ADDICTION RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT
IN GEORGIA PROJECT

NATIONAL SURVEY ON SUBSTANCE USE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN GEORGIA 2015

FINAL REPORT

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NATIONAL SURVEY ON SUBSTANCE USE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN GEORGIA 2015

Prepared for Addiction Research Development in Georgia Project

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List of acronyms

AUDIT	The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test
BA	Bachelor degree
BBSS	Bio-Behavioral Surveillance Survey
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
F2F	Face to face
GEL	Georgian national currency Lari
GPS	General Population Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Hhold	Household
KI	Key indicator
LMP	Last month prevalence
LTP	Lifetime prevalence
LYP	Last year prevalence
RRT	Randomized response technique

Executive Summary

This report presents the results from the Survey of Alcohol and Substance Use Among the General Population in Georgia. This is the first nationwide General Population Survey (GPS) on these topics in Georgia that is based upon a representative population-based sample. The sample included participants living in 3,228 households, and the participants included 4,805 adult individuals of both sexes. A large majority of designated participants in the sample consented to participate and complete the survey measurements.

The aim of the research project was to obtain data on:

- Prevalence, availability and distribution of the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other psychoactive substances in general population, and in relevant subpopulation (e.g. young people aged 18-34, urban/rural areas);
- Patterns of tobacco, alcohol and substance and socio-demographic characteristics of users, including age of initial use and frequency of use;
- Other important indicators such as spending on betting and other correlates of gambling;
- The attitudes and perceptions of various subpopulations with respect to use of different substances drug use.

To meet the objectives of the study, a target of 4,800 respondents was planned and a final sample size of 4,805 respondents was achieved. The survey utilized a standard General Population Survey (GPS) approach that has been used in other European countries, with measurements based on the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction Model Questionnaire (EMQ) that was adjusted to linguistic and cultural specifics in a set of standardized scientific procedures.

With respect to assessments, in advance of the survey fieldwork, our research team considered the possibility that criminal penalties in Georgia, stigma, and other related issues might prompt a reluctance to acknowledge past or recent use of non-prescribed or extra-medical use of psychoactive pharmaceuticals and other internationally regulated drugs such as heroin and cannabis. At the same time, we did not wish to depart from the standard General Population Survey (GPS) approach that has been used in other countries. For this reason, toward the end of the standard GPS assessment session, we employed a Randomized Response Technique (RRT) as a check on survey response validity and possible 'under-reporting' of illegal drug use.

In this report, the study population refers to 18-to-64-year-olds living in household residences of Georgia at the time of the survey fieldwork completed in 2015, with survey sample coverage of metropolitan Tbilisi as well as outlying regions. The study population sample was selected using multi-stage area probability sampling, including probability sampling of households as well as individual designated respondents within each household. Measurements were taken using a face-to-face interview method with all eligible 18-64 year old non-institutionalized residents who consented to participate.

Variation in probabilities of selection necessitates use of analysis weights for general population estimates based on this survey. Estimates have been produced for the total population,

with stratification by age, gender (male-female) and region. Both analysis-weighted and unweighted proportions and counts are presented; 95% confidence intervals indicate the statistical precision of the estimates. Alpha was set at 0.05 when testing differences between subgroups.

Main findings of the survey

- **Alcohol:** Alcohol use was quite common in the study population. Some 90% of the study population had tried alcohol, with some male-female differences such that males were more likely to have consumed alcohol recently as compared to females. Estimates for frequency of drinking and amount of alcohol consumed also were larger in males compared to females in all age groups and across all regional strata. An estimated one in ten men consumed alcohol 2 to 3 or more times a week; almost a quarter of current alcohol drinking males consumed 7 or more standard drinks on average at every drinking episode; corresponding estimates for females are smaller. An estimated 1.6% of the total study population scored at "problem drinking" levels as defined by the AUDIT, which level might require consultation by a specialist or referral for diagnostics and treatment.
- **Tobacco:** As for tobacco smoking, there also was a noteworthy difference in estimates across males and females in all geographic regions. Overall, an estimated 60.5% of males and 8.6% of females were current smokers. More males than females smoked frequently (more days in last month) and more heavily (more cigarettes per day).
- **Psychotropic pharmaceuticals:** Approximately one in 10 members of the study population had used psychotropic pharmaceuticals outside the boundaries of a medical prescription. Study estimates now available indicate that prevalence of this form of pharmaceutical drug use is greater in both males and females living in the households of Guria and Shida Kartli; there, almost half of respondents were current users (i.e., use in the month prior to survey assessment).
- **Cannabis:** An estimated 15%-16% of respondents have ever tried cannabis; 'ever use' of this drug was significantly greater in males (32%) compared to females (2.9%). This male excess can be seen across all age groups and geographic strata; in some regions more than 70% of males had ever tried cannabis products. Prevalence of current use of cannabis (defined as last month use) was estimated as 1.2% overall in the Georgia population under study; however, in some regions more than 8% of males were found to be current cannabis users.
- **Other drugs:** The survey found very little use of inhalants, ecstasy, LSD, cocaine, amphetamines (including methamphetamine), home-made stimulants, heroin, opium, and other opioids such as methadone and buprenorphine (Subutex), as well as new psychoactive substances. Very few individuals were found to have had experiences with these compounds in the recent past; lifetime history estimates also were quite small.

- **Gambling:** At least once a month gambling was reported by an estimated 9% of the total population. Noteworthy proportions of recent gamblers (87%) admitted that they had faced some kind of financial problems due to their gambling, and that they had to sell valuables or to borrow money as a result of gambling.
- **Attitudes towards Drug Policy sanctions:** The majority of the study population expressed the view that individuals with drug dependence should be treated as patients (an estimated 69%-70%), rather than as criminals (14%-15%). In all age groups, a remarkable majority expressed the view that people should not be imprisoned for smoking marijuana or injecting drugs; an estimated 12%-13% supported imprisonment for marijuana consumption, whereas an estimated 25%-26% supported imprisonment for drug injectors.
- **Randomized response technique:** Our application of the novel Randomized Response Technique approach proved to be successful in confirming an assumption that the standard GPS methods in Georgia might produce 'under-reporting' of illegal drug use. The RRT approach produces somewhat larger prevalence estimates than we obtained using the standard GPS approach, and we are assuming that this result is due to 'under-reporting' of illegal drug use by the Georgia GPS participants.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report presents the results of the 2015 First National Household Survey of Alcohol and Substance Use among the General Population in Georgia. The survey was conducted by Addiction Research Center Alternative Georgia in partnership with the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia (NCDC). The survey was implemented with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and Czech Development Agency (CzDA). A Research Working Group (RWG), consisting of members of the US and EU experts, was formed to design, support and implement the research activities in line with the EMCDDA standards.

The extent and pattern of drug use in the general population is one of the five key indicators defined by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) [1], and adopted by EU Member States. The aim of this key indicator (KI) is to provide valid, reliable and comparable information on the extent, the distribution and the patterns of drug use in the general population, the characteristics of drug users and their perceptions. Results are presented in terms of percentages of age groups in the population (or percentages of the total population) for substance use and behaviors. Above all, from a national perspective, the focus of interest is on

changes over time in drug prevalence, either from year to year, or from one wave of a survey to the next one.

Up to date, there are no reliable data indicating the extent of different patterns of illicit substance use in Georgian general population, with some limited exceptions of studies in specific subpopulations, such as drug use practices among people who inject drugs (PWID), and among school and university students in Tbilisi, the capital city.

Bio-Behavioral Surveillance Survey [2] of 2014 provided information on patterns of illicit drug use among people who inject drugs (PWID) in seven cities of Georgia (total sample of 2,037 PWID). The prevalence of last month injection use was 51.1% for heroin, 25.9%, for buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone), 17.3% for desomorphine ("krokodil") - a home-made synthetic opioid, and 13.1% for amphetamine type stimulants - Ephedrone (known as "Jeff") and Methamphetamine ("Vint"). Data regarding the lifetime prevalence of use of selected illicit substances can be found in the 2012 Youth Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YBSS) [3]. The YBSS, conducted among school and university students in Tbilisi had a sample size of 1,879; the respondents were asked about lifetime drug use, past year and past month. The survey showed that 10.4% (n=195) of respondents had tried cannabis at least once in their lifetime, 4.0% (n=76) during the last year and 1.0% (n=18) during the last month. Lifetime ecstasy use was reported by 3.4% (n=66) of respondents, 2.0% (n=37) reported use of ecstasy during the past year and 1.1% (n=20) reported use during the past month. Only 0.6% (12 of 1,879) of the total sample reported ever injecting of illicit drugs. Although these figures help to understand the distribution of the problem among subpopulation, the findings of these studies provide little understanding of the use of psychoactive substances among the general population of the Republic of Georgia.

The availability of comparative data on drug use and related phenomena is a key prerequisite for assessing our progress in addressing the substance use problem and for further policy development. The possibility to compare results from Georgia with results from other countries – the EU member states in particular - should allow more in-depth data interpretation and better understanding of the drug situation in the country. GPS can act as a sort of early warning system, perhaps not of new drugs but of new trends in drug use and related attitudes. (Emerging patterns of use of new drugs such as the 'new psychoactive substances, NPS, might be too rare or might occur in small local clusters difficult to estimate using general population survey approaches.)

The results of the survey will enable Georgia to report this key indicator to the EMCDDA for the first time in the history. The EMCDDA is the hub of drug-related information in the European Union and well recognized center of excellence in monitoring drug situation globally. It is widely acknowledged that some form of general population survey is necessary to develop national drug strategies. Cross-national comparative analysis of survey results can contribute to understanding of drug-use patterns, show international similarities and differences, and help formulate drug policies.

The study is considered to be the first step to initiate monitoring of drug use and alcohol consumption in general population and exploring attitudes toward drug policy. As noted in the

Executive Summary, the research team designed this GPS to include a novel Randomized Response Technique (RRT) designed as a check on the possibility of 'under-reporting' of illegal drug use in the context of the standard GPS methods.

Objectives

The overall goal of this survey is to provide **valid, reliable and comparable information on the extent, the distribution and the patterns of alcohol and illicit substance use in the general population**, which will support evidence based decision-making and policy development process. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- To **estimate male-female differences** of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drug use epidemiology in the general population and in relevant subgroups of the population (e.g. young people, urban areas);
- To **understand socio-demographic characteristics and patterns of substance use** among those who report drug use at present (last month) or in the past (last year, lifetime), including initial use;
- To **measure the attitudes and perceptions** of different subgroups of the population with respect to drug policy approaches;
- To understand the extent of gambling problem/s in the general population and in relevant subgroups of the population;

To meet the objectives of the survey, a target of 4,800 interviews was set and a final sample size of 4,805 interviews was achieved. The survey was carried out using the EMCDDA Model Questionnaire with slight modifications that resulted from rigid scientific procedure of adjustment of the wording of questions to linguistic and cultural specifics in the country; those modifications, strongly recommended by the authors of the questionnaire and the methodology, improve the validity of the results and support their comparability with other countries and populations. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with eligible, 18-64 year old respondents from randomly selected households

CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY

Target population

According to EMCDDA guidelines the target populations for the survey are all adults between ages 15 and 64, living in private households [1]. However, we excluded age group 15-17 due to the need for parental consent for underage (below 18) participants in the Republic of Georgia. This situation is identical to that of several EU countries, and for comparison with those where inclusion of 15+ adolescents into GPS is possible, extraction of data (i.e., exclusion of the

15-17 age cohorts) can be done using the publicly available datasets at the EMCDDA website.[1] Similarly, comparisons with the results of Household Survey in the USA is possible (after data adjustments so that the age profiles are identical) via its website.[2]

Persons who were qualified to participate in the survey are as follows:

- Persons of all genders who were between 18 and 64 years of age at the time of the survey;
- Citizens of Georgia;
- Persons who could speak, read and understand Georgian language (due to budget limitations, the project was unable to adapt survey instruments to ethnic minority groups (such as Armenian, Azeri, Russian) who needed to conduct interviews in other languages.

The following categories of population were excluded:

- Those who were below 18 years of age and above 64 years of age;
- Persons with mental, physical or other type of disability that may prevent their full and independent participation in the survey;
- Persons who already participated in this survey in different location;
- Tenants/temporary residents who were not members of the interviewed households;
- Institutionalized people (elderly houses, hospitals, prisons);
- Persons who live on the territory of breakaway regions – Abkhazia and Samachablo.

For all stages, the respective sampling frames were available from the National Statistics Office of Georgia and the respective local governments [4]. Table 2 presents the distribution of the overall planned sample (N=4,800) according to regions (geographic cluster) and place of residence (urban vs. rural areas).

Sampling design

Sampling Frame was based on the 2014 General Population Census data for Georgia. The sampling technique was based on a multistage cluster sampling by probability proportional to size (PPS) approach. Sample size calculation was performed so that important criteria described in Table 1 were reflected.

Table 1 Criteria list for sample size calculation

Parameter	Explanation	Value
Target population size:	Approximate age-specific (18-64) population size for Georgia.	3,000,000

[1] http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/data/stats2016
[2] https://nsduhweb.rti.org/

Estimated percentage in the target population with the event of interest:	50 % - the value maximizing the sample size estimation has been considered.	50 %
Confidence interval width	Sample percentage to be within +/- 2 % of the target population value.	2 %
Confidence coefficient	95 % confident that the confidence interval around the sample percentage captures the target population value.	95 %
Number of clusters	11 clusters will be included for the study.	11
Estimated Design effect (DEFF)	Sample variance could be 2 times bigger than it would be if the survey were based on the same sample size but selected by simple random sampling.	2
Percent Response	It is estimated that 70 % of those selected will participate	70%

Taking into account the low expected prevalence rate of drug use, and possible low response rate because of the cultural sensitivity of study topics, the total sample size was estimated at 6,900. Following the subtraction of expected non-response cases (approximately 30% of the selected individuals) the size of the sample, appropriate for the statistical analysis and making conclusions, was estimated to be equal to 4,800. Sampling from the target population was performed by multi-stage sampling approach.

The Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were Geographic Clusters in all accessible regions of Georgia (in total 11 clusters including Capital Tbilisi). The number of sampling units for each cluster was defined by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) approach.

The Secondary Sampling Units (SSU) were administrative centers (main cities) and randomly selected rural entities (e.g. villages) from each region. The urban/rural proportion for the number of sampling units in each region was defined to be equal to 57.4% / 42.6 % (2014 Census data) [4].

The streets were randomly selected for the urban entities and the systematic random sampling was used to approach the households at each street. The starting point was selected randomly and every 5th household was approached in urban entities. The systematic random sampling was used for rural entities as well. The first household was selected randomly and every 3rd household by geographic neighborhood was approached. Thirty households were selected for each street in urban areas and for each village in rural areas, which represented Tertiary Sampling Units (TSU) for this study.

Kish methodology was used for selection of study participants from the selected household. Oversampling by 2:1 ratio in relation with other age groups was done for the 18-34 years old age group during application of Kish methodology. For each selected household one Kish Household Coversheet was used to select one adult from the non-oversampled age groups (35-64 years old) and the separate coversheet was used to select one subject from the oversampled group (18-34

years old). In case the selected subject was not at home at the moment of selection, at least three attempts were made to enroll the selected subject. No replacements were done for the selected individuals. The Table 2 provides detailed description of sampling frame.

Table 2 Distribution of targeted sample size according to respondents' place of residency

Region	2014 population by Region	Percent from the population of all selected regions	Sampling units allocation
Tbilisi – Capital	1,118,035	29.98%	48
Imereti including main city Kutaisi	536,052	14.37%	Urban 13 Rural 10
Kvemo Kartli including main city Rustavi	424,769	11.39%	Urban 10 Rural 8
Adjara including main city Batumi	336,077	9%	Urban 8 Rural 6
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti including main city Zugdidi	331,145	8.88%	Urban 8 Rural 6
Kakheti including main city Telavi	319,144	8.56%	Urban 8 Rural 6
Shida Kartli Including main city Gori	264,633	7.10%	Urban 6 Rural 5
Samtskhe-Javakheti including main city Akhaltsikhe	160,262	4.29%	Urban 4 Rural 3
Guria including main city Ozurgeti	113,221	3.04%	Urban 3 Rural 2
Mtskheta-Mtianeti including main city Mtskheta	94,370	2.53%	Urban 2 Rural 2
Racha-Lechkhumi including main city Ambrolauri	31,927	0.86%	Urban 1 Rural 1

Instrument

A structured interviewer administered questionnaire completed with paper and pencil was used to collect the survey data, with the Randomized Response Technique (RRT) used as a check on survey response validity [5]. The study instruments were the Questionnaire (Appendix 1), Show-cards and RRT questionnaire (Appendix 2). The model questionnaire of EMCDDA (in English) was adapted into Georgian context. The questionnaire was translated into Georgian language; then back translated into English for the purposes of the accuracy control, and subsequently pilot-tested among seven persons from different age groups. Afterwards, a reconciliation report was

generated and few potential issues were outlined. We adjusted the wording of several questions and re-tested then until the validity was satisfactory.

The 12 thematic domains covered in this survey included:

- General physical and mental health (12 questions);
- Alcohol consumption (3 questions);
- AUDIT (10 questions) [6];
- Tobacco products use including traditional tobacco smoking and e-cigarettes (6 questions);
- Practice of use of pharmaceuticals (psychotropic medications), with or without of physician prescription (7 questions);
- Cannabis (marijuana or hashish) consumption (8 questions);
- New psychoactive substance use (8 questions);
- Other illicit drug use (7 questions per (12) substance), including volatile solvents, ecstasy, LSD, cocaine, amphetamine/methamphetamine, home produced stimulants ("Vint" and "Jeff"), heroin, opium, other opioids, buprenorphine, methadone and Hillarie (invented name of non-existent drug).
- Gambling and betting (9 questions);
- HIV testing and alcohol-drug related treatment experience (8 questions);
- Attitudes and opinions regarding cannabis and injection drug use, and related drug policy (6 questions);
- Demographic data (9 questions);

To aid comprehension of certain specific questions related to drinking and use of illicit substances and pharmaceuticals, two types of show-cards were used:

- Showcard for the alcohol domain (defining standard drink quantity and size);
- Showcard for the illicit drug and pharmaceuticals domain (most common psychotropic pharmaceutical drugs in Georgia and "street" names of common illicit drugs).

Interviewing

The face-to-face (F2F) interview is one of the most reliable and widely used forms of survey data collection because it provides a good interview flow, minimizes nonresponse and maximizes the quality of the data collected. The main advantage of the F2F interview is the presence of the interviewer, which makes it easier for the respondent to either clarify answers or ask for details for some of the items on the questionnaire. Furthermore, interviewers used show cards to assist respondents and clarify content. The Randomized Response Technique (RRT) section of the survey was self-administered, as respondents were requested to toss the coin (in total 7 times) prior of answering each question, and the results of tossing were not disclosed to the interviewer.

Pilot study

For the purpose of testing all aspects of the survey, a field pilot (pre)study was conducted. The aim of the piloting survey was to identify any potential issues related to the questionnaire (including wording, order and skip pattern, length, design of questionnaire), inform consent signing procedure, F2F interview mode, and flipping the coin for RRT questions. The field pilot testing and validation of the questionnaire was conducted from 29 November through 4 December 2015 in 9 clusters (rural and urban areas, including the capital city Tbilisi). A total of 151 respondents participated in the pilot testing of whom 35% were from 18-34 age group (as we oversampled this age cohort intentionally, based on the fact that it is this age when use of legal and illegal substances peaks). Based on the results of pilot testing and feedback from interviewers, the necessary adjustments were made to the questionnaire and to the data collection and documentation process.

Data collection and field monitoring

Interviewers and supervisors were recruited by NCDC. In total 38 interviewers and 7 supervisors of NCDC were trained on questionnaire administration and data collection procedures, including selection of the respondents from the selected household with application of Kish grid. After the training each interviewer received fieldwork package that consisted of:

- Interviewers manual on local language;
- List of selected urban and rural entities/addresses;
- Letter of support from NCDC;
- Contact sheets;
- Consent forms and survey instruments;
- Show cards.

Data collection began on 8 December and was completed by 28 December, 2015. Interviewers visited selected addresses/households and established contact with them. Then selection process of the respondents was carried out according to established methodology. If the selected persons were unavailable at the time of interviewers' initial contact, a new appointment was scheduled. The interviewers were requested to conduct interviews in respondents' home with privacy ensured. According to survey protocol a selected address/household had to be visited for at least three times (at different times of a day or even different days) in order to interview the selected individual and increase the response rate. To facilitate the participation, potential respondents were presented a support letter from the NCDC introducing the purpose of the study and its importance. In order to control fieldwork, NCDC supervisors and Alternative Georgia research team members performed the random monitoring visits in all cluster and urban/rural area. The interviewers were required to fill in the contact forms and document in details address, surrounding environment of the selected household, every attempted interview with the dates/hours of visits, the type of contact with the potential respondents and the final results of the contact (Appendix 3).

Data entry and processing

Specialized training was conducted for five selected data entry specialists from NCDC. The process of data management included the development of a database in SPSS, data entry, testing and validation of the database, cleaning of the data, and data analyses. The database developed was piloted during a field testing using pilot survey data and trial analysis. All data were coded and a codebook of the survey was generated. To reduce data entry error, the two-pass verification (also known as double data entry approach) was utilized. In cases of discrepancies a reexamination of the respective variables/values were performed with the hard copy (paper) of data source and corrections were made accordingly.

Sampling weights

An important aim of the GPS is to produce statistical estimates that are nationally representative. National estimates are produced by devising a "sampling weight" for each respondent that adjusts for participant probability of selection in the sample. Adjustments of structure of the final sample to ensure that it is identical with population structure were conducted statistically, using post stratification methodology.

Data analysis

All statistical analyses were conducted with SPSS for windows, version 21. The data were analyzed by age and gender, and by age within gender, by region including age /gender within region and were presented using weighted and unweighted proportions; Confidence intervals of 95% were calculated for all variables. The confidence interval calculation takes into account the effects of the weighting and stratification.

Limitations

The major limitation of the 2015 study was the expected uncertainty of the degree of honesty of respondents and willingness to provide truthful information regarding sensitive behaviors that the survey has focused on. Since drug use is a criminal offence in Georgia, participants may have underreported their illicit substance use. In addition the illicit substance use, specifically by females, is associated with severe social stigma. Therefore respondents may have been reluctant to admit/report it. They may have been more comfortable to report past use, but might have felt less safe to admit current use. This is particularly truth for "hard" (injecting; other than cannabis-type) drugs. In our survey participants reported rates of past (lifetime) use of cannabis that may be intuitively seen as high enough to reflect the general view of reality, but reported rates of current use were low or negligent. Reported rates of other illicit drug use were negligible. We anticipated possible problems of response validity in the GPS with respect to these drugs, and it was for this reason that we added the novel Randomized Response Technique as a check on response validity, as described in Chapter 4.

Ethical considerations

Prior to field testing the survey protocol, the survey instruments and inform consent form were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Health Research Union (IRB #00009520)[3]. All participants were informed of the nature of the survey prior to their participation, which was voluntary and anonymous (to ensure honest answers and protect participant anonymity); participants were not required to show personal identification cards/numbers. No incentives were offered to study participants.

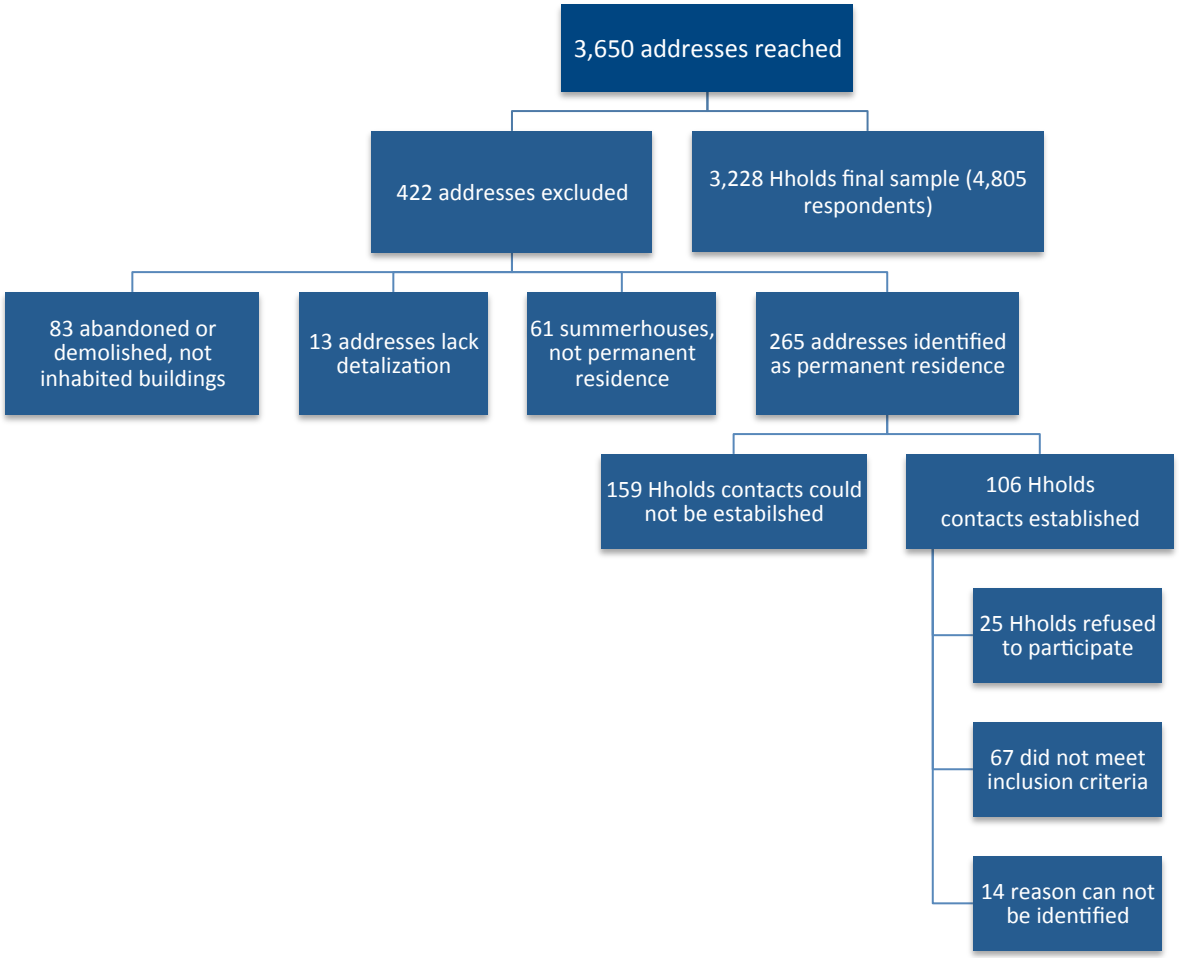
CHAPTER 3. RESULTS

Response rate

For this survey 3,650 addresses were visited among which 422 (12%) addresses were not included in the final sample due to reasons presented in Figure 1. Sixty seven households (Hholds) were excluded due to survey exclusion criteria: four cases - due to language barrier, 6 - due to mental health related issues, and 57 - due to age restrictions (outside of the 18-64 years old range). The initial eligible sample reached 3,253 households (4,087 individuals) among which 25 Hholds refused participation in the survey. In 257 households the second selected respondent did not complete the survey due to various reasons (were not reached through three visits by interviewer, refused to participate). Data for 4,805 respondents from 3,228 households were included in the final dataset. The final response rate for households was 99.3% and for individual respondents was 95%.

[3] IRB of Health Research Union; NIH registration: IORG0005619; active until 09/23/2018

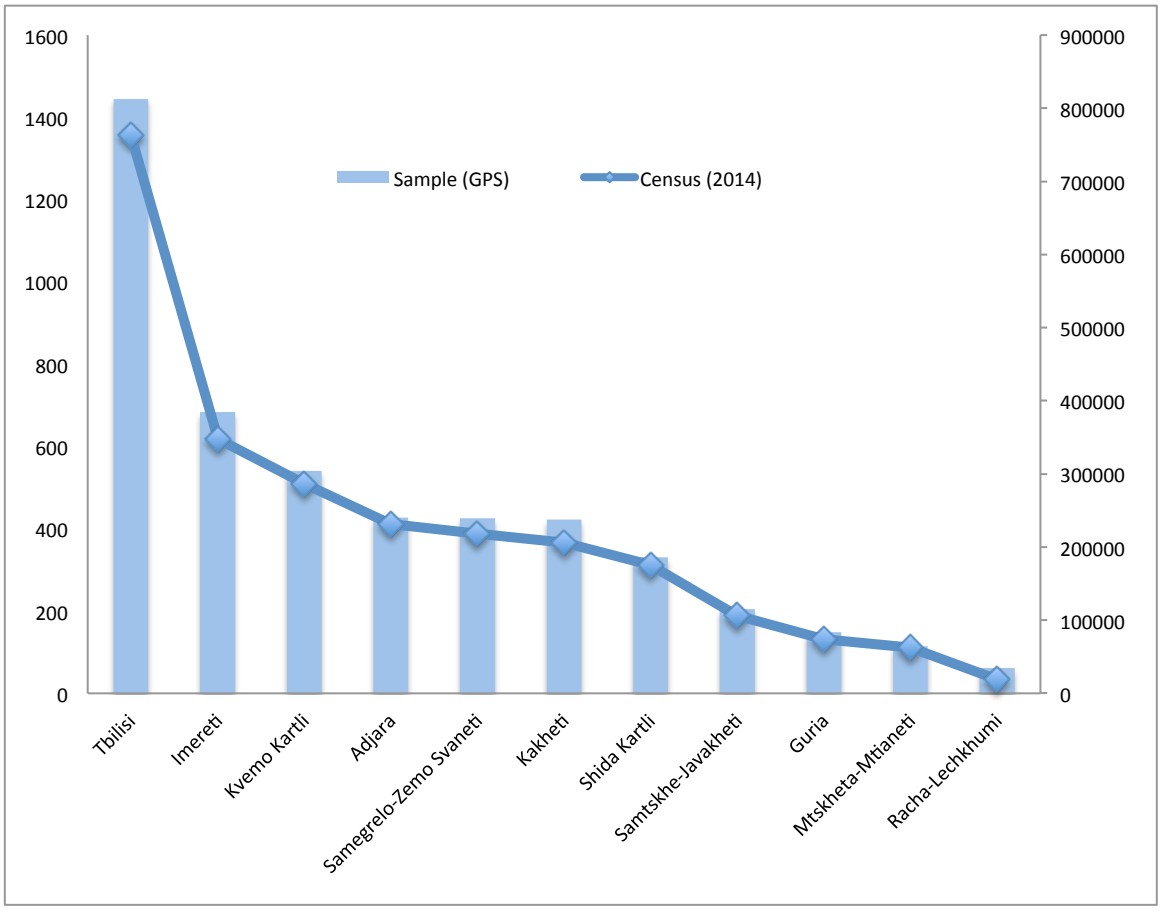
Figure 1 Survey flow chart



Characteristics of the Respondents

Figure 2 presents distribution of the number of survey respondents (aged 18-64) in the 11 geographic strata and the number of residents (aged 15-64) in 2014 census data. Overall, 69.8% of GPS respondents lived in urban areas and 30.2% lived in rural areas of Georgia. Only 2.4% of the sample reported internally displaced status. Table 3 presents the distribution of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the survey population. Of the 4,805 participants, 2,116 (44.0%) were males, and 2,678 (55.7%) were females. The gender variable in 11 (0.2%) cases (interviews) was not recorded. The mean age of participants was 40±13.96 years, and median age was 39 years (interquartile range 25).

Figure 2 Number of respondents in the 11 Strata of the GPS Sample, and the number of residents aged 15-64 based on 2014 Census



The majority of respondents (61.2%) were married at the moment of the survey. Only 2.7% did not complete secondary school, 44.3% had university degree. About 53.7% reported that they were employed, whereas 37.8% reported that they were unemployed at the time of interview. Accordingly 36.4% reported that they did not have personal income, 10% reported having an income less than 160 GEL per month, and 30.5% reported having an income of 160-500 GEL.

Table 3 Distribution of survey participants by demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Demographic and socio-economic characteristics	N (%)
Gender:	
Male	2116 (44.0)
Female	2678 (55.7)
No response	11 (0.2)
Age in years, mean (SD)	40 ± 13.96
18-24 years	830 (17.3)
25-29 years	529 (11.0)
30-39 years	1043 (21.7)
40-44 years	446 (9.3)

45-49 years	449 (9.3)
50-54 years	489 (10.2)
55-59 years	498 (10.4)
60-64 years	514 (10.7)
No response	7 (0.1)
Marital status:	
Single	1295 (27.0)
Married	2942 (61.2)
Divorced	227 (4.7)
Widowed	274 (5.7)
Partner/cohabiting	14 (0.3)
No response	53 (1.1)
Level of education:	
Incomplete school	131 (2.7)
Completed school	1743 (36.3)
Incomplete University	454 (9.4)
Currently student	332 (6.9)
University education (BA)	1606 (33.4)
University education (including MA degree and higher)	526 (10.9)
No response	13 (0.3)
Place of residence:	
Urban area	3354 (69.8)
Rural area	1451 (30.2)
Geographic region:	
Tbilisi	1445 (30.1)
Imereti	684 (14.2)
Kvemo Kartli	541 (11.3)
Adjara	427 (8.9)
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	426 (8.9)
Kakheti	422 (8.8)
Shida Kartli	330 (6.9)
Samtskhe-Javakheti	205 (4.3)
Guria	149 (3.1)
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	114 (2.4)
Racha-Lechkhumi	62 (1.3)
Geographic region (urban/rural):	
Tbilisi	1445(30.1)
Imereti urban	398(8.3)
Imereti rural	286(6.0)
Kvemo Kartli urban	271(5.6)
Kvemo Kartli rural	270(6.5)
Achara urban	280(5.8)
Achara rural	147(3.1)
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti urban	246(5.1)
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti rural	180(3.7)
Kakheti urban	240(5.0)
Kakheti rural	182(3.8)
Shida Kartli urban	180(3.7)
Shida Kartli rural	150(3.1)
Samtskhe-Javakheti urban	116(2.4)

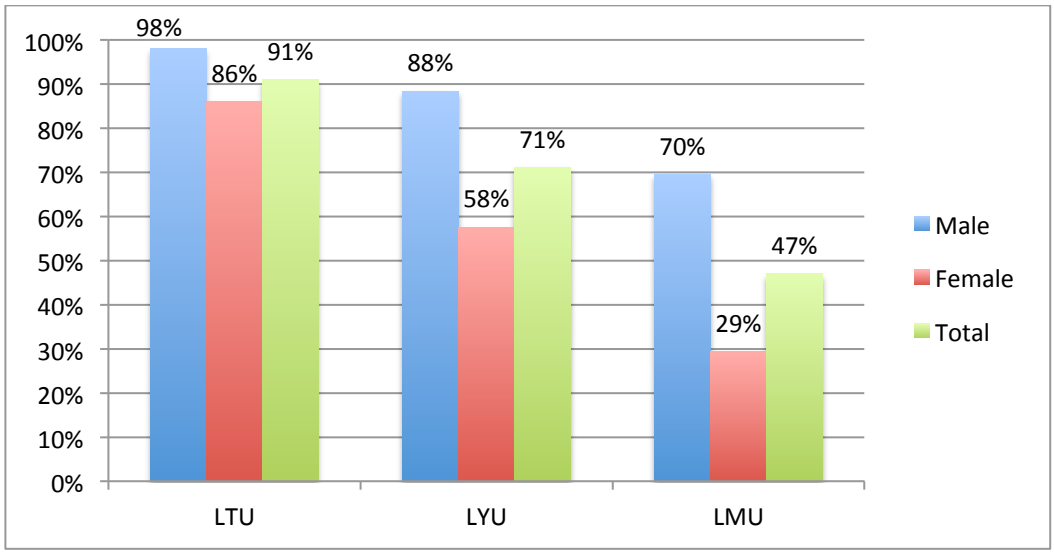
Samtskhe-Javakheti rural	89(1.9)
Guria urban	88(1.8)
Guria rural	61(1.3)
Mtskheta-Mtianeti urban	61(1.3)
Mtskheta-Mtianeti rural	53(1.1)
Racha-Lechkhumi urban	29(0.6)
Racha-Lechkhumi rural	33(0.7)
Employment status:	
Employed	1735 (36.1)
Self-employed	765 (15.9)
Both employed and self-employed	15 (0.3)
Retired	171 (3.6)
Disability pensioner incapable to work	86 (1.8)
Student / unemployed	261 (5.4)
Student / employed	66 (1.4)
Maternity / family leave	20 (0.4)
Unemployed – registered at the office	208 (4.3)
Unemployed – not registered at the office	1330 (27.7)
Other	138 (2.9)
No response	10 (0.2)
Internally displaced status:	
No	4671 (97.2)
Yes	115 (2.4)
From Samachablo	11 (0.2)
From Abkhazia	90 (1.9)
Displaced since war of 2008	4 (0.1)
Family from Samachablo but respondent wasn't born in Samachablo	3 (0.1)
Family from Abkhazia but respondent wasn't born in Abkhazia	7 (0.1)
No response	19 (0.4)
Income level:	
Does not have personal/own income	1747 (36.4)
Less than 160 GEL	479 (10.0)
160 - 500 GEL	1465 (30.5)
501 - 1000 GEL	783 (16.3)
1001 - 1500 GEL	139 (2.9)
1501 – 2500 GEL	61 (1.3)
More than 2500 GEL	7 (0.1)
No response	124 (2.6)

ALCOHOL USE

Prevalence of alcohol use

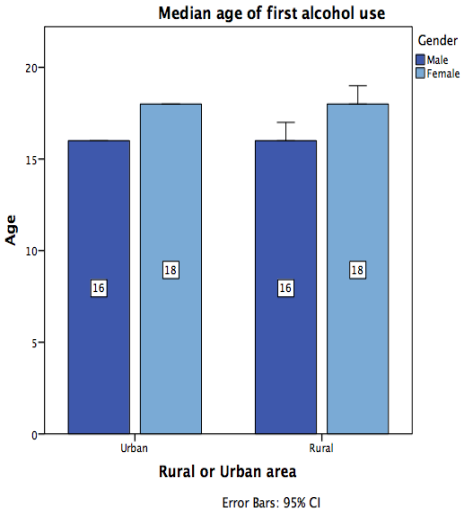
The vast majority of survey respondents 91% (4,387 respondents) reported that they consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of alcohol use



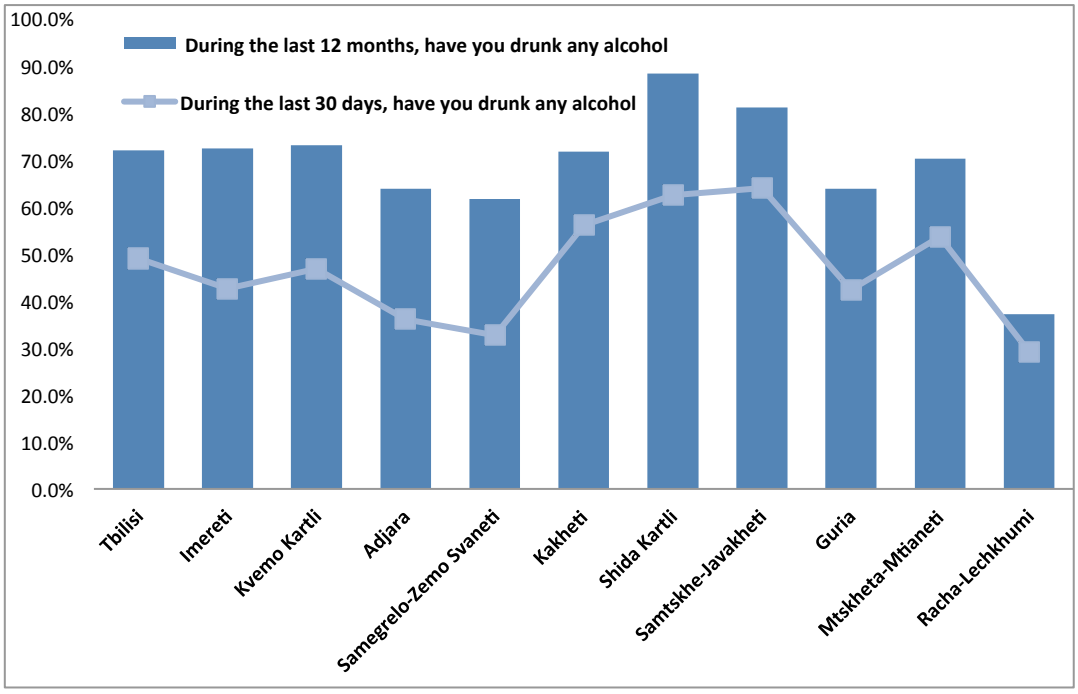
The average age of first alcohol intake was 17.4 year (SD 3.8), although the minimum age of first alcohol intake was reported at age 10. The Figure 4 shows the median age of first alcohol consumption within the survey sample.

Figure 4 Median age of the first alcohol use in the sample



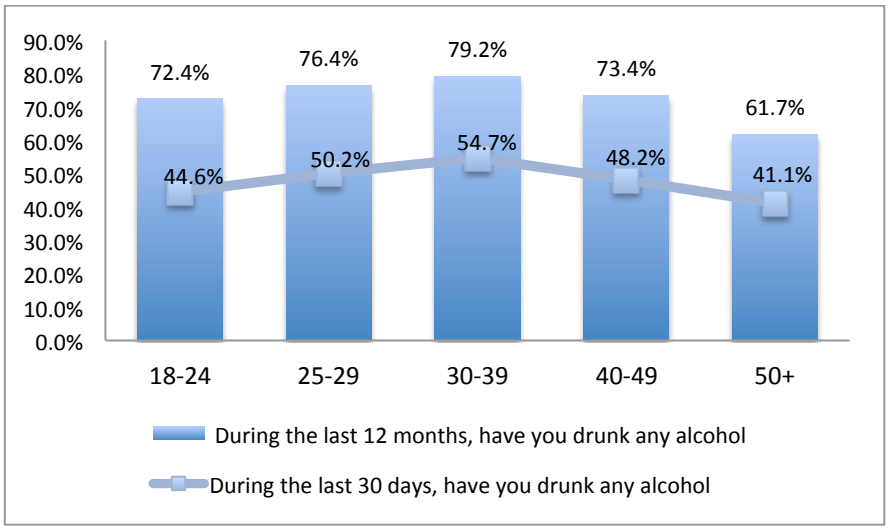
About 71.1% of survey respondents reported alcohol consumption during the last year and 47% reported consumption during the last month. **Figure 5** shows the prevalence of last year and last month alcohol consumption across 11 strata.

Figure 5 Prevalence of alcohol consumption by geographic strata (urban/rural)



Both, the last year prevalence (LYP) and the last month prevalence (LMP) of alcohol consumption was highest in the 30-39 age group (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6. Last year (LYP) and last month (LMP) alcohol use by age groups



For analysis of gender difference in alcohol consumption (and consumption of all other substances throughout the report) we excluded 11 cases where no gender variable was recorded. Drinking status was strongly associated with participant gender and differences in the prevalence of last year and last month consumption of alcohol were markedly statistically significant between groups (LYP χ^2=344.14, df=1, p=0.000; LMP χ^2=281.75, df=1, p=0.000). Table 4 presents last year and last month alcohol use by gender in the sample.

Table 4 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of alcohol use by gender

	Total sample (4,794)	Lifetime prevalence *n (%)*	Last year prevalence *n (%)*	Last month prevalence *n (%)*
Male	2,116	2,072 (98)	1,870 (88.4)	1,470 (69.5)
Female	2,678	2,302 (86)	1,543 (57.6)	786 (29.4)

We also found that age had an effect on a pattern of alcohol use with statistically significant differences in the frequency of consumption between age groups (χ^2=82, df=32, p=0.000) **(**Table 5). Differences between age groups in a number of standard drinks consumed on average at a single drinking episode were also statistically significant (χ^2=52.57, df=32, p=0.012). Gender had strong effect on patterns of alcohol consumption. Both, the frequency of alcohol consumption (χ^2=308.61, df=4, p=0.000) and the amount of alcohol consumed at a single drinking episode (χ^2=612.80, df=4, p=0.000) were significantly different between males and females.

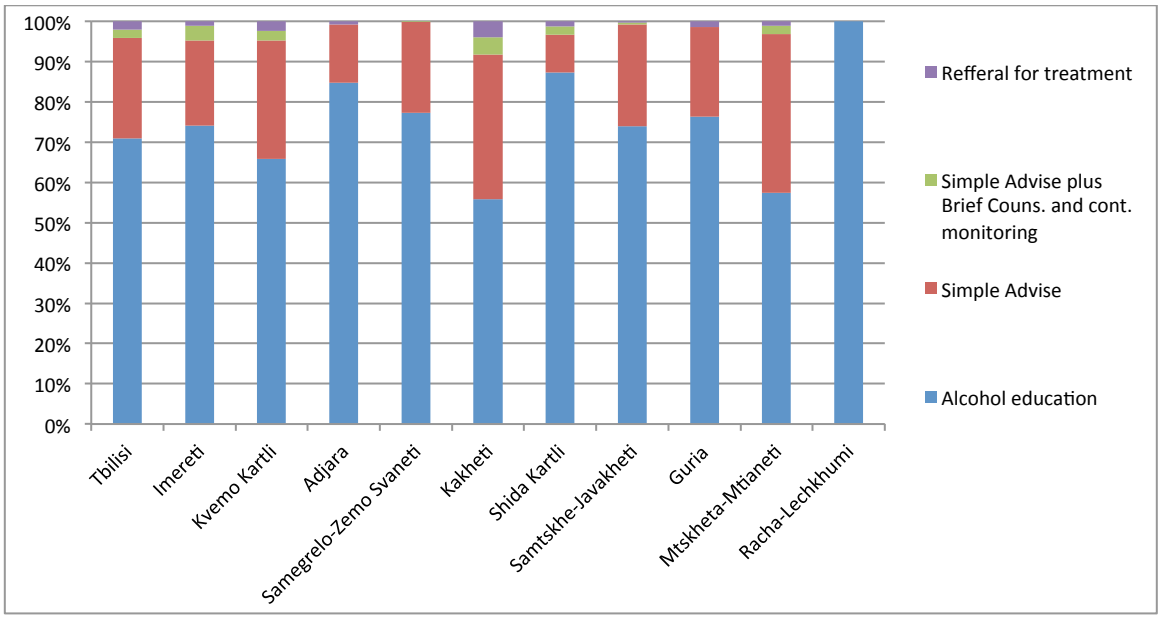
Table 5 Patterns of alcohol consumption in the general population by gender and age

	Gender %			Age group %				
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**18-24**	**25-29**	**30-39**	**40-44**	**50+**
Frequency of drinking among all respondents (unweighted n=4,805)								
Monthly or less	34.2	26.0	29.6	31.2	34.3	33.6	31.2	23.2
2 to 4 times a month	26.4	4.60	14.2	13.4	14.7	18.9	12.3	12.3
2 to 3 times a week	8.7	0.70	4.2	2.8	3.4	4.9	4.5	4.7
4 or more times a week	3.0	0.90	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.5
Number of standard drinks per day among those who reported alcohol consumption during last year, N= 2,423; (males -1,547 and females -876)								
1 or 2	15.3	35.5	27.1	25.2	24.9	21.1	24.5	27.1
3 or 4	22.6	14.9	15.9	19.2	19.8	21.8	18.8	15.9
5 or 6	20.0	5.2	11.1	12.7	15.3	15.7	12.0	11.1
7, 8 or 9	12.0	0.9	8.4	5.3	5.4	7.8	6.7	8.4
10 or more	12.7	0.5	7.2	5.3	6.4	8.3	7.9	7.2

Problem drinking

We used the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) [6] a 10-item screening tool developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) to assess alcohol consumption, drinking behaviors, and alcohol-related problems. The AUDIT cut-off score may vary slightly depending on the country's drinking patterns and the alcohol content of standard drinks. AUDIT scores between 0 and 7 were considered as the Risk Level Zone I, which does not require medical interventions and alcohol education is sufficient. Scores between 8 and 15 (Risk Level Zone II) were most appropriate for simple advice focused on the reduction of hazardous drinking. Scores between 16 and 19 (Risk Level Zone III) suggested brief counseling and continued monitoring. AUDIT scores of 20 (Risk Level Zone IV) or above clearly indicated the need for further diagnostic evaluation for alcohol dependence. Results of AUDIT test are shown in Figure 7. Imereti and Kakheti regions showed the highest proportions of respondents requiring brief counseling (Risk Level Zone III) or referral to specialist for evaluation (Risk Level Zone IV). Four per cent fall within Zone III in both these regions, and 4% fall within Zone IV in Kakheti region. Weighting analysis of the sample population found that 1.6% of the general population (CI-95%, 1.1%-2.4%) meets criteria requiring referral to treatment services (Figure 7).

Figure 7 AUDIT scores by geographic strata (weighted)

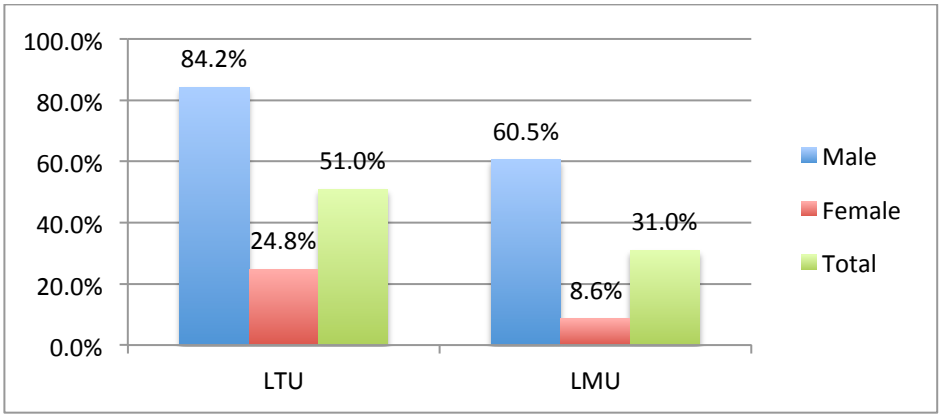


TOBACCO USE

Prevalence of tobacco smoking

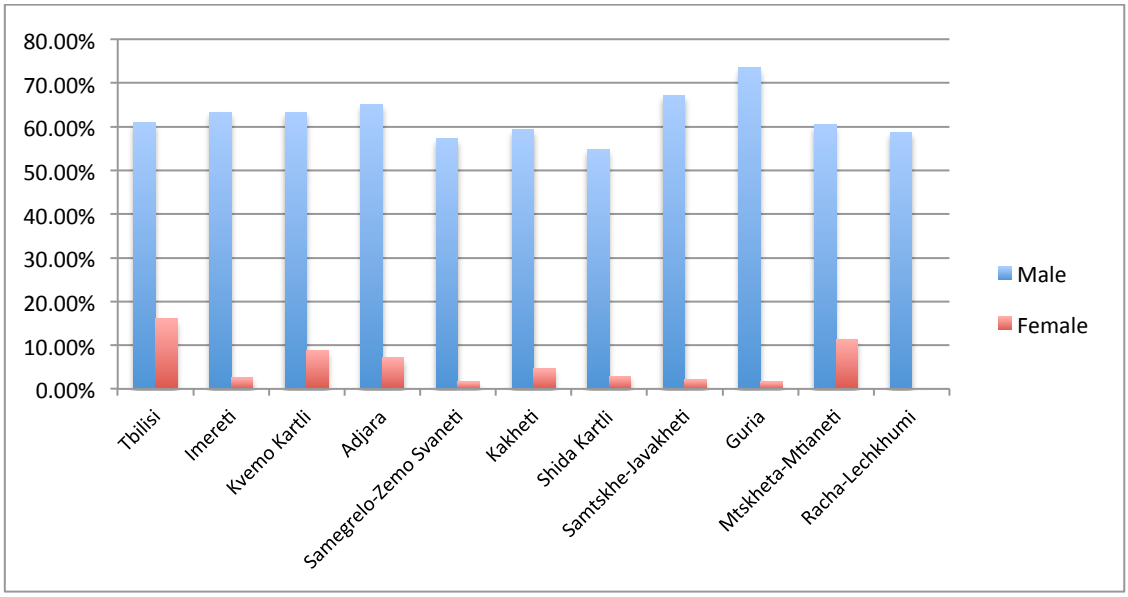
In our survey 31% of respondents reported that they were current tobacco smokers at the time of survey (Figure 8).

Figure 8 Lifetime and last month use of tobacco



Males were significantly more likely to have smoked than females (60.5% vs 8.6%) (χ^2=1474.016, df=1, p=0.000). In all geographic strata being male was strongly associated with tobacco smoking. Females in urban areas were significantly more likely to smoke compared to females residing in rural areas (χ^2=33.155, df=1, p=0.000) (Figure 9). The highest prevalence of tobacco consumption among females was reported in Tbilisi and Mtskheta-Mtianeti region, 16.0% and 11.4% respectively. The highest prevalence of smoking among males was reported in Guria – 73.5%.

Figure 9 Prevalence of current smoking stratified by geographic regions and gender



Mean age of first episode of tobacco smoking in the total sample was 17.42 years (SD=4.25; range 7-50). The median age of first use for tobacco among males was 16 in urban areas and 17 in rural areas, while the median age of first tobacco consumption among females was 18 years in both urban and rural settings (Figure 10). The minimum reported age of tobacco smoking was 7 years for males and 9 years for females.

Figure 10 Median age of first tobacco use

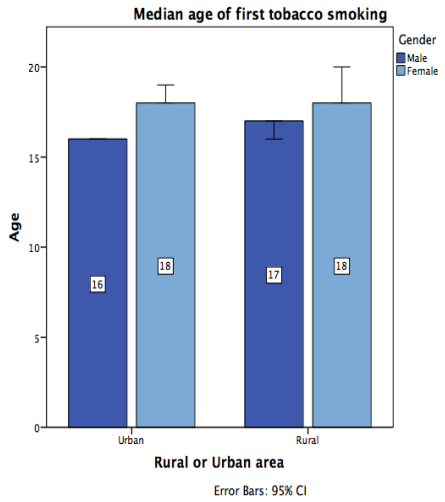
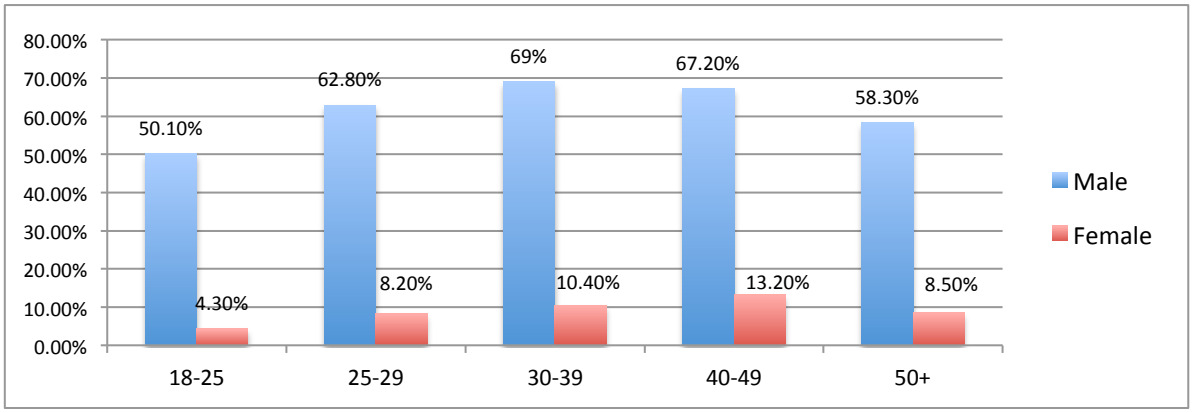


Figure 11 presents distribution of current tobacco smoking across age groups in males and females. The highest prevalence of smoking was reported in 30-39 years old males (69%), and in 40-49 years old females (13.2%).

Figure 11 Prevalence of current tobacco smoking stratified by gender and age



Patterns of tobacco use

The majority of male current smokers reported smoking 11-20 cigarettes per day on average. Approximately equal proportions of female current smokers reported smoking 1-10 and 11-20 cigarettes per day – see Table 6.

Table 6 Number of cigarettes smoked by current smokers per day

Current smokers	1-10 cigarettes	11-20 cigarettes	21+ cigarettes	missing
Male	22.1%	53.1%	22.5%	2.3%
Female	45.5%	42.9%	8.2%	3.5%

The vast majority of male current smokers (84.7%) and relatively less female smokers (71%) reported smoking for 21 or more days per month (Table 7).

Table 7 Number of days in last month when smoking (current smokers)

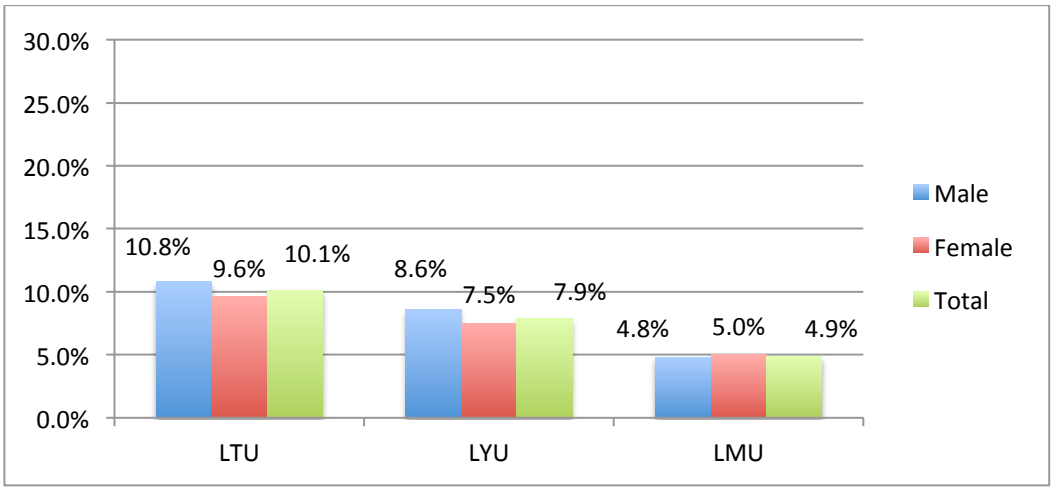
Current smokers	1-10 days	11-20 days	21+ days	missing
Male	7.7%	4.8%	84.7%	2.8%
Female	14.7%	9.5%	71%	4.8%

A substantial proportion of both male and female smokers reported attempting to quit smoking during the previous 12 months – 42.4% of males and 38.1% of females. Nearly 12% of both male and female smokers have tried e-cigarettes in their lifetime. The majority of respondents tried e-cigarettes in an effort to quit smoking.

USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC PHARMACEUTICALS

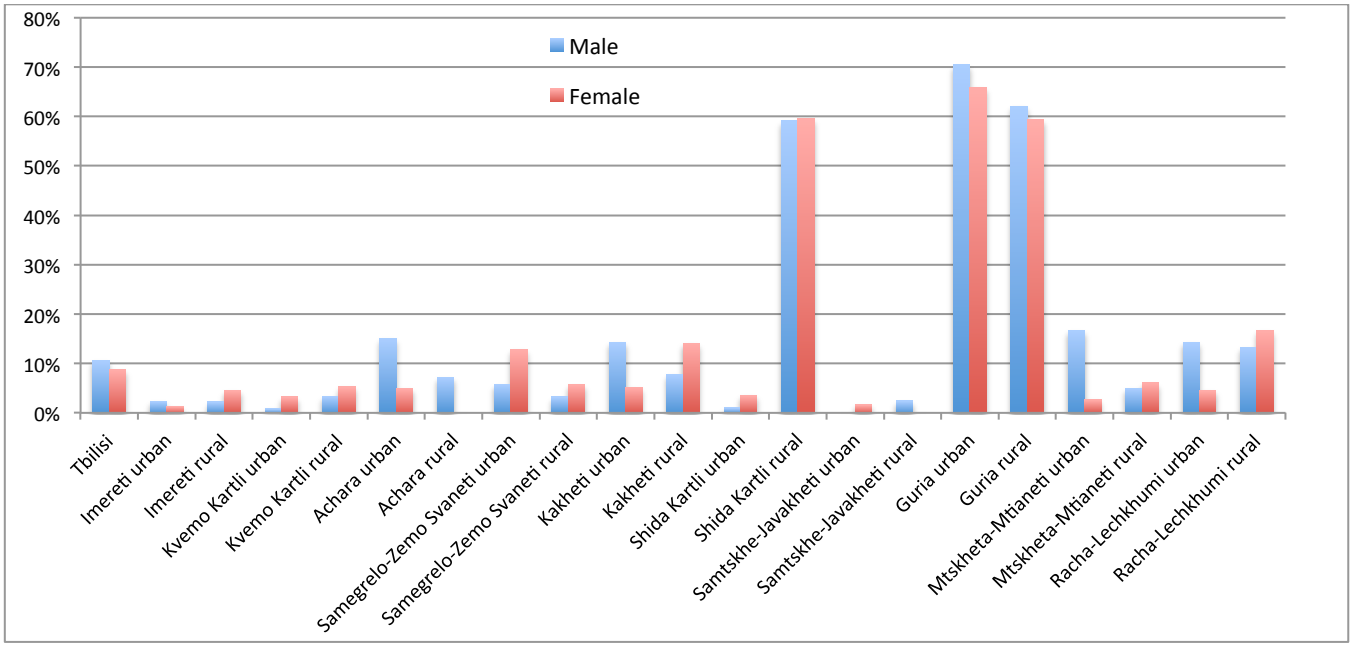
In our sample 10.8% of males and 9.6% of females reported ever using non prescribed psychotropic pharmaceuticals (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Last year, last year and last month use of psychotropic pharmaceuticals



The current study defined psychotropic pharmaceuticals (and accordingly explained to respondents) as medicines for calming down (sedatives, tranquilizers) such as: sibazon, diazepam, phenazepam, dimedrol, baklosan, lirika, gaba-gamma, relanium, grandaxin, rivotril, zolomax, azaleptin, optimal, clonazepam, zopiklon, karbamazepin, amitriptilin, grimodin, valium, neuleptil, finlepsin, truxal, reladorm, xanax, tizercin, donormyl, andante or other similar medications. There was remarkable variation in prevalence of use across the regions and between urban and rural areas (Figure 13). Respondents in Guria urban, Guria rural, and Shida Kartli rural areas reported significantly higher lifetime use of psychotropic pharmaceuticals than respondents in other areas – 70.5%, 62.1%, and 59.1% for males and 65.9%, 59.4%, and 59.5% for females respectively.

Figure 13 Lifetime prevalence of use of psychotropic pharmaceuticals by gender and geographic region



High rates of last year and current (last month) use of pharmaceuticals was reported by both males and females in Shida Kartli rural, and Guria (rural and urban) areas – see Table 8.

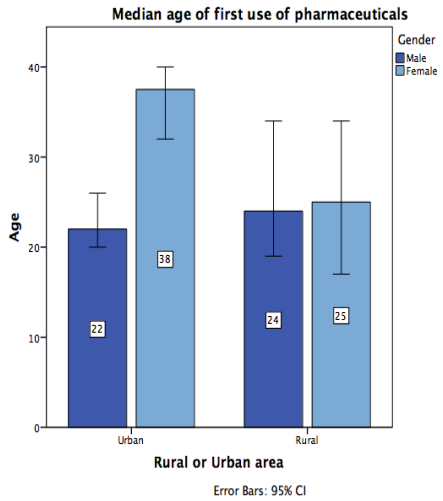
Table 8 Last year and Last month prevalence of psychotropic pharmaceuticals by gender and geographic area

	Last year (%)			Last month (%)		
	Male (2,116)	Female (2,678)	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tbilisi	6.8	5.2	5.9	3.8	3.5	3.6
Imereti urban	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.4	1
Imereti rural	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kvemo Kartli urban	0	1.3	0.7	0	1.3	0.7
Kvemo Kartli rural	2.5	3.3	3	0.8	0.7	0.6
Achara urban	13.4	3.1	7.5	10.1	1.3	5
Achara rural	5.8	0	2.7	5.8	0	2.7
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti urban	3.3	11.2	7.3	1.7	7.2	4.5
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti rural	1.1	5.7	0.6	1.1	3.4	2.2
Kakheti urban	10.5	4.4	0	4.8	3.7	4.2
Kakheti rural	7.8	13	0.5	3.3	8.7	6
Shida Kartli urban	0	0	1.1	0	0	0
Shida Kartli rural	59.1	59.5	0	31.8	42.9	38
Samtskhe-Javakheti urban	0	0	0	0	0	0

Samtskhe-Javakheti rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guria urban	65.9	61.4	63.6	43.2	50	46.6
Guria rural	55.2	56.3	55.7	24.1	37.5	31.1
Mtskheta-Mtianeti urban	4.2	2.7	3.3	0	0	0
Mtskheta-Mtianeti rural	5	6.1	5.7	0	0	0
Racha-Lechkhumi urban	14.3	4.5	6.9	0	0	1.4
Racha-Lechkhumi rural	13.3	11.1	12.1	6.7	11.1	9.1

The median age of first use of psychotropic pharmaceuticals was 22 for males and 38 for females in urban areas (Figure 14). In rural areas the median age of first use was almost equal for both genders – 24 for males and 25 for females.

Figure 14 Median age of first use of pharmaceuticals by gender (urban/rural)



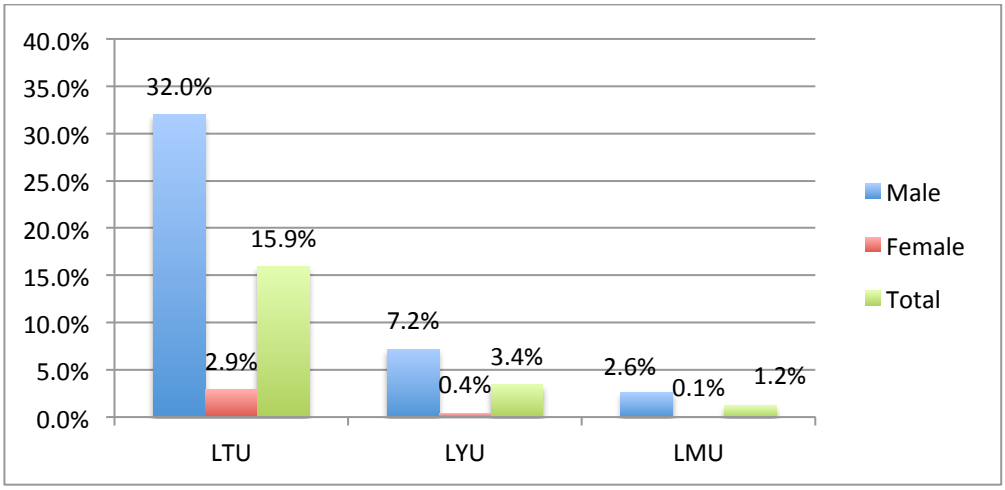
Of the 400 respondents who reported taking non-prescribed psychotropic pharmaceuticals during the last 12 months, 169 obtained drugs from the pharmacies (71 males, 98 females). Only 2 males and 1 female reported purchasing non-prescribed psychotropic pharmaceuticals online.

ILLICIT SUBSTANCE USE

Cannabis

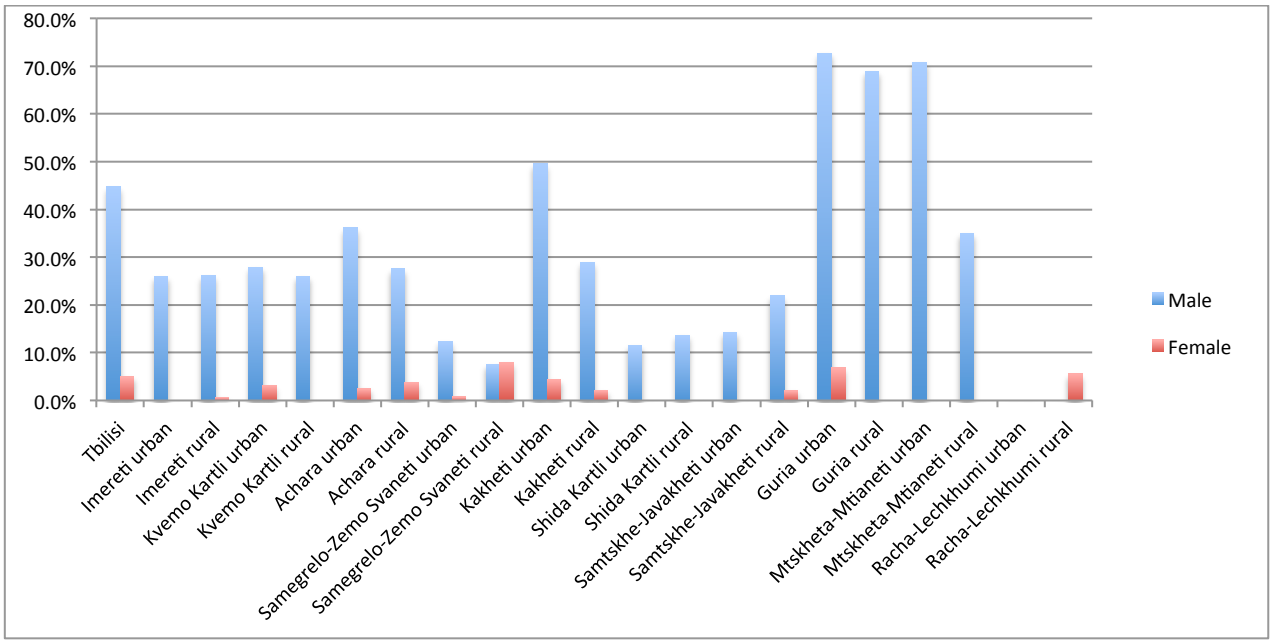
The term cannabis is used interchangeably with *marijuana* throughout this report. The percentage of respondents who reported cannabis use ever in their lifetime was 15.9%. Prevalence of lifetime use was significantly higher among males than in females – 32% vs 2.9% (Figure 15).

Figure 15 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of use of cannabis



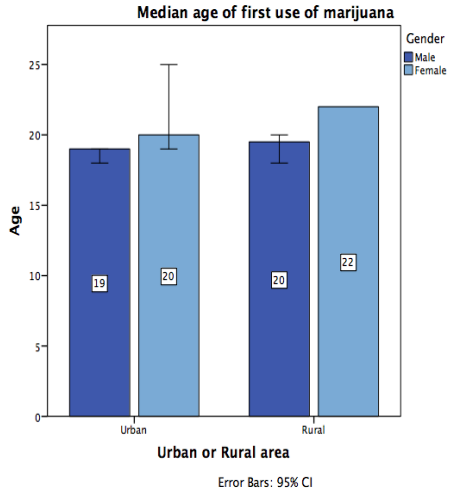
Stratification by regions shows remarkable variance in the lifetime prevalence of cannabis use in both genders (Figure 16). Males in urban areas of Guria and Mtskheta-Mtianeti reported highest prevalence of ever trying cannabis – 74.4% and 70.8% respectively. The prevalence was also high in Guria rural, Kakheti urban and Tbilisi geographic strata – 69.0%, 50.0% and 45.4% respectively. The largest number of females reported ever trying cannabis products in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti rural and Guria urban areas – 8.1% and 7.0% respectively. Lifetime prevalence of cannabis use among females was also relatively high in Racha-Lechkhumi rural (5.9%) and Tbilisi (5.0%).

Figure 16 Lifetime prevalence of cannabis use stratified by gender and regions



The median age of first use of cannabis in urban areas was 19 years of age for males and 20 years of age for females (Figure 17). In rural areas the median age of first cannabis use was 20 years for males, and 22 years for females. The minimum reported age of cannabis use was 12 years for males and 17 years for females.

Figure 17 Median age of first cannabis use by gender (urban/rural)



Across the overall sample the rates of cannabis use were rather low for last 12 months (3.4%) and last 30 days (1.2%) when compared with the general picture in the EU. Males were more likely to use cannabis during the last year (7.2%) and during the last month (2.6%) compared to females (0.4% and 0.1% respectively). Urban areas in Kakheti, Guria, and Mtskheta-Mtianeti revealed more than 20% prevalence of use in last 12 months among males (Table 9). Current (last month) use of cannabis in males was more than 5% in Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Kakheti regions. Both, last year and last month use in females was visibly low across all regions.

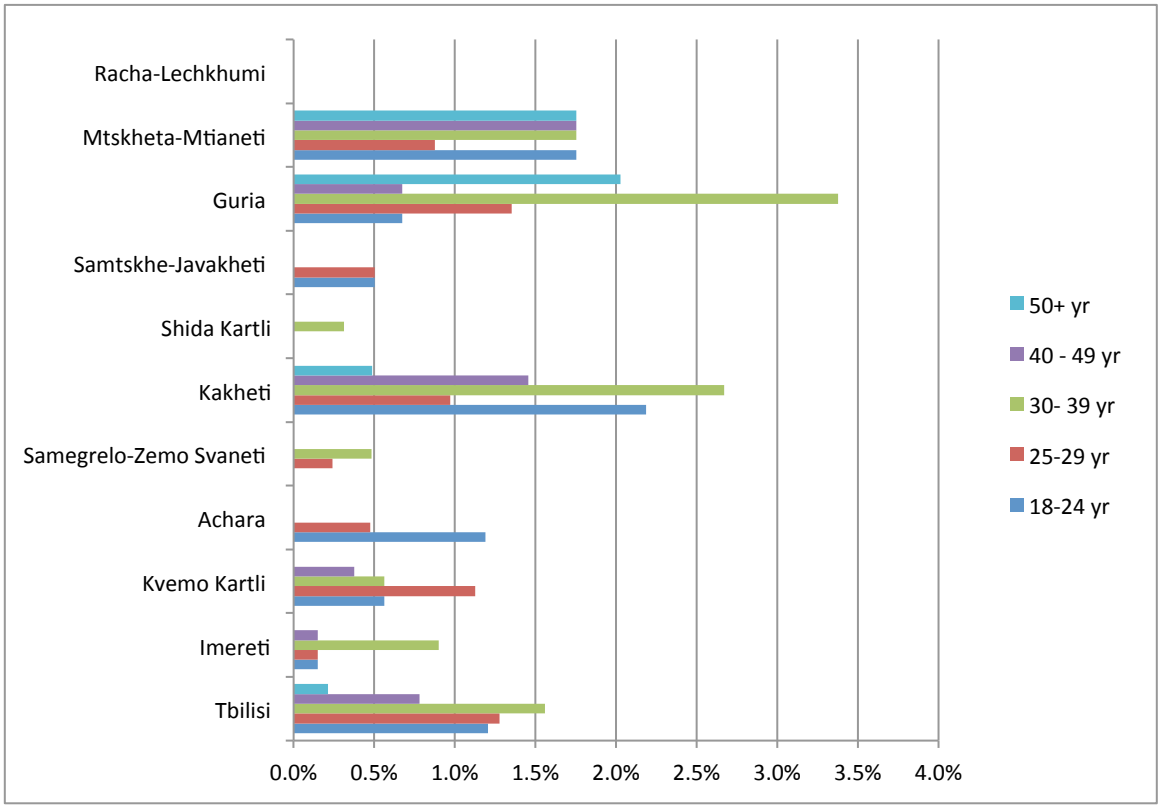
Table 9 Last year and last month prevalence of cannabis use stratified by gender and geographic areas

Use of hashish or marihuana	Last year n (%)			Last month %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tbilisi	65 (11.1)	8 (0.9)	73 (5.1)	22(3.8)	1 (0.1)	23(1.6)
Imereti urban	6 (3.5)	0	6 (1.5)	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.3)
Imereti rural	3 (2.2)	0	3 (1.0)	1 (0.7)	0	1 (0.3)
Kvemo Kartli urban	6 (5.2)	0	6 (2.2)	5 (4.3)	0	5 (1.8)
Kvemo Kartli rural	8 (6.7)	0	8 (3.0)	4 (3.4)	0	4 (1.5)
Achara urban	6 (5.0)	0	6 (2.1)	2 (1.7)	0	2 (0.7)
Achara rural	1 (1.4)	0	1 (0.7)	1 (1.4)	0	1 (0.7)
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti urban	2 (1.7)	0	2 (0.8)	0	0	0
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti rural	0	1 (1.1)	1 (0.6)	0	0	0
Kakheti urban	22 (21.0)	1 (0.7)	23 (9.6)	8 (7.6)	1 (0.7)	9 (3.8)

Kakheti rural	9 (10.0)	0	9 (4.9)	5 (5.6)	0	5 (2.7)
Shida Kartli urban	1 (1.1)	0	1 (0.6)	1 (1.1)	0	1 (0.6)
Shida Kartli rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samtskhe-Javakheti urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samtskhe-Javakheti rural	2 (4.9)	0	2 (2.2)	3 (7.3)	0	3 (3.4)
Guria urban	10 (22.7)	0	10 (11.4)	2 (4.5)	0	2 (2.3)
Guria rural	2 (6.9)	0	2 (3.3)	0	0	0
Mtskheta-Mtianeti urban	6 (25.0)	0	6 (9.8)	2 (8.3)	0	2 (3.3)
Mtskheta-Mtianeti rural	3 (15.0)	0	3 (5.7)	1 (5.0)	0	1 (1.9)
Racha-Lechkhumi urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racha-Lechkhumi rural	0	0	0	0	0	0

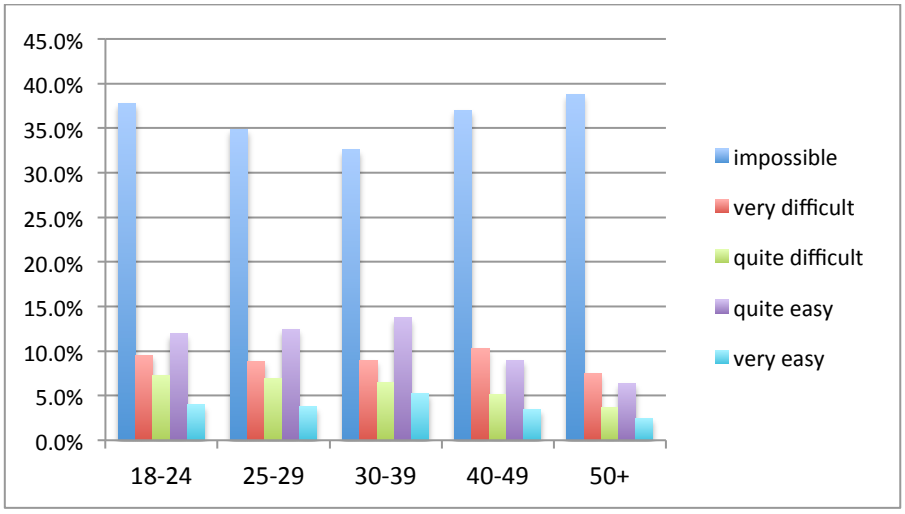
Adults of 18-24 and 30-39 years of age were most likely to use cannabis in most of the regions (Figure 18).

Figure 18 Last year use of cannabis by age groups



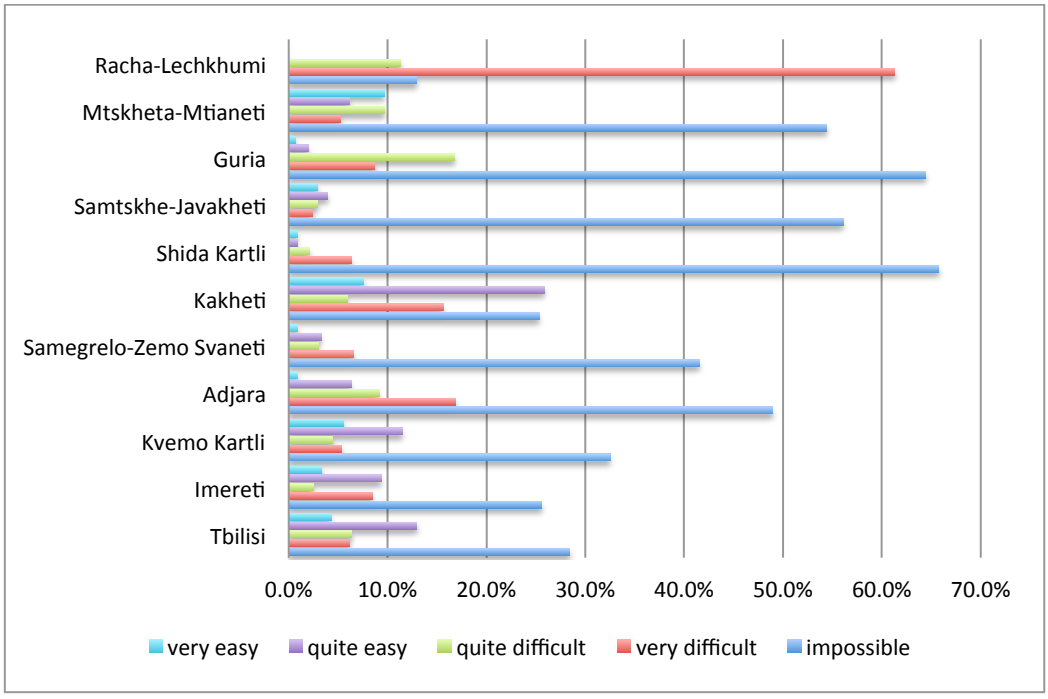
We asked how difficult it was for respondents to obtain cannabis within 24 hours when they would want to obtain it. In all age groups and geographic areas the majority of respondents indicated that it was “impossible’ or “very difficult” to get cannabis (Figure 19).

Figure 19 Perceived difficulty to get cannabis within 24 hours across age groups



Only in Shida-Kartli urban area the option "quite easy" (to get cannabis) was the most often indicated relative to other options (Figure 20). More males in our sample perceived it was quite easy (16%) and very easy (5.7%) to get cannabis compared to females (5.3% and 2.0% respectively).

Figure 20 Perceived difficulty to get cannabis across geographic regions



New psychoactive substances

For the purpose of current survey the term New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) included herbal substances with hallucinogenic, stimulant or sedative effect in the form of extract, crush, dry matter or in the form of tablets. In Georgia these drugs were known as BIOs, smokes, spices, hallucinogens which were generally ordered through the Internet. Use of new psychoactive substances across the total sample was low (Table 10). Only 69 (3.3%) males and 3 (0.1%) females admitted ever trying NPS.

Table 10 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of use of new psychoactive substances

	Male	Female	Age groups				
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Have you ever used new psychoactive drugs yourself	3.3%	.1%	1.2%	2.6%	2.3%	1.4%	.7%
During the last 12 months, have you used new psychoactive drugs	.5%	0.0%	.1%	.6%	.2%	.4%	0.0%
During the last 30 days, have you used new psychoactive drugs	.1%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	.1%	.1%	0.0%

Inhalants

Out of a total sample only 6 individuals (1 female) admitted ever trying inhalants (0.2%). No inhalant use was reported in last 12 months.

Ecstasy

Lifetime use of Ecstasy was reported by 28 (1.3%) respondents (1 female). More than half of males who ever tried Ecstasy were from Tbilisi. Only 2 respondents reported use of Ecstasy during last year, of which 1 reported using it during the previous 30 days.

LSD

Lifetime use of LSD was reported by 21 individuals – 19 males (0.9%) and 2 female (0.1%). Twelve male respondents out of 21 were from Tbilisi. Four respondents admitted using LSD over the last 12 months, and none had used LSD during the last month.

Cocaine

Cocaine use at least once in lifetime was reported by 33 males (1.6%) and 2 females (0.1%). Among those who reported ever use of cocaine more than two-thirds were residing in Tbilisi and Batumi. None of respondents reported using cocaine during the last year.

Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

Twenty males (0.9%) and two females (0.1%) admitted use of amphetamines/methamphetamines ever in their life. Only 1 respondent admitted use of amphetamines/methamphetamines during the last year. No use was reported for the last month.

Home made stimulants (Vint, Jeff)

Total 25 respondents (1 female) admitted ever using home-made stimulants. No use of home-made stimulants was reported over the last year.

Heroin

Lifetime heroin use was reported by 34 males (1.6%) and 2 females (0.1%). One respondent reported using heroin during the last year, and none admitted using it during the last month.

Opium

Only 22 respondents reported ever using opium in their lifetime. Among those who reported opium use 20 were males (0.9%) and 2 females (0.1%). Only 1 participant admitted using opium during the last year, and none reported opium use in the last month.

Other opiates

Eleven males and three females admitted ever using other opiates in their life. One respondent reported using other opiates in last 12 months, and no use was reported for last 30 days.

Methadone

Lifetime use of illicit methadone was admitted by 29 respondents (1 female). Eight respondents reported use of illicit methadone during the last year, and six reported using it during the last month.

Buprenorphine (Subutex)

Lifetime use of non-prescribed Subutex was reported by 42 males (2.0%) and 3 females (0.1%). Subutex use in last year was reported by 3 respondents; none admitted using Subutex during the previous month.

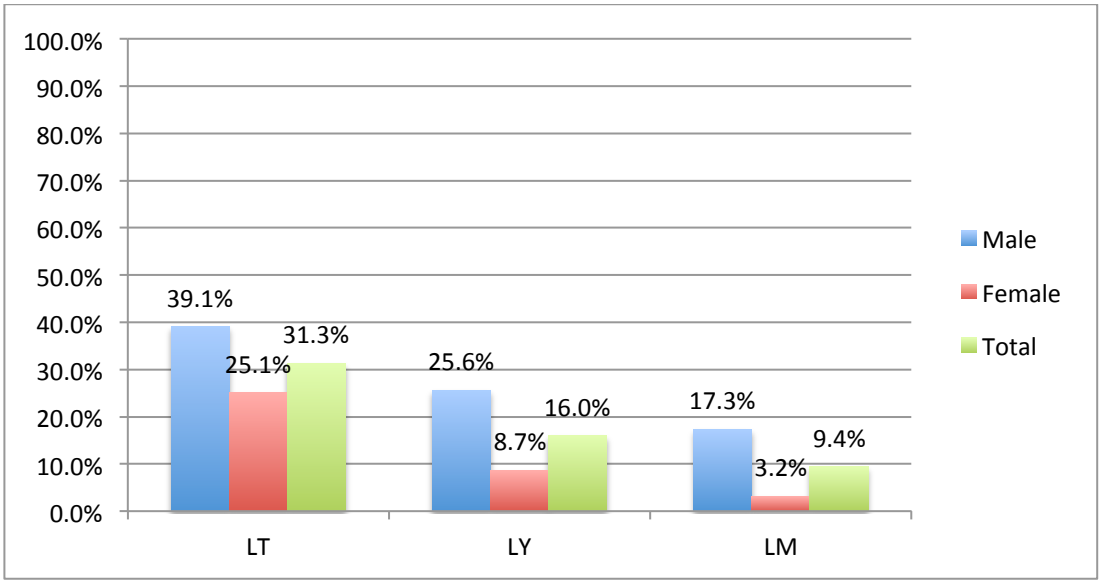
Hillarine

To validate the responses about drug use, one non-existent drug named “Hillarine” was included in the list of illicit substances. Only 2 participants said they have ever used this non-existent drug. No participant reported its use in last 12 months or 30 days.

GAMBLING

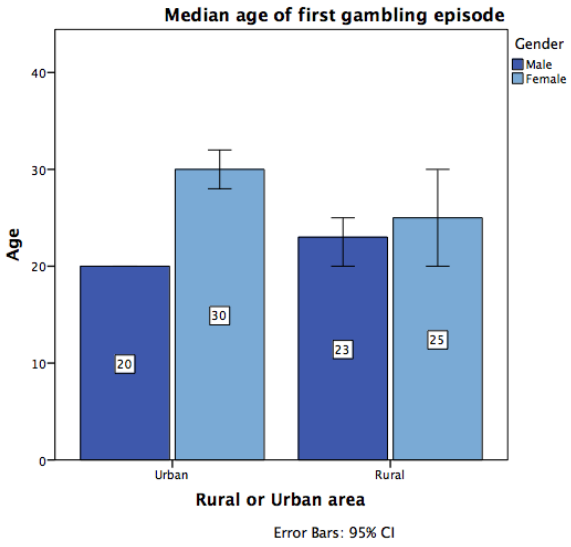
The lifetime prevalence of gambling/gaming was 31.3% in the total sample (Figure 21). About 9.4% of respondents reported they engaged in gambling at least once a month.

Figure 21 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of gambling/gaming



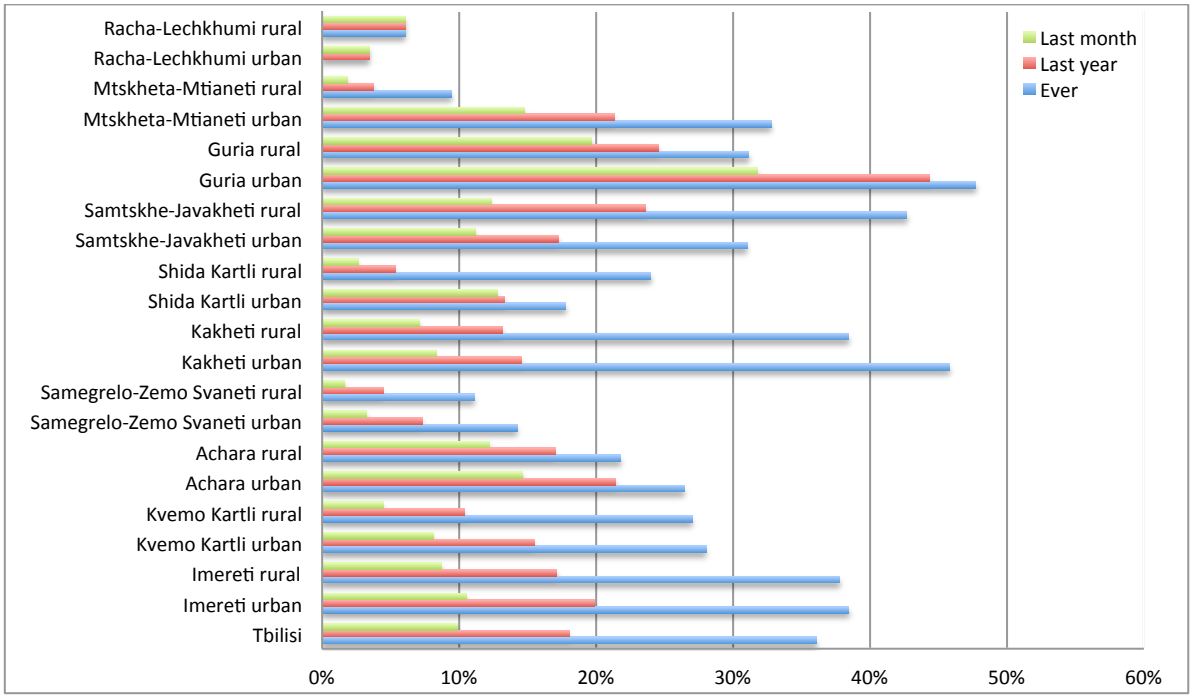
Our research revealed that the median age of first episode of gambling was higher in women than in man in both rural and urban areas (Figure 22).

Figure 22 Median age of first gambling by age and urban/rural



Compared to other areas, the prevalence of gambling (past and current) was highest in Guria, both urban and rural settings (Figure 23).

Figure 23 Lifetime, last year and last month prevalence of gambling



Across the total sample the most prevalent (popular) type of gambling was lotteries and online betting for sports and non-sports betting – see Table 11.

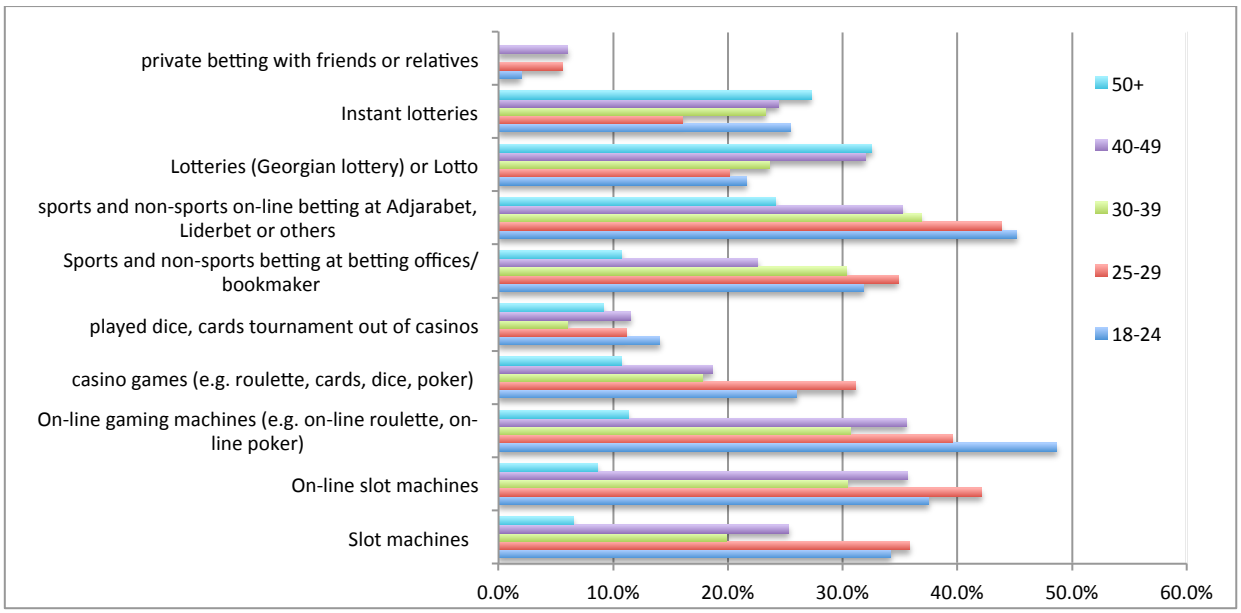
Table 11 Types of gambling reported in last 12 months.

Last year experience	*n (%)*
Slot machines	142 (3)
On-line slot machines	190 (4)
On-line gaming machines (e.g. on-line roulette, on-line poker)	230 (4.8)
Casino games (e.g. roulette, cards, dice, poker)	125 (2.6)
Played dice, cards tournament out of casinos	78 (1.6)
Sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/bookmaker	172 (3.6)
Sports and non-sports on-line betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others	275 (5.7)
Lotteries (Georgian lottery) or Lotto	311 (6.5)
Instant lotteries	245 (5.1)
Private betting with friends or relatives	11 (0.2)

There was wide variation in preferences for specific type of gambling across age groups (Figure 24). However, data suggest that respondents aged 40 and older tend to favor lottery or lotto, and

young people in the 18-29 age group are more likely to engage in online gambling, both online slot machines and online sports and non-sports betting.

Figure 24 Last month prevalence of specific types of gambling across age groups



Some 768 (16%) respondents reported engaging in one or more gambling activities during the last 12 months. Out of the total sample relatively frequent gambling (at least once a month) was reported by 439 (9%) individuals. The mean amount of money spent monthly on gambling during the last 12 months was 60 GEL (median=10 GEL; range: 1-3000 GEL). Out of those who responded to the question about maximum amount they were spending daily on gambling (652 respondents), 64% reported spending 1-10 GEL/day, 20% reported spending up to 50 GEL/day, 10% reported spending 50-100 GEL/day, and the remaining 6% reported spending various maximum amounts ranging from 100 to 5,000 GEL/day.

A significant proportion of respondents who reported gambling in the previous year (n=669, 87%) admitted that they faced some kind of financial problems due to their gambling habit and they had to sell valuables or to borrow money because of gambling debts. Some 57 (0.74%) respondents admitted taking a bank loan or going into overdraft because of gambling debts.

HIV TESTING AND ADDICTION TREATMENT EXPERIENCE

Being tested for HIV at least once in their lifetime was reported by 20.1% of male respondents and 31.7% of female ones. The highest rates of HIV testing were observed in the Adjara region (51.5%). In females in 58.6% cases the reason for HIV testing was pregnancy. The most often reported reason to undergo HIV testing by males was curiosity (37%). Total 12 individuals (of them 1 female) reported ever being treated for alcohol abuse, 18 (of them one

female) reported being treated for drug abuse, and 7 (all males) reported being treated for both alcohol and drug related problems. Seventeen individuals indicated they were in substance use treatment (substitution treatment) during last 12 months.

OPINIONS

Survey participants were asked several questions regarding their opinion/attitude towards illicit drug use and related legislative measures. As shown in a weighted analysis marijuana consumption was largely tolerated – only 12.1% of the population supported imprisonment for marijuana smoking (5.2% fully agree and 6.9% largely agree with imprisonment for marijuana use) – see Figure 25. For the purpose of better visibility we selected red colors to label the supporters of restrictive approach and green colors to label the supporters of more liberal approach to drug related behavior. A significant proportion of the population (69.4%) disagrees with such a harsh measure applied for cannabis/marijuana consumption. Some 25.1% supported imprisonment for injection drug users (indicated by red colored bars). The percentage of respondents who supported financial charges for both marijuana smoking and injection drug use were markedly higher.

Figure 25 Attitudes towards illicit drug use and related legislative measures (weighted)

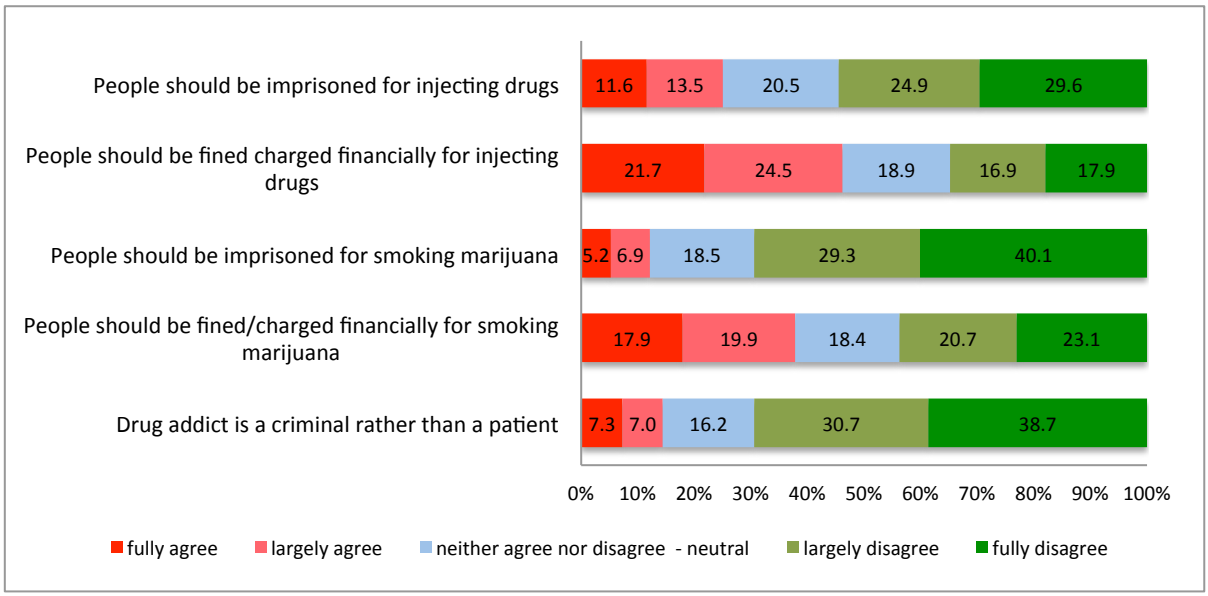


Figure 26 and Figure 27 present outcomes for the questions related to possible imprisonment for marijuana smoking or drug injecting.

Figure 26 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for smoking marijuana (weighted)

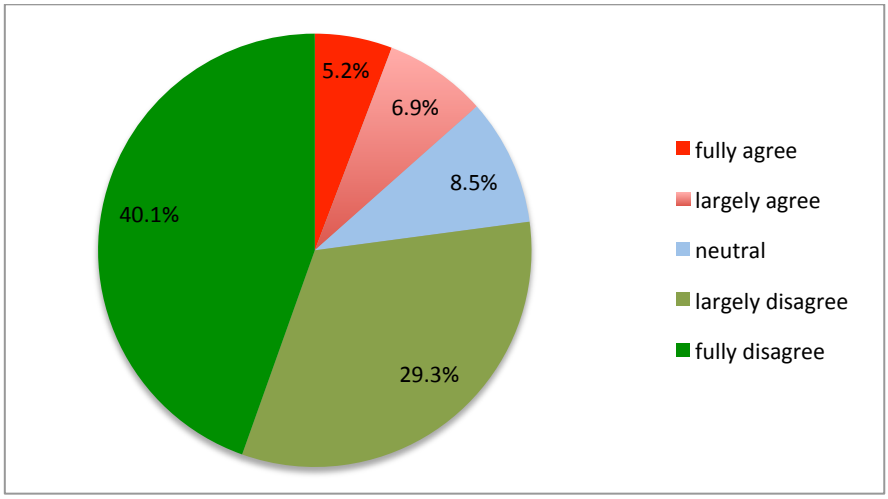
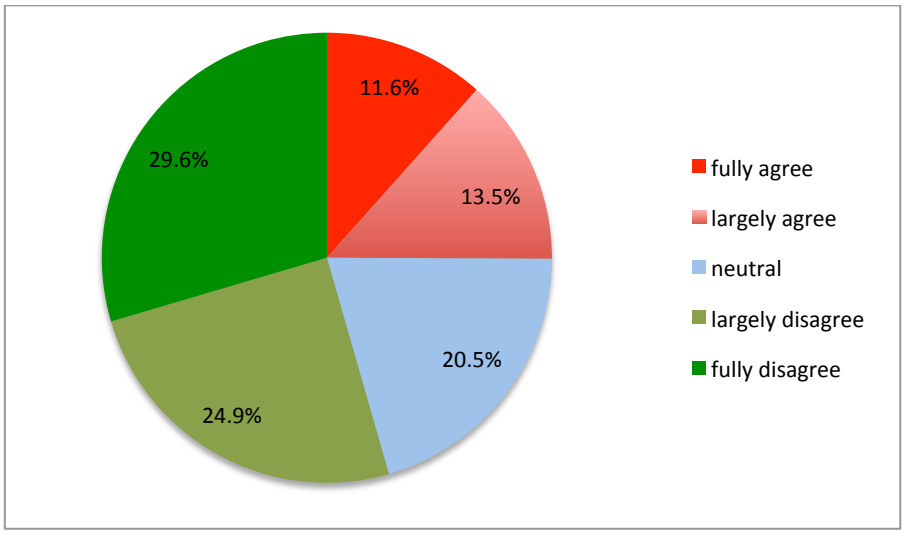


Figure 27 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for injecting drugs (weighted)



Age and region specific outcomes are presented in Figure 28 and Figure 29. Respondents reported similar opinion patterns across all age groups with individuals aged 40 and older supporting slightly more restrictive drug policies and approaches to drug consumption.

Figure 28 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for smoking hashish or marijuana (age groups; weighted)

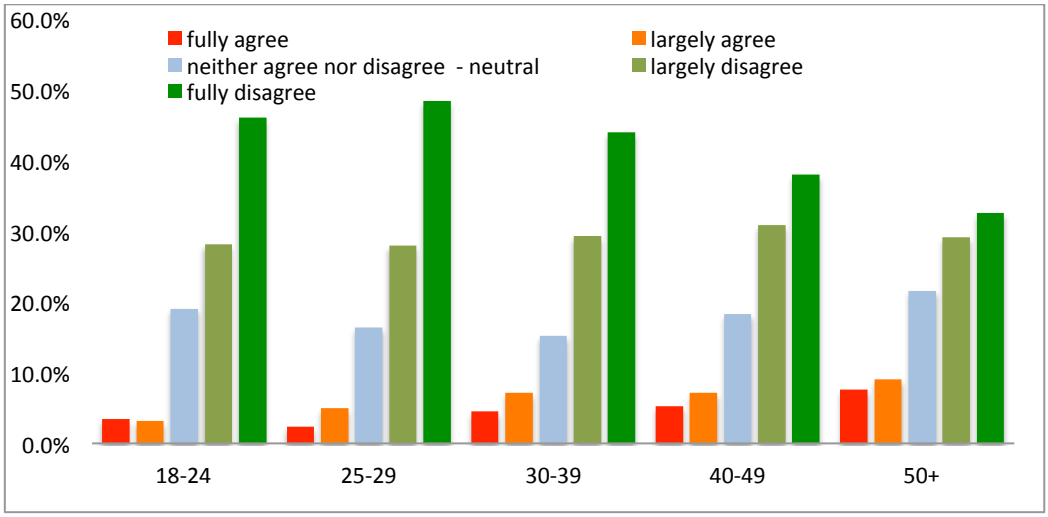


Figure 29 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for smoking hashish or marijuana (regions; weighted)

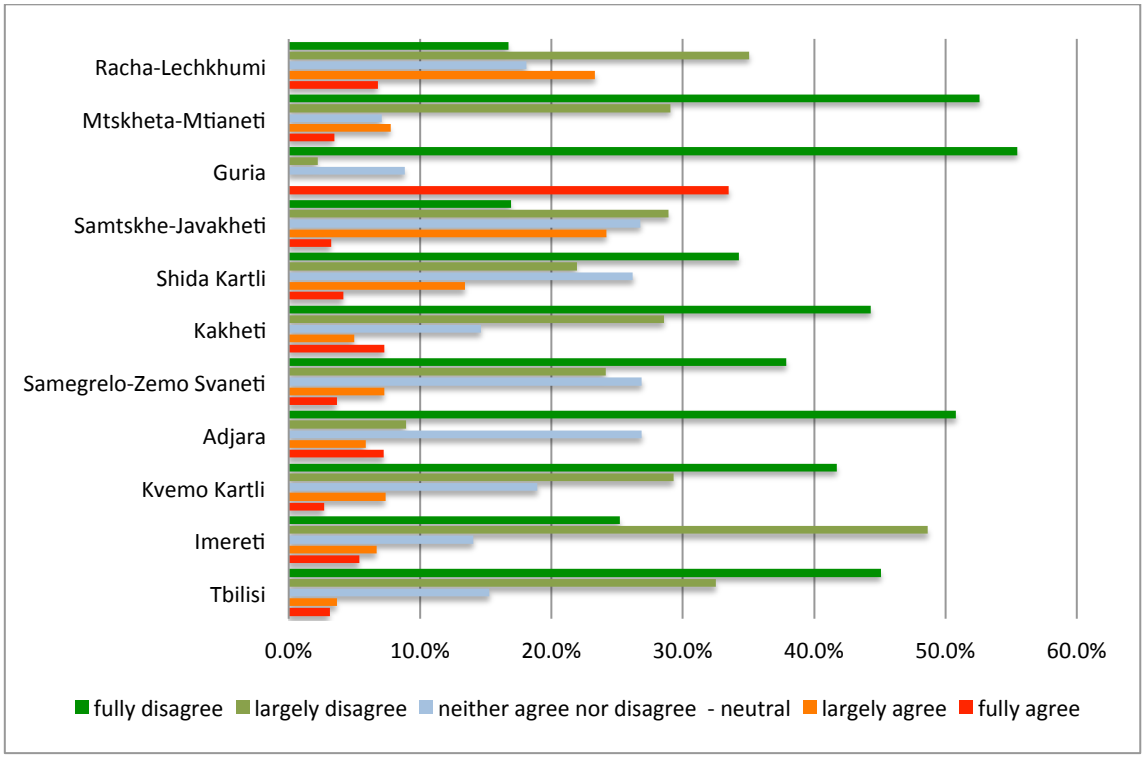


Figure 30 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for injecting drugs (age; weighted).

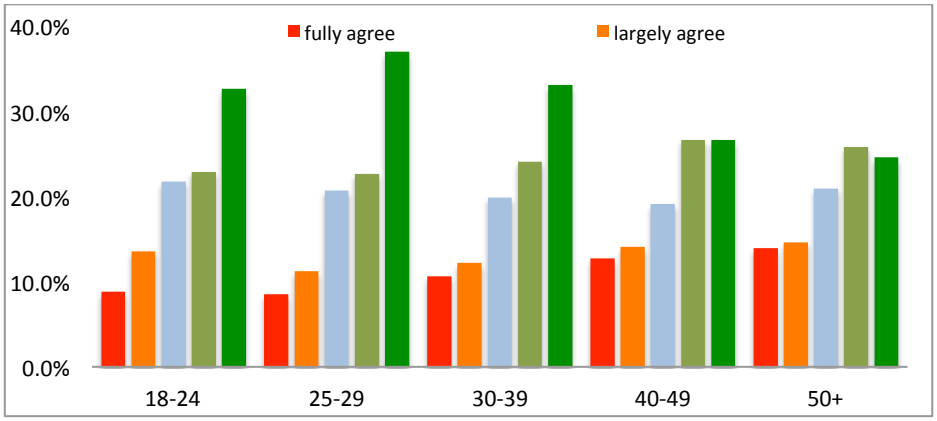
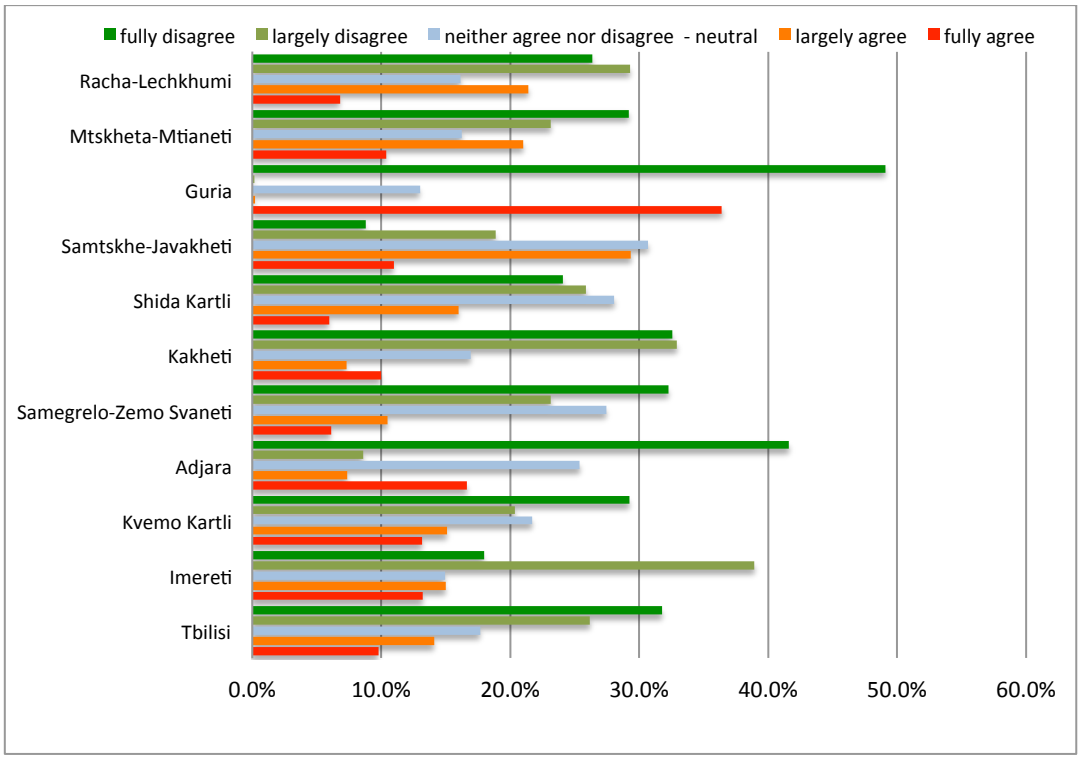


Figure 31 Distribution of responses to Q: People should be imprisoned for injecting drugs (regions; weighted



CHAPTER 4. RANDOMISED RESPONSE TECHNIQUE

Background

When planning the GPS for Georgia, the issue of survey response validity surfaced. Here, "survey response validity" can be conceptualized as a "signal" and "noise" problem, where the truth about the population under study is called the "signal". The "noise" is any distortion of the true value for the population under study.

"Survey response validity" is of special concern in any survey of sensitive behaviors, including hazardous health practices such as heavy drinking, or illegal behaviors such as using a controlled substance without a prescription for feelings such as "getting high". In this context, the "noise" can be in the form of "over-reporting" or "false alarms" such that some respondents boast about themselves and exaggerate their experiences. Or, more often, in the form of "under-reporting" when participants are concerned about their reputations and possible social repercussions if their behaviors were to become known to others.

When we considered these potential sources of "noise" in the standard GPS prevalence estimates for drug use, we were much more concerned about under-reporting, with prevalence estimates smaller than the true population values – due to the severity of criminal penalties when drug use becomes known to the authorities, and possibly due to stigma attached to drug use. However, we also thought it was important to maintain comparability with GPS methods used in other countries, and for this reason, we chose to retain the standard GPS approach in surveys of drug use as conducted in other countries.

In consequence, we turned to a Randomized Response Technique (RRT) that provides a check on survey response validity and the completeness of the self-reports about drug use. Introduced decades ago in social psychological and survey research on sensitive behaviors, this RRT approach does not disclose the true value for any specific individual, but it provides a check on whether the standard GPS prevalence estimate for a population might have a problem of survey response validity. Here, as noted previously, our major concern about "noise" in the measurements was the possibility of 'under-reporting' and failing to self-report drug use that actually had occurred.

We must be clear that this use of the RRT in a large sample survey is innovative. We cannot find any prior published article in which the RRT approach has been used on this scale. For this reason, it was never our intent to produce "new and improved" GPS estimates based on the RRT approach. Rather, in this first application to a large sample GPS, our goal was to check on the issue of survey response validity, and to get a crude sense of whether the standard GPS estimates should be regarded as "on mark" or whether they might be "conservative" due to under-reporting of sensitive and illegal behaviors. Here, by "conservative", we mean "lower" values than what is most likely to be true for the 18-to-64-year-old adult population of Georgia.

RRT Concepts and Principles As Applied in the Georgia GPS 2015

Every overview of the RRT concepts must start with the idea that some participants might not give a fully truthful answer to sensitive survey questions about illegal drug use, but they will give a more truthful answer to non-sensitive survey questions about other topics such as whether they have a university education, whether they are married, and whether they got a new passport in the past year. In addition, for some of these non-sensitive topics, we can turn to official statistics to give us an approximation of how many 18-to-64-year-olds got a new ID card in the past year, are married, etc. (as found in reports from the Georgia Department for Statistics reports).

As explained in our introduction, we did not wish to disrupt the standard GPS method so we waited until the end of the survey to use RRT. At that point in the survey session, we turned to a convenient and inexpensive randomizer device that is under the control of the study participant and that we use in order to encourage more accurate and complete reporting, even when the survey question is about a sensitive topic or illegal behavior such as cannabis use.

Given the field conditions of the Georgia GPS, we did not wish to use an electronic calculator as a randomizer device. As an alternative, we had to work up an inexpensive substitute that would be readily understood by the survey participants, and we wished to allow them to take control over the randomization process. For these reasons, we decided to use a lari coin for RRT randomization. To be clear, at the end of the standard GPS survey questions, we gave each participant a lari coin to toss, such that the expected outcome of the participant's coin toss would be 50:50, more or less equally likely to be a 'Logo' (heads) or a 'Number' (tails). In addition to showing this coin (our 'randomizer device'), we also showed the participant a printed sheet with two columns of Yes/No questions arranged in pairs, one question per column. We told the participant to use the result of the coin toss to determine whether to answer the question in the "Logo" column (all of which are about drug use) or to answer the paired question in the "Number" column (all of which are about non-sensitive topics). This RRT sheet is reproduced in Appendix 2.

As we ended up with six functional pairs of questions (one sensitive, one non-sensitive), the participant had to toss the coin six times, with an answer of "Yes" or "No" after seeing the outcome of the coin toss, reading the designated question, and answering it. This sequence of six "Yes/No" questions in the RRT module of the survey questionnaire was well-tolerated by virtually all of the survey participants, as indicated by a low frequency of missing values. Some participants seemed to enjoy the coin tossing and this part of the interview process.

It is important to note that participants were told to keep the outcome of each of the six coin tosses a secret, and to answer either "Yes" or "No" without telling us which question was being answered. In this way, the participant knew the "Logo" versus "Number" result of the coin toss, and also knew which question to answer, but otherwise there was "blinding" to these details. The interviewer listened for a "Yes" or a "No" answer to the question, but did not know whether the coin toss produced a "Logo" or a "Number" result, and did not know which of the two paired

questions was being answered. The staff interviewer just heard “Yes” or “No”, as the participant moved forward from one pair of questions to the next.

If we consider simple probability theory as applied to the RRT approach in a survey of 4,000 participants, with 4,000 coin tosses, roughly 2000 of the tosses should result in a “Logo” outcome and the participant should answer the sensitive question printed in the “Logo” column of the RRT sheet. The other 2,000 tosses would yield the “Numbers” outcome and the participant should answer the non-sensitive question in the “Number” column of the RRT sheet.

As for the 2,000 participants whose coin toss gives a “Number” result, they answer the paired non-sensitive question such as “Were you insured by state health care universal insurance last year?” Based on official statistics for Georgia, our expectation was that about 70% of 18-to-64-year-old adults in Georgia would be insured in the state plan, and this means that about 70% of 2,000 survey participants should answer “Yes” when the coin toss outcome is “Number” and the question in that column is about state health insurance. This would mean that in a sample of 4,000 participants, with 2,000 answering “Yes” or “No” to the state health plan question, about 1,400 “Yes” answers would be generated by this coin toss result.

It is noteworthy that the process used to produce these GPS+RRT estimates was repeated for each of the paired questions in the RRT module. As described above, without knowing the result of each coin toss, and without knowing which of the paired questions was being answered, the field interviewer recorded each participant’s “Yes” or “No” answer, and then proceeded to the end of the interview and the survey assessment session. Thereafter, the answers to RRT questions were entered into the GPS dataset, and we examined the frequency of “Yes” and “No” answers as shown in Table 12. As indicated in Table 4.1, some participants refused to complete the RRT module. This small number of participants is designated as “Missing” and have been left out of the RRT analyses because it is not possible to assign them to “Yes” or “No” answers. Roughly 4750-4,760 participants answered “Ye” or “No” to the survey items in the RRT module, and the total number of ‘Yes’ answers per RRT is as shown in Table 12.

Table 12 RRT Frequency Distributions (unweighted) to indicate how many “Yes” and “No” answers were given by participants to each of the six RRT items.

RRT question	Frequency	Percent
RRT 1: Have you ever used marijuana? / Have you completed University?		
Yes	1,806	37.59
No	2,952	61.44
Missing	47	0.98
Total	4,805	100
RRT 2: During the last 12 months, have you taken hashish or marihuana? / Are you married?		
Yes	2,269	47.22
No	2,489	51.80
Missing	47	0.98
Total	4,805	100
RRT 3: Have you ever taken new synthetic drugs? / Where are you insured by state health care universal insurance last year?		
Yes	1,837	38.23

No	2,913	60.62
Missing	55	1.14
Total	4,805	100
RRT 4: Have you ever taken home-made stimulants? / Are you employed?		
Yes	1,473	30.66
No	3,279	68.24
Missing	53	1.10
Total	4,805	100
RRT 5: Have you ever taken heroin? / Are you smoker?		
Yes	929	19.33
No	3,821	79.52
Missing	55	1.14
Total	4,805	100
RRT 6: Have you ever taken Subutex?/ Did you get new ID card last year?		
Yes	455	9.47
No	4,304	89.57
Missing	46	0.96
Total	4,805	100

Note: "Missing" means "skipped" by the participant or otherwise not answered with a "Yes" or "No" answer (e.g., "refuse to answer").

As mentioned previously, in order to derive the expected probability of a "Yes" answer to each non-sensitive question, we relied upon official statistics or survey-based estimates. We have made an allowance for the possibility that the official statistics or survey-based estimates for these sensitive topics also have a 'margin of error.' Our RRT approach is one that takes the official value, subtracts 5%, and also adds 5% so that our GPS+RRT estimates include a lower bound, a middle value, and an upper bound. Our choice of the 5% is a bit arbitrary but it gives a bit of 'wiggle room' in case the official statistic is off by a little bit, and also in case 2%-3% of the participants make a mistake or misunderstand and answer the wrong question. For the example of the state health insurance question, the middle value is the expected 70% with plan coverage, a lower bound of 65% after subtracting 5% from that middle value, and an upper bound of 75% after adding 5% to the middle value.

Georgia GPS 2015 RRT Approach As Applied To Lifetime History of Cannabis Use

To illustrate using lifetime history of cannabis, the RRT1 sensitive and non-sensitive questions were: "Have you ever taken hashish or marihuana yourself? and "Have you completed university?" The expected number of 18-to-64-year-old adult Georgians who have completed university is roughly 46%, which we take as a middle value, with 41% as a lower bound, and 51% as an upper bound. As shown in Table 12's first entry, a total of 4758 participants answered "Yes" or "No" (after subtracting 47 with "missing" values), with 1806 "Yes" answers to the RRT1 question, representing a mixture of "Yes" answers to the "university education" non-sensitive question plus "Yes" answers to the "lifetime cannabis use" sensitive question. However, our expectation is that 50% of the 4758 answered the "university education" question due to obtaining the "Number" outcome from the coin toss (n = 2379 = 0.5 * 4758). Furthermore, an expected 46% of the 2379

had a university education and answered “Yes” for that reason, so that the expected number of “Yes” answers generated by the university education question is 1094, derived as 46% times 50% times 4,758. As shown in Table 12, the actual observed number of “Yes” answers to RRT1 is 1806, from which we subtract the expected number (1,094) to derive an observed 712 “extra” Yes answers. It follows that if the working assumptions of the RRT approach are correct, these 712 “Yes” answers were generated when the outcome of the coin toss was “Logo” rather than “Number” and all participants with this outcome answered the lifetime cannabis use question. From this point, we divide the 712 by the expected number of the 4758 participants who tossed the coin (i.e., by 2,379 = 0.5 * 4,758) to obtain the GPS+RRT estimate for the proportion with lifetime cannabis use (712/2,379 = 29.9%). That is, subject to its assumptions being correct, the RRT approach suggests that roughly one in three or about 30% of the 18-to-64-year-old adults in Georgia have tried cannabis on at least one occasion in their lifetimes.

This 29.9% estimate for lifetime history of cannabis use on at least one occasion is almost twice as large as the 15.9% estimate derived using the GPS approach without the RRT, which was presented in Chapter 3. Nonetheless, it is necessary to take our upper bound RRT expectation (51%) and our lower bound RRT expectation into account. Applying 51% as the upper bound for the ‘university education’ expectation, we derive a larger alternative estimate for the number of ‘Yes’ answers to the university education question (n=1,213), from which the observed number of ‘Yes’ answers generated by the lifetime cannabis question is 1,806-1,213=593. If this number is correct, then the lower bound estimate for lifetime cannabis use in the adult Georgia population is about one in four (593/2,379 = 24.9%). The corresponding calculations for the remaining boundary condition can be summarized as:

GPS+RRT estimated prevalence of lifetime cannabis use: [[1806 - (4758*0.50*0.41)] / (4758*0.50)].

A generalized formula can be derived as follows:

Let **A** = n1/n, the observed number of “Yes” answers divided by sample size “n”.

Let **B** be the probability of answering one paired question versus the other (here, coin toss B=50%).

Let **C** be the expected probability of a “Yes” answer to the non-sensitive question (e.g., official statistic).

Then the RRT estimate is derived as: 2*[A – (C-BC)]

In sum, applied to cannabis, and when compared with the standard GPS estimate of 15.9%, the GPS+RRT approach suggests that the actual proportion of adult Georgians in this study population

with a lifetime history of trying cannabis on at least one occasion might be in a range from 24.9% to 34.9%, with a middle value of 29.9%. All three of these values are considerably larger than the standard GPS estimate, and if the RRT assumptions are correct, the standard GPS approach was affected by some degree of under-reporting of lifetime cannabis use. A similar conclusion can be drawn for other drug compounds after a review of corresponding GPS+RRT estimates for those compounds, as presented in the following paragraphs.

Georgia GPS 2015 RRT Approach As Applied To Drug Compounds Other Than Cannabis

Applied to the prevalence of a lifetime history of ever using **heroin**, a working approximation for the standard GPS estimate among males and females combined was a value under eight per thousand persons. Derived using the GPS+RRT approach, with a 30% expected value for being a tobacco smoker, the corresponding estimate for ever trying heroin on at least one occasion ranges from its lower bound of four percent (4%) to its upper bound of 14%, with a middle value of nine percent (9%).

Applied to the prevalence of a lifetime history of ever using **homemade stimulants**, the standard GPS estimate was not derived because only 25 participants had experienced use of these drug compounds (e.g., *Jeff*, *Vint*), but a working approximation of the standard GPS estimate can be derived a value of under five per thousand persons. Derived using the GPS+RRT approach, with a 60% value for being currently employed, the corresponding middle value estimate for ever using homemade stimulants is two percent (2%), while the upper bound value is 7% (the lower bound could not be derived).

Applied to the prevalence of a lifetime history of ever using **buprenorphine (Subutex)**, a working approximation for the standard GPS estimate was just under one percent (1%). Derived using the GPS+RRT approach, with a 16% expected value for getting a new ID card in the prior year, the corresponding middle value estimate for ever trying buprenorphine (Subutex) on at least one occasion in the lifetime is three percent (3%), while its upper bound is eight percent (8%), (the lower bound could not be derived).

We did not attempt to produce a standard GPS estimate for use of the overall category of **new synthetic psychoactive drugs** that have become problems in other parts of the world. Nonetheless, derived using the GPS+RRT approach, with a 70% expected value for state health plan coverage, the corresponding estimate for new synthetic drugs ranges from its lower bound of 2.3% to its upper bound of 12.3%, with a middle value of 7.3%.

Conclusions Based Upon The Georgia GPS 2015 Experience With The RRT Approach

If we make standard assumptions about the RRT approach, judging that exaggeration is a minimal source of error, and that few participants made mistakes during the RRT process, these results from an application of the RRT approach in the Georgia GPS suggest that the standard GPS survey estimates for illegal drug use might be affected by under-reporting. The standard GPS

estimates might well be regarded as “conservative”, or on the low end of estimates for the true adult Georgia population’s experiences with these drug compounds.

CHAPTER 5. MAJOR FINDINGS

The current study reports findings of the first national representative study on use of alcohol, tobacco and psychoactive substances, and attitudes towards illicit drug use among the general population of Georgia. Standardized methodology, comprehensive sampling approach, large representative sample, and high response rate (99.3% for households and 95% for individual respondents) indicate that the outcomes of the survey can be treated as reliable, valid and generalizable findings. Results of this study can and should serve to inform decision makers and other stakeholders in defining priority areas for targeted interventions and policies. In the future, results of the current study will also serve as baseline data for monitoring and analyzing trends in substance use among the general population of Georgia.

Alcohol consumption was expectedly high with 91% of study respondents having reported ever trying alcohol. Both, lifetime and current use of alcohol was significantly higher among the male population than the female population. Males consumed alcohol beverages more often and in larger quantities. Almost one quarter of current alcohol drinking males consumed 7 or more standard drinks on average at every drinking episode. Problematic alcohol use (determined by AUDIT score) was low and only 1.6% of the general population required assistance by specialist and/or referral to treatment.

There were significant differences in rates of tobacco smoking between males and females in all geographic regions. In the total sample 60.5% of males and 8.6% of females reported they were current smokers. Males reported more frequent (more days in last month) and heavier smoking (more cigarettes per day) if compared to females. Roughly 4 in 10 current smokers in both gender groups said they had attempted to quit smoking in the last 12 months.

Approximately every tenth resident of the country ever tried non-prescribed psychotropic pharmaceuticals. Current use of psychotropic medications was strikingly high in both males and females in the Guria and Shida Kartli regions where almost half of respondents reported current (last month) use.

Significantly higher percentage of males then females reported ever trying cannabis compared to females – 32% vs 2.9%. In Guria and Mtskheta-Mtianeti more than 70% of males used cannabis at least once in their lifetime. Current use of cannabis was again much higher among males than females. Men in Kakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti were more often consuming cannabis products if compared to men in other regions. The rate of current use was low across the overall sample with only 1.2% having reported current use of cannabis products. The highest prevalence of current use among males was reported in Mtskheta-Mtianeti (urban) region – 8.3%. Adults of 18-24 and 30-39 years of age were more likely to use cannabis in most of the regions when compared to other age groups. In general, respondents reported it was difficult to obtain

cannabis in all regional strata for all age groups. Overall, it seems that a remarkable portion of the Georgian population, in particular males, try cannabis at some point in their life, however only relatively small proportion continues using cannabis.

Use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) was very low with only 69 males and 3 females having admitted to ever trying NPS. For all other substances (inhalants, ecstasy, LSD, cocaine, meth/amphetamines, home-made stimulants, heroine, opium, other opiates, methadone, Subutex) the prevalence of lifetime use was also very low, in particular among women. Prevalence of last year or current (last month) use was extremely low or non-existent.

Across the total sample the most prevalent (popular) types of gambling were lotteries and sports and non-sports online betting. Some 16% of the total sample engaged in one of gambling activities during the last 12 months. At least once a month gambling was reported by 9% of the total population. A significant proportion of last year gamblers (87%) admitted that they faced some kind of financial problems due to their gambling habit and they had to sell valuables or to borrow money because of gambling debts.

There were important findings related to opinions and attitudes towards drug use and drug consumers. The vast majority of the population believed that drug dependent individuals should be treated as patients, rather than criminals. Across all age groups the majority of people did not support imprisonment as an appropriate measure for marijuana smokers or people who inject drugs. This was particularly true with regard to cannabis consumption.

Without exception, the GPS+RRT approach produced estimates that were larger than corresponding estimates from the standard GPS approach, or produced estimates when the standard GPS approach did not yield a useable estimate other than a working approximation. In consequence, we offer a tentative suggestion that the RRT approach to the GPS context should be refined and improved upon, and might become a useful adjunct to the now-standard GPS methods that have been used in other countries. We are hopeful that a refined RRT approach will be worked out for the next GPS in the Republic of Georgia.

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Appendix 1. Questionnaire

We are studying whether people tend to lead healthy or unhealthy way of life so that if necessary we could work towards implementation of certain health programmes. This survey asks for your views about your health. This information will help keep track of how you feel and how well you are able to do your usual activities. **Answer each question by choosing just one answer**. If you are unsure how to answer a question, please give the best answer you can.

Code	Questions	Responses	Go to code
SF1	In general, would you say your health is:	1. Excellent 2. Very Good 3. Good 4. Fair 5. Poor	**SF2**
Think about activities you do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much?			
SF2	Moderate activities such as pushing a vacuum cleaner or moving a basket full of water.	1 Yes, limmited a lot 2 Yes, limmited a little 3 No, not limmited at all	**SF3**
SF3	Climbing several flights of stairs.	1 Yes, limmited a lot 2 Yes, limmited a little 3 No, not limmited at all	**SF6**
During the past 4 weeks, have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of any emotional problems (such as feeling depressed or anxious)?			
SF6	Accomplished less than you would like	1 Yes 2 No	**SF7**
SF7	Did work or activities less carefully than usual.	1 Yes 2 No	**SF8**
SF8	During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including work outside the home and housework)?	1 Not at all 2 A little bit 3 Moderately 4 Quite a bit 5 Extremely	**SF9**
These questions are about how you have been feeling during the past 4 weeks. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks…			
SF9	Have you felt calm & peaceful?	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 A little of the time 4 None of the time	**SF10**
SF10	Did you have a lot of energy?	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 A little of the time 4 None of the time	**SF11**
SF11	Have you felt down-hearted and blue?	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 A little of the time 4 None of the time	**SF12**
SF12	During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting friends, relatives, etc.)?	1 All of the time 2 Most of the time 3 A little of the time 4 None of the time	**A1**
ALCOHOL			
Read questions as written. Mark answers carefully. Begin by saying "Now I am going to ask you some questions about your use of alcoholic beverages." Explain what is meant by "alcoholic beverages" by using local examples of beer, wine, vodka, etc.			

A1	How old were you when you first consumed an alcohol?		_____age in years	**A2**
		777	Never tried	**T1**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**A2**
A2	During the last 12 months, have you drunk any alcohol?	1	Yes	**A3**
		2	No	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**T1**
A3	During the last 30 days, have you drunk any alcohol?	1	Yes	
		2	No	**AU1**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	

Read questions as written and record answers carefully. Begin with the AU code questionnaire. Code answers in terms of "standard drinks". Use standard drink show cards. Explain the term "standard drinks" to a respondent. Mark the correct number of an answer. The only one answer is possible. The questions are focused on the period of last 12 months.

AU1	How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?	0	Never	**AU9**
		1	Monthly or less	
		2	2 to 4 times a month	
		3	2 to 3 times a week	
		4	4 or more times a week	**AU2**
AU2	How many "standard drinks" containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?	0	1 or 2	
		1	3 or 4	
		2	5 or 6	
		3	7, 8, or 9	
		4	10 or more	**AU3**
	Calculate TOTAL score for AU2 and AU3 questions, if total score = 0 skip to AU9		**Write down the score->**	
AU3	How often do you have six or more "standard drinks" on one occasion?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost daily	**AU4**
AU4	How often during the past 12 months have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost dailly	**AU5**
AU5	How often during the past 12 months have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost dailly	**AU6**
AU6	How often during the past 12 months have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost dailly	**AU7**
AU7	How often during the past 12 months have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost dailly	**AU8**
AU8	How often during the past 12 months have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	0	Never	
		1	Less than monthly	
		2	Monthly	
		3	Weekly	
		4	Daily or almost dailly	**AU9**
AU9	During the past 12 months have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	0	No	
		2	Yes, but not in the last year	
		4	Yes, during the last year	**AU10**

AU10	Has a relative or friend or a doctor or another health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?	0 2 4	No Yes, but not in the last year Yes, during the last year	**T1**

TOBACCO

Read questions as written and mark the answers. Begin by saying "Now I am going to ask you some questions about use of tobacco products". Explain what is meant by "tobacco products" - tobacco, cigarettes, cigars or pipe.

T1	Have you ever smoked tobacco?	1	No, never	**T6**
		2 3 4 5	yes, I just tried smoking but never smoked afterwards yes, I previously smoked but now I don't smoke yes, I currently smoke but not on a daily basis yes, I currently smoke on a daily basis	**T2**
T2	At what age did you smoke first cigarettes or other tobacco products like cigars or pipe?		_____age in years	
		888 999	Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**T3**
T3	Now we ask you to focus only on the last 30 days (4 weeks). How often in the last 30 days have you smoked tobacco, such as cigarettes, cigars or a pipe?	777	I have not smoked at the last 30 days	**T6**
		I smoked around _____ days out of the last 30 days		
T4	In the last 30 days how many cigarettes or other tobacco products such as cigars or pipe did you smoke in a day?	I smoked round about _____ cigarettes or other tobacco products such as cigars or pipe		T5
T5	During the past 12 months have you tried to quit smoking?	1 Yes I tried 2 No, I did not try		T6
T6	Have you ever used electronic cigarettes and for what reasons?	1	No, I never used electronic cigarettes	**PH1**
		3	I previously used electronic cigarettes to quit smoking, but I returned to usual cigarettes	
		4	yes, I previously used electronic cigarettes, but now I don't use it and I don't smoke either	
		5	yes, I currently use electronic cigarettes and I am trying to quit smoking	
		6	yes, I currently use electronic cigarettes and not for the reason of quitting smoking	

PHARMACEUTICALS

Begin by saying "Now I am going to ask you some questions about use of pharmaceuticals". Please explain what is meant by "pharmaceuticals" - medicines for calming down (sedative, tranquilizers or psychotropics), such as: sibazon, diazepam, phenazepam, dimedrol, baklosan, lirik, gaba-gamma, relanium, grandaxin, rivotril, zolomax, azaleptin, optimal, clonazepam, zopiklon, karbamazepin, amitriptilin, grimodin, valium, neuleptil, finlepsin, truxal, reladorm, xanax, tisercin, donormyl, andante or other (please use show cards with names of pharmaceuticals). All above mentioned drugs will be reffered as Pharmaceuticals in questions bellow. For each question, please give the one answer.

PH1	Have you ever taken any pharmaceuticals (here we don't mean any pharmaceuticals priscribed by a doctor)?	1	Yes	**PH2**
		2 888 999	No Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**C1**
PH2	At what age did you first take any pharmaceuticals (here we don't mean any pharmaceuticals priscribed by a doctor)?		_____age in years	
		888 999	Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**PH3**
PH3	How often have you taken pharmaceuticals in the last 12 months(here we don't mean any pharmaceuticals priscribed by a doctor)?	1	No, I did not use at all	**C1**
		2 3 4 5 6	4 times a week or more often 2-3 times a week 2-4 times a month once a month or more seldom Only once	**PH4**
		888 999	Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**C1**

PH4	During the last 12 months when you took pharmaceuticals, in most of case, how have you obtained them? (Multiplel Answers)			**Yes**	**No**	
		1	I bought or got them in pharmacy	**1**	2	**PH5**
		2	I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy	**1**	2	
		3	I got them from somebody else	**1**	2	
		4	I obtained them via internet	**1**	2	

		5	other way	1	2
PH5	For which reasons have you taken pharmaceuticals in the last 12 months?			**Yes**	**No**
		1	for sleeping	1	2
		2	for calming	1	2
		3	for cardiovascular reasons	1	2
		4	depression	1	2
		5	neurological reason	1	2
		6	for pain relief	1	2
		7	others (please specify the reason).....	1	2
PH6	During the last 30 days, have you taken any of pharmaceuticals (here we don't mean any pharmaceuticals priscribed by a doctor)?	1	yes		**PH7**
		2	No		**C1**
Ph7	In the last 30 days on how many days have you taken pharmaceuticals?		On _____ days out of the last 30 days I have taken pharmaceuticals		**C1**

CANNABIS - hashish or marihuana

C1	Have you ever had the chance to try hashish or marihuana in Georgia – even if only once in your life?	1	yes, I had chance but never tried	
		2	yes, I had chance and I even tried	
		3	no	**C2**
		4	Never heard about drug you mentioned	**NH1**
		888	Don't know/remember	**C2**
		999	Refused/no answer	
C2	In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain hashish or marihuana within 24 hours, if you wanted to?	1	impossible	
		2	very difficult	
		3	quite difficult	
		4	quite easy	
		5	very easy	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**C3**
C3	Think about your 10 closest friends (take a pause, let him/her realize). In your opinion how many of them used hashish or marihuana during the last 12 months?		write down the number of people_____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**C4**
C4	Have you ever used hashish or marihuana yourself?	1	yes	**C5**
		2	no	
		3	Never heard about drug you mentioned	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH1**
C5	At what age did you use hashish or marihuana for the first time?		_____age in years	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**C6**
C6	During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marihuana?	1	yes	**C7**
		2	no	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH1**
C7	During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marihuana?	1	yes	**C8**
		2	no	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH1**
C8	In the last 30 days on how many days have you taken hashish or marihuana?		On _____ days out of the last 30 days I have taken pharmaceuticals	**NH1**

NEW HERBAL DRUGS

These involve herbal substances with hallucinogenic, stimulant or sedative effect in the form of extract, crush, dry matter or even in the form of tablets. In Georgia these drugs are known as BIOs, smokes, spices, hallucinogens which are ordered through internet.

NH1	Have you ever had the chance to try new herbal drugs in Georgia – even if only once in your life?	1	yes, I had chance but never tried	
		2	yes, I had chance and I even tried	**NH2**

		3	no	
		4	Never heard about drug you mentioned	**D1**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH2**
NH2	In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain new herbal drugs within 24 hours, if you wanted to?	1	impossible	
		2	very difficult	
		3	quite difficult	
		4	quite easy	
		5	very easy	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH3**
NH3	Think about your 10 closest friends (take a pause, let the question sink into his/her mind) how many of them use new herbal drugs last 12 months?		write down the number of persons _____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**NH4**
NH4	Have you ever used new herbal drugs yourself?	1	yes	**NH5**
		2	no	
		3	Never heard about drug you mentioned	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**D1**
NH5	At what age did you use new herbal drugs for the first time?		_____age in years	**NH6**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
NH6	During the last 12 months, have you used new herbal drugs?	1	yes	**NH7**
		2	no	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**D1**
NH7	During the last 30 days, have you used new herbal drugs?	1	yes	**NH8**
		2	no	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**D1**
NH8	In the last 30 days on how many days have you taken new herbal drugs?		On _____ days out of the last 30 days I have taken herbal drugs	**D1**

Begin by saying "Now I am going to ask you some questions about use of different drugs: in lifetime, during last year and during past 30 days. I'm interested in drugs that were not prescribed by doctor to you or they were prescribed but you did not follow doctor's instructions and overdosed. Suggested Interviewing Techniques: first read the questions and then check all possible answers in each drug column. Be sure to prompt the respondent with examples (using slang and brand names) of drugs for each specific category, use show cards.

#	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
Questions	In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain any of the drugs bellow within 24 hours, if you wanted to?	Think about your 10 closest friends (pause) how many of them use any of the drugs bellow during last 12 months?	Have you ever taken any of the drugs bellow?	At what age did you use any of the drugs bellow for the first time?	During the last 12 months, have you used any of the drugs bellow?	During the last 30 days, have you used any of the drugs bellow?	In the last 30 days on how many days have you taken any of the drugs bellow?
Answer options	1.impossible 2.very difficult 3.quite difficult 4.quite easy 5.very easy 777. have never heard about such drug(**Go to GG1)** 888.Don't know 999.Refused	write down the number of persons--------- 888.Don't know 999.Refused	1. yes **2. no** **888.Don't know** **999.Refused** **Go to GG1**	write down the age--------- 888.Don't know 999.Refused	1. yes 2. no 888. Don't know 999. Refused **If the respondent has not taken any type of drugs for the last 30 days go to GG1**		write down the number of days----- 888. Don't know 999. Refused
1 Inhalant							
2 Ecstasy							
3 LSD							
4 Cocaine							

5	Amphetamine/Methamphetamine							
6	Homemade stimulants (vint, jeff)							
7	Heroin							
8	Opium							
9	Other Opiates / Analgesics							
10	Methadone							
11	Subutex							
12	Hillarine							

GAMING AND GAMBLING

In this part, the focus is on involvement in different types of games such as slot machines, on-line slot machines, casino games, cards tournaments, sports and non-sports betting, on-line betting, lotteries (purchased by respondent) and private betting with friends.
Note: Please, ask the questions GG2 and GG3 to only those respondents, who gave the positive answers to the question - GG1. If the respondents have never played any type of games and you have negative answers(2) to GG1 don't ask the next question and go to the following section- TREATMENT TREX1.

Questions	1. slot machines	2. on-line slot machines	3. on-line gaming machines (e.g. on-line roulette, on-line poker)	4. casino games (e.g. roulette, cards, dice, poker)	5. Dice, cards tournament out of casinos (e.g. zari, poker)	6. Sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/book maker´s (football results, horse races)	7. sports and non-sports on-line betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others (football results, horse races)	8. Lotterie (Georgian lottery) or Lotto	9. Instant lotteries	10. Private betting with friends or relatives
Answer options	1. yes	2. no (Go to TREX1)	888.Don't know(Go to TREX1)	999.Refused(Go to TREX1)						
GG1 Have you ever in your life tried to play any of the following games?										
GG2 Have you played any of the games listed above for the last 12 months?										
GG3 Have you played any of the games listed above for the last 30 days?										

Read out to a respondent! We do not ask private betting with friends and relatives, cards playing with low sums of money and betting on sport results between friends.

GG4	At what age did you play any of the above listed games, excluding private betting, for the first time? Please write down the age	Write _____age in years 888 Don't know/remember 999 Refused/no answer		**GG5**
GG5	In the last 12 months, how often have you played any of the games listed?	1 Every day or almost every day 2 Once a year 3 Several times a year 4 Several times a month 5 Once a month		**GG6**
		6 Haven't played 888 Don't know/remember 999 Refused/no answer		**TREX1**
GG6	How much money do you usually spend on gaming/gambling in a month in last 12 months?	_____sum of money 888 Don't know/don't remember 999 Refused		**GG7**
GG7	What was the highest sum you have ever played with in one day in last 12 months?	1 Less than 10 GEL 2 Up to 50 GEL 3 50-100 GEL 4 101-500 GEL 5 501-1000 GEL 6 1001-5000 GEL 888 Don't know/remember 999 Refused/no answer		**GG8**
GG8	In the last 12 months, have you felt that gambling might cause you a problem?	1 Never 2 Sometimes 3 Quite often 4 Almost always 888 Don't know/remember		**GG9**

		999	Refused/no answer	
GG9	In the last 12 months, have people criticized your gambling or have told you that you had a problem with gambling, regardless of whether you think they were right or not?	1 2 3 4 888 999	Never Sometimes Quite often Almost always Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**GG10**
GG10	In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused you or your family any financial problems?	1 2 3 4 888 999	Almost always Sometimes Quite often Never Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**GG11**
GG11	In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money for gambling?	1 2 3	Almost always Sometimes Quite often	**GG12**
		4 888 999	Never Don't know/remember Refused/no answer	**TREX1**

We do not ask private betting with friends and relatives, cards playing with low sums of money and betting on sport results between friends.

				Yes	No	
GG12	If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, who or where have you borrowed from? For interviewers: More than one answer possible. (Don't leave the question without an answer)	1	from the family/household budget	1	2	**TREX1**
		2	from husband/wife/partner	1	2	
		3	from other relatives	1	2	
		4	from bank, savings bank or credit company	1	2	
		5	from your own credit card, overdraft account	1	2	
		6	from money lender (loan shark)	1	2	
		7	I sold my private or family property or assets	1	2	
		888	Don't know/remember	1	2	
		999	Refused/no answer	1	2	

TREATMENT Now we are going to ask you some questions regarding your testing and treatment experience.

TREX1	We are not asking about testing results but have you ever been tested on HIV?	1	Yes	**TREX2**
		2	No	**TREX3**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX2	What was the reason for testing on HIV?	1	Just curiosity	**TREX3**
		2	For employment opportunity	
		3	For documentation (health certificate, military, travel)	
		4	Pregnancy	
		5	Medical manipulation or surgical reasons	
		6	Risky behaviour	
		7	Other, please specify _____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX3	Have you ever been tested by police (here we mean street drug testing practice) on alcohol or drug influence?	1	Never	**TREX5**
		2	Yes, for both (alcohol/drugs/)	**TREX4**
		3	Yes, for alcohol only	
		4	Yes, for drugs only	
		5	Other, please specify _____	
		888	Don't know/remember	**TREX5**
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX4	Please indicate when such case occurred last time?	Please specify the year _____		**TREX5**
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX5	Have you ever been treated for alcohol or drug abuse?	1	Yes, for alcohol only	**TREX6**
		2	Yes, for drug abuse only	

		3	Yes, for both(alcohol/drugs)	
		4	Have never heard that treatment is possible/available	TREX8
		5	No, never	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX6	For the last 12 months have you been treated for alcohol or drug abuse?	1	Yes, for both (alcohol/drugs)	TREX7
		2	Yes, for alcohol only	
		3	Yes, for drugs only	
		4	Other, please specify _____	
		5	Never	TREX8
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX7	Indicate the type of treatment you have been in during last 12 months?	1	Detox (inpatient - 2 weeks)	TREX8
		2	Substitution program (methadone or suboxon treatment)	
		3	Detox-Ambulatory drug free treatment	
		4	Psycho-social rehabilitation	
		5	Other, please specify _____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	
TREX8	Currently have any of your relatives any problems with drugs or alcohol?	1	No, no one	OPAT1
		2	Yes, problem with alcohol	
		3	Yes, problem with drugs	
		4	Other, please specify_____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	

Now we are interested in you opinions and attitudes. According to your opinion, you may agree or disagree with the statements below. FOR INTERVIEWER: please circle one appropriate option

Code	Question	fully agree	largely agree	neither agree nor disagree - neutral	largely disagree	fully disagree
OPAT1	Do you perceive a drug addict rather as a criminal than as a patient?	1	2	3	4	5
OPAT2	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "People should be fined/charged (financially) for smoking hashish or marijuana?	1	2	3	4	5
OPAT3	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "People should be imprisoned for smoking hashish or marijuana"?	1	2	3	4	5
OPAT4	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "People should be fined/charged (financially) for injecting drugs"?	1	2	3	4	5
OPAT5	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "People should be imprisoned for injecting drugs"?	1	2	3	4	5

OPAT6	Did you or your family member had a drug related problem with law enforcement agencies during past 12 months, such as: street testing, fines, trial for drug use?	1	Yes, there had been such case	SCD1
		2	No, there had not been such case	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

SCD1	You identify yourself as:	1	Male	SCD2
		2	Female	
		3	Transgender	
SCD2	What is your age?	please indicate age in years only_____		SCD3
		888	Don't know/remember	

		999	Refused/no answer	
SCD3	What is your marital status?	1	single	
		2	married	
		3	divorced	
		4	widowed	
		5	partner/cohabiting	
		999	Refused/no answer	**SDC4**
SCD4	Highest education completed	1	Incomplete school	
		2	Completed school	
		3	Incomplete University	
		4	Currently student	
		5	university education (BA)	
		6	University education (including MA degree and higher)	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**SDC5**
SCD5	Occupation/work (Please, report only one position which RESPONDENT considers as main occupation.) For interviewers: Only one answer possible.	1	Employed	
		2	Self-employed	
		3	Both employed and self-employed	
		4	retired	
		5	disability pension	
		6	student / unemployed	
		7	student / employed	
		8	maternity / family leave	
		9	unemployed – registered at the office	
		10	unemployed – not registered at the office	
		11	other, please describe: _____	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**SDC6**
SCD6	What is your own net monthly income from any source (net)?	1	I do not have my own income recently	
		2	less than 160 GEL	
		3	160 - 500 GEL	
		4	501 - 1000 GEL	
		5	1001 - 1500 GEL	
		6	1501 – 2500 GEL	
		7	more than 2500 GEL	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	**SDC7**
SDC7	Are you internally displaced person from Aphkhazeti or Samachablo?	1	Yes, I'm from Samachablo	
		2	Yes, I'm from Aphkhazeti	
		3	Yes, I'm from war of 2008	
		4	Yes, my family from Samachablo but I was born here	
		5	Yes, my family from Aphkhazeti but I was born here	
		6	No	SDC8
SDC8	How often did you visit regional center last year?(Don't ask the question to the residents of a city/town, but only to respondents living in the village)	1	Daily	
		2	Weekly or almost every week	
		3	Monthly or almost every month	
		4	Couple of times per year	
		5	At least once	
		6	Never	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	SDC9
SDC9	How often did you visit Tbilisi? (Don't ask the question in Tbilisi)	1	Daily	
		2	Weekly or almost every week	
		3	Monthly or almost every month	
		4	Couple of times per year	
		5	At least once	
		6	Never	
		888	Don't know/remember	
		999	Refused/no answer	Finish

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEWERS: At the end of your survey thank your respondents and explain them that the only one questionnaire needs to be answered according to a coin tossing.
Afterwards, go to extra RRT questionnaire.

Appendix 2. Questionnaire for Randomized Response Technique

Please give the coin to respondent and ask him/her to toss it (before each question) and do not disclose the result of tossing. Give instructions: if the coin turns head that ask him/her to answer HEAD section, if the coin turns tail than ask him/her to answer TAIL section questions. Totally, respondent has to toss a coin seven times.

Answer if HEAD	**Answer if TAIL**
RRT1. Have you ever taken hashish or marihuana yourself?	**Have you completed University?**
1☐Yes 2☐No	
RRT2. During the last 12 months, have you taken hashish or marihuana?	**Are you married?**
1☐Yes 2☐No	
RRT3. Have you ever taken new synthetic Drugs yourself?	**Where are you insured by state health care universal insurance last year?**
1☐ Yes 2☐ No	
RRT4. Have you ever taken home-made stimulants yourself?	**Are you employed?**
1☐ Yes 2☐ No	
RRT5. Have you ever taken heroin yourself?	**Are you smoker?**
1☐ Yes 2☐ No	
RRT6. Have you ever taken Subutex yourself?	**Did you get new ID card last year?**
1☐ Yes 2☐ No	

Appendix 3. Contact Form

Household#:	Name and surname of the interviewer	Code of the interviewer:

City		Street #		Building		Village	
Tbilisi districts		Plateaux, massive, district, etc.		Flat		Home#	

CONTACT FORM SHOULD BE FILLED IN FOR EACH OF THE ADDRESSES YOU VISITED, INCLUDING THE VISIT WHEN INTERVIEW WAS SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTED.

VISIT IS CONSIDERED AS EACH ATTEMPT TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE RESPONDENT/HOUSEHOLD.

Introductory part-DESCRIPTION OF THE ADDRESS AND SURROUNDINGS		
Q1. Please do not approach the household yet. Please answer these questions while you are outside or in your car. Which of the following answers best describes the address/object that you found?	1. Address identified and inhabited 2. The building/flat is abandoned/vandalized or demolished 3. The construction of the building is not completed, it is not ready for inhabiting 4. Address is not inhabited (empty) 5. The address is not the residential address: only firms (offices) or industrial facilities are located here 6. The address is not the residential address: only institutions or collective accommodation premises (the nursing home, hospital, military object etc.) are located there	**Q2**
	7. The address may not be localized, it is not sufficiently detailed	**P11**
Q2. What is the type of the building/object on this address?	1. Private house 2. A detached house 3. A semi-detached house 4. Hotel/Rest house 5. A single flat in the construction unit of a different designation (e.g.school, garage....) 6. A flat in the block of flats,dormitories 7. Institutional building 8. Other, specify: _____	**Q3**
Q3. What is the general technical state of buildings/flats in this area?	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Moderate 4. Bad 5. Very bad	**Q4**
Q4. Is there any garbage or litter around the building/object?	1. Yes, a lot 2. Relatively much 3. Rather not much 4.Very little 5.None	**Q5**
Q5. To what extent the effects of deliberate destruction of buildings/object are noticeable: writings on the walls (graffiti), broken or destroyed lighting in the building, lamps, intercoms, lifts, etc.?	1. Very noticeable 2. Rather noticeable 3. Rather not noticeable 4. Barely noticeable 5.They do not occur	**P1**

	I VISIT	II VISIT	III VISIT	
P1.Date: day/month/year	……../……../……	……../……../……	……../……../……	**P2**
P2. Time: (24 hours)	…… hours ……minutes	……hours ……minutes	……hours ……minutes	**P3**
P3. The outcome after you rang the doorbell/intercom. Have you managed to make a contact with	1. Contact is made (go to P5) 2. No contact (go to P4)	1. Contact is made (go to P5) 2. No contact (go to P4)	1. Contact is made (go to P5) 2. No contact (go to P4)	

household?			

P4.The reason why contact wasn't made?	1. Closed door, no one at home 2. Someone is at home but does not open the door 3. Entry to the building is not possible	1. Closed door, no one at home 2. Someone is at home but does not open the door 3. Entry to the building is not possible	1. Closed door, no one at home 2. Someone is at home but does not open the door 3. Entry to the building is not possible
IF YOU HAVEN'T MADE CONTACT, YOU HAVE TO RETURN TO THIS HOUSEHOLD, FOLLOWING GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS.			
P5. Please mark the type of contact with the household	1. A face-to-face conversation 2. A conversation through intercom	1. A face-to-face conversation 2. A conversation through intercom	1. A face-to-face conversation 2. A conversation through intercom
P6. The outcome of contact with household member, person who opened the door/who you talked to	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Refusal expressed by a person from a given household to fill the questionnaire 3. The person in a given household is permanently unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 4. The household is willing to cooperate 5. Household had already participated in the survey. 6. Survey was not conducted due to exclusion criterias (rent, institution, etc.)	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Refusal expressed by a person from a given household to fill the questionnaire 3. The person in a given household is permanently unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 4. The household is willing to cooperate 5. Household had already participated in the survey. 6. Survey was not conducted due to exclusion criterias (rent, institution, etc.)	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Refusal expressed by a person from a given household to fill the questionnaire 3. The person in a given household is permanently unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 4. The household is willing to cooperate 5. Household had already participated in the survey. 6. Survey was not conducted due to exclusion criterias (rent, institution, etc.)
IF ANSWER ON P6 are options 1, 3,5 OR 6, GO TO P10. IF ANSWER ON P6 IS OPTION 4 AND THE HOUSEHOLD IS WILLING TO COOPERATE, GO TO P7			
(ANSWER **2** ON P6) **P6a. Estimated age of the refusing person**	1. Below 20 2. 20-39 3. 40-59 4. 60 or more 8. It is difficult to state	1. Below 20 2. 20-39 3. 40-59 4. 60 or more 8. It is difficult to state	1. Below 20 2. 20-39 3. 40-59 4. 60 or more 8. It is difficult to state
(ANSWER **2** ON P6) **P6b. Gender of the refusing person**	1. Male 2. Female 8. It is difficult to state	1. Male 2. Female 8. It is difficult to state	1. Male 2. Female 8. It is difficult to state
(ANSWER **2** ON P6) **P6c. Reason for refusal by member of the household.** **(Multiple answers)** **After answering this question go to P11**	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such

	surveys 9. They do not want to answer the topic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey 11. Other reasons, specify: _______________	surveys 9. They do not want to answer the topic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey 11. Other reasons, specify:_______________	surveys 9. They do not want to answer the topic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey 11. Other reasons, specify: _______________

After answering P6 go to P11

P7a. Number of people 18-64 living in the household		**P7b**
P7b. How many people 18-64 are the scope of interest for the survey		**P8**
P8. Number of respondents selected according kish grid	1) Only one respondent 2) Only two respondents	**P9**
	3) None were selected	**P10**

	I VISIT	II VISIT	III VISIT
P9. Is respondent/household member available selected by using Kish grid? **(Only one possible answer)**	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Respondent is unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 3. Respondent is absent until the end of the research 4. Respondent is temporarily absent 5. One respondent accepts, the other is unreachable (fill in P10) 6. Respondents' refusal to be interviewed 7. Respondent accepts to participate (fill in P10) 8. One respondent accepts, the other does not (fill in P10)	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Respondent is unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 3. Respondent is absent until the end of the research 4. Respondent is temporarily absent 5. One respondent accepts, the other is unreachable (fill in P10) 6. Respondents' refusal to be interviewed 7. Respondent accepts to participate (fill in P10) 8. One respondent accepts, the other does not (fill in P10)	1. A language barrier, lack of questionnaire in the appropriate language 2. Respondent is unable to be contacted (mentally or physically sick) 3. Respondent is absent until the end of the research 4. Respondent is temporarily absent 5. One respondent accepts, the other is unreachable (fill in P10) 6. Respondents' refusal to be interviewed 7. Respondent accepts to participate (fill in P10) 8. One respondent accepts, the other does not (fill in P10)

(ANSWER **2** ON Question P9) **P9a. Reason for refusal by respondent** **(multiple answers)**	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such surveys 9. They do not want to answer the topic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey ……..... ... 11. Other reasons, specify:_____	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such surveys 9. They do not want to answer thetopic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey …… 11. Other reasons, specify:_____	1. They are busy 2. They are not interested 3. They consider it a waste of time 4. They do not want to disclose personal information 5. They never participate in surveys 6. They participated in surveys too often 7. They do not trust surveys 8. They have negative experience with such surveys 9. They do not want to answer thetopic of the research 10. Refusal caused by the partner's or other person's in the household refusal to participate in the survey …… 11. Other reasons, specify:_____
(ANSWER **2** ON question P9) **P9b. Estimated age of the refusing person**		1. Below 20 2. 20-39 3. 40-59 4. 60 or more 8. It is difficult to state	1. Below 20 2. 20-39 3. 40-59 4. 60 or more 8. It is difficult to state
(ANSWER **2** ON P9) **P9c. Gender of the refusing person**		1. Male 2. Female 8. It is difficult to state	1. Male 2. Female 8. It is difficult to state

P10. Possibility to conduct an interview	1. A full interview was conducted	**P11**
	2. A partly completed interview conducted(define the reason for interrupting the interview) 3. No interview conducted	**P10a**
P10a. In the case of interrupting the interview, the reason of such interruption should be described in detail.		**P1**

P11.COMMENT, ALL UNUSUAL SITUATIONS SHOULD BE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL

Appendix 4. Data Tables

Note: Tables present weighted prevalence data (%) and unweighted counts (n) of respondents from the sample. Responses to some questions are disaggregated by gender, or geographic strata, or age groups.

SF1 In general, would you say your health is:					
			Gender		
SF1 In general, would you say your health is			Male	Female	Total
excellent	Estimate		16.5%	11.8%	14.1%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.8%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	14.3%	10.3%	12.5%
		Upper	19.0%	13.4%	15.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		373	341	715
very good	Estimate		22.1%	16.4%	19.1%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.1%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	19.9%	14.3%	17.4%
		Upper	24.5%	18.7%	21.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		481	456	939
good	Estimate		41.2%	46.1%	43.8%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	38.4%	43.6%	41.8%
		Upper	44.1%	48.6%	45.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		863	1218	2087
fair	Estimate		16.4%	21.8%	19.2%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.0%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	14.8%	20.0%	18.1%
		Upper	18.1%	23.8%	20.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		326	558	886
poor	Estimate		3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
	Standard Error		.5%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%
		Upper	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		73	103	176

SF2: Ability to do moderate activities such as pushing a vacuum cleaner or moving a basket full of water					
			Gender		
SF2: Ability to do moderate activities such as pushing a vacuum cleaner or moving a basket full of water			Male	Female	Total
yes, limited a lot	Estimate		8.1%	10.5%	9.3%
	Standard Error		.7%	.7%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	6.8%	9.2%	8.3%
		Upper	9.7%	11.9%	10.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		166	269	436
yes, limited a little	Estimate		19.8%	23.9%	21.9%
	Standard Error		.9%	1.0%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	18.0%	22.0%	20.4%
		Upper	21.7%	25.9%	23.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		383	654	1040
no, not limited at all	Estimate		71.8%	65.2%	68.4%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.1%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	69.6%	62.9%	66.6%
		Upper	73.9%	67.5%	70.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1561	1747	3315

SF3: Ability to climb several flights of stairs					
SF3 Climbing several flights of stairs			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes, limited a lot	Estimate		7.7%	10.4%	9.1%
	Standard Error		.7%	.7%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	6.5%	9.1%	8.1%
		Upper	9.1%	11.9%	10.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		156	276	432
yes, limited a little	Estimate		17.8%	23.1%	20.6%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.0%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	15.9%	21.3%	19.1%
		Upper	19.8%	25.1%	22.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		347	622	973
no, not limited at all	Estimate		74.3%	65.9%	69.9%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.1%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	72.0%	63.6%	68.1%
		Upper	76.4%	68.0%	71.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		1604	1765	3376

SF6 Accomplished less than you would like					
SF6 Accomplished less than you would like			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		23.2%	26.6%	24.9%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	20.5%	24.2%	22.8%
		Upper	26.2%	29.1%	27.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		489	687	1177
no	Estimate		76.4%	72.9%	74.6%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	73.4%	70.4%	72.3%
		Upper	79.1%	75.2%	76.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		1620	1978	3608

SF7 Did work or activities less carefully than usual					
SF7 Did work or activities less carefully than usual			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		22.1%	26.8%	24.6%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	19.4%	24.6%	22.5%
		Upper	25.0%	29.2%	26.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		458	687	1147
no	Estimate		76.5%	71.9%	74.1%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	73.5%	69.5%	72.0%
		Upper	79.2%	74.1%	76.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1631	1957	3597

SF8 During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
not at all	Estimate		60.9%	53.7%	57.2%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.2%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	58.3%	51.3%	55.1%
		Upper	63.5%	56.1%	59.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		1359	1460	2825
a little bit	Estimate		18.1%	20.4%	19.3%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	16.0%	18.4%	17.6%
		Upper	20.5%	22.5%	21.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		359	552	914
moderately	Estimate		10.6%	12.9%	11.8%
	Standard Error		.8%	.8%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	9.1%	11.4%	10.6%
		Upper	12.3%	14.5%	13.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		197	340	538
quite a bit	Estimate		7.0%	9.4%	8.3%
	Standard Error		.7%	.7%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.8%	8.2%	7.4%
		Upper	8.5%	10.8%	9.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		130	234	365
extremely	Estimate		2.1%	2.5%	2.3%
	Standard Error		.3%	.3%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
		Upper	2.9%	3.2%	2.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		48	67	115

SF9 Have you felt calm & peaceful

SF9 Have you felt calm & peaceful			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
all of the time	Estimate		16.1%	14.2%	15.2%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.9%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	14.3%	12.5%	13.8%
		Upper	18.1%	16.1%	16.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		378	406	787
most of the time	Estimate		45.8%	45.7%	45.7%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.4%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	43.2%	42.9%	43.7%
		Upper	48.4%	48.5%	47.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		980	1201	2184
a little of time	Estimate		31.7%	33.9%	32.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.1%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	29.5%	31.8%	31.2%
		Upper	34.0%	36.1%	34.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		635	912	1550
none of the time	Estimate		6.2%	5.8%	6.0%
	Standard Error		.7%	.6%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%
		Upper	7.8%	7.2%	7.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		118	151	271

SF10 Did you have a lot of energy			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
all of the time	Estimate		5.9%	3.7%	4.8%
	Standard Error		.7%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.7%	2.8%	3.9%
		Upper	7.4%	4.9%	5.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		144	105	249
most of the time	Estimate		36.3%	28.8%	32.5%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	33.4%	26.5%	30.3%
		Upper	39.3%	31.2%	34.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		781	777	1564
a little of time	Estimate		39.0%	45.3%	42.2%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.3%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	36.5%	42.8%	40.2%
		Upper	41.6%	47.8%	44.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		821	1198	2022
none of the time	Estimate		17.9%	21.7%	19.9%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.3%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	15.7%	19.2%	18.0%
		Upper	20.3%	24.4%	21.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		355	586	943

SF11 Have you felt down-hearted and blue			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
all of the time	Estimate		1.9%	2.6%	2.3%
	Standard Error		.3%	.3%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%
		Upper	2.6%	3.4%	2.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		47	69	117
most of the time	Estimate		19.9%	24.8%	22.4%
	Standard Error		.9%	1.0%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	18.1%	23.0%	21.0%
		Upper	21.8%	26.8%	23.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		385	648	1035
a little of time	Estimate		43.0%	44.3%	43.6%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	40.2%	41.7%	41.5%
		Upper	45.9%	46.8%	45.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		913	1167	2083
none of the time	Estimate		35.0%	27.9%	31.3%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	32.3%	25.5%	29.2%
		Upper	37.7%	30.4%	33.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		765	785	1555

SF12 During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
all of the time	Estimate		1.4%	2.3%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.3%	.5%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.9%	1.5%	1.3%
		Upper	2.1%	3.4%	2.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		27	51	78
most of the time	Estimate		6.6%	10.1%	8.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.8%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	5.3%	8.6%	7.4%
		Upper	8.0%	11.7%	9.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		137	273	412
a little of time	Estimate		20.5%	21.8%	21.2%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	18.2%	19.7%	19.3%
		Upper	23.0%	24.0%	23.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		417	576	994
none of the time	Estimate		71.1%	65.4%	68.1%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	68.1%	62.7%	65.7%
		Upper	73.9%	67.9%	70.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		1526	1768	3302

A2 During the last 12 months, have you drunk any alcohol			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes	Estimate		89.0%	58.7%	73.3%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.5%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	87.2%	55.8%	71.3%
		Upper	90.6%	61.6%	75.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1870	1543	3418

A3 During the last 30 days, have you drunk any alcohol			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes	Estimate		70.5%	29.5%	49.2%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	67.8%	27.0%	47.0%
		Upper	73.1%	32.0%	51.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		1470	786	2259

AU1 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		1.5%	2.9%	2.2%
	Standard Error		.3%	.5%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%
		Upper	2.1%	4.0%	2.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		39	81	120
Monthly or less	Estimate		34.1%	26.9%	30.4%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	31.4%	23.9%	28.0%
		Upper	36.8%	30.2%	32.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		723	696	1422
2 to 4 times a month	Estimate		26.7%	4.7%	15.3%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.5%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	24.2%	3.8%	13.9%
		Upper	29.2%	5.9%	16.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		558	123	681
2 to 3 times a week	Estimate		10.1%	.7%	5.2%
	Standard Error		.9%	.2%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	8.5%	.4%	4.4%
		Upper	12.0%	1.2%	6.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		184	19	203
4 or more times a week	Estimate		2.7%	.9%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.4%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.1%	.6%	1.4%
		Upper	3.5%	1.4%	2.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		63	24	87

AU2 How many standard drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking

AU2 How many standard drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
1 or 2	Estimate		13.1%	21.1%	17.2%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.2%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	11.3%	18.8%	15.8%
		Upper	15.3%	23.6%	18.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		294	575	870
3 or 4	Estimate		20.8%	8.9%	14.6%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.8%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	18.4%	7.5%	13.3%
		Upper	23.3%	10.6%	16.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		427	233	662
5 or 6	Estimate		18.8%	3.9%	11.1%
	Standard Error		.8%	.7%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	17.2%	2.8%	10.0%
		Upper	20.5%	5.4%	12.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		375	82	457
7, 8, or 9	Estimate		10.8%	.7%	5.6%
	Standard Error		.8%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	9.3%	.4%	4.8%
		Upper	12.5%	1.3%	6.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		229	14	243
10 or more	Estimate		11.5%	.3%	5.7%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.1%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	9.7%	.1%	4.8%
		Upper	13.6%	.6%	6.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		239	8	247

AU3 How often do you have six or more standard drinks on one occasion			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		13.2%	24.3%	18.9%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.3%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	11.3%	21.8%	17.3%
		Upper	15.4%	27.0%	20.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		271	656	929
Less than monthly	Estimate		34.9%	8.9%	21.4%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	32.0%	7.1%	19.6%
		Upper	38.0%	11.1%	23.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		740	208	949
Monthly	Estimate		19.2%	.9%	9.7%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.2%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	17.1%	.5%	8.6%
		Upper	21.5%	1.5%	11.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		400	23	423
Weekly	Estimate		5.9%	.2%	2.9%
	Standard Error		.7%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.7%	.1%	2.3%
		Upper	7.3%	.4%	3.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		117	6	123
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		1.6%	.0%	.8%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	.0%	.5%
		Upper	2.4%	.1%	1.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		31	1	32

AU4 How often during the past 12 months have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started

AU4 How often during the past 12 months have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		49.9%	19.9%	34.3%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	46.7%	17.1%	31.9%
		Upper	53.2%	22.9%	36.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		1055	495	1552
Less than monthly	Estimate		14.9%	.7%	7.6%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.2%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	13.0%	.4%	6.5%
		Upper	17.1%	1.3%	8.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		297	18	316
Monthly	Estimate		2.6%	.1%	1.3%
	Standard Error		.5%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.9%	.0%	.9%
		Upper	3.7%	.4%	1.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		56	1	57
Weekly	Estimate		1.1%	.0%	.5%
	Standard Error		.2%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	.0%	.3%
		Upper	1.7%	.2%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		21	1	22
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		.7%		.3%
	Standard Error		.3%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%		.2%
		Upper	1.4%		.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		13		13

AU5 How often during the past 12 months have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking

AU5 How often during the past 12 months have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		52.2%	19.4%	35.2%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.5%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	49.4%	16.7%	32.8%
		Upper	55.1%	22.4%	37.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		1082	484	1569
Less than monthly	Estimate		14.5%	1.0%	7.5%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.2%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	12.6%	.6%	6.5%
		Upper	16.6%	1.6%	8.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		307	23	330
Monthly	Estimate		1.3%		.6%
	Standard Error		.3%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.8%		.4%
		Upper	2.1%		1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		29		29
Weekly	Estimate		.6%	.0%	.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.0%	.2%	.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		14	1	15
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		.4%	.0%	.2%
	Standard Error		.2%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.9%	.1%	.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		9	1	10

AU6 How often during the past 12 months have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session

AU6 How often during the past 12 months have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		49.8%	19.8%	34.2%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.4%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	46.8%	17.1%	31.9%
		Upper	52.9%	22.7%	36.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		1052	493	1547
Less than monthly	Estimate		13.4%	.4%	6.7%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.1%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	11.5%	.2%	5.7%
		Upper	15.5%	.6%	7.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		276	10	287
Monthly	Estimate		4.2%	.2%	2.1%
	Standard Error		.6%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	3.2%	.1%	1.6%
		Upper	5.5%	.5%	2.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		77	4	81
Weekly	Estimate		1.0%		.5%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%		.3%
		Upper	1.5%		.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		25		25
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		.9%	.0%	.5%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%	.3%
		Upper	1.7%	.2%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		17	1	18

AU7 How often during the past 12 months have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking

AU7 How often during the past 12 months have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		56.1%	19.3%	37.0%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	53.0%	16.7%	34.6%
		Upper	59.2%	22.2%	39.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		1179	488	1669
Less than monthly	Estimate		11.8%	.9%	6.2%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.3%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	10.0%	.5%	5.2%
		Upper	13.9%	1.9%	7.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		236	18	255
Monthly	Estimate		1.1%	.1%	.6%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	.0%	.4%
		Upper	1.8%	.5%	.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		23	2	25
Weekly	Estimate		.3%	.0%	.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.6%	.2%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		6	1	7
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.2%		.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		2		2

AU8 How often during the past 12 months have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking

AU8 How often during the past 12 months have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		52.5%	19.9%	35.6%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.4%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	49.3%	17.2%	33.1%
		Upper	55.6%	22.8%	38.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1113	495	1611
Less than monthly	Estimate		15.2%	.4%	7.5%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.1%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	13.2%	.3%	6.5%
		Upper	17.4%	.7%	8.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		297	11	308
Monthly	Estimate		.9%		.4%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%		.3%
		Upper	1.4%		.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		21		21
Weekly	Estimate		.4%		.2%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%		.1%
		Upper	1.0%		.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		7		7
Daily or almost daily	Estimate		.2%	.0%	.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.0%
		Upper	.7%	.2%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		4	1	5

AU9 During the past 12 months have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking					
			Gender		
AU9 During the past 12 months have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking			Male	Female	Total
No	Estimate		72.5%	34.0%	52.5%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.7%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	70.0%	30.7%	49.9%
		Upper	74.8%	37.5%	55.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1505	883	2391
Yes, but not in the last year	Estimate		1.4%	.1%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.9%	.0%	.5%
		Upper	2.1%	.3%	1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		34	3	37
Yes, during the last year	Estimate		.7%	.0%	.4%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.6%	.2%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		15	1	16

AU10 Has a relative or friend or a doctor or another health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down					
			Gender		
AU10 Has a relative or friend or a doctor or another health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down			Male	Female	Total
No	Estimate		65.2%	33.8%	48.9%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.7%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	62.3%	30.4%	46.3%
		Upper	68.0%	37.3%	51.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		1355	877	2234
Yes, but not in the last year	Estimate		2.8%	.1%	1.4%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.1%	.0%	1.1%
		Upper	3.6%	.2%	1.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		71	2	73
Yes, during the last year	Estimate		6.4%	.4%	3.3%
	Standard Error		.9%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	4.9%	.2%	2.5%
		Upper	8.4%	.7%	4.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		125	9	134

T1 Have you ever smoked tobacco			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
No, never	Estimate		14.9%	75.9%	46.5%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	13.0%	73.3%	44.7%
		Upper	17.0%	78.4%	48.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		334	2011	2351
yes, I just tried smoking but never smoked afterwards	Estimate		8.3%	10.9%	9.6%
	Standard Error		.7%	.7%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	7.0%	9.6%	8.7%
		Upper	9.7%	12.4%	10.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		181	310	493
yes, I previously smoked but now I don't smoke	Estimate		15.2%	4.7%	9.8%
	Standard Error		.9%	.6%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	13.5%	3.7%	8.8%
		Upper	17.1%	6.0%	10.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		319	122	441
yes, I currently smoke but not on a daily basis	Estimate		6.7%	1.9%	4.2%
	Standard Error		.6%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	5.7%	1.4%	3.7%
		Upper	7.9%	2.6%	4.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		146	56	202
yes, I currently smoke on a daily basis	Estimate		54.9%	6.2%	29.7%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.5%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	52.3%	5.3%	28.2%
		Upper	57.4%	7.4%	31.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		1135	175	1313

T5 During the past 12 months have you tried to quit smoking (among current smokers)

T5 During the past 12 months have you tried to quit smoking			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes I tried	Estimate		27.0%	3.3%	14.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.4%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	24.8%	2.6%	13.6%
		Upper	29.3%	4.2%	16.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		538	91	632
No, I did not try	Estimate		34.1%	5.2%	19.1%
	Standard Error		1.4%	.5%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	31.3%	4.3%	17.6%
		Upper	37.0%	6.2%	20.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		730	148	878

T6 Have you ever used electronic cigarettes and for what reasons			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
no, I never used electronic cigarettes	Estimate		90.4%	95.8%	93.2%
	Standard Error		.9%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	88.6%	94.7%	92.1%
		Upper	92.0%	96.7%	94.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		1914	2564	4487
yes, I used electronic cigarettes	Estimate		5.5%	1.0%	3.2%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	4.4%	.6%	2.6%
		Upper	6.9%	1.6%	4.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		119	29	149
I previously used electronic cigarettes to quit smoking, but I returned to usual cigarettes	Estimate		1.9%	.4%	1.1%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.3%	.2%	.8%
		Upper	2.7%	.6%	1.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		35	11	46
yes, I previously used electronic cigarettes, but now I don't use it and I don't smoke either	Estimate		.5%	.1%	.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.1%	.5%	.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		8	2	10
yes, I currently use electronic cigarettes and I am trying to quit smoking	Estimate		.2%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.0%
		Upper	.6%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		4		4
yes, I currently use electronic cigarettes and not for the reason of quitting smoking	Estimate		.3%	.1%	.2%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.5%	.3%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		7	3	10

PH1 Have you ever taken any non-prescribed psychotropic pharmaceuticals.			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes	Estimate		11.0%	10.2%	10.6%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	95% CI	Lower	8.1%	7.8%	8.1%
		Upper	14.7%	13.3%	13.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		227	256	483
No	Estimate		88.7%	89.2%	89.0%
	Standard Error		1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
	95% CI	Lower	85.0%	86.0%	85.9%
		Upper	91.6%	91.7%	91.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		1882	2410	4303

C1 Have you ever had the chance to try hashish or marijuana in Georgia ?					
C1 Have you ever had the chance to try hashish or marijuana in Georgia – even if only once in your life?			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes, I had chance but never tried	Estimate		16.6%	4.3%	10.2%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.6%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	14.3%	3.2%	8.9%
		Upper	19.2%	5.7%	11.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		342	118	460
yes, I had chance and I even tried	Estimate		32.5%	2.3%	16.8%
	Standard Error		1.7%	.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	29.2%	1.7%	15.1%
		Upper	35.9%	3.0%	18.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		678	55	734
no	Estimate		50.1%	91.9%	71.8%
	Standard Error		1.8%	.8%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	46.6%	90.2%	69.5%
		Upper	53.6%	93.4%	73.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		1074	2466	3550
Never heard about drug you mentioned	Estimate		.1%	.8%	.5%
	Standard Error		.0%	.3%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.4%	.3%
		Upper	.3%	1.6%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		2	22	24

C2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain hashish or marijuana within 24 hours					
C2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain hashish or marijuana within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		27.1%	46.4%	37.2%
	Standard Error		1.9%	2.0%	1.7%
	95% CI	Lower	23.6%	42.4%	33.8%
		Upper	31.0%	50.5%	40.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		546	1202	1753
very difficult	Estimate		11.2%	6.2%	8.6%
	Standard Error		.9%	.6%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	9.5%	5.1%	7.5%
		Upper	13.2%	7.6%	9.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		249	176	425
quite difficult	Estimate		8.7%	2.9%	5.7%
	Standard Error		.9%	.4%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	7.1%	2.2%	4.8%
		Upper	10.6%	3.8%	6.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		192	74	266
quite easy	Estimate		15.0%	5.0%	9.8%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.6%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	13.1%	3.9%	8.7%
		Upper	17.1%	6.4%	11.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		339	143	484
very easy	Estimate		6.1%	1.9%	4.0%
	Standard Error		.8%	.3%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.8%	1.4%	3.2%
		Upper	7.8%	2.7%	5.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		121	54	176

C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		32.4%	3.1%	17.3%
	Standard Error		1.7%	.4%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	29.2%	2.4%	15.5%
		Upper	35.9%	4.0%	19.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		678	77	756
no	Estimate		64.9%	93.4%	79.6%
	Standard Error		1.7%	.7%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	61.4%	91.8%	77.5%
		Upper	68.3%	94.6%	81.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		1381	2513	3901

C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		6.6%	.5%	3.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	5.4%	.3%	2.8%
		Upper	8.0%	.9%	4.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		152	10	162

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		2.5%	.0%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.8%	.0%	.9%
		Upper	3.4%	.2%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		54	2	56

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana

NH1 "Have you ever had the chance to try new psychotropic drugs in Georgia – even if only once in your life			ender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes, I had chance but never tried	Estimate		5.7%	.7%	3.1%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.7%	.4%	2.6%
		Upper	7.0%	1.2%	3.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		126	21	147
yes, I had chance and I even tried	Estimate		3.5%	.2%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.7%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.3%	.1%	1.2%
		Upper	5.2%	.4%	2.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		72	5	77
no	Estimate		83.6%	82.5%	83.1%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	81.1%	79.9%	81.1%
		Upper	85.8%	84.8%	84.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		1767	2209	3987
Never heard about the drug you mentioned	Estimate		6.7%	15.6%	11.3%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	5.3%	13.3%	9.6%
		Upper	8.3%	18.3%	13.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		135	422	557

NH1 Have you ever had the chance to try new psychotropic drugs in Georgia

NH2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain new psychotropic drugs within 24 hours					
NH2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain new drugs within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		40.3%	46.7%	43.6%
	Standard Error		2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
	95% CI	Lower	36.1%	42.8%	40.0%
		Upper	44.6%	50.7%	47.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		824	1201	2030
very difficult	Estimate		9.7%	4.9%	7.2%
	Standard Error		.8%	.6%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	8.2%	3.9%	6.2%
		Upper	11.4%	6.1%	8.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		229	143	372
quite difficult	Estimate		5.5%	1.6%	3.5%
	Standard Error		.6%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	4.3%	1.2%	2.8%
		Upper	6.9%	2.3%	4.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		120	42	162
quite easy	Estimate		3.6%	1.4%	2.5%
	Standard Error		.4%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.8%	1.0%	2.0%
		Upper	4.6%	2.0%	3.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		90	46	137
very easy	Estimate		.8%	.6%	.7%
	Standard Error		.2%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.3%	.4%
		Upper	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		18	17	35

NH4 Have you ever used new psychotropic drugs					
NH4 Have you ever used new psychotropic drugs			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		3.4%	.1%	1.7%
	Standard Error		.7%	.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.2%	.0%	1.1%
		Upper	5.1%	.2%	2.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		69	3	72
no	Estimate		86.9%	81.0%	83.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.3%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	84.6%	78.3%	81.8%
		Upper	88.9%	83.4%	85.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		1853	2172	4033

NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs					
NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.6%		.3%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%		.1%
		Upper	1.1%		.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		10		10

D1.1 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain inhalant within 24 hours

D1.1 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain inhalant within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		37.7%	40.1%	38.9%
	Standard Error		2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	33.5%	36.0%	35.1%
		Upper	42.0%	44.4%	42.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		800	1058	1860
very difficult	Estimate		4.8%	3.1%	3.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.8%	2.2%	3.1%
		Upper	6.1%	4.2%	4.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		123	93	216
quite difficult	Estimate		3.9%	1.0%	2.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.8%	.7%	1.8%
		Upper	5.5%	1.6%	3.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		75	29	106
quite easy	Estimate		10.4%	8.2%	9.3%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	8.0%	6.3%	7.3%
		Upper	13.5%	10.6%	11.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		226	228	457
very easy	Estimate		11.8%	9.9%	10.8%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	9.3%	7.3%	8.5%
		Upper	15.0%	13.3%	13.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		248	252	500
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		4.7%	11.9%	8.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	1.3%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	3.6%	9.7%	7.1%
		Upper	6.0%	14.7%	9.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		112	306	418

D1.2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain ecstasy within 24 hours					
D1.2 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain ecstasy within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		45.3%	50.2%	47.8%
	Standard Error		2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	40.9%	45.9%	43.8%
		Upper	49.7%	54.4%	51.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		968	1313	2286
very difficult	Estimate		7.1%	3.7%	5.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.8%	2.8%	4.4%
		Upper	8.7%	4.9%	6.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		172	113	285
quite difficult	Estimate		5.9%	1.5%	3.6%
	Standard Error		.8%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	4.6%	1.1%	2.9%
		Upper	7.6%	2.1%	4.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		111	41	153
quite easy	Estimate		3.8%	1.3%	2.5%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.9%	.9%	2.0%
		Upper	5.1%	1.8%	3.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		83	37	120
very easy	Estimate		1.8%	.8%	1.3%
	Standard Error		.3%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.2%	.5%	.9%
		Upper	2.6%	1.4%	1.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		44	22	66
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		3.5%	10.8%	7.2%
	Standard Error		.6%	1.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	2.5%	8.4%	5.7%
		Upper	4.9%	13.7%	9.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		72	276	348

D1.3 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain LSD within 24 hours					
D1.3 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain LSD within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		44.6%	46.8%	45.7%
	Standard Error		2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	40.1%	42.4%	41.6%
		Upper	49.2%	51.3%	49.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		961	1241	2207
very difficult	Estimate		6.4%	3.5%	4.9%
	Standard Error		.7%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.2%	2.6%	4.0%
		Upper	8.0%	4.7%	6.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		159	106	265
quite difficult	Estimate		5.8%	1.3%	3.5%
	Standard Error		.9%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	4.4%	.9%	2.7%
		Upper	7.8%	1.9%	4.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		105	36	141
quite easy	Estimate		3.6%	1.0%	2.3%
	Standard Error		.5%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.7%	.7%	1.8%
		Upper	4.9%	1.5%	2.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		80	33	114
very easy	Estimate		1.6%	.6%	1.1%
	Standard Error		.3%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.0%	.4%	.8%
		Upper	2.4%	1.1%	1.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		37	16	53
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		5.3%	15.3%	10.5%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.8%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	3.7%	12.2%	8.4%
		Upper	7.5%	19.2%	12.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		112	378	490

D1.4 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain cocaine within 24 hours					
D1.4 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain cocaine within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		50.9%	54.7%	52.9%
	Standard Error		2.3%	2.2%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	46.4%	50.3%	48.8%
		Upper	55.3%	59.0%	56.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		1084	1424	2514
very difficult	Estimate		6.8%	3.7%	5.2%
	Standard Error		.7%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.6%	2.7%	4.3%
		Upper	8.3%	4.9%	6.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		164	110	274
quite difficult	Estimate		4.9%	1.4%	3.1%
	Standard Error		.8%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.6%	.9%	2.3%
		Upper	6.6%	2.0%	4.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		92	36	128
quite easy	Estimate		1.8%	.5%	1.1%
	Standard Error		.5%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	.3%	.8%
		Upper	3.0%	.9%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		44	19	63
very easy	Estimate		.8%	.2%	.5%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.1%	.3%
		Upper	1.5%	.5%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		23	6	29
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		2.0%	7.6%	4.9%
	Standard Error		.4%	1.1%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	1.4%	5.7%	3.7%
		Upper	2.8%	10.1%	6.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		42	199	241

D1.5 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain amphetamine/methamphetamine within 24 hours					
			Gender		
D1.5 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain amphetamine-methamphetamine within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		47.5%	48.2%	47.9%
	Standard Error		2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	42.8%	43.9%	43.7%
		Upper	52.2%	52.5%	52.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1003	1275	2284
very difficult	Estimate		6.2%	3.5%	4.8%
	Standard Error		.7%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.0%	2.6%	3.9%
		Upper	7.6%	4.7%	5.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		149	107	256
quite difficult	Estimate		3.9%	1.2%	2.5%
	Standard Error		.7%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.8%	.8%	1.9%
		Upper	5.5%	1.8%	3.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		80	31	111
quite easy	Estimate		2.3%	.6%	1.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.4%	.3%	.9%
		Upper	3.8%	1.0%	2.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		52	21	73
very easy	Estimate		1.0%	.4%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%	.2%	.4%
		Upper	1.7%	.7%	1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		29	10	39
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		5.8%	15.3%	10.7%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.6%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	4.3%	12.4%	8.8%
		Upper	7.6%	18.7%	12.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		127	381	508

D1.6 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain home made stimulants within 24 hours

D1.6 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain home made stimulants within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		46.5%	50.2%	48.4%
	Standard Error		2.3%	2.2%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	42.0%	45.9%	44.4%
		Upper	51.1%	54.5%	52.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		988	1315	2308
very difficult	Estimate		6.1%	3.5%	4.8%
	Standard Error		.7%	.6%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.9%	2.6%	3.9%
		Upper	7.6%	4.8%	5.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		147	108	255
quite difficult	Estimate		4.1%	1.0%	2.5%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.0%	.6%	1.9%
		Upper	5.7%	1.6%	3.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		87	28	115
quite easy	Estimate		4.3%	1.0%	2.6%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.1%	.6%	1.9%
		Upper	6.0%	1.6%	3.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		90	28	118
very easy	Estimate		1.9%	.7%	1.3%
	Standard Error		.5%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.2%	.4%	.9%
		Upper	3.1%	1.2%	1.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		46	19	66
Have never heard about such drug	Estimate		3.7%	12.1%	8.1%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	2.5%	9.8%	6.5%
		Upper	5.6%	14.9%	10.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		80	312	392

D1.7 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain heroin within 24 hours					
D1.7 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain heroin within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		50.8%	55.1%	53.1%
	Standard Error		2.3%	2.2%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	46.4%	50.7%	49.0%
		Upper	55.3%	59.5%	57.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1086	1437	2529
very difficult	Estimate		6.6%	3.5%	5.0%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.5%	2.6%	4.1%
		Upper	8.0%	4.8%	6.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		156	106	262
quite difficult	Estimate		4.8%	1.2%	2.9%
	Standard Error		.8%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.5%	.8%	2.2%
		Upper	6.5%	1.9%	3.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		100	32	132
quite easy	Estimate		2.0%	.5%	1.3%
	Standard Error		.5%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.3%	.3%	.9%
		Upper	3.2%	.9%	1.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		45	19	65
very easy	Estimate		.7%	.2%	.5%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.1%	.3%
		Upper	1.4%	.5%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		22	7	29
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		1.9%	7.3%	4.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	1.1%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	1.4%	5.4%	3.6%
		Upper	2.8%	9.8%	6.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		40	192	232

D1.8 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain opium within 24 hours					
D1.8 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain opium within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		50.2%	53.6%	52.0%
	Standard Error		2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	45.9%	49.2%	47.9%
		Upper	54.6%	57.9%	56.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		1072	1399	2477
very difficult	Estimate		6.3%	3.2%	4.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.2%	2.4%	3.8%
		Upper	7.7%	4.4%	5.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		150	100	250
quite difficult	Estimate		4.5%	1.2%	2.8%
	Standard Error		.7%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.3%	.8%	2.1%
		Upper	6.2%	1.9%	3.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		93	32	125
quite easy	Estimate		1.9%	.4%	1.1%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.2%	.2%	.8%
		Upper	2.9%	.8%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		39	18	57
very easy	Estimate		.9%	.3%	.6%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.1%	.3%
		Upper	1.8%	.7%	1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		27	7	34
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		2.9%	9.1%	6.1%
	Standard Error		.6%	1.2%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	2.0%	7.0%	4.7%
		Upper	4.4%	11.7%	7.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		63	233	296

D1.9 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain other opioids within 24 hours					
D1.9 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain other opioids within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		48.8%	51.2%	50.0%
	Standard Error		2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	44.3%	46.9%	45.9%
		Upper	53.4%	55.4%	54.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1035	1337	2378
very difficult	Estimate		5.9%	3.2%	4.5%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.8%	2.4%	3.6%
		Upper	7.3%	4.3%	5.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		143	100	243
quite difficult	Estimate		3.8%	1.0%	2.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.7%	.7%	1.7%
		Upper	5.3%	1.7%	3.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		82	27	109
quite easy	Estimate		1.7%	.4%	1.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.0%	.2%	.7%
		Upper	2.7%	.8%	1.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		39	17	56
very easy	Estimate		.8%	.3%	.5%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.1%	.3%
		Upper	1.5%	.7%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		24	7	31
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		5.4%	12.3%	8.9%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.3%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	4.0%	10.0%	7.3%
		Upper	7.2%	15.1%	10.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		114	316	430

D1.10 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain methadone within 24 hours					
D1.10 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain methadone within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		47.0%	52.0%	49.6%
	Standard Error		2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	42.3%	47.6%	45.5%
		Upper	51.7%	56.4%	53.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		997	1362	2364
very difficult	Estimate		5.7%	3.3%	4.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.6%	2.4%	3.6%
		Upper	7.1%	4.4%	5.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		143	104	247
quite difficult	Estimate		4.3%	1.1%	2.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	3.4%	.7%	2.1%
		Upper	5.6%	1.8%	3.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		87	29	116
quite easy	Estimate		3.0%	.7%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.5%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.1%	.5%	1.4%
		Upper	4.2%	1.2%	2.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		65	28	94
very easy	Estimate		2.2%	.2%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.8%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	1.0%	.1%	.6%
		Upper	4.5%	.5%	2.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		44	8	52
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		4.6%	10.2%	7.5%
	Standard Error		.8%	1.2%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	3.2%	8.1%	6.0%
		Upper	6.5%	12.8%	9.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		102	255	357

D1.11 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain Subutex within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		48.6%	53.2%	51.0%
	Standard Error		2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	43.9%	48.9%	46.9%
		Upper	53.3%	57.5%	55.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		1039	1392	2436
very difficult	Estimate		6.4%	3.9%	5.1%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	5.2%	2.9%	4.2%
		Upper	7.8%	5.1%	6.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		156	113	269
quite difficult	Estimate		4.0%	1.3%	2.6%
	Standard Error		.7%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.9%	.9%	2.0%
		Upper	5.6%	2.0%	3.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		83	34	117
quite easy	Estimate		3.4%	1.4%	2.4%
	Standard Error		.5%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.6%	.9%	1.8%
		Upper	4.6%	2.1%	3.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		73	41	114
very easy	Estimate		2.4%	.4%	1.4%
	Standard Error		.8%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	1.2%	.2%	.8%
		Upper	4.7%	.7%	2.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		46	13	59
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		2.2%	7.8%	5.1%
	Standard Error		.4%	1.1%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	1.5%	5.8%	3.9%
		Upper	3.2%	10.3%	6.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		46	202	248

D1.11 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain Subutex within 24 hours

D1.12 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain hillarine (made-up name) within 24 hours					
D1.12 In your opinion, how difficult it would be for you to obtain hillarine within 24 hours, if you wanted to			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
impossible	Estimate		39.3%	41.8%	40.6%
	Standard Error		2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	35.0%	37.7%	36.7%
		Upper	43.7%	46.1%	44.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		838	1118	1960
very difficult	Estimate		4.5%	2.6%	3.5%
	Standard Error		.6%	.5%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.5%	1.8%	2.7%
		Upper	5.8%	3.6%	4.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		111	84	195
quite difficult	Estimate		2.8%	1.0%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.8%	.6%	1.3%
		Upper	4.2%	1.6%	2.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		57	24	81
quite easy	Estimate		1.4%	.3%	.8%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.8%	.1%	.5%
		Upper	2.5%	.6%	1.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		30	12	42
very easy	Estimate		.3%	.2%	.3%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.1%	.1%
		Upper	.8%	.5%	.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		12	6	18
have never heard about such drug	Estimate		18.3%	23.0%	20.7%
	Standard Error		1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
	95% CI	Lower	14.9%	19.1%	17.4%
		Upper	22.2%	27.4%	24.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		394	572	967

D3.1 Have you ever taken Inhalant					
D3.1 Have you ever taken Inhalant			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	.0%	.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.0%	.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.5%	.1%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		5	1	6
no	Estimate		98.1%	98.4%	98.2%
	Standard Error		.4%	.4%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	97.2%	97.4%	97.4%
		Upper	98.7%	99.0%	98.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		2072	2629	4711

D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy					
D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.2%	.0%	.6%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	.0%	.4%
		Upper	1.9%	.1%	.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		27	1	28
no	Estimate		97.2%	98.4%	97.8%
	Standard Error		.4%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.2%	97.4%	97.0%
		Upper	98.0%	99.0%	98.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		2052	2629	4691

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.8%	.0%	.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.4%	.1%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		19	2	21
no	Estimate		97.6%	98.4%	98.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.4%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	96.6%	97.4%	97.1%
		Upper	98.3%	99.0%	98.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		2059	2628	4697

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.3%	.0%	.6%
	Standard Error		.5%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%	.0%	.3%
		Upper	2.6%	.1%	1.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		33	2	35
no	Estimate		97.1%	98.4%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	95.7%	97.4%	96.8%
		Upper	98.0%	99.0%	98.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		2045	2628	4683

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.0%	.1%	.5%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	2.3%	.2%	1.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		20	2	22
no	Estimate		97.4%	98.3%	97.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.0%	97.3%	96.9%
		Upper	98.3%	99.0%	98.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		2058	2627	4695

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.9%	.0%	.4%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.8%	.1%	.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		24	1	25
no	Estimate		97.5%	98.4%	97.9%
	Standard Error		.5%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.4%	97.4%	97.1%
		Upper	98.3%	99.0%	98.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		2055	2628	4693

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.4%	.1%	.7%
	Standard Error		.5%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	.0%	.4%
		Upper	2.9%	.2%	1.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		34	2	36
no	Estimate		97.1%	98.3%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	95.6%	97.3%	96.7%
		Upper	98.1%	98.9%	98.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		2046	2626	4682

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.7%	.1%	.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.4%	.2%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		20	2	22
no	Estimate		97.7%	98.3%	98.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.7%	97.3%	97.2%
		Upper	98.4%	99.0%	98.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		2059	2627	4696

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium

D3.9 Have you ever taken other Opiates			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.4%	.1%	.3%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.6%	.5%	.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		11	3	14
no	Estimate		98.1%	98.3%	98.1%
	Standard Error		.4%	.4%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	97.2%	97.2%	97.3%
		Upper	98.7%	98.9%	98.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		2068	2626	4704

D3.9 Have you ever taken Other Opiates

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone			1 Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.4%	.0%	.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.0%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%	.0%	.3%
		Upper	3.1%	.1%	1.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		28	1	29
no	Estimate		97.0%	98.3%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.7%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	95.4%	97.3%	96.6%
		Upper	98.0%	99.0%	98.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		2050	2627	4687

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone

D3.11 Have you ever taken Subutex			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.9%	.1%	1.0%
	Standard Error		.6%	.0%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	.0%	.6%
		Upper	3.4%	.3%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		42	3	45
no	Estimate		96.4%	98.3%	97.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	94.8%	97.3%	96.4%
		Upper	97.5%	98.9%	98.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		2036	2626	4672

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.5%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		2		2

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.0%
		Upper	.6%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		4		4

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.3%		.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		1		1

D5.7 During the last 12 months, have you used Heroin

D5.7 During the last 12 months, have you used Heroin			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.2%		.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1		1

D5.8 During the last 12 months, have you used Opium

D5.8 During the last 12 months, have you used Opium			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.2%		.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1		1

D5.9 During the last 12 months, have you used Other Opiates			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.0%	.1%	.1%
	Standard Error		.0%	.1%	.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Upper	.2%	.6%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		1	1	2

D5.9 During the last 12 months, have you used Other Opiates

D5.10 During the last 12 months, have you used Methadone			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.1%
		Upper	.8%		.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		8		8

D5.10 During the last 12 months, have you used Methadone

D5.11 During the last 12 months, have you used Subutex			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.4%		.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		3		3

D5.11 During the last 12 months, have you used Subutex

D6.2 During the last 30 days, have you used Ecstasy			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.0%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.6%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		1		1

D6.2 During the last 30 days, have you used Ecstasy

D6.9 During the last 30 days, have you used Other Opiates			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate			.1%	.0%
	Standard Error			.1%	.0%
	95% CI	Lower		.0%	.0%
		Upper		.6%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count			1	1

D6.9 During the last 30 days, have you used Other Opiates

D6.10 During the last 30 days, have you used Methadone			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.0%
		Upper	.5%		.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		6		6

D6.10 During the last 30 days, have you used Methadone

GG1.1 Have you ever in your life tried to play slot machines			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		8.8%	.9%	4.7%
	Standard Error		.7%	.3%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	7.5%	.5%	4.0%
		Upper	10.3%	1.6%	5.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		204	22	226
no	Estimate		89.7%	97.3%	93.6%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.7%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	87.2%	95.4%	91.7%
		Upper	91.7%	98.5%	95.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1883	2612	4505

GG1.1 Have you ever in your life tried to play slot machines

GG1.2 Have you ever in your life tried to play online slot machines			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		9.2%	1.1%	5.0%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	7.9%	.7%	4.3%
		Upper	10.7%	1.7%	5.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		222	26	248
no	Estimate		89.3%	97.2%	93.3%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.7%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	86.9%	95.4%	91.5%
		Upper	91.3%	98.3%	94.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		1865	2609	4484

GG1.2 Have you ever in your life tried to play online slot machines

GG1.3 Have you ever in your life tried to play online gaming machines (e.g. online roulette, online poker)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		11.3%	1.4%	6.1%
	Standard Error		.9%	.3%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	9.5%	.9%	5.2%
		Upper	13.2%	2.0%	7.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		268	31	299
no	Estimate		87.4%	97.2%	92.4%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.7%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	84.8%	95.4%	90.5%
		Upper	89.6%	98.3%	94.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		1823	2607	4440

GG1.3 Have you ever in your life tried to play online gaming machines (e.g. online roulette, online poker)

GG1.4 Have you ever in your life tried to play casino games (e.g. roulette, cards, dice, poker)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		7.8%	1.3%	4.4%
	Standard Error		.9%	.3%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	6.2%	.8%	3.5%
		Upper	9.7%	2.0%	5.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		179	29	208
no	Estimate		91.0%	97.1%	94.2%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.8%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	88.2%	95.2%	92.0%
		Upper	93.2%	98.3%	95.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		1913	2608	4531

GG1.4 Have you ever in your life tried to play casino games (e.g. roulette, cards, dice, poker)

GG1.5 Have you ever in your life tried to play dice, cards tournament out of casinos (e.g. "zari", poker)					
GG1.5 Have you ever in your life tried to play dice, cards tournament out of casinos (e.g. zari, poker)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		4.5%	1.0%	2.7%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.4%	.6%	2.0%
		Upper	6.0%	1.5%	3.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		111	22	133
no	Estimate		93.9%	97.5%	95.7%
	Standard Error		.9%	.7%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	91.8%	95.8%	94.0%
		Upper	95.5%	98.5%	97.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		1975	2616	4601

GG1.6 Have you ever in your life tried to play sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/bookmakers (football results, horse races)					
GG1.6 Have you ever in your life tried to play sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/bookmakers (football results, horse races)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		9.5%	.8%	5.0%
	Standard Error		.9%	.2%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	7.8%	.5%	4.1%
		Upper	11.5%	1.3%	6.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		238	18	256
no	Estimate		89.0%	97.7%	93.5%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.7%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	86.4%	95.8%	91.6%
		Upper	91.2%	98.7%	95.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		1852	2619	4481

GG1.7 Have you ever in your life tried to play sports and non-sports online betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others (football results, horse races)					
GG1.7 Have you ever in your life tried to play sports and non-sports online betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others (football results, horse races)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		15.8%	1.0%	8.2%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.2%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	13.6%	.7%	7.0%
		Upper	18.3%	1.6%	9.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		361	27	388
no	Estimate		82.8%	97.4%	90.3%
	Standard Error		1.5%	.7%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	79.7%	95.5%	88.3%
		Upper	85.5%	98.4%	92.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		1729	2610	4349

GG1.8 Have you ever in your life tried to play Lotteries (Georgian lottery) or Lotto					
GG1.8 Have you ever in your life tried to play Lotteries (Georgian lottery) or Lotto			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		17.9%	19.7%	18.8%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	15.6%	17.4%	16.8%
		Upper	20.5%	22.3%	21.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		377	529	908
no	Estimate		80.9%	79.1%	79.9%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	77.7%	76.2%	77.3%
		Upper	83.8%	81.6%	82.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		1717	2118	3843

GG1.9 Have you ever in your life tried to play instant lotteries			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		14.3%	14.7%	14.5%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.0%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	12.3%	12.8%	12.9%
		Upper	16.6%	16.8%	16.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		296	405	702
no	Estimate		84.4%	84.1%	84.2%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.2%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	81.5%	81.6%	81.9%
		Upper	86.9%	86.2%	86.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		1794	2240	4043

GG2.1 Have you played slot machines in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		5.8%	.4%	3.0%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.8%	.2%	2.5%
		Upper	7.1%	.9%	3.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		132	10	142

GG2.2 Have you played online slot machines in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		7.0%	.8%	3.8%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	5.9%	.5%	3.2%
		Upper	8.2%	1.3%	4.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		171	19	190

GG2.3 Have you played online gaming machines (e.g. online roulette, online poker) in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		8.8%	.8%	4.7%
	Standard Error		.8%	.2%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	7.3%	.5%	3.8%
		Upper	10.6%	1.3%	5.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		208	22	230

GG2.4 Have you played casino games (e.g. roulette, cards, dice, poker) in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		4.5%	.6%	2.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	3.4%	.3%	1.9%
		Upper	5.8%	1.0%	3.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		111	14	125

GG2.6 Have you played sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/bookmakers in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		6.6%	.5%	3.4%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	5.4%	.2%	2.8%
		Upper	8.0%	1.0%	4.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		163	9	172

GG2.7 Have you played sports and non-sports online betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		11.2%	.6%	5.7%
	Standard Error		.9%	.2%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	9.5%	.3%	4.8%
		Upper	13.1%	1.1%	6.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		260	15	275

GG2.8 Have you played Lotteries (Georgian lottery) or Lotto in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		7.7%	5.3%	6.4%
	Standard Error		.8%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	6.3%	4.4%	5.5%
		Upper	9.3%	6.3%	7.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		153	158	311

GG2.9 Have you played instant lotteries in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		6.1%	4.8%	5.4%
	Standard Error		.8%	.5%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.8%	3.9%	4.5%
		Upper	7.8%	5.8%	6.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		118	127	245

GG2.10 Have you played private betting with friends or relatives in the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.4%	.2%	.3%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.1%	.2%
		Upper	.8%	.6%	.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		8	3	11

GG3.1 Have you played slot machines in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		3.5%	.3%	1.9%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.8%	.1%	1.4%
		Upper	4.5%	.7%	2.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		82	5	87

GG3.2 Have you played online slot machines in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		4.9%	.4%	2.6%
	Standard Error		.5%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.0%	.2%	2.1%
		Upper	6.0%	.7%	3.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		116	9	125

GG3.3 Have you played online gaming machines in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		5.4%	.5%	2.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.2%	.3%	2.3%
		Upper	6.8%	1.0%	3.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		135	12	147

GG3.4 Have you played casino games in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		2.9%	.3%	1.5%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.2%	.1%	1.2%
		Upper	3.7%	.7%	2.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		74	6	80

GG3.5 Have you played dice, cards tournament out of casinos in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.4%	.1%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.9%	.0%	.5%
		Upper	2.1%	.5%	1.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		38	2	40

GG3.6 Have you played sports and non-sports betting at betting offices/bookmaker's in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		4.1%	.1%	2.1%
	Standard Error		.5%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	3.3%	.0%	1.6%
		Upper	5.2%	.5%	2.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		107	3	110

GG3.7 Have you played sports and non-sports online betting at Adjarabet, Liderbet or others in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		7.0%	.3%	3.5%
	Standard Error		.7%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	5.7%	.1%	2.9%
		Upper	8.6%	.7%	4.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		176	7	183

GG3.8 Have you played Lotteries or Lotto in the last 30 days			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		4.0%	2.0%	3.0%
	Standard Error		.6%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	3.0%	1.5%	2.4%
		Upper	5.3%	2.6%	3.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		81	52	133

GG3.9 Have you played instant lotteries in the last 30 days					
			Gender		
GG3.9 Have you played instant lotteries in the last 30 days			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		3.3%	1.5%	2.4%
	Standard Error		.6%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.3%	1.1%	1.8%
		Upper	4.7%	2.1%	3.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		65	38	103

GG5 In the last 12 months, how often have you played any of the games listed					
			Gender		
GG5 In the last 12 months, how often have you played any of the games listed			Male	Female	Total
Every day or almost every day	Estimate		3.1%	.5%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.2%	.3%	1.2%
		Upper	4.4%	1.1%	2.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		64	17	81
Just once a year	Estimate		1.6%	.9%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.3%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	.6%	.9%
		Upper	2.4%	1.3%	1.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		27	29	56
Several times a year	Estimate		8.2%	3.7%	5.9%
	Standard Error		.9%	.4%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	6.6%	3.0%	4.9%
		Upper	10.1%	4.5%	7.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		170	102	273
Several times a month	Estimate		9.8%	1.6%	5.6%
	Standard Error		.9%	.3%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	8.2%	1.2%	4.7%
		Upper	11.8%	2.2%	6.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		241	42	283
Once a month	Estimate		2.2%	1.0%	1.6%
	Standard Error		.4%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.5%	.6%	1.2%
		Upper	3.1%	1.6%	2.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		45	30	75

GG7 What was the highest sum you have ever played with in one day in last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Less than 10 GEL	Estimate		12.1%	5.7%	8.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	.6%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	10.0%	4.7%	7.5%
		Upper	14.4%	6.9%	10.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		257	163	421
Up to 50 GEL	Estimate		5.6%	.5%	2.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.5%	.2%	2.3%
		Upper	6.9%	.9%	3.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		119	13	132
50-100 GEL	Estimate		2.4%	.1%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.8%	.0%	.9%
		Upper	3.3%	.4%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		60	3	63
101-500 GEL	Estimate		.9%		.4%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%		.3%
		Upper	1.4%		.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		19		19
501-1000 GEL	Estimate		.7%	.1%	.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.2%	.6%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		12	1	13
1001-5000 GEL	Estimate		.3%	.0%	.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	.6%	.1%	.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		4	1	5

GG8 In the last 12 months, have you felt that gambling might cause you a problem

GG8 In the last 12 months, have you felt that gambling might cause you a problem			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		20.9%	8.0%	14.2%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	17.9%	6.3%	12.1%
		Upper	24.1%	10.2%	16.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		453	214	668
Sometimes	Estimate		3.7%	.1%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.5%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.8%	.0%	1.4%
		Upper	4.8%	.3%	2.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		72	4	76
Quite often	Estimate		.7%	.1%	.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.4%	.6%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		20	1	21
Almost always	Estimate		.1%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.3%		.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		3		3

GG9 In the last 12 months, have people criticized your gambling or have told you that you had a problem with gambling, regardless of whether you think they were right or not			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		20.3%	8.0%	13.9%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	17.4%	6.3%	11.9%
		Upper	23.5%	10.2%	16.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		438	215	654
Sometimes	Estimate		3.1%	.0%	1.5%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.4%	.0%	1.2%
		Upper	4.0%	.1%	1.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		65	2	67
Quite often	Estimate		1.3%	.1%	.7%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.9%	.0%	.5%
		Upper	1.8%	.5%	1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		31	2	33
Almost always	Estimate		.5%		.3%
	Standard Error		.2%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%		.1%
		Upper	1.3%		.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		10		10
888	Estimate		.1%		.0%
	Standard Error		.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.3%		.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		1		1
999	Estimate		74.7%	91.8%	83.6%
	Standard Error		1.7%	1.0%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	71.2%	89.6%	81.1%
		Upper	78.0%	93.5%	85.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		1571	2459	4040
Total	Estimate		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Standard Error		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	95% CI	Lower	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Upper	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		2116	2678	4805

GG9 In the last 12 months, have people criticized your gambling or have told you that you had a problem with gambling, regardless of whether you think they were right or not

GG10 In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused you or your family any financial problems

GG10 In the last 12 months, has your gambling caused you or your family any financial problems			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Almost always	Estimate		19.1%	7.1%	12.9%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	16.1%	5.4%	10.8%
		Upper	22.4%	9.3%	15.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		410	190	601
Sometimes	Estimate		2.4%	.0%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.7%	.0%	.9%
		Upper	3.3%	.1%	1.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		51	2	53
Quite often	Estimate		.8%	.1%	.4%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.5%	.6%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		14	1	15
Never	Estimate		3.0%	1.0%	2.0%
	Standard Error		.7%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.9%	.6%	1.4%
		Upper	4.6%	1.5%	2.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		70	26	96

GG11 In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money for gambling

GG11 In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money for gambling			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Almost always	Estimate		18.0%	7.0%	12.3%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	15.2%	5.3%	10.3%
		Upper	21.2%	9.2%	14.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		378	186	565
Sometimes	Estimate		3.5%	.1%	1.7%
	Standard Error		.5%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.7%	.0%	1.3%
		Upper	4.5%	.2%	2.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		81	3	84
Quite often	Estimate		.5%	.1%	.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.0%	.6%	.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		11	1	12
Never	Estimate		2.9%	1.0%	1.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.0%	.7%	1.4%
		Upper	4.4%	1.5%	2.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		67	27	94

GG12.1 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from the family household budget

GG12.1 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from the family household budget			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		3.2%	.5%	1.8%
	Standard Error		.5%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.3%	.3%	1.3%
		Upper	4.5%	.9%	2.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		76	13	89
no	Estimate		13.8%	4.6%	9.0%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.5%	.7%
	95% CI	Lower	11.5%	3.8%	7.7%
		Upper	16.4%	5.7%	10.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		291	129	421

GG12.2 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from husband/wife/partner

GG12.2 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from husband/wife/partner			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.8%	.1%	.5%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%	.3%
		Upper	1.4%	.5%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		15	3	18

GG12.4 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from bank, savings bank or credit company

GG12.4 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from bank, savings bank or credit company			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.6%		.8%
	Standard Error		.3%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%		.5%
		Upper	2.4%		1.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		34		34

GG12.5 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from your own credit card, overdraft account

GG12.5 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from your own credit card, overdraft account			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		1.4%	.1%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.9%	.0%	.4%
		Upper	2.3%	.5%	1.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		27	2	29

GG12.6 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from money lender (loan shark)

GG12.6 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed from money lender (loan shark)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.1%
		Upper	.7%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		7		7

GG12.7 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed I sold my private or family property or assets			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
yes	Estimate		.7%		.3%
	Standard Error		.3%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%		.2%
		Upper	1.4%		.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		13		13

GG12.7 If you borrowed money for gambling or for paying debts from gambling, have you borrowed I sold my private or family property or assets

TREX1 We are not asking about testing results but have you ever been tested on HIV			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes	Estimate		19.8%	32.2%	26.2%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	17.3%	29.7%	24.1%
		Upper	22.6%	34.8%	28.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		425	848	1277
No	Estimate		76.7%	63.4%	69.8%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	73.7%	60.8%	67.5%
		Upper	79.4%	65.9%	71.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		1620	1721	3346

TREX1 We are not asking about testing results but have you ever been tested on HIV

TREX2 the reason for testing on HIV			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Just curiosity	Estimate		7.3%	4.7%	6.0%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	5.4%	3.0%	4.4%
		Upper	9.8%	7.2%	8.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		157	125	284
For employment opportunity	Estimate		3.2%	1.4%	2.3%
	Standard Error		.4%	.3%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%
		Upper	4.1%	2.1%	2.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		74	43	117
For documentation -health certificate, military, travel	Estimate		2.6%	.4%	1.5%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	2.0%	.2%	1.1%
		Upper	3.5%	.7%	1.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		65	14	79
Pregnancy	Estimate		.5%	19.4%	10.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.9%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	17.6%	9.3%
		Upper	1.3%	21.3%	11.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		5	497	503
Medical manipulation or surgical reasons	Estimate		4.7%	5.4%	5.0%
	Standard Error		.5%	.5%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	3.7%	4.4%	4.3%
		Upper	5.9%	6.6%	5.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		95	146	242
Risky behavior	Estimate		.5%	.2%	.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.1%	.2%
		Upper	1.0%	.5%	.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		12	3	15
Other	Estimate		.7%	.4%	.5%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.2%	.3%
		Upper	1.3%	.7%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		12	11	23

TREX2 the reason for testing on HIV

TREX3 Have you ever been tested by police on alcohol or drug influence			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Never	Estimate		84.1%	98.6%	91.6%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.3%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	81.5%	97.9%	90.3%
		Upper	86.4%	99.0%	92.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		1787	2643	4440
Yes, for both	Estimate		2.2%	.0%	1.1%
	Standard Error		.4%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.6%	.0%	.8%
		Upper	3.2%	.0%	1.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		50	1	51
Yes, for alcohol only	Estimate		9.2%	.4%	4.6%
	Standard Error		.9%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	7.5%	.2%	3.8%
		Upper	11.1%	.7%	5.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		184	10	194
Yes, for drugs only	Estimate		3.4%	.1%	1.7%
	Standard Error		.8%	.1%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	2.1%	.0%	1.1%
		Upper	5.5%	.8%	2.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		69	1	70

TREX5 Have you ever been treated for alcohol or drug abuse

TREX5 Have you ever been treated for alcohol or drug abuse			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes, for alcohol only	Estimate		.8%	.0%	.4%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	1.6%	.2%	.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		11	1	12
Yes, for drug abuse only	Estimate		.8%	.0%	.4%
	Standard Error		.5%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.0%	.1%
		Upper	2.6%	.1%	1.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		17	1	18
Yes, for both	Estimate		.3%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.1%
		Upper	.7%		.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		7		7
Have never heard that treatment is possible/available	Estimate		.6%	1.1%	.8%
	Standard Error		.1%	.5%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.4%	.4%
		Upper	.9%	2.7%	1.7%
	N -Unweighted Count		13	24	37
never	Estimate		96.2%	97.2%	96.7%
	Standard Error		.7%	.6%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	94.4%	95.8%	95.5%
		Upper	97.4%	98.2%	97.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		2034	2609	4653

TREX6 Have you been treated and what type of treatment have you had for the last 12 months

TREX6 Have you been treated and what type of treatment have you had for the last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes, for both alcohol and drugs	Estimate		.3%	.2%	.2%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.1%	.1%
		Upper	.5%	.5%	.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		11	6	17
Yes, for alcohol only	Estimate		.3%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.0%
		Upper	.8%		.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		5		5
Yes, for drug abuse only	Estimate		.5%		.2%
	Standard Error		.3%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.1%
		Upper	1.7%		.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		9		9
other	Estimate		.3%	.0%	.2%
	Standard Error		.3%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Upper	2.2%	.2%	1.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		8	1	9
No, never	Estimate		4.7%	4.3%	4.5%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%
		Upper	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		91	109	200

TREX7 Indicate the type of treatment you have been in during last 12 months

TREX7 Indicate the type of treatment you have been in during last 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Detox residential	Estimate		.0%	.1%	.1%
	Standard Error		.0%	.1%	.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Upper	.1%	.4%	.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		2	2	4
Substitution program	Estimate		.8%		.4%
	Standard Error		.6%		.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%		.1%
		Upper	3.2%		1.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		17		17
Detox-Ambulatory drug free treatment	Estimate		.2%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%		.0%
		Upper	.8%		.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		4		4
Psycho-social rehabilitation	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.2%		.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		2		2
Other	Estimate		.0%		.0%
	Standard Error		.0%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.1%		.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		2		2

OPAT1 Do you perceive a drug addict more as a criminal than as a patient			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
fully agree	Estimate		7.1%	7.6%	7.3%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	5.1%	5.8%	5.5%
		Upper	9.8%	9.8%	9.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		158	211	369
largely agree	Estimate		6.2%	7.8%	7.0%
	Standard Error		.6%	.8%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	5.0%	6.4%	6.0%
		Upper	7.6%	9.4%	8.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		134	187	322
neither agree nor disagree - neutral	Estimate		16.9%	15.4%	16.2%
	Standard Error		1.4%	.9%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	14.3%	13.7%	14.3%
		Upper	19.9%	17.3%	18.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		357	437	799
largely disagree	Estimate		29.9%	31.4%	30.7%
	Standard Error		1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
	95% CI	Lower	26.5%	28.2%	27.6%
		Upper	33.5%	34.9%	33.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		617	849	1468
fully disagree	Estimate		39.8%	37.6%	38.6%
	Standard Error		2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
	95% CI	Lower	35.2%	33.3%	34.5%
		Upper	44.6%	42.0%	42.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		847	989	1838

OPAT1 Do you perceive a drug addict more as a criminal than as a patient

OPAT2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be fined/charged financially for smoking hashish or marijuana			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
fully agree	Estimate		16.2%	19.5%	17.9%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	13.9%	16.7%	15.7%
		Upper	18.8%	22.7%	20.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		332	520	852
largely agree	Estimate		17.5%	22.0%	19.9%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	15.1%	19.3%	17.7%
		Upper	20.2%	25.0%	22.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		370	615	988
neither agree nor disagree - neutral	Estimate		17.3%	19.4%	18.4%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.0%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	15.2%	17.5%	16.8%
		Upper	19.7%	21.4%	20.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		371	527	901
largely disagree	Estimate		22.3%	19.1%	20.6%
	Standard Error		1.7%	1.3%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	19.1%	16.6%	18.2%
		Upper	25.8%	21.8%	23.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		452	495	950
fully disagree	Estimate		26.6%	19.8%	23.1%
	Standard Error		1.9%	1.5%	1.5%
	95% CI	Lower	23.0%	17.0%	20.3%
		Upper	30.5%	22.9%	26.1%
	N -Unweighted Count		588	517	1106

OPAT2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be fined/charged financially for smoking hashish or marijuana

OPAT3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be imprisoned for smoking hashish or marijuana			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
fully agree	Estimate		3.5%	6.8%	5.2%
	Standard Error		.5%	.9%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	2.7%	5.3%	4.2%
		Upper	4.6%	8.7%	6.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		83	175	258
largely agree	Estimate		5.8%	7.9%	6.9%
	Standard Error		.6%	.7%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	4.7%	6.6%	5.9%
		Upper	7.1%	9.5%	8.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		116	205	321
neither agree nor disagree - neutral	Estimate		16.8%	20.0%	18.5%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	14.6%	18.1%	16.8%
		Upper	19.3%	22.2%	20.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		370	542	914
largely disagree	Estimate		29.6%	28.8%	29.3%
	Standard Error		1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
	95% CI	Lower	25.9%	25.8%	26.2%
		Upper	33.5%	32.1%	32.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		611	808	1426
fully disagree	Estimate		44.2%	36.2%	40.0%
	Standard Error		2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
	95% CI	Lower	39.6%	32.4%	36.1%
		Upper	49.0%	40.2%	44.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		934	944	1879

OPAT3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be imprisoned for smoking hashish or marijuana

OPAT4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement People should be fined charged financially for injecting drugs			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
fully agree	Estimate		20.1%	23.1%	21.6%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.7%	1.4%
	95% CI	Lower	17.4%	19.9%	19.1%
		Upper	23.0%	26.7%	24.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		417	628	1047
largely agree	Estimate		23.2%	25.5%	24.4%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.6%	1.4%
	95% CI	Lower	20.3%	22.4%	21.7%
		Upper	26.3%	28.9%	27.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		464	670	1138
neither agree nor disagree - neutral	Estimate		18.0%	19.6%	18.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.1%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	16.0%	17.5%	17.2%
		Upper	20.2%	21.8%	20.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		390	527	920
largely disagree	Estimate		18.5%	15.4%	16.9%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	16.2%	13.5%	15.1%
		Upper	21.0%	17.6%	18.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		397	427	825
fully disagree	Estimate		20.0%	15.9%	17.8%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
	95% CI	Lower	17.1%	13.5%	15.5%
		Upper	23.2%	18.6%	20.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		442	416	858

OPAT4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement People should be fined charged financially for injecting drugs

OPAT5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement People should be imprisoned for injecting drugs			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
fully agree	Estimate		9.9%	13.0%	11.6%
	Standard Error		.9%	1.2%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	8.3%	10.8%	9.9%
		Upper	11.8%	15.6%	13.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		222	347	572
largely agree	Estimate		12.5%	14.3%	13.4%
	Standard Error		1.1%	1.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	10.5%	12.4%	11.7%
		Upper	14.8%	16.4%	15.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		231	363	595
neither agree nor disagree - neutral	Estimate		19.6%	21.1%	20.4%
	Standard Error		1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	17.2%	19.0%	18.4%
		Upper	22.3%	23.4%	22.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		427	579	1008
largely disagree	Estimate		24.7%	24.8%	24.8%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
	95% CI	Lower	22.0%	22.4%	22.6%
		Upper	27.7%	27.4%	27.2%
	N -Unweighted Count		536	679	1219
fully disagree	Estimate		32.9%	26.3%	29.4%
	Standard Error		2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
	95% CI	Lower	29.0%	23.0%	26.1%
		Upper	37.1%	29.9%	33.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		694	700	1394

OPAT6 Did you or your family member had a drug related problem with law enforcement agencies during past 12 months

OPAT6 Did you or your family member had a drug related problem with law enforcement agencies during past 12 months			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Yes	Estimate		2.7%	1.2%	1.9%
	Standard Error		.5%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.9%	.8%	1.4%
		Upper	3.8%	1.8%	2.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		59	38	97
No	Estimate		84.9%	86.5%	85.6%
	Standard Error		1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
	95% CI	Lower	81.4%	83.2%	82.4%
		Upper	87.8%	89.3%	88.3%
	N -Unweighted Count		1796	2320	4120

AUDIT score assessment (for interpretation)			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Alcohol education	Estimate		65.3%	96.8%	72.8%
	Standard Error		1.8%	.9%	1.6%
	95% CI	Lower	61.6%	94.4%	69.6%
		Upper	68.8%	98.2%	75.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		938	480	1420
Simple Advice	Estimate		30.1%	3.0%	23.6%
	Standard Error		1.6%	.9%	1.4%
	95% CI	Lower	27.1%	1.7%	21.0%
		Upper	33.4%	5.4%	26.5%
	N -Unweighted Count		412	13	425
Simple Advice + Brief Counseling and continued monitoring	Estimate		2.6%		2.0%
	Standard Error		.5%		.4%
	95% CI	Lower	1.8%		1.4%
		Upper	3.7%		2.8%
	N -Unweighted Count		37		37
Referral for treatment	Estimate		2.0%	.2%	1.6%
	Standard Error		.4%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	1.3%	.1%	1.1%
		Upper	3.1%	.9%	2.4%
	N -Unweighted Count		29	2	31

Smoking current status

Smoking current status			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
No current smoker	Estimate		38.4%	91.8%	66.0%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.6%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	35.8%	90.5%	64.4%
		Upper	41.1%	92.9%	67.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		834	2443	3285
Current smoker	Estimate		61.6%	8.2%	34.0%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.6%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	58.9%	7.1%	32.4%
		Upper	64.2%	9.5%	35.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		1281	231	1515
Total	Estimate		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Standard Error		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	95% CI	Lower	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Upper	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		2115	2674	4800

Smoking status

Smoking status			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
never smoker	Estimate		23.1%	87.1%	56.2%
	Standard Error		1.2%	.9%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	20.9%	85.1%	54.5%
		Upper	25.6%	88.8%	57.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		515	2321	2844
Former smoker	Estimate		15.2%	4.7%	9.8%
	Standard Error		.9%	.6%	.5%
	95% CI	Lower	13.5%	3.7%	8.8%
		Upper	17.1%	6.0%	10.9%
	N -Unweighted Count		319	122	441
current smoker	Estimate		61.6%	8.2%	34.0%
	Standard Error		1.3%	.6%	.8%
	95% CI	Lower	58.9%	7.1%	32.4%
		Upper	64.2%	9.5%	35.6%
	N -Unweighted Count		1281	231	1515
Total	Estimate		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Standard Error		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	95% CI	Lower	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Upper	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	N -Unweighted Count		2115	2674	4800

C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana

C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		23.5%	12.2%	16.8%	17.3%	7.2%	17.7%	6.8%	11.6%	40.1%	21.2%	12.2%	17.3%
	Standard Error		1.9%	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%	2.6%	1.5%	1.4%	2.4%	1.3%	6.1%	0.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	19.8%	8.7%	11.5%	11.6%	3.4%	14.9%	4.5%	7.6%	37.5%	11.6%	12.2%	15.5%
		Upper	27.5%	17.0%	23.9%	25.1%	14.4%	20.8%	10.0%	17.4%	42.7%	35.5%	12.2%	19.1%
	Unweighted Count		305	80	68	69	30	86	20	18	55	24	1	756
no	Estimate		74.4%	77.7%	82.3%	81.2%	90.1%	80.2%	93.1%	80.7%	58.1%	78.8%	86.4%	79.6%
	Standard Error		2.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%	3.0%	2.2%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	70.3%	70.2%	75.3%	73.0%	82.5%	75.5%	89.9%	75.1%	54.2%	64.5%	86.4%	77.5%
		Upper	78.0%	83.8%	87.7%	87.4%	94.6%	84.2%	95.3%	85.3%	62.0%	88.4%	86.4%	81.5%
	Unweighted Count		1107	543	466	348	383	329	309	176	91	90	59	3901

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		5.9%	.9%	3.6%	1.2%	.7%	5.7%	.2%	1.5%	4.7%	9.1%		3.4%
	Standard Error		.8%	.3%	1.2%	.5%	.5%	1.0%	.2%	1.4%	2.2%	5.6%		.3%
	95% CI	Lower	4.5%	.5%	1.9%	.5%	.2%	4.1%	.0%	.2%	1.8%	2.5%		2.8%
		Upper	7.7%	1.9%	6.8%	3.0%	2.9%	8.0%	1.5%	9.5%	11.7%	27.6%		4.2%
	Unweighted Count		73	9	14	7	3	32	1	2	12	9		162
no	Estimate		14.1%	8.1%	9.4%	14.6%	17.7%	8.9%	7.3%	9.1%	34.0%	9.1%	3.3%	12.3%
	Standard Error		1.5%	1.4%	2.1%	3.7%	8.5%	1.1%	1.0%	3.1%	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	11.4%	5.8%	6.0%	8.7%	6.3%	7.0%	5.5%	4.6%	29.3%	3.0%	3.3%	10.4%
		Upper	17.3%	11.3%	14.5%	23.5%	40.5%	11.3%	9.6%	17.3%	39.2%	25.0%	3.3%	14.6%
	Unweighted Count		182	50	38	59	62	43	21	14	39	14	1	523

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		1.8%	.2%	2.5%	.5%		2.7%			.5%	2.8%		1.2%
	Standard Error		.4%	.1%	1.0%	.3%		.7%			.3%	1.8%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	1.1%	.0%	1.1%	.2%		1.6%			.1%	.8%		.9%
		Upper	2.9%	.7%	5.6%	1.7%		4.6%			1.5%	9.6%		1.7%
	Unweighted Count		23	2	9	3		14			2	3		56
no	Estimate		5.7%	1.0%	3.7%	2.0%	12.2%	4.3%	.2%	1.8%	4.6%	6.7%	3.3%	4.3%
	Standard Error		.7%	.3%	1.0%	1.0%	9.0%	.9%	.2%	1.4%	2.1%	4.0%	0.0%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	4.4%	.5%	2.2%	.7%	2.6%	2.8%	.0%	.4%	1.8%	2.0%	3.3%	2.9%
		Upper	7.3%	1.8%	6.3%	5.3%	42.1%	6.6%	1.5%	7.8%	11.0%	20.3%	3.3%	6.4%
	Unweighted Count		75	10	12	12	39	26	1	3	12	8	1	199

NH4 Have you ever used new psychotropic drugs

NH4 Have you ever used new psychotropic drugs			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		2.7%	.1%	.8%	4.6%	.1%	1.0%		1.8%	2.3%	3.8%		1.7%
	Standard Error		.6%	.1%	.4%	2.9%	.1%	.6%		1.4%	2.3%	2.5%		.4%
	95% CI	Lower	1.7%	.0%	.3%	1.3%	.0%	.3%		.4%	.3%	1.0%		1.1%
		Upper	4.0%	.8%	2.2%	15.2%	.8%	3.5%		7.8%	15.3%	13.5%		2.5%
	Unweighted Count		33	1	3	15	1	5		3	5	6		72
no	Estimate		89.2%	59.6%	88.5%	89.2%	91.4%	77.4%	99.8%	75.8%	83.8%	78.3%	85.2%	83.8%
	Standard Error		1.1%	3.4%	2.7%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	.2%	9.8%	2.1%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	86.7%	52.6%	82.0%	79.9%	80.2%	70.1%	98.5%	52.0%	79.1%	75.0%	85.2%	81.8%
		Upper	91.3%	66.2%	92.8%	94.5%	96.5%	83.4%	100.0%	90.1%	87.5%	81.2%	85.2%	85.7%
	Unweighted Count		1286	428	476	381	396	315	329	149	126	93	54	4033

NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs

NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.5%		.4%			.6%		.9%				.3%
	Standard Error		.2%		.4%			.6%		.9%				.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%		.1%			.1%		.1%				.1%
		Upper	.9%		2.4%			4.1%		6.0%				.5%
	Unweighted Count		7		1			1		1				10

NH7 During the last 30 days, have you used newpsychotropic drugs

NH7 During the last 30 days, have you used new psychotropic drugs			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.4%									.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.4%									.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.1%									.0%
		Upper	.5%		2.4%									.3%
	Unweighted Count		2		1									3

D3.1 ave you ever taken Inhalant

D3.1 Have you ever taken Inhalant			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%			.1%		.1%			.7%			.1%
	Standard Error		.1%			.1%		.1%			.8%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%			.0%		.0%			.1%			.1%
		Upper	.7%			.7%		.8%			5.4%			.3%
	Unweighted Count		3			1		1			1			6

D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy

D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		1.1%	.2%	.4%	1.2%		.5%			.3%	.4%		.6%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.4%	1.0%		.3%			.3%	.3%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	.1%	.1%	.2%		.1%			.0%	.1%		.4%
		Upper	1.7%	.8%	2.4%	6.3%		1.7%			1.9%	2.4%		.9%
	Unweighted Count		15	2	1	3		5			1	1		28
no	Estimate		97.5%	98.9%	99.2%	98.1%	99.8%	98.4%	97.8%	93.8%	86.7%	98.2%	99.8%	97.8%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.5%	1.0%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	1.2%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.6%	96.7%	97.5%	94.5%	98.7%	94.7%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	93.7%	99.8%	97.0%
		Upper	98.1%	99.6%	99.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.5%	99.1%	97.2%	96.3%	99.5%	99.8%	98.4%
	Unweighted Count		1408	677	538	420	425	414	322	189	126	111	61	4691

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.9%	.1%	.4%	.6%		.3%			.3%			.4%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.4%	.5%		.2%			.3%			.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%	.1%	.1%		.1%			.0%			.2%
		Upper	1.6%	.7%	2.4%	3.1%		1.4%			1.9%			.7%
	Unweighted Count		12	1	1	2		4			1			21
no	Estimate		97.7%	99.0%	99.2%	98.6%	99.8%	98.5%	97.8%	93.8%	86.7%	98.6%	99.8%	98.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.5%	.6%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	96.7%	96.6%	97.5%	96.8%	98.7%	94.6%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	95.6%	99.8%	97.1%
		Upper	98.4%	99.7%	99.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%	99.1%	97.2%	96.3%	99.5%	99.8%	98.5%
	Unweighted Count		1410	678	538	421	425	415	322	189	126	112	61	4697

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.8%	.2%	.4%	2.8%		.3%			1.0%	1.3%		.6%
	Standard Error		.3%	.1%	.4%	2.1%		.1%			1.0%	1.2%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.1%	.1%	.6%		.1%			.1%	.2%		.3%
		Upper	1.5%	.8%	2.4%	11.6%		.7%			7.2%	8.2%		1.3%
	Unweighted Count		11	2	1	12		3			2	4		35
no	Estimate		97.8%	98.9%	99.2%	96.5%	99.8%	98.6%	97.8%	93.8%	85.9%	97.3%	99.8%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.5%	2.2%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	2.1%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.8%	96.7%	97.5%	88.2%	98.7%	94.7%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	88.5%	99.8%	96.8%
		Upper	98.5%	99.6%	99.8%	99.0%	100.0%	99.6%	99.1%	97.2%	95.8%	99.4%	99.8%	98.4%
	Unweighted Count		1411	677	538	411	425	416	322	189	125	108	61	4683

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%	.1%	.2%	3.1%		.8%			1.0%	.3%		.5%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.2%	2.0%		.6%			1.0%	.3%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%		.2%			.1%	.1%		.2%
		Upper	.6%	.7%	1.1%	10.7%		3.6%			7.2%	2.3%		1.1%
	Unweighted Count		4	1	1	10		3			2	1		22
no	Estimate		98.3%	99.0%	99.4%	96.2%	99.8%	98.1%	97.8%	93.8%	85.9%	98.2%	99.8%	97.9%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.4%	2.1%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	1.2%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	97.3%	96.6%	98.1%	88.9%	98.7%	94.6%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	93.8%	99.8%	96.9%
		Upper	98.9%	99.7%	99.8%	98.8%	100.0%	99.3%	99.1%	97.2%	95.8%	99.5%	99.8%	98.5%
	Unweighted Count		1417	678	538	413	425	416	322	189	125	111	61	4695

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.6%	.2%	.4%	1.6%		.3%			.7%			.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%	.4%	1.4%		.2%			.8%			.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.0%	.1%	.3%		.1%			.1%			.2%
		Upper	1.3%	.7%	2.4%	8.6%		1.1%			5.4%			.9%
	Unweighted Count		10	2	1	8		3			1			25
no	Estimate		98.0%	99.0%	99.2%	97.7%	99.8%	98.6%	97.8%	93.8%	86.2%	98.6%	99.8%	97.9%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.5%	1.5%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	97.0%	96.7%	97.5%	91.6%	98.7%	94.7%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	95.6%	99.8%	97.1%
		Upper	98.7%	99.7%	99.8%	99.4%	100.0%	99.6%	99.1%	97.2%	96.0%	99.5%	99.8%	98.6%
	Unweighted Count		1412	677	538	415	425	416	322	189	126	112	61	4693

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.9%	.2%		3.5%		.3%			1.0%	1.5%		.7%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%		2.4%		.1%			1.0%	1.4%		.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%		.9%		.1%			.1%	.2%		.4%
		Upper	1.5%	.7%		12.9%		.7%			7.2%	9.5%		1.4%
	Unweighted Count		13	2		14		3			2	2		36
no	Estimate		97.7%	99.0%	99.6%	95.5%	99.8%	98.6%	97.8%	93.8%	85.9%	98.2%	99.8%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.3%	2.5%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	1.2%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.7%	96.7%	98.2%	86.9%	98.7%	94.7%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	93.8%	99.8%	96.7%
		Upper	98.4%	99.7%	99.9%	98.6%	100.0%	99.6%	99.1%	97.2%	95.8%	99.5%	99.8%	98.4%
	Unweighted Count		1409	677	539	408	425	416	322	189	125	111	61	4682

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.7%	.1%		1.2%		.2%			1.0%			.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%		1.0%		.1%			1.0%			.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.4%	.0%		.2%		.0%			.1%			.2%
		Upper	1.3%	.7%		6.4%		.7%			7.2%			.7%
	Unweighted Count		10	1		7		2			2			22
no	Estimate		97.9%	99.0%	99.6%	98.1%	99.8%	98.7%	97.8%	93.8%	85.9%	98.6%	99.8%	98.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.3%	1.2%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	97.0%	96.6%	98.2%	93.5%	98.7%	94.6%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	95.6%	99.8%	97.2%
		Upper	98.6%	99.7%	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	99.7%	99.1%	97.2%	95.8%	99.5%	99.8%	98.6%
	Unweighted Count		1412	678	539	416	425	417	322	189	125	112	61	4696

D3.9 Have you ever taken other Opiates

D3.9 Have you ever taken other Opiates			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.5%	.1%		.3%		.7%						.3%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%		.2%		.5%						.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.0%		.1%		.2%						.1%
		Upper	1.0%	.7%		1.0%		3.1%						.4%
	Unweighted Count		8	1		2		3						14
no	Estimate		98.1%	99.0%	99.6%	99.0%	99.8%	98.1%	97.8%	93.8%	86.9%	98.6%	99.8%	98.1%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.3%	.4%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	97.1%	96.6%	98.2%	97.6%	98.7%	94.7%	95.1%	86.8%	61.8%	95.6%	99.8%	97.3%
		Upper	98.7%	99.7%	99.9%	99.6%	100.0%	99.4%	99.1%	97.2%	96.5%	99.5%	99.8%	98.7%
	Unweighted Count		1414	678	539	421	425	416	322	189	127	112	61	4704

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.9%	.1%		4.1%		.2%						.7%
	Standard Error		.2%	.1%		2.7%		.1%						.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.5%	.0%		1.1%		.0%						.3%
		Upper	1.4%	.7%		14.2%		.7%						1.5%
	Unweighted Count		11	1		15		2						29
no	Estimate		97.6%	99.0%	99.6%	95.2%	99.8%	98.7%	97.8%	93.8%	86.9%	98.6%	99.8%	97.7%
	Standard Error		.4%	.6%	.3%	2.8%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.6%	96.6%	98.2%	85.5%	98.7%	94.6%	95.1%	86.8%	61.8%	95.6%	99.8%	96.6%
		Upper	98.2%	99.7%	99.9%	98.5%	100.0%	99.7%	99.1%	97.2%	96.5%	99.5%	99.8%	98.4%
	Unweighted Count		1409	678	539	408	425	417	322	189	127	112	61	4687

D3.11 Have you ever taken Subutex

D3.11 Have you ever taken Subutex			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		1.0%	.6%	.7%	4.1%		1.0%			1.0%	1.2%		1.0%
	Standard Error		.2%	.2%	.5%	2.5%		.6%			1.0%	1.1%		.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%	.2%	.2%	1.2%		.3%			.1%	.2%		.6%
		Upper	1.5%	1.2%	2.5%	13.3%		3.5%			7.2%	7.4%		1.7%
	Unweighted Count		15	5	2	15		5			2	1		45
no	Estimate		97.4%	98.6%	98.9%	95.2%	99.8%	97.9%	97.8%	93.8%	85.9%	98.6%	99.8%	97.4%
	Standard Error		.4%	.8%	.5%	2.6%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	2.5%	8.1%	.8%	0.0%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	96.4%	95.9%	97.2%	86.3%	98.7%	94.6%	95.1%	86.8%	61.9%	95.6%	99.8%	96.4%
		Upper	98.1%	99.5%	99.6%	98.4%	100.0%	99.2%	99.1%	97.2%	95.8%	99.5%	99.8%	98.1%
	Unweighted Count		1405	674	537	408	425	414	322	189	125	112	61	4672

D5.1 During the last 12 months, have you used Inhalant

D5.1 During the last 12 months, have you used Inhalant			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
no	Estimate		1.1%	.4%	.4%	1.5%	8.1%	1.6%	.1%		1.6%		8.1%	1.5%
	Standard Error		.3%	.2%	.4%	1.4%	6.1%	.8%	.1%		1.1%		0.0%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	.6%	.2%	.1%	.2%	1.7%	.6%	.0%		.4%		8.1%	.7%
		Upper	2.0%	1.0%	2.4%	9.5%	31.1%	4.2%	.5%		6.0%		8.1%	3.3%
	Unweighted Count		15	4	1	7	24	8	1		3		3	66

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.4%									.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.4%									.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.1%									.0%
		Upper	.4%		2.4%									.3%
	Unweighted Count		1		1									2

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%	.1%	.4%									.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%	.4%									.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.0%	.1%									.0%
		Upper	.6%	.7%	2.4%									.3%
	Unweighted Count		2	1	1									4

D5.4 During the last 12 months, have you used Cocaine

D5.4 During the last 12 months, have you used Cocaine			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
no	Estimate		1.4%	.4%	.4%	2.4%	8.1%	1.6%	.1%		1.6%	1.3%	8.1%	1.7%
	Standard Error		.4%	.2%	.4%	1.8%	6.1%	.8%	.1%		1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	.6%
	95% CI	Lower	.8%	.2%	.1%	.5%	1.7%	.6%	.0%		.4%	.2%	8.1%	.9%
		Upper	2.4%	1.0%	2.4%	10.4%	31.1%	4.2%	.5%		6.0%	8.2%	8.1%	3.5%
	Unweighted Count		18	4	1	10	24	8	1		3	4	3	76

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate										.7%			.0%
	Standard Error										.8%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower									.1%			.0%
		Upper									5.4%			.2%
	Unweighted Count										1			1

D5.7 During the last 12 months, have you used Heroin

D5.7 During the last 12 months, have you used Heroin			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate					.2%								.0%
	Standard Error					.2%								.0%
	95% CI	Lower				.0%								.0%
		Upper				1.2%								.1%
	Unweighted Count					1								1

D5.8 During the last 12 months, have you used Opium

D5.8 During the last 12 months, have you used Opium			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate					.2%								.0%
	Standard Error					.2%								.0%
	95% CI	Lower				.0%								.0%
		Upper				1.2%								.1%
	Unweighted Count					1								1

D5.9 During the last 12 months, have you used other Opiates

D5.9 During the last 12 months, have you used other Opiates			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate					.2%		.5%						.1%
	Standard Error					.2%		.5%						.0%
	95% CI	Lower				.0%		.1%						.0%
		Upper				1.2%		3.6%						.3%
	Unweighted Count					1		1						2

D5.10 During the last 12 months, have you used Methadone

D5.10 During the last 12 months, have you used Methadone			Strata Geographic region of Georgia										
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	.1%		.7%								.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%		.6%								.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%		.1%								.1%
		Upper	.6%	.4%		4.3%								.4%
	Unweighted Count		4	1		3								8

D5.11 During the last 12 months, have you used Subutex

D5.11 During the last 12 months, have you used Subutex			Strata Geographic region of Georgia											
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%	.1%		.3%								.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%		.3%								.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.0%		.0%								.0%
		Upper	.4%	.7%		1.8%								.2%
	Unweighted Count		1	1		1								3

D6.2 During the last 30 days, have you used Ecstasy

D6.2 During the last 30 days, have you used Ecstasy			Strata Geographic region of Georgia											
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate				.4%									.0%
	Standard Error				.4%									.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.1%									.0%
		Upper			2.4%									.3%
	Unweighted Count				1									1

D6.9 During the last 30 days, have you used other Opiates

D6.9 During the last 30 days, have you used other Opiates			Strata Geographic region of Georgia											
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate							.5%						.0%
	Standard Error							.5%						.0%
	95% CI	Lower						.1%						.0%
		Upper						3.6%						.3%
	Unweighted Count							1						1

D6.10 During the last 30 days, have you used Methadone

D6.10 During the last 30 days, have you used Methadone			Strata Geographic region of Georgia											
			Tbilisi	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Adjara	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Kakheti	Shida Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Guria	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	.1%		.4%								.1%
	Standard Error		.1%	.1%		.4%								.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.0%		.1%								.0%
		Upper	.4%	.4%		2.5%								.2%
	Unweighted Count		3	1		2								6

C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana			Age groups					
C4 Have you ever used hashish or marijuana yourself			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		12.7%	19.6%	22.0%	18.1%	14.7%	17.3%
	Standard Error		1.3%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	10.3%	15.7%	19.0%	15.0%	12.5%	15.5%
		Upper	15.5%	24.1%	25.4%	21.8%	17.1%	19.1%
	Unweighted Count		102	94	208	152	200	756
no	Estimate		83.5%	76.8%	75.1%	80.1%	81.6%	79.6%
	Standard Error		1.5%	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	80.2%	71.9%	71.8%	76.4%	78.8%	77.5%
		Upper	86.3%	81.0%	78.1%	83.3%	84.1%	81.5%
	Unweighted Count		700	417	813	727	1244	3901

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana

C6 During the last 12 months, have you used hashish or marijuana			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		5.1%	6.9%	4.7%	2.5%	1.0%	3.4%
	Standard Error		.9%	1.1%	.7%	.6%	.4%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	3.6%	5.1%	3.6%	1.6%	.4%	2.8%
		Upper	7.1%	9.4%	6.3%	3.8%	2.3%	4.2%
	Unweighted Count		39	36	52	23	12	162
no	Estimate		6.3%	10.9%	15.9%	13.7%	12.4%	12.3%
	Standard Error		1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	1.1%
	95% CI	Lower	4.4%	8.1%	12.9%	10.3%	10.1%	10.4%
		Upper	9.1%	14.5%	19.3%	18.0%	15.2%	14.6%
	Unweighted Count		54	50	142	112	165	523

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana

C7 During the last 30 days, have you used hashish or marijuana			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		1.7%	3.0%	2.0%	.8%	.1%	1.2%
	Standard Error		.6%	.8%	.5%	.3%	.0%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.8%	1.8%	1.3%	.4%	.0%	.9%
		Upper	3.2%	4.9%	3.2%	1.7%	.2%	1.7%
	Unweighted Count		12	16	18	8	2	56
no	Estimate		4.9%	5.3%	5.8%	4.2%	2.7%	4.3%
	Standard Error		1.0%	1.1%	.9%	1.5%	.9%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	3.3%	3.5%	4.2%	2.1%	1.4%	2.9%
		Upper	7.4%	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%	5.1%	6.4%
	Unweighted Count		39	25	62	37	36	199

NH4 Have you ever used New psychotropic drugs

NH4 Have you ever used New psychotropic drugs			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		1.4%	3.2%	2.5%	1.6%	.6%	1.7%
	Standard Error		.5%	1.0%	.7%	.5%	.2%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	1.8%	1.4%	.9%	.3%	1.1%
		Upper	3.0%	5.9%	4.4%	2.8%	1.3%	2.5%
	Unweighted Count		10	14	24	13	11	72
no	Estimate		87.4%	87.9%	84.8%	83.6%	80.0%	83.8%
	Standard Error		1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%
	95% CI	Lower	84.5%	84.2%	81.6%	79.9%	77.5%	81.8%
		Upper	89.9%	90.9%	87.6%	86.7%	82.3%	85.7%
	Unweighted Count		727	473	886	751	1196	4033

NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	.6%	.3%	.6%		.3%
	Standard Error		.1%	.4%	.2%	.3%		.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%	.2%	.1%	.2%		.1%
		Upper	.9%	2.3%	1.2%	1.5%		.5%
	Unweighted Count		1	3	2	4		10
no	Estimate		1.9%	3.8%	3.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%
	Standard Error		.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	.8%	.9%
	95% CI	Lower	.7%	2.0%	2.2%	.9%	.7%	1.3%
		Upper	4.7%	7.1%	6.2%	7.5%	4.3%	5.1%
	Unweighted Count		14	15	32	18	19	98

NH6 During the last 12 months, have you used new psychotropic drugs

NH7 During the last 30 days, have you used new psychotropic drugs			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%		.2%	.1%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.2%	.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%	.0%		.0%
		Upper	.9%		1.3%	.4%		.3%
	Unweighted Count		1		1	1		3

NH7 During the last 30 days, have you used new psychotropic drugs

D3.1 Have you ever taken Inhalant			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.1%		.1%	.4%		.1%
	Standard Error		.1%		.1%	.2%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower	.0%		.0%	.1%		.1%
		Upper	.5%		.7%	.9%		.3%
	Unweighted Count		2		1	3		6

D3.1 Have you ever taken Inhalant

D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.7%	.5%	.7%	.9%	.2%	.6%
	Standard Error		.4%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.1%	.3%	.4%	.1%	.4%
		Upper	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.8%	.6%	.9%
	Unweighted Count		6	3	8	7	4	28

D3.2 Have you ever taken Ecstasy

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%	.6%	.5%	.7%	.1%	.4%
	Standard Error		.2%	.4%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.2%
		Upper	.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	.2%	.7%
	Unweighted Count		4	5	4	6	2	21

D3.3 Have you ever taken LSD

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%	.6%	1.0%	.7%	.6%	.6%
	Standard Error		.1%	.5%	.5%	.3%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.1%	.4%	.3%	.3%	.3%
		Upper	.7%	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%
	Unweighted Count		5	3	11	6	10	35

D3.4 Have you ever taken Cocaine

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	1.1%	.5%	.7%	.3%	.5%
	Standard Error		.1%	.7%	.3%	.4%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.3%	.1%	.3%	.1%	.2%
		Upper	.5%	3.7%	1.9%	1.9%	.9%	1.1%
	Unweighted Count		3	4	5	5	5	22

D3.5 Have you ever taken Amphetamine/Methamphetamine

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%	.8%	.9%	.3%	.2%	.4%
	Standard Error		.1%	.5%	.4%	.1%	.1%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.2%	.3%	.1%	.1%	.2%
		Upper	.7%	2.7%	2.1%	.7%	.5%	.9%
	Unweighted Count		5	4	7	4	5	25

D3.6 Have you ever taken Home made stimulants

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.6%	.6%	.9%	1.0%	.5%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.5%	.5%	.3%	.2%	.2%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.1%	.3%	.5%	.3%	.4%
		Upper	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.0%	1.1%	1.4%
	Unweighted Count		6	3	10	8	9	36

D3.7 Have you ever taken Heroin

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.3%	.5%	.4%	.5%	.3%	.4%
	Standard Error		.1%	.5%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.2%
		Upper	.7%	3.1%	1.1%	1.0%	.8%	.7%
	Unweighted Count		5	2	5	4	6	22

D3.8 Have you ever taken Opium

D3.9 Have you ever taken other Opiates			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.2%	.5%	.1%	.4%	.2%	.3%
	Standard Error		.1%	.4%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower	.1%	.1%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.1%
		Upper	.5%	2.3%	.5%	1.0%	.5%	.4%
	Unweighted Count		3	2	2	4	3	14

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone

D3.10 Have you ever taken Methadone			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.6%	1.0%	.8%	.7%	.5%	.7%
	Standard Error		.3%	.7%	.5%	.3%	.2%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.2%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.3%
		Upper	1.8%	3.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%
	Unweighted Count		6	3	8	5	7	29
no	Estimate		96.9%	98.1%	98.1%	97.2%	97.9%	97.7%
	Standard Error		1.0%	.8%	.6%	.6%	.4%	.4%
	95% CI	Lower	94.1%	95.6%	96.6%	95.7%	96.9%	96.6%
		Upper	98.3%	99.2%	99.0%	98.2%	98.6%	98.4%
	Unweighted Count		808	520	1024	867	1468	4687

D3.11 Have you ever taken Subutex

D3.11 Have you ever taken Subutex			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate		.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	.4%	1.0%
	Standard Error		.4%	.8%	.5%	.4%	.1%	.3%
	95% CI	Lower	.3%	.7%	.5%	.7%	.2%	.6%
		Upper	2.0%	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%	.8%	1.7%
	Unweighted Count		7	7	13	11	7	45

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy

D5.2 During the last 12 months, have you used Ecstasy			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate			.2%	.2%			.1%
	Standard Error			.2%	.2%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower		.0%	.0%			.0%
		Upper		1.0%	1.3%			.3%
	Unweighted Count			1	1			2

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD

D5.3 During the last 12 months, have you used LSD			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate			.3%	.3%			.1%
	Standard Error			.2%	.2%			.1%
	95% CI	Lower		.1%	.1%			.0%
		Upper		1.5%	1.2%			.3%
	Unweighted Count			2	2			4

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine_Methamphetamine

D5.5 During the last 12 months, have you used Amphetamine/Methamphetamine			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.1%			.0%
	Standard Error				.1%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.0%			.0%
		Upper			.7%			.2%
	Unweighted Count				1			1

D5.8 During the last 12 months, have you used Opium			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.1%			.0%
	Standard Error				.1%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.0%			.0%
		Upper			.5%			.1%
	Unweighted Count				1			1

D5.9 During the last 12 months, have you used Other Opiates			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate			.4%	.1%			.1%
	Standard Error			.4%	.1%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower		.1%	.0%			.0%
		Upper		2.6%	.5%			.3%
	Unweighted Count			1	1			2

D5.10 During the last 12 months, have you used Methadone			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.3%	.2%	.1%	.1%
	Standard Error				.3%	.1%	.1%	.1%
	95% CI	Lower			.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%
		Upper			1.7%	.6%	.4%	.4%
	Unweighted Count				4	2	2	8

D5.11 During the last 12 months, have you used Subutex			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.2%	.1%		.1%
	Standard Error				.1%	.1%		.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.0%	.0%		.0%
		Upper			.8%	.6%		.2%
	Unweighted Count				2	1		3

D6.2 During the last 30 days, have you used Ecstasy			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.2%			.0%
	Standard Error				.2%			.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.0%			.0%
		Upper			1.3%			.3%
	Unweighted Count				1			1

D6.9 During the last 30 days, have you used other Opiates			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate			.4%				.0%
	Standard Error			.4%				.0%
	95% CI	Lower		.1%				.0%
		Upper		2.6%				.3%
	Unweighted Count			1				1

D6.10 During the last 30 days, have you used Methadone			Age groups					
			18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	Total
yes	Estimate				.2%	.0%	.1%	.1%
	Standard Error				.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%
	95% CI	Lower			.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Upper			1.0%	.3%	.4%	.2%
	Unweighted Count				3	1	2	6