new questions were included.

Three questions were culturally adjusted to such a degree that might limit the provision of comparability with data from other ESPAD countries. First: in Q9c in which it was stated that “spirits” did not include pre-mixed drinks. Second: NSTC was used as a dummy drug in Q27 and Q28 (instead of relevin). Third: In Q33 “coffee shop” was added as a possible place to buy cannabis.

The ESPAD questionnaire was translated from English to Dutch and then back translated by another interpreter. The questionnaire was pre-tested in three classes which resulted in some minor adjustments in the wording of some questions.

School and student co-operation

Out of the 268 sampled schools 76 (28%) did not participate. In the remaining schools data were collected from 189 of the 192 sampled classes. Participating and non-participating schools were compared for school size and proportion of immigrant students (students born in a foreign country or who had one or both parents born outside the Netherlands). No significant differences were found.

No present student refused to participate. The response rate for all students in participating classes was 93%. Ten questionnaires (0.5%) were eliminated

following the scrutinising process.

19% of the survey leaders reported some kind of disturbances during completion of the forms. The most common disturbance was "other kinds of comments", which was reported by 18% of the data collection leaders.

The question about students interest in the survey was not asked. However, in all participating classes it was reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students worked seriously (96% answered "all" or "nearly all"). At an evaluating meeting with all survey leaders no major difficulties were reported in the data collection procedure.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency between two questions in a single administration, which is a reliability measure, was not extremely high for any variable. The highest was found for the variables tranquillisers or sedatives, been drunk and inhalants (4–6%), while the figures were lower for other substances (0–3%).

The inconsistency rate for the variables been drunk and alcohol consumption were about 2%, while it was lower for cannabis and inhalants (0%). Six per cent of all students indicated that they would definitely not have admitted cannabis use and about 9% gave the same answer on reporting possible heroin use.

On the question about willingness to admit drug use, 23% answered that they had already reported that they had used cannabis, which is a little lower than the prevalence figure (28%). Of all the students, 13% answered that they had heard of the dummy drug NSTC. However, only 0.9% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

For pragmatic and historical reasons the data collection in the Netherlands took place 6–7 months later (October–November) than in other ESPAD countries (in which data were collected during the winter and spring). To "compensate" for this the target population was redefined as students born between August 1, 1987 and July 31, 1988. This results in an average age of 15.7 years, which is the same as that found in most other ESPAD countries.

The situation was similar to that in the 1999 data collection exercise in which it was possible to compare the results from students defined in a similar way with students defined according to the ESPAD protocol (Hibell et al. 2000). There were only some minor differences between the two groups and they were all in the expected direction. The conclusion drawn was that the definition used in the Dutch study seemed to be the most appropriate for ESPAD comparisons. It seems relevant to make the same assumption with respect to the 2003 survey.

The sample of schools seem to have been done adequately even though it probably gave an overrepresentation of small schools. However, this was compensated for in the weighting process. The sample is judged to be nationally representative for secondary school students born between August 1, 1987 and July 31, 1988.

Of the sampled schools 76 out of 268 (28%) did not want to participate. This is rather high compared to other ESPAD countries. A comparison between participating and non-participating schools did not show any differences for the variables school size and proportion of immigrant students. The Dutch researchers explained that compared to similar school surveys in the Netherlands the response was very good. Also there appear to be sufficient grounds to assume that the relatively high number of non-participating schools did not influence the results to such a degree that the comparability with other ESPAD countries is not warranted.

Three questions in the Dutch questionnaire were culturally adjusted. In the few cases where this might pose difficulties with the ability to make comparisons with other ESPAD countries, this factor is addressed in the result section.

Student co-operation would appear to be good. No student refused to participate and only a few questionnaires were omitted. The data collection seems to have functioned without any major obstacles.

No reliability or validity measures indicate any important methodological problems.

As a whole, data from the Dutch survey seem to be comparable with data from other ESPAD countries. However, it might be worth keeping in mind that the data collection was done at a different time of the year, that the target population is defined differently (even though the mean age is about the same) and that relatively many schools did not want to participate in the survey.

Norway

Astrid Skretting at the Norwegian National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research was the principal investigator for the Norwegian study. Norway also participated in the 1995 and the 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The target population consisted of all students in grade ten in secondary (compulsory) schools in Norway born in 1987. Nearly 100% of children born in 1987 were enrolled in school in March 2003. Nearly all of them were to be found in grade 10.

Sample and representativeness

The sampling frame was all 2,525 grade 10 classes in Norway. They were divided into 87 strata according to a combination of county and a form of municipality. In the stratified cluster sample, classes were sampled with a simple random sampling technique within each stratum proportionate to the size of the stratum. The sample consisted of 265 classes.

Since the sample of classes within each stratum was not proportionate to class size, students in small classes in some cases may have been overrepresented in the sample. However, it should be borne in mind that class size does not vary to any great extent within each stratum. The sample is estimated to be a representative nation-wide sample of students born in 1987 attending grade 10.

Field procedure

Via letters taken home by the students, parents were informed in advance on the conduct of the study and thus had the possibility through which to prevent their child from participating in the said survey. However, very few students did not participate as a result of parent refusal.

The questionnaires and instructions were sent to the sampled schools. The data collection was done under the same conditions as a written test and the completed questionnaires were collected in individual envelopes by a teacher, who then sent them back to the institute responsible for the conduct of the study. The questionnaires were scanned into a computer.

The average time to complete the questionnaire was 36 minutes. Data were collected in March–April, which gave an average age of 15.7 years.

The questionnaires of the few grade 10 students that were not born in 1987 were excluded from the survey.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions in the ESPAD questionnaire were asked as well as the questions that formed part of the Integration and Deviance modules. A few own questions about alcopops and spirits were also included in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was translated by the Norwegian ESPAD researcher. It was not translated back and was not piloted.

Data are weighted for geographical distribution.

School and student co-operation

Of the 265 sampled classes 60 did not participate in the survey and they were not replaced. The proportion of non-participating classes (23%) was a bit higher than it was in the 1999 data collection (14%). The Norwegian ESPAD researcher expressed the view that the increase was mainly caused by the significant number of requests to schools to participate in school surveys. Hence, it was judged that students in non-participating classes do not differ significantly from participating students in regards to their alcohol and drug habits.

The response rate was 87%. Explicit information on the number of students that refused to participate was not available. However, no data collection leader reported any refusals. Very few questionnaires were excluded following the scrutinising process (0.3%).

Of the 205 survey leaders, 150 returned a classroom report. About four fifths (81%) did not report any disturbances, while 18% answered that this was the case with only a few students. The most common disturbance was giggles or eye makings that was mentioned by 10% of the teachers.

In the vast majority of the classroom reports (96%) it was mentioned that “all”, “nearly all” or “a majority” of the students were interested (89% answered “all” or “nearly all”). The figures were about the same on the similar question whether the students worked seriously (99 and 93% respectively).

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by consistency between two questions within a single administration showed that the rate of inconsistency was highest for cigarette smoking (5%). For questions about alcohol, inhalants and illicit drugs the inconsistency rate were smaller (0–3%).

Missing data rates on drug questions varied be-

tween 4 and 7%, with the exception of cigarettes where the figure was lower (1%). Looking at the questionnaire as a whole, 3% of the questions were not answered.

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions about lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low for all variables (0–1%). The proportion who would definitely not admit cannabis use was 3% and the same was true for heroin. The proportion who answered in the affirmative "I already said that I have used it" (i.e. cannabis) was 9%, which is the same as the prevalence figure.

Eleven per cent of the Norwegian students answered that they had heard of the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.4% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

Within each stratum classes were drawn with the same probability, which could have resulted in an overrepresentation of students from small classes. However, since class size within each of the 87 strata did not differ very much this was judged to have negligible impact on the representativeness of the sample. Hence, the sample is considered to be representative of students born in 1987 attending grade 10.

The parents were informed about the study in advance, which may have created the opportunity for discussion prior to data collection either between the students or at home between parents and the students. If such discussions occurred one cannot exclude that they may have negatively influenced the willingness to give true answers. However, since the study was done anonymously and since there was no information available from the data collection leaders that the validity might have been negatively affected, it seems reasonable to assume that contact with the parents did not have any adverse consequences on the outcome of the study and thus comparisons with other ESPAD countries are acceptable.

Compared to other ESPAD countries a significant number of the sampled classes (23%) did not participate in the data collection. They are spread all over the country and there are no indications that students in non-participating classes can be expected to have significantly different alcohol and drug habits. However, it must be noted that this conclusion is not based on any systematic follow up.

The response rate was acceptable (87%), the proportion of unanswered questions low (0.3%) and the classroom reports did not indicate any important disturbances during the data collection. Hence, student co-operation seems to be satisfactory.

The proportion of unanswered questions in relation to illegal substances (4–7%) is higher than in most other ESPAD countries, which could be seen as an indicator of underreporting. However, the proportion that definitely not would have answered honestly about possible cannabis use is among the lowest (3%), so there are no clear foundations for such a conclusion. Moreover, the Norwegian figures for the reliability and validity measures do not infer any major methodological problems.

As a whole the results seem to be representative and comparable with other ESPAD data. However, the rather high proportion of non-participating classes is an uncertainty that should not be dismissed.

Poland

Janusz Sieroslawski, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw was responsible for the Polish study. Poland also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The population consists of students born in 1987 attending third grade of the gymnasium. It was assumed that 95% of this age cohort were enrolled in school in March/April 2003.

Sample and representativeness

List of schools were obtained from the Ministry of Education. They contained information about the number of classes in each school.

The sampling unit was class. The sampling frame constituted of lists where the name of the schools appeared as many times as the number of classes within each school. The sample was drawn as a systematic random sample with a probability proportionate to school size. In addition, extra classes were drawn from two cities (Warsaw and Pozan)

and three regions (Mazowieckie, Lodzkie and Zachodniopomorskie) that wanted to have data for their own cities and regions. For this reason data were weighted.

390 classes were sampled, with one each in 390 schools. Of all students born in 1987 92% were estimated to attend grade 3 in the gymnasium. The sample is judged to be representative for all Polish students born in 1987.

Field procedure

For the administration of the data collection Poland was divided into six areas. Administration and data collection were performed by all together 124 research assistants, who were specially trained for this task.

The assistants were told to collect data under conditions similar to a written test. Instructions to the students were read aloud in each class and each student could also read it before answering the questionnaire. After completion each student put his or her questionnaire in an individual envelope. No teacher was allowed to stay in the classroom while the survey was done. All material was taken to the research institute by the research assistants.

The average time to answer the questionnaire was 37 minutes. Data were collected in May–June, which gives an average age of 15.9 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questions that were new in 2003 were translated to Polish and then back-translated to English, which did not result in any important changes.

The questionnaire contained all ESPAD core questions as well as questions of the Integration module. The same own questions were asked as in the 1995 and 1999 surveys. The questionnaire also included one new question.

The questionnaire was tested via interviews with six students, which did not indicate any problems in understanding the questions

Data were weighted to correct for the oversampling of some cities and regions.

School and student co-operation

Only six out of 390 schools did not participate. The major reason was that it was not possible to collect data during the time of the data collection. The six schools that did not collect data were not replaced. It is stressed in the national report that there were no problems with the willingness of the schools and classes to conduct the survey.

The response rate was 85%. Only five present students (0.1%) refused to answer the questionnaire. The number of eliminated questionnaires was 52 (0.9%).

No serious problems or disturbances were reported form the data collection. Of all survey leaders 54% did not report any disturbances at all, while 36% answered that this happened with a few students only. The most important disturbance was loud comments, which was reported from nearly half of the survey leaders (49%).

In a large majority of the classes (90%) the data collection leaders reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (81% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The proportions that answered that the students worked seriously were 92 and 74% respectively.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables been drunk, tranquillisers, cigarettes and inhalants (6–8%) followed by cannabis (4%). The corresponding figure was lower for anabolic steroids and other illicit drugs (1%).

Missing data rates were rather low (1–2%) for all categories of substance use variables. No information is available about the proportions of unanswered questions in the questionnaire as a whole.

The rate of inconsistent answers to questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were 5–6% for all four drug related variables. For cannabis 8% answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana and hashish, do you think that you would have said so in the questionnaire?" The corresponding figure for heroin was about the same (10%). On the "honesty question" 28% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is higher than the reported proportion (18%).

Twelve percent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin, while 1.0% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sample seems to have been done without any problems.

There are rather many survey leaders that reported some kind of disturbance during the data collection. A plausible explanation to this from the Polish ESPAD researcher is that the research assistants were trained to note all disturbances, which made them very observant. It was also commented that the survey leaders were trained to handle situ-

ations with loud comments from the students. Hence, there is reason to assume that the disturbances during the data collection were not more serious in Poland than in other ESPAD countries.

Very few students refused to participate, the proportion of skipped questionnaires was not high and the response rate acceptable. The reports of the survey leaders don't indicate any serious problems during the data collection. Hence, the student co-operation seems to have been satisfying.

The number of refusing schools and classes was low and there are no problems reported in the co-operation with the schools. Thus, there is reason to assume that the school co-operation was good.

The inconsistency rates are a little higher in Poland than in most other ESPAD countries, especially for the variable tranquillisers and sedatives without a doctor's prescription, which call for some uncertainty. However, other reliability or validity measures are not extremely high.

The only circumstance that create some concern is the fact that 28% answered that they already had said that they had used cannabis on the "honesty question", while the proportion answering this in the questionnaire was 18%. The Polish ESPAD researcher has commented that the "honesty question" was at the end of the questionnaire when some students may have started to get tired. It is also mentioned that the translation of the "honesty question" may not have been optimal. Hence, the conclusion of the ESPAD researcher, which seems plausible, is that the figure of reported cannabis use probably is rather realistic, but that there are some concerns about the answers to the "honesty question".

Information is missing about the number of unanswered questions in the questionnaire as a whole. However, since the proportions of unanswered questions about different substances are low, there is reason to assume that this also is the case in the questionnaire as a whole.

Data seem to be representative for students born in 1987 in Poland and comparable with results from other ESPAD countries.

Portugal

Fernanda Feijão, Social Psychologist at the former Instituto Portugues da Droga e da Toxicodependencia, IPDT – nowadays Instituto da Droga e da Toxicodependencia, IDT was responsible for the Portuguese study. The Portuguese study was also supported by the Portuguese Ministry of Education. Portugal participated both in the 1995 and the 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The survey was carried out in Portugal mainland. The regions of Azores and Madeira Islands were not included. In Portugal, students born in 1987 could be attending 3rd level of Basic School or Secondary School in grades 7 to 11. It was assumed that about 99% of the students born in 1987 were to be found in grades 7 to 10.

Sample and representativeness

In Portugal students born in 1987 could be attending public or private schools in one of the different types: only for 3rd levels of Basic School (grades 5–9) only for High/Secondary School (grades 10–12), for 2nd and 3rd levels of Basic School (grades 5–9) or for 3rd level of Basic School and Secondary School (grades 7–12). It was estimated that 81% of the 1987 birth cohort were still in school, either in public or private schools. It is rather complicated to get access to private schools for a survey, and it was decided that the study should be restricted to the public school population. Moreover, in 2003 only 9% of all students attending grades 7 to 10 were in private schools. In addition, a new category of education (professional schools) had recently been implemented in Portugal. They were not included in the sampling frame since they were still rather small and in 2003 only 5,000 students in the entire country were attending them. Thus, the sample covered 85% of the age cohort in school.

The sample units were classes, which were randomly drawn from a comprehensive list of classes in all schools in the sampling frame. Thus, the total number of schools included in the ESPAD sample was 554 and the total number of classes selected was 658.

Field procedure

Due to political and organisational constraints it was not possible to implement the survey until the end of May. The first step in the data collection

phase was to send to the Head Quarters of the Ministry of Education, and to their Regional Authorities, a list of all schools with classes in the sample. They were asked to send a letter, fax or e-mail to the headmasters of those schools to inform them that some classes of the school were included in the sample and that soon they would be receiving mail from IDT, with specific guidelines to all the procedures related to the implementation of the study. They were also informed about the exact date when the survey was supposed to be performed.

In the next step each school headmaster received a letter from IDT, explaining all the details about the survey stressing its importance in order to guarantee the quality of the study. Meanwhile, all material was packed in envelopes marked with a numeric code to identify the class: number of the class in the sample, number of the class in the school, grade level, school number, and geographical codes (at national, regional, district, and local levels). Also, and in an explicit way, the grade level and the number of the class in the school were written onto the envelope, in order to be easily identified either by the schoolmaster or by the teacher in charge of the collection of data. All the envelopes were marked "confidential" and sent to the schools using an agency specialised in delivering packs to schools all over the country. Data collectors were class teachers. After completion the questionnaires were mailed back to the national coordinator.

Data were collected on May 28 in almost all schools. Only very few schools were 3–4 days delayed. The mean age of the Portuguese sample was 15.9 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The Portuguese questionnaire contained 294 core questions and 117 own questions. The ESPAD questions on cider, debut drug, alcohol consumption's impact on different problems and the use of alcohol or drugs among siblings were excluded. Some questions from ESPAD modules were included. Three of the own questions were inserted among the ESPAD core questions, other own questions (10) were added at the end of the questionnaire. Since the questionnaire was similar to the version used in 1999 it was translated and back-translated by the national coordinator and two other experts. The questionnaire was pre-tested among 50 students representing the target age groups.

When the questionnaires returned to the research unit they were checked according to the ESPAD guidelines. In this process 300 (2.3%) were excluded from the dataset. The data was assumed to be self weighted. The questionnaires were optically read using the program Teleform.

School and student co-operation

Of the original sample of 660 classes 642 participated. If a class for some important reason was unable to participate the class of the same grade next in the list was picked to replace the class, but 28 classes were lost. Due to the late data collection (explained above) the situation in the schools was not ideal. Many schools already were in the final period of tests and evaluations. For these reasons some schools decided not to participate since it was considered to disturb the school work too much. However, a high percentage of the students (96%) were present at the time of data collection.

Despite these initial problems and according to the classroom reports the study seems to have functioned very well. A majority of the students (69%) completed the questionnaire without any disturbances at all. The main cause of disturbance was defined as giggles or making eyes at classmates. A large majority (about 87%) of the students worked seriously and seemed interested in the survey. The average time to complete the Portuguese survey was 50 minutes. The response rate was 94%.

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by inconsistency rates between equivalent questions in a single administration was highest for "been drunk" (10%), inhalants (5%), cannabis use (4%) and smoking (3%). Most other variables ranged between 1 to 2%. Missing data rates on lifetime questions were highest for any alcohol (7%) and "been drunk" (3%). The latter variable had an increased proportion of missing data concerning the 30 days prevalence (8%), but not on the 12 months variable. The rates of inconsistent answering between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days use was also somewhat high for ques - tions on alcohol (10%) and "been drunk" (7%), but it was lower for cannabis (2%) and inhalants (1%). The inconsistency rate was higher among boys than among girls.

About 5% of the Portuguese students said that they would not admit cannabis or heroin use. Nine percent thought that they had heard of the dummy drug relevin but less than 1% reported use of it.

Methodological considerations

The Portuguese study met with some important difficulties, since big institutional changes took place both within the responsible institute and at the Ministry of Education. These circumstances were the reasons for the late data collection, which in turn caused some problem in schools busy with examinations etc. However, despite these problems the data collection was successful and the data are representative for this age cohort in public schools in the grades 7–10.

The method of making up lists with all relevant classes in the sampling frame to draw the sample from was new compared to earlier studies and it made the sampling truly random. The response rate was high. A somewhat high proportion of inconsistencies on alcohol variables draw the attention to the data quality, but on the other hand it was low for other illicit drugs. Very few students were reluctant to admit cannabis or heroin use and very few claimed use of the dummy drug relevin. The overall impression is that the Portuguese data are valid and reliable.

Romania

Silvia Florescu at the National Institute for Research and Development in Health was responsible for the Romanian ESPAD study. Romania also participated in the 1999 ESPAD study.

Population

The target population consists of all students in Romania born in 1987. The proportion of all children born this year enrolled in school was 93%.

Sample and representativeness

Grades 9 and 10 in nearly all kinds of schools were included in the study. The study only included full day time students in these grades, which means that part time and evening students were excluded. 54 schools, including schools for students with non-Romanian teaching languages and schools for handicapped students, were excluded. This was also the case with 78 schools with "theological profile". Another category that was excluded was military high schools.

The sample was a two stage stratified cluster sample with 72 strata. In the first step schools within each stratum were sampled proportionate to the size of the stratum. Each school within a stratum had the same probability to be sampled via a simple random sample. The second step was a simple random sample of one grade 9 class and one grade 10 class per school that was done by using class lists provided by sampled schools. All together 208 schools were sampled, which would give 416 classes.

The sample is representative for Romanian students born in 1987 and enrolled in grades 9 and 10 in regular high schools. The proportion of all students born in 1987 that were to be found in the two participating grades is 79%.

The sample is not self-weighted. Data were weighted on school size (by using information from participating schools).

Of all students born in 1987 that answered the questionnaire 42% were boys. The corresponding figure in the sampling frame is not easily identified.

Field procedure

After an introduction in front of the class data were collected by research assistants. Teachers were not allowed to stay in the classroom. Data were gathered under the same conditions as in written tests in the sampled grade 9 classroom of each school. The few students born in 1987 that were found in the sampled grade 10 class were asked to go to the grade 9 class at the time of the data collection. All present students in grade 9 classes participated in the data collection. Questionnaires from students not born in 1987 were excluded from the analysis.

The questionnaires were gathered in individual envelopes. The research assistants returned the questionnaires to the research institute by regular mail.

The average time to complete the questionnaire was 60 minutes. Data were collected in June, which gives an average age of 15.9 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD core questions were asked. The questionnaire also contained the questions of the Integration, Psychosocial and Deviance modules. Two own questions were added.

The translation was made by a team of professional translators and students and included a back

translation to English. The questionnaire was pretested in four schools in Bucharest and did not result in any changes.

School and student co-operation

One school could not be reached but all the others participated. No sampled class refused.

The response rate was 84%. No present student refused to participate. The proportion of questionnaires excluded in the scrutinising process was 20 (0.5%).

According to the data collection leaders, no disturbances were reported in 90% of the classes. Disturbances (mainly giggles or eye makings) were reported by "a few students" in 8% of the classes.

In nearly all participating classes (98%) the data collection leaders reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (92% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The corresponding figures were the same on the similar question whether the students worked seriously.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables been drunk and cigarette smoking (6–7%). The corresponding figure was much lower for all other drug related variables (0–2%).

Missing data rates on some drug related questions were rather low (1–4%). This was also the case with the questionnaire as a whole (2%).

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were highest for the variables alcohol consumption and been drunk (4–5%). The corresponding figure for cannabis and inhalants was 0%.

About 8% of the students answered that they would not have admitted use of cannabis or heroin. On the same question 5% said they had already answered that they had used cannabis while the reported figure was a bit lower (3%), which gives a quotient of 1.7. Eleven percent answered that they had heard of the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.1% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

In the first sampling step, schools were randomly sampled within each strata with the same probability, which usually gives an overrepresentation of small schools. However, since this was done separately for a large number of strata (72) there is reason to believe that the sizes of the schools within each stratum are rather similar, which would "balance" the risk of oversampling small schools. In addition to this it should be stressed that data were weighted on school size. In the second sampling step classes were sampled via a simple random sample.

78 schools (about 5% of all schools) with "theological profile" were excluded from the sampling frame with the motivation that use of different substances are not accepted by the orthodox church, which would have made it very difficult for these students to admit possible substance use. Another category of schools that was not included in the sampling frame was military high schools. The main reason was that it would not have been possible to get these schools to co-operate. Considering these comments from the ESPAD researcher it seemed reasonable to exclude these two categories. They were excluded also in 1999, which means that the comparability with the previous ESPAD study is not affected.

Of all students that answered the questionnaire 42% were boys. This is most probably too a low figure compared to the proportion of boys in the target population. However, that figure is not easily identified, which means that a preferred weighting of the data for all students are not possible to do. Hence, when there are large discrepancies between the proportion of boys and girls that have given a specific answer the figure for all students should probably be closer to the corresponding figure for boys than is actually the case.

All sampled schools but one participated and no class refused to take pat in the data collection. All participating students answered the questionnaire and there were only few questionnaires (0.5%) that were skipped in the scrutinising process. No major problems are reported from the data collection procedure. As a whole, school and student co-operation seem to have been good.

On a question about possible willingness to report cannabis use 5% said that they had already answered that they had used it. However, only 3% gave this answer on the lifetime prevalence question. This gives a quotient of 1.7, which is high compared to other ESPAD countries. One "explanation" to this is that it was difficult to translate the "willingness question" in such a way that all possible misunderstandings could be avoided. In addition to this it should be remembered that both figures are low, which make them sensitive to answers from a few students only.

No measure of reliability and validity suggest any important methodological problems. As a whole, there don't seem to be any major problems related to

the Romanian data collection in 2003. Hence data seem to be representative for students born in 1987 enrolled in regular high school education and comparable with the results from other ESPAD countries. However, the fact that boys probably are somewhat underrepresented infer that figures for all students are not always exactly correct when there are large discrepancies between boys and girls.

In the international 1999 ESPAD report data from Romania were presented without excluding students that did not belong to the target population of students born in 1983. Data from 1999 in the present report are recalculated for students born in 1983, which means that some Romanian 1999 figures in this report are not the same as in the previous international ESPAD report.

Russia (Moscow)

Eugenia Koshkina at the Research Centre on Addictions, Russian Federation Ministry of Health was responsible for the Russian ESPAD study. Moscow also participated in the 1999 ESPAD project. As a part of the first ESPAD study in 1995 data were collected in the European part of Russia by another researcher. However, data from that study were never published.

Population

Like in 1999 the Russian study was limited to Moscow. One reason to do so is that Russia is so huge that it is difficult to do a nation-wide study. The target population consists of students born in 1987 in Moscow.

These students were found in grades 9 and 10 in general schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, first year of primary technical education schools, first year of secondary professional education schools and first year of schools for nurses. Schools with mentally handicapped children were excluded from the survey The same was also true for students in private schools (with about 0.5% of all students born in 1987). Of all persons born in 1987 it was estimated that about 95% were enrolled in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

Available lists were used to draw a systematic sample of 85 grade 9 classes in general schools. They were sampled proportionate to class size. Another 85 grade 10 classes were sampled in a similar way. Two schools in the two class samples were the same which altogether resulted in a sample of 170 classes in 168 schools.

In addition another 40 schools were randomly sampled from technical and professional schools as well as from schools for nurses. The 40 schools were sampled proportionate to the approximate number of students born in 1987. In each of the sampled schools one class was randomly sampled by using lists of classes provided by the sampled schools.

It has been calculated that 98–99% of all Moscow students born in 1987 were to be found in the grades that were included in the sample. Thus, it is representative for all students in the city of Moscow born in 1987.

The sample is selfweighted.

Field procedure

Moscow is divided into 10 districts and each district had it's own co-ordinator from the research institute. They delivered a letter from the Moscow Government Education Department to the District Education Committees and were in contact with the directors of the sampled schools. Data were collected by the co-ordinators and research assistants, who got a two day training course.

The survey leaders brought the questionnaires and the individual envelopes to the schools. They informed the students about the study, which was done under the same conditions as a written test. After the data collection the research assistants completed the classroom report with the assistance of the teacher. In most of the cases the teacher remained in the classroom during the data collection. However, he or she did not take any active part in the data collection.

After the data collection the district co-ordinators brought the material to the research institute. Data were collected in April and May, which gives an average age of 15.8 years.

Table O. *Drunkenness measured with a new "softer" and an old translation in a split-half test in Moscow schools in 2003.*

	Boys		Girls		All students	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Lifetime, 20+ times	18	31	13	19	15	24
Last 12 months, 10+ times	14	24	9	16	12	20
Last 30 days, 3+ times	12	22	9	13	10	17
Drunk at 13 or younger	22	40	19	34	21	37

Source: Koshkina and Vyshinsky (2004).

Questionnaire and data processing

The Russian questionnaire consisted of all ESPAD core questions. The Deviance module was asked as well as some questions from the Integration and Mainstream modules. No country specific questions were included. Since cider hardly exists in Russia, the questionnaire contained a question about champagne (sparkling wine) instead of cider. Champagne is a beverage traditionally served in Russia for celebration and is often the first alcoholic beverage a young person is allowed to drink by his or her parents.

Since the concept alcopops is hardly known in Russia the question about the consumption was formulated a little differently: "... alcoholic beverages with gas (like gin-tonic, rum-cola, etc.)".

The concept drunkenness is difficult to translate into Russian. Hence, two versions of the questionnaire were used. Questionnaire A contained the same translation as in 1999 while questionnaire B included a "softer" translation. Within each class every second student got questionnaire A and every second version B.

The outcome of the test is presented in table O, which clearly shows that the new translation resulted in more students that reported drunkenness and more that admitted that they had been drunk at the age of 13.

The questionnaire was translated to Russian by researchers at the institute responsible for the study. It was checked but not back translated. The questionnaire was "pre-tested" during the training of the research assistants.

In 1999 the data entry was checked and showed 0.01% errors. Since this figure was so low and since the same data entry process was used as in 1999, no quality check was used this time.

All students in participating classes answered the questionnaire. However, only data from those born in 1987 are included in "ESPAD presentations".

The sample was selfweighted, which means that no weighting of the results was necessary.

School and student co-operation

Altogether 16 schools (and classes) did not take part in the survey. However, once a permission was given by a school, none of the sampled classes refused to participate.

Of all students in selected classes only one refused to answer the questionnaire. The response rate was 80%. The questionnaires of nine students (0.5%) were excluded during the scrutinising process. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 33 minutes.

About one fourth of the survey leaders (24%) did not notice any disturbances while 60% said that this happened from a few students.

In nearly all these classes (53% of all classes) giggles or eye makings were reported. Loud comments were observed in 7% of all classes. When some kind of disturbance was reported this usually happened only among a few students.

A very large majority of the data collection leaders (93%) reported that "all", "nearly all" or a "majority" of the students were interested in the study (72% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The figures were rather equal on the question whether the students worked seriously; 92% answered "all", "nearly all" or a "majority" and 69% "all" or "nearly all". No serious problems are mentioned in the classroom reports.

In the country report it was summarised that the student comprehension was good.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate within a single administration, which is used as a reliability measure, was highest for cigarettes, been drunk and inhalants (5–7%). For all other substances it was substan-

tially lower (1–3%).

Validity measured as missing data rates is a bit higher for alcohol related variables (3–4%) compared with all other drugs (1–2%). For the questionnaire as a whole, 2% of the questions were not answered.

The inconsistency rates between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days prevalence was a little higher for the two alcohol validity variables (6–7%) compared to cannabis and inhalants (2–4%). Five percent of the students answered on "the willingness questions" that they would not have admitted use of cannabis, while the corresponding figure for heroin was 8%. Eighteen percent of the students answered on the same question that they had already said they had used cannabis, which is slightly lower than the reported value (22%). Ten percent of the students reported that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.1% answered that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sampling procedure seems to be adequately performed, which means that the sample is representative for all students in Moscow born in 1987.

A new translation of the concept "drunkenness" was tested in every second questionnaire, while the old translation was used in the remaining questionnaires. The new version is "softer" and has, thus, created a larger proportion of students that have reported drunkenness. The Russian ESPAD researchers find the new translation to be the most appropriate and it is planned to be used in the future. Consequently, it will be used in the chapter in this report that describes the alcohol and drug situation in 2003. However, the figures from the old translation will be used in the chapter about changes between 1995 and 2003.

No major problems are reported from the data collection. Sixteen schools (out of 208) refused to participate, which must be seen as an "acceptable" outcome. Only one student refused to take part in the study and very few questionnaires were excluded.

Some kind of disturbances, mainly giggles or eye-makings, was reported from a little more than half of the survey leaders. Compared to other ESPAD countries this is a high figure even though most of the reported disturbances relates to a few students only. The Russian ESPAD researchers have commented that "giggles" in the classroom report has been translated as "whispering to each other" and that it has been rather common that students at the beginning of the data collection whispered questions about the questionnaire to a classmate. When this happened the survey leader asked the students to ask him instead and after that the disturbances usually disappeared. The Russian ESPAD researchers feel certain that there has not been any notable changes since the 1999 data collection in the students' attitudes and interest in participating in the ESPAD data collection. Such a conclusion is supported by the fact that the classroom reports don't include comments about any serious problems during the data collection. Hence, it seems reasonable to assume that the school and student co-operation was of "acceptable" quality.

The response rate (80%) is slightly lower than in most other countries. However, according to the Russian ESPAD researchers this is a "normal" proportion of absent students. The inconsistency rates for questions about use in lifetime, last twelve months and last 30 days are a little higher in Russia (Moscow) than in most other data collections for the variables been drunk (6%) and cannabis use (4%). However, this is not a part of a general pattern of low reliability or validity. Hence, as a whole the reliability and validity measures do not indicate any important methodological difficulties.

The overall impression is that the Russian study seems to have been accomplished without any major problems. Data are judged to be representative for students born in 1987 in the city of Moscow and comparable with data from the countries that participated in the 2003 ESPAD data collection.

The Slovak Republic

Dr. Alojz Nociar, National Monitoring Centre for Drugs was responsible for the Slovakian ESPAD study. Earlier ESPAD surveys in the Slovak Republic were performed in 1995 and 1999.

Population

The target population for the 2003 study was secondary school students in grades 1 to 4, born in 1987. In 2003 it was estimated that 98% of the 1987 age cohort was at school.

Sample and representativeness

As in the Slovak Republic school attendance is compulsory until grade 2, almost all (98%) of the students born in 1987 were still attending some type of primary (ninth grade) or secondary education (1–2 grades). During the time period since the first ESPAD survey in 1995 the age distribution over grades has shifted gradually. In 1995 the proportion of the target age group in grade 1 was 33.5% and in grade 2 it was 65.0%. In 2003, however, 63.5% of the target age group was found in grade 1 and only 6.1% in grade two. About one third of this age group was still in grade nine of primary education.

It was decided to limit the 2003 survey to students in secondary education and not mix two types of education, but to cover all four grades (aged 15–19) in secondary school. This resulted in a total study population of 11,287 students, of which 2,276 were born in 1987. It means, however, that one third of the target age cohort was left outside the sampling frame.

The sample was a stratified random sample of schools, drawn from comprehensive lists including information about schools, classes, number of students. There are four types of secondary schools in Slovakia, secondary grammar schools, technical colleges, vocational schools, and composite secondary schools. The latter is a new category in Slovakia, emerging from former vocational schools with and without maturity exams. These schools were integrated into the vocational school group.

The sampling followed the same procedure as in earlier ESPAD studies. First eight regions were defined, four types of schools and three types of educational language: Slovak, Hungarian, and other. Finally 46 strata were defined, and a stratified random selection of schools was carried out proportionate to the number of students, followed by a random selection of four classes within each school (one in each grade). Thus, the sample used for the ESPAD report is representative of secondary school students born in 1987. The sample is self-weighted for age and gender.

Field procedure

After negotiation with the Ministry of Education permission to conduct the survey and a letter of recommendation to the directors of chosen schools was obtained. All material including instructions, questionnaires and classroom reports were prepared for the people collecting the data. These people were employees at the Departments for children and adolescents and Departments for health protection from the network of 38 regional State Health Institutes. Teachers were not involved and were not present during data collection. No school or class refused to participate in the survey. When the students had filled out the questionnaire they put it in a separate envelope, which was collected and sent to the research institute together with the classroom report.

Data was collected from March 24 to 28, 2003, which gives a mean age 15,7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All ESPAD core questions were included in the questionnaire, except two about alcopops. It also included two full additional modules (A and C) and country specific questions about smoking and drinking habits as well as passive smoking (including parts of Fagerström scale, Alcohol Dependence Scale and Female Alcoholism Questionnaire). The country specific questions were put at the end of the questionnaire.

The main part of the questionnaire was identical with the version used in 1999. However, new questions were translated and back translated by a professional agency, while the old version was checked and updated. Since the sampling procedure also included language as one of the criteria, the Hungarian ESPAD questionnaire was used for Hungarian speaking students. The country specific questions were translated from Slovak into Hungarian by a native Hungarian and checked for correctness.

Every questionnaire was checked for completeness and if age or gender was missing it was compared with the information from the classroom reports. If the missing information was impossible to re-establish the questionnaire was excluded. Research assistants entering data were carefully instructed on criteria for excluding incomplete or clearly not seriously answered questionnaires. Each person entering data were carefully instructed about how to check individual questionnaires for completeness and validity. After this the data file was checked for data quality and mistakes were corrected, mainly regarding gender and year of birth. Finally, about 1% of the questionnaires were excluded.

School and student co-operation

All schools and students were willing to participate in the study. However, as one of the selected schools suffered from an influenza epidemic, this school (four classes) was excluded and replaced with the

same type of school within the same region.

Of the present students only one refused to participate in the survey. In a majority of the classrooms (68%) the students were interested and worked seriously while filling out the questionnaire and in almost all classes (97%) the reports indicate that a majority worked seriously. However, from the classroom reports it can be seen that in about two thirds of the classrooms some disturbances have occurred, mainly from a few students. The majority of the disturbances included giggles or eye-makings.

The response rate was 87%. The average time to fill out the questionnaire was 47 minutes.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was generally low. The highest was found in relation to alcohol use (3%), while for "been drunk", and cannabis use it was 2% and for inhalants 1%.

The proportion of unanswered questions is highest for any alcohol use (lifetime 2%, 12 months 3% and 30 days 2%). Also for "been drunk" these proportions are rising somewhat from the lifetime question (1%) to the one regarding 30 days prevalence (2%). For all other variables the value was 1% or less. The average proportion of unanswered questions was 2%.

The inconsistency rate between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days was highest for cigarettes (6%) and been drunk (5%), while for inhalants and cannabis use it was 3%.

The two questions about possible unwillingness to admit cannabis use revealed that 6% said that they would definitely not do so. For heroin use it was somewhat higher, 11%. The proportion that on this question indicated, "I have already said I have used it" was 22% for cannabis, while the lifetime prevalence figure was 27%. This phenomenon that the lifetime prevalence is higher than the proportion on this question has been observed in other country reports. It is difficult to know why this is so, but the difference is not very big.

On the question related to the students acquaintance with various drugs 8% claimed that they had heard about relevin. However, only 1% reported that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The earlier Slovakian studies covered better the study age group than the 2003 survey. The fact that the distribution over grades in the Slovakian educational system has changed has caused much trouble. The Slovakian researchers decided to continue to sample students from secondary education and not to mix with primary school. This is a weak point in the data, not only because the target age group (born in 1987) is insufficiently covered, but results comparisons with earlier studies is insecure. On the other hand, sampling from all grades in secondary school means that all students in the target age group were reached independently of grade.

Apart from these drawbacks, the survey seems to have worked very well and the participating students were apparently interested in it. The school that was replaced in the sample was so because of a sever loss of students who suffered from an influenza epidemic.

The methodological measures indicate a good data quality. Neither inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration, proportion of unanswered questions nor inconsistencies between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence were high.

The data quality is thus satisfying, but the limited comparability with earlier studies and with other countries results must be kept in mind when analysing data.

Slovenia

Eva Stergar, who was at the time of the survey head of the Health Promotion Centre at the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia, was responsible for the 2003 ESPAD survey in Slovenia. Slovenia also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD surveys.

Population

The target population consisted of all 1st grade secondary school students in Slovenia. According to statistics of school enrolment for the 1987 birth cohort at the beginning of scholastic year 2002/2003 97% attended some elementary or secondary school. The majority (85%) attended 1st year of

secondary school. Traditionally, secondary education in Slovenia is offered in four types of programmes: Grammar schools, 4-year technical education, 3-year vocational education and 2.5-year vocational education. According to available information there were 138 secondary schools in Slovenia at the beginning of scholastic year 2002/03. One of them had no students enrolled in the first year.

Sample and representativeness

Since there were no class registers that were available for use as a basis for the sampling procedure, classes had to be identified through personal contacts with school staff by mail. Letters, presenting the ESPAD project and the purpose of data collection were sent to all secondary school. Data including number of classes, number of students (by sex) was collected and provided the basis for 4 lists of 1st year classes, by type of education, from which the sample was drawn. It was decided to draw 150 classes from 116 schools as a stratified systematic random sample. The probability for each class to be drawn was proportionate to class size. The sample was considered to be nationally representative for grade 1 students born in 1983.

Field procedure

In all Slovenian schools, a special team consisting of a psychologist, education specialist and/or social worker provides counselling services and thus they were invited to participate as data collectors. At the beginning of March they were briefed about the details of data collection procedure. For each class a box with questionnaires, envelopes and classroom reports etc. was mailed to the school counsellor. Data was collected between the 7–18th April, which gives an average age of 15.8 years. The completed questionnaires were mailed to the Institute of Public Health, or in some cases, brought there by school counsellors personally.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were included except Q11 (cider), which was not considered relevant since the only available cider has a very low alcohol content. Questions from two modules, Integration (A) and Psychosocial (B) were included. One question from the Pacardo project was added, including 14 variables, resulting in a total of 379 variables. The questionnaire was translated by the Slovenian coordinator and back translated by an independent translator. The questionnaire was piloted in two classes of lower vocational education.

During the data input process the project leader randomly selected every 20th questionnaire in order to assess the quality of the procedure. Data was not weighted.

School and student co-operation

All the selected schools were willing to participate in the project. Another international project "World Smoking Survey" unfortunately coincided with the ESPAD project, which caused some frustration in two schools, but the problem was solved and they decided to co-operate. Four students (0.1%) refused to participate. In one case parents did not permit the pupil to answer the questionnaire. In the scrutinising phase 43 questionnaires were excluded because of invalid data.

The response rate ranged from 85% (middle vocational education) to 90% (grammar schools). Approximately 10% failed to attend, mainly because of illness. The average time to complete the questionnaire varied with the type of education from 36 minutes in grammar schools to 48 minutes in lower vocational education (mean value was 40 minutes).

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables "been drunk" (8%), "inhalants use" (6%) and "ever smoked" (5%). For cannabis or other illicit drug use it was low (3% or less).

The proportion of unanswered questions was overall very low, especially on lifetime prevalence questions (1% or less). As can be expected the rates for 12 months and 30 days prevalence are somewhat higher. The rate of inconsistent answering on lifetime, 12 months and 30 days questions was highest for alcohol (5%) and "been drunk" (3%).

The proportions that said that they would "definitely not" or "probably not" admit use of cannabis were quite low (6%), while the same figure for heroin use was somewhat higher (11%). The proportion that answered that they already had reported cannabis use was close to the lifetime prevalence rates (26 vs. 28%). Almost no student (0,01%) reported use of the dummy drug "relevin".

Methodological considerations

The sampling procedure was very well done as the basis for the stratified, systematic random sample was obtained by contacting each school in order to establish the sampling frame, which otherwise was

not available. This made it possible sample classes randomly from the total frame of classes. A majority of the target age group (85%) is found in the surveyed grade. However, this means that although the results probably give a correct picture of the alcohol and drug habits in this school population, there is still some uncertainty about the remaining part of this age group.

All reliability and validity measures that are available point at a good quality of data. Few students indicated that they were reluctant to admit drug use and the outcome on this question was confirmed by the prevalence rates documented elsewhere in the report.

Sweden

Barbro Andersson and Björn Hibell, at the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN, Stockholm were responsible for the 2003 ESPAD survey in Sweden. Sweden also participated in the 1995 and 1999 surveys.

Population

The target population consists of all grade nine students born in 1987 in compulsory schools in Sweden. It was estimated that about 95% of all persons born in 1987 were enrolled in school and of all students born in 1987 95% were to be found in grade 9.

Sample and representativeness

A sample comprising 200 classes was drawn from national lists of ninth grade education. Only one class from each school was chosen. The sample was drawn as a two-step stratified systematic cluster sample of schools and classes with a probability proportionate to school and class size. Since information originally was available about the number of classes and students in each school, but not the distribution of students within the classes, it was necessary to draw a systematic random number of schools in the first step. This step was performed by Statistics Sweden.

Each selected school was contacted and information about the exact number of classes and students in each class was collected. One class in each school was drawn randomly with a probability proportionate to class size, i.e. a random number (n) within the range of the total number of students in each school was generated and the class with the n:th student was selected.

The sample was self-weighted and considered to be nationally representative of grade nine students born in 1987.

Field procedure

Statistics Sweden provided the lists of schools including addresses, phone and fax numbers. An introductory letter was sent to all head masters, presenting the study. The head master was asked not to inform the students about the survey in advance, to avoid discussions that could lead to biased data. He/she was also asked to schedule the data collection for one class period, following the same conditions as for a written test. One teacher in each school was appointed as data collection leader.

A separate sheet of paper with a dummy table was provided, into which the head master was asked to fill out class identifications and the total number of boys and girls in each class, and thereafter fax the paper to CAN. This documentation was the basis for the random selection of the participating class in each school as described above.

All material for the survey was mailed to the selected schools. It included questionnaires, individual envelopes for each student's questionnaire as well as a written instruction to the teacher responsible for the data collection. After completion the questionnaires were packed in a large prepaid envelope and mailed back to the researchers.

If the questionnaires did not arrive to the research institute within the expected time limit, the school was called by phone and asked to complete the survey. In some cases the questionnaires were already mailed back, but in others the survey wad been forgotten. A new agreement was made to accomplish the data collection. The survey was conducted during the period March 17–28, which gives a mean age of 15,7 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire included all core questions. In addition the questions of two modules were in-

cluded, Integration and Deviance. In addition to this the questionnaire contained optional as well as four own questions. The 1999 questionnaire was used as a base and the Swedish ESPAD researchers translated the new questions. It was piloted in 5 classes and proved to be well functioning, even though some students thought that some questions were too similar and repetitive. This was also mentioned in some of the classroom reports.

When the questionnaires returned to the research centre by mail they were counted and the number of boys and girls were compared with the information on the classroom reports. At the same time they were checked to see if they seemed to be seriously answered. By this procedure 30 unserious questionnaires were discovered and out-sorted and at the computerised control of exaggerated response pattern 17 more questionnaires were deleted, 47 (1.4%) in total.

The questionnaires had been consecutively numbered while printed, and each class' actual number series had been recorded when the questionnaires were packed and sent to the schools. In this way each class could be identified and given an individual number in the data set. The statistical software SPSS version 11 was used for the analyses. Data was not weighted.

School and student co-operation

Most schools were willing to participate in the survey. However, 27 classes (out of 200) did not participate despite the fact that a majority promised to do so when contacted by phone. A few of them, however, refused openly to participate referring to an overload of surveys in school. It is a fact that Swedish schools are widely used for surveys of different kinds. On the classroom reports many teachers reported that the students were tired of surveys – at least three of them reported that they had had 2–3 questionnaires during the very same week. The loss of classes was not concentrated to any particular part of Sweden though.

Despite these facts, the students participated with seriousness according to the teachers. In about 60% of the classes no disturbances were noted and in a majority of the others only a few students made noise, mainly giggles and whispers. No present student refused to participate.

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variables "been drunk", "inhalants use" and "ever smoked" (3%). For cannabis or other illicit drug use it was low (1% or less).

The proportion of unanswered questions was overall low. It was 2–3% for all substances and in the whole questionnaire 2% of the questions were left unanswered.

The rate of inconsistent answers between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence questions very was low, 1% for "any alcohol" and "been drunk" and around 0 for cannabis and inhalants. Regarding the possibility to admit drug use 7% of the students indicated that they "definitely not" would admit neither cannabis use nor heroin use. Nine percent of the students indicated that "I already said that I have used it" on this honesty question, which was about the same proportion that in the questionnaire had indicated that they had used cannabis (8%). Only 0.2% had indicated use of the fictitious drug relevin, while 12% thought that they had heard of it.

Methodological considerations

Compared to earlier school surveys in Sweden the drop out rate of schools was somewhat high. The main reason for this was that different kinds of surveys were too frequently disturbing the work in school. However, most probably the loss did not affect the representativeness of the survey in any other way than giving somewhat less students to base the calculations on.

Once a school decided to participate the school cooperation was good. No student refused to participate and the classroom reports do no indicate any major problem during the data collection. However, student as well as school cooperation seems to have been good.

None of the reliability or validity measures indicate any methodological problems, which points at a good data quality. The survey is judged to be representative for students in grade 9 born in 1987 and the results comparable with data from other ESPAD countries.

Switzerland

Dr. Gerhard Gmel, Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug use (SIPA), Lausanne and Dr. Jürgen Rehm, Addiction Research Institute (ARI), Zurich were responsible for the Swiss study.

Population

The aim was to conduct the survey in all cantons (26) of Switzerland. The 8th and 9th grades of compulsory schools and the first grade of high schools (Maturitätsschulen, 10th grade) made up the study population. According to data of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, 97.5% of all students born in 1985 was still in school in the school year 2000/2001. No newer statistics were available, but it was estimated that this proportion would be valid also for the school year 2002/2003.

Sample and representativeness

Switzerland has a federal government system in which the educational departments of each of the 26 cantons are responsible for granting permission to conduct school surveys. The educational departments of the two cantons Basle-Country and Neuchâtel denied permission for all classes. Classes needed for the refusing cantons were replaced by classes in communities of participating cantons close to the border of these cantons by respecting the linguistic region. In the canton Geneva, permission was not given to the 9th graders because of their potential participation in the PISA study, and the 8th graders had to be specifically asked for voluntary participation. In the case of canton Fribourg, the questions were considered as being too sensitive for 8th graders and consequently permission was denied for this sub-population. In the canton Ticino, permission could be obtained without restriction for 8th and 10th graders. The 9th graders in this canton could only be interviewed if the sampled class was neither participating in the PISA study nor the EVAMAR study (Evaluation of the High School Reform in Switzerland). Generally, however, the three main linguistic regions (French-, Italian-, German-speaking) are represented. Students of the fourth official language, Romanche, were interviewed in the predominating language of their respective region, i.e. Italian or Swiss German.

The sample is a two stage stratified cluster sample (cluster = class). Strata: cantons and grades for obligatory schools; linguistic regions for high schools. First step: community, second step: classes and corresponding schools.

Though lists of classes at the community level are available from the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, data security rules of this office do not permit the delivery of school addresses and the respective number of classes per school. By pooling lists across communities, an enumerated list of numbers of classes was created separately for each canton and grade, respecting the number of classes per community, thus proportionate to size of communities. From these lists, classes were randomly selected, resulting in e.g. the 117th class of the canton Vaud, which corresponded to the 15th class in a certain community. The fundamental problem of sampling was to locate the chosen classes in the corresponding communities, e.g. alphabetically by school names, names of school principals or district numbering. The school with the e.g. 15th class of the community, corresponding e.g. to the 4th class of the 3rd school, was selected and contacted. The sampling of the corresponding class within a school then used that school's ordering of grades (e.g. 9a–9e), resulting in this example in class 9d.

Thus, the sample was a stratified cluster sampling, where classes were the clusters. The stratification variables were cantons and grades (grades 8 and 9 of compulsory schools and grade 1 of high schools). All classes within each stratum had the same probability to be drawn. The average class size within each canton was, however, about the same, which should result in a self-weighting sample within cantons.

The sampled grades represent more than 80% of students of that age, i.e. not all potential school types with students of this age (e.g. exclusion of vocational schools) were sampled, because of limited financial resources. However, despite the problems with non-participating cantons and parts of cantons, the sample is considered to be representative for Switzerland as a whole, as regards students born 1987 and being in public compulsory school in grades 8 and 9, and high schools in grade 1.

Field procedure

As a primary condition to run the data collection, permission for the study was requested from each of the 26 Swiss cantons. As soon as these permissions were given, each sampled school was contacted for getting all information needed, i.e. address, directors name, teachers name, class/es chosen, number of students, etc.

Written information about the ESPAD project was sent out to the selected schools approximately two weeks before data collection. All documents needed were sent to the teachers of selected classes. Data collection was organised by the respective class teachers during one lesson. In case of questions or uncertainties, research collaborators at ARI or SIPA could be contacted by phone or e-mail.

Data were collected between end of April and end of June 2003, which gives an average age of 15.9 years. All Swiss schools had Easter holidays, mostly at the end of April. Parcels were sent in order to arrive at the classes some days after holidays and they had to be returned in the following 2–3 weeks, at the latest at the end of June. All class teachers and their classes received a card about 4–5 weeks after the parcels were dispatched to thank those already conducting the survey and to remember those who had not yet filled in the questionnaire to do so as soon as possible.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire consisted of all ESPAD core questions and the deviance module. In addition two sets of questions regarding drinking motives and alcohol expectancy, as well as three questions about the financial situation of adolescents were added.

The questionnaire was translated to the three main languages in Switzerland: French, German and Italian. However, due to financial constraints the version used in the ESPAD surveys in France, Germany and Italy were used instead of translating from English – they were only adapted to Swiss particularities of these languages. No back-translation was made, as this was done in France, Germany and Italy, but a multi-linguistic research team checked the questionnaire.

A first version of the Swiss ESPAD questionnaire was pre-tested in February 2003 in 8 classes, four of them in Zurich (German language) and four in Montreux-Clarens (French language). The pre-test covered two versions of the questionnaire in each language, principally aimed at testing whether additional modules did not extend answering of the questionnaire to more than one lesson, but also to test what effect additional questions would have if they were inserted among ESPAD core questions or put at the end of the questionnaire. The results showed that a majority of the students (95%) finished the questionnaire within a lesson of 45 minutes, and that there was no reason against putting the additional questions in the middle of the questionnaire where they belonged thematically. The pre-tests further indicated some unclear wording of questions, which were consequently adapted in the final version of the questionnaire.

Several checks were made to control data quality, including: programming of automatic data entry using TELE-form, verification of automatic data entry by manual data entry of 40 randomly selected questionnaires, checks of inconsistency, range and response pattern using the statistical software SPSS. As a result 15 questionnaires were excluded. Data was not weighted.

School and student co-operation

The schools and classes chosen were in general very willing to participate. Schools/classes, that refused participation (in total 11 classes) while contacting the schools after sample was drawn, were replaced. Refusals of single classes during the fieldwork were not replaced and were considered as non-respondents. A total number of 65 out of 473 classes refused to participate in the survey. The response rate in participating classes was on the other hand high, i.e. 96%.

According to classroom reports, only a few students from the participating classes refused to participate. Overall, student co-operation and comprehension was good. A majority of the students were interested in the survey (94%) and worked seriously (100%). If disturbances were mentioned (in about one fourth of the classes), they concerned, with a few exceptions, only a few students and consisted mostly of giggles or eye makings to the classmates. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 42 minutes.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was generally low. It was highest for smoking cigarettes (7%), alcohol (4%), inhalants (3%) and amphetamine use (2%). For all other variables it was below 0.5. The missing data rate was also very low. For smoking cigarettes and any use of alcohol it was below 0.5%, while for consumption of beer, wine and spirits last 30 days as well as having been drunk it was 1%.

Average number of unanswered core questions was 6 (2%) and of unanswered module questions less than one (2%), while the average number for unanswered own questions was 4 (8%). Total proportion of unanswered questions was 3%. The rates of inconsistent answering between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence was generally low,

i.e. 3% for any alcohol use, 1% for cannabis use and even less for use of inhalants. These inconsistencies, however, have been cleaned in the final dataset, also in relation to missing data. There was a tendency for some pupils if they denied e.g. cannabis use on the prevalence question to not further answer any question related to cannabis use. For such clear cases all other questions were set to non-user values. For users even more than 2 questions must have been valid for data imputing, i.e. if an individual had affirmed cannabis use in the preceding 30 days and in lifetime, but had a missing value on past year's use, the latter was imputed, assigning the frequency of 30 days or the mid-category between 30 days and lifetime use.

Unwillingness to admit cannabis use was four times higher among boys than among girls (8 versus 2% answered that they definitely would not admit using it). The proportion that answered, "I already said I have used it" was 31 compared to the cannabis prevalence figure 40%. For heroin 9% answered that they definitely wouldn't admit use. Also for this variable there was a clearly marked difference between the sexes, 13% of the boys and 4% of the girls gave this answer. However, 5% claimed that they already had said so in the questionnaire, while only 0.3% actually did. The number of students who claimed that they had used the dummy drug (relevin) was very low (0.4%).

Methodological considerations

The Swiss study had some problems at start, since not all cantons were willing to participate and there were also certain grades in some cantons that were denied by school authorities to participate for different reasons. In addition, some school types (e.g. vocational schools) were not included in the sample for economical reasons. These facts should be kept in mind when Swiss data are discussed. However, despite these drawbacks, the Swiss study is considered to be fairly representative for Switzerland as a whole as regards students born in 1987 and being in grades 8 and 9 in compulsory school and in grade 1 in high school. Another issue to draw the reader's attention to is the fact that the sample was a (stratified by cantons and grades) random sample of classes, which means that each class had the same probability to be drawn. It was explained, however, that within each canton the class sizes were quite homogeneous, which would make the sample self-weighting as regards students.

The questionnaire deviated from the ESPAD original by the inclusion of an extra variable among the core questions. That was, however, controlled for by testing two versions of the questionnaire in a pilot study, which indicated no important effect.

Both validity and reliability appear to be very good with rather low inconsistency rates and missing data rates. There was, however, a clearly higher tendency for boys to indicate that they would not have admitted use of cannabis or heroin if they had done so. Among girls the proportion that said so was quite low. In addition, on this question fewer students answered that they already had said in the questionnaire that they had used cannabis than the actual prevalence rate indicated (31 vs. 40%), while for heroin the opposite was true (5 vs. 0.3%). It is difficult to know what this means. It might be that the question wasn't fully understood by the students, since the result deviates in relation to the two drugs.

The overall impression is that the Swiss study gives relevant and valid data and that the survey has functioned quite well.

Turkey

The Turkish Ministry of Health with the support of Ministry of National Education was responsible for the co-ordination of the six city data collections in Turkey, while Kamran Niaz at the UNODCs office in Ankara provided the technical and methodological support in all stages of the study. Kamran Niaz is also the responsible researcher and contact person within the ESPAD group. In 1995 an ESPAD study was performed in Istanbul. For a number of reasons, however, that study is not comparable with the 2003 study.

Population

The population surveyed consisted of grades 9–10 in secondary schools, which was estimated to cover more than 90% of the students born in 1987. Other grades where these students might have been found were preparatory classes (<3%) and in grade 11 (<3%). Since this is the first study of this kind and coverage in the country and because of limited resources available to put together research teams to geographically cover and represent the entire country, it was decided to focus on six cities repre-

senting one major city in each of the different regions in the country.

Although there were no statistics available in Turkey on the total number of children born in 1987, the gross secondary education enrolment ratio in 2001 was 60%, with the male/female ratio of 58/42. The students were divided in Public, Private and Vocational schools. The regions included in the survey were: Adana, Ankara, Diyarbakir, Istanbul, Izmir and Samsun.

Sample and representativeness

In Turkey, the secondary education system includes all general, vocational and technical education institutions, which provide education and training of children, aged 15–17 for a period of at least three years following primary school.

After selection of six cities, the sampling was done in three steps. In each city the schools were stratified by type of school, i.e. Public, Private and Vocational secondary schools. In the next step, proportionate to the number within each type, the schools (88) were randomly selected from the list and from within each school classes as a unit were randomly selected, resulting in a sample of 6149 students in 167 classes. Out of these 4182 of the students (ca 75%) were born in 1987. The classes are rather big especially in the Public Secondary schools in Turkey (37 students as an average) and may vary somewhat over the total sample, but they are rather homogeneous within each sample stratum. The age distribution in the sample was 55% boys and 45% girls, while the distribution in the secondary school population in the whole country was estimated to 59/41. There are a known higher proportion of girls in secondary education in the cities than in the countryside. The sample was considered to be self-weighted.

Field procedure

Including the six survey co-ordinators in the cities, 90 people were involved in the administration of the questionnaires. These research assistants were trained staff of the (research) institutes participating in the study. As all the major school and university examinations in the country are done on optic read answer sheets, it was decided that the survey would conform to the same standards of examination and therefore the final questionnaire and optic read answer sheets were printed in such a manner that the questions and response categories for each question type would correspond. Each questionnaire and the answering sheet were serialized and coded.

The questionnaires were sent to each city where they were administered to the students in each class. The researcher in each classroom read out the statement printed on the first page of the questionnaire, emphasising the anonymity and confidentiality of the responses given by each student. Teachers were not allowed to be present in the classroom during data collection.

After completing the questionnaires each student put the questionnaire and the answer sheet in the unmarked envelope provided for each student. The students sealed the envelope and put it in a box placed in front of the class. The boxes from each class and school were collected and packed with indication of class and school number, and were sent to Ankara for optic reading.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions and the questions in module C were included in the Turkish questionnaire. The questionnaire was pre-tested among 37 students in Istanbul. As a result some examples to explain the names of drugs e.g. GHB, LSD and magic mushrooms, were added in appropriate places in the questionnaire. To the list of possible educations achieved by parents (Q40–41) "literate" was added to fit students whose parents might not have any formal schooling, but were self-taught. The question about alcopops (ESP12) was omitted, since this kind of beverage is not available in Turkey. The format of the questionnaire in Turkey was adapted to a format, which is familiar for the Turkish students. This means that the students read the questionnaire in one booklet and ticked the appropriate answer in another. The latter was sent to optical reading.

As all students were familiar with the process of filling in optic read answer sheets, there were no incomplete or partially filled answer sheets. All answer sheets were sent to the "Optic Reading" company who had printed the questionnaire and who is the main company in the country responsible for national examinations. The responsible ESPAD researcher also checked and verified the filled answer sheets and the data reading. The initial data sets for each city were prepared in Excel and later collated in SPSS for analysis.

School and student co-operation

All selected schools and classes in the six cities participated in the study. The response rate was 91% among both boys and girls. The survey leaders reported that overall in more than half of the classes

there were no disturbances noted. However, many students had never used alcohol and had difficulties in responding to the question on the likelihood that anything would happen if they drank. This caused a lot of questioning and discussion. About one quarter of the classes experienced disturbances from a few students while only 16 classrooms were reported with disturbances from half or more of the students. Most of the disturbances reported were giggles or eye makings to their classmates. In some classes there were loud comments about the questions in the questionnaire. However, a majority of the students seemed interested in the study and co-operated well. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 60 minutes. Data was collected in May, which gives an average age of 15.8 years.

Reliability and validity

Reliability as measured by consistency rates between two questions in a single administration was lowest for smoking cigarettes (15% inconsistent), while it was higher for "been drunk" (8%), use of anabolic steroids (4%), inhalants (3%), cannabis and tranquillisers or sedatives (2%). The inconsistency rate was overall higher among the boys particularly for the variables "ever smoked", "been drunk" or "ever used cannabis". The proportion of inconsistent answering between lifetime, 12 months and 30 days prevalence measures was generally low. The highest rate was observed for alcohol use and "been drunk" (3–4%), while for cannabis or inhalants use it was 1%. The proportion who said that they would "definitely not" admit cannabis or heroin use was not high – 3% for both. The average number of unanswered questions was for different reasons not possible to determine as each answer sheet was optic read and missing and unanswered questions were coded as 09. The proportion of unanswered questions was highest for anabolic steroids (5%) and "been drunk" (4%), while for other variables it was 2% or less. Use of the dummy drug "Relevin" was reported by 1%, while 9% thought that they have heard about it.

Methodological considerations

The coverage of the target age cohort is rather limited in the Turkish sample (approx. 60%), which reflects the schooling system and country culture. The geographical coverage is limited to six major cities representing six regions. These facts put a certain limit to the comparability with other ESPAD countries. However, it is a well-designed survey, which is representative for the secondary school students, within the geographical frames given.

The survey seems to have functioned well and the response rate was high. The Turkish student were however unfamiliar with some drugs in the questionnaire and a specific question that caused much annoyance was the one asking about the likelihood of anything happening if they drank alcohol, since rather few Turkish students drink alcohol at all. The inconsistency rate was somewhat high on cigarette smoking and questions about being drunk. Very few students were reluctant, however, to admit use of cannabis or heroin, and the overall impression is that the Turkish study provided valid and reliable data.

Ukraine

Dr. Olga Balakireva at the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research in Kiev was responsible for the study in Ukraine was. Ukraine also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The target population consists of all students in Ukraine born in 1987. Of all persons born this year 90% are estimated to have been enrolled in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

All kinds of schools were included in the sample. Students born in 1987 were found in seven categories of schools. All 26 regional areas ("oblasts") were included. The sample was a two step stratified cluster sample. In the first step schools were randomly chosen and in the second one class per school.

The Ukrainian survey included students born in 1985–1989. The total sample included 539 schools/classes, of which students born in 1987 were to be found in 243.

Of all students in the target population 97% were estimated to have been included in the sampling frame. The sample is representative for all Ukrainian students born in 1987.

Data were weighted for gender.

Field procedure

The Institute of Social Research has access to a regional network of research groups, which were responsible for the data collection. The regional organisers contacted the principals of the selected schools as well as the teachers of the selected classes.

Data were collected in the classrooms by altogether 68 research assistants. The questionnaires were answered under the same condition as a written test. After competition the students put their questionnaires in individual envelopes, which were gathered in a common "class envelope". They were distributed to the regional organiser who sent them to the research institute, where the envelopes were opened.

All students in selected classes answered the questionnaires. Data in the ESPAD report are limited to the students born in 1987.

Data were collected in May, which gives an estimated average age of 15.9 years.

Questionnaire and data processing

All core questions were asked as well as the questions of three of the modules (Integration, Mainstream and Psycho-social measures). The questionnaire also included the three optional questions. However, no own questions were added.

Since cider is not available in Ukraine Q11 asked about the consumption of champagne instead of cider, which obviously makes it impossible to compare with other ESPAD data. The Russian as well as the English versions of the questionnaire were translated to Ukrainian and compared. The questionnaire was piloted on 40 students in different geographical areas, which resulted in some minor changes.

Five questionnaires (0.1%) were eliminated in the scrutinising process.

School and student co-operation

Out of 243 selected schools and classes six did not participate. Neither of these classes was replaced.

The response rate in participating classes was 83%. Only one present student is reported to have refused to answer the questionnaire. The average time to complete the questionnaire was 60 minutes.

Of all data collections leaders nearly half (48%) reported that they did not notice any disturbances during the data collection, while 41% answered that this happened among a few students. The most common disturbance was giggles or eye makings, which was reported from 40% of all participating classes.

Nearly all survey leaders (99%) reported that "all", "nearly all" or "a majority" of the students were interested in the study (88% answered "all" or "nearly all"). The corresponding figures on the question whether the students worked seriously were 100 and 86% respectively.

It is mentioned in the Ukrainian country report that some students did not know some words and concepts. However, these kinds of questions were asked by less than 1% of the students.

Reliability and validity

Reliability measured by inconsistency rates between two questions in a single administration was highest for the variable been drunk (14%) followed by cannabis (11%). It was lower for cigarettes (6%) and inhalants (4%) and even lower for anabolic steroids, other illicit drugs and tranquillisers and sedatives (1% each).

The proportion of unanswered questions about different drugs vary between 1 and 5%. The highest are reported for the variables alcohol consumption (5%) and been drunk (4%). Of all questions asked 2% were left unanswered. The inconsistency rate between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days was rather high for the variables alcohol consumption and been drunk (8–10%) but lower for inhalants and cannabis (0–1%).

For cannabis as well as heroin about 9% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in the questionnaire" (and the corresponding question about heroin). On this "honesty question" 9% answered that they had already said that they had used cannabis, which is less than the reported lifetime prevalence (21%).

Six per cent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.4% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sample seems to have been adequately done, which means that it is representative for Ukrainian students born in 1987.

The number of non-participating schools and classes was low and the school co-operation seems to have been good.

Only one present student refused to answer the questionnaire and the number of eliminated questionnaires is low. A rather high proportion of the data collection leaders (52%) reported some kind of disturbances during the data collection, which is high compared to most other countries. However, it should be kept in mind that data were collected by research assistants, which are less used than teachers to "normal disturbances" in a classroom.

Hence, there is reason to assume that the student co-operation was not at a lower level than in other ESPAD countries. Such a conclusion is supported by the fact that a very large majority of the survey leaders reported that the students were interested and worked seriously.

Compared to other countries some reliability measures indicate rather high inconsistency rates for some drug related variables (been drunk and cannabis use). It is also worth notifying that the consistency was rather low when comparing the proportion of students reporting drug use on the "honesty question" (9%) compared to the prevalence question (21%).

The Ukrainian ESPAD researcher has reported that amongst those who reported lifetime cannabis use 7.3% answered "definitely yes" on the "honesty question", which in some way also is a correct answer. If these answers are added to the 8.7% that answered "I have already said I have used it" the figure is 16.0%, which is rather close to the lifetime prevalence figure of 21%. This seems like a plausible explanation. However, if so, why does this mainly occur in Ukraine?

The figures are high for some of the validity measures of inconsistency between lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days prevalence figures. Compared to other ESPAD countries these figures are high for two of the four variables (been drunk and alcohol consumption).

The overall impression is that the Ukrainian data collection seems to have been accomplished without any major problems. Data are judged to be comparable with data from other ESPAD countries. However, some caution is recommended when interpreting figures about drunkenness and cannabis use.

United Kingdom

Dr. Patrick Miller and Professor Martin Plant, Alcohol & Health Research Trust, University of the West of England, Bristol were responsible for the ESPAD study in United Kingdom. The UK also participated in the 1995 and 1999 ESPAD studies.

Population

The population consists of all students born in 1987 throughout the UK. These students were to be found in grades 4–6. Funding was at a lower level in 2003 than in 1995 and 1999, which made it impossible this time, as in the two previous surveys, to derive separate samples for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Of all persona born in 1987 >90% were in school at the time of the data collection.

Sample and representativeness

It was intended to survey 90 schools covering 2 classes from each school. To obtain this it was felt necessary to approach 141 schools. This number of schools was sampled by using lists that contained information about the number of students in each school. The schools were sampled with a probability proportional to school size.

In a second step two classes per school were randomly sampled by the research team, using lists of classes within sampled schools containing students born in 1987.

Since only 77 schools agreed to participate 24 extra classes were sampled in 10 of these schools.

Nearly all students born in 1987 (100%) were to be found in the three participating grades. The sample is self-weighted and the results are representative for students born in 1987 in the UK.

Field procedure

A local organiser was appointed by the head teacher in each school to take responsibility for the data collection within that school. The local organiser also distributed information to the parents including a request for permission for their child to participate.

Data were collected between March and May 2003, which results in an average age of 15.8 years for the student cohort. The questions were answered under examination conditions under the supervision of the local organiser. Each student also received an individual envelope to deposit the questionnaire once complete. An oversight resulted in the omission of the classroom report and thus this was not used, which makes it impossible to calculate the average time to complete the questionnaire.

All students in the sampled classes answered the questionnaire. However, only those born in 1987 were included in the analysis, which results in 2,068 of 4,517 students sampled.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire used contained the core section common to all the ESPAD countries, the three optional modules "Integration", "Mainstream" and "Psycho-social measures" and also some additional questions, including questions concerning the possible change in the legal status of cannabis. The questionnaire was successfully tested on a small sample of children.

The scrutinising process was done in two steps. First a computer programme detected questionnaires in which there seemed to be dubious answers. Each one detected was then scrutinised by hand.

School and student co-operation

Out of 141 sampled schools 64 (45%) did not participate. The most common reason given for school refusals was that the school had taken part in other research projects. There were no discernible differences in the types of schools co-operating and not co-operating.

As mentioned above, 24 extra classes were sampled to compensate for the relatively low number of participating schools. A statistical test showed that it "seems likely that the extra classes supplied by some schools have not biased the sample".

The ESPAD classroom report was not used. However, there were no reports what so ever by the local organisers of trouble during data collection or of students not taking the survey seriously. Hence, it is judged that the student co-operation was good.

The response rate was 84%. Fifteen percent of the students were absent because of illness or other "legitimate" reasons. One percent were absent without explanation and 1% refused to take part. It is estimated that about 1% of the students did not get permission to participate from their parents.

Altogether 36 questionnaires (0.8%) were rejected in the scrutinising process.

Reliability and validity

The inconsistency rate between two questions in a single administration was highest for inhalants (5%) followed by the variables been drunk and cigarettes (3–4%). It was even lower for other substances(0–2%).

Missing data rates on some drug related questions were highest for the variables alcohol consumed and been drunk (2–3%) and 0–1% for other drugs. Taking the questionnaire as a whole, 1% of the questions were not answered.

The rates of inconsistent answers to questions about use in lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days were low (0–2%) for all four drug related variables.

For cannabis 7% of the students answered "definitely not" on the question "If you had used marihuana or hashish, do you think you would have said so in the questionnaire?". The corresponding figure for heroin was 14%. On this "willingness question" 36% answered that they had already answered that they had used cannabis, which is slightly less than the reported proportion (38%).

Sixteen per cent answered that they had heard about the dummy drug relevin. However, only 0.1% said that they had used it.

Methodological considerations

The sample seems to have functioned without any problems. However, 45% of the schools refused to participate, which is a high figure. Non-participating schools were compared with participating schools and no important differences were found. The extra sample of 24 classes in 10 participating schools was judged not to have biased the sample. Together with the fact that the main reason for schools to refuse was that they took part in other research projects there is reason to believe that the sample is representative for the UK 1987 student cohort.

Few students who were present refused to participate and the number of eliminated questionnaires was low. Even though the ESPAD survey leader protocol was not used there are indications that student co-operation was good.

None of the reliability and validity measures indicated any major methodological problems in the UK data collection.

As a whole data seem to be representative and comparable with other ESPAD data. However, it might be worth keeping in mind that relatively many schools did not want to participate in the survey.

Spain (Not an ESPAD country)

(This summary is written by Gregorio Barrio)

The Spanish survey was co-ordinated by Cristina Infante and Gregorio Barrio at the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs. Data were collected by IPD, S.A. and Luis Royuela conducted the data analysis.

Population

The target population for the Spanish school survey consisted of all students aged between 14–18 years old attending public and private schools of secondary, high school and vocational education. Schools that cater for students with "special needs" were excluded. It was estimated that at least 75% of all young people aged 14–18 years old were enrolled in school at the time of the survey (November–December 2002). These enrolment lists were used for the sampling procedure. School is compulsory in Spain until the age of 16 years.

Sample and representativeness

A random sample of 26,576 students aged 14–18 years old was drawn that constitute a total of 1,251 classrooms in 591 schools. For comparisons with the ESPAD study data are only reported for the 13,714 students that were aged 15–16 years old.

All Autonomous Communities (19 regions) in Spain were included in the study however, the smallest communities were oversampled. Moreover, some communities financed an increased sample size in their own community.

Within each Autonomous Community a two stage cluster sampling design was used. In the first stage, schools were randomly selected after stratifying for type of school (public/private). All schools with students in the target population had the same probability for selection, irrespective of the size of the school.

In each sampled school two classrooms (three in some schools) were sampled in a second step using list of classrooms with students aged 14–18 years old. All students from the selected classrooms were included in the sample. The average number of students per classroom was 22.0.

Data were weighted by Autonomous community, type of school (public/private) and type of studies (secondary, high school and vocational education).

Field procedure

All students in the sampled classrooms completed the questionnaire during a regular class (45–60 minutes). Teachers introduced the survey leaders and they were asked to remain in the room to ensure an orderly atmosphere. However, in the majority of cases they left the classroom after some time (15 minutes) and no problems of order were observed. If the teacher remained in the classroom he/she was asked not to walk around the room.

The anonymous character of the study was stressed by the survey leader prior to asking the students to complete the questionnaire. Data were collected in November and December 2002, except in the Basque Country where the fieldwork was conducted in the Autumn of 2003.

Questionnaire and data processing

The questionnaire contained "core" questions on prevalence of use and age at first use of drugs, which may be considered comparable to the questions used in the ESPAD questionnaire. The Spanish questionnaire has hardly changed since the first survey was conducted in 1994. The questionnaire is available in five Spanish languages (Castilian or Spanish, Basque, Galician, Catalan and Valencian).

Data entry and the first checks for consistency were done by IPD, S.A. Later on, a more detailed data check and analysis (selection of cases, re-coding of variables, assignment of missing data codes and data weighting) was done by the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs.

School and student co-operation

The information in this section refer to the whole sample (14–18 year old students). The co-operation of the schools was excellent. Less than 5% of the schools were replaced because of problems related to the participation in the survey. Generally, more information was requested by private than public schools before they agreed to participate.

The proportion of students that missed school on the day assigned to data collection was 14% (14% among boys and 13% among girls).

The student co-operation was very good. The number of students who explicitly refused to answer the questionnaire was very small (0.1%).

Reliability and validity

The rates of missing data on lifetime drug use questions, for students 15–16 years old, were less than 1% for all questions, except for amphetamine use (1.0%).

However, the missing data rates were higher for

age of first use of cannabis, amphetamines, alcohol and hallucinogens(1–2%), between 2% and 5% for the same question in relation to cocaine, tobacco, ecstasy and heroin, and between 5% and 10% for inhalants and tranquillisers or sedatives.

Methodological considerations

Spanish school surveys on drug use seem to have functioned well since their initiation in 1994. There are clearly increasing trends in the prevalence rates for most drugs, risk perception and perceived availability. These trends are consistent with those borne out by household surveys and indicators of problem drug use.

The sample is representative for the whole country and the number of students is "large enough" in relation to the 15–16 year-old cohort, which is the ESPAD target group. The co-operation shown by schools and students was very good. However, there are some methodological uncertainties with respect to sampling and field procedures that have been affected by a private company, which accorded limited control to the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs on the entire procedure.

Another aspect of uncertainty is that the data base with the Classroom reports was not available. This makes it rather difficult to have access to information in respect to the number of absent students and the reasons why they did not participate in the data collection.

USA (Not an ESPAD country)

(This summary is written by Professor Lloyd Johnston)

The data presented here for the United States come from a long-term series of annual national surveys that are part of the "Monitoring the Future" project (Lloyd D. Johnston, Principal Investigator; Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, and John E. Schulenberg, co-principal investigators). This investigator-initiated research series is funded under a series of competing research grants from the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse and conducted at the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan.

Surveys on nationally representative samples of twelfth graders have been conducted each year since 1975. Beginning in 1991, surveys on nationally representative samples of eighth- and tenth-grade students have also been conducted annually. In all, nearly one million students have been surveyed over the life of the study. Follow-up surveys of each twelfth grade class have been conducted since 1977, yielding annual national samples of college students and adults through age 45 who are secondary school graduates, who comprise about 85% of each graduating birth cohort.

Population

For this report, only the data for students who were in tenth grade in the spring of 2003 are presented. Nearly all of the students in this grade are 15 or 16 years of age.

Sample and representativeness

In 2003, the tenth graders included in the study comprised 16,244 students in 129 schools nationwide (109 public and 20 private schools), selected to provide an accurate representative cross-section of all tenth-grade students in the coterminous 48 states of the United States.

A multi-stage random sampling procedure was used for securing the nationwide sample of the tenth-grade students each year. Stage 1 involved the selection of particular geographic areas, stage 2 the selection (with probability proportionate to size) of one or more schools in each area containing a tenth grade, and stage 3 selection of students within each school. Within each school, up to 350 tenth graders may be included. In schools with a small number of tenth graders, the usual procedure was to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of tenth graders was selected either by randomly sampling entire classrooms or by some other random method that is judged to be unbiased.

Field procedures

Prior to the administration of the survey, either parental notification with the opportunity for them to decline is required or (in some cases) active written parental consent, depending on individual school requirements. Approximately two weeks before the administration, letters and brochures were sent to the student's parents to inform them of the study and a

request for permission for their child to participate.

About ten days before the administration, the students were given flyers explaining the study, telling them their participation is voluntary, and that the project has a special government grant of confidentiality that allows the investigators to protect all information gathered in the study. The actual questionnaire administration was conducted by the local Institute for Social Research representatives and their assistants, following standardised procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires were administered in classrooms during a normal class period whenever possible; however, circumstances in some schools required the use of larger group administrations. Teachers introduced the interviewer and remained in the room to ensure an orderly atmosphere. They were asked not to walk around the room. Most respondents finished within a normal 45-minute class period; for those who did not, an effort was made to provide a few minutes of additional time. The data collection period was February 15–May 30, 2003.

Questionnaire and data processing

A great many of the questions in the Monitoring the Future questionnaires are equivalent to questions in the "core segment" of the ESPAD survey, but a number of the ESPAD questions are also not included in Monitoring the Future.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of the topic areas in the study, much of the questionnaire content intended for tenth graders is divided into four different questionnaire forms that are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that ensures four virtually identical random subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables, and nearly all of the drug use variables included in this report, are contained in this common set of measures. Questions on other topics tend to be contained in two forms only, and are thus usually based on one-half as many cases (approximately 6,900).

After the administration of the surveys in the classrooms, the interviewers forwarded the completed questionnaires to a contractor, where they were optically scanned. The data were then checked for accuracy, processed and cleaned using SAS statistical and data management software. Processing and cleaning steps included: consistency and wild-code checking, assignment of missing data codes, addition of weight and school information, creation of permanent recoded variables, and creation of a clean data disc for analysis.

Weights were added to the data to improve the accuracy of estimates by correction for unequal probabilities of selection that arose in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

School and student co-operation

Schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school from the original sample participating in the first year has agreed to participate for the second. In 2003, 53% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement. Some 98% of the sampling "slots" were filled, including the replacement schools.

In 2003, completed questionnaires were obtained from 88% of all sampled students in tenth grade. The single most important reason that students were missed is absence from class at the time of data collection. The proportion of explicit refusals amounts to less than 1% of the students. Student comprehension was judged to be very high, based on pilot tests, questionnaire completion rates, and low rates of internal inconsistencies.

Reliability and validity

Even taking into account the clustered nature of these school-based samples, it was found that drug use estimates based on the total sample of tenth graders each year have confidence intervals that average about ±1%. Confidence intervals on lifetime prevalence for tenth graders vary from ±2.0% to ±3.0%, depending on the drug. Confidence intervals for past twelve months, past 30 days, and daily use were smaller. This means that, had it been possible to invite all schools and all tenth-grade students in the 48 conterminous states to participate, the results from such a massive survey should be within about one percentage point of the present findings for most drugs at least 95 times out of 100. This was considered to be a high level of sampling accuracy, permitting the detection of fairly small changes from one year to the next.

The question always arises whether sensitive behaviours like drug use are honestly reported. Like most studies dealing with sensitive behaviours, there is no direct, totally objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists from the study of twelfth graders strongly suggests that the

self-report questions produce largely valid data (O'Malley, Bachman and Johnston, 1983; Johnston and O'Malley, 1985; Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2004).

First, using a three-wave panel design, it was established that the various measures of self-reported drug use have a high degree of reliability a necessary condition of validity. In essence, this implies that respondents were highly consistent in their self-reported behaviours over a three-to-four-year interval. Second, a high degree of consistency was found among logically related measures of use within the same questionnaire administration. Third, the proportion of seniors reporting some illicit drug use by senior year has reached two-thirds of all twelfth-grade respondents in peak years and as high as 80% in some follow-up years, which constitutes prima facie evidence that the extent of underreporting must be very limited. Fourth, the seniors' reports of use by their unnamed friends, about whom they would presumably have less reason to distort, has been highly consistent with self-reported use in the aggregate in terms of both prevalence and trends in prevalence. Fifth, it was found that self-reported drug use relates in consistent and expected ways to a number of other attitudes, behaviours, beliefs, and social situations in other words, there is strong evidence of "construct validity." Sixth, the missing data rates for the self-reported use questions were only very slightly higher than for the preceding nonsensitive questions, in spite of the explicit instruction to respondents to leave blank those drug use questions they felt they could not answer honestly. And seventh, the great majority of respondents, when asked, say they would answer such questions honestly if they were users.

This is not to argue that self-reported measures of drug use are valid in all cases. The researchers tried to create a situation and set of procedures in which students feel that their confidentiality will be protected. They also tried to present a convincing case as to why such research is needed. The evidence suggests that a high level of validity has been obtained. Nevertheless, insofar as there exists any remaining reporting bias, the estimates are believed to be in the direction of underreporting. Thus, the estimates are believed to be lower than their true values, even for the obtained samples, but not substantially so.

Methodological considerations

There is no reason to believe that the sample is biased. However, it should be noted that the population consists of all students in grade 10. Most of them are 15–16 years old, which means that a large majority were born in 1987, but not all of them, which yields some very modest degree of non-comparability with the regular ESPAD countries.

Another difference, compared with most but not all other countries, was that the students in the USA knew about the study in advance. Since the reliability and validity are rather high, and students in the USA are rather accustomed to participating in different kinds of studies, and the data were collected anonymously, it seems reasonable to think that this factor has not created any major problems in comparison with other countries.

An "advantage" from the ESPAD perspective is that the most important drug use questions are the same in the USA as in Europe. As mentioned, the reliability and validity seem to be high. It is assumed, however, that any remaining bias is in the direction of underreporting.

With the above-mentioned remarks in mind, there is reason to believe that the results from the USA are rather comparable to data from the regular ESPAD countries.

Further Information

More detailed finding may be found in Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G., and Schulenberg, J.E. (2004) *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2003, Volume I: Secondary school students and Volume II: College students and young adults.* (NIH Publication Numbers 04-5507 and 04-5508, respectively), Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse. The study's Web site address is http://www.MonitoringTheFuture.org. Many of the study's publications and annual press releases are available on the Web site.

Tables

Table 1a. Frequency of lifetime use of cigarettes. Boys.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	22	14	7	4	7	5	41	1
Belgium	40	13	7	5	4	3	28	0
Bulgaria	31	16	7	5	6	4	32	1
Croatia	31	14	8	5	5	5	32	0
Cyprus	36	18	6	4	4	5	27	0
Czech Rep.	20	15	10	5	6	5	39	1
Denmark	37	15	8	5	6	4	26	0
Estonia	18	15	9	5	7	5	41	1
Faroe Isl.	18	16	12	5	7	3	39	..
Finland	30	14	6	5	6	6	32	1
France	34				66			..
Germany	24	13	7	4	7	5	40	1
Greece	51	13	5	3	6	4	19	1
Greenland	26	9	10	7	8	6	34	5
Hungary	27	20	5	5	6	4	33	1
Iceland	53	13	6	3	4	3	19	0
Ireland	38	15	6	5	6	5	25	0
Isle of Man	49	15	7	4	7	3	15	1
Italy	39	14	7	6	5	5	25	1
Latvia	17	17	10	5	7	5	39	1
Lithuania	13	11	7	5	7	7	49	0
Malta	51	12	6	5	5	4	17	1
Netherlands	43	11	6	4	3	4	28	0
Norway	40	16	8	5	5	4	23	1
Poland	29	19	8	5	6	5	32	1
Portugal	38	18	8	5	9	4	19	..
Romania	30	19	9	6	6	4	26	1
Russia	24	14	5	5	6	4	42	1
Slovak Rep.	23	15	10	6	6	5	35	1
Slovenia	33	18	8	4	5	5	26	0
Sweden	40	15	9	5	6	5	20	1
Switzerland	36	17	8	5	6	5	24	0
Turkey	44	18	8	5	5	4	17	0
Ukraine	19	15	9	6	6	7	38	0
United Kingdom	47	15	7	5	5	3	19	1
Spain	46				54[a)]			..

a) Sometimes.

Table 1b. Frequency of lifetime use of cigarettes. Girls.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	18	12	8	5	7	6	44	1
Belgium	38	13	8	5	5	5	26	1
Bulgaria	28	14	8	5	6	3	37	2
Croatia	30	17	9	5	6	5	29	0
Cyprus	57	14	8	4	4	3	11	0
Czech Rep.	21	18	8	6	5	5	38	1
Denmark	36	12	8	6	5	6	28	0
Estonia	29	14	9	6	7	6	29	1
Faroe Isl.	16	13	8	9	7	6	42	..
Finland	30	10	7	5	7	9	32	0
France	29				71			..
Germany	22	13	6	5	7	7	39	0
Greece	48	13	6	5	4	4	21	0
Greenland	15	9	7	6	8	7	49	7
Hungary	29	16	7	6	7	6	30	1
Iceland	55	10	6	4	4	4	17	0
Ireland	29	15	9	7	6	6	29	0
Isle of Man	32	13	12	6	5	5	28	0
Italy	33	13	9	7	7	6	25	0
Latvia	26	20	10	5	8	5	25	0
Lithuania	27	16	8	6	7	8	28	0
Malta	52	11	6	5	5	5	16	0
Netherlands	42	12	7	5	5	4	26	1
Norway	36	14	7	5	6	5	29	1
Poland	38	17	9	6	6	5	21	0
Portugal	37	19	9	5	8	5	17	..
Romania	41	21	8	6	5	4	15	1
Russia	28	11	8	4	5	6	38	2
Slovak Rep.	29	16	9	6	7	4	30	1
Slovenia	34	15	8	5	6	5	28	0
Sweden	40	11	7	5	6	6	24	1
Switzerland	36	15	8	6	7	5	24	0
Turkey	57	20	6	5	4	2	7	0
Ukraine	40	17	8	6	6	5	19	0
United Kingdom	36	15	7	6	6	5	24	0
Spain	36				64[a)]			..

a) Sometimes.

Table 1c. Frequency of lifetime use of cigarettes. All students.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	20	13	8	5	7	6	42	1
Belgium	39	13	8	5	5	4	27	1
Bulgaria	29	15	7	5	6	3	35	2
Croatia	30	15	8	5	6	5	30	0
Cyprus	48	16	7	4	4	4	18	0
Czech Rep.	20	16	9	6	5	5	39	1
Denmark	36	13	8	6	6	5	27	0
Estonia	23	14	9	6	7	6	35	1
Faroe Isl.	17	15	10	7	7	4	41	..
Finland	30	12	7	5	7	8	32	1
France	32				68			..
Germany	23	13	7	5	7	6	40	1
Greece	50	13	5	4	5	4	20	0
Greenland	21	9	9	6	8	6	42	6
Hungary	28	18	6	5	6	5	31	1
Iceland	54	12	6	4	4	3	18	0
Ireland	33	15	8	6	6	6	27	0
Isle of Man	40	14	10	5	6	4	22	1
Italy	36	14	8	6	6	5	25	0
Latvia	22	19	10	5	8	5	32	0
Lithuania	20	13	8	6	7	8	39	0
Malta	52	11	6	5	5	5	16	1
Netherlands	43	11	7	5	4	4	27	1
Norway	38	15	7	5	5	4	26	1
Poland	33	16	8	6	6	5	26	1
Portugal	38	18	8	5	8	5	18	..
Romania	36	20	9	6	6	4	20	1
Russia	26	13	7	4	5	5	40	1
Slovak Rep.	26	15	10	6	7	5	32	1
Slovenia	33	17	8	5	6	5	27	0
Sweden	40	13	8	5	6	5	22	1
Switzerland	36	16	8	6	7	5	24	0
Turkey	50	19	7	5	4	3	13	0
Ukraine	30	16	8	6	6	6	28	0
United Kingdom	42	15	7	5	6	4	22	0
Spain	41				59[a)]			..

a) Sometimes.

Table 2a. Cigarette smoking during the last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of cigarettes per day in last 30 days						No answer %
	0	<1	1–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
Austria	52	11	10	13	11	3	1
Belgium	68	9	8	7	5	3	0
Bulgaria	58	9	11	13	7	3	1
Croatia	64	7	9	8	8	5	0
Cyprus	67	10	7	6	6	6	0
Czech Rep.	57	14	11	9	6	3	1
Denmark	73	9	5	6	6	1	0
Estonia	60	9	12	9	6	5	0
Faroe Isl.	58	5	7	15	13	3	..
Finland	65	12	7	9	5	2	0
France	69	10	10	6	3	2	0
Germany	57	11	11	11	6	3	0
Greece	73	8	4	3	6	5	1
Greenland	44	15	16	17	6	2	4
Hungary	61	9	13	9	5	2	0
Iceland	80	6	4	3	6	2	0
Ireland	72	7	4	5	6	6	0
Isle of Man	77	9	6	6	2	0	1
Italy	65	13	9	7	5	2	1
Latvia	54	12	14	11	5	5	0
Lithuania	51	12	16	11	4	5	0
Malta	72	15	6	3	2	1	1
Netherlands	68	8	8	8	6	3	2
Norway	76	9	6	5	4	1	1
Poland	65	7	11	8	4	2	1
Portugal	72	9	4	7	5	4	1
Romania	68	10	8	7	4	4	1
Russia	56	7	12	12	9	4	0
Slovak Rep.	61	12	13	8	5	2	0
Slovenia	65	13	8	8	5	2	0
Sweden	80	13	3	2	2	1	0
Switzerland	67	11	9	6	5	2	0
Turkey	78	8	6	4	2	2	1
Ukraine	51	13	16	11	5	4	0
United Kingdom	75	10	7	6	3	1	0
Spain	78	0	11	7	4	0	..

Table 2b. Cigarette smoking during the last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of cigarettes per day in last 30 days						No answer %
	0	<1	1–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
Austria	44	15	12	12	9	8	1
Belgium	67	11	10	6	4	3	1
Bulgaria	50	11	12	15	8	4	0
Croatia	63	10	11	7	4	5	0
Cyprus	82	10	4	2	2	1	0
Czech Rep.	57	18	10	9	4	2	0
Denmark	68	12	6	8	5	1	0
Estonia	67	10	14	5	2	2	1
Faroe Isl.	59	4	7	15	13	2	..
Finland	59	15	11	9	5	1	0
France	64	12	11	8	3	3	0
Germany	54	12	13	11	7	3	0
Greece	70	10	6	6	5	3	1
Greenland	35	15	32	11	5	3	4
Hungary	60	12	15	8	4	1	1
Iceland	80	8	4	5	3	1	0
Ireland	63	9	5	9	9	6	0
Isle of Man	64	13	11	8	3	1	0
Italy	60	17	11	7	3	1	1
Latvia	64	14	12	5	3	2	0
Lithuania	67	15	11	5	1	1	0
Malta	74	15	6	2	2	1	0
Netherlands	69	10	8	6	5	2	2
Norway	68	11	10	7	3	0	1
Poland	73	7	9	4	1	1	2
Portugal	73	7	3	9	5	4	0
Romania	74	11	7	5	2	1	1
Russia	56	13	15	11	5	1	1
Slovak Rep.	64	14	14	5	3	1	0
Slovenia	62	12	12	7	5	2	0
Sweden	74	13	7	4	3	0	1
Switzerland	66	13	9	6	5	2	0
Turkey	88	7	3	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	72	12	10	4	1	1	0
United Kingdom	66	11	9	9	4	1	0
Spain	69	0	16	11	4	0	..

Table 2c. Cigarette smoking during the last 30 days. All students.

	Number of cigarettes per day in last 30 days						No answer %
	0	<1	1–5	6–10	11–20	21+	
Austria	51	13	12	11	10	3	1
Belgium	68	10	9	6	4	3	0
Bulgaria	54	10	11	14	8	3	1
Croatia	64	9	10	8	6	5	0
Cyprus	75	10	6	4	4	3	0
Czech Rep.	57	16	11	9	5	3	0
Denmark	70	10	5	7	6	1	0
Estonia	63	10	13	7	4	4	0
Faroe Isl.	59	4	7	15	13	2	1
Finland	62	14	9	9	5	2	0
France	67	11	10	7	3	3	0
Germany	55	12	12	11	7	3	0
Greece	72	9	5	4	6	4	1
Greenland	40	15	24	14	6	2	4
Hungary	61	11	14	9	5	2	0
Iceland	80	7	4	4	4	1	0
Ireland	67	8	4	7	8	6	0
Isle of Man	70	11	9	7	3	0	0
Italy	62	15	10	7	4	1	1
Latvia	60	13	13	8	4	3	0
Lithuania	59	14	13	8	3	3	0
Malta	73	15	6	3	2	1	1
Netherlands	69	9	8	7	5	2	2
Norway	72	10	8	6	4	1	1
Poland	69	7	10	6	3	2	2
Portugal	72	8	4	8	5	4	1
Romania	71	10	7	6	3	3	1
Russia	56	10	14	11	7	3	0
Slovak Rep.	63	13	13	7	4	1	0
Slovenia	64	13	10	7	5	2	0
Sweden	77	13	5	3	2	1	0
Switzerland	66	13	9	6	5	2	0
Turkey	82	8	5	3	2	1	1
Ukraine	61	13	13	7	3	3	0
United Kingdom	71	10	8	7	3	1	0
Spain	73	0	13	9	4	0	..

Table 3. Age at first use of cigarettes. Percentages answering 13 years or younger.

	Boys		Girls		All students	
	First cigarette	Daily smoking	First cigarette	Daily smoking	First cigarette	Daily smoking
Austria	55	13	59	14	56	13
Belgium	38	10	37	11	37	10
Bulgaria	40	10	38	11	39	10
Croatia	44	13	39	9	41	11
Cyprus	35	10	18	4	26	6
Czech Rep.	56	14	52	11	54	13
Denmark	38	11	36	13	37	12
Estonia	64	21	48	13	56	17
Faroe Isl.	59	21	59	20	59	20
Finland	54	15	49	15	51	15
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	59	18	58	19	59	18
Greece	22	4	17	4	20	4
Greenland	50	9	63	21	56	15
Hungary	45	7	43	5	44	6
Iceland	28	9	24	8	26	8
Ireland	41	12	49	16	45	14
Isle of Man	35	7	47	18	42	13
Italy	33	6	33	6	33	6
Latvia	65	19	50	10	57	14
Lithuania	66	19	44	7	55	13
Malta	27	5	30	8	29	7
Netherlands	37	10	39	14	38	12
Norway	41	10	45	12	43	11
Poland	49	13	31	5	40	9
Portugal	40	8	40	10	40	9
Romania	43	9	26	3	33	6
Russia	54	18	49	13	51	15
Slovak Rep.	57	15	46	11	51	13
Slovenia	49	7	43	7	46	7
Sweden	43	8	40	11	41	9
Switzerland	47	9	39	9	43	9
Turkey	26	5	19	2	23	3
Ukraine	57	16	31	5	44	11
United Kingdom	37	9	45	18	41	13
USA	..	..	..	..	25	4

Table 4a. Frequency of lifetime use of any alcoholic beverage. Boys.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	5	4	5	6	13	14	53	4
Belgium	7	6	6	6	14	15	46	2
Bulgaria	12	9	11	10	14	12	33	6
Croatia	9	9	10	9	14	12	38	1
Cyprus	9	10	10	9	14	15	34	0
Czech Rep.	2	5	6	8	13	12	54	2
Denmark	2	3	5	6	12	15	57	3
Estonia	4	8	11	10	15	15	38	3
Faroe Isl.	11	14	9	10	9	14	34	
Finland	12	11	14	12	17	14	20	0
France	13	8	8	11	16	15	30	3
Germany	4	5	8	9	16	16	43	2
Greece	3	7	9	8	15	17	43	2
Greenland	19	13	16	14	14	8	17	11
Hungary	8	14	10	12	17	13	27	2
Iceland	24	18	14	10	10	8	16	1
Ireland	8	9	9	8	11	14	42	4
Isle of Man	5	5	8	7	15	17	45	2
Italy	8	10	10	10	15	14	33	1
Latvia	4	12	14	13	14	14	30	2
Lithuania	2	4	9	9	15	15	45	0
Malta	6	7	8	8	12	18	41	3
Netherlands	12	4	5	4	9	11	55	5
Norway	18	15	14	12	16	10	17	3
Poland	6	9	10	9	15	15	36	1
Portugal	19	13	11	12	14	12	20	..
Romania	7	15	13	12	14	13	26	2
Russia	9	8	10	8	11	10	44	3
Slovak Rep.	4	7	8	10	16	14	42	2
Slovenia	7	13	11	10	13	13	32	1
Sweden	11	13	14	11	17	13	21	1
Switzerland	6	9	10	11	16	15	33	4
Turkey	50	15	8	6	6	5	10	1
Ukraine	12	11	12	12	16	13	24	4
United Kingdom	7	4	6	7	14	15	47	3
Spain	25				75[a)]			..
USA	36	10	12	9	11	8	15	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 4b. Frequency of lifetime use of any alcoholic beverage. Girls.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	3	5	7	9	14	21	41	4
Belgium	10	9	9	11	17	18	27	2
Bulgaria	12	12	14	14	17	11	21	6
Croatia	11	14	18	13	15	13	16	1
Cyprus	18	16	14	15	15	11	12	0
Czech Rep.	2	4	9	11	18	18	40	2
Denmark	5	4	4	6	17	22	42	2
Estonia	4	9	12	13	19	17	26	4
Faroe Isl.	14	14	10	9	13	11	30	
Finland	12	10	13	12	15	18	20	0
France	13	12	13	16	17	14	15	3
Germany	4	5	8	11	19	23	31	3
Greece	5	10	12	10	18	18	28	1
Greenland	20	10	15	14	19	12	9	10
Hungary	7	15	15	17	21	12	14	3
Iceland	25	18	13	10	12	11	12	0
Ireland	7	7	9	9	14	19	36	4
Isle of Man	3	4	7	7	16	20	44	3
Italy	12	17	15	13	17	11	16	1
Latvia	4	10	14	14	19	16	23	2
Lithuania	2	5	12	12	18	20	31	0
Malta	7	10	11	12	16	18	27	3
Netherlands	10	5	8	9	15	18	35	2
Norway	15	12	15	14	18	13	14	3
Poland	8	13	15	14	18	13	18	2
Portugal	24	18	14	12	14	9	8	..
Romania	15	22	14	14	14	10	12	3
Russia	5	7	8	10	17	19	34	3
Slovak Rep.	3	7	13	15	20	15	28	3
Slovenia	9	15	15	13	17	13	18	2
Sweden	15	11	17	14	15	14	14	2
Switzerland	8	11	12	14	18	17	20	2
Turkey	61	16	7	4	5	3	4	1
Ukraine	11	12	13	14	18	13	19	4
United Kingdom	5	5	6	9	16	20	39	3
Spain	23	77[a)]						..
USA	33	11	14	12	13	8	10	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 4c. Frequency of lifetime use of any alcoholic beverage. All students.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	4	4	6	7	13	17	48	4
Belgium	9	7	8	9	16	17	36	2
Bulgaria	12	10	13	12	15	12	27	6
Croatia	10	11	14	11	15	12	27	1
Cyprus	14	13	12	12	14	13	21	1
Czech Rep.	2	4	8	9	16	15	46	2
Denmark	4	3	5	6	15	18	50	3
Estonia	4	8	11	11	17	16	32	3
Faroe Isl.	13	14	9	10	11	12	32	
Finland	12	11	14	12	16	16	20	0
France	13	10	11	13	17	14	22	3
Germany	4	5	8	10	17	20	37	2
Greece	4	9	10	9	16	18	35	2
Greenland	20	12	15	14	16	10	13	11
Hungary	7	14	12	14	19	12	21	3
Iceland	25	18	13	10	11	9	14	1
Ireland	8	8	9	9	13	17	39	4
Isle of Man	4	4	7	7	15	18	45	3
Italy	10	14	13	12	16	12	24	1
Latvia	4	11	14	14	17	15	26	2
Lithuania	2	5	11	11	16	18	38	0
Malta	6	9	10	10	14	18	33	3
Netherlands	11	5	6	7	12	14	45	3
Norway	16	13	15	13	17	11	15	3
Poland	7	12	13	12	16	14	27	2
Portugal	22	15	13	12	14	10	14	..
Romania	12	19	13	13	14	11	18	3
Russia	7	7	9	9	14	15	39	3
Slovak Rep.	3	7	11	12	18	15	34	2
Slovenia	8	14	13	12	15	13	25	1
Sweden	13	12	16	13	16	13	17	1
Switzerland	7	10	11	12	17	16	27	6
Turkey	55	16	8	5	6	4	7	1
Ukraine	12	11	13	13	17	13	22	4
United Kingdom	6	5	6	8	15	17	43	3
Spain	24	76[a)]						..
USA	34	11	13	11	12	8	12	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 5a. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	8	9	10	12	15	14	32	4
Belgium	13	10	11	12	16	13	25	3
Bulgaria	13	18	15	13	15	10	16	5
Croatia	15	15	15	12	15	12	16	1
Cyprus	16	17	13	12	18	13	13	0
Czech Rep.	5	13	13	12	16	14	28	2
Denmark	4	7	9	11	21	19	29	3
Estonia	14	18	16	12	16	11	13	4
Faroe Isl.	24	10	10	10	18	15	11	..
Finland	22	21	16	15	14	7	6	2
France	18	16	17	17	15	9	8	5
Germany	7	12	14	14	17	16	19	2
Greece	7	14	14	14	20	14	19	1
Greenland	32	17	17	11	15	6	4	11
Hungary	16	23	16	13	12	10	10	6
Iceland	38	22	12	9	9	5	5	3
Ireland	14	12	13	12	17	14	17	5
Isle of Man	8	12	14	13	22	13	19	5
Italy	15	15	15	14	16	12	15	3
Latvia	14	22	19	14	13	9	10	4
Lithuania	6	14	18	15	19	15	14	0
Malta	9	12	12	12	16	16	23	4
Netherlands	14	8	8	10	15	13	34	7
Norway	26	21	16	12	13	6	7	9
Poland	12	18	14	15	17	10	14	3
Portugal	24	21	15	12	12	7	9	..
Romania	16	22	17	15	13	9	9	5
Russia	18	14	11	12	14	11	20	5
Slovak Rep.	10	17	11	15	20	10	17	3
Slovenia	15	20	14	12	16	10	13	5
Sweden	23	21	18	14	14	6	5	3
Switzerland	12	15	15	14	15	13	16	5
Turkey	60	15	8	5	5	3	5	8
Ukraine	17	23	15	15	15	8	8	5
United Kingdom	10	9	12	14	17	15	23	4
Spain	26				75[a)]			..
USA	43	17	12	9	9	5	6	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 5b. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	6	10	14	14	21	19	17	4
Belgium	15	15	15	14	19	12	10	2
Bulgaria	14	26	19	14	13	7	7	5
Croatia	21	25	16	12	13	7	6	1
Cyprus	26	23	17	13	11	6	3	2
Czech Rep.	5	13	17	16	20	14	14	2
Denmark	5	7	11	17	23	19	17	4
Estonia	11	19	19	16	16	10	9	4
Faroe Isl.	24	11	12	11	16	16	10	..
Finland	19	19	16	15	18	8	5	2
France	22	23	20	14	13	5	3	5
Germany	7	13	16	19	22	13	10	3
Greece	10	19	16	15	17	16	7	2
Greenland	23	20	24	11	12	5	6	12
Hungary	16	26	21	15	12	6	4	5
Iceland	35	21	13	10	12	5	3	3
Ireland	10	10	11	12	18	16	23	6
Isle of Man	4	10	12	20	24	16	14	3
Italy	20	23	17	15	12	7	5	3
Latvia	12	23	21	15	15	10	5	3
Lithuania	6	15	22	20	20	11	6	0
Malta	11	17	16	13	18	13	13	4
Netherlands	15	11	13	13	20	16	12	4
Norway	21	19	17	17	14	8	4	9
Poland	17	24	17	16	13	7	6	3
Portugal	28	30	16	11	9	4	2	..
Romania	23	31	17	12	10	4	3	5
Russia	11	16	17	16	16	12	11	3
Slovak Rep.	9	25	19	15	16	9	7	2
Slovenia	19	24	17	14	14	7	5	4
Sweden	23	22	18	15	13	5	4	4
Switzerland	13	19	20	16	17	10	6	2
Turkey	72	13	6	3	3	2	1	6
Ukraine	15	24	21	15	14	6	5	5
United Kingdom	8	12	15	15	19	16	15	2
Spain	24				76[a)]			..
USA	39	21	15	10	8	4	3	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 5c. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 12 months. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	7	10	11	13	18	16	25	4
Belgium	14	13	13	13	18	13	17	3
Bulgaria	14	22	17	13	14	8	11	5
Croatia	18	20	15	12	14	10	11	1
Cyprus	21	20	15	13	14	9	8	2
Czech Rep.	5	13	15	14	18	14	20	2
Denmark	5	7	10	14	22	19	23	4
Estonia	13	19	17	14	16	10	11	4
Faroe Isl.	24	11	11	11	17	16	11	..
Finland	20	20	16	15	16	8	5	2
France	20	20	19	16	14	7	5	5
Germany	7	13	15	17	20	14	15	2
Greece	9	16	15	14	19	15	12	2
Greenland	27	18	20	11	13	6	5	12
Hungary	16	25	18	14	12	8	7	5
Iceland	36	22	13	10	11	5	4	3
Ireland	12	11	12	12	18	15	20	5
Isle of Man	6	11	13	17	23	15	16	4
Italy	18	19	16	14	14	9	10	3
Latvia	13	22	20	15	14	9	8	3
Lithuania	6	14	20	17	19	13	10	0
Malta	10	15	14	12	17	14	18	4
Netherlands	15	9	10	11	18	14	23	5
Norway	24	20	16	15	13	7	5	9
Poland	15	21	16	15	15	8	10	3
Portugal	26	26	16	12	11	5	5	..
Romania	20	27	17	13	11	6	5	5
Russia	14	15	15	14	15	11	15	4
Slovak Rep.	10	21	15	15	18	10	12	3
Slovenia	17	22	16	13	15	9	9	4
Sweden	23	21	18	14	14	6	5	4
Switzerland	12	17	17	15	16	12	11	7
Turkey	65	14	7	4	4	2	3	7
Ukraine	16	23	18	15	14	7	7	5
United Kingdom	9	10	14	15	18	15	19	3
Spain	25				75[a)]			..
USA	41	19	14	10	9	4	4	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 6a. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	18	21	21	15	15	7	5	3
Belgium	23	19	17	13	15	7	6	2
Bulgaria	31	27	18	11	8	3	2	5
Croatia	30	22	17	10	8	3	4	1
Cyprus	28	24	19	14	10	3	3	0
Czech Rep.	24	25	20	14	11	4	2	2
Denmark	17	24	27	15	10	5	3	4
Estonia	39	30	15	8	5	2	1	3
Faroe Isl.	36	25	25	8	2	2	2	..
Finland	48	31	14	5	2	1	0	2
France	39	26	15	11	7	2	1	4
Germany	22	26	23	14	10	3	2	2
Greece	22	27	20	14	10	4	3	2
Greenland	50	29	11	5	2	2	1	11
Hungary	43	27	15	8	5	2	1	5
Iceland	66	22	9	2	1	0	1	4
Ireland	29	22	20	13	9	4	4	4
Isle of Man	25	25	17	15	13	3	3	4
Italy	30	22	20	12	9	4	4	3
Latvia	39	32	16	7	4	2	1	4
Lithuania	22	33	19	13	7	6	0	0
Malta	21	19	19	15	14	6	5	5
Netherlands	25	13	14	14	18	9	7	4
Norway	51	27	13	5	2	0	1	10
Poland	29	28	20	11	8	2	3	3
Portugal	45	21	14	9	7	2	2	..
Romania	36	31	15	9	6	2	1	4
Russia	39	19	16	10	9	3	4	5
Slovak Rep.	34	28	18	9	7	3	2	2
Slovenia	37	28	16	9	6	2	2	5
Sweden	48	32	13	5	1	0	1	4
Switzerland	23	30	17	13	11	4	3	5
Turkey	76	11	6	4	2	1	1	8
Ukraine	41	28	16	8	3	1	2	6
United Kingdom	27	22	18	14	13	3	2	4
Spain	46	54[a)]						..
USA	65	17	9	4	3	1	1	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 6b. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	18	26	26	15	11	3	1	3
Belgium	31	24	19	13	9	3	1	2
Bulgaria	38	32	15	9	5	1	1	4
Croatia	44	27	14	8	8	2	1	1
Cyprus	47	29	12	7	4	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	23	35	22	11	7	2	1	1
Denmark	20	30	28	13	7	2	1	4
Estonia	39	33	16	8	3	1	1	3
Faroe Isl.	40	29	22	6	2	1	1	..
Finland	44	33	17	5	2	0	0	2
France	46	29	14	7	3	1	1	5
Germany	22	34	22	14	7	1	1	2
Greece	28	31	21	11	6	2	1	3
Greenland	48	32	11	5	1	1	2	13
Hungary	44	35	12	6	2	1	1	5
Iceland	61	26	9	3	1	0	0	3
Ireland	26	23	24	12	10	3	1	4
Isle of Man	18	30	29	12	9	3	1	2
Italy	42	28	16	9	4	1	1	4
Latvia	38	35	18	5	3	1	0	3
Lithuania	24	40	21	10	4	1	0	0
Malta	27	25	19	13	10	4	2	3
Netherlands	30	21	21	12	12	4	1	3
Norway	46	32	15	5	2	0	0	9
Poland	40	31	17	7	4	1	1	3
Portugal	58	23	11	5	3	1	0	..
Romania	52	30	11	5	2	1	0	4
Russia	36	30	15	10	7	2	1	3
Slovak Rep.	41	28	17	8	5	1	0	2
Slovenia	43	33	15	6	2	1	1	4
Sweden	51	33	12	3	1	0	0	5
Switzerland	26	37	20	9	5	2	0	2
Turkey	86	8	3	2	1	0	0	6
Ukraine	42	34	14	6	3	1	0	4
United Kingdom	25	26	19	15	11	3	1	3
Spain	45				55[a)]			..
USA	65	20	9	4	2	1	0	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 6c. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverage during the last 30 days. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	18	23	23	15	13	5	3	3
Belgium	27	22	18	13	12	5	3	2
Bulgaria	35	30	17	10	6	2	1	5
Croatia	37	25	16	9	7	3	3	1
Cyprus	38	27	15	10	7	2	2	0
Czech Rep.	23	30	21	13	9	3	1	1
Denmark	19	27	27	14	8	3	2	4
Estonia	39	32	16	8	4	1	1	3
Faroe Isl.	38	27	24	7	2	1	1	..
Finland	46	32	15	5	2	0	0	2
France	42	27	14	9	5	1	1	5
Germany	22	30	23	14	8	2	1	2
Greece	25	29	20	12	8	3	2	2
Greenland	49	31	11	5	1	1	1	12
Hungary	44	31	13	7	4	1	1	5
Iceland	63	24	9	3	1	0	0	3
Ireland	27	23	22	13	10	3	3	4
Isle of Man	21	28	23	13	11	3	1	3
Italy	36	25	18	10	7	3	2	3
Latvia	39	34	17	6	4	1	1	4
Lithuania	23	37	20	12	5	3	0	0
Malta	25	22	19	14	12	5	3	4
Netherlands	27	17	17	13	15	6	4	4
Norway	49	30	14	5	2	0	1	10
Poland	35	30	18	9	6	2	2	3
Portugal	52	23	12	7	5	1	1	..
Romania	45	31	13	7	3	1	1	4
Russia	38	25	15	10	8	2	2	4
Slovak Rep.	37	28	17	8	6	2	1	2
Slovenia	40	30	16	8	4	2	1	4
Sweden	49	33	12	4	1	0	0	4
Switzerland	25	34	18	11	8	3	2	7
Turkey	80	10	5	3	2	1	1	7
Ukraine	42	31	15	7	3	1	1	5
United Kingdom	26	24	18	14	12	3	2	3
Spain	45				55[a)]			..
USA	65	19	9	4	2	1	1	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 7a. Frequency of beer drinking during the last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	30	21	17	12	11	5	5	1
Belgium	36	15	15	12	10	6	6	2
Bulgaria	22	24	18	12	12	8	5	2
Croatia	38	20	17	10	8	3	4	0
Cyprus	33	28	16	11	6	3	4	0
Czech Rep.	27	22	18	12	12	6	4	1
Denmark	26	22	22	13	10	6	3	2
Estonia	38	27	13	9	6	3	4	2
Faroe Isl.	41	20	15	8	6	3	6	..
Finland	50	28	12	5	3	1	1	1
France	52	21	12	6	5	1	2	2
Germany	33	22	17	12	9	4	3	1
Greece	37	25	18	8	7	3	3	2
Greenland	48	20	7	10	9	4	3	8
Hungary	55	20	10	4	5	2	2	3
Iceland	58	22	9	4	3	1	2	1
Ireland	32	21	20	11	9	3	4	3
Isle of Man	37	22	22	7	7	3	2	2
Italy	36	21	16	11	9	4	5	2
Latvia	32	26	17	11	7	3	4	2
Lithuania	30	32	18	10	5	5	0	0
Malta	34	21	15	11	9	6	4	2
Netherlands	34	11	12	12	13	9	9	1
Norway	64	21	9	3	2	1	1	5
Poland	24	26	20	12	8	5	5	1
Portugal	55	18	10	6	5	3	3	..
Romania	22	32	20	12	9	3	3	1
Russia	37	17	14	11	9	5	8	1
Slovak Rep.	44	24	13	6	8	3	2	1
Slovenia	43	26	14	7	5	3	2	1
Sweden	48	25	13	6	3	2	2	1
Switzerland	39	21	14	10	8	4	3	1
Turkey	74	12	5	4	2	1	2	2
Ukraine	28	26	17	12	7	4	5	1
United Kingdom	35	23	18	11	9	2	2	1
Spain	77				23[a)]			..
USA	72	13	6	4	2	1	2	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 7b. Frequency of beer drinking during the last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	60	22	10	5	2	1	0	1
Belgium	54	23	11	6	4	2	1	1
Bulgaria	37	30	15	9	5	2	2	2
Croatia	66	20	7	3	2	1	1	0
Cyprus	61	24	8	3	3	1	1	1
Czech Rep.	46	26	14	8	4	1	1	1
Denmark	36	30	19	9	4	2	1	2
Estonia	65	19	7	5	2	1	1	2
Faroe Isl.	53	25	11	5	2	2	1	..
Finland	62	25	9	3	1	0	0	1
France	67	19	8	4	2	1	1	3
Germany	58	24	10	5	2	1	0	2
Greece	59	23	10	3	3	1	1	2
Greenland	49	19	12	11	6	2	1	7
Hungary	75	17	5	2	1	1	0	2
Iceland	58	25	9	4	2	1	1	1
Ireland	52	25	12	7	3	2	1	2
Isle of Man	68	20	6	4	2	0	1	3
Italy	53	25	12	5	3	1	1	2
Latvia	50	27	13	5	3	1	0	1
Lithuania	50	32	12	5	2	1	0	0
Malta	65	20	9	4	2	0	1	2
Netherlands	58	19	10	6	4	2	1	1
Norway	64	25	8	2	1	0	0	7
Poland	38	30	18	8	4	1	1	1
Portugal	73	17	6	2	2	0	0	..
Romania	37	41	13	5	2	2	0	1
Russia	50	20	11	8	6	3	2	2
Slovak Rep.	65	21	7	4	2	1	0	2
Slovenia	66	23	6	3	1	1	1	2
Sweden	64	23	9	2	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	64	18	9	5	3	1	0	0
Turkey	86	10	3	1	1	0	0	1
Ukraine	50	29	10	6	3	1	1	3
United Kingdom	61	22	9	4	2	2	0	2
Spain	89	12[a)]						..
USA	81	10	4	2	1	1	1	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 7c. Frequency of beer drinking during the last 30 days. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	43	22	14	9	7	3	3	1
Belgium	45	19	13	9	7	4	3	2
Bulgaria	30	27	17	10	8	5	3	2
Croatia	52	20	12	7	5	2	2	0
Cyprus	48	26	12	7	4	2	2	0
Czech Rep.	37	24	16	10	8	3	2	1
Denmark	31	26	20	11	7	4	2	2
Estonia	51	23	10	7	4	2	2	2
Faroe Isl.	47	22	13	7	4	3	4	..
Finland	56	26	10	4	2	1	1	1
France	60	20	10	5	3	1	1	2
Germany	46	23	13	8	6	2	1	1
Greece	49	24	14	5	5	2	2	2
Greenland	48	19	9	11	7	3	2	8
Hungary	65	19	8	3	3	2	1	2
Iceland	58	24	9	4	3	1	2	1
Ireland	41	23	16	9	6	2	3	3
Isle of Man	53	21	13	6	4	1	1	2
Italy	45	23	14	8	6	3	3	2
Latvia	41	27	15	8	5	2	2	1
Lithuania	40	32	15	7	3	3	0	0
Malta	51	20	12	7	5	3	2	2
Netherlands	46	15	11	9	9	6	5	1
Norway	64	23	8	3	2	0	1	6
Poland	32	28	19	10	6	3	3	1
Portugal	65	18	8	4	3	2	1	..
Romania	31	37	16	8	5	2	2	1
Russia	44	18	13	9	7	4	5	2
Slovak Rep.	55	23	10	5	5	12	1	2
Slovenia	54	25	10	5	3	2	1	1
Sweden	56	24	11	4	2	1	2	2
Switzerland	52	20	11	7	5	3	2	1
Turkey	79	11	4	3	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	39	28	14	9	5	3	3	2
United Kingdom	48	22	14	8	6	2	1	2
Spain	83	17[a)]						..
USA	77	11	5	3	2	1	1	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 8a. Frequency of wine drinking during the last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	51	29	11	4	3	1	1	4
Belgium	56	24	11	4	4	1	1	2
Bulgaria	62	23	8	4	2	1	1	4
Croatia	55	21	10	6	5	1	1	1
Cyprus	61	25	7	3	2	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	55	29	9	4	3	1	1	4
Denmark	71	23	5	1	0	0	0	9
Estonia	63	25	6	2	2	1	1	3
Faroe Isl.	79	14	4	1	1	0	1	..
Finland	76	20	3	1	0	0	0	3
France	69	20	7	2	1	0	1	5
Germany	62	26	7	3	2	0	0	3
Greece	44	29	14	6	4	2	1	3
Greenland	82	13	3	0	1	0	1	13
Hungary	52	28	10	5	3	1	1	3
Iceland	81	12	3	1	1	0	0	3
Ireland	76	18	3	1	1	0	1	9
Isle of Man	64	22	9	3	2	1	0	4
Italy	45	25	12	6	6	3	2	4
Latvia	64	25	6	3	1	1	1	3
Lithuania	56	32	7	3	1	1	0	0
Malta	28	31	20	10	7	3	2	2
Netherlands	82	11	3	1	2	0	1	5
Norway	84	12	2	1	1	0	1	11
Poland	74	17	5	2	1	0	1	3
Portugal	80	12	4	2	1	0	1	..
Romania	50	30	11	4	2	1	2	3
Russia	61	23	9	3	2	1	1	4
Slovak Rep.	52	28	10	6	3	1	1	2
Slovenia	46	27	13	6	5	2	2	2
Sweden	72	19	4	3	1	1	0	4
Switzerland	68	19	6	3	2	0	1	0
Turkey	89	7	2	1	0	0	1	7
Ukraine	57	27	9	3	3	1	1	3
United Kingdom	65	21	9	3	1	1	1	3
Spain	87	13[a)]						..

a) Sometimes.

Table 8b. Frequency of wine drinking during the last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	42	36	14	6	2	1	0	3
Belgium	60	25	8	4	2	1	0	1
Bulgaria	68	22	6	2	1	0	0	2
Croatia	67	18	8	4	2	0	1	0
Cyprus	68	24	5	1	1	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	41	36	14	6	2	1	1	3
Denmark	67	24	7	2	1	0	0	5
Estonia	51	34	9	4	1	1	0	1
Faroe Isl.	82	14	3	1	0	0	0	..
Finland	73	22	5	1	0	0	0	2
France	82	13	2	1	1	0	0	5
Germany	40	40	14	4	2	1	0	3
Greece	54	32	9	4	1	0	1	2
Greenland	78	16	4	1	0	1	0	11
Hungary	54	31	10	4	1	1	0	2
Iceland	82	14	3	1	1	0	0	2
Ireland	63	24	8	3	1	1	0	8
Isle of Man	42	38	11	5	2	1	1	4
Italy	63	21	9	3	2	1	1	4
Latvia	51	36	10	3	1	0	0	2
Lithuania	40	45	11	4	1	0	0	0
Malta	36	33	17	8	4	2	1	1
Netherlands	73	16	7	2	1	1	1	4
Norway	80	16	3	1	0	0	0	11
Poland	78	16	4	2	1	0	0	3
Portugal	90	8	2	1	0	0	0	..
Romania	62	30	6	1	1	1	0	3
Russia	46	35	11	4	2	1	1	2
Slovak Rep.	51	32	10	4	2	1	0	2
Slovenia	55	29	9	4	2	1	1	2
Sweden	68	23	6	1	1	0	0	4
Switzerland	74	17	6	1	1	0	0	1
Turkey	91	6	2	1	0	0	0	5
Ukraine	47	36	12	3	2	1	0	3
United Kingdom	49	29	12	5	3	1	1	3
Spain	89	11[a)]						..

a) Sometimes.

Table 8c. Frequency of wine drinking during the last 30 days. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	47	32	13	5	2	1	1	4
Belgium	58	24	9	4	3	1	1	2
Bulgaria	65	23	7	3	2	1	1	3
Croatia	61	20	9	5	3	1	1	1
Cyprus	65	25	6	2	1	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	47	33	11	5	3	1	1	3
Denmark	69	23	6	2	1	0	0	7
Estonia	57	30	8	3	2	1	1	2
Faroe Isl.	80	14	4	1	1	0	1	..
Finland	74	21	4	1	0	0	0	2
France	76	16	4	2	1	0	1	5
Germany	51	33	10	4	2	1	0	3
Greece	50	31	11	5	3	1	1	2
Greenland	80	15	4	1	1	0	0	12
Hungary	53	29	10	5	2	1	1	3
Iceland	82	13	3	1	1	0	0	2
Ireland	70	21	6	2	1	0	1	9
Isle of Man	52	31	10	4	2	1	1	4
Italy	55	23	11	5	4	2	1	4
Latvia	57	30	8	3	1	0	0	2
Lithuania	48	39	9	3	1	0	0	0
Malta	32	32	18	9	5	2	1	2
Netherlands	77	14	5	2	2	1	1	4
Norway	82	14	2	1	0	0	0	11
Poland	76	17	4	2	1	0	1	3
Portugal	85	10	3	1	1	0	1	..
Romania	57	30	8	2	1	1	1	3
Russia	53	29	10	3	2	1	1	3
Slovak Rep.	52	30	10	5	3	1	0	2
Slovenia	50	28	11	5	3	1	1	2
Sweden	71	21	5	2	1	0	0	4
Switzerland	71	18	6	2	1	0	1	1
Turkey	90	7	2	1	0	0	1	6
Ukraine	52	31	10	3	2	1	1	3
United Kingdom	57	25	10	4	2	1	1	3
Spain	88	12[a)]						..

a) Sometimes.

Table 9a. Frequency of drinking spirits during the last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	43	23	15	8	6	4	3	2
Belgium	44	23	13	8	7	3	2	1
Bulgaria	54	20	11	6	5	2	3	4
Croatia	64	17	9	4	3	2	2	1
Cyprus	36	26	14	12	7	2	4	0
Czech Rep.	44	26	16	7	5	1	1	2
Denmark	35	32	19	9	4	1	1	5
Estonia	50	23	12	7	4	2	2	1
Faroe Isl.	39	19	23	6	4	3	6	..
Finland	63	27	7	2	1	0	0	3
France	57	22	9	6	3	1	2	4
Germany	48	25	13	7	5	2	1	2
Greece	36	23	15	12	8	3	3	2
Greenland	41	27	15	9	5	2	2	7
Hungary	52	25	9	7	4	1	2	3
Iceland	69	17	7	3	2	1	2	1
Ireland	48	23	15	6	5	1	2	4
Isle of Man	46	22	13	10	6	2	1	3
Italy	48	23	11	8	5	3	3	3
Latvia	67	21	7	3	1	1	1	3
Lithuania	54	30	8	3	3	1	0	0
Malta	34	22	15	10	8	6	5	2
Netherlands[a)]	44	20	14	10	7	3	2	2
Norway	62	21	7	5	2	1	2	6
Poland	56	26	9	4	3	1	1	3
Portugal	47	24	13	6	5	2	3	..
Romania	71	19	5	2	1	1	1	3
Russia	64	19	7	3	3	1	3	3
Slovak Rep.	51	21	11	7	4	3	2	2
Slovenia	56	24	9	5	3	1	1	1
Sweden	55	26	9	5	2	1	2	3
Switzerland	38	25	15	11	7	2	2	1
Turkey	85	8	3	1	1	1	1	7
Ukraine	62	19	9	4	2	1	2	3
United Kingdom	46	22	15	8	6	2	2	2

a) Does not include pre-mixed drinks.

Table 9b. Frequency of drinking spirits during the last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	53	23	14	6	2	1	0	2
Belgium	47	27	12	7	5	2	0	1
Bulgaria	51	25	12	5	4	2	2	2
Croatia	62	21	8	5	3	1	1	0
Cyprus	52	27	11	6	2	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	43	31	15	8	2	1	1	2
Denmark	34	34	18	8	3	2	0	3
Estonia	55	25	11	6	2	1	1	2
Faroe Isl.	42	25	19	8	3	2	2	..
Finland	61	29	7	2	1	0	0	2
France	64	20	9	4	2	1	0	3
Germany	52	26	11	7	3	1	1	2
Greece	37	30	16	8	4	3	1	1
Greenland	47	34	10	5	4	1	0	5
Hungary	50	30	11	5	3	1	1	2
Iceland	69	19	6	3	2	1	1	1
Ireland	31	23	21	11	9	3	2	3
Isle of Man	24	30	25	11	6	3	1	1
Italy	55	24	11	6	2	1	1	3
Latvia	66	23	7	2	1	0	0	3
Lithuania	62	27	8	3	1	0	0	0
Malta	35	24	17	11	8	4	2	1
Netherlands[a)]	49	21	14	8	5	2	1	2
Norway	57	26	10	4	2	0	0	6
Poland	72	19	6	2	2	0	1	2
Portugal	50	27	14	5	3	1	1	..
Romania	79	16	3	1	1	0	0	2
Russia	66	21	6	4	3	1	0	3
Slovak Rep.	55	23	11	6	3	1	1	1
Slovenia	52	28	11	5	3	1	1	1
Sweden	58	26	10	3	2	1	1	3
Switzerland	36	31	16	9	6	1	1	1
Turkey	93	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Ukraine	67	21	6	3	2	1	0	3
United Kingdom	31	25	17	12	10	3	1	1

a) Does not include pre-mixed drinks.

Table 9c. Frequency of drinking spirits during the last 30 days. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	47	23	15	7	4	2	2	2
Belgium	46	25	12	8	6	2	1	1
Bulgaria	53	22	11	6	4	2	2	3
Croatia	63	19	8	4	3	1	1	1
Cyprus	44	26	13	9	4	1	2	1
Czech Rep.	44	28	16	7	3	1	1	2
Denmark	35	33	18	8	4	1	0	4
Estonia	52	24	12	6	3	1	2	2
Faroe Isl.	41	22	21	7	3	2	4	..
Finland	62	28	7	2	1	0	0	2
France	61	21	9	5	3	1	1	4
Germany	50	26	12	7	3	1	1	2
Greece	37	27	16	10	6	3	2	1
Greenland	44	30	13	7	4	1	1	6
Hungary	51	27	10	6	4	1	1	2
Iceland	69	18	6	3	2	1	1	1
Ireland	40	23	18	9	7	2	2	4
Isle of Man	34	27	19	10	6	2	1	2
Italy	52	24	11	7	3	2	2	3
Latvia	66	22	7	3	1	1	0	3
Lithuania	58	28	8	3	2	1	0	0
Malta	35	23	16	11	8	5	3	2
Netherlands[a)]	46	20	14	9	6	3	2	2
Norway	60	24	9	4	2	1	1	6
Poland	64	22	7	3	2	1	1	2
Portugal	49	25	13	5	4	2	2	..
Romania	76	17	4	1	1	0	0	2
Russia	65	20	6	4	3	1	2	3
Slovak Rep.	54	22	11	7	4	2	1	1
Slovenia	54	26	10	5	3	1	1	1
Sweden	57	26	10	4	2	1	1	3
Switzerland*	37	28	16	10	6	2	1	1
Turkey	89	6	2	1	1	0	1	6
Ukraine	65	20	8	4	2	1	1	3
United Kingdom	39	24	16	10	8	3	2	2

a) Does not include pre-mixed drinks.

Table 10a. Quantities of beer consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Boys.

	Centilitres of beer					
	Never drink beer	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	27	15	7	29	12	11
Bulgaria	46	18	13	13	6	4
Croatia	15	16	24	23	12	11
Cyprus	20	18	25	21	9	6
Czech Rep.	12	11	13	27	22	15
Denmark	17	9	10	14	20	31
Estonia	10	21	20	28	12	10
Faroe Isl.	31	12	13	13	6	25
Finland	27	18	12	8	10	25
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	20	29	18	23	7	3
Greenland	28	23	15	11	9	14
Hungary	35	20	18	16	7	5
Iceland	34	10	14	14	11	18
Ireland	20	13	7	13	15	32
Isle of Man	19	18	9	23	10	22
Italy	25	13	26	24	6	6
Latvia	17	13	23	28	12	7
Lithuania	11	14	20	32	13	10
Malta	25	17	11	24	12	11
Netherlands	29	8	3	16	14	30
Norway	28	28	12	9	7	17
Poland	13	10	20	31	16	11
Portugal	42	14	18	17	5	6
Romania	12	9	36	33	7	4
Russia	29	11	15	27	11	7
Slovak Rep.	28	16	23	21	8	5
Slovenia	25	19	22	21	8	6
Sweden	31	18	12	12	11	17
Switzerland	22	21	16	20	12	10
Turkey	56	5	17	14	5	4
Ukraine	18	25	30	21	4	2
United Kingdom	23	12	9	22	13	21
Austria	22	19	0	28	15	16
Germany	19	22	1	27	14	18

Table 10b. Quantities of beer consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Girls.

	Centilitres of beer					
	Never drink beer	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	41	23	10	17	5	3
Bulgaria	38	23	16	17	5	2
Croatia	30	33	22	10	3	2
Cyprus	43	22	26	8	1	0
Czech Rep.	28	26	19	17	8	2
Denmark	23	21	17	17	15	7
Estonia	21	44	19	13	2	1
Faroe Isl.	42	16	19	11	7	5
Finland	46	23	10	7	7	8
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	34	36	17	10	3	1
Greenland	21	29	12	13	15	10
Hungary	56	24	14	4	1	0
Iceland	35	12	17	16	12	8
Ireland	41	24	7	11	8	9
Isle of Man	51	27	8	7	3	5
Italy	40	18	27	11	3	1
Latvia	32	28	22	13	4	2
Lithuania	27	25	26	17	3	1
Malta	48	25	12	10	3	1
Netherlands	49	17	7	13	8	6
Norway	29	38	9	10	6	9
Poland	22	15	35	22	5	1
Portugal	60	18	14	6	2	1
Romania	23	12	56	8	1	0
Russia	38	22	18	16	4	1
Slovak Rep.	44	25	22	8	1	0
Slovenia	43	27	18	8	3	1
Sweden	44	24	14	10	6	3
Switzerland	39	32	13	11	4	2
Turkey	69	5	17	7	2	1
Ukraine	33	37	23	5	1	0
United Kingdom	50	21	7	12	6	5
Austria	45	35	0	15	4	2
Germany	35	39	1	17	6	3

Table 10c. Quantities of beer consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. All students.

	Centilitres of beer					
	Never drink beer	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	35	19	9	23	9	7
Bulgaria	42	21	14	15	6	3
Croatia	22	24	23	17	7	7
Cyprus	32	20	26	14	5	3
Czech Rep.	21	19	16	21	14	8
Denmark	20	15	14	15	18	19
Estonia	15	32	19	20	7	6
Faroe Isl.	37	14	16	12	7	15
Finland	37	20	11	8	9	16
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	27	33	17	16	5	2
Greenland	25	26	14	12	12	12
Hungary	45	22	16	11	4	3
Iceland	34	11	16	15	11	13
Ireland	31	18	7	12	12	21
Isle of Man	36	22	8	15	6	13
Italy	33	15	27	17	4	3
Latvia	25	21	22	20	8	4
Lithuania	19	20	23	25	8	5
Malta	38	22	12	16	7	6
Netherlands	39	13	5	15	11	18
Norway	29	33	11	9	6	13
Poland	18	13	28	26	10	6
Portugal	52	16	16	11	3	3
Romania	18	11	47	18	4	2
Russia	34	17	17	21	7	4
Slovak Rep.	36	21	22	14	4	3
Slovenia	34	23	20	14	6	4
Sweden	37	21	13	11	8	10
Switzerland	30	27	14	15	8	6
Turkey	62	5	17	11	3	2
Ukraine	26	31	27	13	3	1
United Kingdom	36	16	8	17	10	13
Austria	32	26	0	22	10	10
Germany	27	31	1	21	10	10

Table 11a. Quantities of cider consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Boys.

	Centilitres of cider					
	Never drink cider	0	50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	55	27	8	6	2	2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	76	12	6	4	2	1
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	30	42	11	11	3	2
Faroe Isl.	59	27	9	3	1	1
Finland	44	30	15	7	3	2
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	71	19	6	3	0	1
Ireland	47	20	5	11	7	11
Isle of Man	54	28	4	8	2	4
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	46	34	12	6	1	1
Lithuania	48	30	10	8	2	2
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	32	36	13	11	3	4
Poland	88	6	3	2	1	1
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	26	31	23	15	4	1
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	36	33	13	11	5	3
Turkey	84	8	4	2	0	1
Ukraine	33	45	14	6	2	1
United Kingdom	53	25	6	9	3	3
Austria	49	40	4	5	1	1
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	58	27	5	5	2	3

Table 11b. Quantities of cider consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Girls.

	Centilitres of cider					
	Never drink cider	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	53	29	12	5	1	1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	87	9	3	1	0	0
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	22	38	19	17	3	1
Faroe Isl.	56	33	8	2	0	1
Finland	21	29	22	19	8	2
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	63	26	6	3	1	1
Ireland	51	28	6	6	6	4
Isle of Man	60	30	4	4	1	1
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	28	42	18	10	1	0
Lithuania	31	39	18	11	1	1
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	26	42	14	12	4	2
Poland	91	5	3	1	0	0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	26	31	34	8	1	0
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	30	32	15	14	7	3
Turkey	88	7	4	1	0	0
Ukraine	18	53	20	7	1	1
United Kingdom	55	26	6	8	2	3
Austria	54	43	2	1	0	0
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	64	28	4	3	1	1

Table 11c. Quantities of cider consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. All students.

	Centilitres of cider					
	Never drink cider	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	54	28	10	5	1	1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	82	10	4	3	1	1
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	26	40	15	14	3	2
Faroe Isl.	58	30	9	3	0	1
Finland	32	30	19	13	6	2
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	67	22	6	3	1	1
Ireland	49	24	5	8	7	7
Isle of Man	57	30	4	6	2	2
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	36	39	15	8	1	0
Lithuania	39	34	14	9	2	1
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	29	39	13	12	4	3
Poland	89	6	3	2	1	1
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	26	32	29	101	2	1
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	33	32	14	13	6	3
Turkey	86	8	4	2	0	0
Ukraine	26	49	17	6	1	1
United Kingdom	54	26	6	9	3	3
Austria	51	41	3	4	1	0
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	61	27	5	4	1	2

Table 12a. Quantities of alcopops consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Boys.

	Centilitres of alcopop					
	Never drink alcopops	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	32	24	8	26	6	4
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	53	20	16	7	3	2
Cyprus	20	13	20	31	9	7
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	24	19	18	23	12	4
Estonia	25	46	13	11	4	2
Faroe Isl.	41	25	15	13	4	2
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	22	27	18	26	5	2
Greenland	30	16	21	17	10	7
Hungary	43	28	22	4	1	1
Iceland	59	21	8	7	3	2
Ireland	58	20	4	9	4	6
Isle of Man	29	18	6	18	12	16
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	55	32	9	4	1	0
Lithuania	42	32	14	8	2	2
Malta	65	15	8	7	4	2
Netherlands[a)]	30	23	4	24	12	7
Norway	41	19	12	13	7	7
Poland	86	6	3	2	2	1
Portugal	65	15	11	7	2	1
Romania	38	25	22	12	2	1
Russia[b)]	53	24	11	9	1	2
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	54	23	14	6	1	2
Sweden	56	32	6	4	1	1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine[b)]	51	33	10	4	1	1
United Kingdom	37	24	6	17	10	7
Austria	24	30	9	19	10	8
Germany	21	31	12	20	11	6
Switzerland	20	25	27	19	6	4

a) Mixed drinks.

b) In Russia and Ukraine: ”Alcoholic beverages with gas like gin-tonic, rum-cola etc.“.

Table 12b. Quantities of alcopops consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Girls.

	Centilitres of alcopop					
	Never drink alcopops	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	25	23	14	32	4	2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	39	22	28	9	2	1
Cyprus	30	14	26	25	5	1
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	15	19	25	27	12	2
Estonia	23	44	19	11	2	1
Faroe Isl.	35	24	22	14	2	4
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	18	34	24	20	3	1
Greenland	39	22	16	10	9	3
Hungary	35	32	30	2	1	0
Iceland	39	24	14	11	8	4
Ireland	27	21	6	16	14	17
Isle of Man	12	18	7	24	19	22
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	36	43	16	4	0	0
Lithuania	24	39	22	12	2	1
Malta	66	16	9	6	2	1
Netherlands[a)]	24	18	8	29	13	9
Norway	35	18	13	16	11	8
Poland	90	5	4	1	0	0
Portugal	72	14	9	5	1	0
Romania	50	27	20	2	0	0
Russia[b)]	36	35	17	11	2	0
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	47	30	18	4	1	0
Sweden	48	37	9	5	1	1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine[b)]	33	41	19	7	0	0
United Kingdom	20	19	7	24	15	16
Austria	15	26	16	29	12	3
Germany	17	30	16	24	9	3
Switzerland	18	20	40	17	4	1

a) Mixed drinks.

b) In Russia and Ukraine: ”Alcoholic beverages with gas like gin-tonic, rum-cola etc.“.

Table 12c. Quantities of alcopops consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. All students.

	Centilitres of alcopop					
	Never drink alcopops	0	< 50	50–100	101–200	201+
Belgium	28	24	11	29	5	3
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	46	21	22	8	2	2
Cyprus	25	13	23	28	7	4
Czech Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	20	19	21	25	12	3
Estonia	24	45	16	11	3	1
Faroe Isl.	38	25	18	14	3	3
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	20	31	21	23	4	1
Greenland	35	19	19	14	10	5
Hungary	39	30	26	3	1	1
Iceland	50	22	11	9	5	3
Ireland	42	20	5	12	9	11
Isle of Man	20	18	6	21	16	19
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	45	38	13	4	1	0
Lithuania	33	35	18	10	2	1
Malta	66	16	9	7	2	1
Netherlands[1)]	27	21	6	27	12	8
Norway	38	19	12	15	9	8
Poland	88	5	3	1	1	1
Portugal	68	14	10	6	1	1
Romania	44	27	21	7	1	1
Russia[b)]	44	30	14	10	2	1
Slovak Rep.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	51	27	16	5	1	1
Sweden	52	34	7	4	1	1
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine[b)]	42	37	14	6	1	0
United Kingdom	29	21	6	20	12	12
Austria	20	28	12	24	11	6
Germany	19	31	14	22	10	5
Switzerland	19	22	34	18	5	2

a) Mixed drinks.

b) In Russia and Ukraine: ”Alcoholic beverages with gas like gin-tonic, rum-cola etc.“.

Table 13a. Quantities of wine consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Boys.

	Centilitres of wine					
	Never drink wine	0	< 15	15–30	37	75+
Belgium	43	27	9	16	4	2
Bulgaria	42	30	11	11	4	3
Croatia	24	24	15	18	9	11
Cyprus	43	23	19	12	2	2
Czech Rep.	29	28	12	18	7	7
Denmark	56	20	7	12	4	2
Estonia	14	41	19	16	7	4
Faroe Isl.	68	20	8	3	1	1
Finland	47	34	11	3	2	4
France	57	16	15	9	2	1
Greece	28	26	18	20	7	2
Greenland	65	20	6	4	3	2
Hungary	33	18	20	14	8	7
Iceland	64	22	9	4	2	0
Ireland	63	20	8	5	2	2
Isle of Man	49	23	12	11	2	3
Italy	37	17	20	15	6	5
Latvia	36	37	15	8	3	1
Lithuania	21	35	21	16	5	3
Malta	17	19	23	23	8	10
Netherlands	74	12	3	7	2	2
Norway	40	41	9	6	2	3
Poland	50	21	6	9	8	7
Portugal	71	12	9	5	2	2
Romania	24	32	21	16	5	3
Russia	36	40	11	9	3	2
Slovak Rep.	28	23	17	17	8	7
Slovenia	28	13	16	20	12	11
Sweden	55	28	10	4	2	1
Switzerland	45	28	13	9	2	2
Turkey	75	11	5	5	2	2
Ukraine	25	42	18	10	3	2
United Kingdom	50	26	7	12	3	2
Austria	30	40	2	10	8	11
Germany	29	45	0	11	11	4

Table 13b. Quantities of wine consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Girls.

	Centilitres of wine					
	Never drink wine	0	< 15	15–30	37	75+
Belgium	36	28	14	18	3	1
Bulgaria	37	36	16	8	3	1
Croatia	29	26	20	15	7	4
Cyprus	50	19	22	8	1	0
Czech Rep.	15	31	17	26	8	4
Denmark	46	27	9	11	5	3
Estonia	11	30	24	26	8	2
Faroe Isl.	70	17	11	2	0	0
Finland	41	38	10	4	3	5
France	70	14	11	4	1	0
Greece	31	33	20	12	4	1
Greenland	57	28	9	5	1	0
Hungary	34	23	25	11	5	3
Iceland	61	25	9	4	1	0
Ireland	47	28	9	10	4	3
Isle of Man	24	32	15	21	6	4
Italy	53	16	18	10	3	1
Latvia	21	37	23	17	2	1
Lithuania	8	27	30	27	6	2
Malta	23	18	28	22	5	3
Netherlands	61	17	8	10	2	1
Norway	33	47	11	6	2	2
Poland	48	24	12	10	5	1
Portugal	81	10	6	2	1	0
Romania	34	29	28	8	1	0
Russia	16	41	20	19	3	1
Slovak Rep.	21	22	29	21	5	1
Slovenia	29	16	21	21	10	4
Sweden	44	31	13	7	3	2
Switzerland	53	26	13	6	1	1
Turkey	78	9	8	4	1	0
Ukraine	18	38	28	13	2	1
United Kingdom	31	27	12	17	6	7
Austria	18	41	2	17	12	10
Germany	13	41	0	19	20	7

Table 13c. Quantities of wine consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. All students.

	Centilitres of wine					
	Never drink wine	0	< 15	15–30	37	75+
Belgium	40	27	12	17	3	1
Bulgaria	39	33	13	9	3	2
Croatia	27	25	17	16	8	7
Cyprus	47	21	21	10	1	1
Czech Rep.	21	29	15	22	8	5
Denmark	51	24	8	12	4	2
Estonia	12	35	21	21	7	3
Faroe Isl.	69	18	9	3	0	1
Finland	44	36	10	4	2	5
France	64	15	13	6	1	1
Greece	29	29	19	16	5	2
Greenland	61	24	7	5	2	1
Hungary	34	20	22	13	6	5
Iceland	62	23	9	4	1	0
Ireland	55	24	8	7	3	3
Isle of Man	36	28	13	16	4	4
Italy	45	16	19	12	4	3
Latvia	28	37	19	13	3	1
Lithuania	15	31	25	22	5	2
Malta	21	18	26	23	7	6
Netherlands	67	15	6	9	2	2
Norway	37	44	10	6	2	2
Poland	49	22	9	10	6	4
Portugal	77	11	7	3	1	1
Romania	30	30	25	11	3	1
Russia	25	40	16	14	3	2
Slovak Rep.	24	23	24	19	6	4
Slovenia	28	15	19	20	11	8
Sweden	49	29	12	6	3	2
Switzerland	49	27	13	7	2	2
Turkey	76	10	7	5	1	1
Ukraine	22	40	23	12	2	1
United Kingdom	41	26	10	15	5	4
Austria	25	40	2	13	10	10
Germany	20	43	0	15	16	6

Table 14a. Quantities of spirits consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Boys.

	Centilitres of spirits					
	Never drink spirits	0	< 5	5–10	11–25	30+
Belgium	38	28	7	16	7	4
Bulgaria	46	18	13	13	6	4
Croatia	32	29	18	11	7	5
Cyprus	41	15	16	18	6	4
Czech Rep.	22	21	11	20	16	10
Denmark	17	23	17	22	12	9
Estonia	19	24	12	16	15	14
Faroe Isl.	27	8	10	13	18	24
Finland	36	31	12	8	7	7
France	43	14	13	16	9	6
Greece	23	16	15	30	11	5
Greenland	27	10	17	17	15	14
Hungary	34	19	15	17	9	6
Iceland	48	13	11	12	9	7
Ireland	34	24	10	16	8	8
Isle of Man	32	27	12	16	9	5
Italy	37	14	18	18	8	6
Latvia	43	27	9	10	7	5
Lithuania	29	25	10	13	11	11
Malta	24	11	12	22	17	14
Netherlands	41	23	11	16	7	4
Norway	42	21	7	10	10	10
Poland	33	19	7	11	14	16
Portugal	44	19	14	14	6	3
Romania	58	23	11	5	2	1
Russia	47	26	6	7	6	7
Slovak Rep.	30	20	12	16	12	10
Slovenia	40	20	15	14	7	5
Sweden	38	23	10	12	9	8
Switzerland	34	28	14	13	6	4
Turkey	71	11	8	6	3	2
Ukraine	34	24	12	15	11	5
United Kingdom	34	25	9	19	9	5
Austria	28	32	8	9	14	9
Germany	28	37	8	9	13	4

Table 14b. Quantities of spirits consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. Girls.

	Centilitres of spirits					
	Never drink spirits	0	< 5	5–10	11–25	30+
Belgium	46	25	11	12	4	1
Bulgaria	38	23	16	17	5	2
Croatia	29	25	23	13	7	3
Cyprus	62	11	14	10	3	0
Czech Rep.	20	25	17	20	13	5
Denmark	18	22	21	21	14	5
Estonia	20	30	16	17	11	6
Faroe Isl.	30	10	9	16	16	20
Finland	38	30	12	9	8	4
France	48	14	12	17	7	2
Greece	25	19	20	27	7	3
Greenland	28	14	21	22	11	4
Hungary	33	17	24	17	7	2
Iceland	47	16	11	13	9	4
Ireland	22	20	11	18	19	11
Isle of Man	17	30	9	18	15	11
Italy	41	14	20	17	5	2
Latvia	43	29	12	10	5	2
Lithuania	40	29	10	10	8	4
Malta	21	9	16	30	17	8
Netherlands	47	25	9	13	4	2
Norway	40	23	8	11	12	7
Poland	53	18	7	9	7	6
Portugal	44	17	18	15	5	1
Romania	70	17	10	3	1	0
Russia	50	28	7	8	5	3
Slovak Rep.	35	18	17	16	11	3
Slovenia	31	18	22	18	8	4
Sweden	40	21	13	13	9	4
Switzerland	45	27	13	10	3	2
Turkey	84	8	5	2	1	0
Ukraine	43	28	14	9	4	2
United Kingdom	24	23	11	22	12	8
Austria	31	36	10	10	11	3
Germany	29	42	8	9	9	2

Table 14c. Quantities of spirits consumed on the last alcohol drinking occasion. All students.

	Centilitres of spirits					
	Never drink spirits	0	< 5	5–10	11–25	30+
Belgium	42	27	9	14	5	3
Bulgaria	42	21	15	15	6	3
Croatia	30	27	21	12	7	4
Cyprus	52	13	15	14	4	2
Czech Rep.	21	24	14	20	15	8
Denmark	17	22	19	21	13	7
Estonia	19	27	14	17	13	10
Faroe Isl.	29	9	9	15	17	22
Finland	37	30	12	9	8	6
France	46	14	12	17	8	4
Greece	24	18	18	28	9	4
Greenland	27	12	19	19	13	9
Hungary	33	18	20	17	8	4
Iceland	48	15	11	12	9	6
Ireland	28	22	11	17	14	9
Isle of Man	24	28	10	17	12	8
Italy	39	14	19	18	7	4
Latvia	43	28	11	10	6	3
Lithuania	35	27	10	11	9	8
Malta	23	10	14	26	17	10
Netherlands	44	24	10	14	6	3
Norway	41	22	7	11	11	8
Poland	44	19	7	10	10	11
Portugal	44	18	16	14	6	2
Romania	65	19	10	4	1	1
Russia	49	27	7	8	5	5
Slovak Rep.	33	19	14	16	12	6
Slovenia	36	19	18	16	7	4
Sweden	39	22	12	12	9	6
Switzerland	40	28	14	11	5	3
Turkey	77	10	6	4	2	1
Ukraine	38	26	13	12	8	3
United Kingdom	29	24	10	20	11	7
Austria	29	34	9	10	13	7
Germany	29	40	8	9	11	3

Table 15a. Alcohol consumption on the last drinking occasion. Boys.

	Proportion of students who had beer, wine or spirits to drink on the last drinking occasion			Proportion of students who consumed certain quantities of beer, wine or spirits on the last drinking occasion		
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Beer, 101 cl or more	Wine, 37 cl or more	Spirits, 11 cl or more
Belgium	58	31	34	23	6	11
Bulgaria	71	28	36	17	6	11
Croatia	69	52	40	23	20	12
Cyprus	62	34	44	21	12	18
Czech Rep.	77	44	57	37	14	26
Denmark	74	24	60	51	5	21
Estonia	69	46	57	22	11	29
Faroe Isl.	57	13	65	32	2	42
Finland	55	19	34	35	6	15
Greece	52	47	61	10	9	15
Greenland	48	15	63	23	5	29
Hungary	45	48	47	11	15	15
Iceland	57	15	38	28	2	16
Ireland	67	16	42	47	4	16
Isle of Man	64	28	42	32	5	14
Italy	63	47	49	13	11	13
Latvia	70	27	30	19	4	11
Lithuania	75	45	45	23	8	22
Malta	58	64	64	23	18	31
Netherlands	63	14	37	43	3	10
Norway	44	19	37	23	5	20
Poland	77	30	48	26	15	30
Portugal	45	17	38	10	4	9
Romania	79	44	19	11	8	3
Russia	60	25	27	18	5	13
Slovak Rep.	57	49	50	13	15	22
Slovenia	57	59	40	15	23	12
Sweden	51	17	39	27	3	17
Switzerland	58	27	38	21	4	11
Turkey	39	14	18	8	4	5
Ukraine	57	33	42	6	5	15
United Kingdom	65	25	41	34	5	14
Austria	59	30	41	31	19	24
France	..	27	43	..	3	15
Germany	59	26	35	32	15	17

Table 15b. Alcohol consumption on the last drinking occasion. Girls.

	Proportion of students who had beer, wine or spirits to drink on the last drinking occasion			Proportion of students who consumed certain quantities of beer, wine or spirits on the last drinking occasion		
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Beer, 101 cl or more	Wine, 37 cl or more	Spirits, 11 cl or more
Belgium	35	36	28	8	4	5
Bulgaria	46	28	40	4	4	7
Croatia	37	45	47	6	11	10
Cyprus	35	31	26	8	8	10
Czech Rep.	46	55	55	10	12	19
Denmark	56	27	61	22	7	19
Estonia	35	60	50	4	10	17
Faroe Isl.	42	13	60	12	0	36
Finland	32	22	32	15	8	12
Greece	31	37	56	4	5	9
Greenland	50	15	58	25	1	15
Hungary	20	43	51	1	8	9
Iceland	53	14	37	20	1	13
Ireland	35	26	59	17	7	30
Isle of Man	23	45	53	8	10	16
Italy	42	31	45	4	4	8
Latvia	40	42	28	5	3	7
Lithuania	48	65	31	5	8	12
Malta	27	59	70	4	8	24
Netherlands	34	22	28	13	4	6
Norway	34	20	38	15	4	19
Poland	64	28	29	6	6	13
Portugal	22	8	27	2	1	6
Romania	65	37	13	1	1	1
Russia	40	43	22	5	4	7
Slovak Rep.	31	57	46	1	7	14
Slovenia	30	56	51	3	14	11
Sweden	32	26	39	9	5	13
Switzerland	29	21	27	5	2	5
Turkey	26	14	8	2	1	1
Ukraine	30	44	29	1	3	6
United Kingdom	30	42	53	11	13	21
Austria	21	50	33	6	22	14
France	..	16	38	..	1	9
Germany	27	46	29	8	27	11

Table 15c. Alcohol consumption on the last drinking occasion. All students.

	Proportion of students who had beer, wine or spirits to drink on the last drinking occasion			Proportion of students who consumed certain quantities of beer, wine or spirits on the last drinking occasion		
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Beer, 101 cl or more	Wine, 37 cl or more	Spirits, 11 cl or more
Belgium	46	33	31	15	5	8
Bulgaria	58	28	38	10	5	8
Croatia	53	49	43	14	16	11
Cyprus	47	33	35	14	10	14
Czech Rep.	60	50	56	23	13	22
Denmark	65	26	61	37	6	20
Estonia	52	53	54	13	10	23
Faroe Isl.	50	13	63	22	1	39
Finland	43	21	33	25	7	13
Greece	40	41	58	7	7	12
Greenland	49	15	61	24	3	22
Hungary	33	46	49	7	11	12
Iceland	55	14	38	24	2	15
Ireland	51	21	50	32	6	23
Isle of Man	42	37	48	19	8	20
Italy	52	38	47	8	7	10
Latvia	54	35	29	11	4	9
Lithuania	62	55	38	14	8	17
Malta	41	61	68	13	13	27
Netherlands	48	18	33	28	4	8
Norway	39	20	37	19	4	19
Poland	70	29	38	16	10	21
Portugal	33	12	38	6	2	7
Romania	71	40	16	6	4	2
Russia	49	35	24	11	5	10
Slovak Rep.	43	54	48	7	11	18
Slovenia	43	57	46	9	19	12
Sweden	43	22	39	18	4	15
Switzerland	43	24	32	13	3	8
Turkey	33	14	13	5	3	3
Ukraine	44	38	36	4	4	11
United Kingdom	48	33	47	23	9	17
Austria	42	35	38	19	20	19
France	..	21	40	..	2	12
Germany	42	37	32	19	21	14

Table 16a. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Boys.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Belgium	3.4	0.9	1.6	5.9	58	15	27
Bulgaria	3.3	0.9	1.6	5.8	57	16	28
Croatia	3.5	2.0	1.7	7.2	49	28	24
Cyprus	2.7	0.6	1.8	5.1	53	12	35
Czech Rep.	4.4	1.4	3.0	8.8	50	16	34
Denmark	5.3	0.7	2.7	8.7	61	8	31
Estonia	3.4	1.2	3.4	8.0	43	15	43
Faroe Isl.	4.0	0.3	5.1	9.4	43	3	54
Finland	4.2	0.7	1.9	6.8	62	10	28
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	2.0	1.3	2.4	5.7	35	23	42
Greenland	3.3	0.5	4.1	7.9	42	6	52
Hungary	2.0	1.5	2.1	5.6	36	27	38
Iceland	4.4	0.3	2.5	7.2	61	4	35
Ireland	5.3	0.5	2.2	8.0	66	6	28
Isle of Man	4.1	0.7	1.9	6.7	61	10	28
Italy	2.5	1.3	2.1	5.9	42	22	36
Latvia	3.1	0.5	1.5	5.1	61	10	29
Lithuania	3.5	1.0	2.6	7.1	49	14	37
Malta	3.2	2.0	3.8	9.0	36	22	42
Netherlands	5.3	0.5	1.7	7.5	71	7	23
Norway	3.3	0.7	2.7	6.7	49	10	40
Poland	3.9	1.2	3.4	8.5	46	14	40
Portugal	2.2	0.5	1.6	4.3	51	12	37
Romania	2.8	1.0	0.6	4.4	64	23	14
Russia	3.0	0.7	1.6	5.3	57	13	30
Slovak Rep.	2.2	1.5	2.7	6.4	34	23	42
Slovenia	2.3	2.2	1.7	6.2	37	35	27
Sweden	3.5	0.4	2.2	6.1	57	7	36
Switzerland	3.0	0.6	1.5	5.1	59	12	29
Turkey	3.0	0.8	1.4	5.2	58	15	27
Ukraine	1.9	0.8	2.1	4.8	40	17	44
United Kingdom	4.3	0.7	3.3	8.3	52	8	40
Average	3.4	0.9	2.3	6.7	51	14	34
Austria	4.0	1.6	2.4	8.0	50	20	30
Germany	5.1	1.1	1.7	7.9	65	14	22

Table 16b. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Girls.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Belgium	1,5	0,8	0,9	3,2	47	25	28
Bulgaria	1,4	0,6	1,4	3,4	41	18	41
Croatia	1,2	1,3	1,6	4,1	29	32	39
Cyprus	0,9	0,6	0,9	2,4	38	25	38
Czech Rep.	1,7	1,5	2,2	5,4	31	28	41
Denmark	2,8	0,8	2,5	6,1	46	13	41
Estonia	1,0	1,4	1,8	4,2	24	33	43
Faroe Isl.	1,9	0,2	4,6	6,7	28	3	69
Finland	1,9	0,8	1,6	4,3	44	19	37
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1,0	0,7	1,9	3,6	28	19	53
Greenland	3,5	0,3	2,6	6,4	55	5	41
Hungary	0,4	1,0	1,6	3,0	13	33	53
Iceland	3,4	0,3	2,1	5,8	59	5	36
Ireland	2,2	0,8	3,4	6,4	34	13	53
Isle of Man	1,1	1,3	3,0	5,4	20	24	56
Italy	1,2	0,7	1,4	3,3	36	21	42
Latvia	1,3	0,8	1,0	3,1	42	26	32
Lithuania	1,3	0,8	1,4	3,5	37	23	40
Malta	0,9	1,3	3,3	5,5	16	24	60
Netherlands	2,0	0,5	1,1	3,6	56	14	31
Norway	2,2	0,6	2,4	5,2	42	12	46
Poland	1,9	0,7	1,6	4,2	45	17	38
Portugal	0,8	0,2	1,4	2,4	33	8	58
Romania	1,3	0,5	0,3	2,1	62	24	14
Russia	1,3	0,9	1,0	3,2	41	28	31
Slovak Rep.	0,7	1,1	1,8	3,6	19	31	50
Slovenia	0,9	1,6	1,9	4,4	20	36	43
Sweden	1,5	0,7	1,9	4,1	37	17	46
Switzerland	1,2	0,4	0,9	2,5	48	16	36
Turkey	1,9	0,5	0,4	2,8	68	18	14
Ukraine	0,6	0,8	1,0	2,4	25	33	42
United Kingdom	1,6	1,4	2,6	5,6	29	25	46
Average	1,5	0,8	1,8	4,1	37	21	42
Austria	1,1	1,8	1,5	4,4	25	41	34
Germany	1,5	1,9	1,2	4,6	33	41	26

Table 16c. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. All students.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Belgium	2.6	0.8	1.3	4.7	55	17	28
Bulgaria	2.3	0.7	1.5	4.5	51	16	33
Croatia	2.4	1.6	1.7	5.7	42	28	30
Cyprus	1.9	0.7	1.3	3.9	49	18	33
Czech Rep.	2.9	1.4	2.7	7.0	41	20	39
Denmark	4.2	0.7	2.6	7.5	56	9	35
Estonia	2.2	1.5	2.8	6.5	34	23	43
Faroe Isl.	3.1	0.3	4.9	8.3	37	4	59
Finland	3.1	0.8	1.8	5.7	54	14	32
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1.4	1.0	3.8	6.2	23	16	61
Greenland	3.4	0.4	3.3	7.1	48	6	46
Hungary	1.3	1.2	1.8	4.3	30	28	42
Iceland	3.9	0.3	2.4	6.6	59	5	36
Ireland	3.8	0.7	2.8	7.3	52	10	38
Isle of Man	2.5	1.0	2.4	5.9	42	17	41
Italy	1.8	1.0	1.8	4.6	39	22	39
Latvia	2.1	0.7	1.2	4.0	53	18	30
Lithuania	2.4	1.1	2.0	5.5	44	20	36
Malta	2	1.7	3.4	7.1	28	24	48
Netherlands	3.7	0.6	1.4	5.7	65	11	25
Norway	2.6	0.6	2.5	5.7	46	11	44
Poland	2.9	1.0	2.5	6.4	45	16	39
Portugal	1.5	0.3	1.5	3.3	45	9	45
Romania	2.0	0.8	0.5	3.3	61	24	15
Russia	2.1	0.8	1.4	4.3	49	19	33
Slovak Rep	1.4	1.3	2.2	4.9	29	27	45
Slovenia	1.8	1.9	1.7	5.4	33	35	31
Sweden	2.5	0.6	2.0	5.1	49	12	39
Switzerland	2.1	0.6	1.2	3.9	54	15	31
Turkey	2.3	0.7	1.0	4.0	58	18	25
Ukraine	1.3	0.7	1.5	3.5	37	20	43
United Kingdom	3.0	1.0	2.4	6.4	47	16	38
Average	2.5	0.9	2.1	5.4	45	17	37
Austria	2.7	1.6	2.1	6.4	42	25	33
Germany	2.7	1.6	1.5	5.8	47	28	26

Table 17a. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine, spirits, alcopops and cider in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Boys.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Alco-pops	Cider	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits	% alco-pops	% cider
Belgium	3.4	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.7	8.5	40	11	19	22	8
Bulgaria	3.3	0.9	1.6	..	..	5.8	57	16	28	..	..
Croatia	3.5	2.0	1.7	0.9	..	8.1	43	25	21	11	..
Cyprus	2.7	0.6	1.8	2.7	0.5	8.3	33	7	22	33	6
Czech Rep.	4.4	1.4	3.0	..	..	8.8	50	16	34	..	..
Denmark	5.3	0.7	2.7	2.2	..	10.9	49	6	25	20	..
Estonia	3.4	1.2	3.4	1.0	1.0	10.0	34	12	34	10	10
Faroe Isl.	4.0	0.3	5.1	1.2	0.4	11.0	36	3	46	11	4
Finland	4.2	0.7	1.9	..	1.0	7.8	54	9	24	..	13
Greece	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	..	7.3	27	18	33	22	..
Greenland	3.3	0.5	4.1	2.6	..	10.5	31	5	39	25	..
Hungary	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.6	..	6.2	32	24	34	10	..
Iceland	4.4	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.4	8.5	52	4	29	11	5
Ireland	5.3	0.5	2.2	1.3	2.3	11.6	46	4	19	11	20
Isle of Man	4.1	0.7	1.9	3.1	0.9	10.7	38	7	18	29	8
Italy	2.5	1.3	2.1	..	..	5.9	42	22	36	..	..
Latvia	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	6.0	52	8	25	5	10
Lithuania	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	8.7	40	11	30	9	9
Malta	3.2	2.0	3.8	0.8	..	9.8	33	20	39	8	..
Netherlands	5.3	0.5	1.7	2.6	..	10.1	52	5	17	26	..
Norway	3.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	10.2	32	7	26	20	15
Poland	3.9	1.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	9.1	43	13	37	3	3
Portugal	2.2	0.5	1.6	0.7	..	5.0	44	10	32	14	..
Romania	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	6.7	42	15	9	15	19
Russia	3.0	0.7	1.6	0.7	..	6.0	50	12	27	12	..
Slovak Rep.	2.2	1.5	2.7	..	..	6.4	34	23	42	..	..
Slovenia	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.7	..	6.9	33	32	25	10	..
Sweden	3.5	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.4	7.9	44	5	28	5	18
Turkey	3.0	0.8	1.4	..	0.5	5.7	53	14	25	..	9
Ukraine	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.7	6.0	32	13	35	8	12
United Kingdom	4.3	0.7	3.3	2.1	1.0	11.4	38	6	29	18	9
Average	3.4	0.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	8.3	41	12	28	12	6
Austria	4.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	0.4	10.7	37	15	22	21	4
France	..	0.6	2.2	..	..	2.8	..	21	79	..	..
Germany	5.1	1.1	1.7	..	..	7.9	65	14	22	..	..
Switzerland	3.0	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	7.6	39	8	20	24	9

Table 17b. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine, spirits, alcopops and cider in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Girls.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Alco-pops	Cider	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits	% alco-pops	% cider
Belgium	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.6	5.7	26	14	16	33	11
Bulgaria	1.4	0.6	1.4	..	..	3.4	41	18	41	..	..
Croatia	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	..	5.1	24	25	31	20	..
Cyprus	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	4.4	20	14	20	43	2
Czech Rep.	1.7	1.5	2.2	..	..	5.4	31	28	41	..	..
Denmark	2.8	0.8	2.5	2.3	..	8.4	33	10	30	27	..
Estonia	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.3	6.3	16	22	29	13	21
Faroe Isl.	1.9	0.2	4.6	1.4	0.3	8.4	23	2	55	17	4
Finland	1.9	0.8	1.6	..	2.0	6.3	30	13	25	..	32
Greece	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.3	..	4.9	20	14	39	27	..
Greenland	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.7	..	8.1	43	4	32	21	..
Hungary	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5	..	3.5	11	29	46	14	..
Iceland	3.4	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.8	8.5	40	4	25	22	9
Ireland	2.2	0.8	3.4	3.3	1.2	10.9	20	7	31	30	11
Isle of Man	1.1	1.3	3.0	4.3	0.4	10.1	11	13	30	43	4
Italy	1.2	0.7	1.4	..	..	3.3	36	21	42	..	..
Latvia	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	4.1	32	20	24	7	17
Lithuania	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	5.2	25	15	27	17	15
Malta	0.9	1.3	3.3	0.6	..	6.1	15	21	54	10	..
Netherlands	2.0	0.5	1.1	3.1	..	6.7	30	7	16	46	..
Norway	2.2	0.6	2.4	2.5	0.8	8.5	26	7	28	29	9
Poland	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	4.4	43	16	36	2	2
Portugal	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	..	2.8	29	7	50	14	..
Romania	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	3.3	40	15	9	9	27
Russia	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	..	3.9	33	23	25	18	..
Slovak Rep.	0.7	1.1	1.8	..	..	3.6	19	31	50	..	..
Slovenia	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.4	..	4.8	19	33	40	8	..
Sweden	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.8	6.4	23	11	30	8	28
Turkey	1.9	0.5	0.4	..	0.2	3.0	63	17	13	..	7
Ukraine	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	3.7	16	22	27	14	22
United Kingdom	1.6	1.4	2.6	3.5	0.9	10.0	16	14	26	35	9
Average	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	0.8	5.8	27	16	31	18	8
Austria	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.1	6.8	16	26	22	34	..
France	..	0.3	1.5	..	..	1.8	..	17	83	..	..
Germany	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.9	..	6.5	23	29	18	29	..
Switzerland	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	4.4	27	9	20	34	9

Table 17c. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine, spirits, alcopops and cider in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. All students.

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Alco-pops	Cider	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits	% alco-pops	% cider
Belgium	2.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.5	7.1	37	11	18	27	7
Bulgaria	2.3	0.7	1.5	..	..	4.5	51	16	33	..	..
Croatia	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	..	6.6	36	24	26	14	..
Cyprus	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	6.6	29	11	20	35	6
Czech Rep.	2.9	1.4	2.7	..	..	7.0	41	20	39	..	..
Denmark	4.2	0.7	2.6	2.3	..	9.8	43	7	27	23	..
Estonia	2.2	1.5	2.8	0.9	1.2	8.6	26	17	33	10	14
Faroe Isl.	3.1	0.3	4.9	1.3	0.4	10.0	31	3	49	13	4
Finland	3.1	0.8	1.8	..	1.6	7.1	44	11	25	..	23
Greece	1.4	1.0	3.8	1.4	..	7.6	18	13	50	18	..
Greenland	3.4	0.4	3.3	2.3	..	9.4	36	4	35	24	..
Hungary	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.6	..	4.9	27	24	37	12	..
Iceland	3.9	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.5	8.5	46	4	28	16	6
Ireland	3.8	0.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	11.2	34	6	25	20	15
Isle of Man	2.5	1.0	2.4	3.7	0.7	10.3	24	10	23	36	7
Italy	1.8	1.0	1.8	..	..	4.6	39	22	39	..	..
Latvia	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	5.0	42	14	24	8	12
Lithuania	2.4	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	7.0	34	16	29	10	11
Malta	2.0	1.7	3.4	0.6	..	7.7	26	22	44	8	..
Netherlands	3.7	0.6	1.4	2.8	..	8.5	44	7	16	33	..
Norway	2.6	0.6	2.5	2.4	1.4	9.5	27	6	26	25	15
Poland	2.9	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.3	6.9	42	14	36	3	4
Portugal	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	..	3.9	38	8	38	15	..
Romania	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	5.2	38	15	10	13	23
Russia	2.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	..	5.1	41	16	27	16	..
Slovak Rep.	1.4	1.3	2.2	..	..	4.9	29	27	45	..	..
Slovenia	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	..	6.0	30	32	28	10	..
Sweden	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.6	7.4	34	8	27	9	22
Turkey	2.3	0.7	1.0	..	0.3	4.3	53	16	23	..	7
Ukraine	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	4.7	28	15	32	11	15
United Kingdom	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	10.2	29	10	24	27	10
Average	2.5	0.9	2.1	1.4	0.8	7.1	35	14	30	15	7
Austria	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.3	9.0	30	18	23	26	..
France	..	0.4	1.9	..	..	2.3	..	17	83	..	..
Germany	..	1.6	1.5	2.1	..	5.2	..	31	29	40	..
Switzerland	2.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.5	6.0	35	10	20	27	8

Table 18a. Lifetime frequency of being drunk. Boys.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	21	13	14	11	14	12	15	2
Belgium	36	24	13	9	8	4	7	2
Bulgaria	32	21	15	9	8	6	9	5
Croatia	29	24	16	9	9	5	9	0
Cyprus	54	27	10	5	2	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	18	19	17	10	12	9	16	1
Denmark	13	12	10	9	15	15	26	2
Estonia	17	17	13	9	12	12	21	2
Faroe Isl.	38	8	10	11	7	9	17	..
Finland	32	12	11	9	12	10	15	0
France	55	22	10	5	4	2	2	1
Germany	25	21	16	11	11	8	8	1
Greece	46	30	11	6	4	2	2	1
Greenland	30	14	12	9	11	8	16	13
Hungary	35	20	12	9	8	7	9	1
Iceland	47	14	9	7	7	5	11	1
Ireland	26	16	10	8	10	10	22	3
Isle of Man	25	17	12	9	10	10	18	2
Italy	47	21	11	7	6	3	5	1
Latvia	23	23	15	10	9	7	12	1
Lithuania	14	18	14	13	13	10	19	0
Malta	48	23	11	7	4	3	4	1
Netherlands	40	18	12	10	11	4	5	1
Norway	45	13	10	8	10	6	8	3
Poland	33	20	14	9	10	6	9	1
Portugal	64	15	7	5	5	2	3	..
Romania	33	30	16	8	7	3	4	1
Russia	31	20	13	11	8	7	11	1
Slovak Rep.	25	20	14	10	11	8	12	1
Slovenia	26	22	14	9	11	7	13	1
Sweden	38	15	11	9	9	7	11	1
Switzerland	36	19	12	10	9	6	8	1
Turkey	75	14	5	2	2	1	2	4
Ukraine	20	22	13	9	12	10	14	4
United Kingdom	27	12	12	9	13	9	18	1
Spain	57				43[a)]			..
USA	58	14	8	5	6	4	6	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 18b. Lifetime frequency of being drunk. Girls.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	27	21	15	11	13	8	5	1
Belgium	45	27	12	7	5	2	1	2
Bulgaria	41	25	13	9	6	3	4	4
Croatia	46	26	13	6	4	2	3	0
Cyprus	68	25	5	1	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	25	26	16	12	10	6	7	1
Denmark	16	10	11	15	16	16	15	2
Estonia	24	21	14	11	11	8	11	1
Faroe Isl.	40	9	11	7	11	9	14	..
Finland	30	11	11	10	11	14	14	0
France	59	24	10	3	2	1	1	2
Germany	30	25	17	11	9	5	3	0
Greece	51	29	10	5	3	2	1	1
Greenland	26	14	12	14	16	10	8	15
Hungary	44	27	13	6	6	2	3	2
Iceland	45	14	9	8	8	7	8	1
Ireland	22	14	13	9	13	12	17	3
Isle of Man	18	14	14	9	16	10	19	3
Italy	51	26	10	5	4	2	1	1
Latvia	30	27	17	10	7	5	5	1
Lithuania	24	27	18	11	8	6	6	0
Malta	56	22	11	4	4	2	1	1
Netherlands	50	23	11	7	6	2	2	1
Norway	38	15	13	10	12	7	6	2
Poland	49	23	12	7	4	3	2	1
Portugal	71	16	5	4	2	1	1	..
Romania	58	28	9	2	2	1	1	1
Russia	34	21	17	8	7	4	9	2
Slovak Rep.	33	26	13	11	9	5	5	1
Slovenia	35	23	15	9	8	5	5	0
Sweden	38	16	11	10	11	7	8	1
Switzerland	47	21	12	8	5	4	2	0
Turkey	85	10	3	1	1	0	0	5
Ukraine	25	28	16	11	9	5	6	3
United Kingdom	23	13	13	9	14	11	16	2
Spain	55				45[a)]			..
USA	57	17	9	6	5	3	3	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 18c. Lifetime frequency of being drunk. All students.

	Number of occasions in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	24	17	15	11	13	10	11	2
Belgium	41	25	13	8	6	3	4	2
Bulgaria	37	23	14	9	7	4	6	4
Croatia	38	25	14	8	6	3	6	0
Cyprus	62	26	7	3	1	1	1	1
Czech Rep.	22	23	16	11	11	7	11	1
Denmark	15	11	11	12	16	15	21	2
Estonia	20	19	14	10	11	10	16	2
Faroe Isl.	39	9	10	9	9	9	15	..
Finland	31	11	11	9	12	12	14	0
France	57	23	10	4	3	2	1	2
Germany	28	23	17	11	10	6	6	1
Greece	49	29	11	5	3	2	1	1
Greenland	28	14	12	12	13	9	12	14
Hungary	39	23	13	7	7	5	6	2
Iceland	46	14	9	7	8	6	10	1
Ireland	24	15	11	8	11	11	19	3
Isle of Man	21	15	13	9	13	10	19	2
Italy	49	24	11	6	5	2	3	1
Latvia	27	25	16	10	8	6	8	1
Lithuania	19	23	16	12	11	8	13	0
Malta	53	23	11	6	4	2	2	1
Netherlands	45	20	12	9	8	3	3	1
Norway	41	14	11	9	11	7	7	3
Poland	41	22	13	8	7	4	6	1
Portugal	68	15	6	4	4	1	2	..
Romania	47	29	12	5	4	1	2	1
Russia	33	21	15	9	7	5	10	2
Slovak Rep.	29	23	14	10	10	6	8	1
Slovenia	31	22	14	9	9	6	9	1
Sweden	38	15	11	9	10	7	10	1
Switzerland	42	20	12	9	7	5	5	1
Turkey	79	12	4	2	1	0	1	4
Ukraine	22	25	15	10	10	8	10	3
United Kingdom	25	13	12	9	13	10	17	1
Spain	56				44[a)]			..
USA	58	16	8	6	5	3	4	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 19a. Frequency of being drunk last 12 months. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	27	21	15	11	13	6	7	3
Belgium	49	24	11	6	5	3	2	3
Bulgaria	39	29	12	6	8	4	3	7
Croatia	44	28	10	7	5	4	3	2
Cyprus	70	22	4	2	1	1	0	0
Czech Rep.	28	27	15	10	9	6	6	2
Denmark	17	17	13	14	18	12	10	3
Estonia	30	21	13	10	12	7	7	4
Faroe Isl.	43	10	12	12	10	8	5	..
Finland	38	17	13	11	11	7	3	4
France	69	18	7	4	2	1	1	7
Germany	36	27	13	9	8	4	3	2
Greece	63	24	7	3	1	1	1	1
Greenland	31	20	15	15	11	6	2	11
Hungary	49	21	11	8	6	4	2	4
Iceland	55	15	9	7	6	4	4	3
Ireland	30	19	12	10	12	8	10	6
Isle of Man	34	21	14	13	8	4	7	4
Italy	59	21	8	5	3	2	2	2
Latvia	41	25	14	9	6	3	3	4
Lithuania	27	24	17	12	10	5	5	0
Malta	58	23	9	4	3	2	1	3
Netherlands	49	22	12	10	5	2	1	4
Norway	51	16	11	9	7	4	3	9
Poland	43	25	13	8	5	4	3	2
Portugal	68	17	7	4	1	1	2	..
Romania	51	27	11	6	2	1	1	3
Russia	47	24	10	5	7	3	4	5
Slovak Rep.	38	23	13	11	7	4	5	3
Slovenia	38	25	13	8	7	4	4	4
Sweden	45	19	12	8	8	4	3	4
Switzerland	43	25	12	8	6	3	3	1
Turkey	81	12	3	2	1	0	1	10
Ukraine	29	26	14	13	8	5	4	5
United Kingdom	34	19	13	11	10	7	7	3
USA	66	14	7	5	4	2	2	..

Table 19b. Frequency of being drunk last 12 months. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	37	24	16	10	8	4	1	4
Belgium	57	25	10	4	4	0	0	2
Bulgaria	48	28	12	6	4	1	1	4
Croatia	60	23	10	3	3	1	1	1
Cyprus	81	17	2	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	36	28	15	10	7	3	2	2
Denmark	19	17	17	18	16	9	4	3
Estonia	34	25	13	11	9	5	3	2
Faroe Isl.	44	13	11	12	9	9	4	..
Finland	35	15	13	12	15	7	3	3
France	73	20	5	2	1	0	0	6
Germany	42	30	14	7	5	2	1	2
Greece	64	26	6	2	2	0	0	2
Greenland	29	21	21	11	13	4	2	13
Hungary	59	24	8	5	2	2	1	2
Iceland	50	16	10	9	8	5	2	2
Ireland	26	19	14	13	13	9	6	5
Isle of Man	25	22	15	13	12	8	5	4
Italy	66	22	7	3	1	1	0	2
Latvia	46	27	13	7	4	2	1	3
Lithuania	40	31	13	7	5	3	1	0
Malta	65	22	6	4	2	1	1	3
Netherlands	58	25	9	4	2	1	1	3
Norway	42	19	15	11	8	4	2	7
Poland	61	23	8	5	3	1	0	2
Portugal	74	17	6	2	1	0	0	..
Romania	73	19	4	2	1	0	0	4
Russia	48	26	11	5	5	2	2	4
Slovak Rep.	47	26	13	7	4	2	1	2
Slovenia	49	23	11	8	6	3	1	3
Sweden	44	19	14	9	8	3	2	4
Switzerland	58	23	10	5	3	2	1	1
Turkey	88	8	2	1	0	0	0	9
Ukraine	39	30	14	9	5	3	1	4
United Kingdom	30	21	13	12	11	8	6	2
USA	65	17	8	5	3	2	1	..

Table 19c. Frequency of being drunk last 12 months. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 12 months							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	31	22	15	11	11	5	4	3
Belgium	53	25	10	5	4	2	1	3
Bulgaria	44	28	12	6	6	2	2	5
Croatia	52	25	10	5	4	2	2	1
Cyprus	75	19	3	1	1	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	32	28	15	10	8	4	4	2
Denmark	18	17	15	16	17	10	7	3
Estonia	32	23	13	11	10	6	5	3
Faroe Isl.	43	11	11	12	10	8	4	..
Finland	36	16	13	12	13	7	3	3
France	71	19	6	3	1	1	0	7
Germany	39	29	13	8	6	3	2	2
Greece	63	25	6	3	1	1	0	2
Greenland	30	21	18	13	12	5	2	12
Hungary	54	23	9	6	4	3	2	3
Iceland	53	16	10	8	7	4	3	3
Ireland	28	19	13	12	12	9	8	6
Isle of Man	29	21	15	13	10	6	6	4
Italy	63	22	7	4	2	1	1	2
Latvia	43	26	13	8	5	3	2	4
Lithuania	34	28	15	9	8	4	3	0
Malta	62	23	7	4	2	1	1	3
Netherlands	54	23	11	7	4	1	1	3
Norway	46	17	13	10	8	4	2	8
Poland	52	24	10	6	4	2	2	2
Portugal	72	17	6	3	1	0	1	..
Romania	64	22	7	3	2	1	1	4
Russia	47	25	10	5	6	3	3	5
Slovak Rep.	43	25	13	9	5	3	3	2
Slovenia	44	24	12	8	7	3	3	3
Sweden	45	19	13	9	8	4	3	4
Switzerland	51	24	11	6	4	3	2	1
Turkey	84	10	3	1	1	0	1	9
Ukraine	34	28	14	11	7	4	2	5
United Kingdom	32	20	13	11	11	7	6	2
USA	65	16	8	5	3	2	2	..

Table 20a. Frequency of being drunk last 30 days. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Belgium	69	20	7	3	1	0	1	3
Bulgaria	62	23	8	5	2	1	1	7
Croatia	70	18	7	3	1	0	1	2
Cyprus	87	10	1	0	1	1	1	0
Czech Rep.	56	26	12	4	1	0	0	2
Denmark	35	34	21	7	2	0	0	4
Estonia	56	22	13	6	2	1	1	4
Faroe Isl.	55	25	15	3	2	0	0	..
Finland	60	25	10	4	1	0	0	4
France	83	12	3	1	1	0	0	7
Greece	85	12	2	1	0	0	0	3
Greenland	51	30	11	4	4	1	0	12
Hungary	70	18	7	2	1	1	0	4
Iceland	74	17	6	2	1	0	0	4
Ireland	48	25	14	8	4	0	1	6
Isle of Man	57	23	11	5	3	1	0	4
Italy	77	14	5	2	1	0	1	3
Latvia	67	21	7	3	2	0	0	4
Lithuania	56	28	10	4	3	0	0	0
Malta	77	16	4	2	1	0	0	4
Netherlands	67	24	7	2	0	0	1	4
Norway	67	21	8	2	1	0	1	8
Poland	63	23	8	2	2	0	1	3
Portugal	82	12	3	1	1	0	1	..
Romania	76	18	4	1	1	0	0	3
Russia	72	16	4	5	2	1	1	6
Slovak Rep.	64	22	8	3	2	1	0	3
Slovenia	63	21	10	4	1	1	0	4
Sweden	66	22	8	3	1	0	0	4
Switzerland	65	22	7	3	1	1	0	1
Turkey	90	6	2	1	0	0	1	10
Ukraine	56	25	9	6	2	0	1	6
United Kingdom	56	22	11	6	3	1	1	3
Austria	46	31	15	3	3		1	11
Germany	62	27	8	2	1		0	3
Spain	76				24[a)]			..
USA	81	11	5	2	1	0	0	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 20b. Frequency of being drunk last 30 days. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Belgium	77	18	3	1	0	0	0	2
Bulgaria	71	20	5	2	1	0	0	5
Croatia	81	14	3	1	1	0	0	1
Cyprus	94	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	64	26	7	3	0	0	0	2
Denmark	42	36	16	4	1	0	0	4
Estonia	62	24	8	4	1	0	0	2
Faroe Isl.	58	25	13	3	0	0	0	..
Finland	56	27	13	3	1	0	0	3
France	88	10	1	1	0	0	0	6
Greece	83	14	2	1	0	0	0	2
Greenland	52	31	14	3	0	1	1	13
Hungary	80	14	3	1	1	0	0	2
Iceland	70	21	7	2	0	0	0	2
Ireland	45	29	15	6	3	0	1	5
Isle of Man	46	29	18	4	2	1	0	4
Italy	84	12	2	1	0	0	0	2
Latvia	73	20	4	2	1	0	0	3
Lithuania	70	22	5	2	1	0	0	0
Malta	83	14	3	1	0	0	0	3
Netherlands	80	16	3	1	0	0	0	3
Norway	63	26	8	2	0	0	0	7
Poland	80	15	3	1	1	0	0	3
Portugal	88	9	1	1	0	0	0	..
Romania	90	7	1	1	0	0	0	4
Russia	74	17	4	3	2	0	0	4
Slovak Rep.	73	18	6	1	1	0	0	2
Slovenia	70	21	6	2	0	0	0	3
Sweden	66	25	7	2	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	79	15	4	1	1	0	0	1
Turkey	95	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
Ukraine	67	22	6	3	1	0	0	4
United Kingdom	51	24	13	7	4	1	0	3
Austria	58	31	8	2	1	0	0	9
Germany	67	25	6	1	1	0	0	4
Spain	78				22[a)]			..
USA	82	12	4	1	1	0	0	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 20c. Frequency of being drunk last 30 days. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Belgium	73	19	5	2	1	0	0	3
Bulgaria	67	22	6	3	1	0	0	6
Croatia	76	16	5	2	1	0	0	1
Cyprus	90	8	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	61	26	9	3	1	0	0	2
Denmark	39	35	19	5	2	0	0	4
Estonia	59	23	10	5	1	1	0	3
Faroe Isl.	57	25	14	3	1	0	0	..
Finland	58	26	12	3	1	0	0	4
France	85	11	2	1	0	0	0	7
Greece	84	13	2	1	0	0	0	2
Greenland	51	30	12	3	2	1	1	13
Hungary	75	16	5	2	1	1	0	3
Iceland	72	19	7	2	1	0	0	3
Ireland	47	27	15	7	3	0	1	6
Isle of Man	51	27	15	4	3	1	0	4
Italy	81	13	4	1	1	0	1	2
Latvia	70	21	5	2	1	0	0	4
Lithuania	63	25	7	3	2	0	0	0
Malta	80	15	3	1	1	0	0	3
Netherlands	73	20	5	2	0	0	0	3
Norway	65	24	8	2	1	0	1	8
Poland	72	19	6	2	1	0	1	3
Portugal	86	11	2	1	0	0	0	..
Romania	84	12	2	1	0	0	0	4
Russia	73	17	4	4	2	1	0	5
Slovak Rep.	69	20	7	2	2	0	0	2
Slovenia	67	21	8	3	1	0	0	3
Sweden	66	24	7	2	0	0	0	5
Switzerland	72	18	6	2	1	0	0	1
Turkey	92	5	1	0	0	0	0	9
Ukraine	62	24	8	5	2	0	1	5
United Kingdom	54	23	12	6	3	1	1	3
Austria	52	32	12	3	2	0	0	10
Germany	65	26	7	2	1	0	0	3
Spain	77				23[a)]			..
USA	82	11	4	2	1	0	0	..

a) Sometimes.

Table 21a. Frequency of drinking five or more drinks in a row. Boys.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days				
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+
Belgium	43	30	14	6	8
Bulgaria	53	16	12	11	3
Croatia	58	23	10	5	4
Cyprus	56	28	8	4	3
Czech Rep.	46	31	15	6	3
Denmark	33	37	20	6	5
Estonia	47	27	13	7	6
Faroe Isl.	50	29	11	2	8
Finland	58	23	11	4	3
France	66	21	8	3	2
Greece	55	31	8	4	2
Greenland	52	26	9	6	8
Hungary	63	25	8	2	2
Iceland	69	19	7	3	3
Ireland	43	26	16	9	6
Isle of Man	45	30	15	5	6
Italy	57	24	10	5	4
Latvia	51	21	10	10	4
Lithuania	55	27	12	4	3
Malta	42	27	17	7	8
Netherlands	34	30	19	9	9
Norway	56	20	12	6	7
Poland	65	17	9	5	3
Portugal	67	13	8	7	5
Romania	65	16	11	5	3
Russia	56	22	12	4	6
Slovak Rep.	51	29	12	5	3
Slovenia	52	22	11	9	3
Sweden	61	12	10	9	8
Switzerland	51	30	13	4	4
Turkey	81	12	5	2	2
Ukraine	54	19	11	10	7
United Kingdom	48	27	14	7	5
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	39	29	17	7	7
USA	77	14	6	2	2

Table 21b. Frequency of drinking five or more drinks in a row. Girls.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days				
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+
Belgium	56	29	9	3	2
Bulgaria	68	14	8	6	2
Croatia	70	19	6	2	2
Cyprus	76	19	4	1	0
Czech Rep.	59	29	9	2	2
Denmark	47	34	13	3	2
Estonia	60	26	10	3	2
Faroe Isl.	60	24	10	3	4
Finland	62	25	10	3	2
France	77	18	4	1	2
Greece	67	26	6	1	1
Greenland	54	30	9	4	3
Hungary	77	18	4	0	1
Iceland	72	19	5	2	2
Ireland	43	24	18	9	6
Isle of Man	41	29	20	5	5
Italy	75	18	5	2	1
Latvia	64	17	9	7	2
Lithuania	67	26	5	1	1
Malta	57	25	11	4	4
Netherlands	50	30	11	6	3
Norway	51	26	13	7	4
Poland	85	10	3	1	1
Portugal	81	9	5	4	1
Romania	84	11	3	1	1
Russia	67	21	7	3	2
Slovak Rep.	66	23	9	2	1
Slovenia	61	21	9	7	2
Sweden	65	13	8	7	7
Switzerland	68	21	7	3	1
Turkey	90	8	1	1	0
Ukraine	69	16	7	6	2
United Kingdom	44	27	17	6	6
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	46	30	16	4	4
USA	79	14	6	2	2

Table 21c. Frequency of drinking five or more drinks in a row. All students.

	Number of occasions in last 30 days				
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+
Belgium	50	30	12	5	5
Bulgaria	61	15	10	9	2
Croatia	64	21	8	4	3
Cyprus	67	24	6	2	2
Czech Rep.	53	30	12	4	2
Denmark	40	36	16	5	3
Estonia	54	27	11	5	4
Faroe Isl.	55	26	11	2	6
Finland	60	24	10	3	2
France	72	19	5	2	2
Greece	61	28	7	2	2
Greenland	53	28	9	5	5
Hungary	70	22	6	1	1
Iceland	70	19	6	3	2
Ireland	43	25	17	9	6
Isle of Man	43	30	17	5	5
Italy	66	21	7	3	3
Latvia	58	19	10	9	3
Lithuania	61	26	8	3	2
Malta	50	26	13	6	6
Netherlands	42	30	15	7	6
Norway	53	23	13	6	5
Poland	77	13	6	3	2
Portugal	75	11	7	6	3
Romania	76	13	6	3	2
Russia	62	21	9	4	4
Slovak Rep.	59	26	10	3	2
Slovenia	56	22	10	8	4
Sweden	63	13	9	8	8
Switzerland	59	26	10	3	2
Turkey	85	10	3	1	1
Ukraine	61	18	9	8	5
United Kingdom	46	27	16	6	5
Austria	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	43	29	17	6	5
USA	78	14	6	2	1

Table 22. Age at first use of alcohol (at least one glass) and first drunkenness. Percentages answering 13 years or younger.

	Boys				Girls				All students			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Been drunk	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Been drunk	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Been drunk
Austria	58	53	35	23	48	53	37	20	53	53	35	22
Belgium	59	60	37	20	45	48	29	11	52	54	33	15
Bulgaria	70	62	35	25	65	60	34	20	67	61	34	22
Croatia	64	57	36	30	44	42	27	15	54	50	32	23
Cyprus	70	55	37	10	49	35	19	5	68	44	27	7
Czech Rep.	65	60	39	21	54	55	29	16	59	57	34	19
Denmark	72	57	51	37	63	50	45	32	67	54	48	34
Estonia	72	65	40	42	57	54	30	27	64	59	35	35
Faroe Isl.	47	31	29	20	35	25	26	18	41	28	28	19
Finland	54	48	30	32	43	42	27	34	48	45	28	33
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	66	59	35	24	55	57	34	20	60	58	35	22
Greece	65	63	31	14	49	47	19	7	56	54	25	10
Greenland	58	41	..	29	54	39	..	28	56	40	..	29
Hungary	57	56	32	17	45	44	26	9	52	50	29	13
Iceland	38	30	21	18	30	24	16	15	34	27	18	17
Ireland	50	44	31	25	45	47	32	22	47	45	32	24
Isle of Man	67	63	44	36	55	68	50	39	61	66	47	38
Italy	57	56	33	13	47	45	24	8	52	50	28	10
Latvia	74	65	32	27	71	61	20	18	72	63	26	22
Lithuania	74	77	42	30	61	69	27	17	67	73	35	23
Malta	61	66	40	15	50	58	42	12	55	62	41	13
Netherlands	56	28	27	16	42	30	20	12	49	29	23	14
Norway	42	28	17	17	36	25	18	18	39	26	18	17
Poland	65	42	34	20	46	30	17	9	55	35	25	14
Portugal	46	30	24	12	37	24	22	9	41	27	23	10
Romania	68	63	24	22	49	42	11	11	57	52	17	16
Russia	62	56	29	40	62	62	26	34	62	59	28	37
Slovak Rep.	65	67	43	27	55	58	28	17	60	62	35	22
Slovenia	72	68	42	27	65	63	35	19	69	66	38	23
Sweden	54	37	28	25	41	28	21	19	48	33	24	22
Switzerland	52	44	27	13	38	37	19	9	45	41	23	11
Turkey	23	12	9	8	13	8	4	2	19	11	7	5
Ukraine	71	60	31	33	61	52	20	19	66	56	26	26
United Kingdom	67	62	43	36	54	68	45	35	61	65	44	36
USA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

Table 23a. Drinking places on the last drinking day. Percentages among boys.

	At home	At some-one else's home	Street, park, beach	Bar, pub	Disco	Rest-aurant	Other place(s)	Never been drinking
Austria	18	21	18	37	32	10	15	6
Belgium	24	17	9	24	19	7	16	10
Bulgaria	24	23	8	15	20	7	8	13
Croatia	19	14	14	35	16	4	9	9
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	24	16	12	39	27	11	11	3
Denmark	22	68	11	4	11	1	11	3
Estonia	23	38	24	9	16	1	13	5
Faroe Isl.	11	24	13	3	24	1	12	12
Finland	28	46	23	3	6	2	10	12
France	27	27	11	7	6	5	8	18
Germany	23	33	23	20	16	8	21	5
Greece	21	12	3	28	29	4	36	6
Greenland	12	63	3	4	12	1	7	20
Hungary	24	20	8	29	23	2	7	10
Iceland	18	34	17	2	7	1	9	26
Ireland	13	21	15	23	9	2	7	9
Isle of Man	38	34	12	9	2	3	6	7
Italy	23	18	11	38	12	11	7	11
Latvia	19	25	36	8	13	1	10	9
Lithuania	20	36	24	12	17	3	14	3
Malta	19	5	7	15	31	8	5	10
Netherlands	26	25	9	12	18	3	12	12
Norway	25	44	16	3	6	2	22	17
Poland	18	26	36	16	17	3	19	9
Portugal	21	13	9	31	15	8	8	16
Romania	33	17	17	16	22	6	2	12
Russia	18	23	40	9	5	2	10	12
Slovak Rep.	19	14	10	32	21	4	17	6
Slovenia	17	14	21	26	14	2	9	10
Sweden	23	41	12	2	3	1	7	18
Switzerland	20	20	20	20	9	6	16	9
Turkey	13	10	17	4	2	2	6	50
Ukraine	16	29	20	23	14	3	3	9
United Kingdom	32	29	17	15	5	3	9	8
Average	22	28	17	18	16	5	13	13

Table 23b. Drinking places on the last drinking day. Percentages among girls.

	At home	At some-one else's home	Street, park, beach	Bar, pub	Disco	Rest-aurant	Other place(s)	Never been drinking
Austria	18	22	13	33	36	7	14	4
Belgium	24	19	7	22	21	7	15	12
Bulgaria	27	25	7	13	22	7	6	12
Croatia	19	13	11	33	21	2	7	12
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	26	19	7	32	33	9	11	2
Denmark	21	65	10	4	14	2	15	4
Estonia	27	45	14	4	17	1	11	6
Faroe Isl.	9	23	12	3	29	1	12	12
Finland	26	41	27	4	10	2	13	12
France	24	26	7	9	8	5	7	20
Germany	21	29	15	19	22	8	22	5
Greece	19	11	2	24	33	6	36	7
Greenland	13	59	5	2	15	1	9	16
Hungary	28	21	5	22	26	5	5	8
Iceland	14	39	12	2	10	1	8	26
Ireland	13	21	12	25	13	4	6	7
Isle of Man	32	39	10	12	3	6	6	3
Italy	21	15	9	34	13	10	5	16
Latvia	28	30	26	11	15	2	8	8
Lithuania	29	45	13	8	14	5	9	4
Malta	22	3	4	13	33	7	5	14
Netherlands	27	22	6	12	22	2	12	12
Norway	19	56	14	3	7	1	22	15
Poland	26	27	25	15	20	2	16	12
Portugal	19	13	6	31	18	6	4	17
Romania	43	16	10	9	12	5	1	19
Russia	11	29	28	7	4	2	8	7
Slovak Rep.	26	16	6	28	25	3	13	6
Slovenia	18	13	18	25	16	2	7	12
Sweden	21	45	8	2	4	1	6	19
Switzerland	18	17	15	24	13	7	15	10
Turkey	16	8	6	3	3	4	3	62
Ukraine	21	36	12	21	13	3	1	9
United Kingdom	27	30	19	18	6	5	8	6
Average	22	28	12	16	17	4	10	12

Table 23c. Drinking places on the last drinking day. Percentages among all students.

	At home	At some-one else's home	Street, park, beach	Bar, pub	Disco	Rest-aurant	Other place(s)	Never been drinking
Austria	18	22	16	36	34	9	15	5
Belgium	24	18	8	23	20	7	16	11
Bulgaria	25	24	8	14	21	7	7	13
Croatia	19	14	13	34	19	3	8	10
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	25	18	9	35	30	10	11	3
Denmark	21	66	11	4	13	2	13	4
Estonia	25	42	19	11	16	1	12	6
Faroe Isl.	10	24	12	3	27	1	12	12
Finland	27	43	25	3	8	2	12	12
France	26	26	9	8	7	5	8	19
Germany	22	31	19	19	19	8	22	5
Greece	20	11	3	26	31	5	36	6
Greenland	12	61	4	3	13	1	8	18
Hungary	26	20	7	26	24	4	6	9
Iceland	16	36	15	2	8	1	9	26
Ireland	13	21	14	24	11	3	6	8
Isle of Man	34	37	11	11	3	4	6	5
Italy	22	16	10	36	13	10	6	14
Latvia	24	28	31	9	14	2	9	9
Lithuania	24	41	19	10	16	4	12	4
Malta	21	4	5	14	32	7	5	12
Netherlands	26	23	7	12	20	2	12	12
Norway	22	50	15	3	7	2	22	16
Poland	22	27	30	16	19	3	17	10
Portugal	20	13	7	31	16	7	6	16
Romania	39	17	13	12	16	6	1	16
Russia	14	26	33	8	4	2	9	10
Slovak Rep.	23	15	8	30	24	4	15	6
Slovenia	17	14	20	26	15	2	8	11
Sweden	22	43	10	2	4	1	7	19
Switzerland	19	18	17	22	11	7	16	9
Turkey	15	9	12	3	2	3	5	56
Ukraine	18	33	16	21	14	3	2	9
United Kingdom	30	29	18	17	5	4	9	7
Average	22	27	14	16	16	4	11	12

Table 24a. Expected personal consequencies of alcohol consumption.
Percentages among boys answering "Very likely" or "Likely".

	"Positive" consequences						"Negative" consequences						
	Feel relaxed	Feel Happy	Feel more friendly and out-going	Have a lot of fun	Forget my prob-lems	*Aver-age*	Feel sick	Get a hang-over	Not be able to stop drinking	Harm my health	Do some thing I would regret	Get into trouble with the police	*Aver-age*
Austria	55	49	66	81	41	58	8	23	12	40	23	12	20
Belgium	49	36	50	71	33	48	20	27	9	25	23	10	19
Bulgaria	58	58	61	77	54	62	45	54	23	50	49	35	43
Croatia	53	43	63	67	49	55	50	53	20	69	44	54	48
Cyprus	44	42	49	60	43	48	28	48	19	35	34	16	30
Czech Rep.	62	36	65	77	46	57	33	40	7	21	20	10	22
Denmark	62	86	76	92	55	74	14	49	13	18	41	10	24
Estonia	62	44	59	80	51	59	17	37	10	58	26	21	28
Faroe Isl.	52	85	77	82	63	72	40	51	30	58	69	25	46
Finland	66	68	54	68	49	61	19	33	11	27	38	8	23
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	51	51	66	78	42	58	7	21	11	36	25	10	18
Greece	50	54	61	70	39	55	24	50	15	37	34	8	28
Greenland	36	59	44	67	26	46	10	38	14	29	24	7	20
Hungary	55	45	48	61	39	50	14	43	9	45	20	12	24
Iceland	31	55	43	69	47	49	24	45	20	39	45	24	33
Ireland	77	79	80	83	51	74	27	39	13	27	41	19	28
Isle of Man	66	74	69	76	50	67	29	38	16	35	40	25	31
Italy	32	46	44	52	43	43	47	52	18	55	41	22	39
Latvia	63	40	53	75	49	56	40	43	14	64	39	30	38
Lithuania	60	38	52	28	48	45	17	37	9	57	29	36	31
Malta	43	54	58	53	41	50	34	28	19	36	29	14	27
Netherlands	57	47	55	79	33	54	11	24	8	30	17	13	17
Norway	49	68	46	74	45	56	43	47	14	23	42	19	31
Poland	41	45	56	67	49	52	28	50	14	40	30	19	30
Portugal	37	47	52	60	44	48	24	40	18	57	35	17	32
Romania	36	35	37	61	38	41	57	40	18	67	48	39	45
Russia	62	58	59	48	43	54	21	26	7	28	20	13	19
Slovak Rep.	62	38	62	65	51	56	13	46	11	42	32	12	26
Slovenia	52	45	59	63	57	55	44	53	13	66	34	25	39
Sweden	53	69	55	70	45	58	28	42	13	33	34	10	27
Switzerland	55	57	30	74	32	50	12	28	11	54	22	20	25
Turkey	40	30	28	34	35	33	27	21	19	48	32	21	28
Ukraine	58	54	56	76	39	57	21	24	11	41	25	11	22
United Kingdom	70	74	72	78	52	69	26	32	15	28	39	19	26

Table 24b. Expected personal consequencies of alcohol consumption.

Percentages among girls answering "Very likely" or "Likely".

	"Positive" consequences						"Negative" consequences						
	Feel relaxed	Feel Happy	Feel more friendly and out-going	Have a lot of fun	Forget my prob-lems	*Aver-age*	Feel sick	Get a hang-over	Not be able to stop drinking	Harm my health	Do some thing I would regret	Get into trouble with the police	*Aver-age*
Austria	47	50	65	76	41	56	9	22	8	36	25	4	17
Belgium	46	39	55	71	37	50	27	27	9	27	27	7	21
Bulgaria	58	62	61	77	57	63	54	57	19	51	57	25	44
Croatia	55	39	65	57	38	51	56	58	21	76	47	53	52
Cyprus	43	44	51	61	43	48	43	56	18	35	36	10	33
Czech Rep.	68	40	68	82	45	61	36	37	6	24	28	7	23
Denmark	58	89	81	92	51	74	17	50	12	16	40	3	23
Estonia	63	49	63	87	48	62	19	30	9	63	36	13	28
Faroe Isl.	47	87	82	83	70	74	51	57	35	75	77	24	53
Finland	68	77	61	74	49	66	32	41	13	30	29	6	25
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	48	54	67	78	40	57	7	21	9	31	29	4	17
Greece	47	62	65	74	38	57	31	62	16	42	39	4	32
Greenland	22	52	41	62	20	39	11	46	11	40	19	6	22
Hungary	61	44	50	60	37	50	16	40	6	44	21	6	22
Iceland	27	60	51	71	49	52	28	46	19	38	57	15	34
Ireland	74	86	83	85	53	76	31	41	16	30	45	11	29
Isle of Man	74	82	78	85	52	74	25	32	14	32	39	13	26
Italy	31	50	44	53	48	45	56	62	18	56	45	16	42
Latvia	68	39	54	74	51	57	40	41	12	64	45	21	37
Lithuania	59	32	45	16	43	39	18	37	6	64	32	27	31
Malta	38	52	60	47	40	47	50	34	22	50	37	17	35
Netherlands	49	48	58	76	33	53	16	27	7	24	20	6	17
Norway	44	78	58	80	48	62	42	51	12	20	48	11	31
Poland	51	36	51	59	44	48	40	47	10	50	33	16	33
Portugal	28	48	59	63	43	48	32	51	21	65	47	19	39
Romania	31	33	34	56	41	38	74	52	31	79	65	48	58
Russia	65	63	60	56	40	57	23	39	8	27	26	4	21
Slovak Rep.	59	36	58	65	44	52	14	49	10	43	37	9	27
Slovenia	60	40	58	63	60	56	57	62	12	71	44	18	44
Sweden	52	76	63	75	51	63	39	44	14	40	41	4	30
Switzerland	48	54	25	66	38	46	13	22	7	48	23	12	21
Turkey	35	27	23	32	27	29	37	20	15	52	35	19	30
Ukraine	59	58	54	76	36	57	23	18	8	41	26	3	20
United Kingdom	67	82	79	84	55	73	32	34	16	35	41	14	29

Table 24c. Expected personal consequencies of alcohol consumption.

Percentages among all students answering "Very likely" or "Likely".

	"Positive" consequences						"Negative" consequences						
	Feel relaxed	Feel Happy	Feel more friendly and out-going	Have a lot of fun	Forget my prob-lems	*Aver-age*	Feel sick	Get a hang-over	Not be able to stop drinking	Harm my health	Do some thing I would regret	Get into trouble with the police	*Aver-age*
Austria	50	49	65	78	41	57	8	22	10	38	24	8	18
Belgium	48	38	53	71	35	49	23	27	9	26	25	9	20
Bulgaria	58	60	61	77	56	62	50	56	21	50	53	29	43
Croatia	54	41	64	62	43	53	53	56	21	72	46	53	50
Cyprus	44	43	50	61	43	48	35	52	18	36	35	12	31
Czech Rep.	66	38	67	80	46	59	35	39	6	23	24	8	23
Denmark	60	88	78	92	53	74	15	49	12	17	41	6	23
Estonia	63	46	61	84	49	61	18	34	10	60	31	17	28
Faroe Isl.	50	86	80	83	67	73	45	54	33	67	73	25	50
Finland	67	73	58	71	49	64	26	37	12	29	34	7	24
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	50	53	66	78	41	58	7	21	10	33	27	7	18
Greece	48	58	63	72	39	56	28	56	15	40	37	6	30
Greenland	29	56	43	65	23	43	10	42	13	35	22	7	22
Hungary	58	45	49	61	38	50	15	42	7	44	21	9	23
Iceland	29	57	47	70	48	50	26	46	19	38	51	19	33
Ireland	75	82	82	84	52	75	29	40	14	29	43	15	28
Isle of Man	70	78	74	81	51	71	27	35	15	33	40	19	28
Italy	32	48	44	52	45	44	52	57	18	55	43	19	41
Latvia	66	39	54	74	50	57	40	42	13	64	42	25	38
Lithuania	59	35	48	22	45	42	17	37	8	60	31	31	31
Malta	40	53	59	50	41	49	43	31	21	43	34	16	31
Netherlands	53	47	56	78	33	53	13	25	7	27	19	9	17
Norway	47	73	52	77	46	59	43	49	13	21	45	15	31
Poland	46	41	53	63	46	50	34	48	12	45	31	17	31
Portugal	32	47	56	61	44	48	28	46	20	61	41	18	36
Romania	33	34	35	58	40	40	67	47	26	74	58	44	53
Russia	64	61	59	52	42	56	22	33	7	27	23	8	20
Slovak Rep.	60	37	60	65	47	54	13	47	10	42	34	10	26
Slovenia	56	43	58	63	58	56	50	57	13	69	39	22	42
Sweden	52	73	59	72	48	61	34	43	13	36	38	7	29
Switzerland	51	56	27	70	35	48	12	25	9	51	23	16	23
Turkey	37	29	26	33	31	31	31	20	17	50	34	20	29
Ukraine	58	56	55	76	37	56	22	21	9	41	25	7	21
United Kingdom	68	78	76	81	53	71	29	33	15	31	40	16	28

Table 25a:1. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. Boys (continues..)

	Individual problems						Relationship problems				
	Performed poorly at school or work	Damage to objects or clothing	Loss of money or other valuable items	Accident or injury	Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	*Average*	Quarrel or argument	Problems in relationships with friends	Problems in relationships with parents	Problems in relationships with teachers	*Average*
Austria	4	13	11	7	2	7	13	5	8	1	7
Belgium	1	7	5	3	1	3	6	4	6	1	4
Bulgaria	5	13	10	12	3	9	17	7	9	4	9
Croatia	2	10	5	5	1	5	11	3	7	2	6
Cyprus	1	3	4	4	1	3	5	2	3	1	3
Czech Rep.	5	19	7	8	1	8	13	5	7	1	7
Denmark	6	29	16	8	4	13	24	14	15	2	14
Estonia	5	19	12	9	3	10	15	6	13	5	10
Faroe Isl.	5	13	14	3	2	7	10	6	8	1	6
Finland	3	13	10	7	2	7	15	7	12	1	9
France	1	4	2	2	1	2	6	3	4	2	4
Germany	2	11	7	8	2	6	10	3	6	1	5
Greece	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
Greenland	3	6	9	4	3	5	16	6	7	2	8
Hungary	3	10	6	6	1	5	9	4	5	2	5
Iceland	2	5	3	4	2	3	7	4	6	1	5
Ireland	5	22	17	11	3	12	15	9	10	2	9
Isle of Man	3	19	12	11	2	9	13	6	6	2	7
Italy	2	8	4	3	2	4	6	3	3	1	3
Latvia	4	15	9	6	1	7	16	7	13	4	10
Lithuania	12	30	17	18	3	16	34	15	27	10	22
Malta	1	6	5	3	0	3	6	4	4	1	4
Netherlands	2	9	6	5	1	5	6	2	7	1	4
Norway	2	15	10	3	2	6	13	5	8	1	7
Poland	4	11	5	8	2	6	14	8	12	4	10
Portugal	4	7	5	3	1	4	5	3	3	1	3
Romania	4	7	9	7	2	6	13	7	7	3	8
Russia	6	21	12	9	2	10	16	9	16	4	11
Slovak Rep.	6	18	9	8	1	8	19	6	13	3	10
Slovenia	3	16	7	9	1	7	15	4	8	2	7
Sweden	2	16	10	7	3	8	14	3	5	1	6
Switzerland	2	8	6	5	1	4	7	3	6	2	5
Turkey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ukraine	5	16	11	7	2	8	18	8	11	4	10
United Kingdom	3	21	16	14	2	11	13	8	6	1	7
Average	3	13	8	7	2	7	12	6	8	2	7

Table 25a:2. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. Boys (continued)**.**

	Sexual experiences			Delinquency problems			
	Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	Engaged in unprotected sex	*Average*	Scuffle or fight	Victimized by robbery or theft	Trouble with police	*Average*
Austria	10	5	8	10	1	5	5
Belgium	4	3	4	5	1	4	3
Bulgaria	8	6	7	14	3	6	8
Croatia	3	3	3	8	1	4	4
Cyprus	2	2	2	4	1	2	2
Czech Rep.	7	4	6	11	2	4	6
Denmark	11	6	9	20	3	9	11
Estonia	7	4	6	11	3	11	8
Faroe Isl.	5	3	4	8	1	4	4
Finland	7	4	6	11	1	6	6
France	3	1	2	3	1	2	2
Germany	5	3	4	6	1	3	3
Greece	3	2	3	2	0	1	1
Greenland	13	17	15	7	1	4	4
Hungary	5	3	4	9	2	3	5
Iceland	5	3	4	5	2	7	5
Ireland	..	..	..	14	2	12	9
Isle of Man	10	8	9	9	2	13	8
Italy	4	3	4	5	1	2	3
Latvia	5	4	5	12	3	6	7
Lithuania	9	7	8	27	5	11	14
Malta	3	2	3	5	1	2	3
Netherlands	3	2	3	5	1	5	4
Norway	5	5	5	8	2	4	5
Poland	3	5	4	11	3	7	7
Portugal	4	2	3	5	2	2	3
Romania	4	5	5	12	2	5	6
Russia	7	5	6	17	3	11	10
Slovak Rep.	3	3	3	11	1	4	5
Slovenia	4	3	4	11	1	5	6
Sweden	6	5	6	12	1	4	6
Switzerland	5	2	4	5	1	4	3
Turkey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ukraine	7	6	7	19	2	6	9
United Kingdom	9	6	8	12	2	9	8
Average	6	4	5	10	2	5	6

Table 25b:1. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. Girls (continues..)

	Individual problems						Relationship problems				
	Performed poorly at school or work	Damage to objects or clothing	Loss of money or other valuable items	Accident or injury	Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	*Average*	Quarrel or argument	Problems in relationships with friends	Problems in relationships with parents	Problems in relationships with teachers	*Average*
Austria	2	10	9	6	1	6	8	5	6	1	5
Belgium	1	5	3	2	1	2	4	4	3	0	3
Bulgaria	3	11	7	9	1	6	12	8	10	2	8
Croatia	1	7	3	3	1	3	8	4	5	1	5
Cyprus	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	0	2
Czech Rep.	4	16	7	6	1	7	9	5	6	1	5
Denmark	6	28	17	6	4	12	26	19	17	1	16
Estonia	3	19	10	7	1	8	13	7	11	2	8
Faroe Isl.	4	19	14	4	2	9	14	9	8	1	8
Finland	4	24	15	11	3	11	20	15	18	1	14
France	1	5	3	3	1	3	6	4	4	1	4
Germany	2	9	7	6	2	5	8	4	6	0	5
Greece	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1
Greenland	4	5	8	5	2	5	21	14	13	2	13
Hungary	2	5	4	3	1	3	7	3	4	1	4
Iceland	2	8	6	4	2	4	10	4	9	0	6
Ireland	5	27	25	12	3	14	18	11	12	1	11
Isle of Man	5	30	23	21	4	17	20	12	14	2	12
Italy	1	5	2	2	1	3	5	2	3	0	3
Latvia	4	15	9	6	1	7	12	7	11	2	8
Lithuania	8	26	12	10	1	11	23	16	22	3	16
Malta	1	5	4	2	0	2	5	4	3	0	3
Netherlands	1	5	4	2	0	2	2	3	4	0	2
Norway	2	23	11	3	2	8	12	8	16	1	9
Poland	2	4	3	5	1	3	10	6	8	1	6
Portugal	2	4	3	2	1	2	4	3	3	0	3
Romania	1	2	3	3	0	2	5	3	3	1	3
Russia	5	18	10	9	1	9	11	6	11	1	7
Slovak Rep.	5	12	9	6	1	7	11	7	7	1	7
Slovenia	2	13	7	7	1	6	10	5	7	1	6
Sweden	3	19	14	7	2	9	16	6	7	1	8
Switzerland	1	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	4	1	3
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	3	12	7	5	1	6	12	8	9	2	8
United Kingdom	4	28	22	17	3	15	18	11	10	1	10
Average	3	12	8	6	1	6	11	7	8	1	7

Table 25b:2. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. Girls (continued)**.**

	Sexual experiences			Delinquency problems			
	Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	Engaged in unprotected sex	*Average*	Scuffle or fight	Victimized by robbery or theft	Trouble with police	*Average*
Austria	8	3	6	3	1	2	2
Belgium	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	4	3	4	6	1	2	3
Croatia	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	8	4	6	3	1	2	2
Denmark	11	7	9	11	5	3	6
Estonia	5	4	5	3	1	6	3
Faroe Isl.	11	9	10	5	1	2	3
Finland	11	8	10	9	2	8	6
France	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
Germany	6	3	5	2	0	2	1
Greece	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Greenland	16	21	19	8	4	2	5
Hungary	4	2	3	2	1	1	1
Iceland	9	7	8	4	3	5	4
Ireland	..	..	..	10	3	11	8
Isle of Man	17	14	16	12	3	15	10
Italy	3	1	2	2	0	1	1
Latvia	5	3	4	5	2	3	3
Lithuania	4	3	4	7	2	4	4
Malta	2	2	2	2	1	0	1
Netherlands	4	1	3	1	0	2	1
Norway	9	6	8	5	2	4	4
Poland	2	3	3	5	3	3	4
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Romania	1	1	1	4	1	1	2
Russia	6	4	5	8	1	4	4
Slovak Rep.	4	3	4	4	1	2	2
Slovenia	4	2	3	3	1	2	2
Sweden	9	12	11	7	3	3	4
Switzerland	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	5	4	5	7	1	2	3
United Kingdom	12	11	11	11	2	11	8
Average	6	4	5	5	1	3	3

Table 25c:1. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. All students (continues..)

	Individual problems						Relationship problems				
	Performed poorly at school or work	Damage to objects or clothing	Loss of money or other valuable items	Accident or injury	Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	*Average*	Quarrel or argument	Problems in relationships with friends	Problems in relationships with parents	Problems in relationships with teachers	*Average*
Austria	3	12	10	6	2	7	11	5	7	1	6
Belgium	1	6	4	2	1	3	5	4	5	1	4
Bulgaria	4	12	8	11	2	7	14	7	9	3	8
Croatia	2	8	4	4	1	4	9	3	6	2	5
Cyprus	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Czech Rep.	4	17	7	7	1	7	11	5	6	1	6
Denmark	6	28	16	7	4	12	25	17	16	2	15
Estonia	4	19	11	8	2	9	14	6	12	3	9
Faroe Isl.	5	16	14	4	2	8	12	8	8	1	7
Finland	4	19	12	9	3	9	18	11	16	1	12
France	1	5	2	3	1	2	6	4	4	1	4
Germany	2	10	7	7	2	6	9	4	6	0	5
Greece	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	0	2
Greenland	4	6	8	5	3	5	18	10	10	2	10
Hungary	3	8	5	5	1	4	8	4	5	2	5
Iceland	2	7	4	4	2	4	8	4	7	1	5
Ireland	5	24	21	12	3	13	16	10	11	1	10
Isle of Man	4	25	18	17	3	13	17	9	11	2	10
Italy	1	7	3	2	1	3	6	3	3	1	3
Latvia	4	15	9	6	1	7	14	7	12	3	9
Lithuania	10	28	14	14	2	14	28	16	25	6	19
Malta	1	6	5	3	0	3	6	4	4	1	4
Netherlands	1	7	5	4	1	4	4	2	5	1	3
Norway	2	19	10	3	2	7	13	6	12	1	8
Poland	3	7	4	7	1	4	12	7	10	3	8
Portugal	3	5	4	3	1	3	4	3	3	1	3
Romania	2	4	6	5	1	4	8	4	4	2	5
Russia	5	19	11	9	2	9	13	8	14	2	9
Slovak Rep.	5	15	9	7	1	7	15	6	9	2	8
Slovenia	3	15	7	8	1	7	13	5	8	2	7
Sweden	3	18	12	7	2	6	15	5	6	1	7
Switzerland	1	6	5	4	1	3	5	3	5	1	4
Turkey	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	4	12	9	6	2	7	15	8	10	3	9
United Kingdom	3	24	19	15	3	13	15	10	8	1	9
Average	3	12	8	6	2	6	11	6	8	2	7

Table 25c:2. Experienced problems caused by own alcohol use. All students (continued)**.**

	Sexual experiences			Delinquency problems			
	Engaged in sex you regretted the next day	Engaged in unprotected sex	*Average*	Scuffle or fight	Victimized by robbery or theft	Trouble with police	*Average*
Austria	9	4	7	7	1	4	4
Belgium	4	2	3	3	1	2	2
Bulgaria	6	5	6	10	2	4	5
Croatia	2	2	2	5	1	3	3
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Czech Rep.	8	4	6	7	1	3	4
Denmark	11	6	9	15	4	6	8
Estonia	6	4	5	7	2	9	6
Faroe Isl.	8	6	7	6	1	3	3
Finland	9	6	8	10	1	7	6
France	3	1	2	3	1	1	2
Germany	6	3	5	4	1	3	3
Greece	2	1	2	1	0	1	1
Greenland	15	19	17	8	2	3	4
Hungary	4	2	3	5	1	2	3
Iceland	7	5	6	4	2	6	4
Ireland	..	..	..	12	3	12	9
Isle of Man	14	11	13	11	3	14	9
Italy	3	2	3	4	1	1	2
Latvia	5	3	4	9	3	5	6
Lithuania	6	5	6	17	4	8	10
Malta	3	2	3	4	1	1	2
Netherlands	4	2	3	3	1	3	2
Norway	7	5	6	7	2	4	4
Poland	2	4	3	8	3	5	5
Portugal	2	2	2	3	1	1	2
Romania	2	3	3	8	1	3	4
Russia	6	4	5	12	2	7	7
Slovak Rep.	4	3	4	7	1	3	4
Slovenia	4	3	4	7	1	4	4
Sweden	7	6	7	9	2	4	5
Switzerland	4	2	3	3	1	3	2
Turkey	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	6	5	6	13	2	4	6
United Kingdom	11	8	9	11	2	10	8
Average	6	4	5	7	2	4	4

Table 26a. Students who have heard of different drugs. Percentages among boys.

	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Ampheta-mines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	GHB	Metha-done	Magic mush-rooms	*Aver-age*
Austria	29	85	86	80	84	93	93	89	27	26	51	68
Belgium	76	96	65	83	80	93	89	88	10	60	63	73
Bulgaria	35	90	38	70	30	87	89	81	..	38	16	57
Croatia	63	95	66	69	75	92	93	88	22	41	34	67
Cyprus	61	89	41	18	33	85	88	80	8	19	15	49
Czech Rep.	62	98	87	95	59	95	95	97	10	32	91	75
Denmark	65	91	73	88	77	87	87	88	45	58	54	74
Estonia	48	91	75	84	66	88	89	84	24	23	33	64
Faroe Isl.	63	87	50	73	72	86	85	77	5	20	58	61
Finland	84	87	80	85	75	85	85	84	14	23	46	68
France	59	97	51	75	83	90	90	88	21	21	71	68
Germany	31	91	91	86	92	96	96	92	9	30	54	70
Greece	91	92	55	33	59	92	93	88	13	43	27	62
Greenland	47	79	22	49	36	67	61	47	6	14	22	41
Hungary	89	94	83	84	46	91	92	82	22	26	19	66
Iceland	72	81	73	77	71	77	77	77	54	18	70	68
Ireland	64	91	78	56	90	91	91	89	13	69	87	74
Isle of Man	83	96	86	70	91	91	92	91	24	66	90	80
Italy	75	96	56	80	76	95	95	93	28	46	66	73
Latvia	53	91	55	72	33	89	90	75	12	29	44	58
Lithuania	64	92	64	95	61	88	88	88	13	33	44	66
Malta	80	94	60	51	53	92	92	92	..	38	..	72
Netherlands	62	91	55	33	77	87	90	87	20	43	79	66
Norway	60	92	77	90	84	91	91	91	48	76	31	76
Poland	66	89	54	87	44	87	88	69	13	23	76	63
Portugal	83	92	42	71	52	91	89	85	24	59	40	66
Romania	63	81	23	38	19	86	86	63	9	30	41	49
Russia	51	95	67	42	53	88	89	72	14	26	68	60
Slovak Rep.	59	98	71	79	57	95	95	93	12	25	40	66
Slovenia	35	91	52	29	67	89	89	88	12	49	32	58
Sweden	76	94	78	92	87	93	93	90	47	46	38	76
Switzerland	70	94	65	72	77	91	90	81	12	37	64	69
Turkey	31	65	25	20	10	77	78	38	6	8	12	36
Ukraine	37	82	45	35	31	78	78	40	7	16	35	44
United Kingdom	71	92	85	70	87	88	87	87	25	57	87	76
Average	62	90	62	67	62	88	88	81	19	36	50	66

Table 26b. Students who have heard of different drugs. Percentages among girls.

	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Ampheta-mines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	GHB	Metha-done	Magic mush-rooms	*Aver-age*
Austria	38	86	89	90	85	97	97	96	31	33	54	72
Belgium	86	97	61	81	74	96	92	90	7	57	52	72
Bulgaria	52	95	35	79	31	95	96	91	..	47	17	64
Croatia	78	99	72	68	78	98	98	93	22	41	39	71
Cyprus	80	95	27	17	25	92	95	81	5	17	11	50
Czech Rep.	80	99	88	98	53	98	99	99	8	35	91	77
Denmark	74	95	77	92	74	92	93	93	43	52	48	76
Estonia	60	94	69	89	48	95	95	91	14	21	32	64
Faroe Isl.	79	92	51	71	76	90	92	90	3	18	60	66
Finland	91	92	83	91	73	90	91	90	11	31	44	72
France	74	98	45	77	83	94	93	90	19	20	61	69
Germany	38	91	91	93	93	98	98	96	6	38	55	72
Greece	97	96	46	33	56	96	96	92	9	39	22	62
Greenland	53	83	12	30	25	72	62	41	7	8	13	37
Hungary	96	98	85	88	40	97	98	90	22	26	18	69
Iceland	80	89	80	87	75	86	86	88	57	14	78	75
Ireland	70	94	72	51	93	94	94	94	15	74	88	76
Isle of Man	75	94	85	72	89	90	90	89	25	58	89	78
Italy	86	98	53	85	70	97	97	96	27	49	65	75
Latvia	56	96	55	69	23	96	96	81	6	28	49	60
Lithuania	76	93	48	81	51	93	92	91	10	25	36	63
Malta	87	97	53	44	43	97	97	97	..	36	..	72
Netherlands	70	95	59	21	69	93	94	92	20	39	76	66
Norway	63	97	72	94	83	95	96	95	48	77	25	77
Poland	74	93	53	93	35	93	93	71	9	19	73	64
Portugal	93	93	36	71	38	95	92	87	20	53	42	65
Romania	75	87	18	32	18	90	91	69	8	21	36	50
Russia	25	96	60	38	37	95	95	75	13	26	68	57
Slovak Rep.	68	98	58	74	45	97	97	93	11	20	35	63
Slovenia	51	96	67	28	71	93	94	93	12	51	35	63
Sweden	85	98	73	95	86	97	97	93	41	51	26	77
Switzerland	82	97	62	76	72	94	95	88	10	42	64	72
Turkey	37	70	22	23	6	84	85	32	3	6	1	37
Ukraine	34	84	36	31	23	88	87	37	5	12	30	42
United Kingdom	76	95	84	68	92	92	92	93	31	68	90	80
Average	70	93	59	67	58	93	93	85	18	36	48	67

Table 26c. Students who have heard of different drugs. Percentages among all students.

	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Ampheta-mines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	GHB	Metha-done	Magic mush-rooms	*Aver-age*
Austria	33	86	87	84	85	95	95	92	29	29	53	70
Belgium	81	96	63	82	77	94	91	89	8	58	57	72
Bulgaria	44	92	36	74	31	92	93	86	..	43	17	61
Croatia	70	97	69	68	77	95	95	90	22	41	37	69
Cyprus	71	92	34	18	29	89	92	81	7	18	13	49
Czech Rep.	72	99	88	97	56	97	97	98	9	34	91	76
Denmark	70	93	75	90	75	89	90	90	44	55	51	75
Estonia	54	93	72	87	57	91	92	88	19	22	33	64
Faroe Isl.	71	90	50	72	74	88	88	83	4	19	59	63
Finland	87	90	82	88	75	88	88	87	12	27	45	70
France	67	98	48	76	83	92	92	89	20	21	66	68
Germany	35	91	91	89	92	97	97	94	7	34	55	71
Greece	94	94	50	33	57	94	94	90	11	41	24	62
Greenland	50	81	17	40	30	70	62	44	6	11	17	39
Hungary	92	96	84	86	43	94	95	86	22	26	18	67
Iceland	76	85	77	82	73	82	81	82	55	16	74	71
Ireland	67	93	75	53	92	92	93	92	14	72	87	75
Isle of Man	79	94	86	71	90	91	91	90	24	62	90	79
Italy	81	97	54	82	73	96	96	94	27	48	65	74
Latvia	54	93	55	71	28	93	93	78	9	28	47	59
Lithuania	70	93	56	83	56	91	90	90	11	29	40	64
Malta	84	95	56	47	47	95	95	95	..	37	..	72
Netherlands	66	93	57	27	73	90	92	90	20	41	77	66
Norway	61	94	74	92	83	93	93	93	48	77	28	76
Poland	70	91	53	90	39	90	90	70	11	21	74	64
Portugal	89	92	39	71	44	93	91	86	22	56	41	66
Romania	70	84	20	34	19	88	89	67	9	25	38	49
Russia	37	95	63	40	44	92	92	74	14	26	68	59
Slovak Rep.	64	98	64	76	51	96	96	93	11	22	37	64
Slovenia	43	94	60	29	69	91	92	91	12	50	33	60
Sweden	81	96	76	93	86	95	95	91	44	48	32	76
Switzerland	76	95	63	74	74	93	93	84	11	40	64	70
Turkey	34	68	24	22	8	81	81	35	5	7	11	34
Ukraine	36	83	40	33	27	83	82	38	6	14	33	43
United Kingdom	74	93	84	69	90	90	90	89	28	62	88	78
Average	66	92	61	66	60	91	91	83	18	36	49	66

Table 27a. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug. Percentages among boys.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	75	7	5	3	3	2	6
Belgium	63	8	6	4	5	4	11
Bulgaria	76	8	4	3	3	2	5
Croatia	76	9	3	3	3	2	5
Cyprus	92	3	1	1	1	0	2
Czech Rep.	52	14	7	5	6	4	12
Denmark	73	8	5	4	4	3	4
Estonia	72	10	5	3	2	2	5
Faroe Isl.	91	5	1	1	1	0	2
Finland	89	6	2	1	1	1	1
France	57	9	6	4	4	6	14
Germany	67	9	5	5	4	3	7
Greece	92	3	1	2	1	1	1
Greenland	71	9	7	3	4	3	3
Hungary	82	8	3	2	2	1	2
Iceland	85	6	2	2	1	1	4
Ireland	59	13	8	5	6	3	7
Isle of Man	58	7	8	6	5	5	12
Italy	67	8	4	4	4	4	9
Latvia	79	10	5	2	2	1	2
Lithuania	79	7	5	3	2	1	3
Malta	87	6	3	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	68	8	5	3	4	3	9
Norway	91	3	2	1	1	0	3
Poland	75	8	5	3	3	2	4
Portugal	79	5	3	3	3	2	5
Romania	95	3	1	1	0	0	1
Russia	74	11	6	3	3	1	3
Slovak Rep.	68	12	7	3	3	3	6
Slovenia	69	10	5	4	2	3	7
Sweden	90	5	2	1	1	0	1
Switzerland	55	9	6	5	5	5	15
Turkey	93	3	1	1	1	0	2
Ukraine	71	13	6	3	3	2	3
United Kingdom	58	11	5	3	6	4	13
Average	75	8	4	3	3	2	5
Spain	61				40		
USA	58				42		

Table 27b. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug. Percentages among girls.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	79	7	4	3	2	1	3
Belgium	72	9	6	3	3	2	5
Bulgaria	81	8	3	2	2	2	2
Croatia	78	8	4	3	2	2	3
Cyprus	97	2	1	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	60	11	7	7	6	3	7
Denmark	81	8	4	2	2	2	2
Estonia	81	8	4	3	2	1	1
Faroe Isl.	90	5	1	2	1	0	1
Finland	88	6	2	2	1	1	0
France	66	10	6	4	5	4	5
Germany	73	9	4	4	4	2	4
Greece	95	3	1	1	0	1	1
Greenland	74	9	7	4	2	2	2
Hungary	86	6	3	1	1	1	2
Iceland	89	4	2	1	1	1	2
Ireland	60	14	6	5	5	3	8
Isle of Man	61	13	6	5	7	4	6
Italy	76	8	4	3	3	2	4
Latvia	87	7	2	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	90	4	3	2	1	0	1
Malta	91	4	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	76	8	4	3	3	3	4
Norway	90	5	2	1	1	1	1
Poland	86	5	3	2	2	1	2
Portugal	85	6	3	2	2	1	2
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	81	8	5	2	1	1	1
Slovak Rep.	78	9	4	3	2	3	2
Slovenia	73	9	5	2	2	2	6
Sweden	93	4	1	1	1	1	0
Switzerland	63	11	6	4	4	4	8
Turkey	97	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	88	7	2	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom	65	11	6	5	4	4	6
Average	81	7	3	2	2	2	3
Spain	66				34		
USA	60				40		

Table 27c. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug. Percentages among all students.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	77	7	5	3	3	2	5
Belgium	67	9	6	3	4	3	8
Bulgaria	78	8	4	3	3	2	3
Croatia	77	8	4	3	2	2	4
Cyprus	95	2	1	0	1	0	1
Czech Rep.	56	13	7	6	6	3	10
Denmark	77	8	5	3	3	2	3
Estonia	76	9	4	3	2	2	3
Faroe Isl.	90	5	1	1	1	0	1
Finland	89	6	2	2	1	1	1
France	62	10	6	4	5	5	10
Germany	70	9	5	4	4	3	6
Greece	94	3	1	1	0	1	1
Greenland	73	9	7	4	3	2	3
Hungary	84	7	3	2	2	1	2
Iceland	87	5	2	2	1	1	3
Ireland	60	13	7	5	5	3	7
Isle of Man	60	9	7	5	6	4	9
Italy	72	8	4	3	3	3	7
Latvia	83	8	4	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	84	5	4	3	1	1	2
Malta	89	5	2	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	71	8	5	3	4	3	7
Norway	91	4	2	1	1	1	2
Poland	81	6	4	3	2	2	3
Portugal	82	6	3	2	2	2	4
Romania	97	2	1	0	0	0	0
Russia	78	9	5	3	2	1	2
Slovak Rep.	73	10	5	3	2	2	4
Slovenia	71	10	5	3	2	2	7
Sweden	92	4	2	1	1	0	1
Switzerland	59	10	6	5	4	5	11
Turkey	95	2	1	0	1	0	2
Ukraine	79	10	4	2	2	1	2
United Kingdom	62	11	5	4	5	4	10
Average	78	7	4	3	2	2	4
Spain	64			37			
USA	59			41			

Table 28a. Frequency of lifetime use of marijuana or hashish. Percentages among boys.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	77	7	5	2	3	2	4	1
Belgium	63	8	6	4	4	4	11	1
Bulgaria	77	8	4	2	3	1	4	2
Croatia	76	9	4	3	3	2	4	0
Cyprus	93	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Rep.	52	15	7	5	6	3	12	1
Denmark	73	9	6	4	3	3	3	1
Estonia	72	12	4	3	2	2	5	1
Faroe Isl.	91	5	2	1	1	0	1	..
Finland	89	6	2	1	1	1	1	0
France	58	9	6	3	4	6	14	1
Germany	69	9	5	4	4	3	6	0
Greece	93	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
Greenland	71	9	6	4	4	3	3	12
Hungary	82	9	3	1	2	1	2	0
Iceland	86	6	2	2	1	1	3	1
Ireland	62	12	8	4	5	3	6	0
Isle of Man	59	7	8	5	5	4	12	0
Italy	69	9	4	4	4	4	8	2
Latvia	80	10	5	2	1	1	2	0
Lithuania	82	7	6	2	1	0	2	0
Malta	87	6	2	2	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	68	8	5	4	4	3	9	1
Norway	91	3	2	1	1	0	2	3
Poland	77	9	4	3	2	2	4	1
Portugal	82	6	2	2	2	2	5	..
Romania	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	74	11	6	3	3	1	3	1
Slovak Rep.	68	12	7	3	2	3	5	0
Slovenia	69	10	5	4	2	3	7	0
Sweden	91	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	56	10	6	5	5	5	14	0
Turkey	94	3	1	1	1	0	1	2
Ukraine	71	13	6	3	3	2	3	2
United Kingdom	59	11	5	3	6	4	13	1
Average	76	8	4	3	3	2	5	1
Spain	61				39			..
USA	62	9	5	4	5	4	13	..

Table 28b. Frequency of lifetime use of marijuana or hashish. Percentages among girls.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	82	7	4	2	1	2	2	1
Belgium	72	10	6	3	3	2	4	1
Bulgaria	81	8	3	2	2	2	2	1
Croatia	80	8	4	2	2	2	3	0
Cyprus	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	60	12	8	6	6	3	6	1
Denmark	82	8	4	2	2	1	2	1
Estonia	82	10	4	2	2	1	0	1
Faroe Isl.	90	5	2	1	1	0	1	..
Finland	89	6	2	1	1	0	0	0
France	65	11	6	4	5	4	5	1
Germany	76	9	5	3	3	2	3	0
Greece	95	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Greenland	74	11	6	3	2	2	2	8
Hungary	87	7	3	1	1	1	1	0
Iceland	89	4	2	1	1	1	2	0
Ireland	61	13	7	5	5	3	7	1
Isle of Man	62	11	6	6	5	4	6	1
Italy	77	9	4	2	3	2	4	2
Latvia	88	7	3	1	1	1	0	1
Lithuania	91	5	3	0	1	0	0	0
Malta	92	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	76	9	4	3	3	3	3	0
Norway	91	5	1	1	1	1	1	3
Poland	87	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	88	5	2	1	1	1	2	..
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	82	9	5	2	2	1	1	1
Slovak Rep.	78	9	4	2	3	2	2	0
Slovenia	74	9	5	3	2	2	5	0
Sweden	94	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	64	11	5	4	3	4	8	0
Turkey	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ukraine	88	7	2	2	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom	65	10	6	5	4	4	6	1
Average	82	7	3	2	2	2	2	1
Spain	67				33			..
USA	66	10	6	4	4	3	7	..

Table 28c. Frequency of lifetime use of marijuana or hashish. Percentages among all students.

	Number of occasions used in lifetime							No answer %
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+	
Austria	79	7	5	2	2	2	4	1
Belgium	68	9	6	3	3	3	7	1
Bulgaria	79	8	3	2	3	1	3	1
Croatia	78	9	4	2	2	2	4	0
Cyprus	96	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Rep.	56	13	7	6	6	3	9	1
Denmark	77	8	5	3	3	2	2	1
Estonia	77	11	4	2	2	2	3	1
Faroe Isl.	91	5	2	1	1	0	1	..
Finland	89	6	2	1	1	1	0	0
France	62	10	6	4	4	5	9	1
Germany	73	9	5	4	4	2	5	0
Greece	94	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Greenland	73	10	6	3	3	2	2	10
Hungary	84	8	3	1	2	1	1	0
Iceland	87	5	2	1	1	1	2	0
Ireland	61	12	7	4	5	3	7	1
Isle of Man	61	10	7	5	5	4	9	0
Italy	73	9	4	3	3	3	6	2
Latvia	84	8	4	1	1	1	1	0
Lithuania	87	6	4	1	1	0	1	0
Malta	90	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	72	9	4	3	4	3	6	0
Norway	91	4	2	1	1	0	1	3
Poland	82	7	4	2	2	2	2	1
Portugal	85	5	2	2	2	1	3	..
Romania	97	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	78	10	5	2	2	1	2	1
Slovak Rep.	73	10	5	3	2	2	3	0
Slovenia	72	10	5	3	2	2	6	0
Sweden	93	5	1	1	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	60	10	5	5	4	5	11	0
Turkey	96	3	1	0	0	0	1	2
Ukraine	79	10	4	2	2	1	2	1
United Kingdom	62	10	5	4	5	4	10	1
Average	79	8	4	2	2	2	4	1
Spain	64				36			..
USA	64	10	5	4	4	4	10	..

Table 29a. Frequency of use of marijuana or hashish during the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among boys.

	Number of occasions								
	Last 12 months					Last 30 days			
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	81	7	4	2	6	88	5	3	3
Belgium	68	10	5	4	13	80	6	4	10
Bulgaria	82	7	3	2	6	90	4	2	4
Croatia	83	7	2	3	6	91	4	2	3
Cyprus	96	2	1	0	2	97	2	1	2
Czech Rep.	62	13	6	5	14	79	9	4	9
Denmark	79	10	5	3	4	90	6	2	2
Estonia	82	7	3	3	3	92	3	2	3
Faroe Isl.	97	2	0	1	1	98	1	0	1
Finland	93	4	1	1	1	97	2	0	0
France	65	10	4	4	17	74	8	5	13
Germany	76	8	4	4	9	86	6	3	5
Greece	94	3	0	1	1	98	1	1	1
Greenland	75	8	6	5	7	88	7	3	3
Hungary	87	7	2	2	3	93	3	1	2
Iceland	89	5	2	1	4	96	2	1	2
Ireland	69	13	5	3	10	84	7	3	6
Isle of Man	64	10	7	4	16	76	7	5	11
Italy	74	8	4	4	11	81	7	4	9
Latvia	88	7	2	1	3	95	3	1	1
Lithuania	85	7	4	1	2	92	6	1	1
Malta	90	5	2	1	2	95	3	1	1
Netherlands	73	10	4	3	11	83	6	2	9
Norway	94	3	1	0	2	97	1	1	1
Poland	81	8	3	2	5	90	5	2	4
Portugal	85	6	3	1	5	89	5	1	4
Romania	98	2	0	0	0	99	0	0	0
Russia	82	9	4	1	3	93	5	1	2
Slovak Rep.	76	11	4	2	7	90	5	2	4
Slovenia	76	8	5	3	9	86	6	3	6
Sweden	95	3	1	1	1	98	1	0	0
Switzerland	65	9	5	5	16	77	8	4	12
Turkey	95	2	1	1	1	97	1	1	2
Ukraine	82	9	3	2	4	92	3	1	3
United Kingdom	66	9	5	4	16	77	8	4	11
Average	81	7	3	2	6	89	4	2	4
Spain	65	——	——	35	——	75	——	25	——
USA	70	8	4	4	14	81	6	3	10

Table 29b. Frequency of use of marijuana or hashish during the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among girls.

	Number of occasions								
	Last 12 months					Last 30 days			
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	85	7	3	2	4	93	4	2	2
Belgium	78	9	4	2	6	87	6	3	4
Bulgaria	85	7	3	2	3	93	4	1	2
Croatia	85	7	3	3	3	93	3	2	2
Cyprus	99	1	0	0	0	99	1	0	0
Czech Rep.	67	13	7	5	9	83	9	4	4
Denmark	87	7	3	2	2	95	4	1	1
Estonia	89	7	2	1	2	96	2	1	1
Faroe Isl.	95	3	1	1	1	99	1	0	0
Finland	92	5	2	1	1	98	2	1	0
France	72	10	5	5	8	82	8	4	6
Germany	81	8	4	3	5	91	5	2	3
Greece	96	2	1	0	1	98	1	1	1
Greenland	82	9	5	1	5	89	8	2	1
Hungary	91	4	2	1	2	95	3	1	1
Iceland	91	4	2	1	2	96	2	1	1
Ireland	68	13	6	4	10	83	8	3	6
Isle of Man	68	12	7	5	9	81	10	5	3
Italy	81	8	3	2	6	88	5	2	4
Latvia	93	4	1	1	1	98	2	1	0
Lithuania	94	4	1	1	1	97	2	1	0
Malta	93	3	1	1	2	97	2	1	1
Netherlands	82	8	3	2	6	91	4	2	3
Norway	94	4	1	0	1	98	2	0	1
Poland	91	4	2	1	2	95	3	1	1
Portugal	89	5	2	1	2	95	3	1	2
Romania	99	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Russia	86	8	3	1	2	94	5	1	1
Slovak Rep.	84	7	3	3	4	91	5	3	1
Slovenia	78	9	4	2	7	86	7	3	4
Sweden	96	3	1	0	0	99	1	0	0
Switzerland	72	9	5	4	11	83	6	3	8
Turkey	99	1	0	0	0	99	0	0	0
Ukraine	94	4	1	1	1	98	1	0	0
United Kingdom	72	11	5	4	8	84	7	4	5
Average	86	6	3	2	4	93	4	2	2
Spain	71	——	——	29	——	78	——	22	——
USA	74	9	5	3	10	85	6	3	6

Table 29c. Frequency of use of marijuana or hashish during the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among all students.

	Number of occasions								
	Last 12 months					Last 30 days			
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	83	7	4	2	5	90	5	2	3
Belgium	73	10	5	3	10	83	6	3	7
Bulgaria	84	7	3	2	4	92	4	2	3
Croatia	84	7	3	3	4	92	3	2	3
Cyprus	97	1	0	0	0	98	1	0	0
Czech Rep.	64	13	6	5	12	81	9	4	7
Denmark	83	8	4	2	3	92	5	1	2
Estonia	86	7	2	2	4	94	3	1	2
Faroe Isl.	96	2	1	1	1	99	1	0	1
Finland	92	5	2	1	1	97	2	0	0
France	69	10	5	4	13	78	8	5	9
Germany	79	8	4	3	7	88	6	2	4
Greece	95	3	1	1	1	98	1	1	1
Greenland	75	8	6	5	5	89	7	2	2
Hungary	89	6	2	1	2	94	3	1	2
Iceland	90	4	2	1	3	96	2	1	1
Ireland	69	13	5	4	10	83	7	3	6
Isle of Man	66	11	7	4	12	79	9	5	7
Italy	78	8	3	3	8	85	6	3	6
Latvia	91	5	2	1	2	96	2	1	1
Lithuania	89	6	3	1	1	94	4	1	1
Malta	91	4	2	1	2	96	2	1	1
Netherlands	77	9	3	3	8	87	5	2	6
Norway	94	3	1	0	2	97	1	1	1
Poland	86	6	3	2	4	92	4	1	2
Portugal	87	6	3	1	4	92	4	1	3
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Russia	84	9	4	1	3	93	5	1	1
Slovak Rep.	80	9	4	2	5	90	5	2	2
Slovenia	77	8	5	2	8	86	6	3	5
Sweden	95	3	1	1	0	99	1	0	0
Switzerland	69	9	5	4	13	80	7	3	10
Turkey	97	2	1	0	1	98	1	0	1
Ukraine	88	6	2	1	3	95	2	1	2
United Kingdom	69	10	5	4	13	80	7	4	8
Average	84	7	3	2	5	91	4	2	3
Spain	68	—	—	32	—	78	—	23	—
USA	72	9	5	3	12	83	6	3	8

Table 30a. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug other than marijuana or hashish[a]. Percentages among boys.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	92	3	2	1	1	1	2
Belgium	91	3	2	1	1	1	2
Bulgaria	95	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	94	2	1	1	1	0	1
Cyprus	96	1	1	1	1	0	1
Czech Rep.	89	4	3	2	1	1	1
Denmark	93	2	2	1	1	1	1
Estonia	90	3	2	1	1	1	1
Faroe Isl.	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	98	1	1	0	0	0	0
France	92	3	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	91	3	2	1	1	1	1
Greece	97	1	1	0	1	0	0
Greenland	97	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	95	2	1	1	1	0	1
Iceland	93	2	1	1	0	1	2
Ireland	92	4	1	1	1	1	1
Isle of Man	90	2	1	2	3	2	2
Italy	89	3	2	1	1	1	2
Latvia	95	2	1	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	92	2	2	1	1	1	1
Malta	96	2	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	92	2	1	2	1	0	2
Norway	98	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	91	3	2	1	1	1	1
Portugal	92	2	2	2	1	1	1
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	95	2	1	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	94	2	1	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	96	2	1	0	0	0	1
Sweden	97	1	1	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	94	2	1	1	0	1	1
Turkey	96	1	0	0	0	0	2
Ukraine	97	2	1	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	91	4	1	1	1	1	0
Average	94	2	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	89	11					

a) Including: Amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

Table 30b. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug other than marijuana or hashish[a]. Percentages among girls.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	92	3	1	2	1	1	1
Belgium	93	3	1	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	96	2	1	0	0	0	1
Croatia	94	2	1	1	0	0	1
Cyprus	99	1	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	88	4	3	2	1	1	1
Denmark	95	2	0	1	1	0	1
Estonia	89	5	2	1	1	1	1
Faroe Isl.	97	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finland	97	2	1	0	0	0	0
France	93	3	2	1	0	0	0
Germany	90	4	2	2	1	1	1
Greece	98	1	1	0	0	0	0
Greenland	96	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hungary	95	2	1	1	1	0	1
Iceland	95	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	90	4	1	1	3	1	1
Isle of Man	90	4	1	2	1	1	1
Italy	94	3	1	1	1	0	1
Latvia	96	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lithuania	94	2	2	1	1	0	1
Malta	96	2	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	95	2	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	97	1	1	1	0	0	0
Poland	94	2	1	1	0	0	1
Portugal	94	2	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	99	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	96	2	1	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	95	2	1	1	1	0	0
Slovenia	95	2	1	1	0	1	0
Sweden	98	1	1	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	95	2	1	1	0	0	0
Turkey	98	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	99	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	91	5	1	1	2	1	1
Average	95	2	1	1	1	0	1
Spain	92			8			

a) Including: Amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

Table 30c. Frequency of lifetime use of any illicit drug other than marijuana or hashish[a]. Percentages among all students.

	Number of occasions in lifetime						
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10–19	20–39	40+
Austria	92	3	1	1	1	1	2
Belgium	92	3	2	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	96	2	1	0	1	1	1
Croatia	94	2	1	1	1	0	1
Cyprus	97	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	89	4	3	2	1	1	1
Denmark	94	2	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	90	4	2	1	1	1	1
Faroe Isl.	98	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finland	97	1	1	0	0	0	0
France	93	3	2	1	1	1	1
Germany	90	4	2	2	1	1	1
Greece	98	1	1	0	0	0	0
Greenland	96	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	95	2	1	1	1	0	1
Iceland	94	2	1	1	0	1	2
Ireland	91	4	1	1	2	1	1
Isle of Man	90	3	1	2	2	1	1
Italy	92	3	2	1	1	1	1
Latvia	95	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lithuania	93	2	2	1	1	1	1
Malta	96	2	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	94	2	1	1	1	0	1
Norway	97	1	1	0	0	0	1
Poland	93	2	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	93	2	2	1	1	1	1
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	96	2	1	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	94	2	1	1	1	0	1
Slovenia	95	2	1	0	0	1	1
Sweden	97	1	1	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	94	2	1	1	0	0	1
Turkey	97	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	98	1	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	91	4	1	1	1	1	1
Average	94	2	1	1	1	0	1
Spain	91	9					

a) Including: Amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

Table 31. Frequency of use of any illicit drug other than marijuana or hashish[a)] during the last 12 months and last 30 days.

	Lifetime			Last 12 months			Last 30 days		
	Boys	Girls	All students	Boys	Girls	All students	Boys	Girls	All students
Austria	8	8	8	6	8	7	4	4	4
Belgium	9	7	8	6	4	5	3	2	3
Bulgaria	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	2
Croatia	6	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2
Cyprus	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	11	12	12	6	7	7	2	3	3
Denmark	7	5	6	6	4	5	3	1	2
Estonia	10	11	10	6	7	6	3	2	2
Faroe Isl.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Finland	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
France	8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	9	10	10	7	7	7	4	3	3
Greece	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
Greenland	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	2
Hungary	5	5	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
Iceland	7	5	6	4	5	5	2	2	2
Ireland	8	10	9	5	8	6	3	4	3
Isle of Man	10	10	10	11	9	10	..	..	..
Italy	11	6	8	8	5	6	6	3	..
Latvia	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	8	6	7	6	4	5	3	1	2
Malta	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	8	5	6	5	3	4	4	1	3
Norway	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Poland	9	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	8	6	7	5	5	5	2	2	2
Romania	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
Russia	5	4	4	2	3	2	0	1	1
Slovak Rep.	6	5	6	3	3	3	1	2	1
Slovenia	4	5	5	3	4	3	2	2	2
Sweden	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	6	5	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
Turkey	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
United Kingdom	9	9	9	5	5	5	3	4	3
Average	6	5	6	4	4	4	2	2	2
Spain	11	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

a) Including: Amphetamines, LSD or other hallucinogens, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

Table 32a. Lifetime experience of different illicit drugs. Percentages among boys.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	4	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	1
Belgium	3	4	3	3	2	5	8	0	1
Bulgaria	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	..	1
Croatia	2	2	1	1	0	5	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	3	6	1	1	1	8	10	0	1
Denmark	5	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	0
Estonia	7	3	2	2	1	5	2	1	2
Faroe Isl.	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Finland	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
France	3	1[a)]	3	3	2	4	7	1	1
Germany	5	3	3	3	1	3	5	0	1
Greece	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Greenland	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Hungary	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Iceland	5	2	2	3	2	2	5	1	1
Ireland	1	2	2	2	1	4	5	1	1
Isle of Man	4	6	4	5	2	7	7	2	2
Italy	3	4	3	6	5	4	5	2	2
Latvia	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Lithuania	6	3	1	2	2	3	1	0	1
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	2	3	2	3	2	6	6	1	0
Norway	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	6	3	2	2	2	3	5	1	1
Portugal	3	3	2	3	2	5	4	2	1
Romania	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Russia	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Slovak Rep.	2	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Slovenia	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Sweden	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0
Turkey	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1
United Kingdom	2	3	2	4	1	5	6	0	1
Average	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1
Spain	5	4	..	7	1	5	..	..	..
USA	12	4[a)]	3	5	2	5	..	..	..

a) LSD only.

Table 32b. Lifetime experience of different illicit drugs. Percentages among girls.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	5	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	1
Belgium	2	1	1	2	1	4	3	0	0
Bulgaria	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	..	0
Croatia	3	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	5	5	1	1	1	8	6	0	1
Denmark	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0
Estonia	8	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
Faroe Isl.	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1
Finland	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
France	2	1[a)]	3	3	1	3	3	0	1
Germany	6	4	2	3	1	4	3	0	1
Greece	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	1
Hungary	3	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	0
Iceland	5	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
Ireland	2	2	2	4	1	5	3	1	1
Isle of Man	2	3	1	3	1	6	7	0	1
Italy	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Latvia	3	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Lithuania	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Malta	1	0	1	1	2	1			0
Netherlands	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	1
Norway	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Poland	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	1
Portugal	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Slovak Rep.	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	0
Sweden	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Turkey	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3	1	3	4	1	5	3	0	1
Average	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	0	0
Spain	4	3	..	5	0	5	..	..	..
USA	15	3[a)]	3	5	2	6	..	..	..

a) LSD only.

Table 32c. Lifetime experience of different illicit drugs. Percentages among all students

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	4	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	1
Belgium	2	3	2	3	1	4	5	0	1
Bulgaria	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	1
Croatia	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	4	6	1	1	1	8	8	0	1
Denmark	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0
Estonia	7	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1
Faroe Isl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
Finland	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
France	2	1[a)]	3	3	2	3	5	0	1
Germany	5	3	3	2	1	3	4	0	0
Greece	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Hungary	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Iceland	5	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1
Ireland	1	2	2	3	1	5	4	1	1
Isle of Man	3	5	2	4	2	7	7	1	1
Italy	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	1	1
Latvia	3	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
Lithuania	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	1	2	2	3	1	5	5	1	0
Norway	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Poland	5	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1
Portugal	3	2	2	3	2	4	3	1	1
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Russia	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Slovak Rep.	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	3	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0
Turkey	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
United Kingdom	3	2	2	4	1	5	4	0	1
Average	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	1
Spain	4	4	..	6	1	5	..	..	..
USA	13	4[a)]	3	5	2	6	..	..	..

a) LSD only.

Table 33a. 12 months prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among boys.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	0	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1
Croatia	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	2	3	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Denmark	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	0
Estonia	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Faroe Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	0	1
Greece	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Greenland	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Hungary	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Iceland	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Ireland	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Isle of Man	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	1
Italy	2	3	3	5	4	3	4	2	2
Latvia	2	..	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Lithuania	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1
Malta	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	..	0
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1
Portugal	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Sweden	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom	2	2	1	3	0	3	3	0	0
Average	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Spain	4	4	..	6	1	4	..	..	..
USA	8	2[a)]	2	3	1	3	..	2	..

a) LSD only.

Table 33b. 12 months prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among girls.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Bulgaria	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	..	0
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	2	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
Denmark	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Estonia	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Faroe Isl.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Iceland	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Ireland	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	..	0
Isle of Man	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Italy	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0
Latvia	2	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Malta	1	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1
Norway	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Poland	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Slovenia	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2	1	2	3	0	3	2	1	0
Average	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Spain	3	2	..	4	0	3	..	..	..
USA	10	2[a)]	2	3	1	3	..	1	..

a) LSD only.

Table 33c. 12 months prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among all students.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	0	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	0
Croatia	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	2	3	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Denmark	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0
Estonia	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Faroe Isl.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	0	1
Greece	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Hungary	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Iceland	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	1
Ireland	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Isle of Man	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Italy	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1
Latvia	2	..	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Lithuania	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Malta	1	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1
Portugal	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovenia	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom	2	1	1	3	0	3	2	0	0
Average	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Spain	3	3	..	5	0	3	..	..	..
USA	9	2[a)]	2	3	1	3	..	1	..

a) LSD only.

Table 34a. 30 days prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among boys.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Belgium	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	0
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Denmark	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Estonia	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Faroe Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Greece	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hungary	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iceland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Ireland	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Isle of Man	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	0
Italy	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1
Latvia	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Lithuania	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Malta	1	0	0	1	0	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	2	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Portugal	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Average	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Spain	2	2	..	3	0	2	..	..	..
USA	4	1[a)]	1	1	0	1	..	..	..

a) LSD only.

Table 34b. 30 days prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among girls.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Belgium	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Faroe Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	..	0
Greece	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Hungary	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ireland	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1
Isle of Man	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Average	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	..	2	0	1	..	..	..
USA	5	1[a)]	1	1	0	1	..	1	..

a) LSD only.

Table 34c. 30 days prevalence of different illicit drug use. Percentages among all students.

	Ampheta-mines	LSD or other hallu-cinogens	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Any drug by injection
Austria	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Belgium	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	0
Croatia	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Denmark	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Faroe Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Greece	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Hungary	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iceland	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ireland	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
Isle of Man	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Italy	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Norway	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Poland	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Average	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Spain	2	1	..	3	0	1	..	..	..
USA	4	1[a)]	1	1	0	1	..	1	..

a) LSD only.

Table 35a. Lifetime use of tranquillisers or sedatives; anabolic steroids; alcohol together with pills; alcohol together with cannabis. Percentages among boys.

	Tranquillisers or sedatives by prescription	Tranquillisers or sedatives without prescription	Anabolic steroids	Alcohol together with pills	Alcohol and cannabis at the same time
Austria	3	1	1	8	18
Belgium	13	9	1	6	26
Bulgaria	3	2	4	3	11
Croatia	15	4	3	7	16
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Rep.	20	8	2	7	33
Denmark	5	4	2	6	21
Estonia	10	5	2	4	16
Faroe Isl.	3	5	0	4	6
Finland	5	4	1	5	7
France	15	10	1	5	27
Germany	5	1	1	10	24
Greece	5	3	2	2	4
Greenland	10	3	2	2	17
Hungary	5	7	1	8	8
Iceland	13	8	1	6	10
Ireland	11	2	1	6	28
Isle of Man	6	6	2	9	31
Italy	8	5	3	4	19
Latvia	9	2	1	5	9
Lithuania	9	10	3	6	10
Malta	8	2	2	7	10
Netherlands	10	7	1	5	25
Norway	11	3	2	3	6
Poland	11	12	5	6	15
Portugal	10	4	2	3	11
Romania	10	3	1	2	2
Russia	4	2	2	6	12
Slovak Rep.	12	3	3	11	20
Slovenia	7	3	1	4	21
Sweden	9	5	1	5	6
Switzerland	11	4	1	4	34
Turkey	5	3	5	3	5
Ukraine	7	3	2	4	12
United Kingdom	4	2	1	6	32
Average	8	4	2	5	16
Spain	7	4	..	..	..
USA	..	7[a)]	4	..	..

a) Tranquillisers only.

Table 35b. Lifetime use of tranquillisers or sedatives; anabolic steroids; alcohol together with pills; alcohol together with cannabis. Percentages among girls.

	Tranquillisers or sedatives by prescription	Tranquillisers or sedatives without prescription	Anabolic steroids	Alcohol together with pills	Alcohol and cannabis at the same time
Austria	5	2	1	20	15
Belgium	16	10	0	6	17
Bulgaria	5	2	1	5	9
Croatia	15	9	1	12	12
Cyprus	1	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	19	14	1	15	29
Denmark	7	5	1	8	14
Estonia	11	13	1	8	8
Faroe Isl.	4	5	0	16	7
Finland	6	9	0	18	8
France	20	15	0	10	22
Germany	5	2	1	22	18
Greece	4	5	1	3	3
Greenland	5	4	0	2	11
Hungary	8	13	0	13	6
Iceland	11	10	1	11	8
Ireland	8	2	2	13	31
Isle of Man	3	3	2	11	32
Italy	10	7	0	2	14
Latvia	17	4	1	7	5
Lithuania	12	18	0	8	4
Malta	9	3	1	11	6
Netherlands	10	10	1	4	18
Norway	10	3	0	6	7
Poland	15	22	1	11	8
Portugal	18	7	1	4	6
Romania	11	7	0	4	1
Russia	5	3	0	6	9
Slovak Rep.	15	5	0	18	15
Slovenia	7	8	0	9	18
Sweden	8	7	0	12	5
Switzerland	12	7	0	5	28
Turkey	7	3	2	1	1
Ukraine	6	1	0	4	4
United Kingdom	4	1	0	8	28
Average	9	7	1	9	12
Spain	9	8	..	..	..
USA	..	8[a)]	2	..	..

a) Tranquillisers only.

Table 35c. Lifetime use of tranquillisers or sedatives; anabolic steroids; alcohol together with pills; alcohol together with cannabis. Percentages among all students.

	Tranquillisers or sedatives by prescription	Tranquillisers or sedatives without prescription	Anabolic steroids	Alcohol together with pills	Alcohol and cannabis at the same time
Austria	4	2	1	13	16
Belgium	14	9	1	6	21
Bulgaria	4	2	2	4	10
Croatia	15	6	2	9	14
Cyprus	1	1	1	0	1
Czech Rep.	20	11	1	12	31
Denmark	6	4	1	7	18
Estonia	11	9	1	6	12
Faroe Isl.	3	5	0	10	6
Finland	5	7	0	12	8
France	17	13	1	7	24
Germany	5	2	1	16	21
Greece	4	4	1	2	3
Greenland	8	3	1	2	14
Hungary	7	10	1	11	7
Iceland	12	9	1	8	9
Ireland	10	2	2	9	29
Isle of Man	4	5	2	10	31
Italy	9	6	2	3	17
Latvia	13	3	0	6	7
Lithuania	11	14	2	7	7
Malta	8	3	1	9	8
Netherlands	10	8	1	4	22
Norway	10	3	1	5	7
Poland	13	17	3	9	11
Portugal	14	5	1	4	8
Romania	11	5	0	3	1
Russia	5	3	1	6	11
Slovak Rep.	14	4	2	15	17
Slovenia	7	5	1	6	19
Sweden	8	6	1	8	5
Switzerland	11	6	0	4	31
Turkey	6	3	3	2	3
Ukraine	6	2	1	4	8
United Kingdom	4	2	0	7	30
Average	9	6	1	7	14
Spain	8	6	..	..	..
USA	..	8[a)]	3	..	..

a) Tranquillisers only.

Table 36a. Frequency of use of inhalants during the lifetime, the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among boys.

	Number of occasions							
	Lifetime					Last 12 months		Last 30 days
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	1–2	3+	1+
Austria	86	9	3	1	2	4	2	2
Belgium	91	5	2	1	2	3	2	3
Bulgaria	96	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Croatia	86	8	3	1	2	3	3	2
Cyprus	81	9	3	2	5	6	7	7
Czech Rep.	91	6	2	0	1	3	1	1
Denmark	91	5	1	1	2	3	3	2
Estonia	91	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
Faroe Isl.	90	6	3	1	1	4	2	1
Finland	92	4	2	0	2	2	1	1
France	88	7	2	1	2	3	2	2
Germany	88	7	2	1	2	3	2	3
Greece	83	8	4	2	3	4	5	5
Greenland	77	10	3	5	5	11	5	5
Hungary	94	4	1	0	1	2	1	1
Iceland	88	5	2	1	4	3	5	3
Ireland	86	7	3	1	3	4	3	2
Isle of Man	82	8	3	2	5	4	6	6
Italy	92	4	1	1	2	3	3	3
Latvia	92	6	1	0	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	94	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	84	9	3	1	3	7	5	5
Netherlands	93	4	2	1	1	2	1	2
Norway	94	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Poland	90	7	1	1	1	2	2	3
Portugal	90	5	2	1	2	4	3	3
Romania	98	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Russia	93	4	1	0	1	2	1	1
Slovak Rep.	90	7	1	1	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	85	8	3	1	2	3	3	3
Sweden	92	5	1	1	2	2	2	1
Switzerland	91	6	1	1	1	3	2	2
Turkey	95	3	1	1	1	1	2	3
Ukraine	91	6	1	1	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	88	6	2	1	3	4	3	3
Average	90	6	2	1	2	3	3	2
Spain	96			4[a)]			3[a)]	2[a)]
USA	87	8	2	1	2	3	2	2

a) Sometimes.

Table 36b. Frequency of use of inhalants during the lifetime, the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among girls.

	Number of occasions							
	Lifetime					Last 12 months		Last 30 days
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	1–2	3+	1+
Austria	86	9	2	1	2	4	3	3
Belgium	95	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Bulgaria	97	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Croatia	86	8	2	1	2	3	3	3
Cyprus	84	8	2	2	4	5	6	6
Czech Rep.	91	6	2	0	1	3	1	2
Denmark	93	4	1	0	2	2	2	1
Estonia	93	6	1	0	1	3	1	1
Faroe Isl.	87	6	2	1	4	4	3	3
Finland	92	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
France	90	6	2	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	89	7	2	1	1	3	2	2
Greece	87	7	3	2	3	4	4	4
Greenland	78	9	4	3	6	10	6	3
Hungary	96	3	1	0	1	1	1	1
Iceland	89	4	2	1	3	3	5	3
Ireland	79	11	4	2	4	7	4	4
Isle of Man	80	11	4	2	3	8	4	3
Italy	95	3	1	0	1	2	1	2
Latvia	93	5	1	1	0	1	1	1
Lithuania	96	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Malta	85	9	3	1	3	6	4	4
Netherlands	95	3	1	0	1	1	1	1
Norway	96	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
Poland	92	6	2	0	1	3	1	2
Portugal	94	4	1	1	1	3	1	2
Romania	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	94	5	1	0	1	1	1	0
Slovak Rep.	93	5	1	0	1	2	1	1
Slovenia	85	9	3	1	2	4	3	4
Sweden	92	5	1	1	1	2	1	1
Switzerland	94	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Turkey	97	2	1	0	0	1	1	1
Ukraine	96	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	87	8	2	1	2	4	2	3
Average	91	5	2	1	2	3	2	2
Spain	92			8[a)]			2[a)]	1[a)]
USA	87	8	2	1	2	4	2	2

a) Sometimes.

Table 36c. Frequency of use of inhalants during the lifetime, the last 12 months and the last 30 days. Percentages among all students.

	Number of occasions							
	Lifetime					Last 12 months		Last 30 days
	0	1–2	3–5	6–9	10+	1–2	3+	1+
Austria	86	9	3	1	2	4	2	3
Belgium	93	4	1	1	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	97	2	1	0	1	1	1	1
Croatia	86	8	3	1	2	3	3	3
Cyprus	82	8	3	2	5	5	6	6
Czech Rep.	91	6	2	0	1	3	1	1
Denmark	92	4	1	1	2	3	2	2
Estonia	92	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
Faroe Isl.	89	6	2	1	2	4	3	2
Finland	92	5	1	1	1	2	1	1
France	89	7	2	1	2	3	2	2
Germany	89	7	2	1	2	3	2	2
Greece	85	7	3	2	3	4	4	5
Greenland	78	9	4	4	5	10	6	4
Hungary	95	4	1	0	0	2	1	1
Iceland	88	5	2	1	4	3	5	3
Ireland	82	9	4	1	3	6	4	3
Isle of Man	81	10	3	2	4	6	5	4
Italy	94	4	1	1	1	2	2	3
Latvia	93	5	1	0	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	95	3	1	0	1	1	1	1
Malta	84	9	3	1	3	6	4	5
Netherlands	94	4	1	0	1	2	1	1
Norway	95	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Poland	91	6	1	1	1	2	2	2
Portugal	92	4	1	1	1	3	2	3
Romania	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	93	5	1	0	1	1	1	1
Slovak Rep.	91	6	1	1	1	2	1	1
Slovenia	85	9	3	1	2	4	3	4
Sweden	92	5	1	1	1	2	1	1
Switzerland	93	4	1	1	1	2	2	2
Turkey	96	3	1	0	1	1	1	2
Ukraine	94	4	1	0	1	2	1	1
United Kingdom	88	7	2	1	2	4	3	3
Average	90	6	2	1	2	3	2	2
Spain	92			8[a)]			2[a)]	1[a)]
USA	87	8	2	1	2	3	2	2

a) Sometimes.

Table 37a. First drug used. Percentages among boys.

	Never used any	Tranquil-lizers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Amphe-tamines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Don't know
Austria	75	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Belgium	61	2	33	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	..	1
Bulgaria	80	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Croatia	75	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	1
Cyprus	93	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	52	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denmark	71	1	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	72	2	22	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Faroe Isl.	89	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	88	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	67	0	29	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	..	2
Greece	91	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Greenland	62	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Hungary	80	1	14	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Iceland	82	3	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ireland	60	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Isle of Man	59	0	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	68	1	27	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Latvia	79	1	17	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	74	6	14	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Malta	85	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	..	1
Netherlands	64	2	32	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Norway	90	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	72	4	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Portugal	80	2	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Romania	93	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	76	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	68	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	68	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sweden	89	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	55	1	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Turkey	93	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ukraine	77	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	58	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Average	75	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 37b. First drug used. Percentages among girls.

	Never used any	Tranquil-lizers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Amphe-tamines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Don't know
Austria	79	1	16	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	69	4	24	..	0	1	0	1	0	0	..	1
Bulgaria	83	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	2
Croatia	77	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	1
Cyprus	97	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	57	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denmark	79	2	16	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Estonia	76	6	11	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Faroe Isl.	88	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	85	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	72	1	22	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	..	2
Greece	91	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland	68	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hungary	82	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Iceland	86	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	60	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Isle of Man	61	1	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Italy	77	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Latvia	86	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	77	15	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Malta	90	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1
Netherlands	72	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	89	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	72	15	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Portugal	82	5	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	94	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	82	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovak Rep.	76	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Slovenia	71	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	90	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	61	4	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkey	97	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	92	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	64	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Average	79	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 37c. First drug used. Percentages among all students.

	Never used any	Tranquil-lizers or sedatives	Marijuana or hashish	LSD	Amphe-tamines	Crack	Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Don't know
Austria	76	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	65	3	29	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	..	1
Bulgaria	82	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	1
Croatia	76	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	1		..	1
Cyprus	95	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Rep.	55	3	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denmark	75	2	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	74	4	17	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Faroe Isl.	88	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	87	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	69	1	25	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	..	2
Greece	91	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland	65	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hungary	81	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Iceland	84	3	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ireland	60	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Isle of Man	60	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	73	1	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	82	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	75	10	9	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Malta	87	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	1
Netherlands	68	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Norway	90	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	72	10	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Portugal	81	3	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Romania	93	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	79	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Slovak Rep.	72	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	70	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sweden	89	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	58	3	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkey	95	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	84	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	61	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Average	77	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 38a. How the first used drug was obtained. Percentages among boys.

	Never used any illicit drug	Given by older brother or sister	Given by older friend	Given by friend of the same age or younger	Given by some-one else	Shared in a group	Bought from a friend	Bought from some-one else	Other way
Austria	75	1	5	8	1	6	1	1	3
Belgium	60	1	6	11	1	10	4	3	4
Bulgaria	80	0	6	7	1	2	1	1	2
Croatia	75	0	6	5	1	8	2	1	4
Cyprus	92	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	52	2	12	15	1	14	1	0	3
Denmark	70	1	7	9	1	4	2	3	2
Estonia	73	1	5	4	1	10	2	2	2
Faroe Isl.	89	0	5	3	0	1	1	0	1
Finland	88	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	2
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	67	1	7	9	1	10	2	1	3
Greece	91	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	2
Greenland	63	0	16	9	2	0	3	4	3
Hungary	81	1	5	3	1	7	1	1	1
Iceland	82	0	4	5	1	2	1	1	3
Ireland	60	1	6	13	1	13	3	2	3
Isle of Man	59	3	6	6	10	1	14	4	3
Italy	68	1	8	7	1	8	3	1	3
Latvia	79	1	4	3	1	7	1	2	3
Lithuania	74	0	5	3	2	5	4	2	5
Malta	86	1	3	3	0	4	1	1	2
Netherlands	64	2	8	12	1	9	2	2	2
Norway	91	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Poland	72	1	5	3	1	9	2	2	5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	93	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1
Russia	74	1	4	2	1	12	2	2	3
Slovak Rep.	68	1	8	9	1	9	2	0	2
Slovenia	68	1	5	8	0	14	2	1	2
Sweden	89	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	2
Switzerland	59	2	7	11	0	13	2	1	5
Turkey	92	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2
Ukraine	77	1	5	4	1	9	1	1	1
United Kingdom	58	2	8	11	1	14	3	1	3
Average	75	1	6	6	1	6	2	1	3

Table 38b. How the first used drug was obtained. Percentages among girls.

	Never used any illicit drug	Given by older brother or sister	Given by older friend	Given by friend of the same age or younger	Given by some-one else	Shared in a group	Bought from a friend	Bought from some-one else	Other way
Austria	79	1	5	4	1	6	1	1	3
Belgium	69	1	7	6	1	9	1	1	5
Bulgaria	83	0	6	4	0	3	1	0	2
Croatia	77	0	4	5	0	8	1	0	5
Cyprus	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	57	2	10	7	1	17	1	0	6
Denmark	79	1	6	6	1	4	1	1	2
Estonia	78	1	5	3	1	8	1	1	3
Faroe Isl.	87	1	7	2	1	1	0	0	2
Finland	85	0	5	2	1	3	1	0	4
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	72	1	8	4	0	11	1	1	3
Greece	91	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	3
Greenland	69	3	15	3	3	1	1	1	5
Hungary	83	1	4	1	0	6	1	0	4
Iceland	86	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
Ireland	61	2	8	10	1	17	1	1	1
Isle of Man	61	2	6	11	8	1	14	2	2
Italy	77	1	7	5	1	8	1	1	2
Latvia	86	1	4	2	0	6	1	0	1
Lithuania	77	0	3	2	1	4	1	1	11
Malta	90	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	2
Netherlands	73	1	7	5	1	8	1	1	4
Norway	90	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0
Poland	73	1	4	2	0	6	1	1	13
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	94	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Russia	82	1	2	3	0	10	0	1	1
Slovak Rep.	76	0	8	3	0	8	1	0	2
Slovenia	72	1	6	3	1	13	1	0	4
Sweden	90	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	3
Switzerland	64	2	6	8	1	13	0	0	5
Turkey	96	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Ukraine	91	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
United Kingdom	65	2	10	7	0	13	1	1	1
Average	79	1	5	4	1	6	1	0	3

Table 38c. How the first used drug was obtained. Percentages among all students.

	Never used any illicit drug	Given by older brother or sister	Given by older friend	Given by friend of the same age or younger	Given by some-one else	Shared in a group	Bought from a friend	Bought from some-one else	Other way
Austria	77	1	5	6	1	6	1	1	3
Belgium	65	1	6	8	1	10	2	2	5
Bulgaria	82	0	6	5	0	2	1	1	2
Croatia	76	0	5	5	0	8	1	0	4
Cyprus	95	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Czech Rep.	55	2	11	10	1	16	1	0	4
Denmark	75	1	7	7	1	4	2	2	2
Estonia	76	1	5	3	1	9	1	2	3
Faroe Isl.	88	1	6	2	1	1	1	0	1
Finland	87	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	3
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	70	1	8	6	1	10	2	1	3
Greece	91	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	3
Greenland	66	2	15	6	2	1	2	2	4
Hungary	82	1	4	2	1	6	1	1	3
Iceland	84	0	4	4	1	2	1	1	3
Ireland	60	1	7	11	1	15	2	1	2
Isle of Man	60	2	6	9	9	1	14	3	2
Italy	73	1	7	6	1	8	2	1	3
Latvia	82	1	4	2	0	6	1	1	2
Lithuania	76	0	4	3	1	5	3	1	8
Malta	88	0	4	2	0	3	1	0	2
Netherlands	68	2	7	8	1	8	1	1	3
Norway	91	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	1
Poland	73	1	5	2	1	7	1	1	9
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	93	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Russia	78	1	3	2	1	11	1	2	2
Slovak Rep.	72	1	8	6	0	8	2	0	2
Slovenia	70	1	6	5	1	13	1	1	3
Sweden	90	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	3
Switzerland	62	2	7	10	1	13	1	1	5
Turkey	94	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Ukraine	84	1	4	3	1	6	1	1	1
United Kingdom	61	2	9	9	0	13	2	1	2
Average	77	1	5	5	1	6	2	1	3

Table 39. Age at time of first use of different substances (marijuana or hashish, LSD, ecstasy, tranquillisers or sedatives, inhalants). Percentages answering 13 years or younger.

	Boys					Girls					All students				
	Marijuana or hashish	LSD or other hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Tranquillisers or sedatives[a]	Inhalants	Marijuana or hashish	LSD or other hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Tranquillisers or sedatives[a]	Inhalants	Marijuana or hashish	LSD or other hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Tranquillisers or sedatives[a]	Inhalants
Austria	5	1	0	0	5	5	1	1	1	6	5	1	1	0	6
Belgium	10	1	1	2	4	5	0	0	4	2	7	1	1	3	3
Bulgaria	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Croatia	4	0	1	1	6	3	0	0	3	7	4	0	1	2	7
Cyprus	1	1	1	3	11	0	0	0	1	10	1	0	1	2	10
Czech Rep.	6	1	0	2	2	7	0	1	3	2	6	1	1	2	2
Denmark	6	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	3	2	6	0	0	2	2
Estonia	6	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	4
Faroe Isl.	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	3
Finland	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	3
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	9	1	1	0	5	8	1	1	1	5	9	1	1	1	5
Greece	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	6
Greenland	7	0	0	4	9	6	0	0	2	5	6	0	0	3	7
Hungary	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
Iceland	3	1	1	2	4	2	0	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	4
Ireland	8	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	1	6	8	1	1	1	6
Isle of Man	12	2	1	1	6	13	1	1	0	7	12	2	1	1	7
Italy	5	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1
Latvia	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	3	2
Malta	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	4
Netherlands	9	1	1	3	5	7	0	1	3	4	8	0	1	3	4
Norway	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	2
Poland	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	2
Portugal	5	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	2	2
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1
Slovak Rep.	6	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	2
Slovenia	8	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	3	6	7	1	1	2	6
Sweden	2	1	1	2	5	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4
Switzerland	13	0	0	2	4	9	0	0	3	2	11	0	0	2	3
Turkey	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom	14	1	1	0	4	12	0	1	0	4	13	0	1	0	4
Average	5	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	3	4	1	1	2	3
USA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1[a]	..	1	7

a) Without a docor's prescription.
b) LSD only.

Table 40a. Places where marijuana or hashish easily can be bought. Percentages among boys.

	Don't know of any such place	Street, park etc.	School	Disco, bar etc.	House of a dealer	Other places
Austria	39	31	17	39	20	14
Belgium[a)]	28	39	39	39	31	44
Bulgaria	52	26	14	24	11	5
Croatia	40	30	20	29	14	7
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	20	20	42	50	19	20
Denmark	35	25	15	38	36	24
Estonia	53	14	10	16	23	12
Faroe Isl.	51	13	3	19	12	2
Finland	50	27	7	16	20	10
France	33	29	34	20	40	13
Germany	31	32	31	41	31	16
Greece	52	26	9	26	12	4
Greenland	47	17	5	20	27	11
Hungary	60	14	12	25	13	5
Iceland	58	11	7	13	21	13
Ireland	27	34	36	28	25	8
Isle of Man	42	24	25	16	29	10
Italy	26	48	47	37	45	6
Latvia	56	17	6	21	22	7
Lithuania	40	17	8	20	17	10
Malta	51	18	5	31	11	6
Netherlands[a)]	23	22	15	15	18	64
Norway	42	34	12	19	25	42
Poland	48	23	22	27	24	8
Portugal	48	25	16	20	20	5
Romania	71	12	6	16	8	1
Russia	69	12	5	11	6	11
Slovak Rep.	30	27	22	43	19	13
Slovenia	30	39	30	25	20	8
Sweden	67	14	8	7	10	7
Switzerland	38	34	24	24	24	17
Turkey	81	5	3	9	4	3
Ukraine	75	9	4	8	7	4
United Kingdom	33	36	31	20	36	10
Average	45	25	18	24	21	13

a) Belgium and the Netherlands added the extra category "coffee shop". In this table these answers are included in the category "other places".

Table 40b. Places where marijuana or hashish easily can be bought. Percentages among girls.

	Don't know of any such place	Street, park etc.	School	Disco, bar etc.	House of a dealer	Other places
Austria	34	36	13	47	22	18
Belgium[a)]	32	37	30	47	30	32
Bulgaria	45	28	16	37	16	6
Croatia	36	28	20	39	16	7
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	16	16	32	60	20	23
Denmark	40	23	9	42	35	23
Estonia	53	12	7	20	21	13
Faroe Isl.	34	14	4	25	18	6
Finland	41	36	7	26	29	13
France	33	26	32	30	42	11
Germany	30	30	25	48	30	17
Greece	48	25	12	39	14	4
Greenland	71	9	2	5	16	9
Hungary	51	13	11	33	16	7
Iceland	55	11	5	21	28	13
Ireland	27	38	23	34	30	11
Isle of Man	36	21	27	21	35	11
Italy	29	42	40	34	42	4
Latvia	52	17	6	29	26	6
Lithuania	40	16	6	25	15	7
Malta	45	20	4	37	21	7
Netherlands[a)]	23	21	7	24	22	65
Norway	35	39	12	23	34	54
Poland	45	23	24	37	21	5
Portugal	57	19	12	23	19	3
Romania	75	8	6	19	8	1
Russia	69	5	3	13	7	13
Slovak Rep.	34	25	16	49	22	9
Slovenia	28	39	28	34	17	8
Sweden	64	13	6	9	12	9
Switzerland	37	36	18	29	21	16
Turkey	84	3	3	12	3	1
Ukraine	85	4	1	6	4	4
United Kingdom	31	33	22	26	41	9
Average	45	23	14	30	22	13

a) Belgium and the Netherlands added the extra category "coffee shop". In this table these answers are included in the category "other places".

Table 40c. Places where marijuana or hashish easily can be bought. Percentages among all students.

	Don't know of any such place	Street, park etc.	School	Disco, bar etc.	House of a dealer	Other places
Austria	37	33	15	42	21	16
Belgium[a)]	30	38	34	43	30	8
Bulgaria	48	27	15	31	14	6
Croatia	38	29	20	34	15	7
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	18	18	36	55	20	21
Denmark	38	24	12	40	36	24
Estonia	53	13	9	18	22	13
Faroe Isl.	42	13	3	22	15	4
Finland	45	32	7	21	25	11
France	33	28	33	25	41	12
Germany	31	31	28	44	31	17
Greece	50	26	11	33	13	4
Greenland	59	13	3	13	22	10
Hungary	56	14	11	29	14	6
Iceland	57	11	6	17	24	13
Ireland	27	36	30	31	27	9
Isle of Man	39	22	26	19	32	11
Italy	28	45	43	35	43	5
Latvia	54	17	6	25	24	7
Lithuania	40	16	7	22	16	8
Malta	47	19	5	35	17	7
Netherlands[a)]	23	21	12	19	20	64
Norway	39	37	12	21	29	48
Poland	47	23	23	32	23	6
Portugal	52	22	14	22	20	4
Romania	73	10	6	17	8	1
Russia	69	8	4	12	6	12
Slovak Rep.	32	26	19	46	20	11
Slovenia	29	39	29	30	19	8
Sweden	65	13	7	8	11	8
Switzerland	37	35	21	27	22	17
Turkey	83	4	3	10	4	2
Ukraine	80	6	3	7	5	4
United Kingdom	32	34	27	23	39	10
Average	45	23	16	27	21	13

a) Belgium and the Netherlands added the extra category "coffee shop". In this table these answers are included in the category "other places".

Table 41a. Lifetime abstinence from various substances. Boys.

	Cigar-ettes	Alcohol	Illicit drugs*	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Inhal-ants	a)	b)	c)	d)
Austria	22	5	75	99	86	4	4	4	4
Belgium	40	7	63	91	91	5	5	5	5
Bulgaria	31	12	76	97	96	6	5	6	5
Croatia	31	9	76	96	86	6	6	6	6
Cyprus	36	9	93	94	84	6	6	6	6
Czech Rep.	20	2	52	92	91	1	1	1	1
Denmark	37	2	73	96	91	2	2	2	2
Estonia	18	4	72	95	91	3	3	3	3
Faroe Isl.	18	11	91	98	90	5	5	5	5
Finland	30	12	89	96	92	9	9	9	8
France	34	13	57	90	88	8	8	8	8
Germany	24	4	67	99	88	3	3	3	3
Greece	51	3	92	97	83	2	2	2	2
Greenland	26	19	71	97	77	11	11	11	11
Hungary	27	8	82	94	94	6	6	6	6
Iceland	53	24	85	92	88	22	22	22	22
Ireland	38	8	59	98	86	7	7	7	7
Isle of Man	49	5	58	94	82	5	5	5	5
Italy	39	8	67	95	92	7	7	6	6
Latvia	17	4	80	98	92	3	3	3	3
Lithuania	13	2	79	91	94	1	1	1	1
Malta	51	6	87	98	84	5	5	4	4
Netherlands	43	12	68	93	93	10	10	10	10
Norway	40	18	91	98	94	14	14	14	14
Poland	29	6	75	88	90	5	5	5	5
Portugal	38	19	79	96	90	12	12	12	12
Romania	29	7	95	97	98	6	5	5	5
Russia	24	9	74	98	93	6	6	6	6
Slovak Rep.	23	4	67	99	90	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	33	7	69	97	85	5	5	5	5
Sweden	40	11	91	91	92	10	10	10	10
Switzerland	36	6	55	96	91	5	5	5	5
Turkey	44	50	92	97	95	26	26	26	25
Ukraine	19	12	71	98	91	6	6	6	6
United Kingdom	47	7	58	98	88	5	5	5	5
Average	33	10	75	96	90	7	7	7	7
USA	57	36	58	93	87	..	..	..	..

* Illicit drugs include marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

a) Cigarettes and alcohol.
b) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs.
c) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives.
d) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives and inhalants.

Table 41b. Lifetime abstinence from various substances. Girls.

	Cigar-ettes	Alcohol	Illicit drugs*	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Inhal-ants	a)	b)	c)	d)
Austria	18	3	79	98	86	2	2	2	2
Belgium	38	10	72	90	95	7	7	7	7
Bulgaria	28	12	81	95	97	7	7	7	7
Croatia	30	11	78	91	86	8	8	8	7
Cyprus	57	18	97	95	87	13	13	13	12
Czech Rep.	21	2	60	86	91	1	1	1	1
Denmark	36	5	81	95	93	3	3	3	3
Estonia	29	4	81	88	93	4	4	4	4
Faroe Isl.	16	14	90	96	87	6	6	6	6
Finland	30	12	88	91	92	9	9	9	9
France	29	13	66	85	90	8	8	8	8
Germany	22	4	73	98	89	2	2	2	2
Greece	48	5	95	96	87	4	4	4	4
Greenland	15	20	74	96	78	8	7	6	6
Hungary	29	7	86	87	96	6	6	6	6
Iceland	55	25	89	90	89	23	23	23	23
Ireland	29	7	60	98	79	5	5	5	5
Isle of Man	32	3	61	96	81	2	3	3	3
Italy	33	12	76	93	95	8	8	8	8
Latvia	26	4	87	96	93	4	4	4	4
Lithuania	27	2	90	83	96	2	2	2	2
Malta	52	7	91	97	85	6	6	6	6
Netherlands	42	10	76	90	95	9	9	9	9
Norway	36	15	90	97	96	13	13	12	12
Poland	38	8	86	78	92	7	7	7	6
Portugal	37	24	85	93	94	16	16	15	15
Romania	42	15	98	93	99	10	10	10	9
Russia	28	5	81	97	94	5	5	4	4
Slovak Rep.	29	3	78	97	93	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	34	9	73	92	85	7	7	7	6
Sweden	40	15	93	92	92	13	13	13	13
Switzerland	36	8	63	93	94	6	6	5	5
Turkey	57	61	97	97	97	41	40	40	39
Ukraine	40	11	88	99	96	9	9	9	9
United Kingdom	36	5	65	99	87	4	4	4	4
Average	34	11	81	93	91	11	11	10	10
USA	57	33	60	92	87	..	..	..	..

* Illicit drugs include marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

a) Cigarettes and alcohol.
b) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs.
c) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives.
d) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives and inhalants.

Table 41c. Lifetime abstinence from various substances. All students.

	Cigar-ettes	Alcohol	Illicit drugs*	Tranquil-lisers or sedatives	Inhal-ants	a)	b)	c)	d)
Austria	20	4	77	98	86	3	3	3	3
Belgium	39	9	67	91	93	6	6	6	6
Bulgaria	29	12	78	96	97	6	6	6	6
Croatia	30	10	77	94	86	7	7	7	7
Cyprus	47	14	95	95	86	10	10	9	9
Czech Rep.	20	2	56	89	91	1	1	1	1
Denmark	36	4	77	96	92	2	2	2	3
Estonia	23	4	76	92	92	3	3	3	3
Faroe Isl.	17	13	91	97	89	5	6	6	6
Finland	30	12	89	93	92	9	9	9	9
France	32	13	62	88	89	8	8	8	8
Germany	23	4	70	98	89	3	3	3	3
Greece	50	4	93	96	85	3	3	3	3
Greenland	21	20	73	97	78	9	9	8	8
Hungary	28	7	84	90	95	6	6	6	6
Iceland	54	25	87	91	88	23	23	23	23
Ireland	34	8	60	98	82	6	6	6	6
Isle of Man	40	4	60	95	81	3	3	4	4
Italy	36	10	72	94	94	8	7	7	7
Latvia	22	4	84	97	93	3	3	3	3
Lithuania	20	2	84	87	95	2	2	1	1
Malta	52	6	89	97	84	6	5	5	5
Netherlands	43	11	72	92	94	10	9	9	9
Norway	38	16	91	98	95	13	13	13	13
Poland	33	7	81	83	91	6	6	6	6
Portugal	38	22	82	95	92	14	14	14	13
Romania	36	12	97	95	99	8	8	8	8
Russia	26	7	78	97	93	5	5	5	5
Slovak Rep.	26	3	73	98	91	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	33	8	71	95	85	6	6	6	6
Sweden	40	13	92	92	92	11	11	11	11
Switzerland	36	7	59	94	93	5	5	5	5
Turkey	50	55	95	97	96	33	32	32	32
Ukraine	30	12	79	98	94	8	7	7	7
United Kingdom	42	6	62	98	88	5	5	5	5
Average	34	11	78	95	90	7	7	7	7
USA	57	34	59	92	87	..	..	..	..

* Illicit drugs include marijuana or hashish, LSD, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, heroin and ecstasy.

a) Cigarettes and alcohol.
b) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs.
c) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives.
d) Cigarettes and alcohol and illicit drugs and tranquillisers or sedatives and inhalants.

Table 42a. Perceived availability of substances. Percentages among boys answering "Very easy" or "Fairly easy".

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Inhal-ants	Anabo-lic ste-roids	Mari-juana or hash-ish	Am-pheta-mines	LSD or other hallucin-ogens	Crack	Coca-ine	Ecst-asy	Heroin	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Tran-quil-lizers or se-datives
Austria	96	93	80	52	16	34	19	13	13	12	18	10	15	9	11
Belgium	91	89	83	48	10	55	18	16	16	15	23	13	21	8	26
Bulgaria	92	88	78	30	29	35	14	13	10	13	18	13	9	..	12
Croatia	93	91	82	47	17	44	22	21	16	16	24	16	11	12	22
Cyprus	90	87	84	53	21	14	8	8	7	9	12	8	6	8	40
Czech Rep.	96	95	85	54	19	60	13	17	8	7	29	8	31	5	27
Denmark	98	97	96	52	19	53	25	18	17	19	31	17	18	15	25
Estonia	88	82	71	36	14	26	17	14	11	11	18	11	11	10	17
Faroe Isl.	87	70	74	47	4	86	5	4	5	5	5	5	12	4	13
Finland	86	73	61	56	6	17	5	4	5	4	6	3	8	3	14
France	81	77	68	36	6	53	11	9	14	14	16	10	17	5	27
Germany	96	91	75	60	9	44	17	14	14	13	19	11	18	6	11
Greece	95	93	90	47	24	21	9	12	10	13	19	12	9	8	36
Greenland	52	37	26	31	7	25	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	4	12
Hungary	91	90	78	37	10	21	13	11	8	7	15	8	7	6	31
Iceland	88	79	71	45	11	34	16	12	10	13	16	11	22	9	24
Ireland	88	84	79	83	12	60	15	16	15	18	31	14	27	7	12
Isle of Man	85	83	74	66	9	55	16	16	17	16	26	14	31	8	16
Italy	92	90	85	17	12	48	14	13	13	18	21	15	14	9	22
Latvia	84	76	58	24	10	22	15	12	9	9	14	10	8	7	11
Lithuania	91	84	73	28	15	21	14	12	9	9	14	12	9	7	23
Malta	89	87	76	36	13	21	9	5	7	9	13	8	..	..	22
Netherlands	90	79	66	38	7	48	11	11	10	12	19	10	20	9	19
Norway	87	68	61	38	17	25	14	13	13	14	16	13	12	11	17
Poland	91	82	76	44	34	39	27	22	18	20	22	20	25	16	35
Portugal	88	85	76	16	12	34	14	14	13	14	21	14	15	11	19
Romania	83	79	71	15	8	12	8	6	6	8	8	7	6	5	10
Russia	91	85	75	30	11	25	8	11	7	7	11	7	15	6	9
Slovak Rep.	96	95	87	44	22	56	14	17	12	11	25	11	15	8	19
Slovenia	90	90	81	57	17	57	16	18	17	18	31	17	17	12	23
Sweden	89	77	76	51	16	22	14	14	12	12	16	12	10	11	24
Switzerland	92	86	70	48	8	55	14	11	11	11	14	10	18	7	26
Turkey	60	51	36	18	11	9	6	5	4	6	6	6	5	5	9
Ukraine	88	79	67	22	6	18	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	5
United Kingdom	85	82	70	51	12	61	19	18	17	20	24	13	27	9	15
Average	88	82	73	42	14	37	13	12	11	12	17	11	15	8	20
Spain	..	..	..	58	..	71	47	47	..	44	52	34	..	..	65
USA	..	..	..	..	30	74	35	23[a)]	27	28[b)]	35	18	..	..	25[c)]

a) LSD only.
b) Cocaine powder.
c) Tranquillisers only.

Table 42b. Perceived availability of substances. Percentages among girls answering "Very easy" or "Fairly easy".

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Inhal-ants	Anabo-lic ste-roids	Mari-juana or hash-ish	Am-pheta-mines	LSD or other hallucin-ogens	Crack	Coca-ine	Ecst-asy	Heroin	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Tran-quil-lizers or se-datives
Austria	96	93	82	60	12	33	20	12	11	12	19	9	13	9	11
Belgium	89	86	78	47	8	44	15	12	12	14	18	11	14	6	26
Bulgaria	94	91	81	34	19	37	18	15	12	15	22	15	10	..	14
Croatia	93	91	83	53	15	46	22	22	15	16	27	14	10	11	26
Cyprus	91	87	81	51	15	10	5	5	5	8	9	8	3	5	44
Czech Rep.	96	95	83	42	12	56	13	18	8	8	34	9	26	5	34
Denmark	98	95	94	52	11	50	21	15	15	17	27	18	13	14	26
Estonia	85	78	60	35	10	20	18	12	11	13	21	13	10	10	21
Faroe Isl.	90	71	74	54	3	80	5	4	6	7	9	8	16	4	23
Finland	86	75	63	59	4	20	8	7	6	7	11	6	5	4	25
France	76	70	57	36	4	42	9	7	11	10	12	8	11	4	32
Germany	95	92	74	61	7	38	18	13	15	16	21	11	16	5	10
Greece	95	94	90	45	16	19	7	9	7	12	16	11	6	5	42
Greenland	31	22	12	22	5	16	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	6
Hungary	92	90	78	38	7	19	12	11	8	7	16	7	6	7	43
Iceland	88	81	71	44	11	39	20	14	14	18	19	14	21	11	30
Ireland	85	85	79	71	12	60	19	16	20	26	36	20	23	10	14
Isle of Man	83	83	74	57	10	55	18	14	15	17	26	12	25	9	13
Italy	92	90	84	15	6	40	11	10	9	14	17	11	10	6	25
Latvia	87	77	55	28	6	22	14	10	6	8	13	8	7	5	10
Lithuania	92	85	65	29	8	19	14	10	8	9	12	11	8	7	31
Malta	87	88	79	42	10	19	10	7	8	11	15	10	..	..	25
Netherlands	86	79	59	33	4	35	5	7	6	10	13	7	11	5	24
Norway	90	73	60	35	11	27	14	11	11	12	17	12	10	10	18
Poland	91	78	65	44	21	35	27	21	15	19	20	19	21	13	44
Portugal	87	84	72	13	8	25	11	11	9	12	20	12	11	7	27
Romania	81	78	71	12	4	10	6	4	4	6	7	6	4	4	15
Russia	92	85	72	30	8	23	7	9	6	7	12	7	11	6	10
Slovak Rep.	95	93	80	31	9	43	10	13	9	11	22	12	10	5	18
Slovenia	92	92	84	65	14	53	15	19	16	19	34	17	15	11	35
Sweden	89	79	74	51	11	25	13	13	11	13	18	13	10	12	31
Switzerland	91	85	66	41	4	47	13	10	8	10	14	8	13	5	35
Turkey	53	40	31	16	8	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	10
Ukraine	85	77	60	16	2	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
United Kingdom	82	81	69	55	12	54	18	18	19	22	27	16	22	10	13
Average	87	81	70	40	9	34	13	11	10	12	18	11	12	7	23
Spain	..	..	..	48	..	63	40	40	..	37	44	28	..	..	68
USA	..	..	..	..	31	74	38	23[a)]	32	31[b)]	38	19	..	..	26[c)]

a) LSD only.
b) Cocaine powder.
c) Tranquillisers only.

Table 42c. Perceived availability of substances. Percentages among all students answering "Very easy" or "Fairly easy".

	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Inhal-ants	Anabo-lic ste-roids	Mari-juana or hash-ish	Am-pheta-mines	LSD or other hallucin-ogens	Crack	Coca-ine	Ecst-asy	Heroin	Magic mush-rooms	GHB	Tran-quil-lizers or se-datives
Austria	96	93	81	56	14	33	19	13	12	12	19	10	14	9	11
Belgium	90	87	80	48	9	49	16	14	14	15	20	12	17	7	26
Bulgaria	93	90	80	32	24	36	16	14	11	14	20	14	10	..	13
Croatia	93	91	83	50	16	45	22	21	15	16	26	15	10	11	24
Cyprus	85	87	83	52	18	12	6	6	6	3	11	8	4	6	42
Czech Rep.	96	95	84	47	15	58	13	17	8	7	32	8	28	5	31
Denmark	98	96	95	52	15	52	23	16	16	18	29	17	16	14	25
Estonia	86	80	65	35	12	23	17	13	11	12	19	12	11	10	19
Faroe Isl.	89	71	74	51	3	83	5	4	6	6	7	6	14	4	18
Finland	86	74	62	58	5	19	7	6	5	5	8	5	7	3	20
France	79	74	62	36	5	47	10	8	13	12	14	9	14	5	30
Germany	95	92	75	60	8	41	18	14	14	15	20	10	17	5	10
Greece	95	93	90	46	20	20	8	10	9	13	18	11	7	6	39
Greenland	42	30	19	27	6	20	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	9
Hungary	91	90	78	37	9	20	13	11	8	7	15	7	6	7	37
Iceland	88	80	71	45	11	36	18	13	12	16	17	12	22	10	27
Ireland	86	84	79	77	12	60	17	16	18	22	34	17	25	8	13
Isle of Man	84	83	74	55	10	55	17	15	16	17	16	13	28	9	14
Italy	92	90	84	16	9	44	13	11	11	16	19	13	12	7	24
Latvia	85	77	56	26	8	22	14	11	7	9	13	9	8	6	11
Lithuania	92	85	69	28	11	20	14	11	9	9	13	12	8	7	27
Malta	88	88	78	39	11	20	9	6	8	10	14	9	..	..	23
Netherlands	88	79	63	36	6	42	8	9	8	11	16	8	16	7	21
Norway	88	70	61	37	14	26	14	12	12	13	17	13	11	10	17
Poland	91	80	70	44	27	37	27	21	17	19	21	20	23	15	40
Portugal	88	85	74	15	10	29	12	12	11	13	21	13	13	9	23
Romania	81	78	70	13	6	10	6	5	5	7	7	6	5	4	12
Russia	92	85	73	30	9	24	8	10	7	7	12	7	13	6	10
Slovak Rep.	95	94	83	37	15	49	12	15	10	11	23	12	12	6	18
Slovenia	91	91	83	61	15	55	16	18	16	19	32	17	16	12	29
Sweden	89	78	75	51	14	23	13	13	12	13	17	13	10	11	28
Switzerland	91	86	68	44	6	51	14	10	9	11	14	9	15	6	31
Turkey	57	46	34	17	10	7	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	9
Ukraine	87	78	63	19	4	13	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	4
United Kingdom	84	81	70	53	12	58	19	18	18	21	26	15	24	10	14
Average	87	82	72	41	11	35	13	12	10	12	17	11	13	7	21
Spain	..	..	..	66	..	67	43	43	..	40	48	31	..	..	66
USA	..	..	..	..	31	74	36	23[a)]	30	30[b)]	36	19	..	..	26[c)]

a) LSD only.
b) Cocaine powder.
c) Tranquillisers only.

Table 43a. Perceived risk of substance use. Percentages among boys answering "Great risk".

	One or more packs of cigarettes per day	Five+ drinks each weekend	Marijuana or hashish		LSD		Amphetamines		Cocaine or crack		Ecstasy		GHB		Drugs by inject		Inhalants	
			Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly
Austria	62	32	20	53	37	67	28	58	40	69	36	68	35	61	59	74	24	57
Belgium	64	23	14	49	33	60	30	57	37	67	30	64	25	44	51	71	27	55
Bulgaria	64	23	40	69	40	59	35	59	45	69	35	62	..	..	58	74	39	64
Croatia	56	34	33	69	45	65	44	61	54	70	46	65	46	60	62	71	40	61
Cyprus	91	86	81	84	63	63	57	56	73	74	69	74	52	54	75	76	64	69
Czech Rep.	63	23	15	57	31	75	42	82	48	83	28	63	35	62	64	88	43	82
Denmark	75	26	17	70	34	73	32	73	36	76	41	78	41	74	55	82	31	73
Estonia	65	33	38	72	48	72	45	74	52	74	42	69	44	66	70	79	45	69
Faroe Isl.	82	29	46	82	39	70	40	75	44	80	50	80	34	57	63	85	42	80
Finland	58	31	31	76	50	84	47	84	50	84	46	79	..	..	67	85	37	77
France	75	46	21	58	43	67	41	69	..	..	48	80	43	66	71	88	44	73
Germany	67	38	14	54	35	72	27	64	38	76	35	72	27	53	60	82	21	56
Greece	60	43	50	86	47	64	32	54	50	81	39	73	33	54	56	78	36	66
Hungary	69	47	38	71	36	67	37	66	45	72	35	67	36	63	60	74	31	67
Iceland	71	31	35	79	67	83	58	81	61	80	64	81	63	77	77	85	54	77
Ireland	71	14	15	53	42	70	38	61	46	77	58	78	32	46	70	87	36	60
Isle of Man	76	24	12	41	37	65	39	61	44	70	51	74	33	49	63	78	36	60
Italy	69	41	26	66	41	62	37	62	45	71	49	72	45	62	64	74	43	63
Latvia	61	42	42	74	47	67	44	66	58	73	40	63	39	59	66	76	39	61
Lithuania	59	32	57	75	58	74	57	73	61	77	56	73	57	72	71	79	58	74
Malta	12	25	39	76	40	65	32	60	41	74	46	76	..	..	..	..	27	53
Netherlands	72	18	12	43	28	51	27	51	32	63	29	58	28	51	45	71	23	55
Norway	61	19	25	70	37	66	34	69	37	70	41	71	37	62	55	75	31	70
Poland	69	42	48	74	57	77	58	80	62	82	58	77	58	75	71	83	59	78
Portugal	52	41	38	65	38	57	37	58	45	67	38	66	36	54	58	72	39	62
Romania	73	31	50	66	44	55	40	53	47	63	42	58	40	53	56	67	42	58
Russia	48	45	39	71	45	71	43	65	53	75	43	68	43	59	60	78	41	65
Slovak Rep.	62	43	23	65	30	64	25	59	41	69	24	59	26	50	50	73	27	69
Slovenia	51	37	25	58	38	61	35	56	43	71	38	70	33	56	62	78	28	57
Sweden	67	44	29	78	34	73	35	74	37	76	34	74	35	68	44	76	27	66
Switzerland	76	38	14	56	33	59	26	55	41	71	34	65	29	50	59	75	28	57
Turkey	56	47	39	49	35	40	33	40	38	46	35	40	33	38	39	45	37	46
Ukraine	42	41	32	61	37	59	32	53	40	63	30	53	34	50	49	66	32	55
United Kingdom	70	20	12	42	35	68	33	60	41	72	49	74	31	49	64	81	36	62
Average	64	35	31	65	41	66	38	64	46	72	42	69	38	58	60	77	37	65
Greenland	49	29	34	42	22	29	17	30	24	37	21	33	18	27	25	36	27	49
USA[a)]	68	48	21	61	54	79	..	..	57[b)]	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	53	75

a) The US questionnaire contains the answering category "can't say, drug unfamiliar".
Those reporting this category were considered missing data and excluded from the analysis.
b) Cocaine powder only.

Table 43b. Perceived risk of substance use. Percentages among girls answering "Great risk".

	One or more packs of cigarettes per day	Five+ drinks each weekend	Marijuana or hashish		LSD		Amphetamines		Cocaine or crack		Ecstasy		GHB		Drugs by inject		Inhalants	
			Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly
Austria	68	32	20	66	37	82	23	73	36	83	35	83	34	76	65	89	17	65
Belgium	70	24	15	58	32	62	29	61	34	73	35	71	25	50	54	80	27	63
Bulgaria	69	25	38	78	34	64	29	67	41	77	30	72	..	..	63	85	36	73
Croatia	61	40	30	75	43	72	41	69	53	78	45	73	45	67	65	81	35	68
Cyprus	97	91	84	92	57	57	51	54	76	79	69	76	47	50	81	84	74	75
Czech Rep.	70	26	12	65	21	80	33	88	36	89	19	68	24	63	59	95	33	87
Denmark	79	27	14	72	24	74	24	78	25	80	36	84	35	79	48	87	22	76
Estonia	74	37	37	83	35	76	33	77	42	81	32	76	32	71	67	88	32	73
Faroe Isl.	90	32	47	91	42	81	41	84	42	90	55	90	35	67	65	93	39	87
Finland	71	43	32	84	45	88	44	89	..	..	41	86	..	..	69	93	31	81
France	78	55	25	70	38	72	38	75	..	..	42	84	39	71	72	94	38	78
Germany	73	35	14	64	31	80	23	74	34	84	36	84	25	59	65	92	18	64
Greece	68	46	47	88	44	61	29	53	46	83	37	76	28	51	54	83	30	69
Hungary	77	50	39	83	35	77	37	77	48	84	36	79	36	71	68	87	29	74
Iceland	80	33	42	88	73	90	63	88	65	90	71	92	69	87	83	95	55	87
Ireland	76	16	16	56	42	68	42	66	47	80	68	85	35	52	76	90	34	68
Isle of Man	77	19	11	47	33	69	40	71	42	76	53	81	28	50	67	87	35	66
Italy	69	45	25	70	35	64	34	66	43	75	48	78	43	66	65	81	40	66
Latvia	74	50	44	87	43	74	39	76	57	85	38	74	67	68	75	90	37	71
Lithuania	71	35	61	86	55	81	55	82	59	85	53	82	53	78	74	90	53	83
Malta	74	33	37	78	33	69	31	67	36	80	47	86	..	..	..	..	21	57
Netherlands	73	21	12	50	22	59	24	56	28	68	28	67	22	58	42	80	19	62
Norway	67	19	21	80	31	71	30	77	32	79	41	81	32	70	53	85	26	79
Poland	79	54	48	88	52	84	52	89	55	91	51	86	51	81	73	94	50	86
Portugal	66	49	41	75	39	67	38	70	42	76	38	77	35	63	63	86	41	74
Romania	79	42	52	76	42	59	38	59	47	73	43	68	39	60	59	76	45	68
Russia	54	46	42	80	39	75	41	72	49	86	40	76	40	68	66	90	37	74
Slovak Rep.	66	50	29	75	24	65	19	65	34	77	22	67	20	57	46	82	20	78
Slovenia	60	43	24	72	30	74	26	66	32	82	37	81	26	63	64	89	20	61
Sweden	74	48	31	88	34	80	35	84	36	85	36	85	35	76	46	86	24	72
Switzerland	77	38	12	65	27	65	21	62	37	80	35	77	24	54	62	86	26	66
Turkey	67	57	43	61	37	50	36	51	42	58	37	50	35	48	45	59	41	59
Ukraine	52	48	44	75	38	65	36	62	43	75	31	62	36	61	52	78	32	63
United Kingdom	69	21	14	51	36	69	35	64	40	76	57	81	32	53	63	84	34	62
Average	72	39	32	74	38	71	36	71	43	80	42	78	36	64	62	86	34	72
Greenland	59	34	43	52	25	29	23	29	26	38	28	37	21	31	30	40	36	61
USA[a)]	75	57	22	71	54	87	..	..	53[b)]	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	48	77

a) The US questionnaire contains the answering category "can't say, drug unfamiliar".
Those reporting this category were considered missing data and excluded from the analysis.
b) Cocaine powder only.

Table 43c. Perceived risk of substance use. Percentages among all students answering "Great risk".

	One or more packs of cigarettes per day	Five+ drinks each weekend	Marijuana or hashish		LSD		Amphetamines		Cocaine or crack		Ecstasy		GHB		Drugs by inject		Inhalants	
			Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly	Once or twice	Regularly
Austria	65	32	20	58	37	73	26	64	38	75	36	75	35	68	62	81	21	61
Belgium	67	23	14	54	32	61	29	59	35	70	33	67	25	47	53	76	27	59
Bulgaria	67	24	39	74	37	61	32	63	43	73	33	67	..	..	61	80	37	69
Croatia	59	37	32	72	44	69	42	65	54	74	45	69	45	64	63	76	37	65
Cyprus	94	88	82	88	59	60	54	55	75	76	69	75	50	53	77	80	67	72
Czech Rep.	67	25	13	61	26	78	37	85	41	86	23	66	29	62	61	91	38	85
Denmark	77	26	15	71	29	73	28	75	31	78	38	81	38	77	51	84	26	74
Estonia	69	35	37	77	41	74	39	76	47	77	37	72	38	68	69	83	38	71
Faroe Isl.	86	31	47	87	41	75	40	80	43	85	52	85	35	62	64	89	40	84
Finland	65	37	32	81	47	86	46	87	..	..	43	82	..	..	68	89	34	79
France	76	51	23	64	40	70	40	72	..	..	44	82	41	68	72	92	41	76
Germany	70	36	14	59	33	76	25	69	36	80	35	78	26	56	63	87	19	60
Greece	65	45	48	87	46	62	30	53	48	82	38	75	30	52	55	81	33	68
Hungary	73	48	38	77	36	72	37	71	46	78	36	73	36	67	63	80	30	70
Iceland	75	32	38	83	70	86	60	84	63	85	68	86	66	82	80	90	55	82
Ireland	73	15	15	54	42	69	40	63	46	79	63	82	33	49	73	88	35	64
Isle of Man	76	22	11	44	35	67	39	66	43	73	52	78	31	50	65	83	35	63
Italy	69	43	25	68	38	63	36	64	44	73	48	75	44	65	65	78	41	65
Latvia	68	46	43	81	45	71	42	71	57	79	39	68	38	63	71	83	38	66
Lithuania	65	33	59	80	57	78	56	77	60	81	54	78	55	75	73	84	55	78
Malta	70	29	38	77	36	67	31	64	38	77	47	82	..	..	..	..	24	55
Netherlands	72	19	12	47	25	55	26	53	30	65	28	63	25	54	44	75	21	59
Norway	64	19	23	75	34	69	32	73	34	75	41	76	34	66	54	80	29	74
Poland	74	49	48	81	54	81	55	85	58	86	54	82	54	78	72	89	55	82
Portugal	59	45	39	71	38	62	38	64	43	72	38	72	35	59	61	78	40	68
Romania	76	37	51	72	43	57	38	57	47	69	43	64	39	57	58	72	44	64
Russia	51	46	41	76	42	73	42	69	51	81	41	73	41	64	63	84	39	70
Slovak Rep.	64	47	26	70	27	65	22	62	37	73	23	63	23	54	48	78	23	74
Slovenia	56	40	24	65	34	67	30	61	37	76	38	75	29	59	63	84	24	59
Sweden	71	46	30	83	34	76	35	79	36	81	35	79	35	72	45	81	25	69
Switzerland	76	38	13	61	30	62	23	58	39	75	35	71	26	52	61	80	27	62
Turkey	62	52	41	54	36	44	34	45	40	52	36	44	34	43	42	51	39	52
Ukraine	47	44	38	68	38	62	34	57	41	69	30	58	35	55	50	72	32	59
United Kingdom	69	21	13	46	35	69	34	62	40	74	53	77	31	51	63	82	35	62
Average	69	37	32	70	39	69	37	67	45	76	42	73	37	61	62	81	35	68
Greenland	54	31	39	47	23	29	20	29	25	38	25	35	19	29	27	38	31	55
USA[a)]	72	53	22	66	54	83	..	..	55[b)]	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	50	76

a) The US questionnaire contains the answering category "can't say, drug unfamiliar".
Those reporting this category were considered missing data and excluded from the analysis.
b) Cocaine powder only.

Table 44a. "Do you think that heavy drinking influences the following problems?" Proportions among boys answering "Yes, considerably" and "Yes, quite a lot".

	Traffic accidents	Other accidents	Violent crime	Family problems	Health problems	Relationship problems	Financial problems
Austria	93	82	69	72	77	73	74
Belgium	75	54	41	56	55	50	53
Bulgaria	85	72	64	63	69	57	59
Croatia	90	81	80	77	78	67	67
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	91	71	62	76	69	68	75
Estonia	88	77	59	70	68	59	66
Faroe Isl.	83	69	77	69	68	50	67
Finland	85	69	78	76	70	62	66
France	96	76	60	66	78	63	48
Germany	91	77	61	61	73	61	64
Greece	92	77	69	70	78	65	55
Hungary	75	56	58	66	57	53	64
Iceland	83	65	78	69	60	61	68
Ireland	84	72	76	73	72	66	72
Isle of Man	88	77	73	70	79	69	66
Italy	94	85	61	65	79	59	58
Latvia	79	71	59	65	68	58	66
Lithuania	87	77	75	71	69	52	63
Malta	82	75	58	64	71	64	68
Netherlands	81	65	61	51	61	49	57
Norway	78	67	69	63	60	56	66
Poland	91	82	75	78	72	66	76
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	85	78	66	76	75	67	67
Russia	92	81	74	76	85	67	70
Slovak Rep.	88	75	72	80	75	73	77
Slovenia	85	66	63	70	72	58	64
Sweden	81	66	74	63	67	60	65
Switzerland	90	78	61	65	72	64	64
Turkey	94	86	85	86	86	80	83
Ukraine	69	59	56	57	61	46	55
United Kingdom	85	74	70	61	72	62	59
Average	86	73	67	69	71	61	65
Denmark[a)]	51	34	48	33	47	36	44
Greenland[a)]	36	33	41	32	30	31	35

a) Due to how the translation of "heavy drinking" might have been interpreted data from Denmark and Greenland are judged not to be directly comparable.

Table 44b. "Do you think that heavy drinking influences the following problems?" Proportions among girls answering "Yes, considerably" and "Yes, quite a lot".

	Traffic accidents	Other accidents	Violent crime	Family problems	Health problems	Relationship problems	Financial problems
Austria	95	83	77	72	81	71	76
Belgium	84	57	52	53	63	48	53
Bulgaria	87	73	69	68	76	61	58
Croatia	95	83	86	81	88	80	68
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Rep.	94	72	70	79	79	75	82
Estonia	91	74	57	70	77	62	66
Faroe Isl.	86	72	84	74	73	52	72
Finland	84	68	86	77	72	63	68
France	96	72	60	57	78	58	41
Germany	93	74	62	61	80	61	70
Greece	97	81	80	75	87	70	56
Hungary	80	55	74	71	60	59	69
Iceland	86	70	86	73	66	68	73
Ireland	86	74	79	71	77	69	76
Isle of Man	83	78	75	54	73	62	61
Italy	96	86	64	65	84	63	60
Latvia	89	79	62	70	77	60	66
Lithuania	91	81	79	71	74	45	64
Malta	89	81	66	72	83	74	77
Netherlands	84	63	69	48	62	50	59
Norway	80	69	73	57	60	52	61
Poland	96	86	84	83	79	71	77
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	93	83	70	84	87	77	76
Russia	93	80	74	73	92	67	69
Slovak Rep.	92	74	75	79	76	75	82
Slovenia	91	66	71	74	75	66	64
Sweden	81	67	79	59	70	61	63
Switzerland	94	77	66	65	79	65	68
Turkey	96	87	89	89	88	85	86
Ukraine	78	66	67	65	72	55	60
United Kingdom	86	76	75	59	78	61	61
Average	89	74	73	69	76	64	67
Denmark[a)]	51	33	54	26	48	30	39
Greenland[a)]	29	30	49	42	38	34	45

a) Due to how the translation of "heavy drinking" might have been interpreted data from Denmark and Greenland are judged not to be directly comparable.

Table 44c. "Do you think that heavy drinking influences the following problems?" Proportions among all students answering "Yes, considerably" and "Yes, quite a lot".

	Traffic accidents	Other accidents	Violent crime	Family problems	Health problems	Relationship problems	Financial problems
Austria	94	82	72	72	79	72	75
Belgium	80	56	47	54	59	49	53
Bulgaria	86	73	67	66	73	59	59
Croatia	93	82	83	79	83	68	68
Cyprus	98	98	97	97	97	97	95
Czech Rep.	92	72	66	78	74	71	79
Estonia	90	76	58	70	73	61	66
Faroe Isl.	8	71	80	72	71	51	70
Finland	84	69	82	76	71	62	68
France	96	74	60	62	78	60	44
Germany	92	76	62	61	77	61	67
Greece	95	79	74	73	83	68	56
Hungary	77	56	65	68	58	56	66
Iceland	84	67	82	71	63	64	70
Ireland	85	73	77	72	74	68	74
Isle of Man	85	78	74	62	75	65	63
Italy	95	85	62	65	82	61	59
Latvia	84	75	61	68	73	59	66
Lithuania	89	79	77	71	72	49	64
Malta	86	78	62	69	77	70	73
Netherlands	83	64	65	50	62	49	58
Norway	79	68	71	60	60	54	64
Poland	93	84	80	81	75	69	76
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	90	81	68	80	82	72	72
Russia	93	81	74	74	89	67	69
Slovak Rep.	90	75	73	79	76	74	79
Slovenia	88	66	67	72	72	62	64
Sweden	81	67	77	61	69	61	64
Switzerland	92	78	64	65	75	65	66
Turkey	95	86	87	88	87	83	84
Ukraine	74	62	62	61	67	51	57
United Kingdom	86	75	73	60	75	62	60
Average	85	74	70	69	74	63	66
Denmark[a)]	51	33	51	30	48	33	41
Greenland[a)]	33	32	45	37	34	33	40

a) Due to how the translation of "heavy drinking" might have been interpreted data from Denmark and Greenland are judged not to be directly comparable.

Table 45a. Purchase of alcoholic beverages in a store for own consumption during the last 30 days. Percentages among boys.

	Beer				Wine				Spirits			
Times	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	58	21	10	11	82	11	4	3	72	16	6	7
Belgium	73	14	6	7	93	5	1	1	73	16	5	7
Bulgaria	41	25	14	20	84	11	3	2	73	13	6	7
Croatia	65	16	9	10	81	11	5	4	85	9	3	3
Cyprus	68	20	6	6	92	5	1	2	68	18	6	7
Czech Rep.	69	14	9	9	84	11	3	2	80	13	4	3
Denmark	43	24	17	17	92	5	1	1	58	27	7	8
Estonia	53	20	11	16	81	11	4	5	69	16	7	9
Faroe Isl.	65	23	6	6	96	3	1	0	70	15	9	7
Finland	78	12	5	4	97	2	1	0	93	5	1	1
France	76	13	7	4	97	2	0	0	84	10	2	3
Germany	57	19	12	12	88	9	2	1	77	15	5	4
Greece	68	18	9	6	86	9	3	2	71	19	5	4
Greenland	84	4	3	10	94	4	1	1	74	15	6	5
Hungary	84	10	3	3	74	14	6	7	76	15	4	5
Iceland	81	10	4	5	98	2	0	1	88	6	3	3
Ireland	64	15	10	12	94	4	1	1	80	11	5	4
Isle of Man	81	8	5	6	97	2	1	1	86	9	4	2
Italy	61	19	9	11	82	10	3	5	76	13	5	6
Latvia	50	23	12	14	84	11	3	2	81	11	4	3
Lithuania	50	26	13	10	85	12	2	2	75	16	5	4
Malta	57	18	11	14	67	19	7	7	65	15	8	12
Netherlands	71	12	7	10	97	2	0	0	82	10	5	2
Norway	83	8	5	5	95	2	1	1	89	6	2	3
Poland	35	25	17	22	84	9	4	3	71	17	6	6
Portugal	82	10	4	5	95	3	1	1	80	12	3	5
Romania	41	36	12	10	82	12	3	3	85	11	2	2
Russia	45	18	13	24	81	12	4	2	77	13	4	6
Slovak Rep.	71	15	6	8	81	13	4	2	79	11	5	5
Slovenia	70	17	7	6	80	11	5	4	84	10	3	2
Sweden	87	7	3	3	97	1	1	1	93	3	1	2
Switzerland	60	20	9	12	91	6	2	1	74	15	6	5
Turkey	78	11	6	5	92	5	1	2	91	5	2	2
Ukraine	38	32	14	16	81	12	4	3	76	14	5	5
United Kingdom	72	13	8	8	93	4	2	1	80	12	5	4
Average	65	17	9	10	88	8	2	2	78	13	5	5

Table 45b. Purchase of alcoholic beverages in a store for own consumption during the last 30 days. Percentages among girls.

	Beer				Wine				Spirits			
Times	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	85	12	2	2	81	15	3	1	82	13	4	2
Belgium	90	7	3	1	95	4	1	1	78	16	4	3
Bulgaria	66	20	7	7	89	8	1	2	76	14	4	6
Croatia	86	8	3	2	90	7	2	2	90	7	2	1
Cyprus	91	7	2	1	97	3	0	1	85	11	2	2
Czech Rep.	88	8	3	2	84	12	3	2	87	9	2	1
Denmark	63	22	10	6	91	7	2	1	53	32	10	5
Estonia	81	11	3	5	83	12	3	3	85	7	4	4
Faroe Isl.	79	13	5	4	97	3	0	0	68	22	5	5
Finland	86	9	3	2	95	3	1	0	93	6	2	0
France	85	12	2	1	99	1	1	0	87	9	3	1
Germany	83	12	3	2	78	17	4	1	83	12	3	2
Greece	84	12	2	2	92	6	1	1	84	13	2	2
Greenland	92	3	1	3	98	2	0	0	85	11	3	0
Hungary	88	9	1	1	91	6	2	2	83	12	3	2
Iceland	80	11	4	5	95	3	1	1	86	8	3	3
Ireland	84	9	4	4	91	6	2	1	73	14	8	5
Isle of Man	94	4	1	1	91	7	2	1	82	9	6	4
Italy	78	15	4	3	91	5	2	2	85	10	3	2
Latvia	75	15	6	4	86	11	1	1	88	9	2	1
Lithuania	77	16	4	3	84	14	2	1	90	8	2	0
Malta	85	9	3	3	80	14	4	2	75	13	6	6
Netherlands	91	6	1	1	94	5	1	0	87	8	3	2
Norway	86	7	4	2	97	2	0	1	89	7	2	2
Poland	58	24	11	7	90	7	1	1	88	9	2	2
Portugal	95	4	1	1	99	1	0	0	88	7	3	2
Romania	76	18	4	2	92	6	1	0	95	4	1	1
Russia	63	18	8	11	78	16	4	2	83	10	3	4
Slovak Rep.	89	7	2	1	88	10	1	1	88	9	3	1
Slovenia	88	8	2	2	84	11	3	2	85	12	2	1
Sweden	94	4	1	1	98	1	0	0	96	3	1	1
Switzerland	84	10	3	2	97	3	1	0	83	11	3	3
Turkey	91	6	2	2	98	2	0	1	98	1	0	1
Ukraine	69	20	7	4	82	14	3	1	89	8	2	2
United Kingdom	86	7	4	3	85	8	4	3	75	12	7	6
Average	83	11	4	3	90	7	2	1	84	10	3	2

Table 45c. Purchase of alcoholic beverages in a store for own consumption during the last 30 days. Percentages among all students.

	Beer				Wine				Spirits			
Times	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+	0	1–2	3–5	6+
Austria	70	17	6	7	82	13	3	2	76	14	5	5
Belgium	82	10	4	4	94	4	1	1	75	16	5	4
Bulgaria	54	22	10	13	87	10	2	2	75	14	5	6
Croatia	75	12	6	6	85	9	3	3	87	8	3	2
Cyprus	80	13	4	3	94	4	1	1	77	15	4	4
Czech Rep.	79	10	6	5	84	12	3	2	84	11	3	2
Denmark	53	23	13	11	92	6	1	1	55	29	9	7
Estonia	67	16	7	10	82	11	3	3	77	11	6	6
Faroe Isl.	71	18	5	5	96	3	0	0	69	18	7	6
Finland	82	11	4	3	96	3	1	0	93	5	1	1
France	81	13	4	2	98	1	1	0	86	10	2	2
Germany	71	15	8	6	83	13	3	1	80	13	4	3
Greece	77	14	5	4	89	8	2	1	78	16	4	3
Greenland	88	4	2	7	96	3	0	1	80	13	5	3
Hungary	86	10	2	2	82	10	4	4	80	13	3	3
Iceland	80	11	4	5	97	2	1	1	87	7	3	3
Ireland	73	12	7	8	92	5	2	1	76	12	6	5
Isle of Man	88	6	3	3	94	5	1	0	84	9	5	3
Italy	70	17	6	7	87	8	3	3	81	11	4	4
Latvia	63	19	9	9	85	11	2	2	85	10	3	2
Lithuania	64	21	9	6	84	13	2	1	83	12	3	2
Malta	72	13	7	8	74	16	6	4	71	14	7	9
Netherlands	81	9	4	6	96	4	0	0	85	9	4	2
Norway	84	8	4	3	96	2	1	1	89	6	2	3
Poland	47	25	14	14	87	8	2	2	80	13	4	4
Portugal	89	6	2	2	97	2	1	1	84	9	3	3
Romania	61	26	7	6	88	9	2	1	91	7	1	1
Russia	54	18	11	17	79	14	4	2	80	11	3	5
Slovak Rep.	81	11	4	4	85	11	2	2	84	10	4	3
Slovenia	79	13	5	4	82	11	4	3	85	11	3	2
Sweden	90	6	2	2	98	1	1	1	95	3	1	1
Switzerland	72	15	6	7	94	4	1	1	79	13	4	4
Turkey	84	9	4	4	95	3	1	1	94	3	1	1
Ukraine	53	26	10	10	82	13	3	2	82	11	4	3
United Kingdom	79	10	6	5	89	6	3	2	75	12	7	6
Average	74	14	6	6	89	7	2	2	81	11	4	4

Table 46. Perceived cigarettes and alcohol use among friends. Percentages among boys, girls and all students.

	Most or all friends								
	Boys			Girls			All students		
	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Get drunk at least once a week	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Get drunk at least once a week	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Get drunk at least once a week
Austria	57	77	20	63	78	17	60	77	19
Belgium	46	68	13	52	65	10	49	66	12
Bulgaria	64	70	26	78	77	29	71	74	27
Croatia	60	67	31	65	62	23	62	64	27
Cyprus	90	91	5	86	89	4	88	89	5
Czech Rep.	54	74	20	58	73	18	56	74	19
Denmark	25	89	39	31	90	33	28	89	36
Estonia	57	67	26	61	74	28	59	71	27
Faroe Isl.	44	58	17	49	64	16	46	61	17
Finland	89	53	15	90	60	15	89	57	15
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	56	75	16	62	75	14	59	75	15
Greece	34	58	5	42	59	5	38	59	5
Greenland	45	43	14	57	46	13	51	44	13
Hungary	29	27	9	35	24	7	32	26	8
Iceland	16	42	9	19	52	8	17	47	9
Ireland	25	77	33	33	84	31	29	80	32
Isle of Man	22	75	35	42	86	43	33	81	39
Italy	57	60	20	71	60	19	64	60	19
Latvia	60	61	19	59	68	18	59	64	18
Lithuania	63	69	22	61	71	18	62	70	20
Malta	44	70	13	48	66	12	46	68	12
Netherlands	34	73	13	39	69	9	36	71	11
Norway	22	53	10	33	64	12	27	59	11
Poland	27	44	9	33	41	8	30	42	8
Portugal	24	38	7	29	37	6	27	38	6
Romania	43	48	11	49	38	10	46	42	10
Russia	65	65	22	68	69	21	67	67	21
Slovak Rep.	40	47	20	39	41	14	39	44	17
Slovenia	45	58	23	52	58	20	48	58	22
Sweden	15	54	15	26	56	14	20	55	14
Switzerland	35	62	11	44	60	9	40	61	10
Turkey	28	20	6	26	17	3	27	19	5
Ukraine	64	60	19	57	64	19	60	62	19
United Kingdom	28	76	30	38	80	41	33	78	35
Average	44	61	18	50	62	17	47	60	17
USA	12	42	20	16	48	22	14	45	21

Table 47a. Perceived drug use among friends. Percentages among boys.

	Some, most or all friends											
	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take LSD or other hallucinogens	Take amphetamines	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a]	Take cocaine or crack	Take ecstasy	Take heroin	Take inhalants	Take "magic mushrooms"	Take GHB	Take alcohol together with pills	Take anabolic steroids
Austria	16	2	3	1	2	2	1	4	4	1	4	2
Belgium	47	6	6	7	7	8	4	7	10	3	8	4
Bulgaria	19	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	..	4	8
Croatia	28	6	7	5	5	9	5	8	4	3	9	4
Cyprus	12	3	4	9	5	7	5	17	3	3	7	9
Czech Rep.	42	4	3	3	1	8	1	3	10	1	5	3
Denmark	20	1	4	2	2	4	1	6	2	1	6	3
Estonia	21	6	7	4	4	8	3	3	4	4	5	3
Faroe Isl.	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	5	1
Finland	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	4	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	27	2	3	1	3	3	2	5	6	1	4	1
Greece	5	2	1	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	3
Greenland	28	3	3	3	6	3	3	11	4	3	5	5
Hungary	6	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2
Iceland	10	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	1
Ireland	35	3	3	1	4	8	2	6	6	2	7	2
Isle of Man	46	5	5	4	4	8	3	8	10	2	12	3
Italy	42	7	6	6	8	8	6	6	8	5	7	5
Latvia	13	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	2
Lithuania	12	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	4
Malta	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	2	1
Netherlands	37	4	5	3	4	7	3	2	8	2	8	2
Norway	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Poland	15	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	8	7
Portugal	21	5	3	4	4	6	4	4	6	3	5	4
Romania	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
Russia	19	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	5	2	4	3
Slovak Rep.	23	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	
Slovenia	34	5	4	4	4	8	4	6	4	3	5	3
Sweden	6	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	5	2
Switzerland	43	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	4	2	4	2
Turkey	8	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	6
Ukraine	18	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	3
United Kingdom	46	4	4	3	6	8	3	6	8	2	9	3
Average	21	3	4	3	3	5	3	5	4	2	5	3
USA	42	..	..	..	4[b]	..	2	5	..	..	..	..

a) Without a doctors prescription

b) Crack only

Table 47b. Perceived drug use among friends. Percentages among girls.

	Some, most or all friends											
	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take LSD or other hallucinogens	Take amphetamines	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a]	Take cocaine or crack	Take ecstasy	Take heroin	Take inhalants	Take "magic mushrooms"	Take GHB	Take alcohol together with pills	Take anabolic steroids
Austria	18	2	4	1	2	3	2	5	3	1	11	1
Belgium	39	6	5	8	7	8	5	6	7	2	9	2
Bulgaria	21	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	..	6	4
Croatia	29	7	8	7	4	11	5	9	3	3	11	3
Cyprus	11	3	2	8	4	5	4	15	2	2	6	6
Czech Rep.	43	6	4	5	2	12	2	4	10	1	11	1
Denmark	23	2	4	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	10	2
Estonia	18	6	8	6	4	11	3	2	2	2	6	1
Faroe Isl.	4	1	2	3	0	1	0	6	3	0	13	0
Finland	8	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	..	11	0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	24	2	4	1	4	4	2	6	5	1	9	1
Greece	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	0	0	2	1
Greenland	19	1	1	1	2	1	2	12	1	1	3	1
Hungary	7	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	5	1
Iceland	11	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	7	1
Ireland	34	3	3	2	4	9	2	6	6	1	11	2
Isle of Man	47	9	7	7	7	12	4	9	10	4	16	4
Italy	45	7	6	7	8	7	5	4	6	3	7	3
Latvia	13	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	5	1
Lithuania	8	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1
Malta	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	3	1
Netherlands	31	2	3	4	5	5	2	2	5	1	6	1
Norway	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1
Poland	10	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	6	3
Portugal	18	3	2	4	3	5	2	3	3	2	3	2
Romania	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0
Russia	20	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	4	2
Slovak Rep.	18	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	0	7	1
Slovenia	35	4	5	4	4	8	4	7	4	2	6	2
Sweden	5	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	6	1
Switzerland	40	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	1	4	1
Turkey	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3
Ukraine	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
United Kingdom	43	4	6	3	6	10	3	6	6	2	14	2
Average	20	3	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	1	7	2
USA	42	..	..	..	6[b]	..	3	6	..	..	..	..

a) Without a doctors prescription.

b) Crack only.

Table 47c. Perceived drug use among friends. Percentages among all students.

	Some, most or all friends											
	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take LSD or other hallucinogens	Take amphetamines	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a]	Take cocaine or crack	Take ecstasy	Take heroin	Take inhalants	Take "magic mushrooms"	Take GHB	Take alcohol together with pills	Take anabolic steroids
Austria	17	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	4	1	7	2
Belgium	43	6	6	7	7	8	4	6	8	2	8	3
Bulgaria	20	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	..	5	6
Croatia	28	7	7	6	4	10	5	9	3	3	10	4
Cyprus	11	3	3	8	5	6	4	15	2	2	6	6
Czech Rep.	43	5	3	4	2	10	1	3	10	1	8	2
Denmark	21	2	4	2	2	4	2	6	2	1	8	2
Estonia	20	6	8	5	4	9	3	3	3	3	6	2
Faroe Isl.	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	9	1
Finland	7	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	..	8	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	25	2	3	1	4	4	2	5	6	1	7	1
Greece	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	2	2
Greenland	24	2	2	2	4	2	2	12	3	2	4	3
Hungary	6	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	1
Iceland	11	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	5	1
Ireland	35	3	3	2	4	8	2	6	6	2	9	2
Isle of Man	46	8	6	5	6	10	4	9	10	3	14	3
Italy	44	7	6	6	8	7	5	5	7	4	7	4
Latvia	13	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	5	1
Lithuania	10	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3
Malta	6	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	3	1
Netherlands	34	3	4	3	4	6	2	2	6	2	7	2
Norway	7	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	2
Poland	13	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	7	5
Portugal	19	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	2	4	3
Romania	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Russia	20	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	2
Slovak Rep.	20	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	6	2
Slovenia	35	4	5	4	4	8	4	6	4	2	6	3
Sweden	5	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	5	2
Switzerland	42	3	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	4	2
Turkey	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5
Ukraine	13	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2
United Kingdom	44	4	5	3	6	9	3	6	7	2	12	2
Average	21	3	3	3	3	5	2	4	4	2	6	2
USA	42	..	..	..	5[b]	..	3	6	..	..	..	..

a) Without a doctors prescription.

b) Crack only.

Table 48a. Cigarette, alcohol and drug consumption among elder siblings. Percentages among boys.

	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Ever get drunk	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a)]	Take ecstasy
Austria	54	78	37	8	2	3
Belgium	50	71	39	25	5	5
Bulgaria	45	54	21	7	3	3
Croatia	39	42	20	9	3	4
Cyprus	26	31	9	3	3	3
Czech Rep.	49	77	57	20	4	5
Denmark	43	80	76	15	3	4
Estonia	35	49	24	6	4	4
Faroe Isl.	53	68	62	4	1	1
Finland	41	74	53	3	2	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	50	78	30	10	1	2
Greece	34	57	11	3	2	2
Greenland	64	67	73	16	2	3
Hungary	46	45	16	5	2	3
Iceland	41	83	71	7	2	2
Ireland	49	87	73	21	3	6
Isle of Man	24	52	44	15	6	4
Italy	25	29	20	8	2	2
Latvia	48	59	59	5	2	3
Lithuania	34	49	26	4	3	3
Malta	23	40	24	4	2	2
Netherlands	35	72	46	12	2	2
Norway	52	83	73	9	4	4
Poland	39	59	51	11	3	3
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	26	25	9	2	2	2
Russia	42	63	66	7	2	2
Slovak Rep.	25	34	16	10	6	6
Slovenia	44	61	28	7	2	2
Sweden	34	73	54	4	2	2
Switzerland	40	74	34	21	2	2
Turkey	33	19	12	7	6	6
Ukraine	31	37	24	5	2	2
United Kingdom	37	76	69	22	5	6
Average	40	59	40	10	3	3

a) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 48b. Cigarette, alcohol and drug consumption among elder siblings. Percentages among girls.

	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Ever get drunk	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a)]	Take ecstasy
Austria	53	81	38	11	2	3
Belgium	54	71	37	25	5	4
Bulgaria	50	65	26	8	3	3
Croatia	42	47	21	9	2	3
Cyprus	30	36	9	2	2	2
Czech Rep.	55	84	61	23	4	5
Denmark	51	87	82	17	3	4
Estonia	34	50	24	4	3	3
Faroe Isl.	67	72	63	7	1	1
Finland	50	81	60	4	2	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	56	82	35	13	2	3
Greece	45	64	12	2	1	2
Greenland	72	77	76	22	3	4
Hungary	54	49	15	4	1	2
Iceland	43	87	75	9	3	2
Ireland	51	90	80	27	3	9
Isle of Man	27	57	51	15	3	6
Italy	26	33	22	6	1	1
Latvia	52	72	68	5	1	2
Lithuania	41	63	31	3	3	2
Malta	26	45	28	4	1	2
Netherlands	43	79	46	17	3	3
Norway	54	88	81	8	4	3
Poland	42	62	55	7	4	3
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	27	23	8	2	2	2
Russia	52	74	71	11	2	3
Slovak Rep.	29	40	15	6	2	3
Slovenia	47	65	31	10	2	3
Sweden	39	80	56	3	2	1
Switzerland	50	80	33	23	3	3
Turkey	34	17	11	5	4	4
Ukraine	34	46	31	4	1	1
United Kingdom	46	84	75	28	6	9
Average	45	65	43	10	3	3

a) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 48c. Cigarette, alcohol and drug consumption among elder siblings. Percentages among all students.

	Smoke cigarettes	Drink alcoholic beverages	Ever get drunk	Smoke marijuana or hashish	Take tranquillizers or sedatives[a)]	Take ecstasy
Austria	53	79	38	9	2	3
Belgium	52	71	38	25	5	4
Bulgaria	47	60	24	7	3	3
Croatia	40	44	20	9	3	3
Cyprus	28	34	9	3	3	3
Czech Rep.	52	81	59	22	4	5
Denmark	47	84	79	16	3	4
Estonia	35	49	24	5	3	3
Faroe Isl.	60	70	62	6	1	1
Finland	45	77	56	3	2	1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	53	80	32	12	1	2
Greece	40	61	12	2	1	2
Greenland	68	71	74	19	3	3
Hungary	50	47	15	4	2	3
Iceland	42	85	73	8	2	2
Ireland	50	89	76	24	3	7
Isle of Man	26	55	48	15	4	5
Italy	26	31	22	7	2	1
Latvia	50	66	63	5	2	2
Lithuania	38	56	28	3	3	2
Malta	25	43	26	4	1	2
Netherlands	39	76	46	14	2	2
Norway	53	85	77	8	4	3
Poland	41	60	53	9	4	3
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	27	24	9	2	2	2
Russia	48	69	69	9	2	2
Slovak Rep.	27	37	15	8	4	4
Slovenia	45	63	29	9	2	2
Sweden	36	76	55	3	2	2
Switzerland	45	77	33	22	2	2
Turkey	34	18	12	6	5	5
Ukraine	33	41	27	5	2	2
United Kingdom	41	80	72	25	5	7
Average	42	62	42	10	3	3

a) Without a doctor's prescription.

Table 49a. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Corrected 1999 data. Boys.

Beer	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Bulgaria	2,6	0,8	1,6	5,0	52	16	32
Croatia	2,6	1,3	1,4	5,3	49	25	26
Cyprus	3,0	0,7	2,0	5,7	53	12	35
Czech Rep.	4,7	1,1	2,4	8,2	57	13	29
Denmark	6,0	0,7	3,5	10,2	59	7	34
Estonia	3,2	0,9	2,2	6,3	51	14	35
Faroe Isl.	4,2	0,4	4,3	8,9	47	4	48
Finland	4,0	0,9	2,6	7,5	53	12	35
France	2,8	0,5	2,4	5,7	49	9	42
Greece	2,6	0,8	2,4	5,8	45	14	41
Greenland	5,4	0,6	3,6	9,6	56	6	38
Hungary	1,6	1,3	1,7	4,6	35	28	37
Iceland	4,7	0,3	3,2	8,2	57	4	39
Ireland	5,6	0,4	2,4	8,4	67	5	29
Italy	2,1	1,1	1,5	4,7	45	23	32
Latvia	2,5	0,6	2,0	5,1	49	12	39
Lithuania	2,9	1,4	2,4	6,7	43	21	36
Malta	3,2	1,4	3,4	8,0	40	18	43
Norway	3,6	0,8	3,6	8,0	45	10	45
Poland	4,0	1,2	3,1	8,3	48	14	37
Portugal	2,5	0,5	2,2	5,2	48	10	42
Romania	2,1	1,1	0,7	3,9	54	28	18
Russia	2,7	0,4	2,2	5,3	51	8	42
Slovak Rep.	1,9	1,3	1,8	5,0	38	26	36
Slovenia	2,5	1,6	1,6	5,7	44	28	28
Sweden	4,0	0,5	2,9	7,4	54	7	39
Ukraine	1,2	0,7	2,4	4,3	28	16	56
United Kingdom	5,1	0,7	2,2	8,0	64	9	28
Average	3,4	0,9	2,4	6,7	49	14	37

Table 49b. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Corrected 1999 data. Girls.

Beer	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Bulgaria	0,6	0,5	1,2	2,3	26	22	52
Croatia	1,0	0,8	1,2	3,0	33	27	40
Cyprus	1,3	0,4	1,1	2,8	46	14	39
Czech Rep.	1,5	1,1	1,6	4,2	36	26	38
Denmark	3,3	1,1	3,2	7,6	43	14	42
Estonia	1,1	1,0	1,2	3,3	33	30	36
Faroe Isl.	2,2	0,3	2,8	5,3	42	6	53
Finland	1,6	1,0	1,5	4,1	39	24	37
France	1,4	0,3	1,8	3,5	40	9	51
Greece	1,3	0,5	2,1	3,9	33	13	54
Greenland	5,1	0,3	2,8	8,2	62	4	34
Hungary	0,3	0,6	1,5	2,4	13	25	63
Iceland	3,2	0,3	2,9	6,4	50	5	45
Ireland	3,0	0,6	3,7	7,3	41	8	51
Italy	1,2	0,5	1,0	2,7	44	19	37
Latvia	0,8	0,8	1,0	2,6	31	31	38
Lithuania	1,2	1,2	1,2	3,6	33	33	33
Malta	1,2	1,0	3,3	5,5	22	18	60
Norway	2,6	0,9	3,0	6,5	40	14	46
Poland	2,2	0,7	1,6	4,5	49	16	36
Portugal	1,1	0,3	1,5	2,9	38	10	52
Romania	0,8	0,4	0,2	1,4	57	29	14
Russia	1,4	0,6	1,8	3,8	37	16	47
Slovak Rep.	0,6	1,2	1,2	3,0	20	40	40
Slovenia	0,8	1,5	1,7	4,0	20	38	43
Sweden	1,8	0,7	2,1	4,6	39	15	46
Ukraine	0,6	0,6	1,5	2,7	22	22	56
United Kingdom	2,2	1,2	2,9	6,3	35	19	46
Average	1,7	0,7	1,9	4,3	37	19	44

Table 49c. Estimated average consumption of beer, wine and spirits, in cl 100% alcohol, on the last drinking occasion. Corrected 1999 data. All students.

Beer	Beer	Wine	Spirits	Total	% beer	% wine	% spirits
Bulgaria	1,7	0,6	1,5	3,8	45	16	39
Croatia	1,8	1,1	1,3	4,2	43	26	31
Cyprus	2,2	0,5	1,5	4,2	52	12	36
Czech Rep.	3,0	1,1	2,0	6,1	49	18	33
Denmark	4,5	0,9	3,3	8,7	52	10	38
Estonia	2,0	1,0	1,6	4,6	43	22	35
Faroe Isl.	3,3	0,4	3,5	7,2	46	6	49
Finland	2,7	0,9	2,0	5,6	48	16	36
France	2,1	0,5	2,1	4,7	45	11	45
Greece	1,9	0,6	2,2	4,7	40	13	47
Greenland	5,3	0,4	3,3	9,0	59	4	37
Hungary	0,9	0,9	1,7	3,5	26	26	49
Iceland	3,9	0,4	3,2	7,5	52	5	43
Ireland	4,4	0,5	3,1	8,0	55	6	39
Italy	1,8	0,7	1,2	3,7	49	19	32
Latvia	1,7	0,7	1,5	3,9	44	18	38
Lithuania	2,1	1,3	1,9	5,3	40	25	36
Malta	2,1	1,2	3,3	6,6	32	18	50
Norway	3,2	0,8	3,4	7,4	43	11	46
Poland	3,2	0,9	2,4	6,5	49	14	37
Portugal	1,7	0,3	1,9	3,9	44	8	49
Romania	1,4	0,7	0,4	2,5	56	28	16
Russia	2,0	0,5	2,0	4,5	44	11	44
Slovak Rep.	1,2	1,3	1,5	4,0	30	33	38
Slovenia	1,8	1,5	1,7	5,0	36	30	34
Sweden	2,9	0,6	2,5	6,0	48	10	42
Ukraine	0,9	0,6	1,8	3,3	27	18	55
United Kingdom	3,6	0,9	2,6	7,1	51	13	37
Average	2,3	0,8	2,1	5,2	43	17	40

Your own logo

ESPAD 03

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Before you start, please read this

This questionnaire is part of an international study on alcohol, drugs and tobacco use among students your age. The survey is performed this year in more than 30 European countries. The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, CAN, SWEDEN initiated the project, and it is supported by the Pompidou Group at the Council of Europe. This is the third study. The first one was done in 1995 and the second in 1999.

In your country the survey is done by ..... The results will be presented in a national report as well as in an international comparison of the results from all participating countries. The report will not include any results of single classes.

Your class has been randomly selected to take part in this study. You are one out of about 2.800 students in ....., participating in the study.

This is an anonymous questionnaire - it does not include your name or any other information, which would identify you individually. When you have finished the questionnaire, please put it in the enclosed envelope and seal it yourself. Do not write your name on that either. Your teacher/survey administrator will collect the envelopes after completion.

If the study is to be successful, it is important that you answer each question as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. Remember your answers are totally confidential.

The study is completely voluntary. If there is any question, which you would find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank.

This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers. If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, mark the one that comes closest. Please, mark the appropriate answer to each question by making an "X" in the box.

We hope you will find the questionnaire interesting. If you have a question, please raise your hand and your teacher/survey administrator will assist you.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Please begin.

BEFORE BEGINNING BE SURE TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE COVER.
Please mark your answer to each question by making an "X" in the appropriate box.

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

1. What is your sex?

1 ☐ Male
2 ☐ Female

2. When were you born?

Year 19 ☐☐

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

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

4. During the LAST 30 DAYS how many whole days of school have you missed?
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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Because you skipped or "cut"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) For other reasons	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6

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

1 ☐ A (93-100)
2 ☐ A- (90-92)
3 ☐ B+ (87-89)
4 ☐ B (83-86)
5 ☐ B- (80-82)
6 ☐ C+ (77-79)
7 ☐ C (73-76)
8 ☐ C- (70-72)

The next major section of this questionnaire deals with cigarettes, alcohol and various other drugs. There is a lot of talk these days about these subjects, but very little accurate information. Therefore, we still have a lot to learn about the actual experiences and attitudes of people your age.

We hope that you can answer all questions, but if you find one, which you feel you cannot answer honestly, we would prefer that you leave it blank.

Your answers will not be made known to anyone, they will never be connected with your name or your class.

The following questions are about CIGARETTE SMOKING.

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

Number of occasions

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

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

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

The next questions are about ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES – including beer, wine and spirits.

8. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any alcoholic beverage to drink?

Mark one box for each line.

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

9. Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any of the following to drink?

Mark one box for each line.

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

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

1 ☐ I never drink beer

2 ☐ I did not drink beer on my last drinking occasion

3 ☐ Less than a regular bottle or can (<50 cl)

4 ☐ 1-2 regular bottles or cans (50-100 cl)

5 ☐ 3-4 regular bottles or cans (101-200 cl)

6 ☐ 5 or more regular bottles or cans (>200 cl)

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

1 ☐ I never drink cider

2 ☐ I did not drink cider on my last drinking occasion

3 ☐ Less than a regular bottle or can (<50 cl)

4 ☐ 1-2 regular bottles or cans (50-100 cl)

5 ☐ 3-4 regular bottles or cans (101-200 cl)

6 ☐ 5 or more regular bottles or cans (>200 cl)

12. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any alcopop? If so, how much?

1 ☐ I never drink alcopops

2 ☐ I did not drink alcopops on my last drinking occasion

3 ☐ Less than a regular bottle or can (<50 cl)

4 ☐ 1-2 regular bottles or cans (50-100 cl)

5 ☐ 3-4 regular bottles or cans (101-200 cl)

6 ☐ 5 or more regular bottles or cans (>200 cl)

13. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any wine? If so, how much?

1 ☐ I never drink wine

2 ☐ I did not drink wine on my last drinking occasion

3 ☐ Less than a glass (<15 cl)

4 ☐ 1-2 glasses (15-30 cl)

5 ☐ Half a bottle (37 cl)

6 ☐ A bottle or more ($\geq$75 cl)

14. The last time you had an alcoholic drink, did you drink any spirits? If so, how much?

1 ☐ I never drink spirits

2 ☐ I did not drink spirits on my last drinking occasion

3 ☐ Less than a drink (<5 cl)

4 ☐ 1-2 drinks (5-10 cl)

5 ☐ 3-5 drinks (11-25 cl)

6 ☐ 6 drinks or more ($\geq$30 cl)

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

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

16. Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. How many times (if any) have you bought beer, wine or spirits in a store (grocery store, liquor store, kiosk or gas station) for your own consumption?
Mark one box for each line.

	Number of occasions						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
a) Beer (do not include low alcohol beer)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Spirits.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

17. 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 (ca 15 cl), a bottle or can of beer (ca 50 cl), a shot glass of spirits (ca 5 cl) or a mixed drink.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 ☐ I have never been drunk

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

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

The next questions ask about some other drugs.

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

	Yes 1	No 2
a) Tranquillisers or sedatives (give names that apply)	☐	☐
b) Marijuana or hashish	☐	☐
c) LSD	☐	☐
d) Amphetamines	☐	☐
e) Crack	☐	☐
f) Cocaine	☐	☐
g) Relevin	☐	☐
h) Heroin	☐	☐
i) Ecstasy	☐	☐
j) GHB	☐	☐
k) Methadone	☐	☐
l) "Magic mushrooms"	☐	☐

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

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

24. On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil)?

Mark one box for each line.

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

25. On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed a substance (glue, aerosols etc) to get high?

Mark one box for each line.

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

Tranquillisers and sedatives, like …. (give examples that are appropriate) 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.

26. Have you ever taken tranquillisers or sedatives because <u>a doctor</u> told you to take them?

1 ☐ No, never

2 ☐ Yes, but for less than 3 weeks

3 ☐ Yes, for 3 weeks or more

27. Have you ever used any of the following drugs?

Mark one or more boxes for each line.

	No	Yes, during the last 30 days	Yes, during the last 12 months	Yes, during lifetime
a) Tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Amphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) LSD or some other hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Relevin	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) "Magic mushrooms"	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine)	☐	☐	☐	☐
l) Alcohol together with pills	☐	☐	☐	☐
m) Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time	☐	☐	☐	☐
n) Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	1	1	1

28. 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)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Amphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) LSD or some other hallucinogens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Relevin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) "Magic mushrooms"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l) Alcohol together with pills	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m) Alcohol and marijuana/hashish at the same time	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n) Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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

	Never	11 years old or less	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old
a) Drink beer (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Drink wine (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Drink spirits (at least one glass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Get drunk on alcohol	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Smoke your first cigarette	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Smoke cigarettes on a daily basis	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Try amphetamines	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Try tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Try marijuana or hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) Try LSD or other hallucinogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) Try crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l) Try cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m) Try heroin	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n) Try ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o) Try "magic mushrooms"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p) Try GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
q) Try drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
r) Try inhalants (glue, etc) to get high	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
s) Try alcohol together with pills	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
t) Try anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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

30. What was the FIRST drug (if any) that you have ever tried?

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

02 ☐ Tranquillisers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription
03 ☐ Marijuana or hashish
04 ☐ LSD
05 ☐ Amphetamines
06 ☐ Crack
07 ☐ Cocaine
08 ☐ Relevin
09 ☐ Heroin
10 ☐ Ecstasy
11 ☐ "Magic mushrooms"
12 ☐ GHB
13 ☐ I don't know what it was

31. How did you get this substance?

01 ☐ I have never used any of the substances listed in question 30

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

…….

32. Which was the reason(s) for you to try this drug?

Mark all that apply.

1 ☐ I have never used any of the substances listed in question 30

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
a) Cigarettes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Beer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Liquor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Marijuana or hashish (cannabis, pot, grass)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) LSD or some other hallucinogen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Amphetamines (uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Tranquillisers or sedatives	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Crack	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) Cocaine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) Ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l) Heroin (smack, horse)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m) "Magic mushrooms"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
n) GHB	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
o) Inhalants (glue etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
p) Anabolic steroids	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6

36. How many of your friends would you estimate .....
Mark one box for each line.

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

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

	Never	Yes, because of my alcohol use	Yes, because of my drug use	Yes for reasons other than alcohol or drug use
a) Quarrel or argument	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Scuffle or fight	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Accident or injury	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Loss of money or other valuable items	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Damage to objects or clothing you owned	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Problems in your relationship with your parents	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Problems in your relationship with your friends	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Problems in your relationship with your teachers	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Performed poorly at school or work	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) Victimized by robbery or theft	☐	☐	☐	☐
k) Trouble with police	☐	☐	☐	☐
l) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room	☐	☐	☐	☐
m) Engaged in sexual intercourse you regretted the next day	☐	☐	☐	☐
n) Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	1	1	1

38. Do you think that heavy drinking influences the following problems?
Mark one box for each line.

	Yes, considerably	Yes, quite a lot	Yes, to some extent	Yes, but only a little	No
a) Traffic accidents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Other accidents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Violent crime	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Family problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Health problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Relationship problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Financial problems	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

39. Does 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	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits)	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) get drunk	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) smoke marijuana or hashish (pot, grass)	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription)	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) take ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 ☐ Very much better off
2 ☐ Much better off
3 ☐ Better off
4 ☐ About the same
5 ☐ Less well off
6 ☐ Much less well off
7 ☐ Very much less well off

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

Mark all that apply.

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

44. How satisfied are you usually with.....

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

45. Do your parents know where you spend Saturday nights?

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

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

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

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

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

The next section includes questions about your parents' thoughts about alcohol and drug use.

A1. If you wanted to smoke (or already do), do you think your father and mother would allow you to do so?
Mark one box for each line.

	Would allow (allows me) to smoke	Would not (does not) allow smoking at home	Would not (does not) allow smoking at all	Don't know
a) Father	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Mother	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4

A2. What do you think your mother's reaction would be if you do the following things?
Mark one box for each line.

	She would not allow it	She would dis-courage it	She would not mind	She would approve of it	Don't know
a) Get drunk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Use marijuana/hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Use ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

A3. What do you think your father's reaction would be if you do the following things?
Mark one box for each line.

	He would not allow it	He would dis-courage it	He would not mind	He would approve of it	Don't know
a) Get drunk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Use marijuana/hashish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Use ecstasy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

A4. How satisfied are you usually with .....
Mark one box for each line.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied or not satisfied	Not so satisfied	Not at all satisfied
a) the financial situation of your family?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) your health?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) yourself?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

A5. 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 parents set definite rules about what I can do at home	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) My parents set definite rules about what I can do outside the home	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) My parents know whom I am with in the evenings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) My parents know where I am in the evenings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) I can easily get warmth and caring from my mother and/or father ...	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) I can easily get emotional support from my mother and/or father	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) I can easily borrow money from my mother and/or father	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) I can easily get money as a gift from my mother and/or father	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) I can easily get warmth and caring from my best friend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) I can easily get emotional support from my best friend	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

A6/ B1. How much money do you usually spend a week for your personal needs without your parents' control?

……. National currency

The following questions are about yourself and things you might do.

B2. What house work do you usually do at home?

1 ☐ I do shopping
1 ☐ I take care of younger sisters/brothers
1 ☐ I take care of pets
1 ☐ I cook
1 ☐ I clean the house/apartment
1 ☐ I do laundry
1 ☐ I wash dishes
1 ☐ I work on the household plot of land (garden)
1 ☐ I take care of farm animals
1 ☐ I care about elder family members
1 ☐ I take out the trash
1 ☐ I don't usually do any house work

B3. How much TV or video do you estimate you watch on an average weekday?

1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Half-hour or less
3 ☐ About 1 hour
4 ☐ About 2 hours
5 ☐ About 3 hours
6 ☐ About 4 hours
7 ☐ 5 hours or more

B4. How good do you think you are at schoolwork, compared to other people your age?

1 ☐ Excellent, I am probably one of the very best
2 ☐ Well above average
3 ☐ Above average
4 ☐ Average
5 ☐ Below average
6 ☐ Well below average
7 ☐ Poor, I am probably one of the worst

The following section is about what you think of yourself.

C1. Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself.
Mark one box for each line to indicate if you agree or disagree.

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

C2. During the LAST 7 DAYS, how often ……
Mark one box for each line.

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

C3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
Mark one box for each line.

	Totally agree	Rather agree	Don't know	Rather disagree	Totally disagree
a) You can break most rules if they don't seem to apply	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) I follow whatever rules I want to follow	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) In fact there are very few rules absolute in life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) It is difficult to trust anything, because everything changes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) In fact nobody knows what is expected of him/her in life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) You can never be certain of anything in life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

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.

C4. 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) hit one of your teachers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) gotten mixed into a fight at school or at work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) hurt somebody badly enough to need bandages or a doctor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) used any kind of weapon to get something from a person	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) taken something not belonging to you, worth over (the equivalent of) $ 10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) taken something from a shop without paying for it	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) set fire to somebody else's property on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) damaged school property on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j) gotten into trouble with the police for something you did	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C5. Has any of the following ever happened to you?
Mark one box for each line.

	Not at all	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
a) Run away from home for more than one day	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Thought of harming yourself	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Attempted suicide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5

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.

D1. 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 ..	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) participated in a group bruising an individual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) participated in a group starting a fight with another group.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) started a fight with another individual	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) stolen something worth (give a rounded sum approx equivalent to 2-3 movie theatre tickets)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) broken into a place to steal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) damaged public or private property on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) sold stolen goods	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

D2. 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.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) been bruised by a whole group of people	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) been in a group that was attacked by another group	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) had someone start a fight with you individually.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) had something worth (give a rounded sum approx equivalent to 2-3 movie theatre tickets) stolen from you	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) had someone break into your home to steal something	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) had someone damage your belongings on purpose	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) bought stolen goods.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The last section of the questionnaire includes some questions about alcohol and moist snuff.

O1. Now think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any *home made* or *smuggled* alcohol 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) Home made beer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Home made wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Home made spirits	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Smuggled beer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Smuggled wine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Smuggled spirits	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

O2. On how many occasions (if any) have you used moist snuff?

Mark one box for each line.

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

O3. How much moist snuff have you used during the LAST 30 DAYS?

1 ☐ None at all

2 ☐ Less than 1 box per week

3 ☐ 1 box per week

4 ☐ 2 boxes per week

5 ☐ 3 boxes per week

6 ☐ 4 or more boxes per week