

GEORGIA 2016

EUROPEAN SCHOOL SURVEY PROJECT ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

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Georgia

Country Report



2016

PREFACE

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) is an International Survey Project implemented in more than 35 countries. Georgia joined the Project in 2015 and became the ESPAD member Country.

The Project was implemented by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science.

The Survey Project was done and the preparation of the report was made possible through the financial support of The European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). ESPAD Group provided technical support in developing survey methodology and approval of survey questionnaire, as well as in providing training, data-analyses and report preparation.

The National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia deeply acknowledges the EMCDDA and personally, Ms. Sandrine Sleiman. We express our sincere gratitude to the whole group of ESPAD, without them the survey could not be done.

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The NCDC express its sincere appreciation to the Experts Working Group of the survey for the provision of expert consultations and technical support.

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BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH DESIGN

GENERAL PURPOSE OF THE ESPAD 2015 IN GEORGIA

The main purpose of the ESPAD project in Georgia is to collect comparable data on substance use among students born in 1999. By adopting the ESPAD protocol, comprehensive and comparable data on alcohol, tobacco and drug use among Georgian students are produced. That would be used to monitor trends in substance use among students in Europe and to compare trends between countries and between groups of countries. ESPAD data should be used in public debate and as a basis for policy measures and preventive activities targeting young people. The collected data will also be analyzed in depth for a better understanding of young peoples' alcohol and drug behaviour.

In relations to the EU-Georgia Association Agreement and National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part and Association Agenda Between the European Union and Georgia ESPAD project provides data that will be used as a part of the evaluation of these charters.

In 2015 Georgia participated in ESPAD survey for the first time and it should be noted that study was supported by EMCDDA in the framework of the ENP technical cooperation project in terms of financial and professional support.

This report presents the results of the 2015 survey for Georgia.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Student population, sampling frame and coverage

Due to several matters the survey in Georgia was conducted in November 2015.

In Georgia secondary school is available for all and ends with grade 9. Schooling is compulsory for all citizens until the grade 9 finishes. A very limited number of students drop out after the primary school as well. Most of the 1999 born students were included at Grade 10. All school types both public and private were covered.

The sampling frame is nationally representative for students in grade 10, where 73% of the 1999 born ESPAD target group students are located (or for 64% of all 1999 born persons).

Two stage (school and class) proportionate simple random sample was used. In the first step schools were sampled proportionate to school size (in order to avoid over-representation of small schools). One class per school was then sampled in the second step, and this was done proportionate to class size (in order to avoid over-representation of small classes). 193 schools (168 public and 25 private) were sampled and contacted. 190 schools and classes participated; 3 private schools refused to participate claimed no time for any more surveys and that they are not interested in issues the survey is about. This corresponds to 1.55% of the sampled schools and is in correspondence what was expected. The vast majority of schools took part and showed a willingness to cooperate. Participating schools did not differ from the net sample in regard to region, school size. Hence, non-responding schools did not pose a problem on representativity. The school cooperation was very good, the proportion of non-responding schools were minimal. There were no particular problems related to non-participation, thus the collected data is representative for Georgian students in grade 10. The data do not need to be weighted due to un-proportionate sample and skewed non-response as well.

Field procedures

First contact with sampled schools was performed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. The official letter signed by the Deputy Minister that was attached by the letter from the National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) and informed consent form for parental consent were distributed to all sampled schools. NCDC used telephone; and e-mail when needed. The questionnaires to the schools were distributed by the

researchers. Individual envelopes for each student were used. The material from the schools to the research centre (questionnaires in envelopes and Classroom reports) was returned by researchers. The sampled classes that participated were controlled by checking the Classroom Reports. No particular problem in the field procedure was discovered.

Time devoted to the survey was typically 45 minutes (1 lesson). According the classroom reports there were no disturbances at all and all students worked seriously. Student cooperation was quite good. Only 3 (0.12%) of the students refused to participate. Another 50 (2%) didn't participate as their parents refused to give permission. None of the researchers reported that they thought some of the students in their classes found the questionnaire difficult. No language-related problems were reported as questionnaires in Armenian and Azeri were used.

Student Questionnaire

All questions in the core segment were used. Module questions MA1 and MA2 were not used; optional questions OC13c, O01, O02, O03, O04, O05, O06, O07, O09, O11, O12, O13, O14 were used. None cultural adjustments of the questionnaire was done. None of the ESPAD items was considered to be non-standard due incorrect translations, use of incorrect response categories etc. None of non-ESPAD questions were included. Translation and back translation was done in Georgian, Armenian and Azeri languages. Questionnaire pre-testing was performed in 2 focus groups that led only to minor adjustments. An English back translated questionnaire (appendix 1) is attached.

Data processing

Data entry was done manually. All of the entered data has been re-checked by study supervisor. Hence, all of the entered data is correct and is exactly the same as it was registered on paper-based questionnaires. The data was analysed by using SPSS statistical software. There were 2477 completed questionnaires; 1961 were born in 1999.

SUMMARY

This summary presents key results from the Georgian ESPAD 2015.

Cigarettes

Lifetime-prevalence rates of cigarette smoking in Georgian students is 43%. Overall experience of smoking seems less prevalent among girls (30%) than boys (54%). 18% of students have reported that they have used cigarettes during the last 30 days. In Georgia prevalence of last month smoking among boys (26%) is almost three times higher than among girls (9%). Regularly smokes 12% (19% boys and 4% girls) of students.

21% of students (28% of boys and 13% of girls) had tried cigarettes at the age of 13 or younger. 4% of students (6% of boys and 2% of girls) reported that they have started to smoking on daily bases at the age of 13 or earlier. 60% of students declared that it is fairly easy or very easy to get of cigarettes if they want to do so.

19% (25% boys compare to 11% girls) have ever used electronic cigarettes and 9% (13% boys compare to 4% girls) used it during the last 30 days. 33% (43% boys compare to 21% girls) of students ever used water pipes and 14% (22% boys compare to 6% girls) used it during 30 days prior the survey.

4% of students first time used e-cigarette 13 years or younger (5% boys and 2% girls) and 1% at this age started to use it on a daily basis (2% boys and none of girls).

Alcohol

85% of students (86% of boys and 83% of girls) have reported that they have drunk alcohol at least once during their lifetime. Most of those who have tried alcohol at least once have used alcohol for 40 or more occasions – 22%; boys (31%) had almost three times higher consumption levels than girls (12%).

43% of students have reported alcohol use during the 30 days immediately prior to the survey.

The most commonly reported type of beverage was wine (40%), followed by beer (36%), spirits (30%), and alcopops (14%); all beverages are used most frequently by boys than girls.

41% reported heavy episodic drinking during the last 30 days. Heavy drinking was much more pronounced among boys with 51%, as compared to 30% of girls.

Wine is the most common early alcoholic beverage and 64% of students reported that they had drunk at least one glass of wine at the age of 13 or younger. Wine is followed by beer (57%), spirits (36%) and alcopops (30%). Early consumption of all kinds of alcoholic beverages was much higher among boys than girls.

43% of Georgian students (50% boys and 35% girls) reported that they had been (drunk) at least once in their lifetime; 25% of students (29% boys and 209% girls) reported that they have drunk during the last 12 months; and 10% (13% boys and 7% girls) during the last 30 days. The proportion of students reporting that they were drunk at the age of 13 or younger is 22%, with 29% of boys and 13% of girls.

33% of students were at home, 23% were at someone else's home and 20% were at restaurant when drank alcohol last time.

The most commonly stated reason for drinking was "because it's fun" (41%), followed by because it helps you enjoy a party" (40%), "because it improves parties and celebrations" (40%).

The most indicated problem due to drinking were "being harassed or bothered at private setting" (32%), "being harassed in public place" (33%).

73% of students have reported that they have drunk energy drinks at least once during their lifetime. 60% have drunk during the last 12 months; 48% of students have reported use of energy drinks during the 30 days immediately prior to the survey. Frequent last month users were boys.

Illicit Drugs

11% of students have reported that they have used marijuana or hashish (cannabis) at least once during their lifetime. 8% of students use of marijuana or hashish (cannabis) during the last 12 months; 4% of students during the 30 days prior to the survey. Prevalence in boys is much higher. The proportion of Georgian students who had tried marijuana or hashish (cannabis) at the age of 13 or younger was 2%.

The most prevalent drug other than marijuana or hashish (cannabis) among Georgian students are - tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription) – 11% followed by Magic mushrooms (3%), alcohol together with pills (3%), Spice "BIO" (2.6%), hallucinogens (2%) and painkillers to get high (2%).

Cannabis (21%), tranquillizers/sedatives (12%), ecstasy (9%) and spice "bio" (7%) are perceived as most available illicit drugs by students.

4% of students have tried ecstasy at least once during their lifetime; 2% of have tried amphetamines and cocaine. Prevalence of inhalants and new psychoactive substances (NPS) are quite high. 12% have tried inhalants at least once during their lifetime, 6% during the last 12 months. Inhalants are the only substances more used by girls than boys. 7% have ever used NPS at least once during their lifetime.

Regular use of either marijuana (60%), amphetamines (58%) ecstasy (57%) or cigarettes (51%) is perceived as great risk

Internet, Gaming and Gambling

The mean days of internet use during the last 7 days was 3.8 days (3.9 days in boys and 3.7 days in girls). The most popular daily activities are communicating with others on the Internet (64%); followed by streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc. (48%) and reading, surfing, searching for information etc. (36%).

Students mostly agree with statements on Social Media "I think I spend too much time on Social Media" (58%) and "My parents say that I spend way too much time on Social Media" (49%).

14% of students reported gambling during the 12 months prior to survey.

Psycho-social patterns

Most of the students and their parents are born in Georgia. As reported most of the parents have completed high or secondary education. Majority of students live with father, mother, brothers, sisters and grandparents.

Students almost always can easily get warmth and caring from their mother and/or father and from their best friend; they almost always easily get emotional support from their best friend. Mostly parents know whom and where their children are with in the evenings. Getting money from the parents also is not perceived as a problem.

Parents almosy always know where students spend Saturday nights.

Most of the students describe their average grade at the end of the last term as higher than average. 94% are very satisfied or satisfied by relationship with mother, father and friends.

The majority thinks that their parents would not like if they get drunk, use marijuana/hashish and ecstasy.

Vast majority of the students reported that their friends smoke cigarettes (83%), drink alcohol (85%) and get drunk (77%). About half of the students reported that their friends smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis).

CIGARETTES

This section provides the main results related to all of the variables relating to cigarette smoking.

In first questions students were asked to indicate how difficult it would be for them to get cigarettes if they wanted to. The response categories were: "impossible", "very difficult", "fairly difficult", "fairly easy", "very easy" and "don't know".

60% of students declared that it is fairly easy or very easy to get of cigarettes if they want so. More male students reported that they can get cigarettes easily than females (61% as compared to 59%).

Lifetime use of Cigarettes

Lifetime-prevalence rates of cigarette smoking in Georgian students is 43%. Overall experience of smoking seems less prevalent among girls (30%) than boys (54%). Regular smokers, if defined as those who had been smoking 40 times or more in lifetime, made up 12%; more boys (18%) than girls (5%) are regularly smoking.

Table 1. Frequency of lifetime cigarette use by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 46 | 70 | 57 |
| 1-2 | 18 | 13 | 15 |
| 3-9 | 11 | 7 | 9 |
| 10-19 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 20-39 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 40 + | 18 | 5 | 12 |

Cigarette smoking during the last 30 days

On average, 18% of students have reported that they have used cigarettes during the last 30 days. In Georgia prevalence of last month smoking among boys (26%) is almost three times higher than among girls (9%). Regularly smokes 12% (19% boys and 4% girls) of students.

The majority of students reported that they had smoked less than one cigarette per day followed by those saying they had smoked 5 cigarettes or less on average per day in the last 30 days.

Table 2. Frequency of cigarette use during the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Not at all | 74 | 91 | 82 |
| Less than 1 cigarette per day | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 1-5 cigarettes per day | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 6-10 cigarettes per day | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 11-20 cigarettes per day | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| 21 + | 3 | 0 | 2 |

Age of Onset of Cigarette Use

Adolescents start occasionally to smoke early in life, and some of those continue later in life while others do not. The proportion of Georgian students who had tried cigarettes at the age of 13 or younger was 21% (28.2% of boys and 12.3% girls).

Table 3. Age of onset for cigarette use. Proportion of boys and girls having tried cigarettes and having smoked cigarettes on a daily basis at the age of 13 or younger. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| First cigarette | 28 | 13 | 21 |
| Daily cigarette use | 6 | 2 | 4 |

4% of students (6% of boys and 2% girls) reported that they have stated to smoking on daily bases at the age of 13 or earlier.

E-cigarettes and water pipes

Students were asked about usage of electronic cigarettes and water pipes; and when (if ever) they started using e-cigarette occasionally and daily basis.

19% (25% boys compare to 11% girls) have ever used electronic cigarettes and 9% (13% boys compare to 4% girls) used it during the last 30 days. 33% (43% boys compare to 21% girls) of students ever used water pipes and 14% (22% boys compare to 6% girls) used it during 30 days prior the survey.

Table 4. Frequency of lifetime use of electronic cigarettes and water pipes by gender. Percentages.

| Time | | Water pipe | E- Cigarettes | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------------|---------------|------|--------|-------|
| 5 | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Yes, in the last 30 days | 22 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Yes, in the last 12 months | 12 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Yes, but more than 12 months ago | 9 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Never | 57 | 79 | 67 | 75 | 89 | 81 |

4% of students first time used e-cigarette 13 years or younger (5% boys and 2% girls) and 1% at this age started use it on a daily basis (2% boys and none of girls).

Table 5. Age of onset for cigarette use. Proportion of boys and girls having tried e-cigarettes and having smoked e-cigarettes on a daily basis at the age of 13 or younger. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| First e-cigarette | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Daily e-cigarette use | 2 | 0 | 1 |

ALCOHOL

Perceived availability of alcoholic Beverages

The students were asked separately how difficult they would find it to get beer, cider, alcopops, wine and spirits if they wanted to.

Table 6. Perceived availability of various alcoholic beverages by gender. Percentages responding "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain.

| | Get beer | Get alcopops | Get wine | Get spirits |
|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | fairly easy / very |
| | easy | easy | easy | easy |
| Male | 75 | 45 | 69 | 59 |
| Female | 73 | 44 | 70 | 58 |
| Total | 74 | 45 | 69 | 59 |

74% (75% boys and 73% girls) stated that it would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get beer if they wanted to do so. 69% (69% boys and 70% girls) responded that it is fairly easy or very easy to get wine. 59% (59% and 58% girls) stated that it would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get spirits. 45% (45% boys and 44% girls) stated that it would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" to get alcopops if they wanted to do so.

No significant gender differences were reported.

Lifetime and Last 12 Months Use of Alcohol

85% of students have reported that they have drunk alcohol at least once during their lifetime. There are some differences between boys and girls in lifetime alcohol use - 86% of boys have reported that they have used alcohol at least once in their lifetime while this percentage among girls is 83%.

Table 7. Frequency of lifetime use of use of any alcoholic beverages by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 14 | 17 | 15 |
| 1-2 | 10 | 16 | 13 |
| 3-9 | 19 | 31 | 25 |
| 10-19 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 20-39 | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| 40 + | 31 | 12 | 22 |

Most of those who have tried alcohol at least once have used alcohol for 40 or more occasions – 22%. Boys (31%) had almost three times higher consumption levels than girls (12%).

76% have used alcohol during the last 12 months. Again differences between boys and girls were high with 80% of boys compared to only 72% of girls.

Of those who have used alcohol in last 12 months majority have used it only 1-2 times – 28%; 18% have used it 3-9 times; 12% have used it 10-19 times; 18% have used it 20 and more times. During the last year Boys are using alcohols more frequently than girls do.

Table 8. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverages during the last 12 months by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 20 | 28 | 24 |
| 1-2 | 24 | 33 | 28 |
| 3-9 | 16 | 20 | 18 |
| 10-19 | 15 | 8 | 12 |
| 20-39 | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| 40 + | 14 | 4 | 9 |

Use of alcohol in last 30 Days

43 percent of students have reported alcohol use during the 30 days immediately prior to the survey. Out of those majority have used it once or twice -25%. Frequent users (those drinking over 20) were 2%. More boys (53%) than girls (33%) drank alcohol during last 30 days.

Table 9. Frequency of use of any alcoholic beverages during the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 47 | 67 | 57 |
| 1-2 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| 3-5 | 14 | 5 | 10 |
| 6-9 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 10-19 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 20 + | 2 | 1 | 2 |

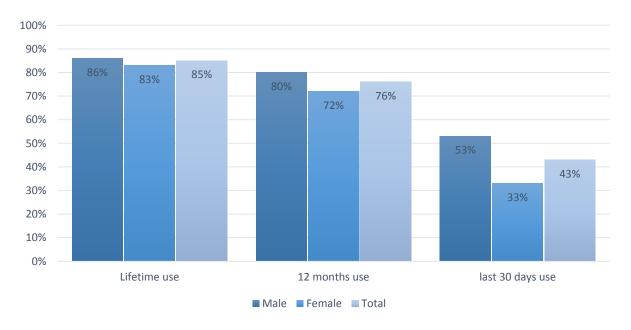


Figure 1. Use of alcohol during lifetime, in last 12 months and in the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

The students were asked if they had drunk beer, wine, spirits, alcopops, and cider during the last 30 days, the most commonly reported type of beverage was wine (40%), followed by beer (36%), spirits (30%), and alcopops (14%). No one mentioned cider.

In terms of gender differences, all beverages are used most frequently by boys than girls. The most frequently used beverage for girls is wine and for boys beer and wine with almost the same rates.

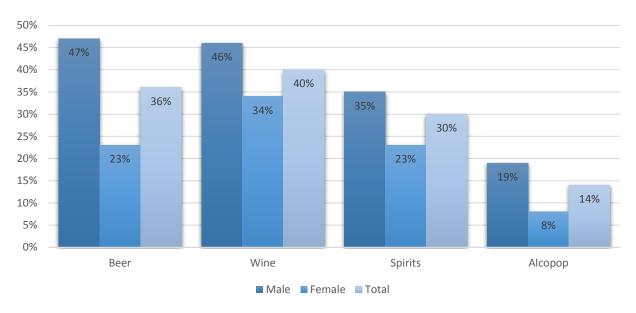


Figure 2. Use of different types of beverages in the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

Non-consumers

12% of students reported that they never drink alcohol at all, when asked about consumption on their latest drinking day. Number of those reporting that they never drink alcohol among girls is higher than among boys with 14% and 10% respectively.

From those who have reported used alcohol most students reported that they have used it one month to one year ago (26%) and 1 to 7 days ago (25%), followed by those who have stated that they used alcohol 15 to 30 days ago (15%). There were differences in terms of gender, where most frequent category for boys was 1 to 7 days ago with 31% of boys reporting use in the last week, while percentage of girls in this category was 18%. For girls the most frequent category was one month to one year ago (32%).

Table 10. Last occasion of alcohol use by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| never | 10 | 14 | 12 |
| 1-7 days ago | 31 | 18 | 25 |
| 8-14 days ago | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| 15-30 days ago | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 month - 1 year ago | 21 | 32 | 26 |
| More than 1 year | 8 | 13 | 10 |

The last alcohol-drinking day

The students were asked if they had drunk beer, wine, spirits and alcopops on the latest day when alcohol was used. The most commonly reported type of beverage was wine (43%) and by beer (44%). The most frequently used beverage for girls is wine and for boys beer and wine with almost the same rates.

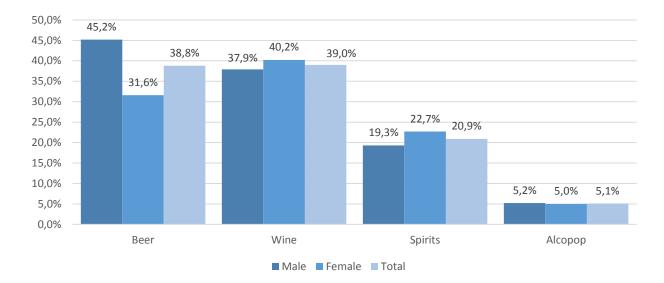


Figure 3. Use of different types of beverages at the last drinking day by gender. Percentages.

The students were asked to report quantities of various beverages, they consumed on the last drinking day. The response categories were based on fixed quantities relevant to each beverage type in terms of centiliters (cl).

Table 11. Beer quantities among students reporting any last day alcohol consumption by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| <50 cl | 18 | 26 | 22 |
| 50-100 cl | 17 | 8 | 13 |
| 101-200 cl | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| 201+ cl | 8 | 0 | 4 |

Table 12. Wine quantities among students reporting any last day alcohol consumption by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| <20 cl | 9 | 26 | 17 |
| 20-40 cl | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 41-74 cl | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 75 + cl | 14 | 2 | 9 |

Table 13. Spirits quantities among students reporting any last day alcohol consumption by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------|------|--------|-------|
| <8 cl | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 8-15 cl | 4 | 10 | 7 |
| 16-24 cl | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 25 + cl | 6 | 2 | 4 |

Table 14. Alcopops quantities among students reporting any last day alcohol consumption by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| <50 cl | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2 |
| 50-100 cl | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1 |
| 101-200 cl | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 201+ cl | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Calculations regarding excessive alcohol use was done assumed excessive consumption for beer and alcopops as 101 cl and higher, for wine – 41 cl and higher and for spirits - 16 cl and higher.

On the last drinking day males drank much higher quantities than girls did. 10% of students (8% of boys and 12% of girls) have never drank alcohol.

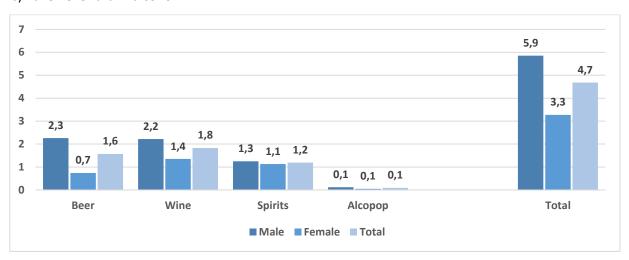


Figure 4. Consumption of beer, cider, alcopops, wine and spirits in centiliters among students reporting any last day alcohol consumption, by gender. Percentages.

The amount of alcohol consumed was calculated as the average volume of ethanol (in cl) consumed on the last drinking day. The students drank an average of 4.7 cl ethanol at the last drinking day. Boys (5.9 cl) reported higher volumes than girls (3.3 cl) with significant difference (2.6 cl).

Heavy episodic drinking

The students were asked how many times during the last 30 days they had had five drinks or more on one occasion. 41% of students reported that there were one or more occasions when they used more than five drinks¹ in one occasion during last 30 days. 20% reported that they used more than five drinks in one occasion during last 30 days; 12% in 2 occasions and 7% in 3 to 5 occasions. 2% had five drinks in 6 to 9 occasions and 1% in more than 10 occasions. Heavy drinking was much more pronounced among boys with 51% of boys reporting heavy drinking in one or more occasions during last 30 days, as compared to 30% of girls.

Table 15. Frequency of having had five or more drinks on one occasion during the last 30 days. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 48.8 | 69.3 | 58.4 |
| 1 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| 2 | 15.8 | 7.0 | 11.7 |
| 3-5 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 6.6 |
| 6-9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| 10+ | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 |

¹ 1 drink - 1 glass/bottle/can of beer - 500 ml; 1 glass of wine - 125 ml; 1 glass of spirits - 50 ml; 1 glass of cocktail - 100 ml.

Drunkenness

Level of drunkenness on the latest drinking day

The students were asked to indicate on a ten-point scale how drunk they felt on their latest drinking day. Mean intoxication rate was 3 (3.5 in boys and 2.5 in girls).

21% of students selected the level above 5 in the scale of intoxication; boys reported higher levels of intoxication with 29% while girls reported level was 12%. 2% selected level 10 of heavily intoxication.

Table 16. Self-estimated level of intoxication during the last alcohol drinking day by gender. Percentages.

| | Level of drunkenness | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Male | 29 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Female | 34 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 32 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

Lifetime and last 12 months intoxication

The students were asked to indicate how many times they had been intoxicated from alcohol drinking during their lifetime, in the last 12 months and in the last 30 days, respectively. 43% of Georgian students (50% boys and 35% girls) reported that they had been intoxicated (drunk) at least once in their lifetime.

25% of students (29% boys and 20% girls) reported that they have drunk and had been intoxicated during the last 12 months. 10% (13% boys and 7% girls) reported that they have drunk and had been intoxicated during the last 30 days.

Gender differences are observed in all intoxication levels.

Table 17. Frequency of lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days drunkenness. Percentages.

| Number of | Drunk: Lifetime | | | Drunk: Lifetime Drunk: Last 12 months | | | Drunk: Last 30 days | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| occasions | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 | 50 | 65 | 57 | 71 | 80 | 75 | 87 | 93 | 90 |
| 1-2 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| 3-9 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 10-19 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-39 | 2 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 + | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Age of onset for use of different alcoholic beverages and drunkenness

Wine is the most common early alcoholic beverage and 64% of students reported that they had drunk at least one glass of wine at the age of 13 or younger. Wine is followed by beer (57%), spirits (36%) and alcopops (30%). Cider was not reported.

Early consumption of all kinds of alcoholic beverages was much higher among boys than girls. For example early consumption of wine was reported by 67% of boys compared to 59% of girls; beer by 67% of boys as compared to 46% of girls; spirits by 43% of boys compared to 29% of girls; and alcopops by 38% of boys as compared to 21% of girls.

The proportion of students reporting that they were drunk at the age of 13 or younger is 22%, with 29% of boys and 13% of girls.

Table 18. Proportion of students having been drunk and have tried various alcoholic beverages at the age of 13 or younger. Percentages.

| Use of alcoholic beverages/get drunk | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Beer | 67 | 46 | 57 |
| Alcopops | 38 | 21 | 30 |
| Wine | 69 | 59 | 64 |
| Spirits | 43 | 29 | 36 |
| Get drunk | 29 | 13 | 22 |

Purchase of alcoholic beverages

Off-premise consumption

The students were asked to think back over the last 30 days and to indicate on how many occasions they had bought "beer, cider, alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (grocery store, liquor store, kiosk or petrol station)" for their own consumption. They gave a separate answer for each beverage. According to the results beer (34%) is the most commonly bought alcoholic beverage, followed by wine (17%) and spirits (17%); alcopops (12%) was the least purchased alcoholic beverage.

There are marked differences between boys and girls, with boys reporting significantly higher levels of purchase of all kinds of alcoholic beverages than girls. More than 43% of boys have reported purchase of beer from a store over the last 30 days while this percentage among girls was 22%. Similarly, purchase of wine was reported by 21% of boys as compared to 12% of girls. Spirits was third most popular alcoholic beverage purchased with differences between boys (23%) and girls (10%). The least purchased alcoholic beverage alcopop was purchased by 12%, 18% of boys and 6% of girls.

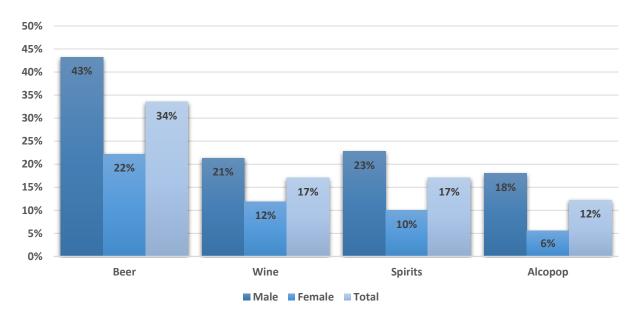


Figure 5. Purchase of alcoholic beverages during the last 30 days in a store for own consumption (off-premise). Percentages.

Place of last drinking

Students were asked about where were they when drank alcohol last time. According to the results the majority of students (33%) stated the were at home at last drinking occasion, 23% were at someone else's home, 20% were at restaurant, 7% - at street, 7% - at bar or pub, and 5% - at disco. Gender differences are apparent; more girls drank at home; and more boys drank out on the open area, bar/pub, disco and restaurant.

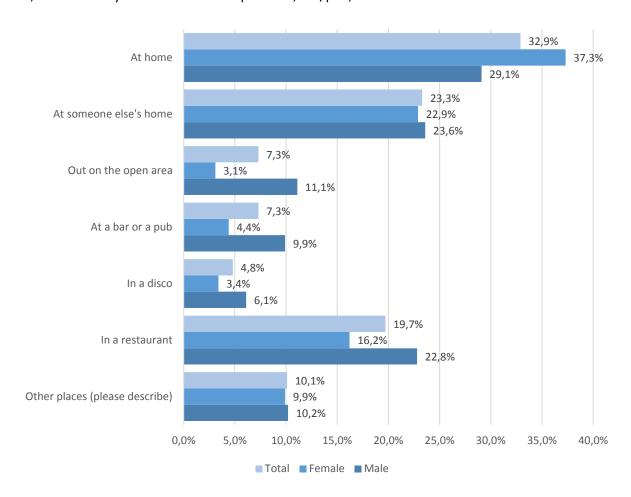


Figure 6. Place of last alcoholic drink. Percentages.

Personal consequences of alcohol use during the last 12 months

The students were asked to indicate the number of occasions during the last 12 months on which they had experienced any problems related to their alcohol use. Fourteen negative consequences were proposed: "physical fight", "accident or injury", "damaged or lost objects or clothing", "serious arguments", "victimized by robbery or theft", "trouble with police", "hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room because of severe intoxication", "hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room because of accident or injury", "engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom", "being a victim of unwanted sexual advance", "hurt yourself", "driven a moped, car or other motor vehicle", "being involved in an accident while driving yourself" and "been swimming in swimming pool, river, lake or sea".

The most indicated problem was "been swimming in swimming pool, river, lake or sea" (28%), followed by "damaged or lost objects or clothing" (17%), "trouble with police" (15%), "physical fight" (14%), "hurt yourself" (10%), and "victimized by robbery or theft" (10%). The problems the least often indicated were "hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room because of accident or injury" (4%), "being involved in an accident while driving yourself" (4%), "accident or injury" (4%), "being a victim of unwanted sexual advance" (3%), etc.

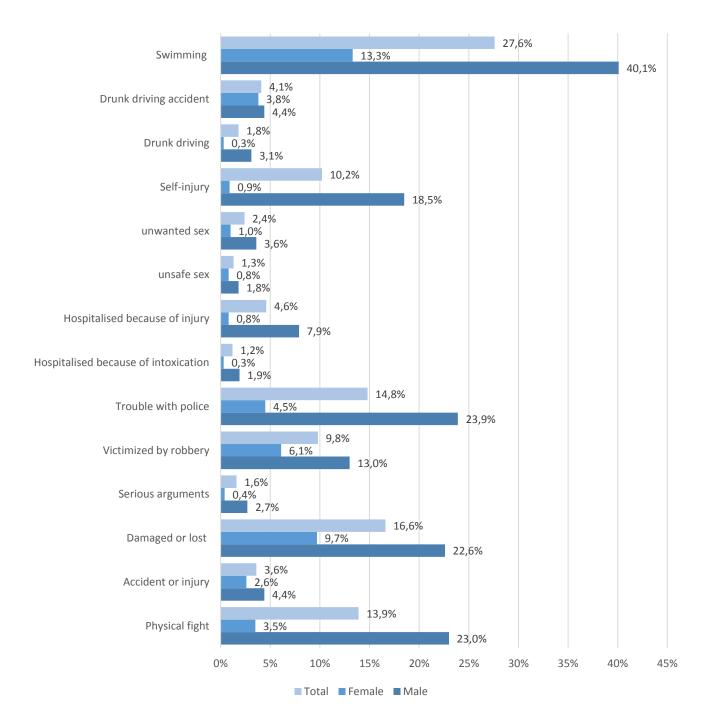


Figure 7. Experienced individual, sexual and delinquency problems related to personal alcohol use during the last 12 months. Percentages.

Personal consequences of someone's alcohol use during the last 12 months

The students were asked to indicate various negative consequences that happened during the last 12 months when someone else (stranger, friend/acquaintance or somebody else close to him/her) drank alcohol. Seven negative consequences were proposed: "has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you at a party or some other private setting", "has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you on the street or in some public place", has someone who had been drinking harmed you physically", "has someone who had been drinking ruined your clothes or other belongings", "has someone who has been drinking been responsible for a traffic accident you were involved in", "have you been a passenger with a driver who had had too much to drink" and "has someone who had been drinking made you afraid when you encountered them on the street".

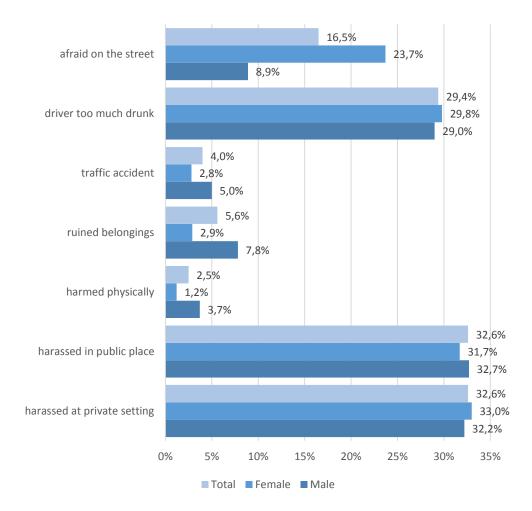


Figure 8. Experienced problems related to someone's alcohol use during the last 12 months. Percentages.

The most indicated problems were "has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you at a party or some other private setting" (32%), "has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you on the street or in some public place" (33%), "have you been a passenger with a driver who had had too much to drink" (29%); and "has someone who had been drinking made you afraid when you encountered them on the street" (16%). The problems the least often indicated were "has someone who had been drinking ruined your clothes or other belongings" (6%); "has someone who has been drinking been responsible for a traffic accident you were involved in" (4%); and "has someone who had been drinking harmed you physically" (3%).

Excessive drinking of person close to student

Students were asked whether anyone close to them drinks excessively and if so if that cause any problem in student's life. 25% of respondents answered that someone close to them drinks excessively; 27% boys and 22% girls. 15% answered that this causes problems in their life; 12% boys and 17% girls.

The reasons of drinking during the last 12 months

Students were asked about the reasons they drunk during the last 12 months. According to the results the most commonly stated reason was "because it's fun" (41%), followed by because it helps you enjoy a party" (40%), "because it improves parties and celebrations" (40%), "and "because it makes social gatherings more fun" (29%); least mentioned statements were "be liked" (8%); "to get high" (10%) and "so you won't feel left out" (10%).

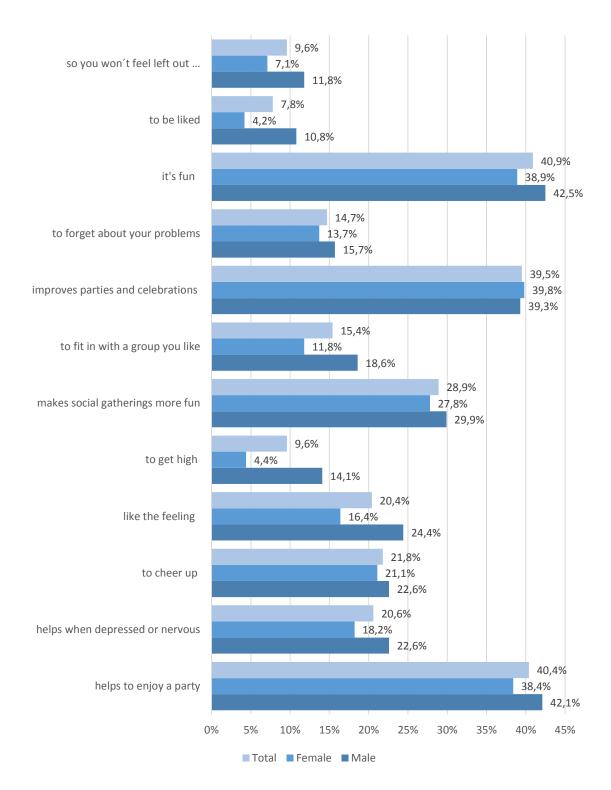


Figure 9. The reasons of drinking during the last 12 months. Percentages.

Lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days use of energy drinks

73% of students have reported that they have drunk energy drinks at least once during their lifetime; Most of those who have ever tried at least once have used energy drinks for only 1-2 times. Boys (81%) had higher consumption levels than girls (63%). 60% have drunk during the last 12 months; again differences between boys and girls were high with 70% of boys reporting alcohol use in last 12 months compared to 49% of girls.

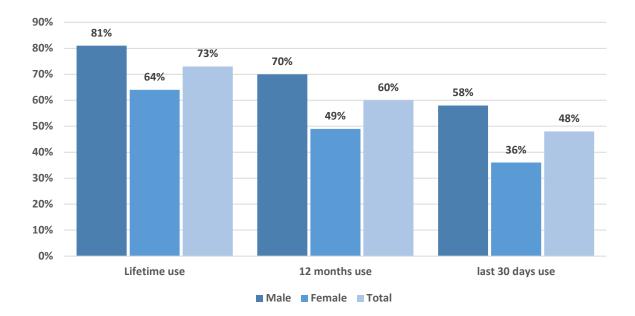


Figure 10. Use of energy drinks lifetime, in last 12 months and in the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

48% of students have reported that they have drunk energy drinks in the last 30 days; most of them (15%) have done it once or twice.

Table 19. Frequency of lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days use of energy drinks by gender. Percentages.

| Number of occasions | Lifetime | | Last 12 months | | | Last 30 days | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|----------------|------|--------|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 | 19 | 37 | 27 | 30 | 51 | 40 | 42 | 64 | 52 |
| 1-2 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 0 | 15 |
| 3-5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 8 |
| 6-9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 10-19 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 20-39 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 40 + | 18 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |

Tranquillisers and sedatives prescribed by doctors

Tranquillizers or sedatives are a widely used group of prescription medication but these drugs may also be obtained without a doctor's prescription to be used for the purpose of getting high rather than for medical reasons. The questionnaire asks about lifetime use of tranquillizers or sedatives both with and without a doctor's prescription.

Students were asked on use about tranquilizers, whether they have used them and how long.

Majority of students (91%) have never taken tranquillisers and sedatives prescribed by doctors. 1% reported that they have used in a period more than 3 weeks, while 7% have used it less than 3 weeks.

More girls than boys than girls have taken tranquillisers and sedatives prescribed by doctors.

Table 20. Frequency of use of ttranquillisers and sedatives prescribed by doctors by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Never | 93 | 89 | 91 |
| Yes, but for less than 3 weeks | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Yes, but for more than 3 weeks | 1 | 2 | 1 |

ILLICIT DRUGS

Marijuana or hashish (cannabis)

21% of students find cannabis readily available as they indicate that it is fairly easy or very easy to find cannabis. Boys consider cannabis much more easily obtainable than girls do, with 23% of boys reporting this and 18% of girls.

Table 21. Perceived availability of cannabis by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Impossible | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| Very difficult | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Fairly difficult | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Fairly easy | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| Very easy | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Don't know | 26 | 31 | 28 |

Lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days use of marijuana or hashish (cannabis)

11% of students have reported that they have used marijuana or hashish (cannabis) at least once during their lifetime; Most of those who have ever tried at least once have used it for only 1-2 times (5%) followed by those used marijuana 40 or more times (2%). Boys (19%) had much higher consumption levels than girls (3%).

Table 22. Frequency of lifetime use of marijuana or hashish use by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 81.01 | 96.95 | 88.51 |
| 1-2 | 7.07 | 2.51 | 4.93 |
| 3-9 | 4.75 | 0.33 | 2.67 |
| 10-19 | 2.71 | 0.00 | 1.44 |
| 20-39 | 1.55 | 0.00 | 0.82 |
| 40 + | 2.91 | 0.22 | 1.64 |

8% of students have reported that they have used marijuana or hashish (cannabis) during the last 12 months; most of them have used it for only 1-2 times (4%). Again differences between boys and girls were high with 14% of boys reporting alcohol use in last 12 months compared to only 2% of girls.

Table 23. Frequency of use of marijuana or hashish use during the last 12 months by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 86.09 | 98.46 | 91.93 |
| 1-2 | 6.07 | 1.10 | 3.73 |
| 3-5 | 1.86 | 0.22 | 1.09 |
| 6-9 | 2.45 | 0.00 | 1.29 |
| 10-19 | 1.37 | 0.11 | 0.78 |
| 20-39 | 2.15 | 0.11 | 1.19 |
| 40 + | 86.09 | 98.46 | 91.93 |

4% of students (7% boys and 1% boys) have reported use of marijuana or hashish (cannabis) during the 30 days immediately prior to the survey. Frequent users (those smoking on 10 and more occasions) were 1%. Frequent users were mostly boys (1.6%) compare to girls (0.2%).

Table 24. Frequency of use of marijuana use during the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 90.6 | 98.7 | 94.4 |
| 1-2 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| 3-5 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.6 |
| 6-9 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.7 |
| 10-19 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.4 |
| 20-39 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 40 + | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

Age of onset of marijuana use

The proportion of Georgian students who had tried marijuana or hashish (cannabis) at the age of 13 or younger was 2% (4% boys and 1% girls). Mostly students try marijuana at age 15 (4%; boys 8% and girls 2%).

Table 25. Age at first use of marijuana or hashish (cannabis) by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Never | 81 | 96 | 87 |
| 9 years old or less | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 years old | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 years old | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 years old | 8 | 1 | 4 |
| 16 years or older | 4 | 2 | 3 |

Opportunities to Try Cannabis

All students were asked: "Have you ever had the possibility to try marihuana or hashish (cannabis) and you didn't use it"? 24% was offered cannabis and did not try. This percentage was higher among boys with 33% of them having the possibility to try cannabis while this percentage among females was 16%.

Most of them were offered 1 to 2 times (boys 20%, girls 13%), followed by 3 to 5 times (boys 13%, girls 3%).

Table 26. Possibility to try marihuana or hashish (cannabis) by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 67 | 84 | 76 |
| 1-2 | 20 | 13 | 16 |
| 3+ | 13 | 3 | 8 |

Cannabis-related problems among adolescents

Those students who have used cannabis last 12 months were asked about frequency of different patterns of cannabis use. For each statement, the response categories were: "never", "rarely", "from time to time", "fairly often" and "very often".

Table 27. Frequency of different patterns of cannabis use during the last 12 months. Percentages.

| | never | rarely | from time to time | fairly often | very often |
|---|-------|--------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Have you smoked cannabis before midday? | 27 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Have you smoked cannabis when you were alone? | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Have you had memory problems when you smoked cannabis? | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Have friends or members of your family told you that you ought to reduce or stop your cannabis use? | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Have you tried to reduce or stop your cannabis use without succeeding? | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Have you had problems because of your use of cannabis (argument, fight, accident, bad result at | 30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Among those students reporting having used cannabis in the last 12 months and who answered the question, 85% stated that they never smoked before midday and 9% reported that this happened rarely. The proportion of adolescents answering positively on the question was given by 6%.

92% of students reported that they never smoked cannabis when they were alone and 3% did so only rarely. A positive response to this item was given by 5%.

95% indicated that they never had memory problems when they smoked cannabis. Because experiencing cognitive impairments is considered more problematic than smoking before midday and when being alone, the positive response threshold for this item is set at "rarely" instead of "from time to time". Thus, 5% of all past year users rated positively on this item.

The intervention of friends or family members telling the user to stop or cut down on smoking cannabis is an important social indicator of problematic use patterns. 92% reported that they never experienced such interventions; for a total sample of 8% this has happened rarely.

Among those students with 12 month cannabis use, 92% have never tried to reduce or stop without succeeding. The remaining 8.1% positive responses comprise the single answers "rarely" (2%), "from time to time" (3%), "fairly often" (1.5%) and "very often" (1.5%).

The majority of past year users (95%) have never experienced negative consequences like arguments, fights, accidents or bad results at school because of cannabis use. The proportion of students with a positive answer for this question was 5%.

Sometimes adolescents are part of a clique of friends, where using cannabis is part of your behaviour when they meet. Those who are part of such clique were asked how often they meet. Among those who answered the question 29% responded that they meet almost daily, 12% - 3–4 times a week; 10% - 1–2 times a week; 13% - 1–3 times a month; and 36% - less than once a month.

Perceived Availability of Various Substances

The students were asked: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following if you wanted" and presented with a list of seven substances (amphetamines, methamphetamines, tranquillizers/sedatives, ecstasy, cocaine, crack and spice "bio"). For each of the listed substances, the response categories were: "impossible", "very difficult", "fairly difficult", "fairly easy", "very easy" and "don't know". The proportions of students who answered "very easy" or "fairly easy" to this question are presented in this section.

Table 28. Perceived availability of various substances by gender. Percentages.

| Substances | | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Amphetamines | fairly easy / very easy | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Methamphetamines | fairly easy / very easy | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Tranquillizers/sedatives | fairly easy / very easy | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Ecstasy | fairly easy / very easy | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| Cocaine | fairly easy / very easy | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Crack | fairly easy / very easy | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Spice "Bio" | fairly easy / very easy | 10 | 4 | 7 |

Tranquillizers/sedatives (12%), ecstasy (9%) and spice "bio" (7%) are considered as most available by students. Amphetamines (6%), methamphetamines (4%), cocaine (3%) and crack (3%) are not considered as readily available as other drugs.

Boys consider substances much more easily obtainable than girls do; e.g. 11% of boys and 82% of girls reported this about ecstasy, 10% of boys and 4% of girls reported this about spice "Bio". Similar to these results other substances were perceived as easily available much more from boys than girls, while there were no differences in perceptions of availability of tranquilizers/sedatives.

Students were asked if they had ever used marijuana or hashish (cannabis), would they have said so in this questionnaire. 9% answered they have already done so; 39% replied that they would definitely do so; 26% replied they would probably do so and 10% that they would probably do not do so. 11% are sure they would not do so.

Lifetime and last 12 months use of illicit drugs

In this chapter the concept of "illicit drug" includes ecstasy, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, inhalants and other substances.

Table 29. Frequency of lifetime and last 12 months use of ecstasy, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, LSD, and GHB by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Ecstasy | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Amphetamines | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Methamphetamines | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Cocaine | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Crack | 2 | 0 | 1 |

The most prevalent drug is ecstasy. 4% of students (7% of the boys and 1% of the girls) have tried ecstasy at least once during their lifetime; followed by amphetamines (2%) and cocaine (2%).

Lifetime use of inhalants and new psychoactive substances (NPS) are quite high. 12% of students (10% of the boys and 14% of the girls) have tried inhalants at least once during their lifetime. 6% (5% of the boys and 7% of the girls) have tried inhalants during the last 12 months. 3% (3% of the boys and 4% of the girls) have tried inhalants during the last 30 days. Inhalants are the only substances more used by girls than boys.

Table 30. Frequency of lifetime, last 12 months and last 30 days use of inhalants by gender. Percentages.

| Number of | Lifetime | | Last 12 months | | L | ast 30 days | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------------|------|--------|-------------|------|--------|-------|
| occasions | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 | 90 | 86 | 88 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 1-2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 + | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

In this chapter the concept of "illicit drug" includes Tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription), LSD or some other hallucinogens, Relevin, Heroin, "Magic mushrooms", GHB, Anabolic steroids, Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine), Alcohol together with pills (medicaments) in order to get high, Painkillers in order to get high, Spice ("BIO").

Table 31. Lifetime use of various illicit drugs by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Tranquillisers or sedatives | 10 | 13 | 11 |
| LSD or other hallucinogens | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Heroin | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| "Magic mushrooms" | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| GHB | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Anabolic steroids | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Drugs by injection with a needle | 0.49 | 0.22 | 0.36 |
| Alcohol together with pills | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Painkillers | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Spice ("BIO") | 4 | 2 | 3 |

The most prevalent drug other than marijuana or hashish (cannabis) among Georgian students are - tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription) – 11% followed by Magic mushrooms (3%), alcohol together with pills (medicaments) in order to get high (3%), Spice "BIO" – (3%), hallucinogens (2%), painkillers in order to get high (2%) and Heroin (2%). GHB and anabolic steroids were reported by 1%. Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, cocaine, amphetamine) were reported by 0.4% of Georgian students. All drugs are more used by boys except tranquillisers (without a doctor's prescription).

Age of Onset for Various substances

Experience of various substances at the age of 13 or younger is quite rare: inhalants -3%; tranquillisers/sedatives (without prescription) - 1%; alcohol together with pills -1%; ecstasy -1%; cocaine or crack -1%; amphetamines or methamphetamines -1%.

Table 32. Age of onset for various substances and mixing alcohol with pills. Proportion answering at the age of 13 or younger by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Marijuana / hashish | 3.65 | 0.87 | 2.35 |
| Tranquillizers / sedatives | 1.44 | 0.88 | 1.18 |
| Amphetamines/Methamphetamines | 0.58 | 0.33 | 0.46 |
| Cocaine/Crack | 0.86 | 0.33 | 0.62 |
| Ecstasy | 1.06 | 0.22 | 0.67 |
| Inhalants | 3.45 | 2.85 | 3.17 |
| Alcohol together with pills | 0.96 | 0.55 | 0.77 |

New Substances

New substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs [such as cannabis or ecstasy] may be available. They can come in different forms, for example – herbal mixtures, spices, powders, crystals or tablets. Students were asked about lifetime use of such substances. 7% (10% of boys and 3% of girls) answered positively.

Students were also asked about the form of the new substance they used in the last 12 months. 14% (17% of boys and 10% of girls) reported that they have not used such substances in the last 12 months. 5% reported use of herbal smoking mixtures with drug-like effects; 4% reported use of liquids with drug-like effects; 3% reported use of powders, crystals or tablets with drug-like effects and 10% reported use of other form of new substance.

Table 33. Use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) last 12 months and (among 12-month users) form of NPS. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Herbal smoking mixtures | 7.80 | 1.79 | 5.06 |
| Liquids | 5.24 | 1.53 | 3.55 |
| Powders, crystals, tablets | 3.63 | 1.41 | 2.62 |
| Other | 11.32 | 10.48 | 10.48 |
| Used NPS last 12 months | 17.41 | 10.23 | 14.14 |

Perceived Risks of Legal and Illegal Substance Use

The students were asked: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they..." followed by twelve items regarding cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and use of illicit drugs suggesting different intensities of use. The response categories were "no risk", "slight risk", "moderate risk", "great risk" and "don't know". The comments in this section are based only on answers indicating a "great risk" for each item.

Table 34. Perceived risks of legal and illegal Substance use by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| smoke cigarettes occasionally | 15 | 17 | 16 |
| smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day | 44 | 60 | 51 |
| have one or two drinks nearly every day | 21 | 34 | 27 |
| have four or five drinks nearly every day | 35 | 59 | 46 |
| have five or more drinks in one occasion nearly each weekend | 31 | 44 | 37 |
| try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) once or twice | 40 | 62 | 50 |
| smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) occasionally | 23 | 37 | 30 |
| smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) regularly | 48 | 73 | 60 |
| try ecstasy once or twice | 25 | 28 | 26 |
| take ecstasy regularly | 48 | 67 | 57 |
| try an amphetamine (uppers, pep pills, speed) once or twice | 31 | 39 | 35 |
| take amphetamines regularly | 51 | 66 | 58 |

The average values for the risk assessment vary considerably across substances. The highest average value is noted for regular use of either marijuana (60%), amphetamines (58%) ecstasy (57%) or cigarettes (51%).

Girls perceive great risk much more than boys, for example while 73% of girls think that regular use of cannabis is great risk, only 48% of boys think so; 66% of girls think that regular use of amphetamine is great risk, only 52% of boys think so. Similarly smoking one pack a day is perceived as great risk by 60% of girls and 44% of boys.

INTERNET, GAMING AND GAMBLING

Internet

Young people in the world have access to a wealth of information sources through the Internet, which they use as a key means of keeping themselves up to date, entertained and in touch with their social lives. Young people are becoming more and more attached to the Internet as a means of communicating, learning and seeking new challenges, while at the same time they are becoming more introverted and more suspicious of face-to-face communication with others, which they often consider too demanding and even unnecessary. Nowadays, the adoption of digital technologies is known to be higher in young adolescents than adults. Internet addiction appears as a potential problem in adolescents.

Internet use during the last 7 days

Students were asked which days (if any) were they on the Internet (on a computer, tablet, smartphone or any other electronic device) during the last 7 days. Saturdays and Sundays were more popular among internet users. The mean days of internet use during the last 7 days was 3.8 days (3.9 days in boys and 3.7 days in girls).

Students also were asked about how many days (if any) were they on the Internet during the last 7 days. Whether they were using Social Media (communicating with others on the Internet, using for example WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Skype, Blogs, Snapchat, Instagram, Kik etc.); Playing online games (war, strategy and first-person shooter games, World of Warcraft, Call of Duty, Grand Theft Auto, MMO, MMORPG etc.); Playing games in which they may win money (poker, scratch, dice, new slot etc.; Reading, surfing, searching for information etc.; Streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc.; Searching for, selling or buying products, games, books etc. (Amazon, Ebay etc.).

The most popular activities are communicating with others on the Internet (64%); streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc. (48%) and reading, surfing, searching for information etc. (36%).

6% are playing games in which they may win money (poker, scratch, dice, new slot etc.).

Table 35. Internet use during the last 7 days (4 days and more) by activities. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| On Social Media | 60 | 67 | 64 |
| Playing online games | 23 | 2 | 13 |
| Playing games in which you may win money | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| Reading, surfing, searching for information etc. | 31 | 42 | 36 |
| Streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc. | 47 | 49 | 48 |
| Searching for, selling or buying products, games, books etc. | 13 | 6 | 10 |

More boys are playing online games (war, strategy and first-person shooter games, World of Warcraft, Call of Duty, Grand Theft Auto, MMO, MMORPG etc.); Playing games in which they may win money (poker, scratch, dice, new slot etc.; Reading, surfing, searching for information etc. No other major differences are observed.

Internet use during the typical day

Students also were asked about number of hours spent on the internet on a typical day. The most popular daily activities are communicating with others on the Internet - 28% of students do so 6 and more hours per typical day; followed by streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc. -15% do so 6 and more hours per day; the third most popular internet daily activity is reading, surfing, searching for information etc. - 9% do so about 6 and more hours per day.

3% are playing games in which they may win money (poker, scratch, dice, new slot etc.) and do so about 6 and more hours per day.

Students were asked to agree or disagree with several statements on Social Media (communicating with others on the Internet, using for example WhatsAapp, Twitter, Facebook, Skype, Blogs, Kik, Snapchat, Instagram etc). For each statement, the response categories were: "strongly agree", "partly agree", "neither-nor", "partly disagree" and "strongly disagree". The proportions of students who answered "strongly agree" and "partly agree" to this question are presented in this section as "agree"; and the proportions of students who answered "strongly disagree" to this question are presented as "disagree".

Students mostly agree with statements on Social Media "I think I spend too much time on Social Media" (58%; 54% of boys and 63% of girls) and "My parents say that I spend way too much time on Social Media" (49%; 48% of boys and 51% of girls).

Table 36. Agreement with several statements on Social Media by gender. Percentages.

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|----------|------|--------|-------|
| I think I spend too much time on Social Media | Agree | 54 | 63 | 58 |
| | Disagree | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| I get in bad mood when I cannot spend time on Social Media | Agree | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| | Disagree | 50 | 56 | 53 |
| My parents say that I spend way too much time on | Agree | 48 | 51 | 49 |
| Social Media | Disagree | 36 | 36 | 36 |

Gaming and Gambling

Adolescent gaming and gambling, and substance use are viewed as a public health concern internationally. The early onset age of gambling is a known risk factor for developing gambling problems later in life. For most adolescents, gaming is a pleasurable entertainment activity. However, research suggests that excessive online gaming may in extreme cases lead to symptoms commonly experienced by substance addicts. Like adult gambling, adolescent gambling is linked with a number of negative outcomes including criminal behavior, poor academic achievement, school truancy, financial problems, depression, suicide, deterioration of social, and substance abuse.

Students were asked to agree or disagree with several statements on gaming on a computer, tablet, smartphone or other electronic device. For each statement, the response categories were: "strongly agree", "partly agree", "neither-nor", "partly disagree" and "strongly disagree". The proportions of students who answered "strongly agree" and "partly agree" to this question are presented in this section as "agree"; and the proportions of students who answered "strongly disagree" and "partly disagree" to this question are presented as "disagree".

Students mostly disagree with all gambling statements "I get in bad mood when I cannot spend time on games" (69.3%), "My parents say that I spend way too much time on gaming" (62.1%) and "I think I spend way too much time playing games" (59.1%). More girls disagreed on the statements than boys did.

Table 37. Agreement with several statements on gambling by gender. Percentages.

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|---|----------|------|--------|-------|
| I think I spend way too much time playing games | Agree | 41 | 15 | 29 |
| . , , | Disagree | 47 | 73 | 59 |
| I get in bad mood when I cannot spend time on | Agree | 24 | 8 | 17 |
| games | Disagree | 60 | 80 | 69 |
| | Agree | 37 | 15 | 26 |

| My parents say that I spend way too much time on gaming | Disagree | 49 | 77 | 62 | |
|---|----------|----|----|----|--|
|---|----------|----|----|----|--|

Questionnaire included questions on frequency of gambling money in the last 12 months. 14% of students reported gambling during the 12 months prior to survey; 24% boys and 3% girls. More than 4% (8% boys and 1% girls) does so 4 and more times a week.

Table 38. Frequency of gambling money during the last 12 months by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 76 | 97 | 86 |
| Monthly or less | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| 2-4 times a month | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 2-3 times a week | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 4-5 times a week | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| ≥6 times a week | 5 | 1 | 3 |

On the question regarding the types of games played on the internet ["Slot machines (fruit machine, new slot etc.)"; "Play card or dice (poker, bridge, dice etc.)"; "Lotteries (scratch, bingo, keno etc.)"; "Betting on sports or animals (horses, dogs etc.)"] and frequency ["I have not played these games"; "monthly or less"; "2-4 times a month"; "2-3 times a week"; "4-5 times a week"; "6 or more times a week"]. In this chapter frequencies "monthly or less" and "2-4 times a month" are grouped as "monthly" and "2-3 times a week"; "4-5 times a week"; "6 or more times a week" as "weekly".

Most of the students reported playing card or dice and betting on sports or animals on internet – 19%; 14% plays in traditional setting.

Table 39. Frequency of internet/ traditional setting gambling during the last 12 months by gender. Percentages.

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Internet | 28 | 8 | 19 |
| traditional setting | 21 | 7 | 14 |

The same question was asked regarding the games played not on the internet but in traditional setting. The same grouping of answers were done.

Most of the students reported playing card or dice (7%) and betting on sports or animals (3%) in traditional setting.

Table 40. Frequency of gambling in traditional setting during the last 12 months by several games by gender. Percentages.

| | | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| Slot machines | Monthly | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| | Weekly | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Play card or dice | Monthly | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| | Weekly | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Lotteries | Monthly | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| | Weekly | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Betting on sports or animals | Monthly | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| G , | Weekly | 5 | 1 | 3 |

PSYCHO-SOCIAL PATTERNS

Family

96% of students are born in Georgia, 1% - in Azerbaijan, 1% - in Armenia and 2% in other countries. Vast majority of students reported that their mother (96) and father (96%) are born in Georgia.

As reported most of the fathers have completed high (48%) or completed secondary education (34%); and mothers have completed high (53%) or completed secondary education (33%).

On the question how well does their family live compared to other families in Georgia, most of the students reported that they live about the same as other families' do (47%); 23% reported living better and 16% very much better.

Majority of students live with father (72%) mother (87%); brother (47%), sister (37%) and grandparents (36%) in the household.

Students were asked how often the statements apply to them. For each statement, the response categories were: "almost always", "often", "sometimes", "seldom" and "almost never". Students almost always can easily get warmth and caring from their mother and/or father (65%; 58% boys and 72% girls) and from their best friend (62%; 54% boys and 70% girls); they almost always easily get emotional support from their best friend (64%; 60% boys and 68% girls). Mostly parents know whom their children are with in the evenings – almost always (53%; 36% boys and 71% girls) or often (18%; 21% boys and 14% girls) and where their children are in the evenings – almost always (58%; 41% boys and 77% girls) or often (19%; 24% boys and 13% girls). Getting money from the parents also is not perceived as a problem: they almost always can easily borrow money from parents (46%; 42% boys and 50% girls) or get money as a gift from them (36%; 33% boys and 40% girls).

In 71% parents (57% boys and 87% girls) always and in 18% (26% boys and 10% girls) quite often know where students spend Saturday nights. Just in 2% (2% boys and 1% girls) they do not know.

Student's judgement of themselves and others

Most of the students describe their average grade at the end of the last term as higher than average (61%; 59% boys and 64% girls) followed by high (23%; 18% boys and 28% girls).

Regarding their relationships with parents and friends – 94% of students (93% boys and 94% girls) are very satisfied or satisfied by relationship with mother; 87% of students (89% boys and 86% girls) are very satisfied or satisfied by relationship with father; and 94% of students (95% boys and 94% girls) are very satisfied or satisfied by relationship with friends.

Students were asked about their mother's and father's reaction if they do the several things (get drunk, use marijuana/hashish and use ecstasy). For each statement, the response categories were: "they would not allow it", "they would discourage it", "they would not mind", "they would approve of it" and "don't know".

Table 41. Student's perceived reaction of their mother and father on several issues by gender. Percentages.

| | Get drunk | | | Use m | arijuana/h | nashish | Use ecstasy | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------|------------|-------|------------|------------|-------------|------|------------|-------|
| | | Male | Femal e | Total | Male | Femal e | Total | Male | Femal e | Total |
| would not allow | Mother | 23 | 35 | 29 | 68 | 83 | 75 | 71 | 83 | 76 |
| would not unow | Father | 25 | 45 | 35 | 65 | 81 | 72 | 67 | 80 | 73 |
| would discourage | Mother | 50 | 41 | 46 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| would also druge | Father | 33 | 29 | 31 | 17 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 10 |

Vast majority of students responded that their parents would not like (would discourage or would not allow) if they get drunk, if they use marijuana/hashish and if they use ecstasy.

Perceived drug use among friends

Students were asked about prevalence of several behaviours among their friends. Those behaviours are: smoking cigarettes; drinking alcoholic beverages (beer, cider, alcopops, wine, and spirits); get drunk; smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis); take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription); take ecstasy; use inhalants. For each phenomena, the response categories were: "None", "A few", "Some", "Most" and "All".

Vast majority of the students reported that their friends smoke cigarettes (83%), drink alcohol (85%) and get drunk (77%).

About half of the students (49%) reported that their friends smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis). 25% responded that their friends take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's prescription); 17% reported their friends are taking ecstasy and 14% said their friends are taking inhalants.

Table 42. Perceived drug use among friends by gender. Percentages.

| | | None | A few | Some | Most | All |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|------|------|-----|
| | Male | 15 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 3 |
| Smoking cigarettes | Female | 18 | 23 | 31 | 25 | 2 |
| | Total | 17 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| | Male | 13 | 31 | 22 | 25 | 6 |
| Drinking alcoholic beverages | Female | 16 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 4 |
| | Total | 15 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 5 |
| | Male | 19 | 32 | 26 | 15 | 4 |
| Get drunk | Female | 25 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 2 |
| | Total | 23 | 34 | 26 | 15 | 3 |
| | Male | 43 | 28 | 16 | 7 | 2 |
| Smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) | Female | 57 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| | Total | 51 | 26 | 16 | 5 | 2 |
| | Male | 68 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Take tranquillisers or sedatives | Female | 78 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| | Total | 75 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| | Male | 74 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Take ecstasy | Female | 87 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 83 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Male | 78 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Use inhalants | Female | 87 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 86 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Students were asked about how often students do several activities: Play computer games; Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising; Read books for enjoyment (do not count schoolbooks); Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc.); Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write); Go around with friends to shopping centres, streets, parks etc. just for fun; Use the Internet for leisure activities (chats, music, games, social networks, videos etc.); Play on slot machines (in which you can win money). For each phenomena, the response categories were: "Never", "A few times a year", "Once or twice a month", "At least once a week" and "Almost everyday".

Table 43. Frequency of several activities by gender. Percentages.

| ' ' | , 0 | | Ü | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Never | A few times a year | Once or twice a month | At least once a week | Almost everyday |
| | Male | 8 | 9 | 12 | 28 | 42 |
| Play computer games | Female | 24 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 23 |
| | Total | 16 | 13 | 13 | 24 | 34 |
| | Male | 6 | 7 | 10 | 29 | 47 |
| Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising | Female | 11 | 14 | 17 | 34 | 22 |
| - | Total | 8 | 10 | 14 | 32 | 36 |
| | Male | 12 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 13 |
| Read books for enjoyment | Female | 3 | 15 | 28 | 27 | 24 |
| | Total | 8 | 21 | 29 | 23 | 19 |
| | Male | 34 | 29 | 19 | 10 | 4 |
| Go out in the evening | Female | 52 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| | Total | 43 | 29 | 18 | 7 | 3 |
| | Male | 35 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 15 |
| Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write) | Female | 14 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 26 |
| , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | Total | 26 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 21 |
| Go around with friends to | Male | 8 | 10 | 23 | 33 | 23 |
| shopping centres, streets, | Female | 7 | 9 | 30 | 34 | 17 |
| parks etc. just for fun | Total | 8 | 10 | 27 | 34 | 21 |
| | Male | 8 | 4 | 5 | 16 | 65 |
| Use the Internet for leisure activities | Female | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 72 |
| ·- | Total | 7 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 70 |
| | Male | 81 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Play on slot machines | Female | 95 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 89 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |

Majority of the students (93%) reported using the Internet for leisure activities (chats, music, games, social networks, videos etc.); followed by actively participating in sports, athletics or exercising (92%) and playing computer games (58%). The rarely done activities are playing on slot machines (in which you can win money) and go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc.).

Table 44. Frequency of missing days at school during the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

| | Ве | cause of illn | ess | Because | you skippe | ed or "cut" | For other reasons | | | |
|----------------|------|---------------|-------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| None | 42 | 36 | 41 | 56 | 63 | 64 | 31 | 40 | 37 | |
| 1 day | 20 | 24 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 25 | |
| 2 days | 17 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 17 | |
| 3–4 days | 10 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 14 | |
| 5–6 days | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | |
| 7 days or more | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |

59% of students missed lessons for 1 or more days during the last 30 days because of illness; 36% because skipped or "cut"; 63% missed lessons for other reasons.

ESPAD REPORT 2016

COMPARATIVE ANALYZES – GEORGIA AND ESPAD AVERAGE

Georgian results are compared with the unweighted ESPAD averages according the eight key variables are (cigarette use during the last 30 days; alcohol use during the last 30 days; heavy episodic drinking during the last 30 days; lifetime use of cannabis (marijuana or hashish); lifetime use of illicit drugs other than cannabis (ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, LSD or other hallucinogens and GHB); lifetime use of tranquillizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription; lifetime use of inhalants in order to get high; lifetime use of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Georgian students reported prevalence rates higher or slightly higher than the ESPAD average for five of the eight key variables studied. Heavy episodic drinking in the last 30 days, for example, was reported by 41% of the students in Georgia, compared to the ESPAD average of 35%. In addition, the results for lifetime use of illicit drugs other than cannabis, tranquilizers or sedatives without prescription, inhalants and NPS were all above average. For three of the variables the results were below average. This was true for last-30-day use of cigarettes, last-30-day use of alcohol and for lifetime use of cannabis.

The substance-use habits of Georgian students did not differ greatly from the ESPAD average, even though the prevalence rates more often were above rather than below average.

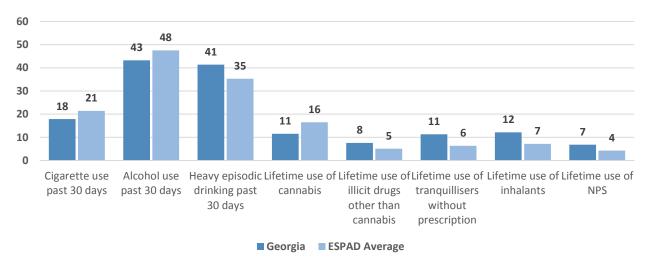


Figure 11. Georgia and ESPAD averages according the eight key variables. Percentages.

Availability of substances - Perceived availability of other illicit drugs was relatively low. Georgia has one of the lowest rates on nearly all illicit drugs.

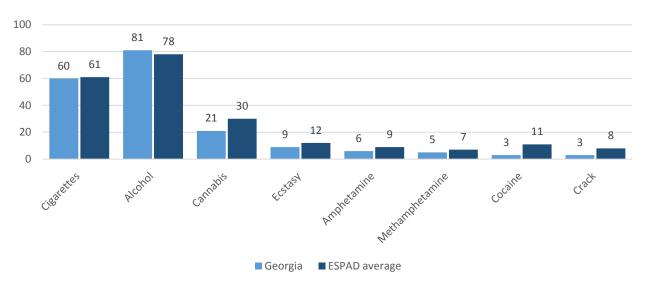


Figure 12. Perceived availability of substances: prevalence of students responding substance 'fairly easy' or 'very easy' to obtain. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Early onset of substance use – **Prevalence of early** onset of substance use in Georgia is lower compare to the ESPAD average except alcohol.

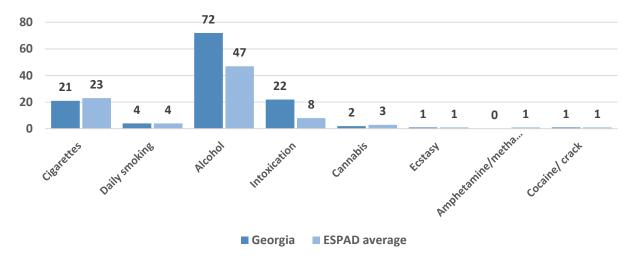


Figure 13. Early onset of substance use: prevalence of students experiencing substance use (cigarettes, daily smoking, alcohol, intoxication) at the age of 13 or younger. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Cigarette use - Lifetime and past 30 days smoking prevalence rates in Georgian boys are higher than ESPAD average; prevalence rates in Georgian girls are lower than ESPAD average. There is noticeable gender difference with higher rates in boys than girls (26 % versus 9 %).

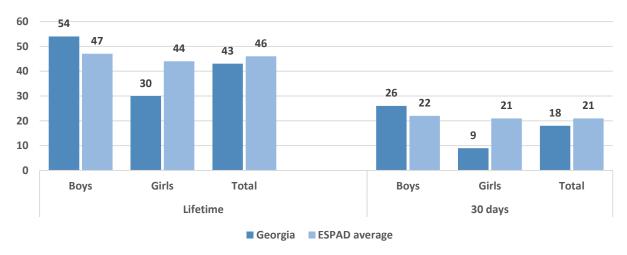


Figure 14. Cigarette use: prevalence of lifetime and 30-day use. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Alcohol use - Lifetime and past 30 days alcohol use prevalence rates in Georgian boys as well as lifetime prevalence in girls are higher than ESPAD average; 30 days alcohol use prevalence rate in Georgian girls is lower than ESPAD average. On average, more boys than girls have drunk alcohol during the 30 days prior to the survey; gender difference is quite large (20%) in Georgia.

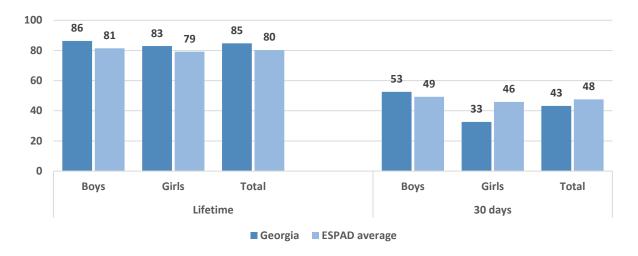


Figure 15. Alcohol use: prevalence of lifetime and 30-day use. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Illicit drug use - Lifetime use of any drug is lower in Georgia compare to ESPAD average. Noticeable gender difference were found in Georgia (24% for boys and 6% for girls). The most prevalent illicit drug in all ESPAD countries is cannabis. One of the largest gender difference was found in Georgia (19% for boys and 3% for girls). Lifetime use of illicit drugs except ecstasy is equivalent of ESPAD average; prevalence of ecstasy use is 2-times higher. The highest gender differences are seen in Georgia (ecstasy: 7% for boys and 1% for girls).

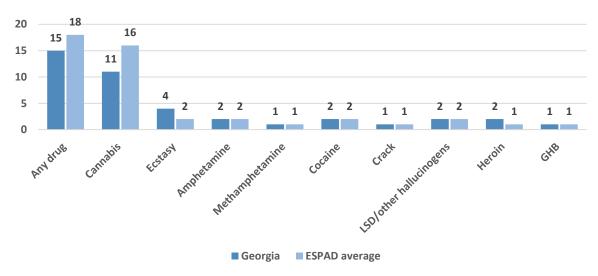


Figure 16. Illicit drug use: lifetime prevalence. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Inhalants and new psychoactive substances (NPS) use - Lifetime use of inhalants as well as NPS is higher in Georgian students compare to ESPAD average. Noticeable gender difference were found in NPS use in Georgia (10% of boys and 3% of girls).

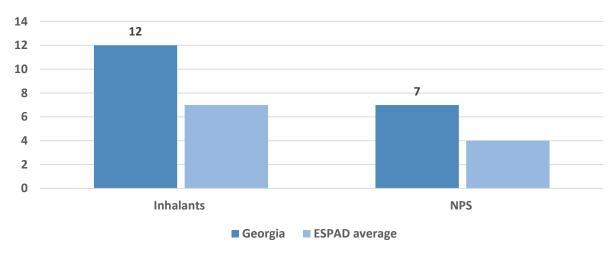


Figure 17. Inhalants and new psychoactive substances (NPS): prevalence of lifetime use. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

Internet use, gaming, gambling - The frequency of internet use within the last seven days prior to the survey was low in Georgia compare to ESPAD average. Regular online games were not so common in Georgia but the proportion for online money gambling was 2-times higher in Georgia.

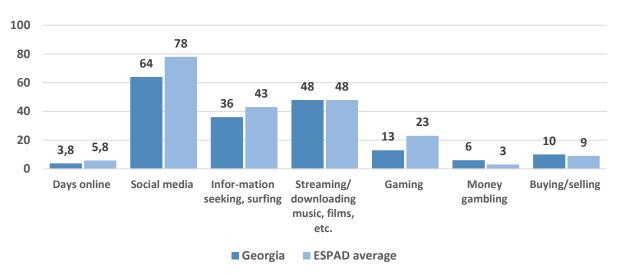


Figure 18. Average number of days on the internet (mean number of days) and prevalence of internet activities on 4 or more days in the last 7 days. Percentages. Georgia and ESPAD averages 2015.

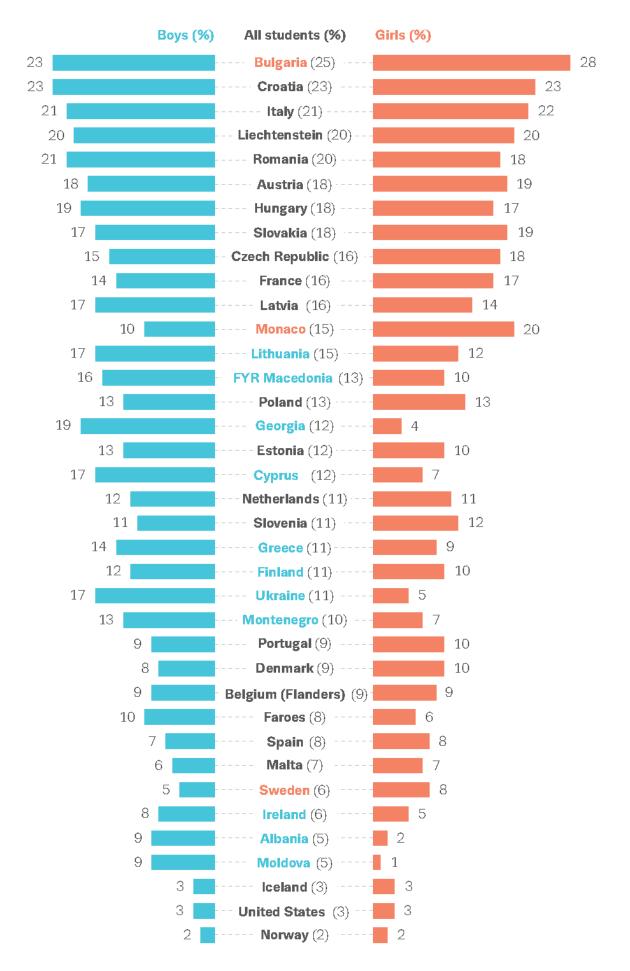


Figure 19. Cigarette use: prevalence of 30-day use. Percentages.

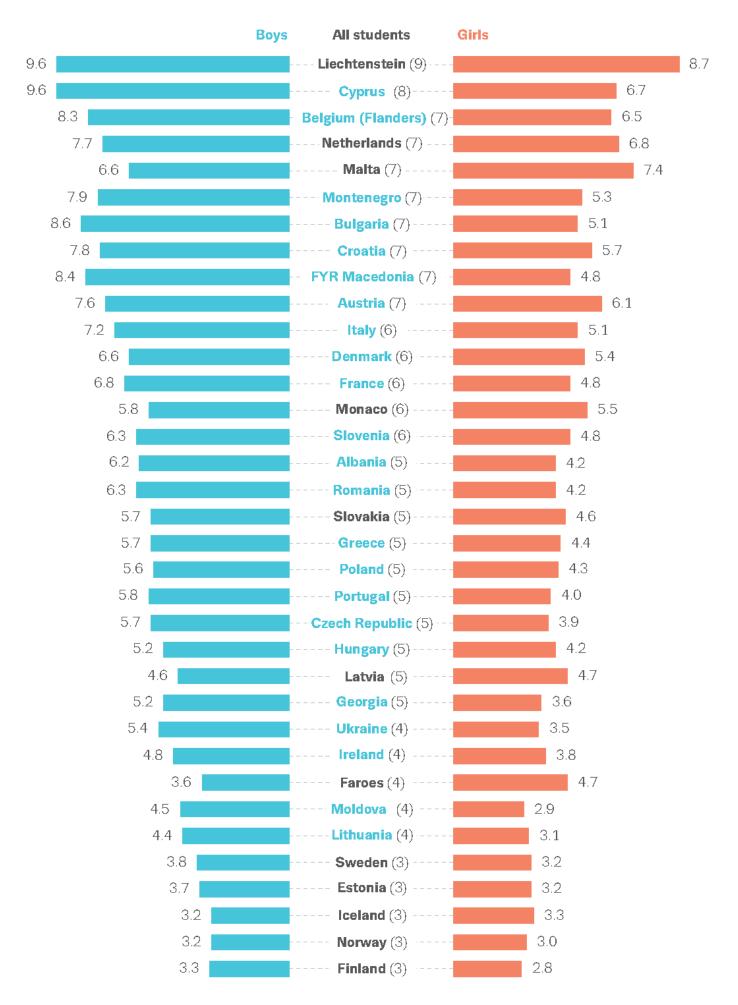


Figure 20. Frequency of alcohol intake in the last 30 days by gender (mean number of occasions among users).

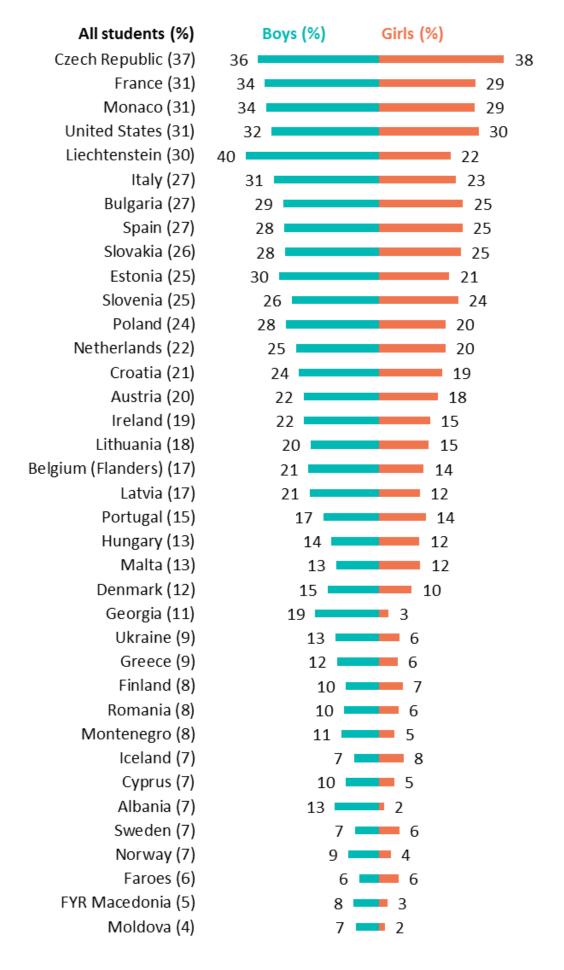


Figure 21. Lifetime prevalence of cannabis use, by gender. Percentages.

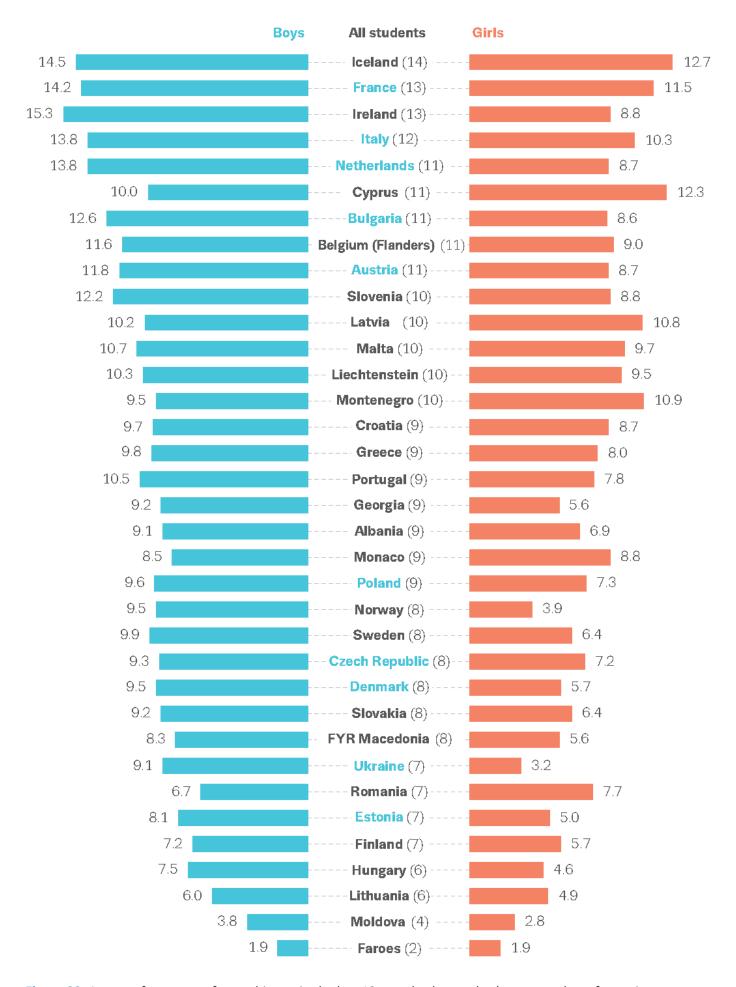


Figure 22. Average frequency of cannabis use in the last 12 months, by gender (mean number of occasions among users).

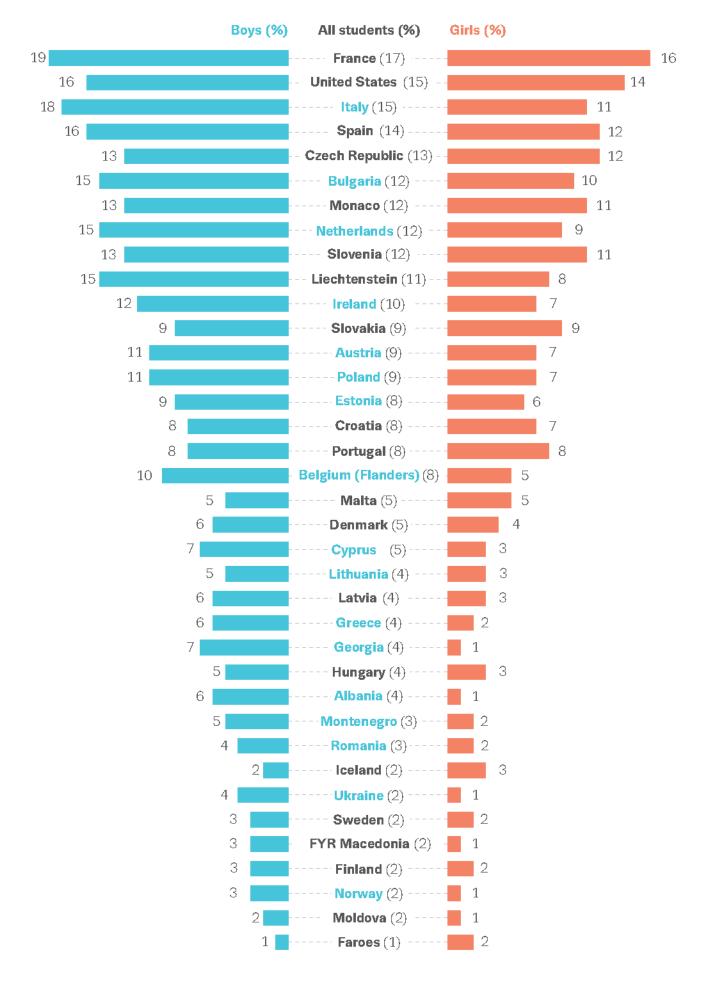


Figure 23. Prevalence of cannabis use in the last 30 days by gender. Percentages.

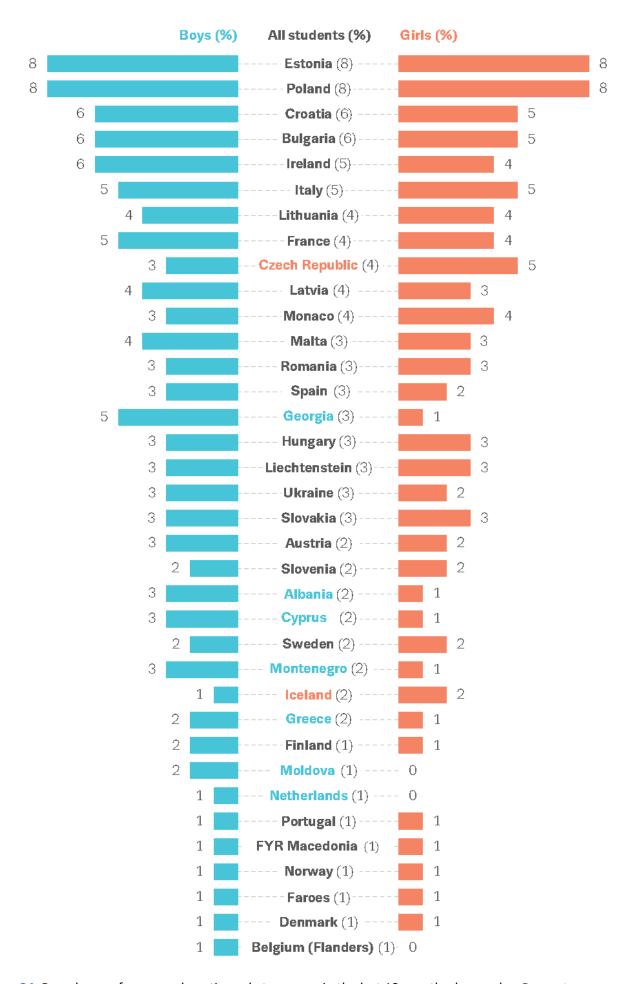


Figure 24. Prevalence of new psychoactive substance use in the last 12 months, by gender. Percentages.

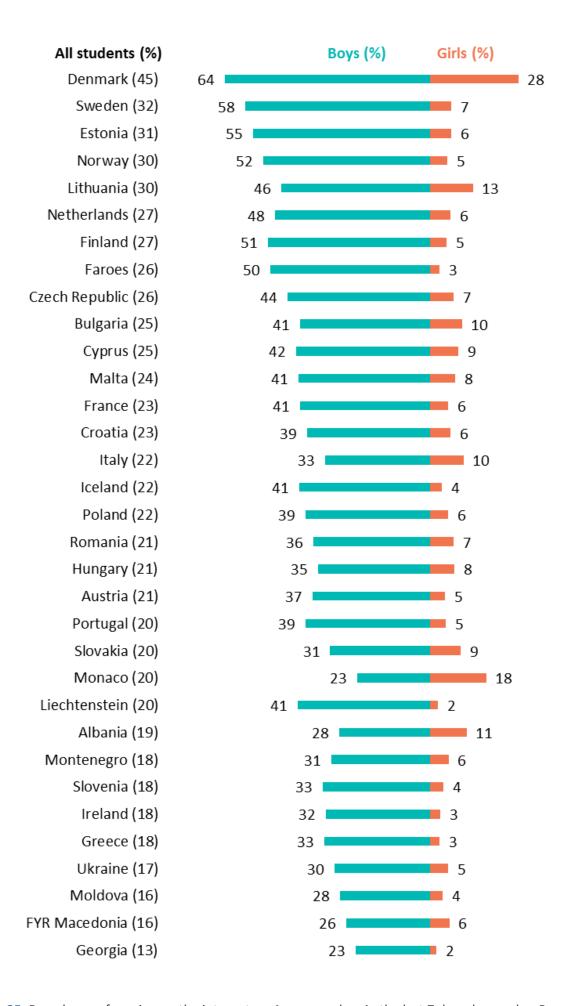


Figure 25. Prevalence of gaming on the internet on 4 or more days in the last 7 days, by gender. Percentages.

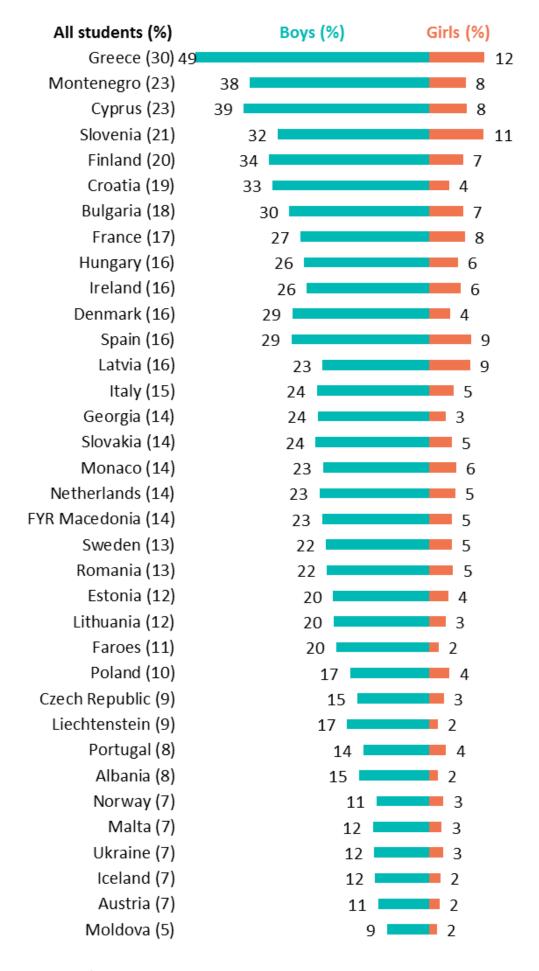


Figure 26. Prevalence of gambling in the last 12 months, by gender. Percentages.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED THE SURVEY

Ministry of labour, Health and Social Affaires

Ministry of Education and Science

Ministry of Justice

National Center for Disease Control and Public Health

Participant School Administrations

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ESPAD QUESTIONNAIRE







The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs www.espad.org

Questionnaire on substance use

Read this first please!

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

This is a totally anonymous questionnaire. You should not state your name or any other information which identifies you. You should place your completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope and seal it yourself. Your survey leader will collect the envelopes after completion.

Your class has been randomly selected to take part in this study. In Geiorgia the survey is carried out by National Center fir Disease Control and Public Health. It is voluntary to take part. If there is any question you find objectionable for any reason, just leave it blank. It is important that you answer as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. The results will not be presented by single classes and remember your answers are totally anonymous.

If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, indicate the one that comes closest. Please, mark the appropriate answer to each question by making an "X" in the box. If you have a question, please raise your hand and your survey leader will assist you.

Thank you in advance for your participation! Please begin.



National Center for Disease Control and Public Health

Address: 9 M. Asatiani str

TEL.: (995 32) 231 17 54 ext. 122 http://www.ncdc.ge

|)1 2 | What is your sex? Male Female | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
|)2 Yez | When were you born? | | | | | | |
|)3 | How often (if at all) do you do each of the fo | ollowing activ | rities? | | | | |
| | e box for each mic. | | | A few | Once or | At least | Almost |
| | | | Never | times a year | twice a month | once a week | every day |
| a) | Play computer games | | | | | | |
| b) | Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising | | | | | | |
| c) | Read books for enjoyment (do not count schoolbooks) | | | | | | |
| d) | Go out in the evening (to a disco, cafe, party etc) | | | | | | |
| e) | Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, draw, write) | | \equiv | | | | |
| f) | Go around with friends to shopping centres, streets, parks etc | | _ | _ | | _ | |
| just f | or fun | | | | | | |
| g) | Use the Internet for leisure activities (chats, music, games, social | | | | | | |
| | networks, videos etc) | | = | | | | |
| h) | Play on slot machines (in which you can win money) | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | During the LAST 30 DAYS on how many da e box for each line. cause of illness | None | 1 day | | 3–4 days | | 7 days or more |
| Ti | ne following questions are about cigarette smoking | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 05 | How difficult do you think it would be for yo | ou to get ciga | rettes if | you wan | ted? | | |
| 1 | Impossible | | | | | | |
| 2 | Very difficult | | | | | | |
| 3 | difficult | | | | | | |
| 4 | easy | | | | | | |
| 5 | Very easy | | | | | | |
| 6 | Don't know | | | | | | |

| 06 | How many | times (if | any) dur | ing your | lifetime | have you | smoked | d cigaret | tes? | | | |
|--------------|---|--|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | Number of oc 1-2 | casions 3–5 3 3 | 6–9 | 10–19 | 20–39 | 40 or more | | | | | | |
| 07 1 | During the Not at all Less than 1 cigarett 1–5 cigarettes per d 6–10 cigarettes per 11–20 cigarettes pe More than 20 cigare | e per week e per day lay day r day | DAYS ho | ow freque | ntly have | e you smo | oked cią | garettes? | | | | |
| 08 Mark o | How old we one box for each line. a) Smoke your f b) Smoke cigare | irst cigarette | | Never | 9 years old or less | o each of 10 years old | the follo | 12 years old | 13 years old | 14 years old | 15 years old | 16 years or older |
| The | e next questions | are about a | ilcoholic be | everages – i | ncluding t | eer, alcop | ops (pren | nixed drinl | ks), wine a | and spirits | | |
| 09 | How difficu | lt do you | think it v | would be | for you t | o get ead | ch of the | e followi Very | ng, if yo Fairly | ou wante Fairly | e d? Very | Don't |
| | | | | | | | sible | difficult | difficult | easy | easy | know |
| , | r | | | | | | = | | | | | |
| , | opops | | | | | | \equiv | | | | | |
| / | rits | | | | | | = | | H | | | |
| d) opn | 110 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | On how mane box for each line. During the last c) During the last | et 12 months | | | | 0 | 1–2 | 3-5 | 6–9 | 10–19 | 40 or 20–39 | more |
| | | | | | | - | - | • | - | • | | |

11 Think back over the LAST 30 DAYS. On how many occasions (if any) have you had any of the following to drink?

Mark one box for each line.

| Numb | er o | t occasions | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | 40 or |
| | 0 | 1-2 | : : | 3-5 | 6-9 | 10- | 19 2 | 20-39 | more |
| a) Beer | |] |][| | |] |] | | |
| b) Alcopops | |] |][| | |] |] | | |
| c) Wine | |] |][| | |] |] | | |
| d) Spirits | |] |][| | |] |] | <u> </u> | |
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 |

The following questions are about the last day you drank alcohol

| 12 | When | was th | e last | dav | vou | drank | alcoh | ol: |
|----|-------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| 12 | WIICH | was ui | c rasi | uay | you | urann | aicon | U |

2 1–7 days ago

3 8–14 days ago

4 15–30 days ago

5 1 month – 1 year ago

6 More than 1 year ago

| on that day? | cohol. Which of the following beverages did you drink |
|--|---|
| Mark all that apply. 1 I have never drink alcohol 1 Beer 1 Alcopops 1 Wine 1 Spirits | |
| If you drank beer that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink? 1 I have never drink beer 2 I did not drink beer on the last day that I drank alcohol 3 <-50 cl 4 50-100 cl 5 101-200 cl 6 >200 cl | 13b If you drank wine that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink? 1 I never drink wine 2 I did not drink wine on the last day that I drank alcohol 3 < 20 cl 4 20-40 cl 5 41-74 cl 6 > 74 cl |
| If you drank alcopops that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink? * 1 I never drink alcopops 2 I did not drink alcopops on the last day that I drank alcohol 3 < 50 cl 4 50-100 cl 5 101-200 cl 6 > 200 cl | 13d If you drank spirits that last day you drank any alcohol, how much did you drink? 1 I never drink spirits 2 I did not drink spirits on the last day that I drank alcohol 3 < 8 cl 4 8-15 cl 5 16-24 cl 6 > 24 cl |
| | 13e Please indicate on this scale from 1 to 10 how drunk you would say you were that last day you drank alcohol. (If you felt no effect at all you should mark "1".) Heavily intoxicated, for example not remembering what happened Not at all I never drink alcohol 11 |

| 2 3 4 5 5 | Think back over the LAST 3 on one occasion? (A "drink" is ml.) of spirits.) None 1 2 3–5 6–9 10 or more times | | | | | | | | | e drinks glass (50 |
|---------------|--|------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 771 | | | | | | | | | | |
| The | e next questions are also about alcohol | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Mark or | On how many occasions (if example staggered when walk the box for each line. a) In your lifetime | ing, not b | oeing abl | Number of | ak propo | | | | | |
| 16 | When (if ever) did you FIRST a) Drink beer (at least one glass) b) Drink alcopops (at least one glass)* c) Drink wine (at least one glass) d) Drink spirits (at least one glass) e) Get drunk | Never | 9 years old or less | 10 years old | 11 years old | 12 years old | 13 years old | 14 years old | 15 years old | 16 years or older |

INFLUENCE OF ALKOHOL? Mark one box for each line. I have not drunk any alcohol during the last 12 months ───► Please continue with question C18 Number of occasions 40 or 10_19 20_39 more a) Physical fight..... b) Accident or injury..... c) Damaged or lost objects or clothing d) Serious arguments..... e) Victimized by robbery or theft..... g) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room because of severe intoxication h) Hospitalised or admitted to an emergency room because of accident or injury..... i) Engaged in sexual intercourse without a condom..... j) Being a victim of unwanted sexual advance k) Hurt yourself..... l) Driven a moped, car or other motor vehicle m) Being involved in an accident while driving yourself..... n) Been swimming in swimming pool, river, lake or sea..... 18 Have you experienced problems during the LAST 12 MONTHS that happened because of someone else's drinking? Mark one or more boxes for each line Yes, some-Yes, a Yes, a stranger No friend or body else acquaintance close to me a) Has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you at a party or some other private setting? b) Has someone who had been drinking harassed or bothered you on the street or in some public place? c) Has someone who had been drinking harmed you physically?..... d) Has someone who had been drinking ruined your clothes or other belongings?..... e) Has someone who has been drinking been responsible for a traffic accident you were involved in? f) Have you been a passenger with a driver who had had too much to drink? g) Has someone who had been drinking made you afraid when you encountered them on the street? 19 In your opinion, does a person close to you drink excessively? Has this caused problems in your life?

During the LAST 12 MONTHS how often have you experienced the following WHILE UNDER THE

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

| 20 | Have you ever taken tranquillisers or sedatives | by doctor's prescription? |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | No, never Yes, but for less than 3 weeks Yes, for 3 weeks or more | |
| Th | The next questions ask about marijuana or hashish (cannabis) | |
| 21 | 1 How difficult do you think it would be for you t | to get marijuana or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted? |
| 1 | Impossible 4 easy Very difficult 5 Very easy difficult 6 Don't know | |
| 22 | On how many occasions (if any) have you used e box for each line. | Number of occasions 0 1–2 3–5 6–9 10–19 20–39 more |
| | a) In your lifetime | |
| 23 1 | How old were you, when (if ever) you FIRST to Never 9 years old or less 14 years old 15 years old 11 years old 16 years or older 12 years old | try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)? |
| 24 | 1 No | nana or hashish (cannabis) <u>and you didn't use it?</u> nas this happened in your life? |

25 How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following, if you wanted? ϵ box for each line.

| | | Impossible | Very difficult | Fairly difficult | Fairly easy | Very easy | Don't know |
|----------|--|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| a) Amp | phetamines | | | | | 🔲 | |
| b) Met | hamphetamines | | | | | 🔲 | |
| c) Trar | equillisers or sedatives | | | | | | |
| d) Ecst | asy | | | | | 🔲 | |
| e) Coc | aine | | | | | 🔲 | |
| f) Crac | k | | | | | 🔲 | |
| g) Spic | e " BIO" | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 26 | On how many occasions (if any) have you | used ecstasy? | | | | | |
| | Mark one box for each line. | Number of o | ccasions | | | | |
| | | 0 | 1–2 | 3–5 6–9 | 10–19 | 20-39 | 40 or |
| |) I !: C-ci | | | | | 20=39 | more |
| | a) In your lifetime | = | \equiv | · |] 1 | H | |
| | b) During the last 12 months | 1 | 2 | 3 4 | 5 | 6 | <u> </u> |
| 27 | On how many occasions (if any) have you used Mark one box for each line. | l amphetamines | ? | | | | |
| <u> </u> | | Number of occas | sions | | | | 40 |
| | | 0 | 1–2 | 3-5 6-9 | 10–19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| | a) In your lifetime | | | |] | | |
| | b) During the last 12 months | | | 4 |] 5 | | 7 |
| 28 | On how many occasions (if any) have you used Mark one box for each line. | methamphetam | nines [jeff | , vint]? | | | 40 |
| | | 0 | 1–2 | 3-5 6-9 | 10–19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| | a) In your lifetime | | | |] | | |
| | b) During the last 12 months | \equiv | | . 🗖 🗂 | i | | |
| | , , | 1 | 2 | 3 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 29 | On how many occasions (if any) have you Mark one box for each line. | used cocaine | ? | | | | |
| | and the source even me. | Number of occas | sions | | | | 40 |
| | | 0 | 1–2 | 3-5 6-9 | 10–19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| | a) In your lifetime | | | |] | | |
| | b) During the last 12 months | = | | . T F | İ | | |
| | , , | 1 | 2 | 3 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | On how many occasions (if any) have you used | l crack? | | | | | |
| 30 | Mark one box for each line. | Number of occas | sions | | | | |
| | | 0 | 1–2 | 3–5 6–9 | 10–19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| | a) In your lifetime | | | |] [| | |
| | b) During the last 12 months | | | |] | | |
| | 2) 2 dailing the mot 12 months | ····· | □ | | , | Ш | |

| | | Nu | mber of oc | casions | | | | | 40 |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | 0 | 1–2 | 3–5 | 6–9 | 10-19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| a) In your lifetime | | | 🔲 | | 🔲 | | | 🗌 | |
| b) During the last 12 months | | | 🔲 | | 🔲 | | | | |
| c) During the last 30 days | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 7 |
| 32 On how many occasions in Mark one box for each line. | your lifetim | , |) have y | | d any of | the foll | owing d | rugs? | |
| | | | 0 | 1–2 | 3–5 | 6–9 | 10-19 | 20-39 | 40 or more |
| a) Tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's pr | escription) | | 🔲 | | 🔲 | | | 🔲 | |
| b) LSD or some other hallucinogens | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Relevin | | | | | 🗍 | | | 🗍 | |
| d) Heroin | | | | | | | | 🗍 | |
| e) "Magic mushrooms" | | | | | 🗍 | | | 🗍 | |
| f) GHB | | | | | 🗍 | | | | |
| g) Anabolic steroids | | | 🔲 | | | | | | |
| h) Drugs by injection with a needle (like heroin, co amphetamine) | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Alcohol together with pills (medicaments) in ord | er to get high | | 🔲 | | | | | 🗌 | |
| j) Painkillers in order to get high | | | | | | | | 🗌 | |
| k) Spice ("BIO") | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| n (if ever) did you FIRST do e box for each line. | each of the f | 9 years old or less | things 10 years old | 11 years old | 12 years old | 13 years old | 14 years old | 15 years old | 16 years or older |
| a) Try tranquillisers or sedatives (without | | | | | | | | | |
| a doctor's prescription) | | | 📙 | | | | | | |
| b) Try amphetamines or methamphetamin | = | | | | | | | | |
| c) Try cocaine or crack | | | 🔲 | | 🔲 | | | 🔲 | |
| d) Try ecstasy | | | | | | | | | |
| e) Try inhalants in order to get high | | | | | | | | | |
| f) Try alcohol together with pills (medica- | | | | | | | | | |

On how many occasions (if any) have you used inhalants to get high? $_{\rm Mark\ one\ box\ for\ each\ line.}$

31

| 5 | New substances that imitate the effects of illici sometimes available. They can come in different for tablets. | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Have you ever used such substances? | | | | | |
| 1 Y | es, I have used such substances | | | | | |
| 2 N | Jo, I never used such substances | | | | | |
| 3 D | Oon't know/ Not sure | | | | | |
| 55 | What was the form of the new substance you use Mark one or more boxes. | ed in the LAST 1 | 12 MONT | HS? | | |
| 1 | I have not used such substances in the last 12 months | | | | | |
| 2 | Herbal smoking mixtures with drug-like effects | | | | | |
| 3 | Powders, crystals or tablets with drug-like effects | | | | | |
| 4 | Liquids with drug-like effects | | | | | |
| \Box | Other | | | | | |
| The | next questions are about about various substances | | | | | |
| | next questions are about about various substances How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. | t hemselves (phy No risk | sically o | o r in other v Moderate risk | ways), if Great risk | they Don't know |
| 36 | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming t | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming t Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming t Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have o | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight risk | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have 6 | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight risk | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have of | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight risk | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| 36 a) smok b) smok c) have of l) try ecs j) take ec | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight risk | Moderate | Great | Don't |
| a) smok b) smok c) have g) smok li) try ecs j) take ee k) try an | How much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming to Mark one box for each line. e cigarettes occasionally | No risk | Slight risk | Moderate | Great | Don't |

| 3 7 | During the LAST 7 DAYS, which days (if any) were you on the Internet (on a computer, tablet, smartphone or any other electronic device)? Please include all kinds of Internet activities. Mark one or more boxes. |
|------------|--|
| | None Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 |
| 38 | During the LAST 7 DAYS, how many hours (if any) were you on the Internet (on a computer, tablet, smartphone or any other electronic device) on a TYPICAL WEEKDAY and a TYPICAL WEEKEND DAY? Please include all kinds of Internet activities. Mark one box for each line. None Half an hour About 1 About 2-3 About 4-5 6 hours |
| | or less hour hours or more local weekday (Monday-Thursday). 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 39 | During the LAST 7 DAYS, on how many days (if any) were you on the Internet? Mark one box for each line. None 1 day 2 days 3 days 4 days 5 days 6 days 7 days |
| | a) On Social Media (communicating with others on the Internet, using for example WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Skype, Blogs, Snapchat, Instagram, Kik etc). b) Playing online games (war, strategy and first-person shooter games, World of Warcraft, Call of Duty, Grand Theft Auto, MMO, MMORPG etc) |
| 40 | During the LAST 30 DAYS, how many hours (if any) did you spend on the Internet on a TYPICAL DAY? Mark one box for each line. None Half an hour About 1 About 2-3 About 4-5 6 hours or less thousand the property of the prop |
| a) On | or less hours or more Social Media (communicating with others on the Internet, using for example WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Skype, Blogs, Snapchat, Instagram, Kik etc) |
| d) Rea | mmo, mmorpg etc) |
| a) Kez | e) Streaming/downloading music, videos, films etc |

| (communicating with others of Skype, Blogs, Kik, Snapchat, In | | _ | xample W | hatsAapp, T | Twitter, Face | book, |
|--|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mark one box for each line. | | | rongly Partly | Neither Pa | rtly Strongly ee disagree | |
| a) I think I spend too much time on Social Media | | | , 1 | | 1 | |
| b) I get in bad mood when I cannot spend time on Social | | = |] | | | |
| c) My parents say that I spend way too much time on So | | = |] | | J | |
| c) iii) parents say that I spend way too much time on soo | ciai ivectia | 1 | 2 | 3 | \$ 5 | |
| How much do you agree or disa tablet, smartphone or other electron Mark one box for each line. | | | | | | |
| | | | Stro: agi | 0, | Neither Partl nor disa | y Strongly gree disagree |
| a) I think I spend way too much time playing game | s | | |] | |] |
| b) I get in bad mood when I cannot spend time on | games | | |] | |] |
| c) My parents say that I spend way too much time | | | 1 | | .3 4 | 5 |
| How often (if ever) did you gan 1 | ths | | | | uu nlaved ON | I THE |
| If you have gambled money in INTERNET? Mark one box for each line. | Tithe LAST 12 | WON1 HS, V | wnich gan | nes nave yo | ou played Or | ITHE |
| mark one box for each mic. | I have not | Monthly | 2-4 times | 2-3 times | | r more |
| | played these games | or less | a months | a week | a week times | a week |
| a) Slot machines (fruit machine, new slot etc) | | | | | | \vdash |
| b) Play card or dice (poker, bridge, dice etc) | | ····· | | | | ·- |
| c) Lotteries (scratch, bingo, keno etc) | | | | | | ·- 🗀 |
| d) Betting on sports or animals (horses, dogs etc) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 45 If you have gambled money in THE INTERNET (in tradition Mark one box for each line. | | MONTHS, | which gan | nes have yo | u played <u>NO</u> | <u>T</u> ON |
| | I have not | Monthly | 2-4 times | 2-3 times | 4-5 times | 6 or more |
| Ī | ayed these games | or less | a months | a week | a week | times a week |
| a) Slot machines (fruit machine, new slot etc) | = | | | | | |
| b) Play card or dice (poker, bridge, dice etc) | | | | | | |
| c) Lotteries (scratch, bingo, keno etc) | $\overline{}$ | | | | | |
| d) Betting on sports or animals (horses, dogs etc | 2) | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 |
| | 1 | 2 | J | 7 | J | ÿ |

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements on Social Media

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

| 46 Mark o | In which country were you and your parents born? |
|-----------------|---|
| a) You b) Yo | GEORGIA Other country arself |
| 47 | What is the highest level of schooling your father completed? |
| 1 | Completed primary school or less Some secondary school Completed secondary school Some college or university Completed college or university Don't know Does not apply |
| 48 1 | What is the highest level of schooling your mother completed? Completed primary school or less Some secondary school Completed secondary school Some college or university Completed college or university Don't know Does not apply |
| 49 | well does your family live compared to other families in your country? |
| 1 | Very much better Much better Better About the same Less well Much less well Very much less well |
| 50 1 | h of the following people live in the same household with you? I live alone 1 Brother(s) Father 1 Sister(s) Stepfather 1 Grandparent(s) Mother 1 Other relative(s) Stepmother 1 Non-relative(s) |

Mark one box for each line. Almost Some-Almost Often always times Seldom a) My parent(s) set definite rules about what I can do at home b) My parent(s) set definite rules about what I can do outside the home..... c) My parent(s) know whom I am with in the evenings..... d) My parent(s) know where I am in the evenings..... e) I can easily get warmth and caring from my mother and/or father..... f) I can easily get emotional support from my mother and/or father..... g) I can easily borrow money from my mother and/or father..... h) I can easily get money as a gift from my mother and/or father..... i) I can easily get warmth and caring from my best friend..... j) I can easily get emotional support from my best friend..... 52 Do your parents know where you spend Saturday nights? Know always Know quite often Know sometimes Usually don't know If you had ever used marijuana or hashish (cannabis), do you think that you would have said so in uns questionnaire? I have already said that I have used it Definitely yes Probably yes Probably not Definitely not This section includes some more questions about cannabis 54 Have you used cannabis during the LAST 12 MONTHS? Yes \rightarrow Has the following happened to you during the LAST 12 MONTHS? Mark one box for each line. From time Fairly Very Rarely to time often often a) Have you smoked cannabis before midday? b) Have you smoked cannabis when you were alone? c) Have you had memory problems when you smoked cannabis?.... d) Have friends or members of your family told you that you ought to reduce or stop your cannabis use? e) Have you tried to reduce or stop your cannabis use without succeeding? f) Have you had problems because of your use of cannabis (argument, fight, accident, bad result at school, etc)? Which:

often do the following statements apply to you?

| Are you part of a clique of h | ilelius, where us | ing camilabis | s part of your ber | iavioui when yo | ou meet: |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 No | | | | | |
| 2 Yes — How ofte | n per month do | you meet with | members of this | clique? | |
| 1 (Almo | st) daily | | | | |
| 2 3–4 ti | mes a week | | | | |
| 3 1–2 ti | mes a week | | | | |
| 4 1–3 ti | mes a month | | | | |
| 5 Less | than once a month | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| The next questions are about yourself | and what you think | about others | | | |
| The next questions are about yoursen | and what you tillik a | about officis | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 56 Which of the following best | t describes vour | average grade | at the end of the | last term? | |
| ~ | describes your a | average grade | at the end of the | iast tellil: | |
| 1 High (10 scores) | | | | | |
| 2 Higher than average (7,8,9 scores) | | | | | |
| 3 Average (5,6 scores) | | | | | |
| 4 Low than average (3,4 scores) | | | | | |
| 5 Low (1,2 scores) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 57 How satisfied are you usu | ally with | | | | |
| Mark one box for each line. | Very | | Neither Not s | o Not at all | There is no |
| satisfied | Satisfied | nor | satisfied satisfie | | There is no |
| a) your relationship with your mother? | | | | | |
| b) your relationship with your father? | $\overline{}$ | | | | |
| c) your relationship with your friends? | \equiv | | | | |
| c) your relationship with your friends: | 1 | 2 | 3 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| What do you think your mo | ther's reaction w | ould be if you | do the following | things? | |
| Mark one box for each line. | She would | She would | She would | She would | |
| | not allow it | discourage it | not mind | approve of it | Don't know |
| a) Get drunk | | | | | |
| b) Use marijuana/hashish | | | | | |
| c) Use ecstasy | \equiv | | | <u></u> | |
| -,, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| What do you think your fath | ner's reaction wo | uld be if you d | o the following th | nings? | |
| Mark one box for each line. | | • | | | |
| | He would not allow it | He would discourage it | He would not mind | He would approve of it | Don't know |
| a) Get drunk | | Giscourage it | | approve of it | DOIL KHOW |
| , | \equiv | | | | |
| b) Use marijuana/hashish | = | | | | |
| c) Use ecstasy | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 |
| | 1 | ∠ | 3 | 4 | Э |

| | | | | Non | e A | few | 50: | ne | Most | All |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------|------------|---------|-----|
| a) smoke cigarettes | | | | | | | |] | | |
| b) drink alcoholic beverages (beer, cider, alcopops, wine | e, spirits) | | | | | | |] | | |
| c) get drunk | | | | | | Ξ. | | Ī | | |
| d) smoke marijuana or hashish (cannabis) | | | | | ī | Ħ. | | Ī | 🗂 | |
| e) take tranquillisers or sedatives (without a doctor's pre | | | | = | | Ħ. | | Ī | | |
| f) take ecstasy | | | | = | [| Ħ | | j | | |
| g) use inhalants | | | | \equiv | [| Ħ | | j | | |
| g use minatures | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Now follow another two questions about sr | noking and | d tobacco | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 11. | | . • | | | | | | | | |
| 61 Have you ever used e-cigarettes of Mark one box for each line. | r water p | oiper | | | | | | | | |
| Mark one box for each line. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Yes, i last 30 | in the | Yes, in the last 12 months | | es, but mo than 12 | re | Never | | | |
| | 1281 30 | 0 days | months ago | | tilali 12 | | | | | |
| a) Water pipe | | П | | | | | | | | |
| a) water pipe | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) E- cigarettes | | . L1 | <u>L</u> | | . | | 4 | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | | , | | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62 When (if ever) did you FIRST do | each of | the follo | wing thin | Con | | | | | | |
| Mark one box for each line. | each of | the lono | wing tilli | gsr | | | | | | |
| | | 9 years | 10 | 11 | 12 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | Never | old or less | years old | years old | years old | | years old | yea olo | , | |
| | | | | | Oici | | | | | |
| a). Use your first a cigaratte | | | | | | | | | 1 1 | |
| a) Use your first e-cigarette | | | | | | | | L |] |] |
| a) Use your first e-cigarette b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | | | 3 | | 5 | | 6 | |]] |] |
| , , | | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | | 8 | 9 |
| , , | | | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | | 8 | 9 |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| , , | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis The next questions ask once more about al | cohol | | 3 | | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | cohol | | 3 | | | avo | | ough | t beer, | 9 |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis The next questions ask once more about al | cohol | now mar | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | | | |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gronsumption (off-premise)? | cohol | now mar | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | | | |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | cohol | now mar | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | | | |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gronsumption (off-premise)? | cohol | now mar | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | | | |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | cohol | now mar | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | | our own | or |
| b) Use e-cigarettes on a daily basis | cohol YS. On I | now mar ore, liqu | ny occasio | ons (if kiosk | any) h | | e you bo | for y | our own | or |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gr consumption (off-premise)? Mark one box for each line. Number of occasions | cohol YS. On h | now mar ore, liqu | ny occasio | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | for y | our own | or |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gronsumption (off-premise)? Mark one box for each line. Number of occasions a) Beer | cohol YS. On h | now mar ore, liqu | ny occasion store, I | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | for y | our own | or |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gronsumption (off-premise)? Mark one box for each line. Number of occasions a) Beer | cohol YS. On h | now mar ore, liqu | ny occasion store, I | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | for y | our own | or |
| The next questions ask once more about al 63 Think back over the LAST 30 DA alcopops, wine or spirits in a store (gronsumption (off-premise)? Mark one box for each line. Number of occasions a) Beer | cohol YS. On h | now mar ore, liqu | ny occasion store, I | ons (if | any) h | | e you bo | for y | our own | or |

60

What do you think, many of your friends... Mark one box for each line.

| Think of that last day on which you drank alcohol. Mark all that apply. | Where were y | ou when y | ou drank? | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
| I have never drink alcohol | | | | | |
| 1 At home | | | | | |
| 1 At someone else's home | | | | | |
| 1 Out on the street, in a park, beach or other open area | | | | | |
| 1 At a bar or a pub | | | | | |
| 1 In a disco | | | | | |
| 1 In a restaurant | | | | | |
| 1 Other places (please describe) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 65 In the LAST 12 MONTHS, you drank Mark one box for each line. | | | | | |
| | Never | Seldom | Sometimes | Mostly | Always |
| a) because it helps you enjoy a party | = | | | | |
| b) because it helps you when you feel depressed or nervous | = | | | | |
| c) to cheer up when you're in a bad mood | | | | | |
| d) because you like the feeling | \equiv | | | | |
| e) to get high | = | | | ···. | |
| f) because it makes social gatherings more fun | = | | | | |
| g) to fit in with a group you like | | | | | |
| h) because it improves parties and celebrations | = | | | | |
| i) to forget about your problems | = | | | | |
| j) because it's fun | | | | | |
| k) to be liked | | | | | |
| l) so you won't feel left out | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| The next question is about energy drinks | | | | | |
| | | | 1 " | | |
| On how how many occasions (if any) have you had | any energy d | rink [tor e | example: "r | ed-bull"] | |
| Mark one box for each line. Number of occasions | | | | 40 | |
| | 0 1–2 | 3–5 | 6-9 10-19 | 40 or 20–39 | more |
| a) In your lifetime | | | | | |
| b) During the last 12 months | <u> </u> | | | | |
| c) During the last 30 days | 1 2 | | 4 5 | | 7 |

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs ESPAD

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