Institute of Public Health
of the Republic of Macedonia

USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 2017

RESEARCH REPORT

Supported by

European Monitoring Centre
for drugs and Drug Addiction

Skopje, 2017

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

General Population Survey (GPS) on psychoactive substance use is one of the epidemiological key survey for the registration of drug problems. It is developed by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), in collaboration with the Reitox network, experts across Europe and other international agencies competent in the field of drugs and drug addictions. GPSis a basis for the EMCDDA report concerning tracking of emerging trends in substance use and the state of drug problem in Europe. It is also an integral part of analyses on the estimation of interventions impact in this field. Never then less, the comprehensive understanding of the extent of substance use problem requires not only the GPS but also analysis of other four specific key indicatorsidentified, by EMCDDA, as follows: Problem Drug Use-PDU, Treatment Demand Indicator-TDI, Drug-related Deaths and Mortality-DRD and Drug-related Infectious Diseases-DRID.These all five key indicators of drug use are expected to be measured by a member and candidate countries, so that the data produced in any given country can be comparable and consistent with that produced for other countries to enable cross analysis and benchmarking of data between them.

So far, GPS Survey has been conducted for the first time in the Republic of Macedonia in 2017.

This research report elaborates the aim, methodology and results of the first GPS on the extent and patterns of substance use in the Republic of Macedonia. The research was conducted by the National Institute of Public Health, in collaboration with the Institute of Epidemiology and Biostatistics with the Medical Informatics, Medical Faculty, UKIM, Skopje and the ten regional Centers for Public Health in the Republic of Macedonia(Bitola, Kocani, Kumanovo, Ohrid, Prilep, Tetovo, Skopje, Shtip, Strumica, Veles).

2. PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

The impact of illicit drug use on the health of people who use drugs and, more generally, on public health is notorious and well documented. Prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, all play a role in addressing the problem of drug use and reducing the negative health impact on society. In addition to medical conditions resulting directly from the psychoactive and physiological effects of drugs, certain forms of drug use and modes of administration are important risk factors for contracting other diseases; this not only affects people who use drugs but also

the people with whom they come into contact. In addition, there are many potential health risks and outcomes for people who use drugs, including overdose, suicide, trauma, mental health problems, disability and premature death.[1]

South-Eastern Europe has long served as a corridor for several drug-trafficking routes to Western and Central Europe. Owing to its geographical position, South-Eastern Europeis a crucial stage on one of the world's most important heroin trafficking routes, the "Balkan route". [2]Republic of Macedonia lies almost directly in the path of this major heroin trafficking route in the world.Even, the most of the drugs pass through the country there are the anecdotal assumptions that a little is distributed and consumed within its boundaries. Still there is a gap in knowledge related to druguse in the general population.

Several surveys on drug use among schoolchildren have been conductedin the country in recent years: the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD); the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children survey (HBSC conducted in 2001/2, 2005/6, 2009/10, 2013/2014); the UNICEF survey of most at-risk adolescents (MARA); and a survey of HIV prevalence and risk behaviour in at-risk groups.The ESPAD survey (conductedin1999, 2008,2012 and 2015)and HBSC surveyswere ensuring reliable and comparable data on prevalence of substance use inthe population of schoolchildren.[3,4,5,6]

1 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,World Drug Report 2016 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.XI.7).
2 UNODC, Drug Money: the illicit proceeds of opiates trafficked on the Balkan route (Vienna, 2015),p. 72.
3 S. Oncheva (1999, 2008), Report ESPAD, ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs), CANInstitute.
4 S. Oncheva et al. (2012), ESPAD report, Skopje, in cooperation with the Institute for Research on Alcohol and Drugs inSchool Population, Sweden, as reference the European Union Institute for CAN.
5 Petrusevska T (2014). National report on narcotic drags – FYROM-2014. EMCDDA publication.
6 C. Curri et al. (eds) (2012), Social determinants of health and well□being among young people. Health Behaviour inSchool-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2009/2010 survey (Health Policy for ChildrenandAdolescents, No.6), WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen.

The initial point for determining the project assignment is the lack of background information, according to EU standards, concerning extent and use patterns of individual types of drugs amongst the general population. The frame of reference for research implementation were directions and methodological guidelines developed by the EMCDDA experts.[7] This approach makes a cross-national analysis of survey results possible.

7 EMCDDA. (2002). Handbook for Surveys on Drug Use among the General Population. Lisbon:EMCDDA.

3. AIM OF RESEARCH

Based on the EMCDDA[8] guidelines, the general aim of the scientific research project "General population survey on drugs in the Republic of Macedonia" was to obtain data on:

- prevalence and distribution of the consumption of different drugs in thegeneral population (15-64), with special focus on the subgroupof young urban people (15-34);
- socio-demographic characteristics and patterns of drug use among those using drugs at present or in the past, including initial use, cessation of use, intensity of use etc;
- the opinion about availability and procurement of drugs, perception and attitudes of substance use, and perceive risk related to different exposures amongst selected age groups, by gender and by urbanization.

Specific aims of the research were:

- to estimate the prevalence of use of tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceuticals and illicit drugs amongst the general population by gender,age and urbanization;
- to describe the substance users based on reason and attitudes of use, and their statement related to procurement.

8 EMCDDA. (2009). An Overview of General Population Survey Key Indicator. Lisbon: EMCDDA.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The survey “Substance use among the general population in the Republic of Macedonia” was designed as a cross-sectional study. This research methodology is frequently used in health science and psychology for epidemiological assessments of acute or chronic conditions. The cross sectional approach, provides a snapshot of the frequency of a disease or other health related characteristics in a population at a given point in time as well as enables exploration of differences (by gender, age etc.) among particular segments of targeted population.The research findings help remove assumptions and replace them with actual data on the specific issues studied during the time period accounted for in the cross-sectional study. However the main limitation of this type of research design, which has been taken into account in this survey, is an inability todetermine whether the outcome followed exposure in time or exposure resulted from the outcome.Non-response is also a particular problem affecting cross-sectional studies and can result in bias of the measures of outcome. This is a particular problem when the characteristics of non-responders differ from responders.

In case of this study the scope of the single research was a description ofsubstance use, precisely identifying prevalence amongst population at the time whenthis research was conducted.In the focus of interest were also the assessment of the substance used patterns as well as theexploration of the opinion about availability and procurement of drugs, perception and attitudes of substance use, and perceive risk related to different exposuresamongst selected age groups and by gender. The specified period for implementation of the survey were selected daysin March, 2017.

4.2. DATA COLLECTION

The data collection was organized to be done by using face-to-face interviews. This technique is based on conduct the interview in “face to face” situationand in privacy,between interviewer and respondent.Due to the sensitivity of the topicas well as the insincere answers to be avoided, when assuring privacy was impracticable, the respondents had possibility to fill out the questionnaire on their own, instead of conducting the interview in front of otherfamily members.Similarly, it wasrecommended as a good practice to offer respondents to fill the section about drug use ontheir own, as they might give dishonest answers if they answer verbally to the interviewer. The interviewerswere available to assisted in clarifying any questions the respondents did not understand if such problems occurred.

4.3. INTERVIEWERS

Most of the interviewers selected for the field work were representatives from the Public Health Institute (PHI) and the 10 local/regional Centers for public health (CPH) as well as the representatives from the local NGOs with previous experience in this type of activities. All of them express their willingness and preparedness to participate in the study. Interviews with each of them have been made during the selection process and representatives from both genders were selected.

Initially, during the preparatory phase, a workshop for the interviewers has been organized in December 2016. In addition, prior to conducting the fieldwork, one day workshop for training of interviewers has been organized on 08.02.2017 in the promises of the PHI in Skopje. Survey interviews were presented with the general information about the survey, the sample, principlesand methods of fieldwork, as well as all relevant documents for the fieldwork. The surveyinstrument was systematically presented, with special attention paidto concepts which interviews were less familiar with (such asinhalants, new substances, etc). Interviews were also introduced withthe show-cards and the procedure how and when to use them. Particular attention was paid tofilling the Contact Sheet, and various situations were discussed that may happen in the field. Interviewers were instructed to use their best skills in order to encourage reluctantrespondents to participate in the survey; to always accentuate anonymity andconfidentiality of the survey; to be polite, kind, attentive and yet neutral in their reactions torespondents' answers.They are also instructed to avoid time of the day when peopleusually rest (afternoon hours, late in the evening), unless they have arranged this specifictime with the respondents.

4.4. DOCUMENTS FOR THE FIELD WORK

For better fieldwork implementation special documents were developed - Manual for SurveyInterviews, Contact Sheet, Letter for Respondents and the Letter of Authorisation.

Each interviewer received written Manual with clear explanations of thesurvey procedure (See APPENDIX 2), list of all "street" names for individual types of drug (See APPENDIX 2) and list of pharmaceuticals (See APPENDIX 2).Contact Sheets were introduced to record each attempt of contact with thesampled household and respondent. This sheet contains the same data (location andordinal number of the household) as the questionnaire, which enables linking the twodocuments. Up to three attempts to contact each sampled household were made, and eachattempt was recorded in the sheet. The importance of ContactSheets was indicated as they show level of no-response, frameerror and characteristics of non-respondents. The Contact Sheet contains data about howupdated and precise the list of households is (is the address right, is the object at the givenaddress residential or not, is there a household of the given surname on the specifiedaddress, etc.) (See APPENDIX 2).The interviewers were also given a letter signed by the head of the PHI, which explained the purpose of the study. This was to be given to the respondents in order to reassure them

that the study was genuine. The letter also provided the telephone number of a contact person from the Institute that could be called in case of any further questions(See APPENDIX 2). The letter of Authorisation is a document signed by the Director of the IPH, stating thatthey are authorized to conduct the survey. They showed this authorisation to the member ofthe household at the door and to the respondent(See APPENDIX 2).

4.5. INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for the survey was the Macedonian translation of the EMQ – European Model Questionnaire, which is standardly used in national surveys with main focus on prevalence of substance use(See APPENDIX 2). After the pilot study, the received suggestions related to some of the questions were incorporated and the final version was translated into Macedonian and Albanian language. Final instrument (questionnaire) consisted of 76 items organized in five topics as: (1) demographic characteristics – 7 issues; (2) tobacco – 2 issues; (3) alcohol – 8 issues, (4) pharmaceuticals–6 issues, and (5) drugs – 53 issues. Prevalence indicators for substance use are: lifetime prevalence (ever used), last year prevalence (used in the last twelve months) and last month prevalence (used in the last 30 days). The survey also used instruments designed to assess perceived drug availability as well as the way of procurement.

According to the EMCDDA recommendation that presenting the questionnaire as a research on drug use or addiction prevalence in the population probably will not yield respondents' cooperation, instructions for the questionnaire were formulated more appropriately and presented to respondents as a research on all kinds of psychoactive substances, lifestyles, health risks, etc. Hence, to mask the real aims of the study in the questionnaire were included additional questions about before mentioned topics. The interviewing took approximately 25 minutes.

4.6. PILOT STUDY

For the purpose of testing questionnaire, and for measuring response rate, pilot study was conducted in the the period December 2016-January 2017. Sample size selected was about 3% of projected sample size according to the desired input parameters. 150 householdsin only one of the eight regions in Republic of Macedonia - in Skopje Region were selected. Pilot sample was created with SAS software and Census 2002 was used as a sampling frame. In creating the sample different demographical (gender, age, urbanization) and socio-economical (education, working status) population categories were included. Based on the pilot study results and interviewers feedbacks some minor adjustments were made to the questionnaire (question removing,wording and ordering). Also, some additional explanations were added in written interviewer instructions.

4.7. SAMPLING

4.7.1. Target population

Target population in this study were residents of Republic of Macedonia, aged between 15 and 64, living in privatehouseholds. Although the project is about the general population, some population groups were excluded from the study. In defining target population only private households were taken into consideration. That means that all individuals in some type of institutions, such as hospitals, prisons, therapeutic communities and correctional facilities, were excluded. Also, all individuals that did not have a permanent residence, more precisely homeless people, as well as all the individuals living in shanty towns (squatter settlements) were excluded from the study. Individuals of differentdemographical (gender, age, urbanization) and socio-economical (education, work status) populationcategories were included in the sampling process.

Even the study takes into account the fact that the interviewing procedure of the minor under the age of 18 raises some ethical issues, they were included in this survey. Since the trend is such that the initial use of illicit drugs often starts before the age of 18, it was important to get an insight into the prevalence on substance use amongst minors. Therefore following the EMCDDA guidelines, minors aged 15 to 17 were included in the research. This age category is also included in ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs)[9], specialized research on the prevalence of substance use, but this research includes only respondents attending school excluding thus drop outs. In the same time the practice in substance use research has shown that older people frequently fail to give credible answers, first and foremost because of the problems concerning memory recall.

Therefore having in mind above mentioned objective factors that influence defining target population and in line with EMCDDA guidelines (created as answer to earlier mentioned difficulties) the target population in this study were residents of the Republic of Macedonia aged between 15 and 64 living in private households. In this demographic group, based on the data from the 2002 Census of the Republic of Macedonia there were 1,457,092 residents. Parental consent for interviewing a child was asked for, and parents were also asked to provide privacy for their children while they were answering the questionnaire. It is important to emphasize that interviewers could not interview a minor without obtaining parental consent. For 113 of the minors parental consent for participating in the research was obtained, so in this survey we have 113 fulfilled questionnaires in the presence of a parent (Table 1).

9 http://www.espad.org

TABLE 1: *Participation of minors in the research*

	N
total number of contacted minors	113
minors with parental consent to participate in the research	0
minors who conducted the interview in the presence of a parent	113

4.7.2. Planned sample size

Based on expected prevalence rates and the accepted margin of error for measuring substance use, it was decided that the research will be conducted on a sample size of 5005 respondents. Furthermore the sample was divided into two subsamples. In sample of population aged 15-64 a target of 3500 interviews was set and with oversampling additional 1505 respondents aged 15-34 were included in the research. The purpose of oversampling was to get more robust sample of this segment of population that is more prone to consume all types of drug.

Using suggested formula in UN Publication Designing Household Survey Samples: Practical guidelines[10]

$$n = \frac{z^2 r\,(1 - r)\,fk}{p\,n\,e^2},$$

it is calculated sample size of 3500 persons (and same number of households).

Details for the parameters in the given formula are explained in the mentioned publication. The main parameters used for calculation are as follows:

- confidentiality level =95%
- design effect = 2.0
- non response rate=30% (because of sensitivity of questions)
- estimate of main indicator = 0.1
- proportion of target population (persons 15 - 64) and total population = 0.7 (official data were used from State Statistical Office)

Additionally, it was taken into account frame error of 15% (number of years from the last census in 2002 till 2017).

10 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/surveys/Handbook23June05.pdf

4.7.3. Sampling method

Two staged stratified random sample was used. In the first stage are selected enumeration areas with simple random sampling (Table 2). As most appropriate is used proportional allocation, which means that population selected in each stratum is proportional with target population in the same stratum.

TABLE 2: *Distribution of population in the frame and in the sample byregion*

REGION	number of persons 15-64	number of households in the sample	number of enumeration areas
Republic of Macedonia	1457092	3500	500
Vardar	106902	259	37
East	125662	301	43
Southwest	161161	385	55
Southeast	121954	294	42
Pelagonia	158886	385	55
Polog	237211	567	81
Northeast	124406	301	43
Skopje	420910	1008	144

A starting point for creating sample was an ad hoc division of the Republic of Macedoniainto eight relatively homogenous regions, based on cluster analyses of socio-demographicand socio-economic indicators. These regions are:Vardar Region, East Region, Southwest Region, Southeast Region,Pelagonia Region, Polog Region, Northeast Region, and Skopje Region.

The second stratum was defined by the type of settlement within each region, urbanand other (urban and rural) types of settlements. Sample points within this stratumwere enumeration areas, whereby aprobability of their choice was proportional to their size. About 500 enumeration areas werechosen for this survey and it should be mentioned that no reserve sample points wereused. Households in the selected sample points were chosensystematically from the household list (with random numbers) from thelocations included in the sample – 7 households from each enumeration area.Final selectionof a respondent within a household was also random (applying most recent birthday principle).

As we mentioned, all regions were proportionally covered by degree of urbanization, so that all territory of Republic of Macedonia was covered in this survey. Distribution of target population in the frame – Census 2002, by groups 15 – 34; 35 – 64; and 15 - 64 is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3: *Distribution of target population in the frame by region*

REGION	number of persons 15-34	number of persons 35-64	number of persons 15-64
Republic of Macedonia	604562	852530	1457092
Vardar	41829	65073	106902
East	48321	77341	125662
Southwest	71855	89306	161161
Southeast	48644	73310	121954
Pelagonia	62168	96718	158886
Polog	109705	127506	237211
Northeast	53246	71160	124406
Skopje	168794	252116	420910

4.7.4. Oversampled population

Due to the sensitivity of the questions, some of the respondents are expected to not respond honestly to some of the questions, especially the part of the drug issues, as confirmed by the pilot survey. Therefore, the necessity of increasing the population from 15 to 34 years old in the sample (as the population with the highest probability of availability and use of drugs).

For this reason, an additional 1505 households (215 enumeration areas) from urban settlements are selected, in which only persons aged 15-34 will be interviewed. The complete design and distribution of the sample is presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4: *Distribution of oversampled population in the frame by region*

REGION	number of persons 15-34	number of households in the sample	number of enumeration areas
Republic of Macedonia	604562	1505	215
Vardar	41829	105	15
East	48321	119	17
Southwest	71855	182	26
Southeast	48644	119	17
Pelagonia	62168	154	22
Polog	109705	273	39
Northeast	53246	133	19
Skopje	168794	420	60

4.7.5. Sample frame

An important prerequisite for creating a random sample is the existence andavailability of the complete list of the target population. However in the Republic ofMacedonia, there is no complete and accessible listthat would include all residents of the country that belong to the target group agedbetween 15 and 64.Our frame was last Census of population and households conducted in 2002, and we don't have other sources, with more recent information for this kind of survey.

4.7.6. Implementation of sampling

During the training process, considering the fact that recruiting respondents in the field greatly affects the quality of thesample, a significant attention was paid to clarifying how to select the appropriaterespondent within the household. In written instructions there was a detailed explanation of arespondent's selection procedure, from selecting a household member with mostrecent birthday (in case of overlap, a younger person was interviewed) to a fact that aselected address had to be visited for at least three times in order to interview aselected person. Also, interviewers were instructed to visit the same household atdifferent times of a day in order to increase response rate and more evenly cover allsegments of population. Every attempt of interviewing was recorded in the Contact Sheet,no matter if the interview was done or not. For that purpose interviewers had to fill in theContact Sheet (See APPENDIX) and write down the exact date and time of each visit, to selected addresses, aswell as the result of the contact (successful interview undertaken, acontact was not established, selected individual was absent for a longer period of time,appointment made, a household does not have anyone in the age range between 15and 64, refusal at the door, refusal of the selected respondent, etc). Each interviewer had to keep the contact sheets separate from the questionnaire for the purpose of keeping the respondent's anonymity.

4.7.7. Supervision of fieldwork

Supervisors were members of the survey team from the Institute ofPublic Healthand the Institute of Epidemiology and Biostatistics with Medical Informatics, UKIM, Skopje. Each supervisor had to supervised several interviewers, on a daily basis,throughout the whole fieldwork period. Interviewers have to had a full support of their supervisorswho were always available in case of any need. Supervisors were randomly checking not only ifinterviewers visited specified addresses, but also the process of interviewing. From the side of the supervision,a special attention have been paid to the following segments as: update of the list of households, reception of the interview by the respondents, thoroughness of interviewers in keeping records and understanding of recordingprocedure etc.

4.7.8. Fieldwork period

The fieldwork was conducted during the exact period of several weeks within planed deadlines.After implementation of the survey the coordinators did the final back-check of collected data.

4.8. DATA MANAGEMENT

4.8.1. Response rate

Details of overall response rate are presented in Table 5. For the purpose of thissurvey 5005 addresses were selected and from them 4747 respondents participatedin the survey. In 979selected addresses the interviews were not conducted because of the refusal (includingthe situations in which the interviewer even after three attempts was not able to makea contact with the selected household member), and in 258 selected addresses theinterviews were not conducted because of the frame error (where the household waswithout a member aged between 15 and 64, or property was vacant, derelict,demolished, not found, or used only for business).

TABLE 5: *Basic information on the response rates for population survey*

	Gross sample	Successful interviews	Non-response	Frame errors
N	5005	4747	979	258
%	100%	94.8%	20.6%	5.2%

Response rate was calculated according to the following formula:

$$Response\ rate = number\ of\ interviews\ x\ 100\ /\ N - frame\ errors$$

The response rate was found to be 79%(Table 6).

TABLE 6: *Response rate for population survey*

Gross sample	Valid sample*	Response	% response
5005	4747	3768	79%

*Valid sample = Gross sample – Frame errors

Table 7 shows on which attempt (out of obligatory three) on selected address interviews were conducted successfully. It was found that out of 4,831 interviews in almost 90% of the cases the interviewswere conducted successfully during the first visit.

TABLE 7: *Relative number of attempts needed for successful interview*

1st ATTEMPT	2nd ATTEMPT	3rd ATTEMPT
88.7%	8.6%	2.7%

4.8.2. Non-response

Table 8 outlines the distribution by two age groups of those who participated in the survey, as well as those who refused to take part in it.From the Table 3, it can be seen that amongst people who participated in the surveythere were less young respondents. At the sametime younger respondents (aged 15-34) made up a very bigger proportion of refusalscompared to the sample. Potential bias that might result from these differences wasreduced after weighting.

TABLE 8: *Comparison of the response rate in population 15 – 34 and total population*

contacted households	4747	95%
interviewed persons aged 15-64	3768	79%
interviewed persons aged 15-34	1798	48%

4.8.3. Age and gender

The following Table shows comparison of age and gender profile of the sample withthe profile of the target population (aged 15-64). It is obvious from this comparisonthat there are discrepancies between these two profiles. In general, females were overrepresentedin the survey. Concerning the age, those aged between 35 and 44 wereunder-represented, and those aged between 55 and 64 were over-represented in thesurvey. The population aged 15-34 is twice represented compared with its representation in the total target population.In this case the weighting also had for a goal to alleviate all possible biasesarising from the differences between the survey sample and the target population.

TABLE 9: *Comparison of the survey sample and the target population by age and gender*

	POPULATION	% POPULATION	SAMPLE	% SAMPLE
GENDER				
Males	765809	51,2%	2319	62,5
Females	729007	48,8%	1394	37,5
AGE				
15-24	265941	17,8%	768	20,7
25-34	325761	21,8%	1030	27,8
35-44	315406	21,1%	562	15,2
45-54	298118	19,9%	635	17,1
55-64	289580	19,4%	713	19,2

4.8.4. Weighting

As the results obtained through researches on samples are only estimators ofpopulation values, it is important (in order to ensure more precise estimate) to reducesample biases using an adequate process of weighting. The purpose of this procedureis to reduce sample deviation from the target population.In this research population values were taken from the 2002 Census since more recentdata, at the time of the research, was still not available. But relying on the 2002Census data was adequate because age and gender are quite stable demographiccharacteristics.

Weights were calculated to ensure that results more preciselyrepresent characteristics of the target population.Unanswered questions about age or gender produced a difference in total sample sizes. Weighting factors are calculated taking into account the units' probability of selection, non-response and, adjusting the sample to external data relating to the distribution of households and persons in the target population, such as by sex, age (age groups), and region (NUTS II level).

4.8.4.1. Design weights

These weights are of methodological interest, but are not used in substantive analysis. Actually, the design weights are defined for all selected units, and not only for responding units. They are computed as follows:

In our case households are sampled (more precisely, addresses containing households):

$$\textit{Weight of household } h = 1 / (\textit{probability of selection of } h)$$

$$\textit{Weight of person in } h = 1 / \Sigma\ (\textit{probabilities of selection of eligible persons in } h)$$

4.8.4.2. Adjustments for non-response

This step involves estimating response rates or propensities to response as functions of characteristics available for responding and non-responding households (persons), and also characteristics of the areas where the households are located. Basically, the design weights are inflated by the inverse of the response propensities in order to compensate for the loss of units in the sample.

Calculation consists in modifying the design weights by a factor inversely proportional to the response rate within each "homogeneous group", wherein the response probabilities are assumed to be equal:

$$Weight_h^{(N)} = Desigweight\ (h) \cdot \frac{1}{R_K}$$

Where R_K denotes s the (weighted) response rate in the group k the household h belongs to:

$$R_K = \frac{sum\ od\ design\ weights\ of\ responding\ units\ in\ cell\ k}{sum\ od\ design\ weights\ of\ selected\ units\ in\ cell\ k}$$

For persons, exactly the same non-response adjustment as above for the household level applies to the selected respondent as well.

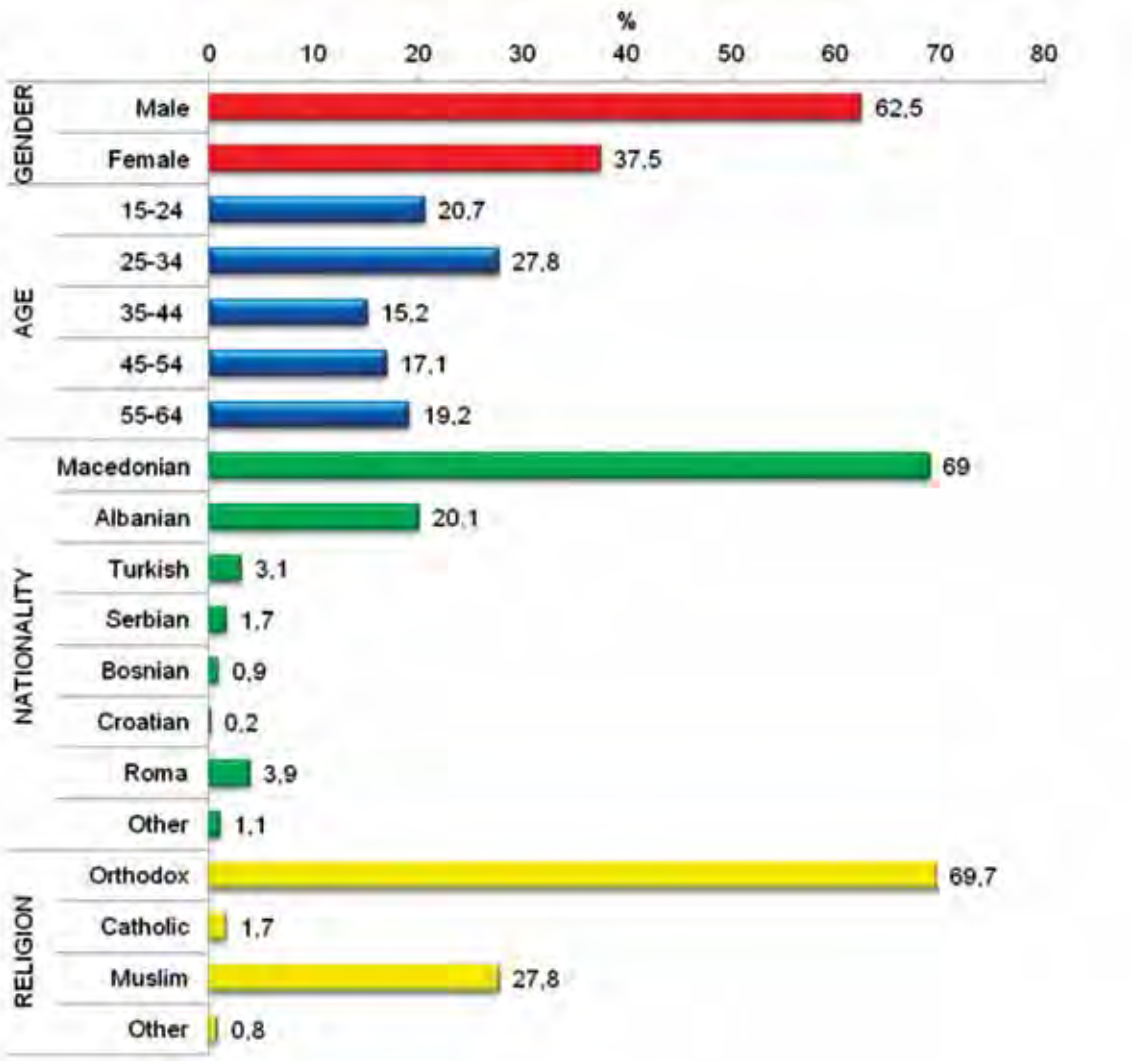
4.8.4.3. Adjustment to external sources (calibration)

The key feature of this step is the modification of the household weights to reproduce from the sample population characteristics, namely totals and category frequencies.We used Calmar, and calibration was done based on SSO most recent projections of population, for variables: 5 year age groups and gender.

4.8.5. Socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of weighted sample

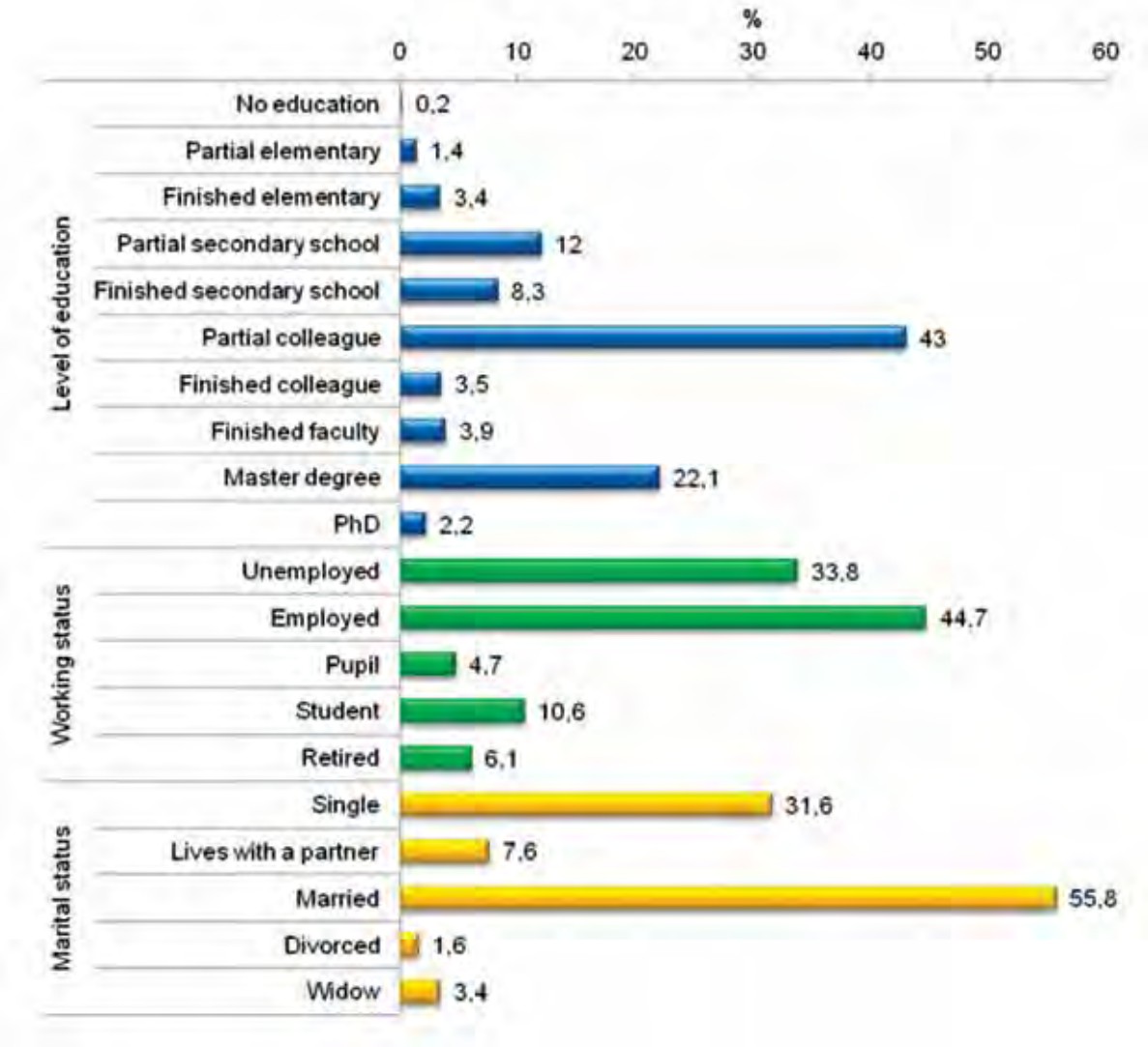
The main socio-demographics characteristics of the respondents after the process of sample weightingare shown in the figures below (Figure 1).Both genders are not equally represented in the sample: males are drastically oversampled 62,5% vs. 37,5. The biggest overestimation of respondents is in age group 25-34 (27,8%) while the smallest in age group 35-44 (15,2%). Related to the nationality, majority of the respondents are Macedonians (69%), followed by Albanians (20,1%) and other nationalities (10,9%).Orthodox and Muslims are the most dominant religions represented in 69,7% vs. 27,8% respectively.

FIGURE 1: *Main characteristics of respondents: gender, age groups, nationality, and religion*



Main characteristics of respondents related to education, working and marital status are presented in Figure 2. Concerning the education, as highest achieved level, the majority are the representatives with partial colleague (43%) followed by master degree (22,1%), partial secondary school (12%) and finished secondary school (8,3%). With partial elementary school were 1,4% and with no education 0,2% of the representatives. Concerning working status, the majority of respondents were employed (44,7%), unemployed (33,8%), students (10,6%) and retired (6,1%). Majority or 55,8% of the respondents were married, 31,6% single, 7,6% live with a partner and 3,4% widow.

FIGURE 2: *Main characteristics of respondents: highest educational qualification, working status, marital status(%)*



4.8.6. Missing values

Missing values (due to a relatively small proportion – rarely higher than 2%), and answers for which consistency check indicated discrepancies were not included in the analyses.

In tables in Appendix, there is a category skipped. It actually means that respondents were able to skip certain questions that did not apply on them, for example if they never took cannabis in their lifetime respondents were then supposed to skip all questions concerning details linked with the use of cannabis.

4.8.7. Statistical data processing

After collecting the questionnaires, the answers from open-ended questionswere coded. All the data was added to a specially created one database. The consistency check process revealed the not valid questionnaires and therefore they were removed from further analyses.For the purposes of report, data collected in the survey was analyzed using descriptive statistics procedures, and depending on a variable they were shown by using absolute/relative frequencies or as arithmetic mean. The analyses were done using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

In this report confidence intervals were used in order to indicate precision of estimates of the population prevalence rate. Confidence intervals indicate the probable error of a given survey estimate for a population parameter with an associated probability, the confidence level. In a population survey it is usual practice to create confidence intervals at the 95% level. That means that 95% of the samples would contain the true value found in population. Since this study was conducted on multistage stratified sample, confidence intervals need to be adjusted for design effect. For this reason confidence intervals were calculated in IBM SPSS using complex sample procedure.

5. RESULTS

The chapter Results is organised into five large units: 1. Tobacco, 2. Alcohol, 3. Pharmaceuticals, 4. Illicit drugs, and 5. Opinions related to drugs.Results are given for all respondents (aged between 15 and 64), hereinafter in the textreferred to as all adults, for young adults (aged between 15 and 34), and are alsopresented by gender, age and urbanization.

Before presenting the research results, it is useful to explain some of the basic termslinked to the substance use prevalence. The term "prevalence" refers to the proportionof a population who reported taking substance over a particular time period. In theresearches of substance use amongst the general population prevalence is measured ina way that respondents are asked to recall their personal substance use in thefollowing periods: a) lifetime (ever used a drug), b) last year (used a drug during thelast twelve months) and c) last month (used a drug during the last 30 days).

- Lifetime prevalence refers to the proportion of the respondents in a sample who reported ever using named substance. The respondent who records lifetime prevalence may or may not be currently using that substance. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted in a way that a respondent is seen as someone who used a substance for a longer time period or will use it again in a future.
- Last year prevalence refers to the proportion of the respondents in a sample who reported using named substance in the year prior to the research. Last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use of substanceand it is an indicator of the situation in the field of substance use.
- Last month prevalence refers to the proportion of the respondents in a sample who reported using named substance during the 30 days prior to the research. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use of named substance. However, part of the respondents who reported current substance use can be only occasional or first time users who happen to have used named substance during the 30 days prior to the research. This is why current substance use shouldn't be referred to as regular substance use.

5.1. TOBACCO

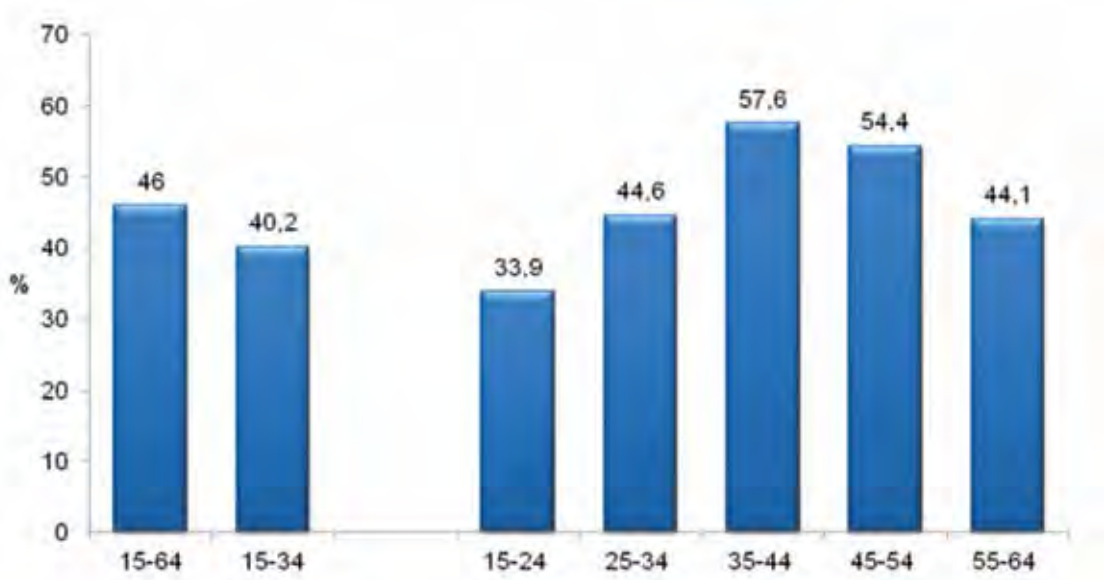
This chapter of the report contains information on the tobacco consumption related to prevalence through two time periods (lifetime and active-current smokers-) amongst the general population in the Republic of Macedonia.

5.1.1. Active(current) smokers

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 46% of respondents reported that they are active smokers (i.e. smoking cigarette, cigar or pipe) (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3: *Active tobacco smokers amongst all adults, young adults and age groups (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) the proportion of active smokers (40,2%) was slightly lower compared with all adults (aged between 15 and 64) (Figure 3).

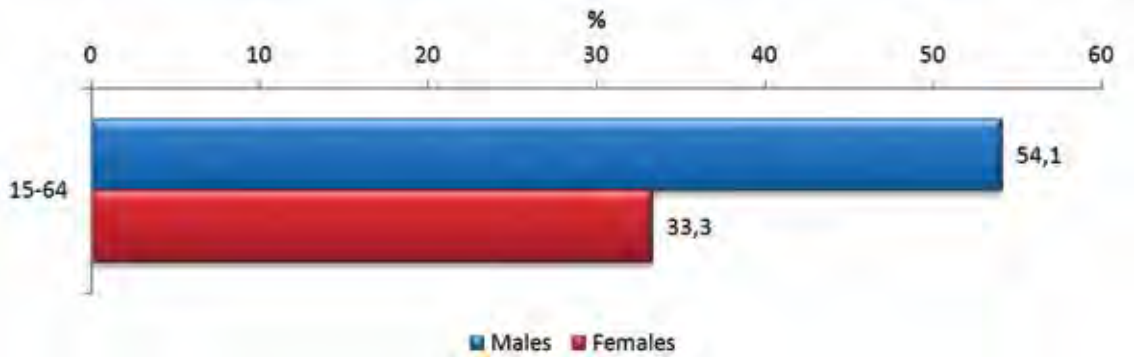
Age

The highest proportion of active smokers was amongst the age groups 35-44 (57,6%) and 45-54 (54,4%) followed by the age groups 25-34 (46,6%) and 55-64 (44,1%). A relatively lower proportion of active smokers (33,9%) was in the age group 15-24 (Figure 3).

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) males were much more likely than females to report being active smokers (54,1% of males compared to 33,3% of females) (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4: *Active tobacco smokersamongst all adults by gender (%)*



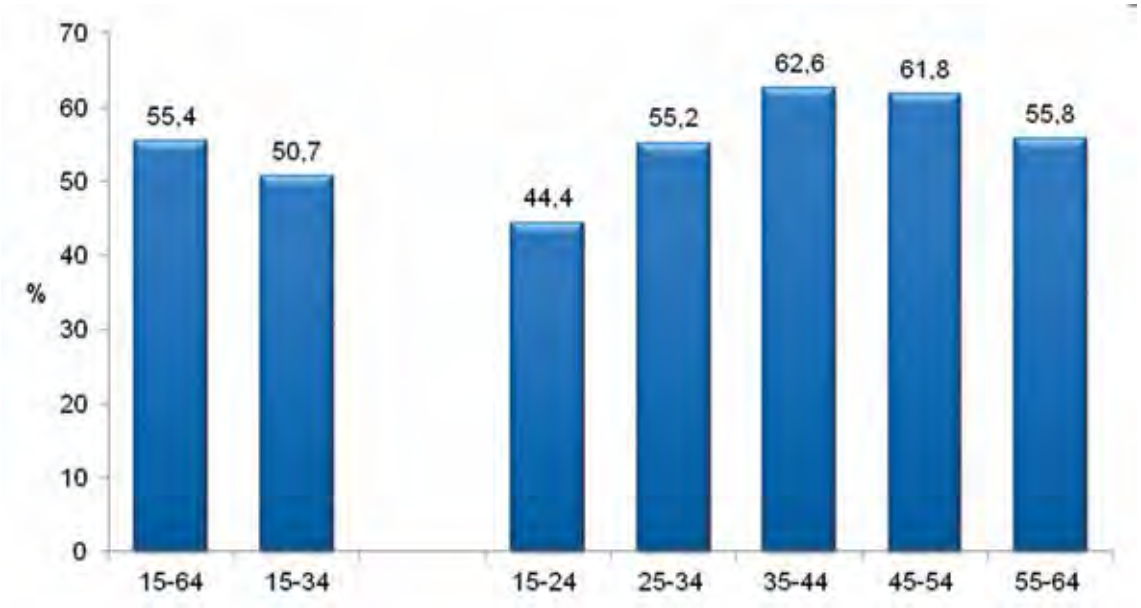
Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) males were much more likely than females to report being active smokers (56,3% of males compared to 42,0% of females).

5.1.2. Lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults the lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption (Figure 3) was 55,4%, i.e. more than half of all adults reported having ever smoked in their lifetime.

FIGURE 5: *Lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption amongst all adults, young adults and age groups (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) the lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption was 50,7% (Figure 5).

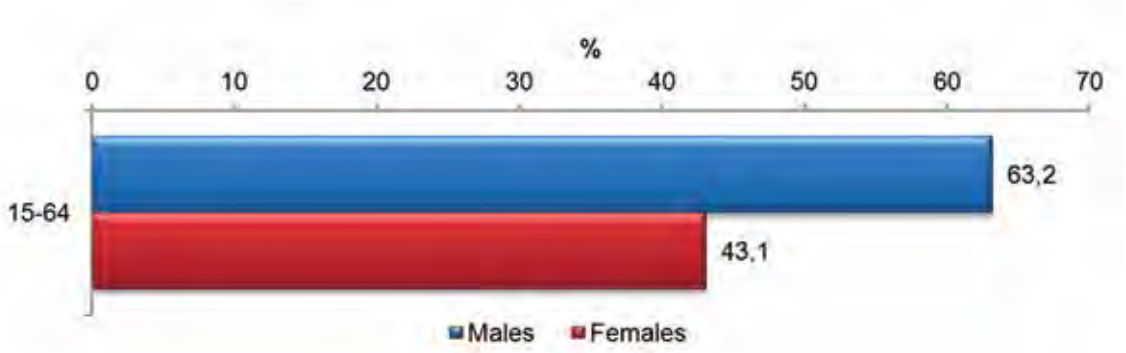
Age

The highest lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption was in the 35-44 age group, in which 62,4% of respondents reported having ever smoked tobacco in their lifetime. Furthermore, in the 45-54 age group 61,8% of respondents followed by the 55-64 age group with 55,8% of respondents and 25-34 age group with 55,2% of the reported having ever smoked tobacco in their lifetime. Less than half of respondents in the 15-24 (44,4%) age groups reported having ever smoked tobacco in their lifetime (Figure 5).

Gender

The lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 was much higher for males (63,2%) than females (43,1%) (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6: *FIGURE 6: Lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption by gender (%)*



5.2. ALCOHOL

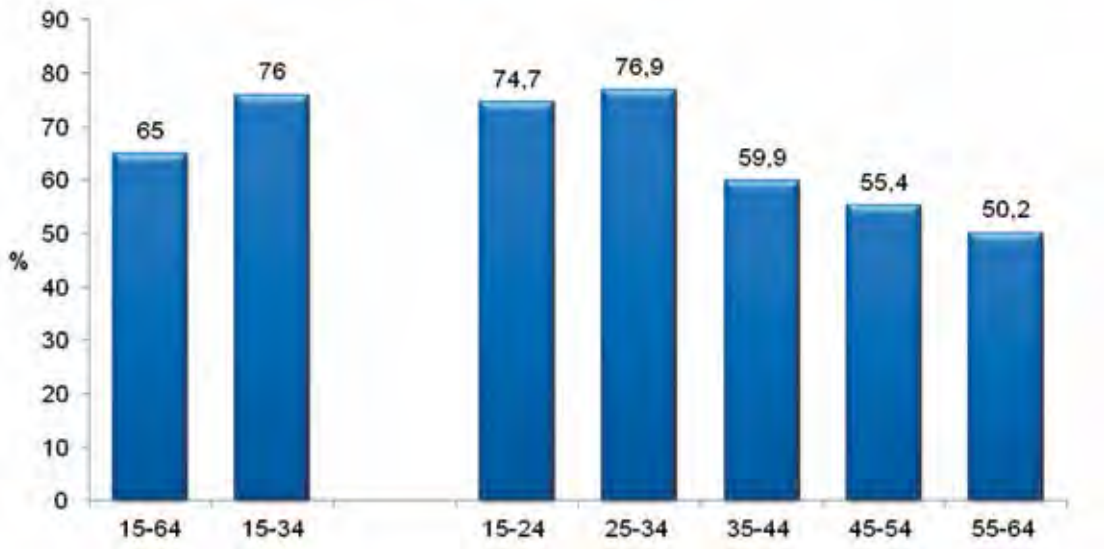
This chapter of the report contains information on the alcohol consumption. The first part of the chapter presents data concerning the prevalence of alcohol consumption amongst the general population in the Republic of Macedonia through different time periods (lifetime, last year and last month) whereas in the second part of this chapter data concerning drinking habits (frequency of alcohol consumption, frequency of drinking six glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion) are presented.

5.2.1. Lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 65% of respondents reported having ever consumed alcohol (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: *Lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol consumption amongst all adults, young adults and age groups (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) the lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was 76%, which is higher than amongst all adults (Figure 7).

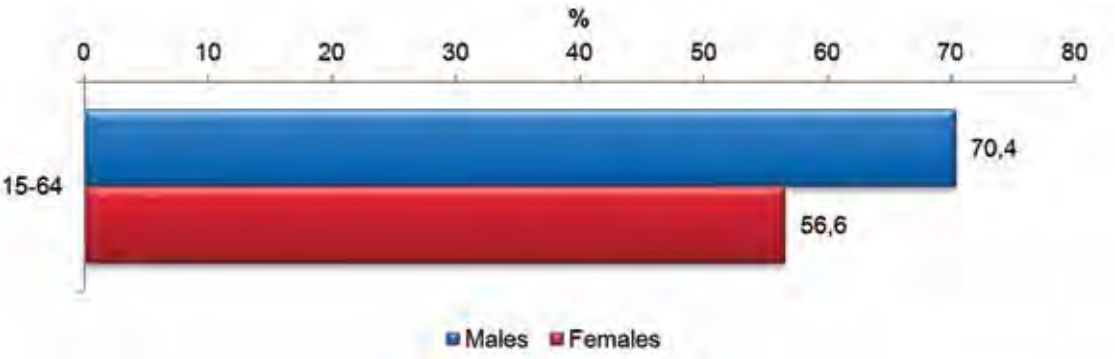
Age

The proportion of respondents reporting having ever consumed alcohol in their lifetime was highest in the age group 25-34 (76,9%) followed by 74,7% in the age group 15-24. Similar lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption was found in age groups 35-44 (59,5%), 45-54 (55,4%) and 55-64 (50,2%) (Figure 7).

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) males were more prone than females to report having ever consumed alcohol in their lifetime (70,4% and 56,6% respectively) (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8: *Lifetime prevalence of alcohol consumption by gender (%)*

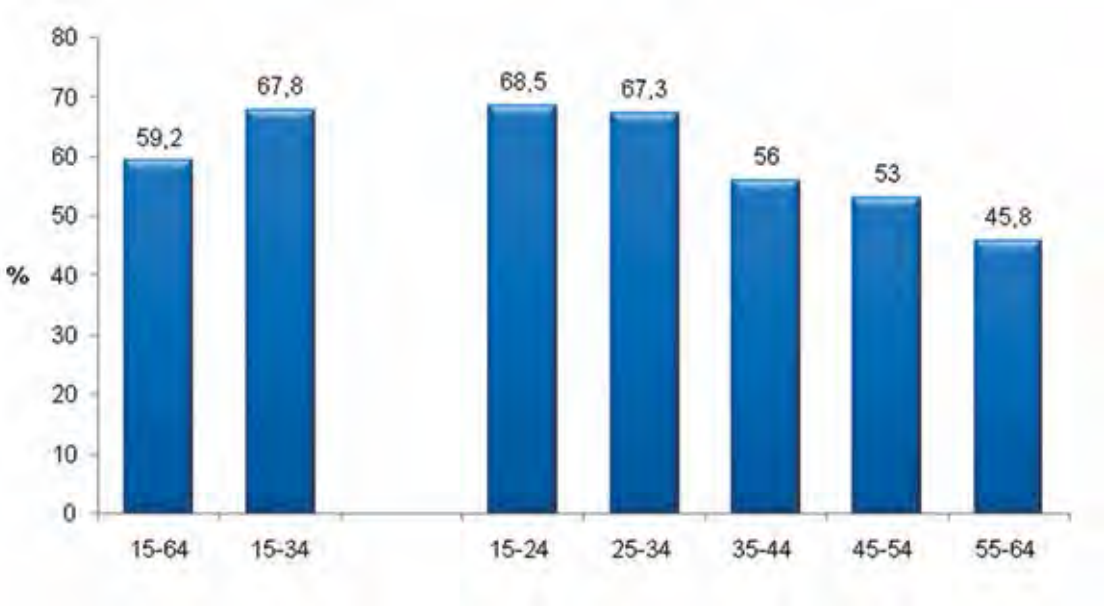


5.2.2. Last year prevalence of alcohol consumption

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) the last year prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was 59,2% (Figure 9).

FIGURE 9: *Last year prevalence of alcohol consumption amongst all adults, young adults and age groups (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) the last year prevalence rate of alcohol consumption (Figure 9) was slightly higher than amongst all adults, i.e. 67,8% of young adults reported having consumed alcohol at least once during the last year.

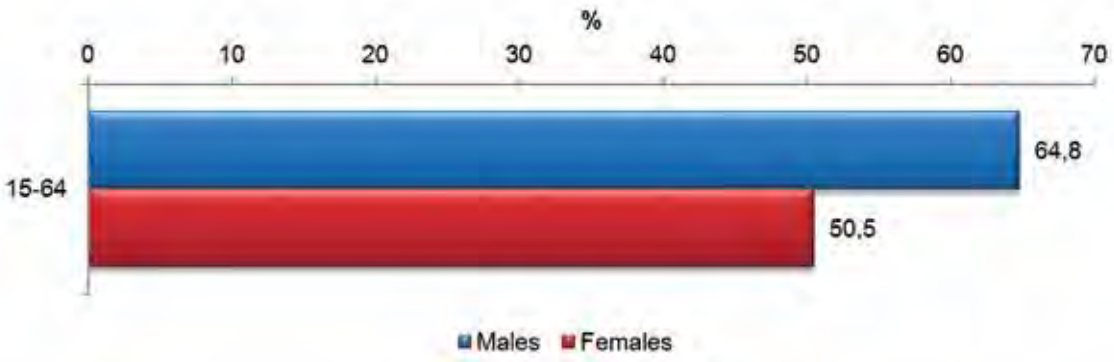
Age

The proportion of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol at least once during the last year was highest in the15-24 age group (68,5%), and was followed by the 25-34 (67,3%), 35-44 (56%) and 45-54 (53%) age groups, whereas the last year prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was the lowest in the 55-64 (45,8%) age group (Figure 9).

Gender

Males aged between 15 and 64 were more prone than females to report having consumed alcohol during the last year (64,8% and 50,5% respectively) (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10: *Last year prevalence of alcohol consumption by gender (%)*



Ethnic background

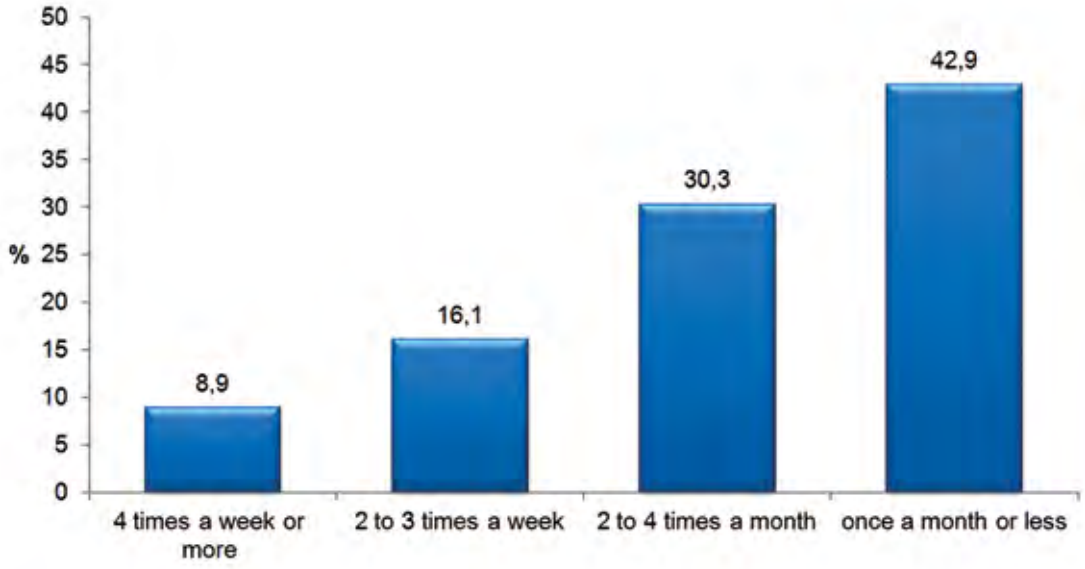
Significant variance has been noted in alcohol consumption (last year prevalence) among different ethnic groups which can be linked to the religion: Macedonians (73,6%), Serbians (68,9%), Roma (59,3%), Albanians (30,6%) and Turks (31,1%).

5.2.3. Frequency of alcohol consumption

All adults (aged 15-64)

Most of the adults aged between 15 and 64 consumed alcohol once a month or less (42,9%), followed by the respondents who reported consuming alcohol 2 to 4 times a month (30,3%). Following these two groups were the respondents consuming alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (16,1%), whereas the percentage of respondents consuming alcohol 4 times a week or more was the lowest (8,9%) (Figure11).

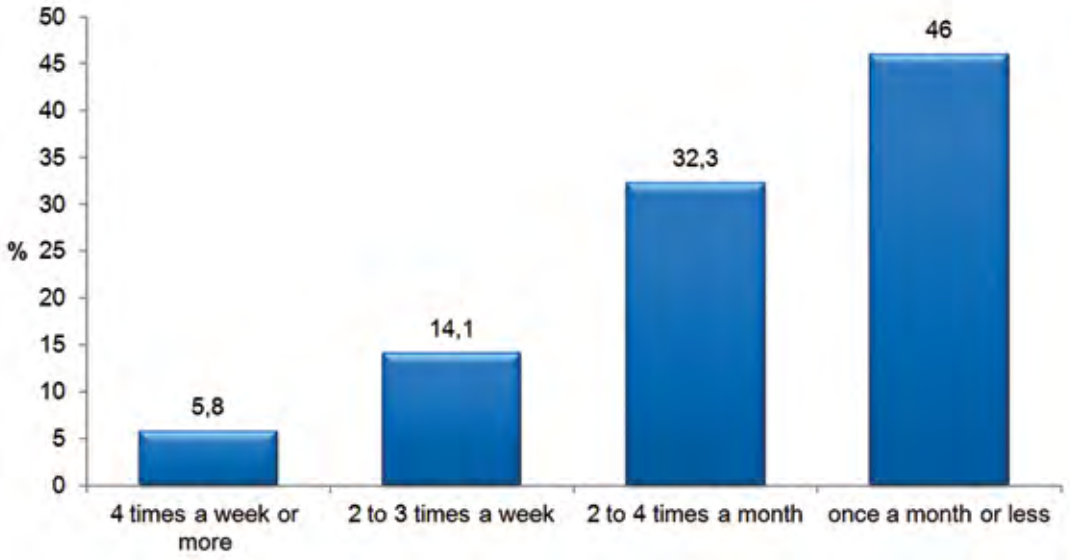
FIGURE 11: *Frequency of alcohol consumption amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (age group 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) 46% of respondents reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less, whereas 32.3% reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 4 times a month. The percentage of respondents reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week was considerably lower (14,1%). About 5,8% of respondents aged between 15 and 34 reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more(Figure 12).

FIGURE 12: *Frequency of alcohol consumption amongst young adults (%)*



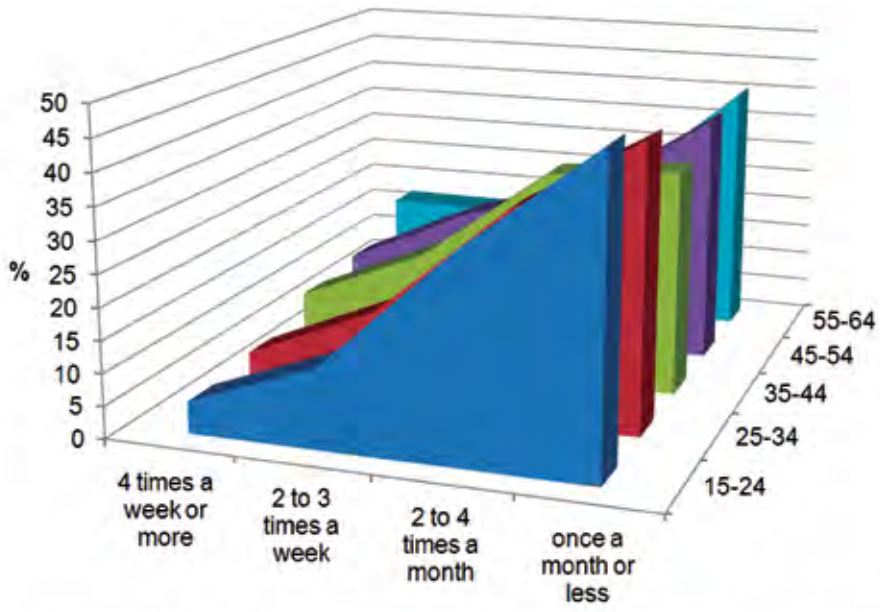
Age groups

Amongst the 15-24 age group 48% of respondents reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less and the percentage of those who reported having consumed it 2 to 4 times a month (31,9%). On the other hand, percentage of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (12,8%) was considerably lower, and the percentage of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more was the lowest (5%) (Figure 13).

Concerning the 25-34 age group percentage of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less was highest (44,7%), followed by the respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 4 times a month (32,5%), and those who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (15%), whereas the proportion of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more was somewhat lower (6,3%) (Figure 13).

Respondents in the 35-44 age group reported having consumed alcohol mostly once a month or less (35,5%). In the same age group the percentage of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 4 times a month was 33,8%, followed by the respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (18,8%), and then those who reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more (10,2%) (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: *Frequency of alcohol consumption by age groups (%)*



	4 times a week or more	2 to 3 times a week	2 to 4 times a month	once a month or less
15-24	5	12,8	31,9	48
25-34	6,3	15	32,5	44,7
35-44	10,2	18,8	33,8	35,5
45-54	11,4	20,8	26,2	39,8
55-64	16,9	16,7	22,9	40,5

Amongst the 45-54 age group most of the respondents reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less (39,8%), followed by the respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 4 times a month (26,2%), followed by those who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (20,8%), and then those who reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more (11,4%) (Figure 13).

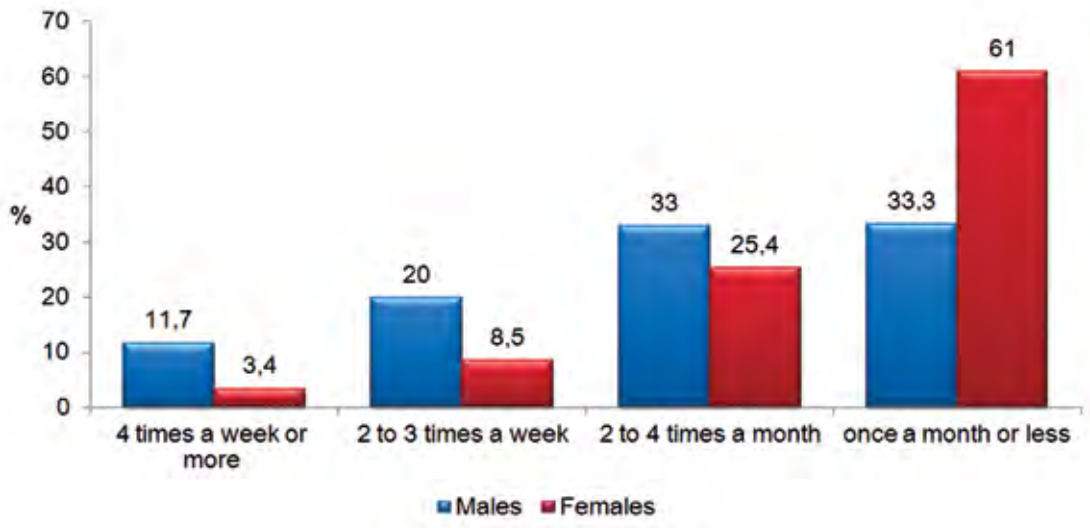
In the 55-64 age group respondents reported having consumed alcohol mostly once a month or less (40,5%), followed by the respondents who reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more (22,9%), and those who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 4 times a month (16,7%), and then those who reported having consumed alcohol 2 to 3 times a week (16,9%). Even though the frequency of alcohol consumption has a tendency to be equal in all age groups (i.e. the rates of respondents who reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less is highest), it is evident that the frequency of alcohol consumption increased with increasing age especially for consuming 4 times a week or more (Figure 13).

Gender

Males reported higher levels of alcohol consumption than females in each category except once a month or less (Figure 16). Alcohol was consumed 4 times a week or more by 11,7% of males and 3,4% of females, and 2 to 3 times a week by 20% of males and 8,5% of females. The smallest difference

between males and females concerning frequency of alcohol consumption was in reported consuming alcohol 2 to 4 times a month (33% and 25,4% respectively). Finally, 33,3% of males and 61% of females consumed alcohol once a month or less.

FIGURE 14: *Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender (%)*

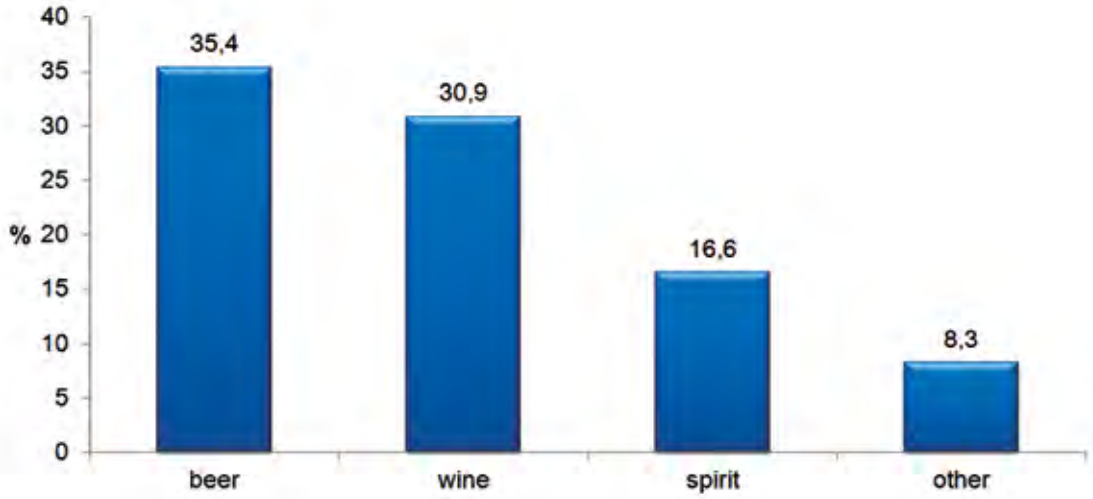


5.2.4. Type of alcohol drink most frequently used

All adults (aged 15-64)

Most of the respondents aged between 15 and 64 usually consumed beer (35,4%), followed by the respondents who reported consuming wine (30,9%). Following these two groups were the respondents consuming spirit (16,6%), whereas the percentage of respondents consuming something other than the already mentioned three type of alcohol drinks was the lowest (8.3%) (Figure 15).

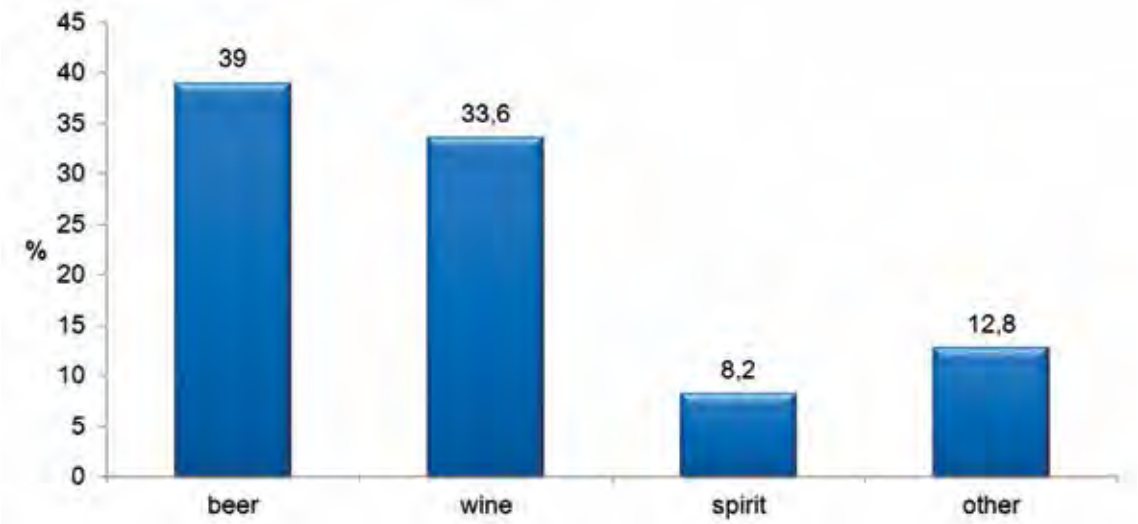
FIGURE 15: *Type of alcoholic drink most frequently used amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (age group 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) 39% of respondents reported consuming beer, whereas for 33,6% wine is the kind of alcohol they usually take. The percentage of respondents reported consuming spirit was considerably lower (8,2%). About12,8% of respondents aged between 15 and 34 reported that they usually take some other kind of drinks(Figure16).

FIGURE 16: *Type of alcoholic drink most frequently used amongst young adults (%)*



Age groups

Amongst the 15-24 age group, 39,7% of respondents reported beer as most frequently used drink followed by 35,2% who reported wine. About seven times less (5,1%) were respondents from this group who would select spirit. On the other hand, percentage of respondents who reported that their favourite selection would be other alcoholic drink (non of the noted ones) was 13,2% (Figure 17).

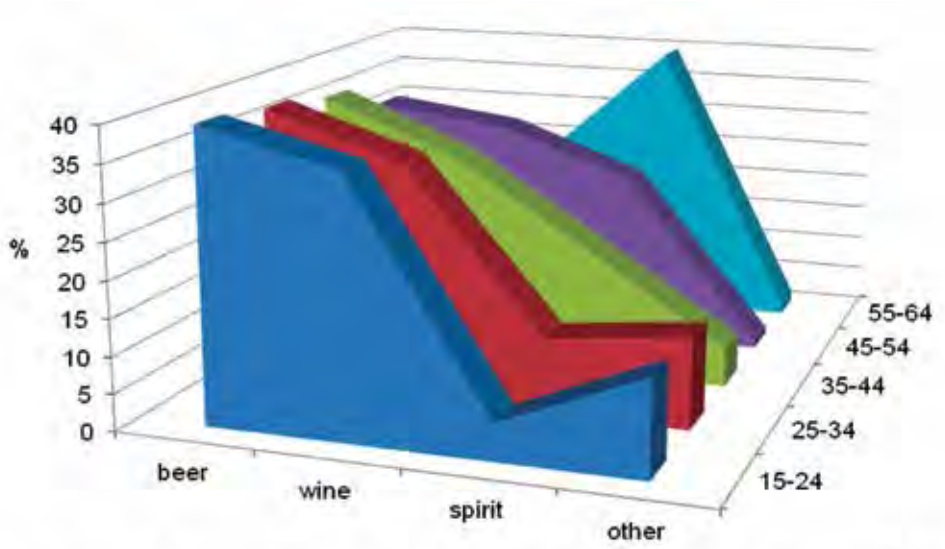
Concerning the 25-34 age group percentage of respondents who select beer was highest (38,5%), followed by the respondents who selected wine (32,5%). In this group, other drinks were still selected slightly more (12,5%) comparing with the spirit (10,4%)(Figure 17).

Respondents from 35-44 age group, reported beer (36,9%) as most frequently used drink followed by wine (29,6%) and much less spirit (17,6%). The other drinks would be selected by only 5,4% of the respondents(Figure 17).

Amongst the 45-54 age group, same as in the previous younger age groups the most of the respondents selected beer (32,9%) followed by wine (30,5%) and spirit (23,8%). Only 1% of the respondents in this group reported that they would select some other drink(Figure 17).

In the 55-64 age group, in line with the tradition, most of the respondents (39,6%) reported that they would choose spirit, followed by 24,3% who would prefer beer. For wine, as a favourite drink, were 24,3% of the respondents. Only 1,7% of the respondents reported they would select some other drink.

FIGURE 17: *Type of alcoholic drink most frequently used amongst age groups (%)*

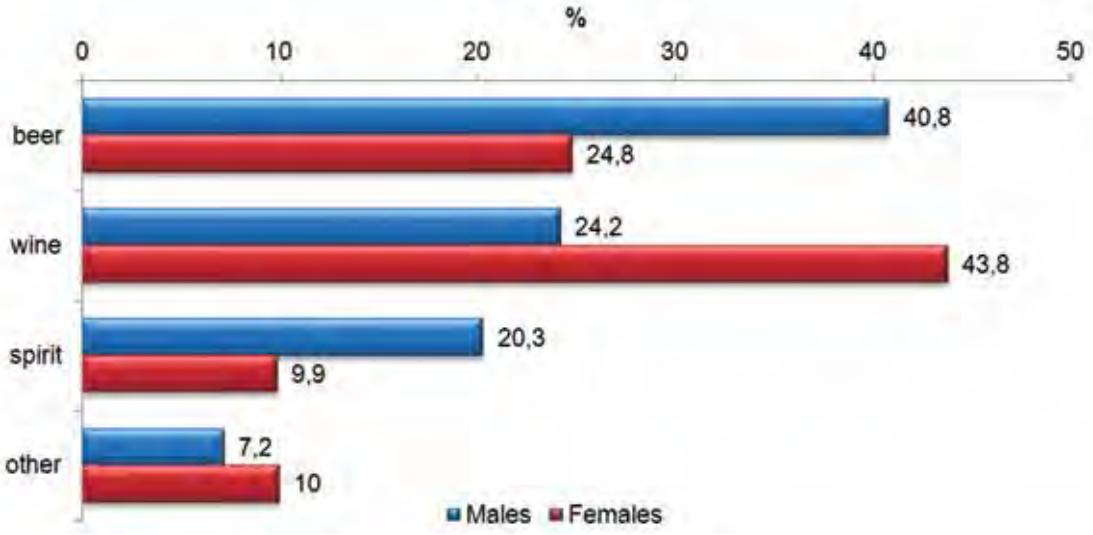


	beer	wine	spirit	other
15-24	39,7	35,2	5,1	13,2
25-34	38,5	32,5	10,4	12,5
35-44	36,9	29,6	17,6	5,4
45-54	32,9	30,5	23,8	1
55-64	24,3	22,5	39,6	1,7

Gender

Males compared to female reported higher levels of interest for drinking beer (40,8% and 24,8% respectively) and spirit (20,3% and 9,9% respectively). This can be explained by the fact that beer and spirit are two traditional national drinks (Figure 18). On the other hand, female were twice more in favour to select wine (43,8% and 24,2% respectively) and other drinks (10% and 7,2% respectively).

FIGURE 18: *Type of alcoholic drink most frequently used by gender (%)*



5.2.5. Frequency of drinking alcohol even in small quantities during the last 12 months

These parts of the analyses are related to the frequency of consuming alcohol even in small quintiles during the last 12 months. The analysis has been made related to all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender.

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) most of the respondents or 27,8% reported having consumed alcohol even in small quantities two to three days a month, whereas 15% reported having consumed alcohol 1 day per month. The percentage of respondents reported having consumed alcohol 3 to 4 days per week was 13,3% followed by 12,8% of the respondents who reported use of 1-2 days a week. As considerably lower percentage of the respondents reported use of alcohol 2-5 days a year (6,3%)and 6-11 days a year (6,1%). The lowest percentage of the respondents aged between 15 and 64 reported having consumed alcohol 1 day a year. About 3,3% of the respondents in this group consumed alcohol every day and 2,9 % 5-6 days a week. Never used alcohol in the last 12 monthsabout 4,6% of the respondents (Figure 19).

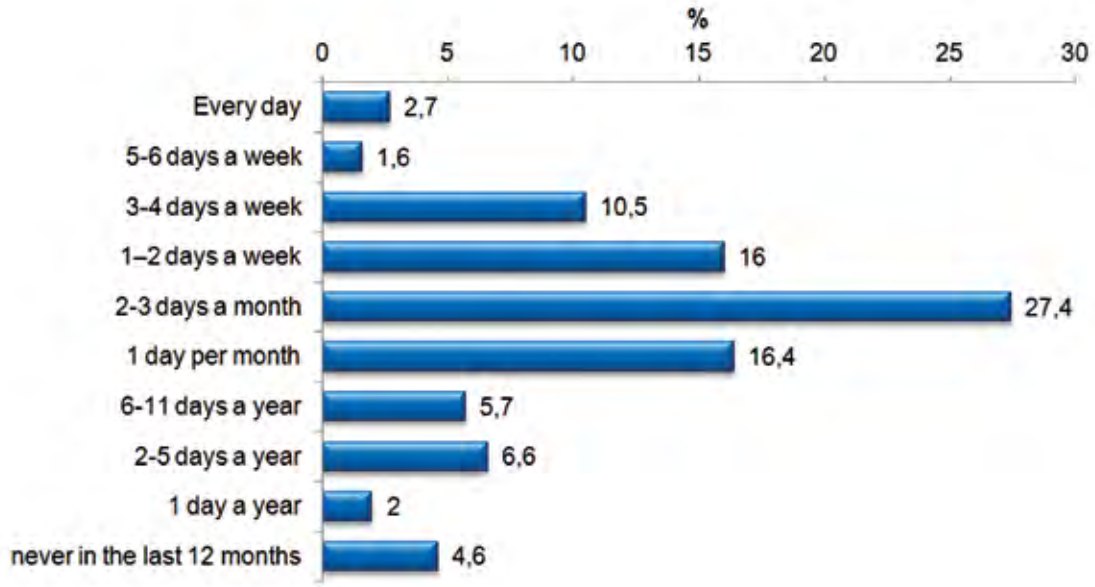
FIGURE 19: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink even in small quantities during the last 12 months amongst all adults (%)*

Young adults (age group 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) 27,4% of respondents, or most of them, reported consuming alcohol 2-3 days a month, followed by16,4% who reported consuming of alcohol 1 day per month and 16% who consumed 1-2 days per week. About 10,5% of the respondents declared

consumption of alcohol drinks 3-4 days a week, followed by 6,6% who consumed 2-5 days a year. Among young adults, about 1,6% reported consumption of alcohol drinks 5-6 days a week and 2,7% declared consumption of alcohol every day. The percentage of respondents reported consuming alcohol 1 day a year was considerably low (2%). About 4,6% of respondents aged between 15 and 34 reported that they never drink alcohol in the last 12 months (Figure20).

FIGURE 20: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink even in small quantities during the last 12 months amongst young adults (%)*



Age groups

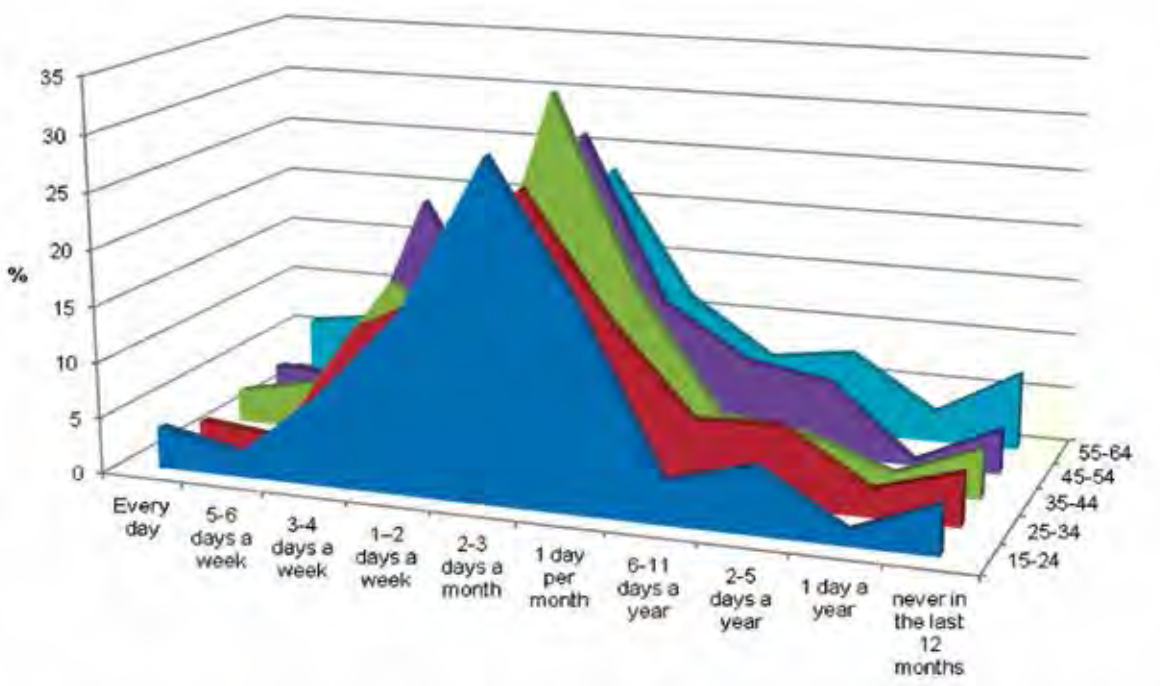
Amongst the 15-24 age group,most of the respondents (29,9%) reported having consumed alcohol 2-3 days a monthfollowed with those who reported having consumed it 1 day per month was 18,3% and those who consumed 1-2 days a week (16,1%). Consumption of alcohol drinks every day was declared by 3,7% of the representatives in this group and 5-6 days a week by 2,1% of them. About 5,9% reported consumption of alcohol 2-5 days a year and 1,3% only 1 day a year. Never consumption of alcohol reported 4,4% of the respondents in this group (Figure 21).

Concerning the 25-34 age group, most of the representatives 25,7% reported use of alcohol 2-3 days a months. Nearly similar percentage of the respondents, 15,9% vs. 15,1% used alcohol 1-2 days a week and 1 day per month respectively. Use of alcohol 1 day per year was reported by 2,4% and never use in last 12 months by 4,7% of the respondents. About 2,2% of the respondents in this group reported use of alcohol every day and for 1,3% it was 5-6 days a week (Figure 21).

Respondents in the 35-44 age group reported having consumed alcohol mostly 2-3 days a month (32,7%). In the same age group the percentage of respondents who reported having consumed

alcohol 1 day per month was 15,9% and for 3-4 days per week was 14,6%. Use of 2-5 days a year reported 4,2% and use of 1 day a year reported 1,5% of the respondents. Every day use declared 2,9% of the respondents and 5-6 days about 4,4%. Never use of alcohol in the last 12 months was find in 4,5% of the respondents (Figure 21).

FIGURE 21: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink even in small quantities during the last 12 months amongst all age groups (%)*



	Every day	5-6 days a week	3-4 days a week	1–2 days a week	2-3 days a month	1 day per month	6-11 days a year	2-5 days a year	1 day a year	never in the last 12 months
15-24	3,7	2,1	8,1	16,1	29,9	18,3	3,8	5,9	1,3	4,4
25-34	2,1	1,3	12,2	15,9	25,7	15,1	6,9	7,1	2,4	4,7
35-44	2,9	4,4	14,6	8,9	32,7	15,9	5,2	4,2	1,5	4,5
45-54	3,3	2,9	20,4	7,7	27,7	12,8	8,1	6,8	0,4	4
55-64	5,9	6,9	16,2	9,7	23	11,5	6,5	7,5	2,7	7

Concerning the 45-54 age group, most of the representatives or 27,7% reported use of alcohol 2-3 days a month followed by 20,4% of the respondents reported use of alcohol 3-4 days a week. Use of alcohol every day was reported by 3,3% of the respondents, and use of 5-6 days a week by 2,9% of them. Never use in last 12 months was reported by 4%, and use of 1 day a year by 0,4% of the respondents(Figure 21).

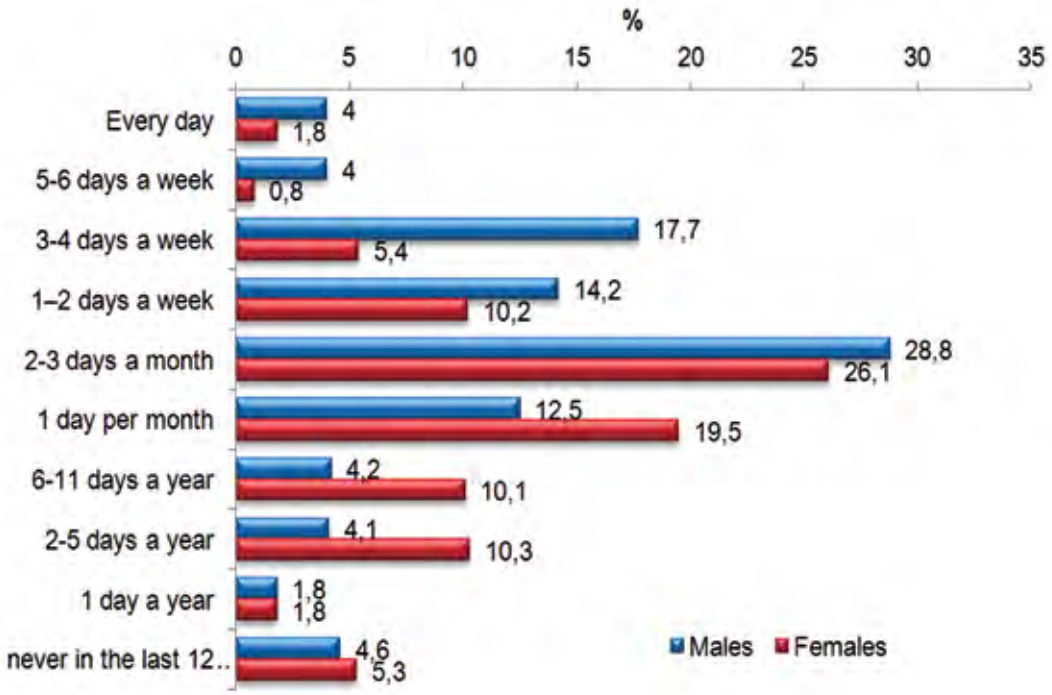
In the 55-64 age group most of the respondents or 23% reported use of alcohol 2-3 days a month followed by 16,2% who reported use 3-4 days a week. Every day use was reported by 5,9% and 5-6

times of week by 6,9% of the respondents in this age group. Use of alcohol for one day a year was reported from 2,7% and never use in 12 months in 7% of respondents.

Gender

Most of the male and female drank alcohol 2-3 days a month (28,8% vs. 26,1% respectively). Every day drinking alcohol reported 4% of male and 1,8% of the female as well as 5-6 days a week reported 4% male and 0,8% female. Drinking of alcohol one day per month was reported by 12,5% of male and 19,5% of female. Equal number of male and female reported drinking alcohol 1 day per year. Never dinking in the last 12 months was reported by nearly same percentage of the respondents from both genders (4,6% vs. 5,3%) (Figure 22).

FIGURE 22: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink even in small quantities during the last 12 months by gender (%)*



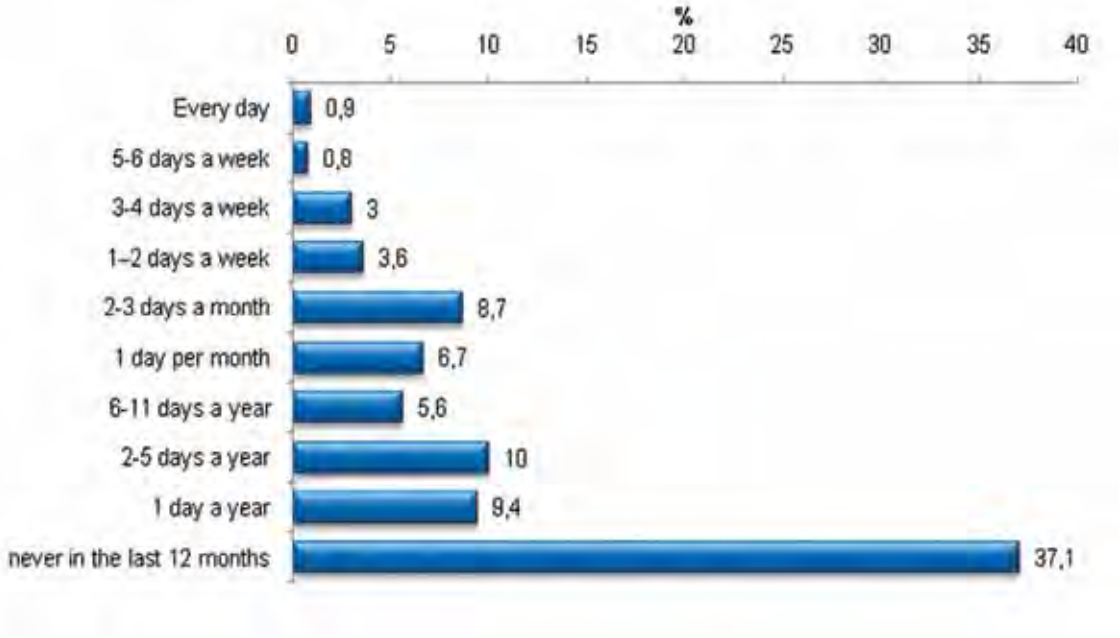
5.2.6. Frequency of drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion

Since drinking 6 or more glasses of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion can be seen as heavy drinking, hereinafter that term will be used instead of "drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion".

All adults (aged 15-64)

Heavy drinkingless that once a month was reported by 25% of the respondents in this group. About 10% of all adults aged between 15 and 64 reported heavy drinking 2-5 days a year followed by those who reported drinking 6 glasses or more one day a year (9,4%), and 8,7% who reported heavy drinking 2-3 days a month. Total of 8,3% of the respondents reported heavy drinking within the period of one week (heavy drinking 1-2 days a week by 3,6%, 3-4 days a week by 3%, 5-6 days a week by 0,8% and heavy drinking every day by 0,9%. Somewhat about quature of all adults (25%) reported drinking heavily less than once a month.Never practicing heavy drinking during the period of last 12 months declared 37,1% of the respondents (Figure 23).

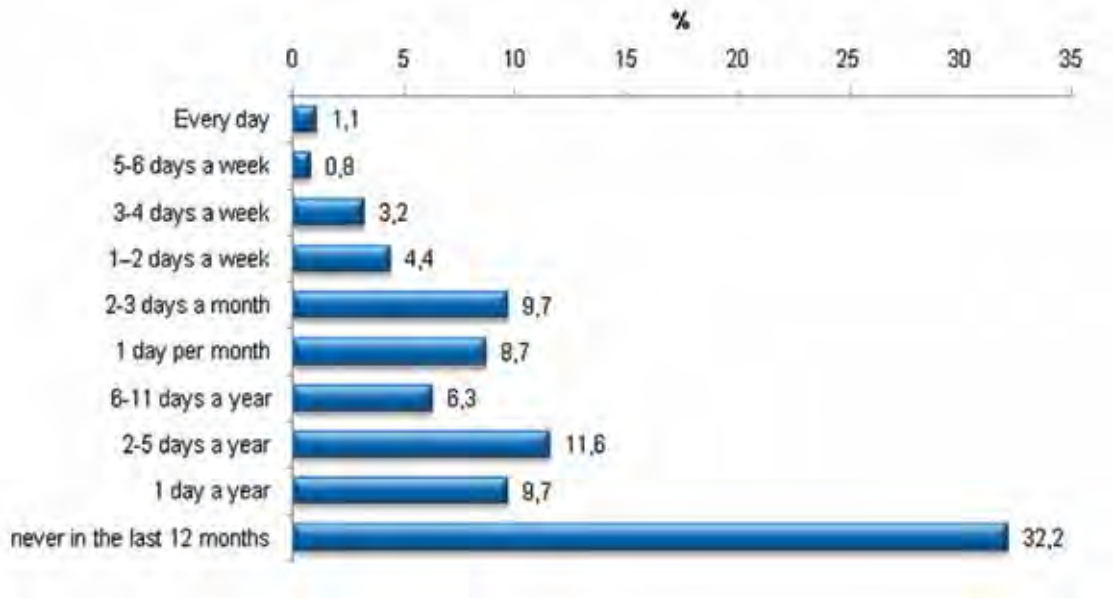
FIGURE 23: *Frequency of drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

The quarter of respondents aged between 15 and 34 reported heavy drinking less than once a month (27,6%), followed by the respondents who reported heavy drinking once a month (8,7%) and 9,7%who report this habit for2-3 days a month. Those who reported heavy drinking 1-2 days a week were 4,4%, followed by 3,2% of those who drank 3-4 days a week and 0,8% who reported drinking 5-6 days a week. Heavy drinkingon daily basis or at list 3 times a week was reported by 5,1% of the respondents in this group. Never practicing heavy drinking during the last 12 months reported 32,2% of the respondents (Figure 24).

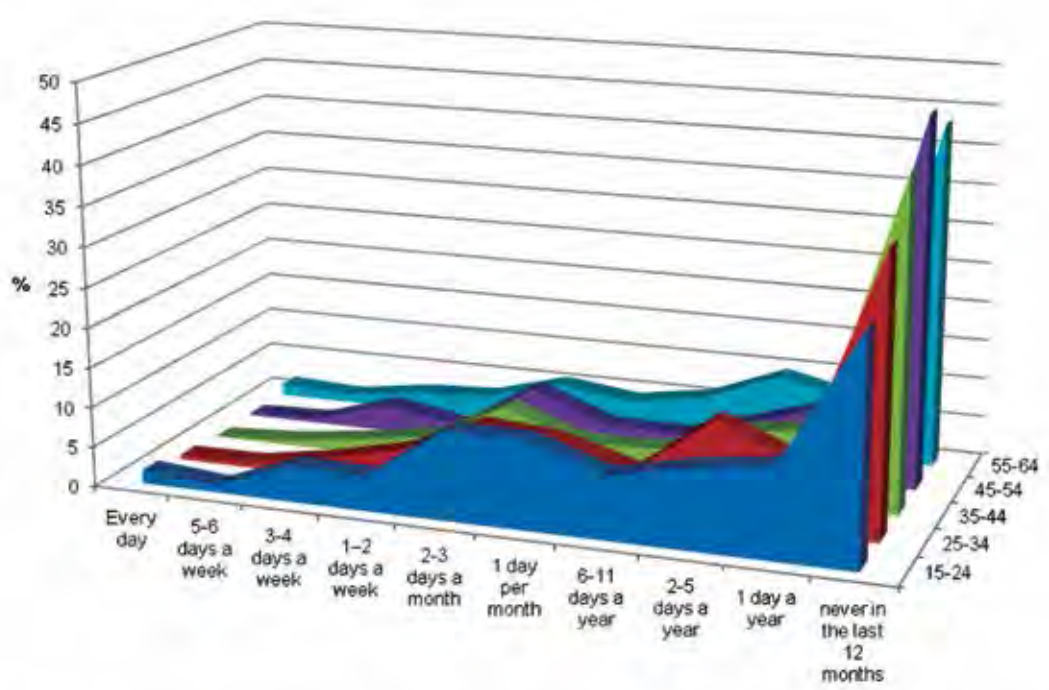
FIGURE 24: *Frequency of drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion amongst young adults (%)*



Age

In the 15-24 age group relatively highest proportion of respondents reported drinking heavily less than once a month (29,1%), and they were followed by those who reported drinking heavily once a month (11%), and 2-3 days a month (11%) (Figure 27). Proportion of respondents reported drinking heavily daily was (1,7%), 5-6 days a week (0,9%), 3-4 days a week (4,5%) and 1-2 days a week (4,3%). In the 25-34 age group relatively highest proportion of respondents also reported drinking heavily less than once a month (26,5%). Respondents who reported drinking heavily once a month were 8,1%,followed by 2-3 days a month (8,8%).About 4,5% reported drinking heavily 1-2 days a week, 2,3% reported 3-4 days a week and 0,7% reported 5-6 days a week. Every day heavy drinking reported the smallest proportion (0,6%) of the respondents in this group. In the 35-44 age group somewhat less than a quartered of respondents (22,8%) reported drinking heavily less than once a month, and around 4,7% of respondents reported drinking heavily once a month. In this same age group (35-44) about3.3%of respondents reported drinking heavily 1-2 days a week, and 2,5% reported drinking heavily daily or at list 3 days a week. Amongst respondents in the 45-54 age group, 20,3% reported drinking heavily less than once a month whereas 4% of respondents reported drinking heavily once a month (4.2%), and 2-3 days a month (7,7%). Drinking heavily 1-2 days a week reported 1,8%, whereas 4,4% of respondents reported drinking heavily daily or at list 3 days a week.Amongst respondents in the 55-64 age group, 22,8% reported drinking heavily less than once a month whereas 4,3% of respondents reported drinking heavily once a month. In this same age group (55-64) about 2,9%of respondents reported drinking heavily 1-2 days a week, and 4,9% reported drinking heavily daily or at list 3 days a week (Figure 25).

FIGURE 25: *Frequency of drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion by age groups (%)*

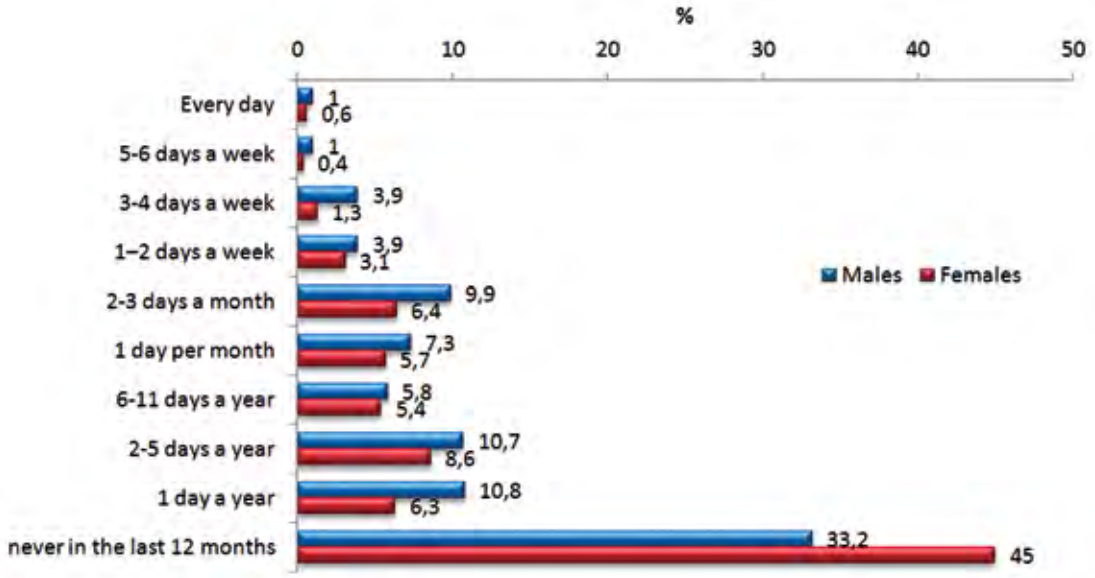


	Every day	5-6 days a week	3-4 days a week	1–2 days a week	2-3 days a month	1 day per month	6-11 days a year	2-5 days a year	1 day a year	never in the last 12 months
15-24	1,7	0,9	4,5	4,3	11	11	7,8	10	11,3	28,1
25-34	0,6	0,7	2,3	4,5	8,8	8,1	5,2	12,7	8,6	35
35-44	0,1	0,6	1,8	3,3	8,2	4,7	5	8,3	9,5	41,6
45-54	0,3	0,6	3,5	1,8	7,7	4	3,9	6,7	9,7	46,5
55-64	1,5	1	2,4	2,9	5,5	4,3	5,8	9,6	7,4	43,4

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64), 27,3% of males and 20,3% of females reported drinking heavily less than once a month, 7,3% of males and 5,7% of females reported drinking heavily once a month. Furthermore, 3,9% of males and 3,1% of females reported drinking heavily 1-2 days a week, and 5,9% males and 2,3% females reported drinking heavily daily or at list 3 days a week (Figure 26).

FIGURE 26: *Frequency of drinking 6 glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion by gender (%)*

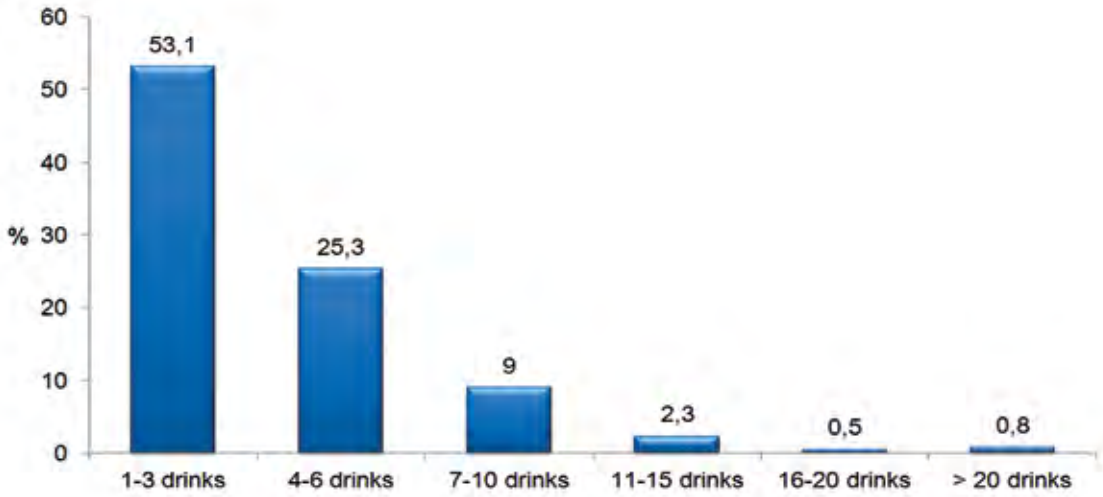


5.2.7. Average number of alcoholic drinks in one occasion during the last 12 months

All adults (aged 15-64)

Most of the respondents (53,1%) in the adults age group 15-64 reported drinking of 1-3 drinks in one occasion followed by 25,3% who reported drinking between 4-6 alcohol drinks on the same occasion (Figure 29). Drinking between 16-20 drinks in one occasion was reported by 0,5% of the respondents followed by 0,8% of them who reported drinking more than 20 drinks.

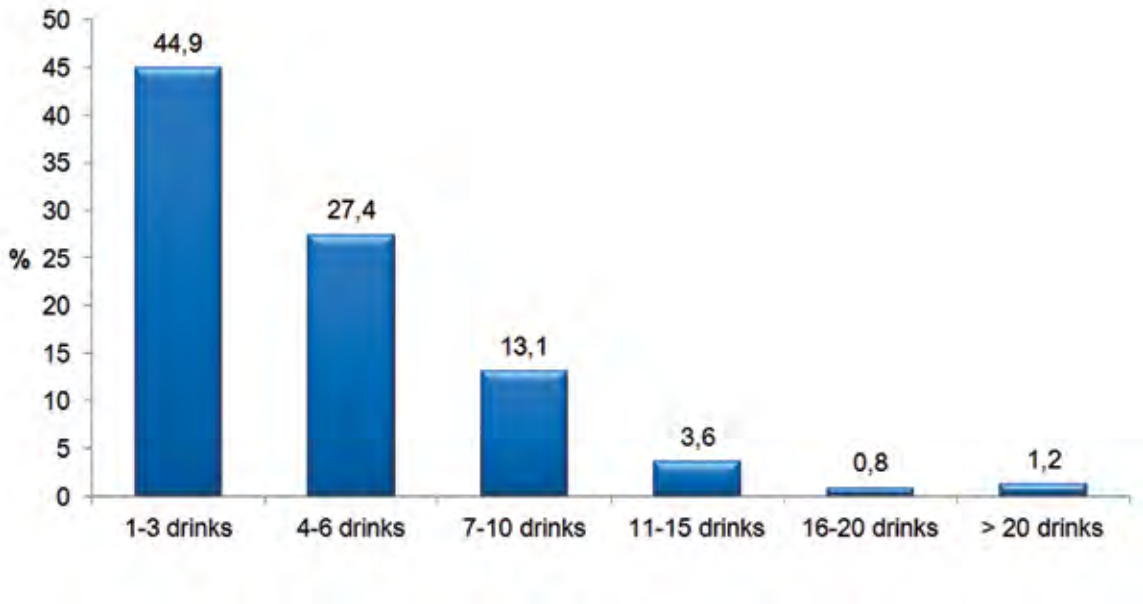
FIGURE 27: *Average number of alcohol drinks in one occasion during the last 12 month amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Related to the number of alcoholic drinks drank on the same occasion, less than half of the respondents aged between 15 and 34 reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks (44,9%), followed by 27,4% who reported drinking between 4-6 alcohol drinks (Figure 30). Still there is noticeable percent of respondents (13,1%) who reported drinking 7-10 drinks in one occasion. Drinking between 16-20 drinks in one occasion was reported by 0,8% of the respondents followed by 1,2% of them who reported drinking more than 20 drinks.

FIGURE 28: *Average number of alcohol drinks* in one occasion during the last 12 months amongst young adults (%)*

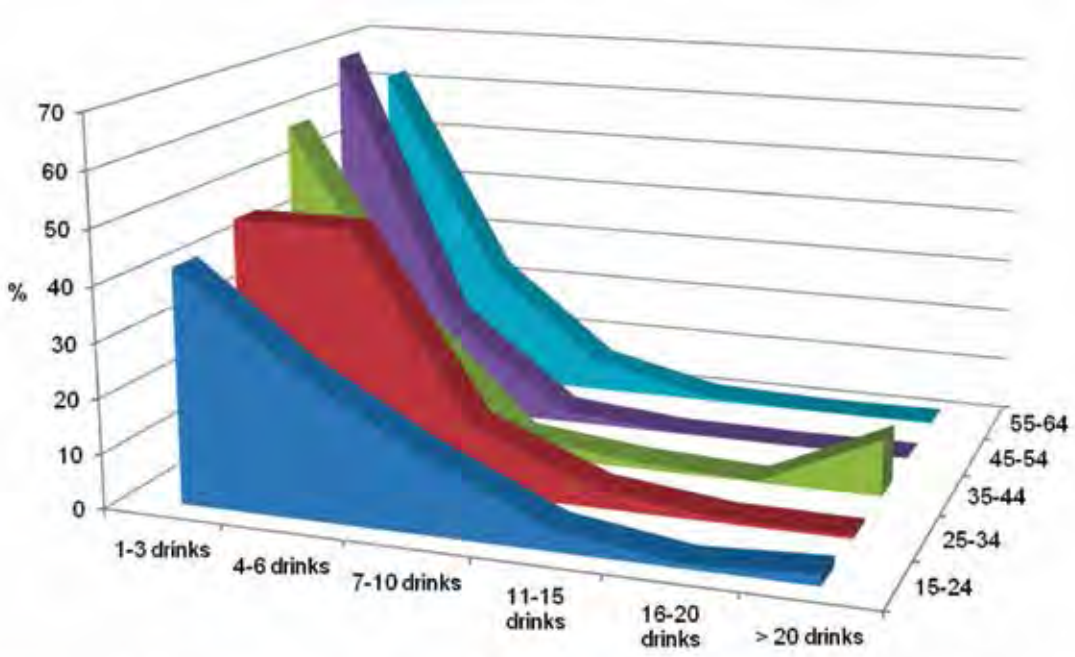


Age groups

In the age group 15-24, dominant percent of the respondents or 42,7% reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks in one occasion followed by 4-6 drinks (26,2%) and 7-10 drinks (14%). About 2% of the members in this group reported drinking more than 20 alcoholic drinks in one occasion. In the age group 25-34 the same percent of the respondents (46,4%) reported drinking 1-3 vs. 4-6 alcoholic drinks in one occasion. About 1,4% of the respondents in this age group reported drinking more than 16 drinks in one occasion. More than half of the representatives in the age group 35-44 (59,4%) reported drinking 1-3 drinks in one occasion. Still 10,6% of them reported drinking more than 20 alcoholic drinks in the same occasion. In the group 45-55, nearly two thirds of the respondents reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks in one occasion. In this group the percent of representatives who reported drinking more than 10 drinks in one occasion is considerably low (0,4%). In the age

group 55-64, about 52,2% reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks and 23,1% reported drinking 4-6 alcoholic drinks in one occasion.In this group the percent of representatives who reported drinking more than 10 drinks in one occasion is (1,2%) (Figure 29).

FIGURE 29: *Average number of alcohol drinks* in one occasion during the last 12 months amongst age groups (%)*

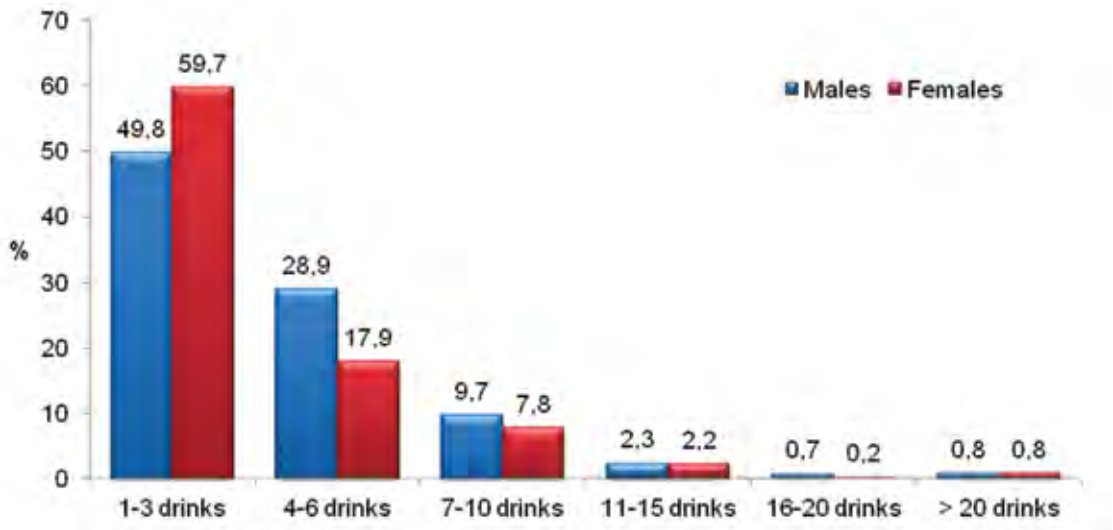


	1-3 drinks	4-6 drinks	7-10 drinks	11-15 drinks	16-20 drinks	> 20 drinks
15-24	42,7	26,2	14	4	0,8	2
25-34	46,4	46,4	12,5	3,4	0,8	0,6
35-44	59,4	24,9	3,6	1,2	0,2	10,6
45-54	69,1	19,1	2,2	0,2	0	0,2
55-64	62,2	23,1	5,9	0,8	0,1	0,3

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64), 49,8% males and 59,7% females reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks in one occasion, followed by 28,9% males and 17,9% females reported drinking 4-6 drinks. There is similar percent of male and female related to drinking 6-10 drinks (9,7% vs. 7,8%) and 11-15 drinks (2,3% male and 2,2% female). Drinking more than 15 drinks in one occasion reported 1,5% male and 1% female (Figure 30).

FIGURE 30: *Average number of alcohol drinks in one occasion during the last 12 months by gender (%)*

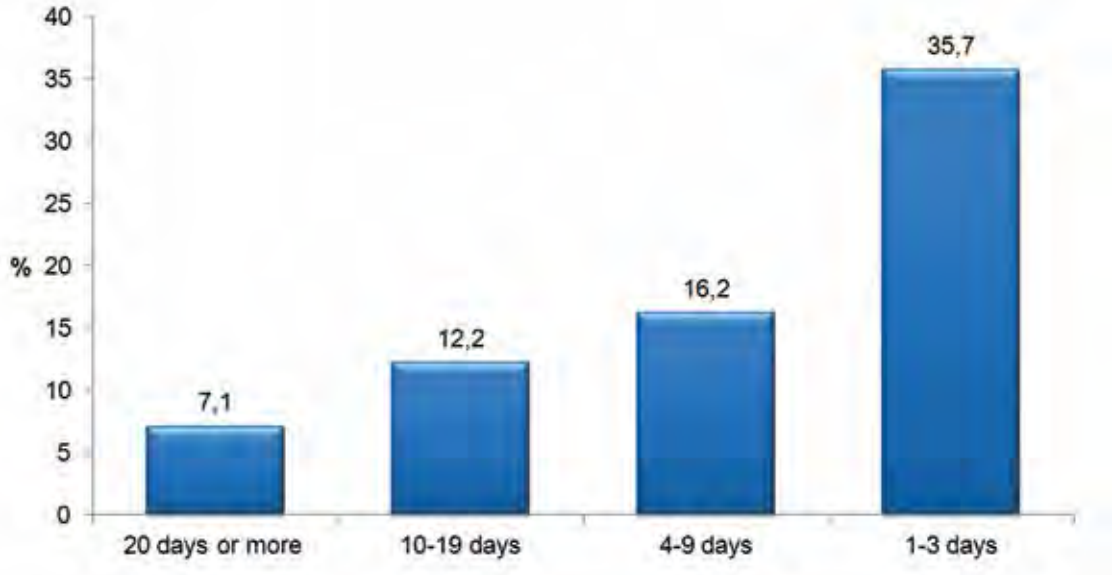


5.2.8. Number of days during last month having taken alcohol

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64), 7,1% reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more during last month followed by 12,2% who reported drinking on 10-19 days and 16,2% drinking on 4-9 days last month. The highest percent of the respondents in this group (35,7%) reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during a period of last month (Figure 31).

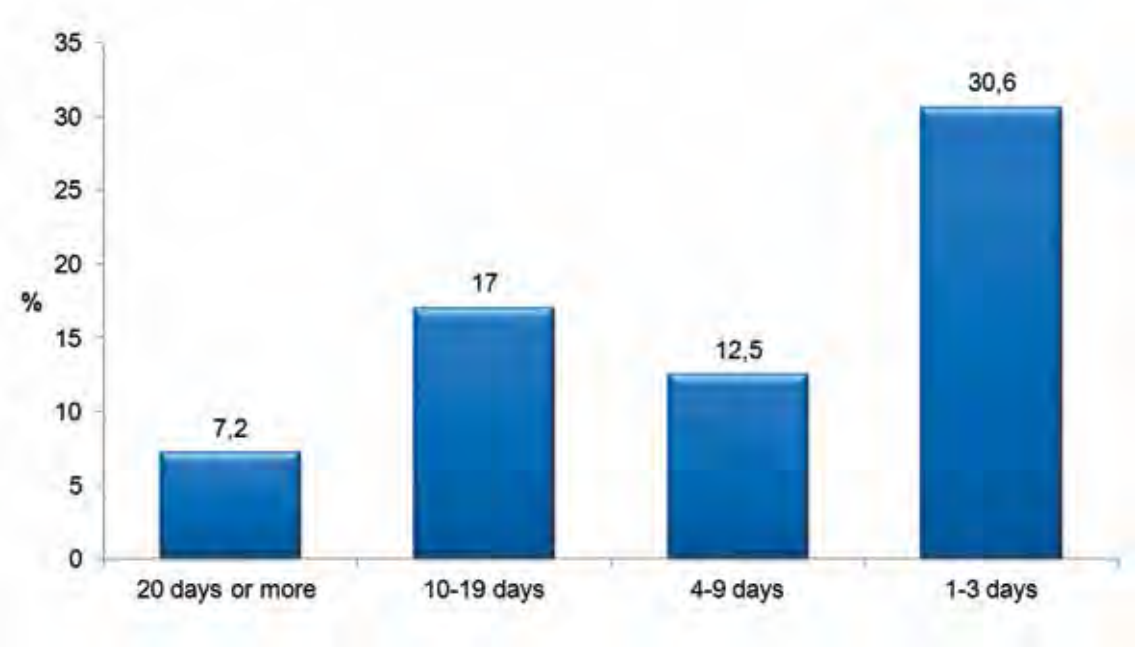
FIGURE 31: *Number of days last month having taken alcohol amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) proportion of those who reported drinking alcohol on20 days or more last month was 7,2% whereas 17% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days and 12,5% reported dinking on 4-9 days during the last month. About 30,6% of the respondents in this group reported drinking alcoholic drinks on 1-3 days during the last month (Figure 32).

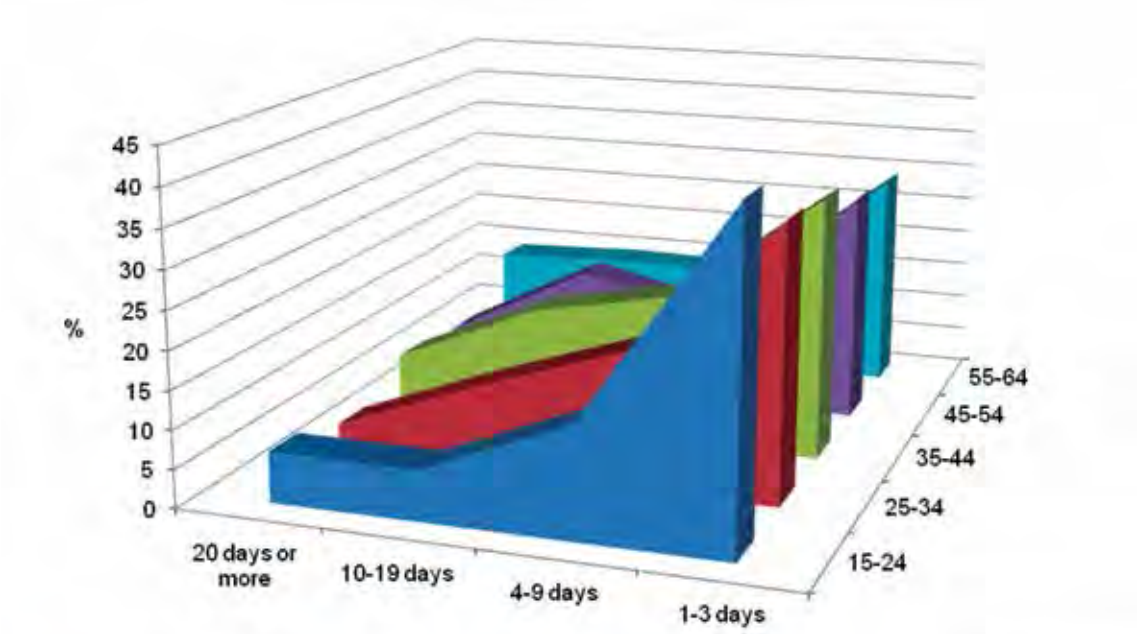
FIGURE 32: *Number of days last month having taken alcohol amongst young adults (%)*



Age

The proportions of respondents who reported drinking alcohol less often were higher in all age groups than proportions of respondents who reported drinking alcohol more often. Amongst the 15-24 age group 42,5% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month, and 14.5% reported drinking alcohol on 4-9 days in the same period. Amongst this age group proportion of respondents who reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days during the last month was the same as the one for drinking alcohol on 20 days or more and amounts (6.6%) (Figure 35). Amongst the 25-34 age group the proportions of respondents who reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days (35,9%), on 4-9 days (18%), and on 10-19 days (11,5%) during the last month were somewhat higher to those in the youngest age group (15-24). Also compared to the 15-24 age group less respondents aged between 25 and 34 reported drinking alcohols on 20 days or more (4.2%) (Figure 33).

FIGURE 33: *Number of days last month having taken alcohol amongst age groups (%)*



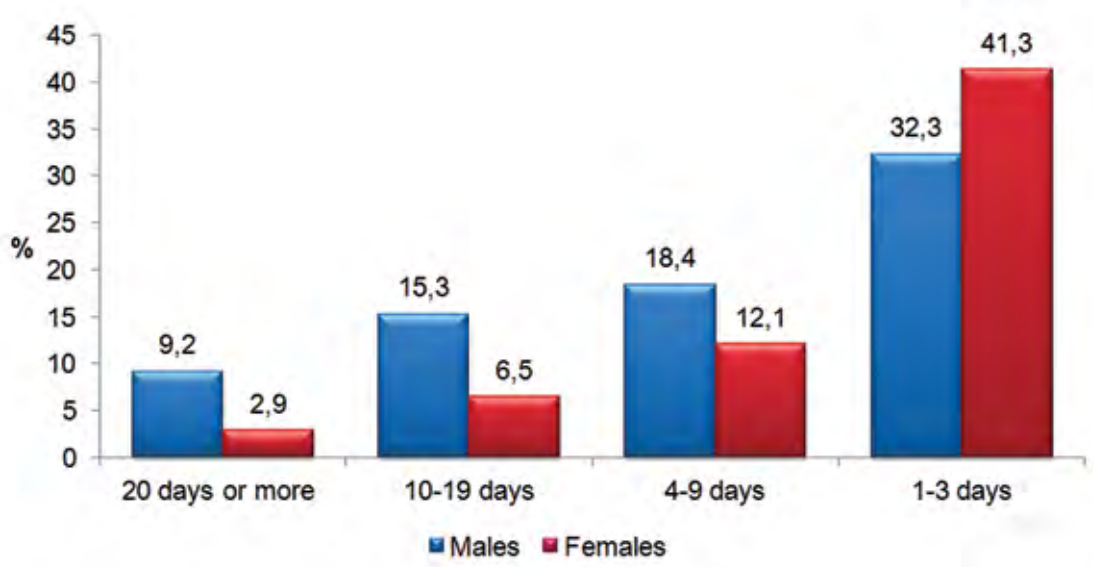
	20 days or more	10-19 days	4-9 days	1-3 days
15-24	6,6	6,6	14,5	42,5
25-34	4,2	11,5	18	35,9
35-44	8,2	16,4	20,2	34,6
45-54	7,2	17	12,5	30,6
55-64	13,8	14,4	14	29,2

The proportion of respondents who reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more during the last month was somewhat higher amongst two older age groups than in other age groups. Amongst the 35-44 age group 34,6% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month, and 20,2% reported drinking alcohol on 4-9 days in the same period. Furthermore, in the same age group 16,4% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days during the last month, and 8,2% reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more in that same period (Figure 35). Amongst the 45-54 age group 30,6% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month, and 12,5% reported drinking alcohol on 4-9 days. Also in this age group 7,2% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more, and 17% of respondents reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days during the last month (Figure 35). Amongst the 55-64 age group around one-third of the respondents reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month (29,2%), whereas 13,8% reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more. About12,5% of the respondents reported drinking alcohol on 4-9 days during the last month and 14,4 reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 daysduring the last month (Figure 33).

Gender

Majority of males amongst all adults reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month (32,3%), followed by males who reported drinking alcohol on 4-9 days (18,4%), and males who reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days (15,3%). Those males who reported drinking alcohol on 20 days or more were 9,2%. Females as well as males most often reported drinking alcohol on 1-3 days during the last month, and the proportion was 32,3%. Females however reported somewhat less often than males drinking alcohol on 4-9 days during the last month (12,1%). The proportion of females who reported drinking alcohol on 10-19 days and on 20 days or more was quite low; the respective figures being 6,5% and 2,9% (Figure 34).

FIGURE 34: *Number of days during last month having drinking alcohol by gender (%)*



5.3. PHARMACEUTICALS

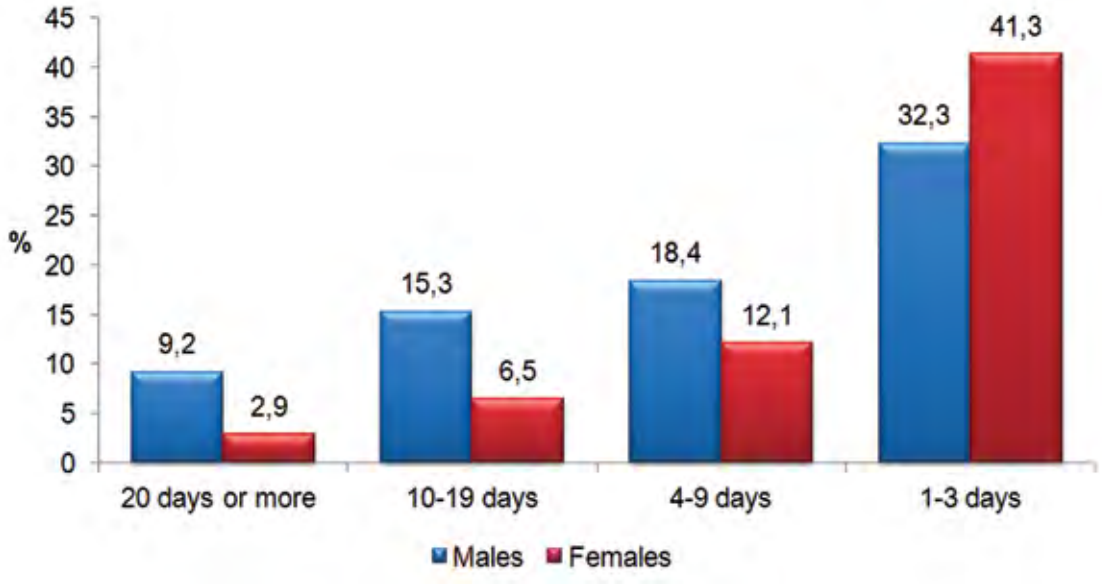
This chapter of the report contains information on the use of pharmaceuticals amongst the general population in the Republic of Macedonia. For the purpose of this research the data on the use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers was gathered. In the first part of the chapter data concerning prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers through different time periods (last year and last month) are presented whereas in the second part of this chapter the data concerning frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month as well as data concerning the source and the reason for use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time (only the data from respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers at least once in their lifetime were analysed) are presented.

5.3.1. Last year prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers

All adults (aged 15-64)

About 32,5% of respondents aged between 15 and 64 reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers at least once in the year prior to the research (Figure 35).

FIGURE 35: *Last year prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults, young adults and age groups (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst the respondents aged between 15 and 34 (young adults), the last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 23,2%, which was not considerably lower than amongst all adults (Figure 35).

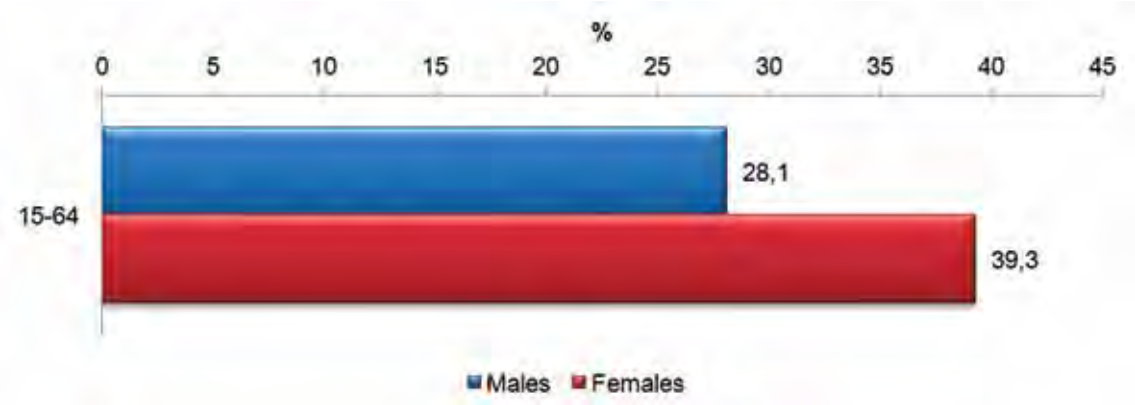
Age groups

The highest last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers was amongst respondents aged between 55 and 64 (52,3%), and the prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers decreased with decreasing age(Figure 37). More precisely, amongst the 45-54 age group the last year prevalence rate was 39,6%, amongst the 35-44 age group it was 29,6%, amongst the 25-34 age group the last year prevalence rate was 23% which is the lowest, and finally the last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst the 15-24 age group was (23,5%).

Gender

The last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst adults aged between 15 and 64 (Figure 38) was higher amongst females (39,3%) than males (28,1%).

FIGURE 36: *Last year prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers by gender (%)*

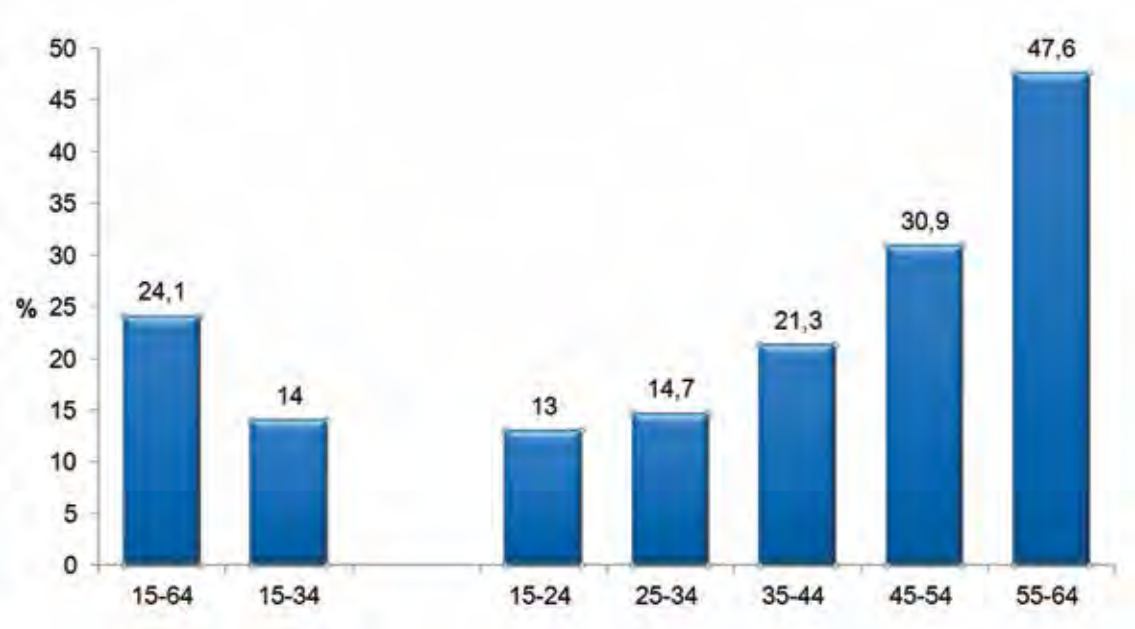


5.3.2. Last month prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers

All adults (aged 15-64)

In the month prior to the research, 24,1% of respondents aged between 15 and 64 have at least once taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers (Figure 37).

FIGURE 37: *Last month prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults, young adults and age group (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst respondents aged between 15 and 34 (young adults), the last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 14% (Figure 37).

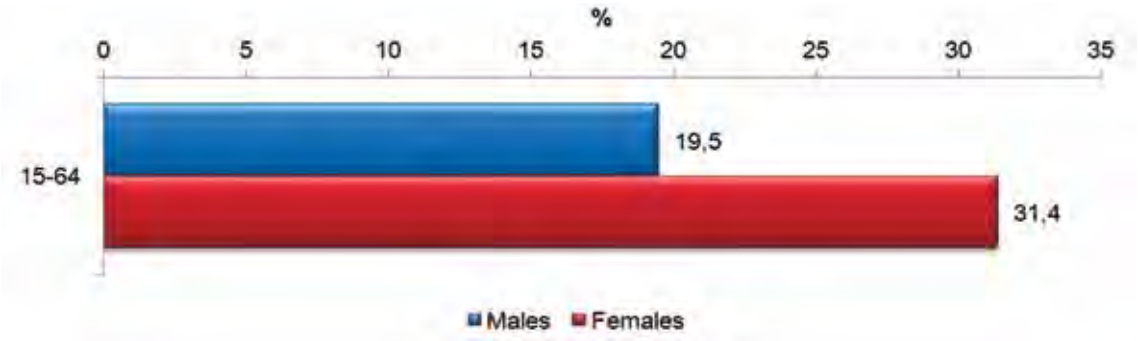
Age groups

The last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers was the highest amongst the 55-64 age group (47,6%) and prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers decreased with decreasing age (Figure 39). More precisely, for the 45-54 age group the last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers was 30,9%, for the 35-44 age group 21,3%, for the 25-34 age group 14,7%, and finally the last month prevalence rate was the lowest for the 15-24 age group (13%).

Gender

The last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 (Figure 40) was about one third higher amongst females (31,4%) than males (19,5%).

FIGURE 38: *Last month prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers by gender (%)*



5.3.3. Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers - last month

All adults (aged 15-64)

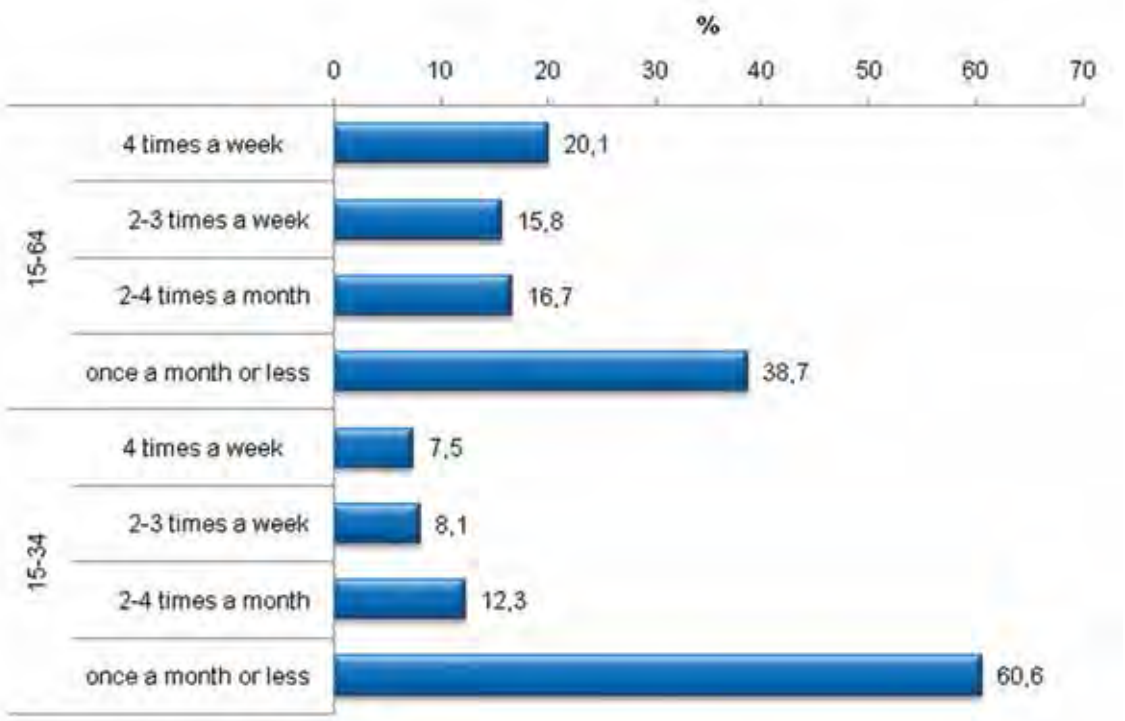
Amongst all adults taking sedatives/tranquilizers (aged between 15 and 64) 38,7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once last month, followed by the respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week (20,1%), followed by those who reported having taken them 2-4 times a month (1.4%), and then those who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times a week (15,8%) (Figure 39).

Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) taking sedatives/tranquilizers 60,6% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once last month, followed by 12,3% of

respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 2-4 times during the last month, followed by 8,1% of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 2-3 times a week, and then 7,5% of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week (Figure 39).

FIGURE 39: *Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month amongst all adults and young adults from those reported taking sedatives/tranquilizers (%)*

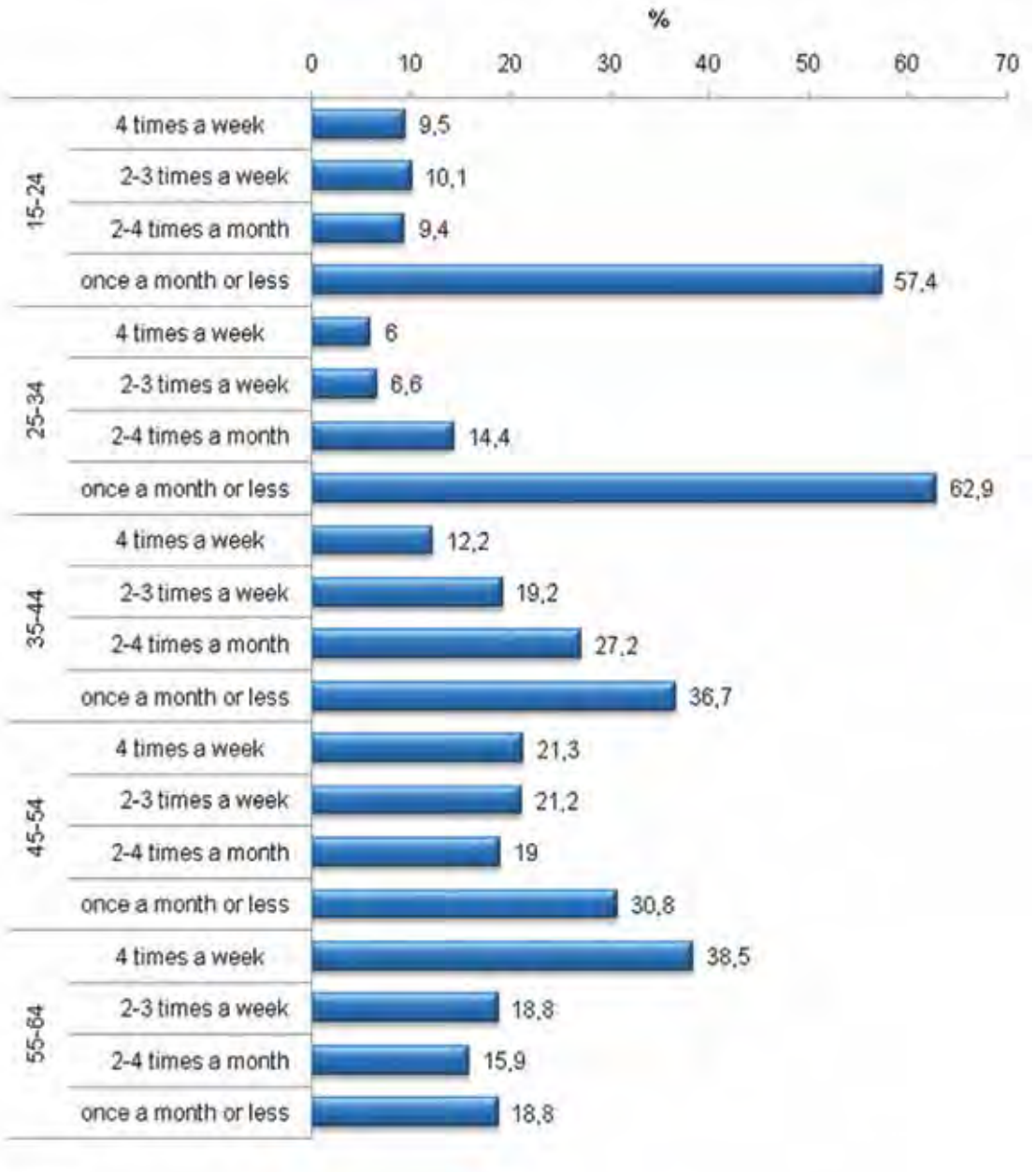


Age groups

The highest proportion of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month (Figure 42) was amongst the 55-64 age group. In that age group 38,5% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week during last 30 days, 18,8% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times a week during the last month, 15,9% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-4 times a month, and finally 18,8% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once during the last month.

Amongst the 45-54 age group sedatives and/or tranquillisers were taken 4 times a month during the last month by 21,3% of respondents. In that same age group 21,2% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times a week during the last month, 19% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 2-4 times last month, and 30,8% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once last month.

FIGURE 40: *Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month by age groups (from those reported taking sedatives/tranquilizers)(%)*



Amongst the 35-44 age group 12,2% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times during the last month, 19,2% of respondents reported having taken them 2-3 times a week, 27,2% of respondents reported having taken them 2-4 times a month, and 36,7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once during the last month.

In the 25-34 age group 6% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week during the last month. In that same age group 6,6% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times a week during the last month, 14,4% reported having

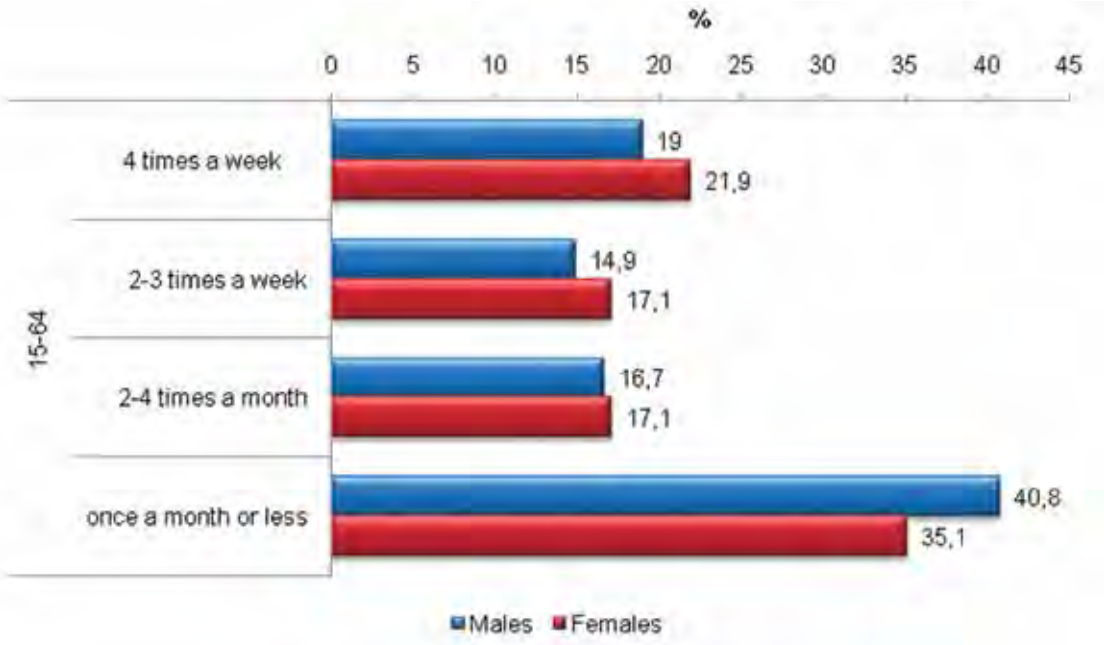
taken them 2-4 times last month, and finally 62,9% of respondents reported having taken them once last month.

Amongst the 15-24 age group 9,5% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week during the last month, 10,1% of respondents reported having taken them 2-3 times a week and 9,4% of respondents reported having taken them 2-4 times last months, and more than half of the respondents or 57,4% reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once last month.

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged 15-64) (from those reported taking sedatives/tranquilizers) frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month was higher for females than males (Figure 43). More precisely, 21,9% of females and 19% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week during the last month, 17,1% of females and 14,9% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times a week in that same period, furthermore, 17,1% of females and 16,7% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 2-3 times last month, and finally 35,1% of females and 40,8% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once during last month.

FIGURE 41: *Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month by gender (from those reported taking sedatives/tranquilizers) (%)*

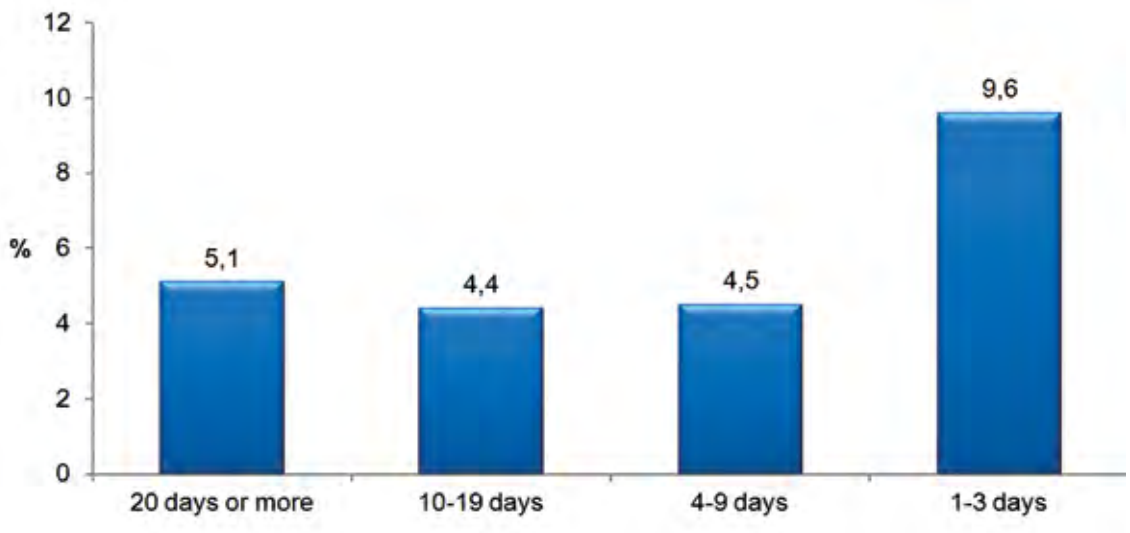


5.3.4. Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers – last month

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (15-64) 9,6% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last 30 days, followed by the respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days (4,5%), followed by those who reported having taken them on 10-19 days (4,4%), and then those who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more (5,1%) (Figure 42).

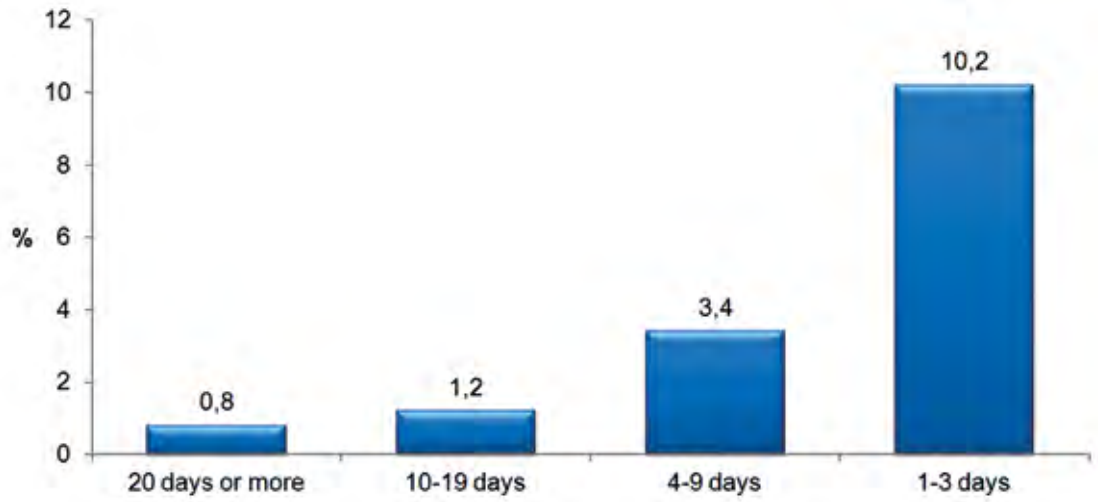
FIGURE 42: *Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month amongst all adults*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) 10,2% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last month, followed by 3,4% of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days during the last month, followed by 1.2% of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 10-19 days, and then 0.8% of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month (Figure 43).

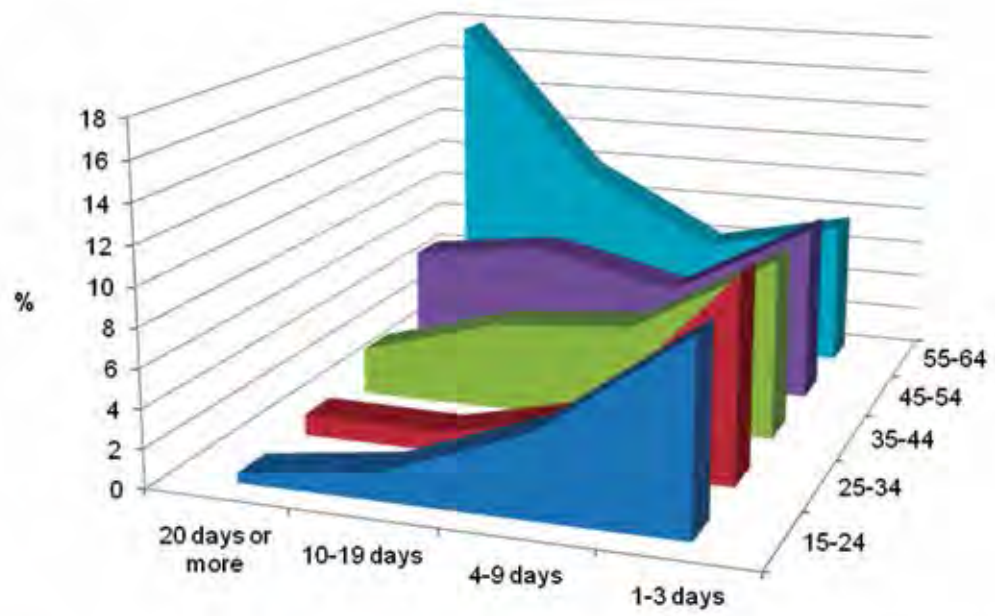
FIGURE 43: *Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month amongst young adults (%)*



Age groups

The highest proportion of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month (Figure 46) was amongst the 55-64 age group. In that age group 7,7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last 30 days, 6,1% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days during the last month, 9,9% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 10-19 days, and finally 17.9% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month (Figure 46). Amongst the 45-54 age group sedatives and/or tranquillisers were taken on 1-3 days during the last month by 9,3% of respondents. In that same age group 5,3% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days during the last month, 7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 10-19 days, and 6,1% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month (Figure 46). Amongst the 35-44 age group 9,4% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last month, 5,2% of respondents reported having taken them on 4-9 days, 4,6% of respondents reported having taken them on 10-19 days, and 2,5% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month. In the 25-34 age group,10,5% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last month. In that same age group 2,7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days during the last month, 1% reported having taken them on 10-19 days, and finally 1,1% of respondents reported having taken them on 20 days or more (Figure 44). Amongst the 15-24 age group 9,7% of respondents reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last month, 4,3% of respondents reported having taken them on 4-9 days and 1,5% of respondents reported having taken them on 10-19 days, and 0,5% of respondents in this age group reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month (Figure 44).

FIGURE 44: *Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month amongst age groups (%)*

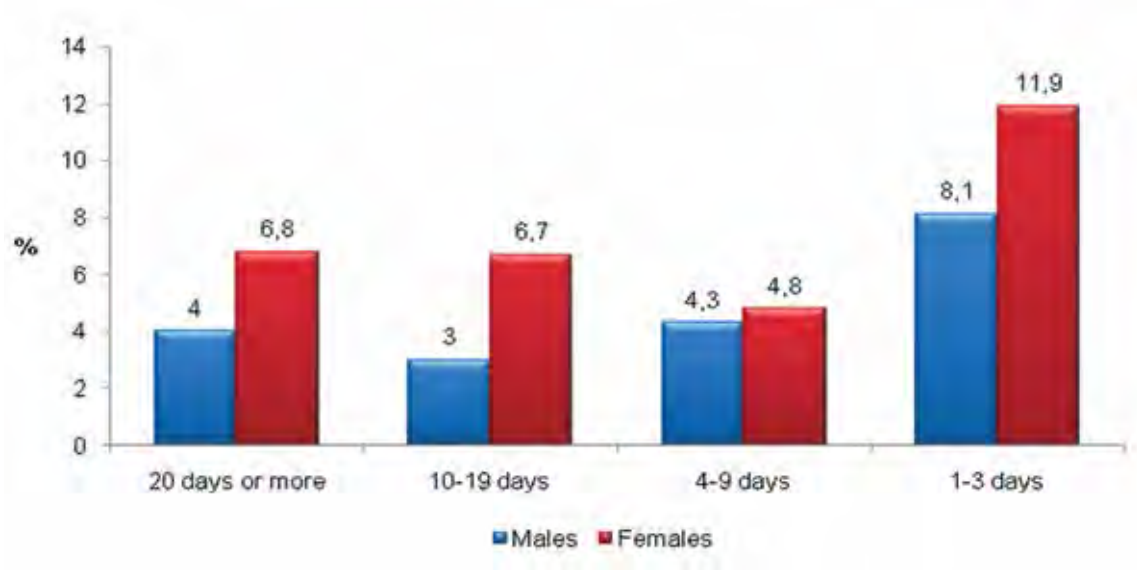


	20 days or more	10-19 days	4-9 days	1-3 days
15-24	0,5	1,5	4,3	9,7
25-34	1,1	1	2,7	10,5
35-44	2,5	4,6	5,2	9,4
45-54	6,1	7	5,3	9,3
55-64	17,9	9,9	6,1	7,7

Gender

Amongst all adults (aged 15-64) number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month was higher for females than males (Figure 45). More precisely, 11,9% of females and 8,1% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 1-3 days during the last month, 4,8% of females and 4,3% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 4-9 days in that same period, furthermore, 6,7% of females and 3% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 10-19 days, and finally 6,8% of females and 4% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers on 20 days or more during the last month.

FIGURE 45: *Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month by gender (%)*



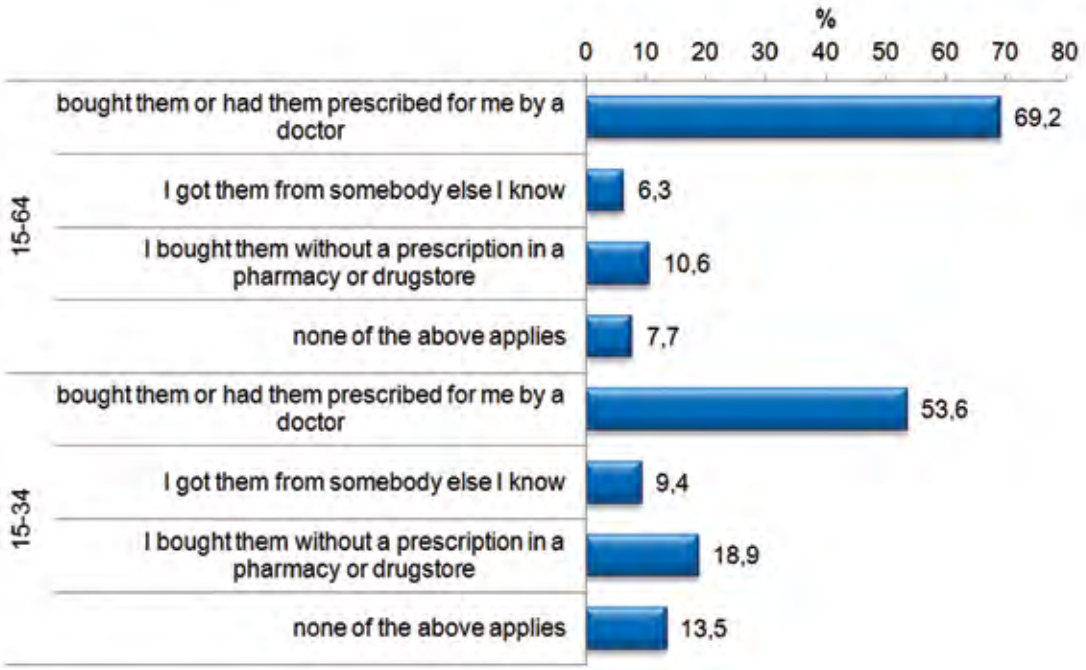
5.3.5. Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time

In analysing the data concerning the source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time only the answers given by those respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers at least once in their lifetime were analysed. This question was included into the survey in order to establish a possible pattern in taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers not prescribed by a doctor, i.e. taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers for nonmedical purposes.

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst the 15-64 age group 69,2% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor, 6,3% of respondents reported getting them from somebody they knew, 10,6% of respondents reported buying them without a prescription in a pharmacy and remaining 7,7% of respondents reported obtaining sedatives and/or tranquillisers from some other source (Figure 46).

FIGURE 46: *Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers without a prescription is less common amongst young adults (aged between 15 and 34) than amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64). More precisely, 53,6% of young adults when they used sedatives and/or tranquillisers last time bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor, 9,4% got them from someone they knew, 18,9% bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy and remaining 13,5% obtained sedatives and/or tranquillisers from some other source (Figure 47).

Age groups

Data on source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time amongst age groups is given in Figure 47. Use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers with prescription increased with increasing age (Figure 47). Amongst the 15-24 age group 50% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they either bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor. In that same age group 8,3% of respondents reported getting them from somebody they knew, 21% reported buying sedatives and/or tranquillisers without a prescription in a pharmacy, whereas 14,4% of respondents in that age group reported obtaining them in some other way.

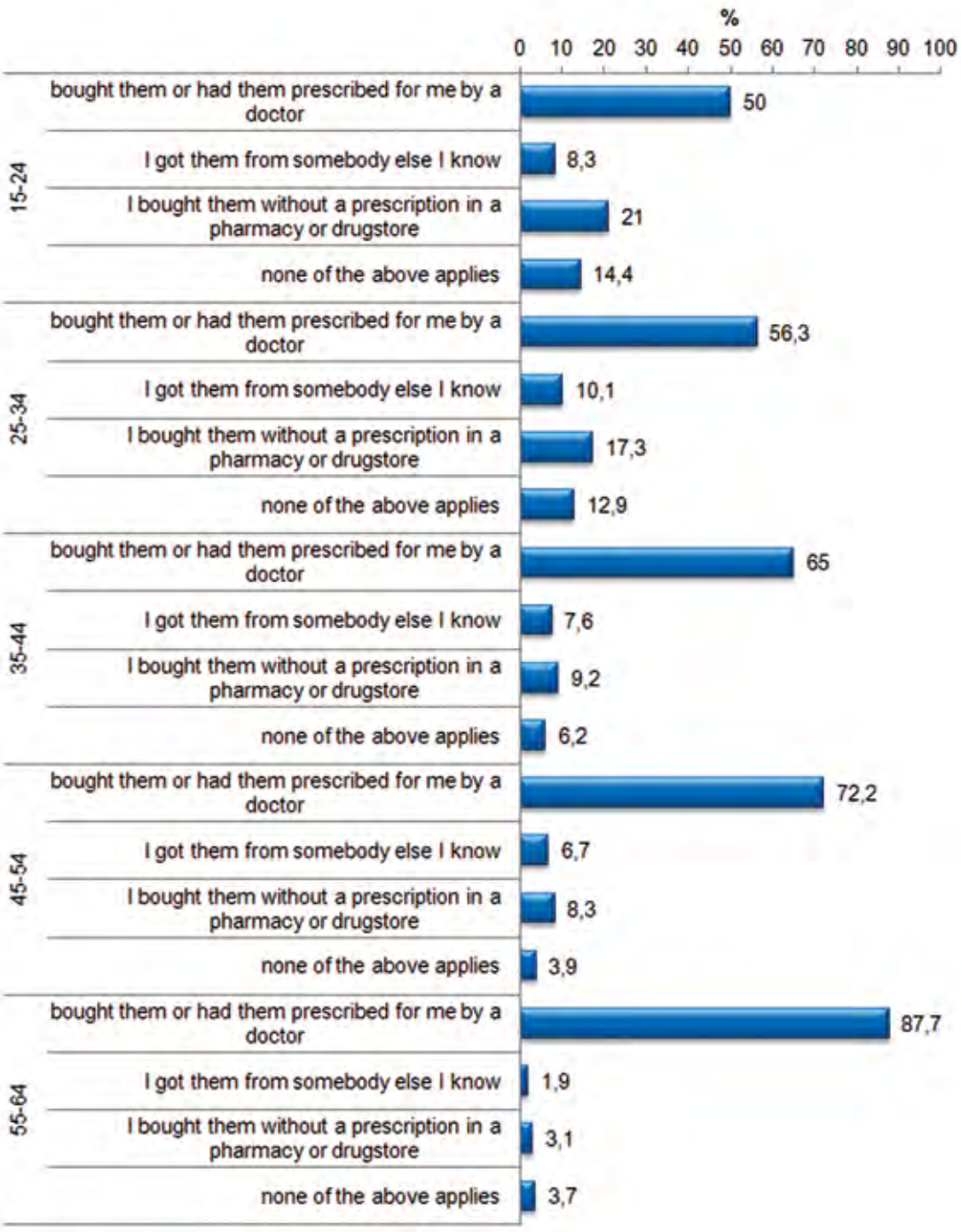
Amongst the 25-34 age group 56,3% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they either bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor. In that same

age group 10,1% of respondents reported getting them from somebody they knew, and 17,3% of respondents reported buying sedatives and/or tranquillisers without a prescription in a pharmacy. Finally remaining 12,9% of respondents aged between 25 and 34 reported obtaining them in some other way.

Amongst the 35-44 age group 65% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they either bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor. In that same age group7,6% of respondents reported getting them from somebody they knew, 9,2% of respondents reported buying them in a pharmacy without a prescription, and remaining 6,2% of respondents reported obtaining sedatives and/or tranquillisers in some other way. Amongst the 45-54 age group 72,2% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they either bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor. In that same age group 6,7% of respondents reported getting them from somebody they knew, 8,3% of respondents reported buying sedatives and/or tranquillisers in a pharmacy without a prescription, and 3.9% of respondents reported obtaining sedatives and/or tranquillisers in some other way.

Amongst the 55-64 age group 87,7% of respondents reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they either bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor. In that same age group 1,9% of respondents reported getting sedatives and/or tranquillisers from somebody they knew, 3,1% of respondents reported buying them in a pharmacy without a prescription, and remaining 3,7% reported obtaining sedatives and/or tranquillisers in some other way.

FIGURE 47: *Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time amongst age groups (%)*

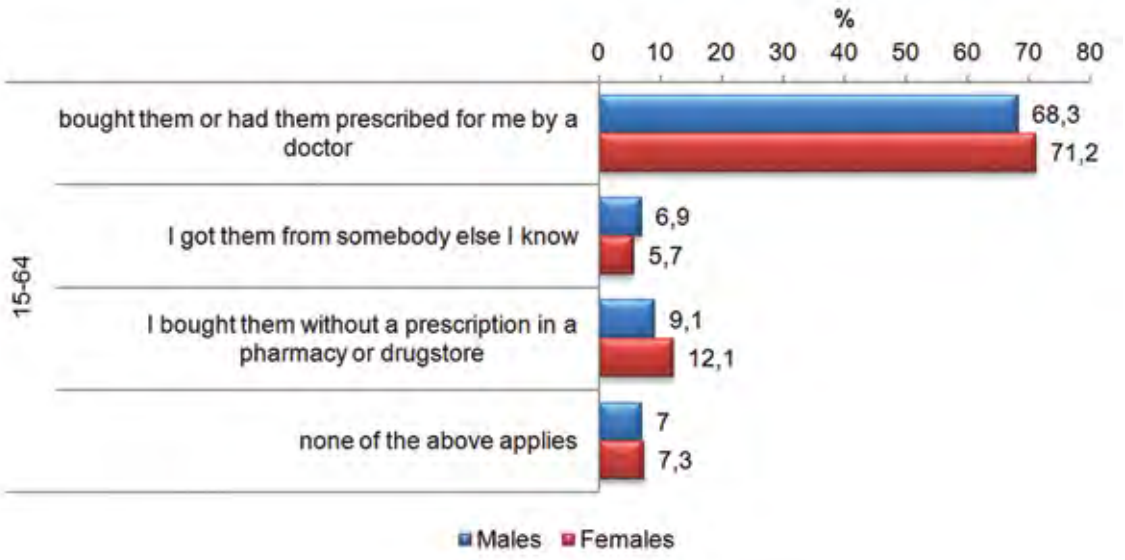


Gender

Concerning the source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time, analysis showed that females somewhat more than males bought them or had them prescribed by a doctor (Figure 48). More precisely, amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 71,2% of females and 68,3% of males reported buying sedatives and/or tranquillisers or having them prescribed by a doctor. Further on,

5,7% of females and 6,9% of males reported getting sedatives and/or tranquillisers from somebody they knew, 12,1% of females and 9.1% of males reported buying them in a pharmacy without a prescription, and remaining 7,3% of females and 7% of males reported that the last time they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers they had obtained them in some other way.

FIGURE 48: *Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time by gender (%)*



5.3.6. Reason for taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers

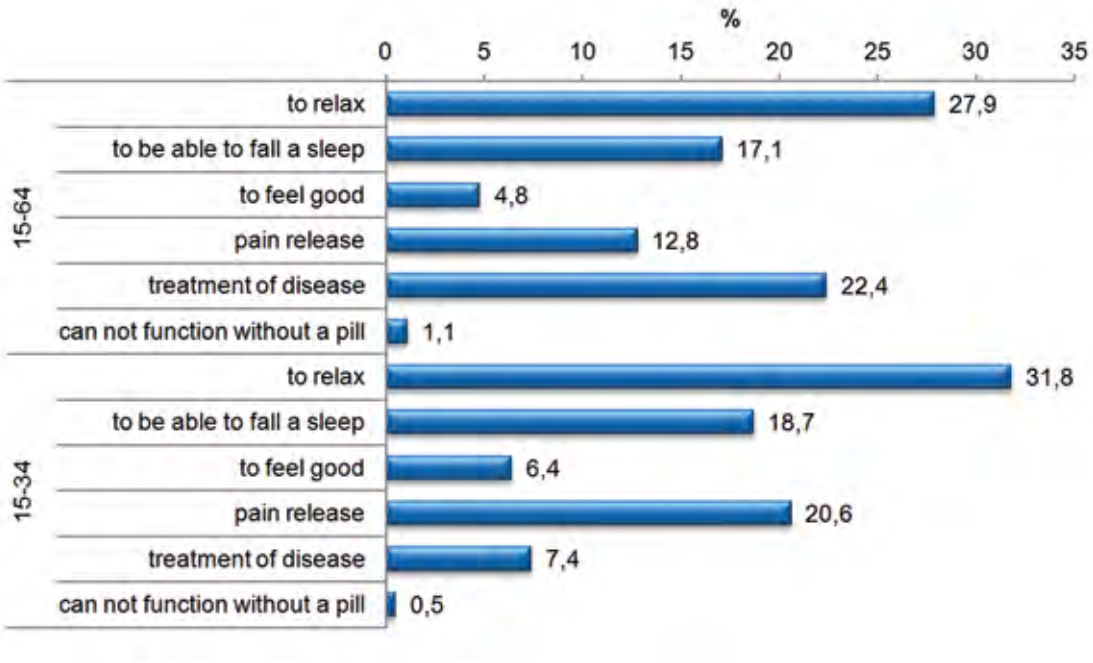
All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst the 15-64 age group 27,9% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 17,1% of respondents reported getting them to be able to sleep, 4,8% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 12,8% took them for pain release, 22,4% used them for treatment of disease and 1,1% can't function without a pill (Figure 49).

Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst the 15-34 age group 31,8% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 18,7% of respondents reported getting them to be able to sleep, 6,4% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 20,6% took them for pain release, 7,4% used them for treatment of disease and 0,5% can't function without a pill (Figure 49).

FIGURE 49: *Reasons of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



Age groups

Except in 55-64 age group where the sedatives and/or tranquillisers were mainly used because of the treatment of disease (44,8%), the majority of representatives in all age groups reported that they need themto relax (25,1% in 45-55 age group; 31,6% in age group 15-24; 31,9% in age group 25-34; and 34,7% in 35-44 age group).

In the 15-24 age group, 31,6% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 17,1% reported getting them to be able to sleep, 7,8% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 22,6% took them for pain release, 4,5% used them for treatment of disease and 0,2% can't function without a pill (Figure 50).

In the 25-34 age group, 31,9% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 19,8% reported getting them to be able to sleep, 5,4% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 19,2% took them for pain release, 9,5% used them for treatment of disease and 0,7% can't function without a pill (Figure 50).

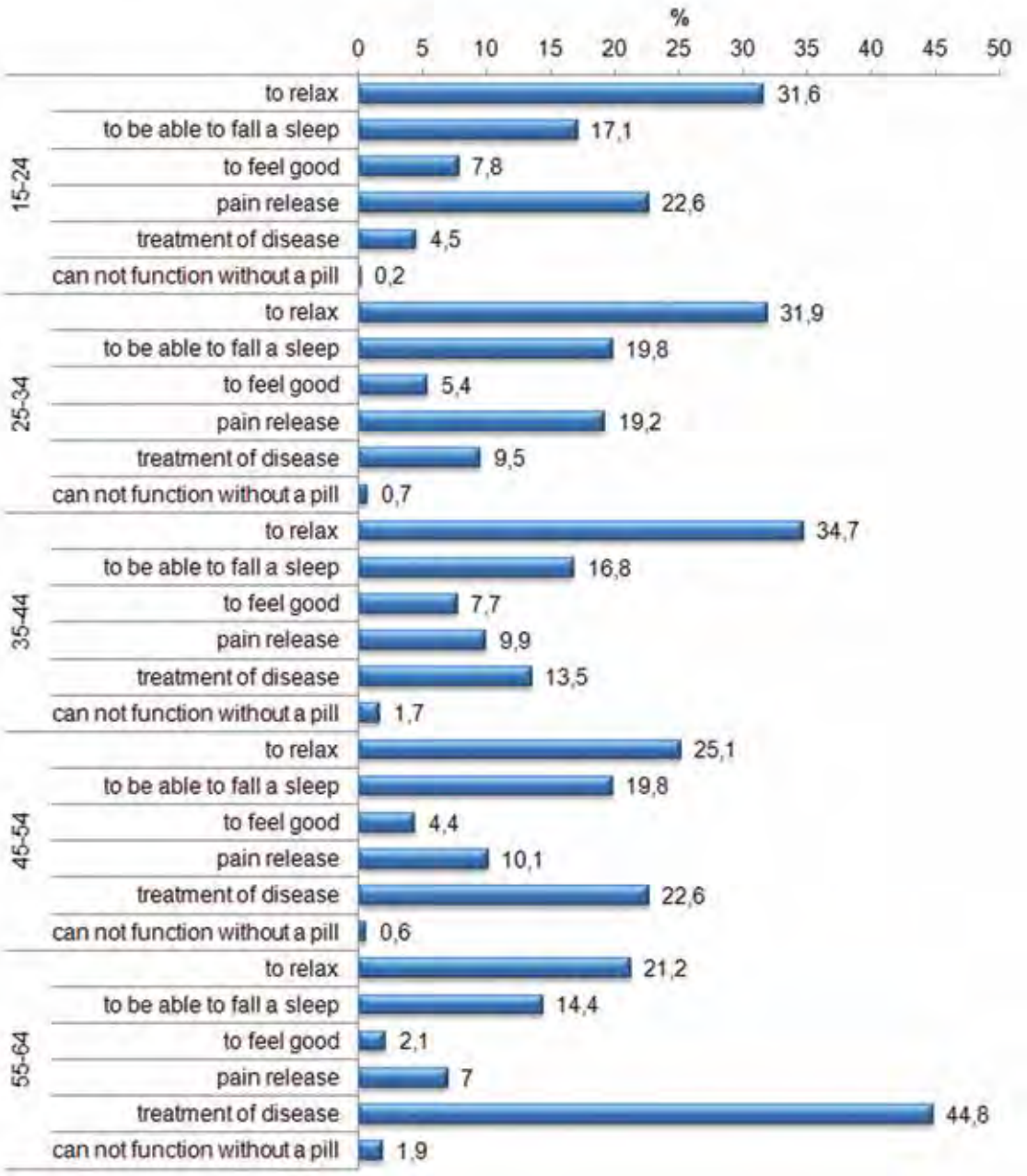
Amongst 35-44 age group, 34,7% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax and about 16,8% who reported getting them to be able to sleep. About 7,7% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 9,9% took them for pain release, 13,5% used them for treatment of disease and 1,7% can't function without a pill (Figure 52).

Majority of the respondents in 45-54 age group, 25,1% reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 19,8% reported getting them to be able to sleep, 4,4% were taking them to

feel good, 10,1% took them for pain release, 22,6% used them for treatment of disease and 0,6% can't function without a pill (Figure 50).

Amongst 55-64 age group, 21,2% of respondents reported that they took sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, and about 14,4%who reported getting them to be able to sleep. About 2,1% of respondents reported taking them to feel good, 7% took them for pain release, majority or 44,8% used them for treatment of disease and 1,9% can't function without a pill (Figure 50).

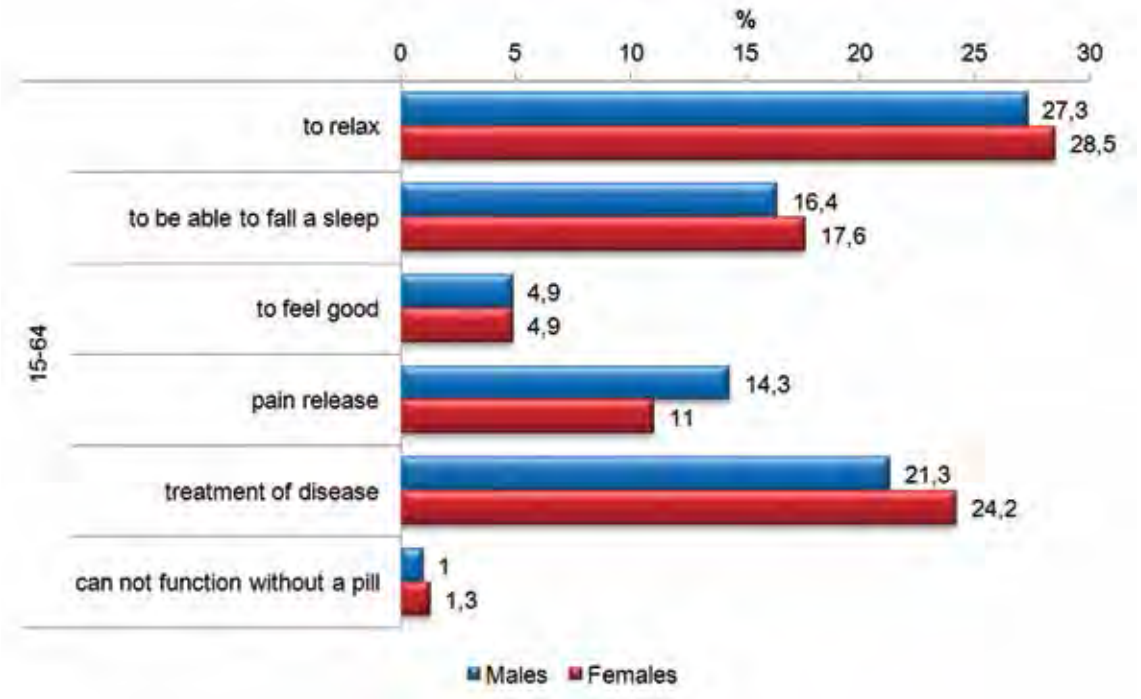
FIGURE 50: *Reasons of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst age groups (%)*



Gender

Description of reasons for taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers is given in Figure 51. Both genders (male/female) had the same percentage of respondents related to declaration for use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers to feel good (4,9%). About 27,3% male and 28,5% female reported use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers to relax, 16,4% of male and 17,6% female reported they need them to be able to sleep; 14,3% male and 11% female used them for pain release; 21,3% male and 24,2% female need them for treatment of disease and 1% male and 1,3% female said they can't function without sedatives and/or tranquillisers.

FIGURE 51: *Reasons of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers by gender (%)*



5.4. ILLICIT DRUGS

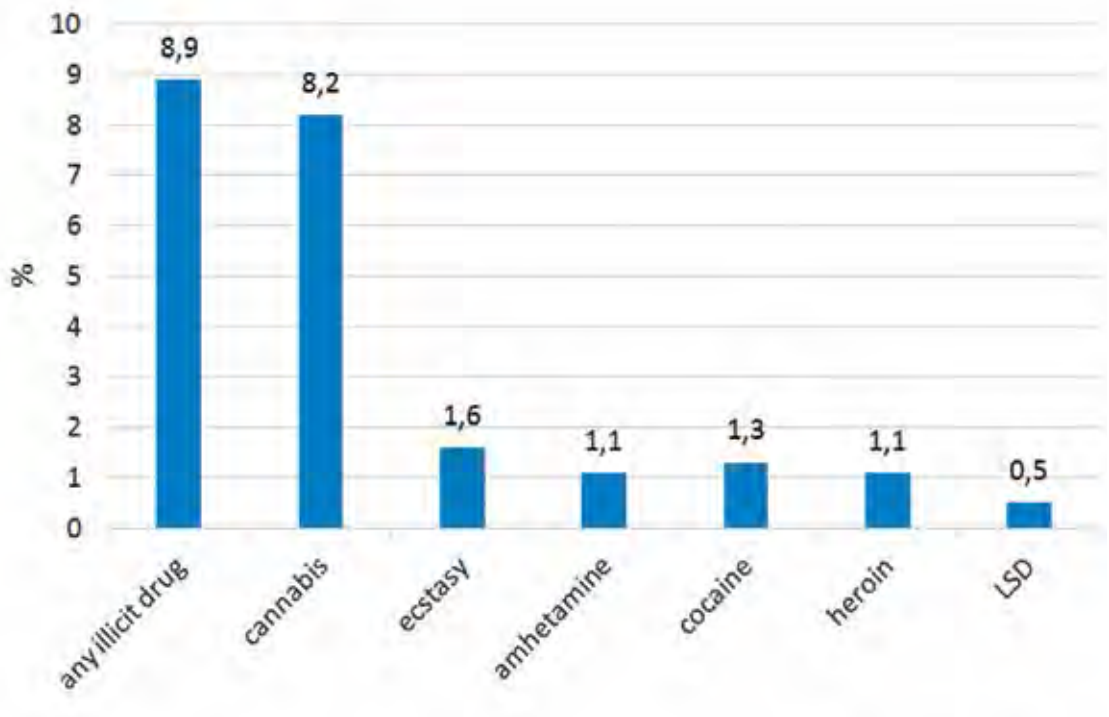
This chapter of the report contains information on the use of illicit drugs amongst the general population in the Republic of Macedonia. In the first part of the chapter data relating to prevalence of illicit drug use on a lifetime, last year and last month bases were presented. This data refers to illicit drugs in general as well as to the individual types of drug such as cannabis (marihuana, hashish), ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, heroin and LSD. In the second part of this chapter data concerning frequency of taking illicit drugs during the last month and age of initial use of drugs were presented. It is important to stress that the term "any illicit drugs" refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin and LSD.

5.4.1. Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 8,9% reported having ever taken any illicit drugs in their lifetime, 11,2% in urban and 1,9% living in rural areas. (Figure 52).

FIGURE 52: *Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults (%)*

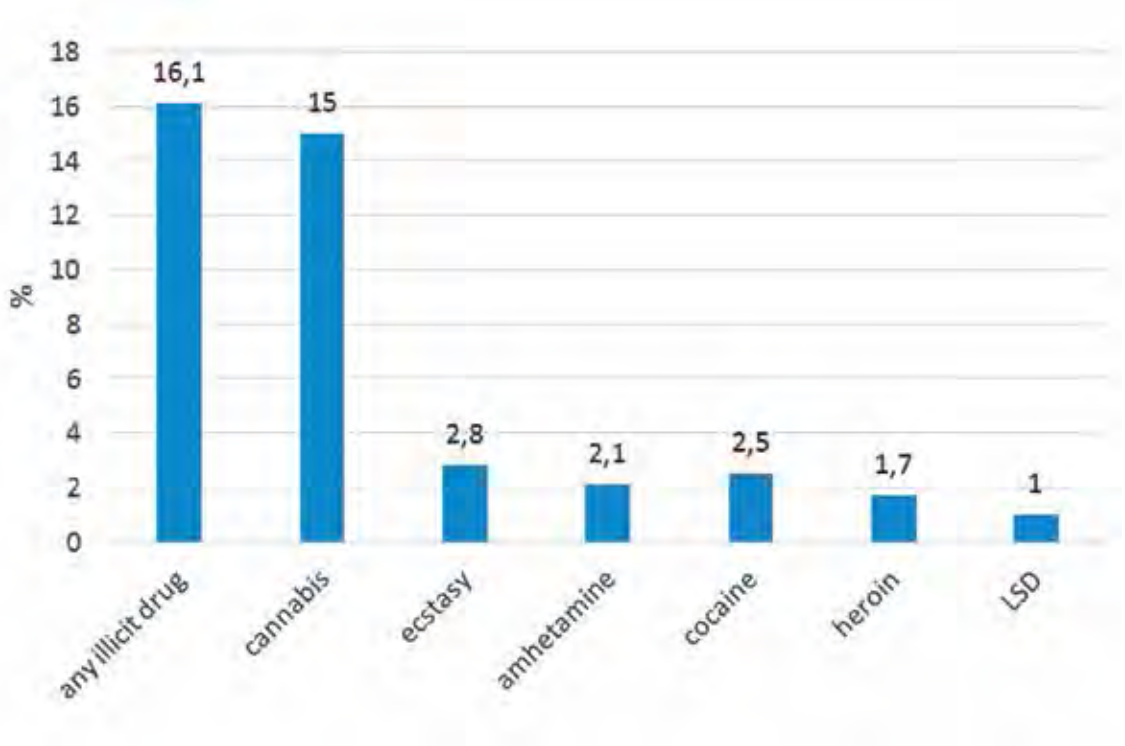


Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64), cannabis was the most commonly used illicit drug and 8,2% of respondents reported having ever taken this type of drug in their lifetime, 10,4% living in urban and 1,7% in rural areas. The lifetime prevalence rates of taking other individual types of drugs amongst respondents aged 15-64 were as follows: ecstasy 1,6%, amphetamines 1,1%, heroin 1,1%, LSD 0,5% and cocaine 1,3% (Figure 52).

Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst the 15-34 age group (young adults) the lifetime prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs was little bit higher than amongst all adults. About (16,1%) of respondents aged 15-34 reported having ever taken any illicit drugs in their lifetime, 17,7% in urban and 4,1% in rural areas (Figure 53).

FIGURE 53: *Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst young adults (%)*

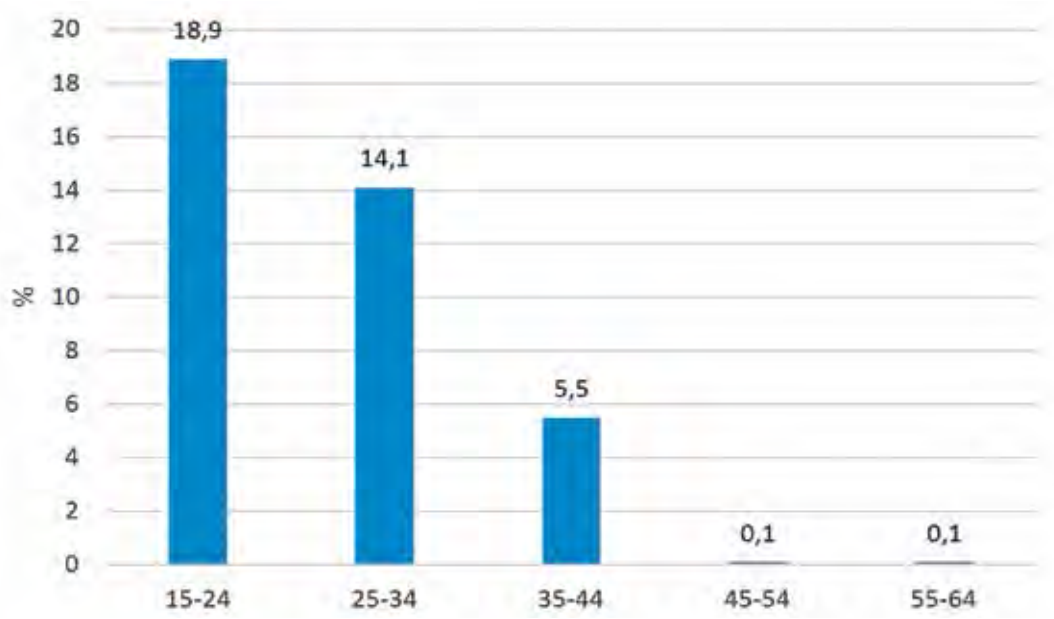


The lifetime prevalence rate of taking illicit drugs amongst young adults (15-34) was highest for cannabis with 15% reporting having ever taken cannabis in their lifetime (16,5% in urban and 3,6% in rural areas), whereas the lifetime prevalence rates of taking other drugs within this age group were considerably lower: ecstasy 2,8%, heroin 1,7%, amphetamines 2,1%, cocaine 2,5%, andLSD 1% (Figure 53).

Age groups

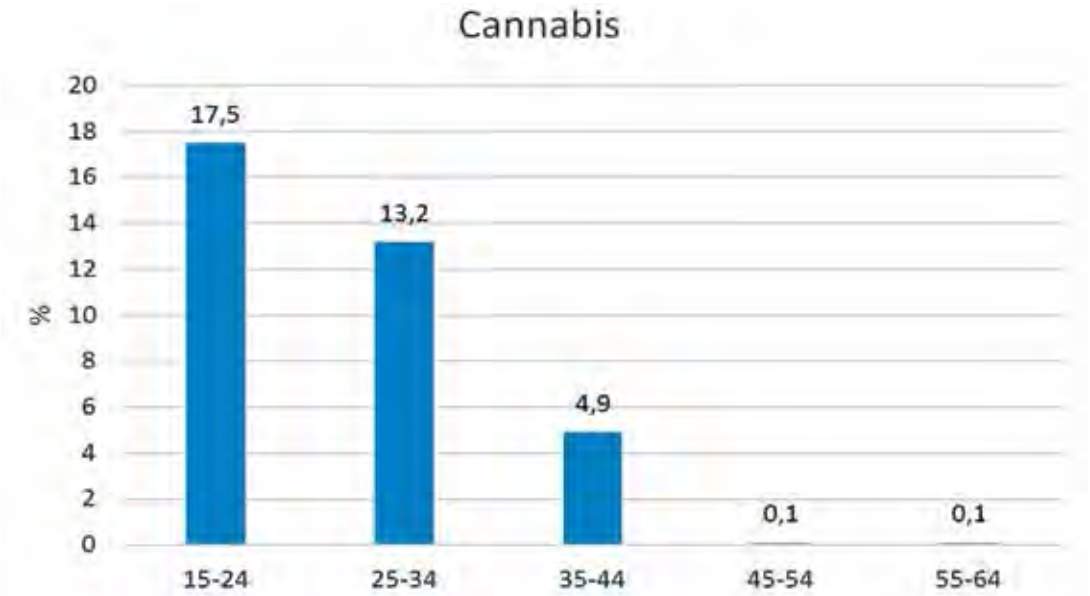
The highest lifetime prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs (Figure 54) was amongst respondents in 15-24 age groups(18,9%) followed by 25-34 age group (14,1%), and 35-44 age group (5,5%). Substantially lower prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs was reported amongst the 45-54 age group (0,1%) and 55-64 age group(0,1%).

FIGURE 54: *Lifetime prevalence of taking any illicit drugs by age groups (%)*



The lifetime prevalence rates of taking individual types of drugs varied with age. More precisely, the lifetime prevalence rate of using cannabis (Figure 55) was highest amongst respondents in the 15-24 age group (17,5%), followed by the 25-34 (13,2%) and 35-44 age group 4,9%. The 45-54 and 55-64 age group had the same prevalence (0,1%).

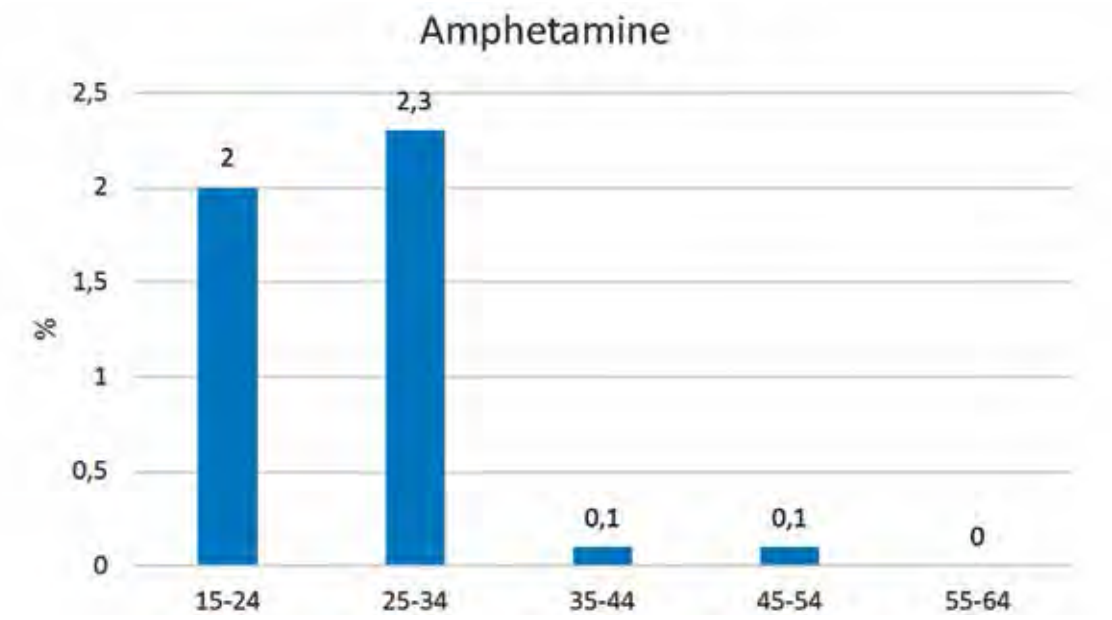
FIGURE 55: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cannabis by age groups (%)*



The lifetime prevalence rates of using illicit drugs other than cannabis in all age groups were relatively low. More precisely, the lifetime prevalence rate of taking ecstasy (Figure 56) was highest amongst respondents in the 15-24 age group (3%), followed by the 25-34 (2,8%), and 35-44 (0,6%) age groups, whereas amongst the 45-54 age group the lifetime prevalence rate wasslightly lower, being 0,1%.

2% of the population aged 15-64 take ecstasy in urban and 0,4% in rural areas.

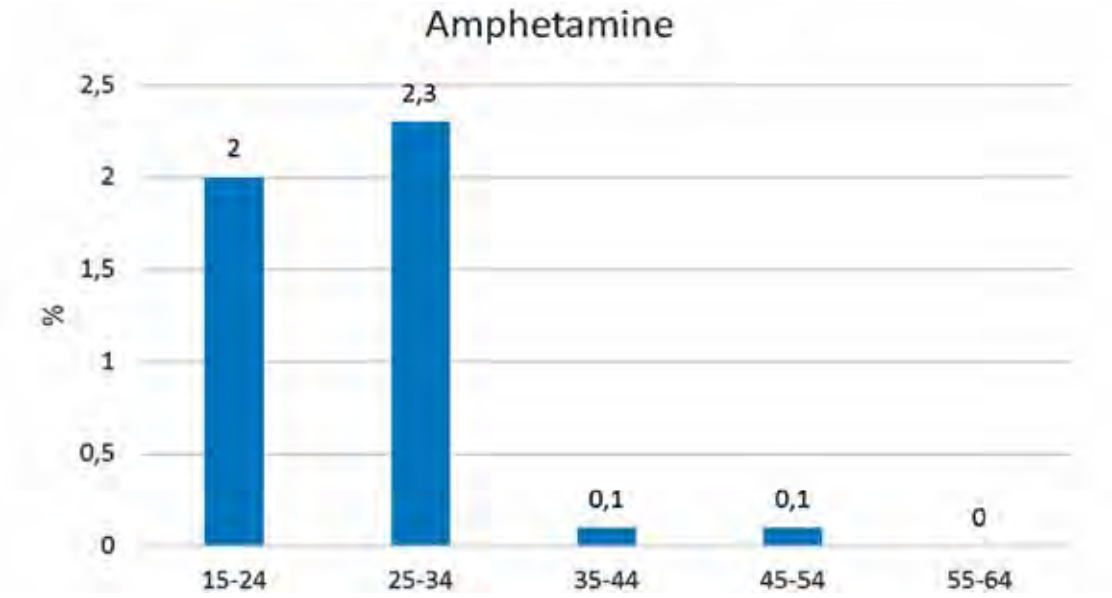
FIGURE 56: *Lifetime prevalence of taking ecstasy by age groups (%)*



The lifetime prevalence rate of taking amphetamines (Figure 57) was highest amongst respondents in the 25-34 age groups (2,3%), followed by the 15-24 (2%) age group. The lifetime prevalence rates of taking amphetamines amongst other age groups were very law around 0,1%.

1,4% of adults in urban area took amphetamine and 0,1% in rural areas.

FIGURE 57: *Lifetime prevalence of taking amphetamines by age groups (%)*

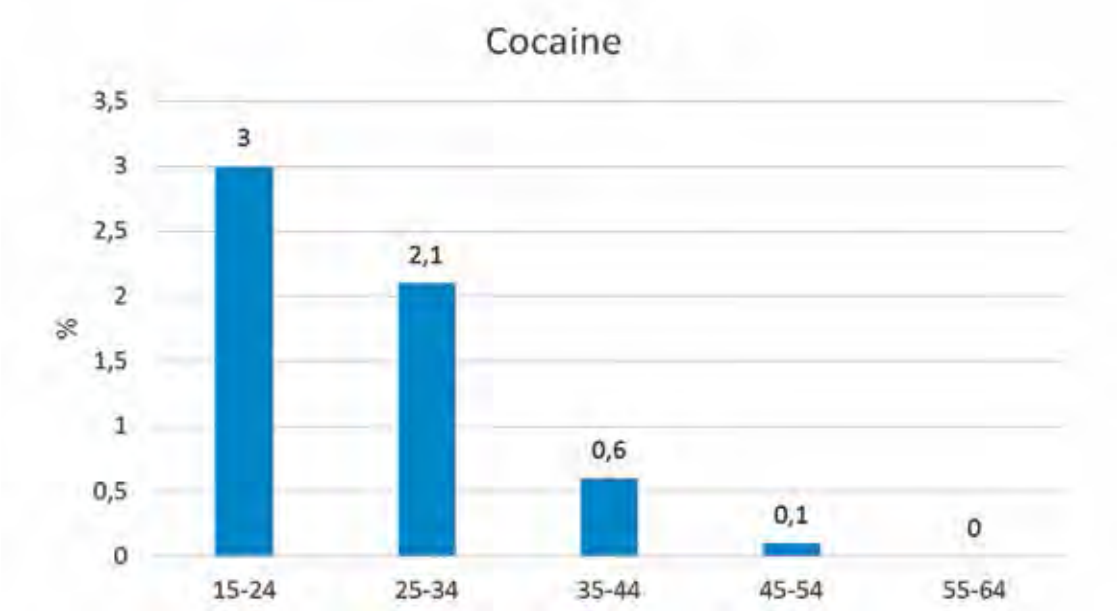


The highest lifetime prevalence rate of taking cocaine (Figure 60) was in the 15-24 age group (3%), followed by the 25-34 (2,1%). The lowest lifetime prevalence rates of taking cocaine (below 1%) were

in the 35-44 (0,6%), 45-54 (0.1%), and in the 55-64 (0%) age groups.

1,7% of adults in urban area took cocaine and 0,2% in rural areas.

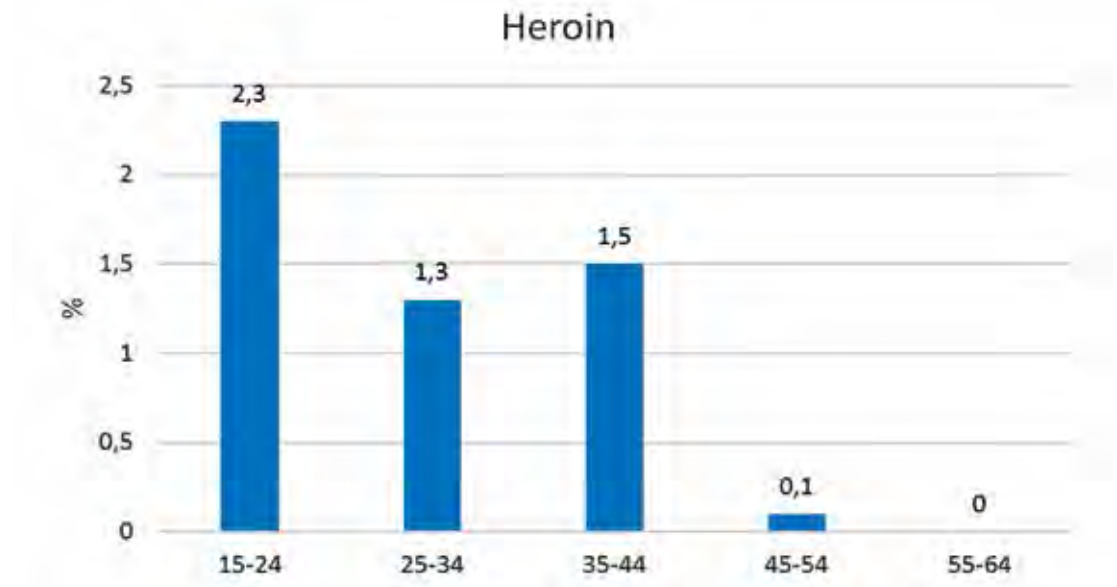
FIGURE 58: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cocaine by age groups (%)*



The lifetime prevalence rate of taking heroin is presented on Figure 59. The lifetime prevalence rates of taking heroin in age group 15-24 was 2,3%, 1,5% in the age group of 35-44 and 1,3% in the age group of 25-34. Low result was registered among the age group 45-55 (0,1%) and 55-64 (0%).

1,4% of adults in urban area took heroin and 0,1% in rural areas.

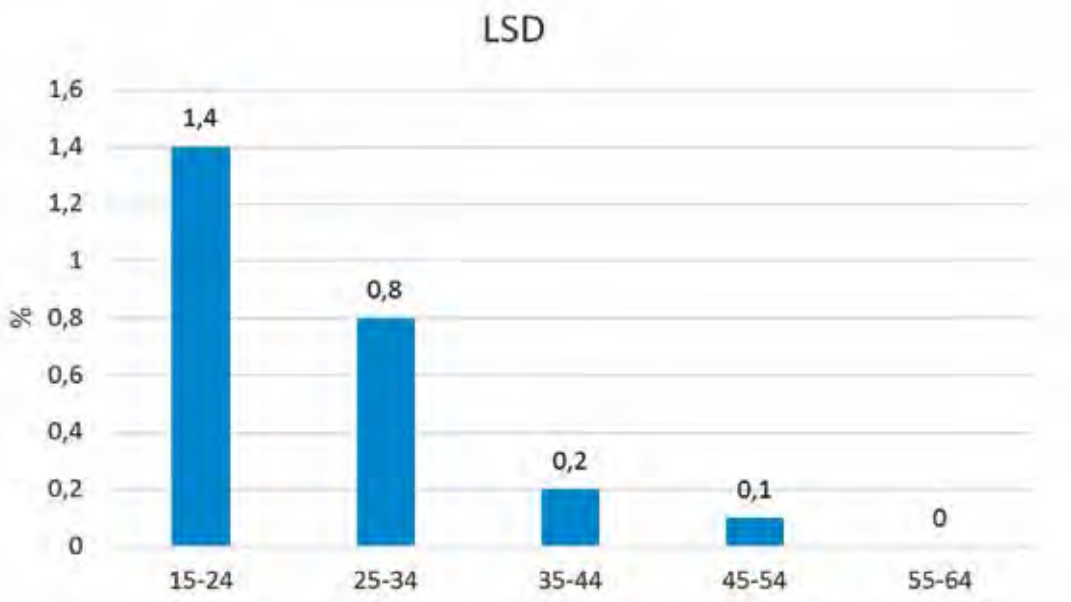
FIGURE 59: *Lifetime prevalence of taking heroin by age groups (%)*



The lifetime prevalence rate of taking LSD (Figure 60) was likewise highest amongst respondents in the 15-24 age group (1,4%). The lowest lifetime prevalence rates of taking LSD (below 1%) were in 25-34 (0,8%), 35-44 (0,2%), 45-54 (0.1%)and 55-64 (0%) age groups.

0,7% of adults in urban area took LSD and 0,3% in rural areas.

FIGURE 60: *Lifetime prevalence of taking LSD by age groups (%)*

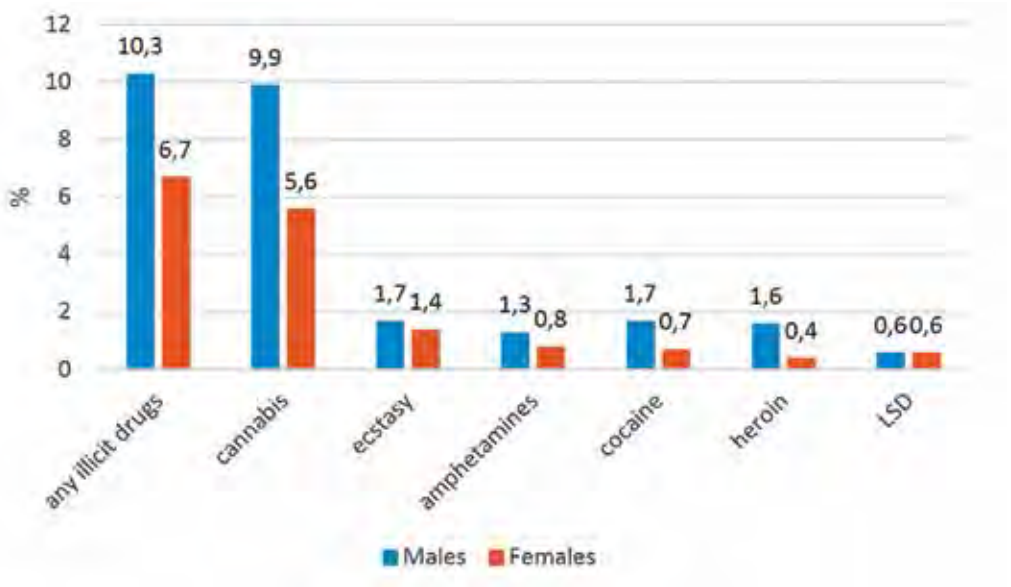


Gender

The lifetime prevalence rate of taking any illicit drug amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 (Figure 61) was slightly higher for males than females (the respective numbers being 12,5% and 11,9%).

The lifetime prevalence rate of taking the individual types of drugs amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 was slightly higher for males (10,3%) than females (6,7%) (Figure 63). Nearly similar lifetime prevalence rates for taking cannabis were found among males and females (9.9% and 5,6% respectively). The lifetime prevalence rates of taking all other types of drugs amongst males and females were considerably lower. More precisely, 1,7% of males and 1,4% of females reported having ever taken ecstasy in their lifetime;1,3% of males and 0,8% of females reported having ever taken amphetamines in their lifetime, 1,7% of males and 0,7% of females reported having ever taken cocaine in their lifetime, 1,6% of males and 0,4% of females reported having ever taken heroin in their lifetime, whereas the lowest lifetime prevalence rate was found for LSD use (0.6% among both groups).

FIGURE 61: *Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs by gender (%)*



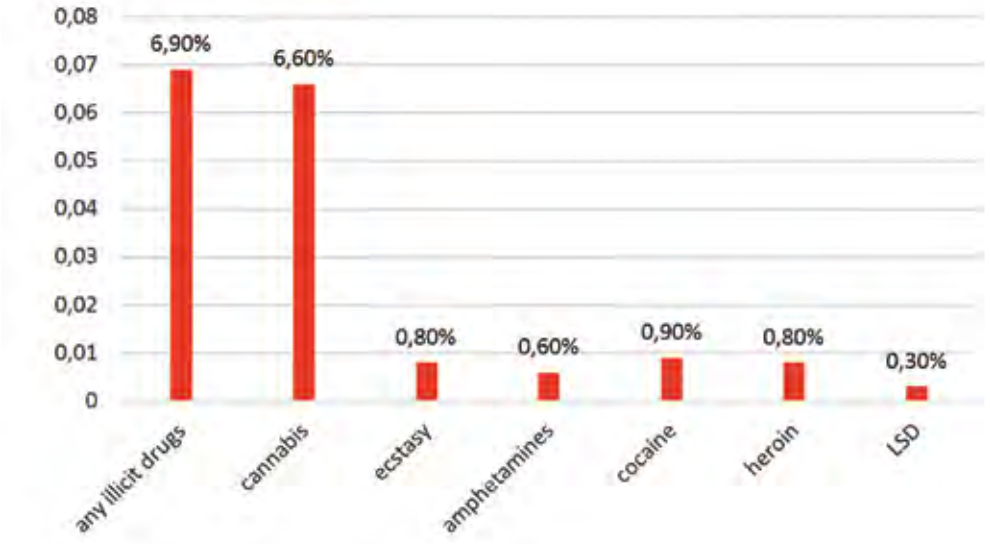
5.4.2. Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs

All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 6,9% reported having taken any illicit drugs at least once in the year prior to the survey (Figure 62). 8,9% of adults in urban area took illicit and 0,8% in rural areas during the last year.

Most commonly used illicit drug was cannabis with 6,6% of respondents aged between 15 and 64 reporting having taken it at least once in the year prior to the survey. The last year prevalence rates of taking other illicit drugs amongst respondents aged 15-64 were considerably lower: ecstasy 0,8%, amphetamines 0,6%, cocaine 0.9%, heroin 0.8%. and LSD 0.3%.

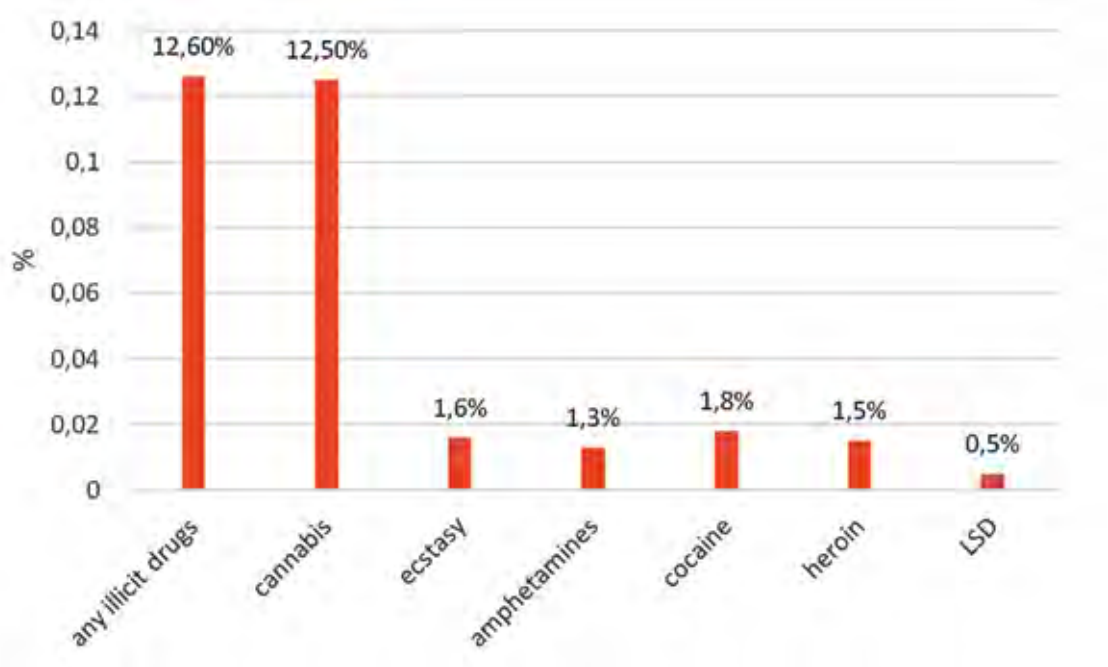
FIGURE 62: *Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

Amongst respondents aged between 15 and 34 (young adults) the last year prevalence rate of using any illicit drug was 12,6% (Figure 63).

FIGURE 63: *Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst young adults (%)*

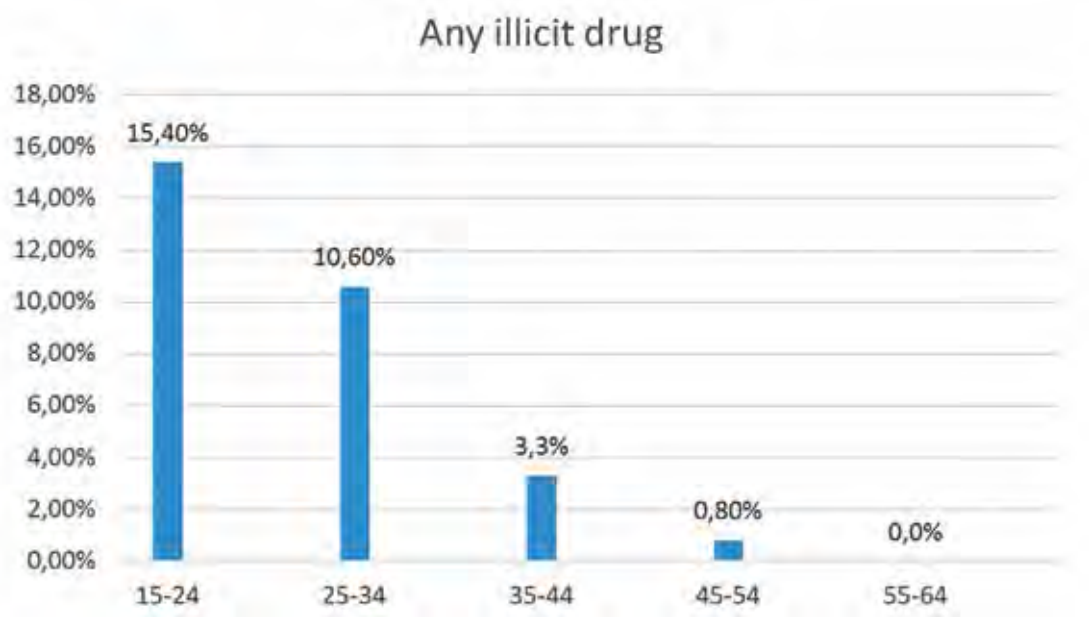


The last year prevalence rate of taking illicit drugs amongst young adults was highest for cannabis with 12,5% of respondents aged between 15 and 34 reporting having taken cannabis for at least once during the last year. The last year prevalence rates of taking other illicit drugs amongst young adults were considerably lower: ecstasy 1,6%, amphetamines 1.3%, cocaine 1,8%, heroin 1,5%, and LSD 0.5%.

Age groups

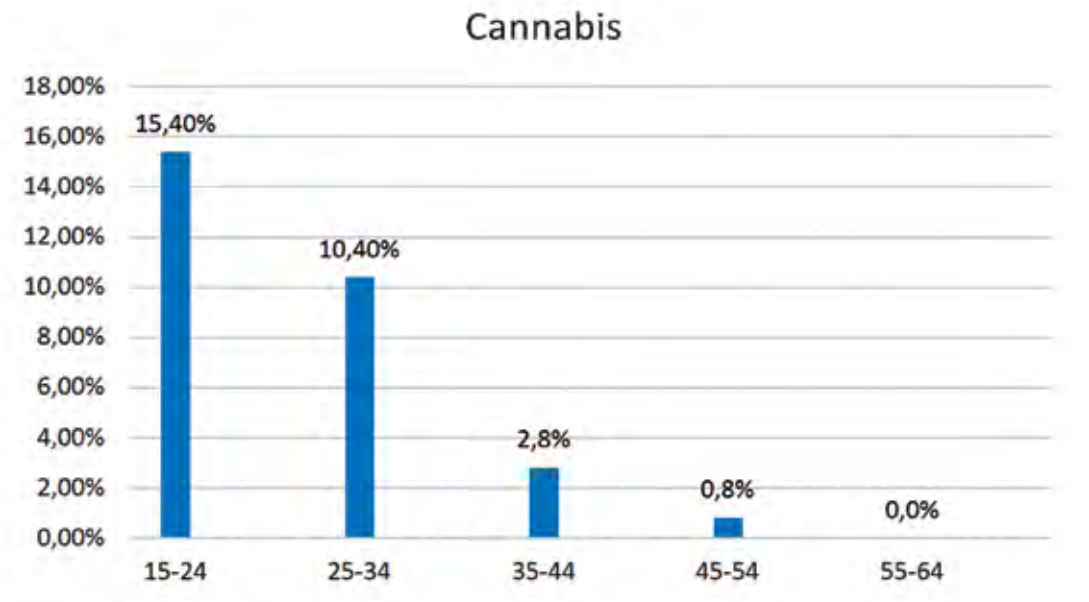
The highest last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs (Figure 64) was amongst respondents in the 15-24 age group (15,4%), followed by the 25-34 age group (10,6%) and 35-44 age group (3,3%).

FIGURE 64: *Last year prevalence of taking any illicit drugs by age groups (%)*



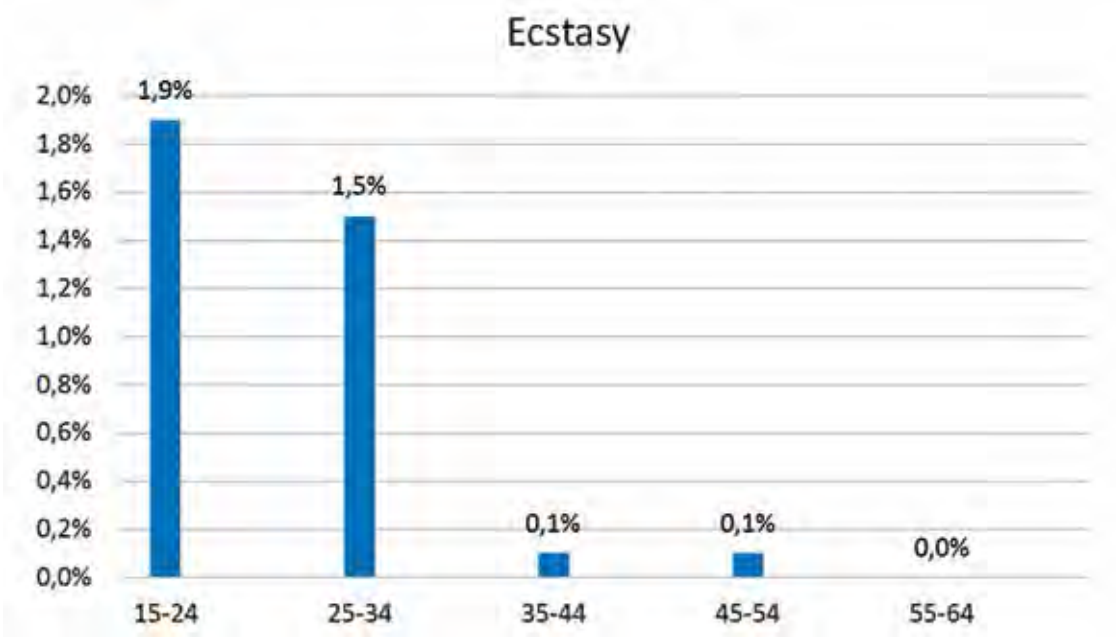
The last year prevalence rates of taking any illicit drugs varied with age. More precisely, the last year prevalence rate of taking cannabis (Figure 65) was highest in the 15-24 age group (15,4%), followed by 25-34 (10,4%), 35-44 (2,8%) and (0,8%) age group 45-54 and 0% in the age group 55-64.

FIGURE 65: *Last year prevalence of taking cannabis by age groups (%)*



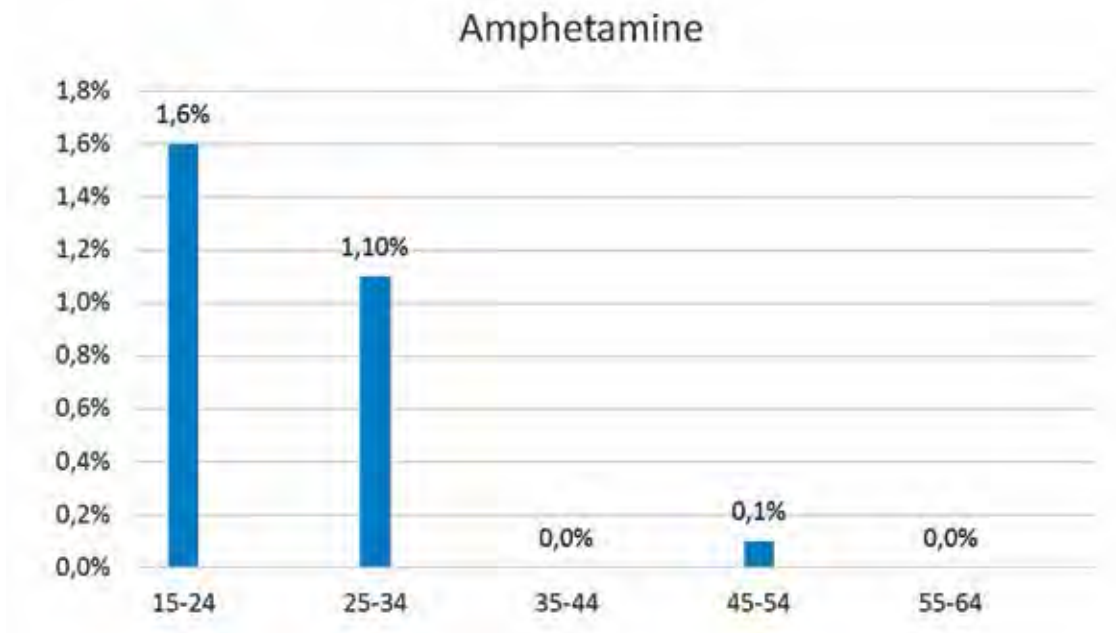
The last year prevalence rates of taking ecstasy (Figure 66) were 1,9% in age group 15-24, followed by the age group of 25-34 (1,5%), and insignificant results from the age groups 35-44 and 45-54 (0,1%) and 0% in the age group 55-64.

FIGURE 66: *Last year prevalence of taking ecstasy by age groups (%)*



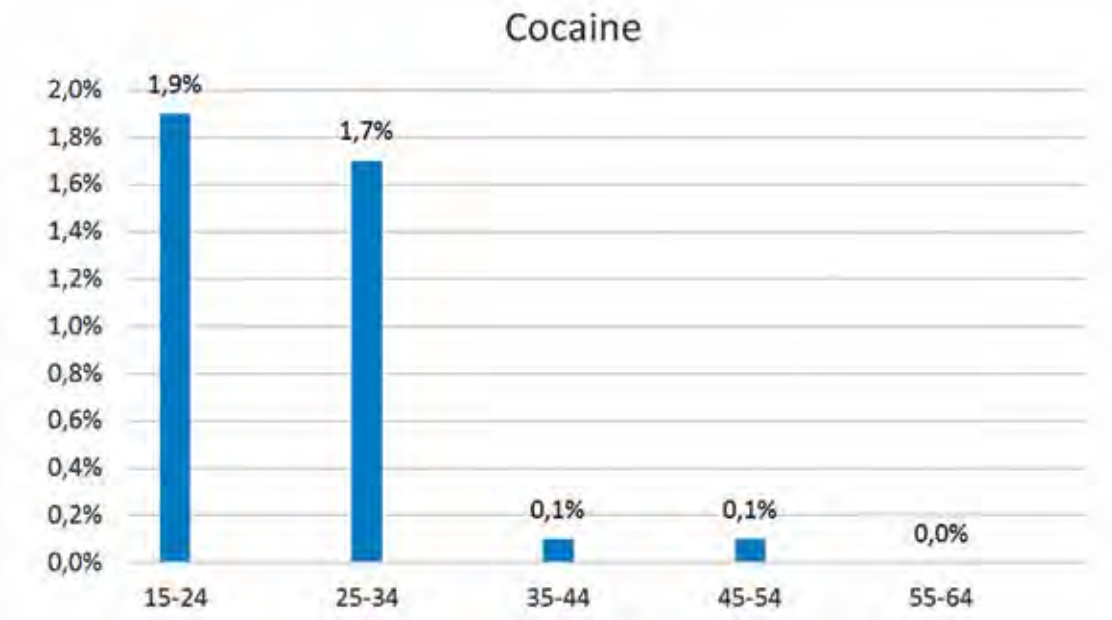
The last year prevalence rates of taking amphetamines (Figure 67) amongst some of the age groups were above 1% in the age groups 15-24 (1,6%) and 25-34 (1,1%). 0% were registered among the age groups 35-44 and 55-64 and 0,1% in age group 45-54.

FIGURE 67: *Last year prevalence of taking amphetamines by age groups (%)*



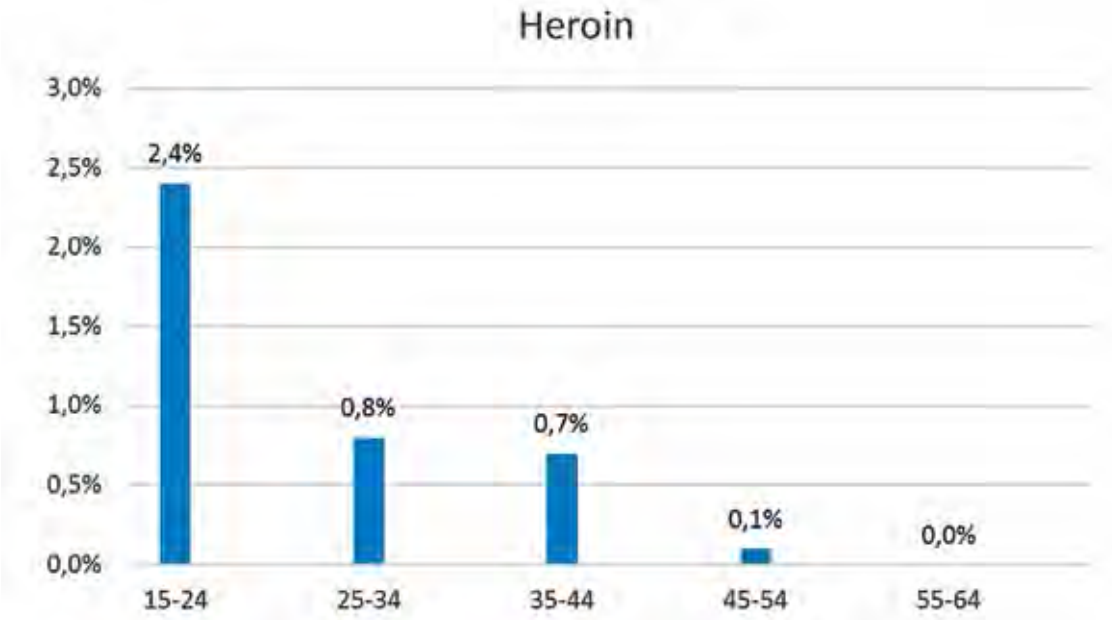
The last year prevalence rates of taking cocaine (Figure 68) were likewise very low amongst three of five age groups (0,1% in age groups 35-44 and 45-54. 0% in age group 55-64). The rest of the results are: in the 15-24 age group 1,9% and 25-34 age group the last year prevalence rate of taking cocaine was 1,7%.

FIGURE 68: *Last year prevalence rate of taking cocaine by age groups (%)*



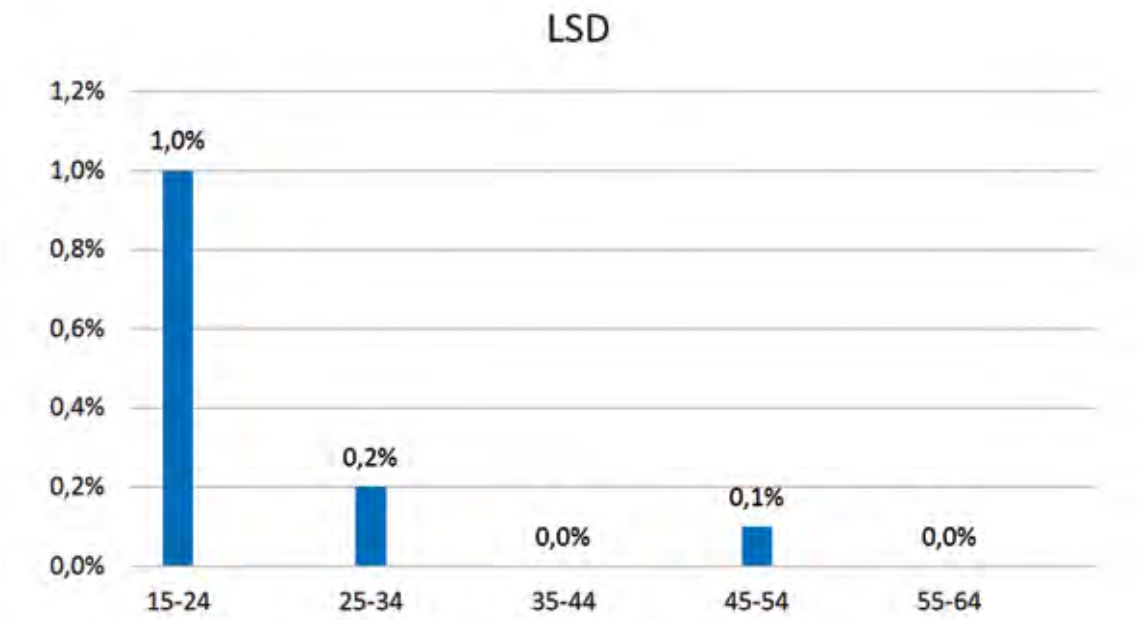
The last year prevalence rate of taking heroin (Figure 69) was low except amongst age group 15-24 where it was found to be 2,4%. More precisely, in the 25-34 and 35-44 age groups the last year prevalence rate of taking heroin was 0.8% and 0,7 respectively and in 45-54 age group it was 0,1%. The respondents aged between 55 and 64 years did not report taking heroin during the last year.

FIGURE 69: *Last year prevalence of taking heroin by age groups (%)*



The last year prevalence rate of taking LSD (Figure 70) was likewise low. More precisely, in the 15-24 age group the result was 1%, and in the 25-34 age group the last year prevalence rate was 0,2% and 0,1% in the age group of 45-54. The respondents aged 35-44 and 55-64 did not report taking LSD during the last year.

FIGURE 70: *Last year prevalence of taking LSD by age groups (%)*

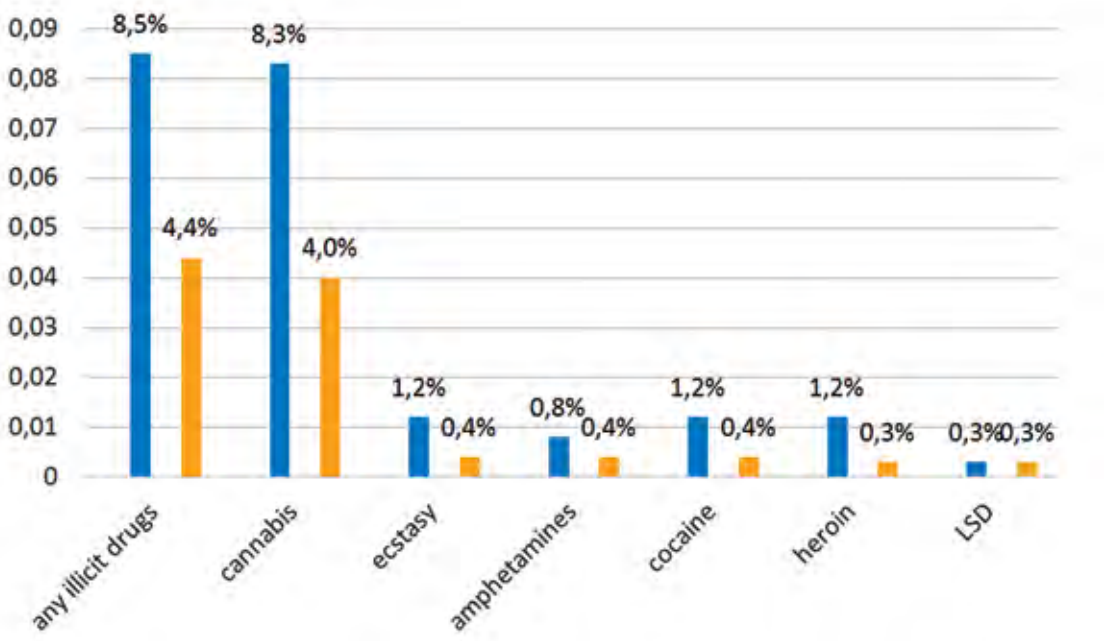


Gender

The last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drug among respondents aged between 15 and 64 was slightly higher for males then females (8,5% and 4,4% respectively) (Figure 71).

The last year prevalence rate of taking individual types of drugs amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 was slightly higher for males than females except for LSD where the same rate was registered (0,3%) (Figure 71). The last year prevalence rate of taking cannabis amongst males was 8,3% and amongst females 4%, whereas the last year prevalence rates of taking other types of illicit drugs were quite low. More precisely, the last year prevalence rate of taking ecstasy was 1,2% of males and 0,4% of females; amphetamines amongst males was 0,8% and females 0,4%; the last year prevalence rate of taking cocaine amongst males was 1,2% and 0,4% amongst females; and the last year prevalence rate of taking heroin amongst males was 1,2% and 0,3% amongst females. The lowest last year prevalence rate was for LSD with equal prevalence rate of 0,3 for both genders.

FIGURE 71: *Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs by gender (%)*



5.4.3. Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs

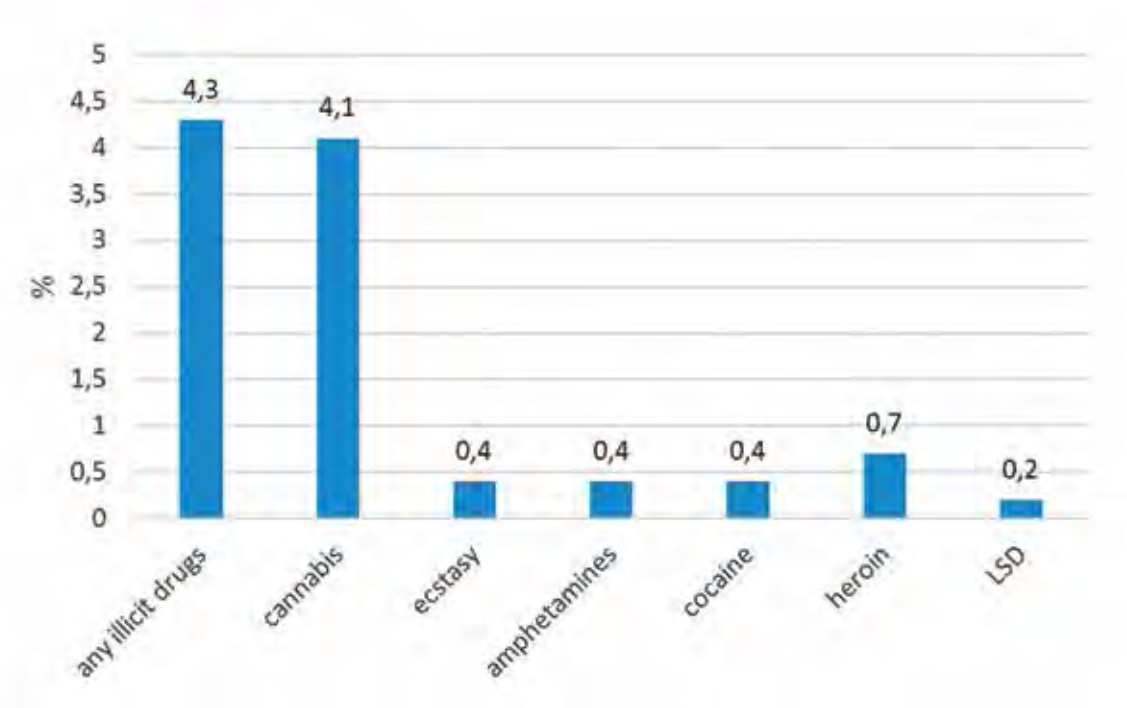
All adults (aged 15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) 4,3% reported having taken any illicit drugs at least once in the month prior to the survey (Figure 72). 5,6% of adults in urban area took illicit drugs and 0,3% in rural areas.

Most commonly used illicit drug in the month preceding the survey was cannabis with 4,1% of respondents aged between 15 and 64 reporting having taken it at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey. Cannabis was taken by 5,4% urban and 0,3% in rural areas during last month.

The last month prevalence rates of taking other types of illicit drugs were considerably lower: ecstasy 0,4%, amphetamines 0,4%, heroin 0,7%, cocaine 0.4%, and LSD 0,2%.

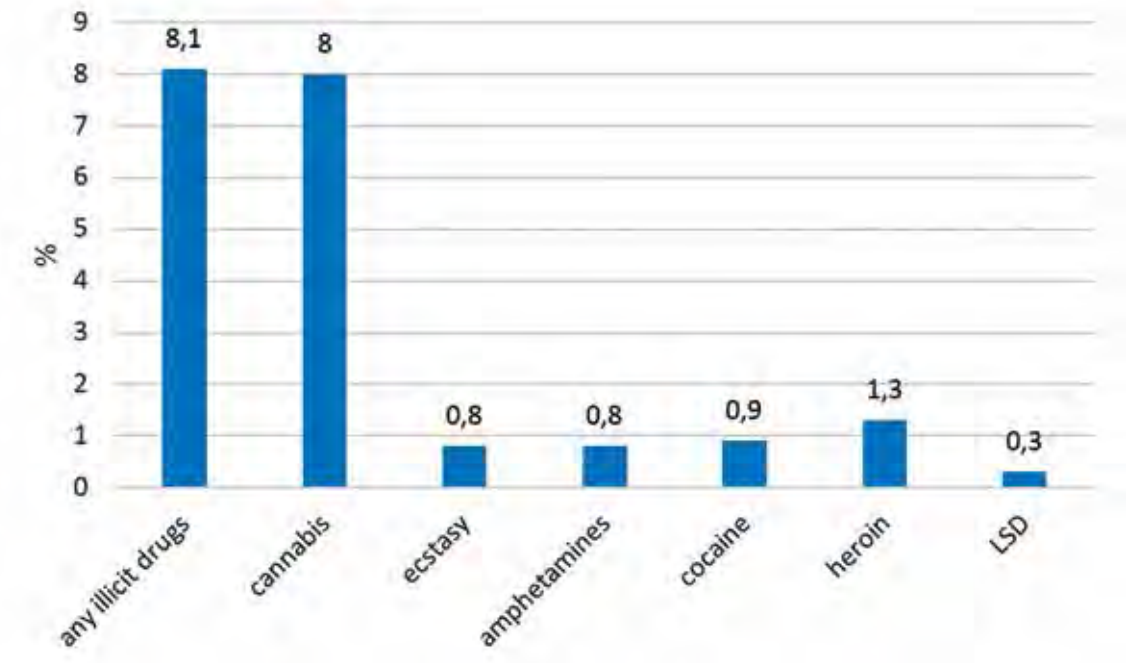
FIGURE 72: *Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults (%)*



Young adults (aged 15-34)

The last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs amongst respondents aged 15-34 (young adults) was 8,1 (Figure 73).

FIGURE 73: *Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst young adults (%)*

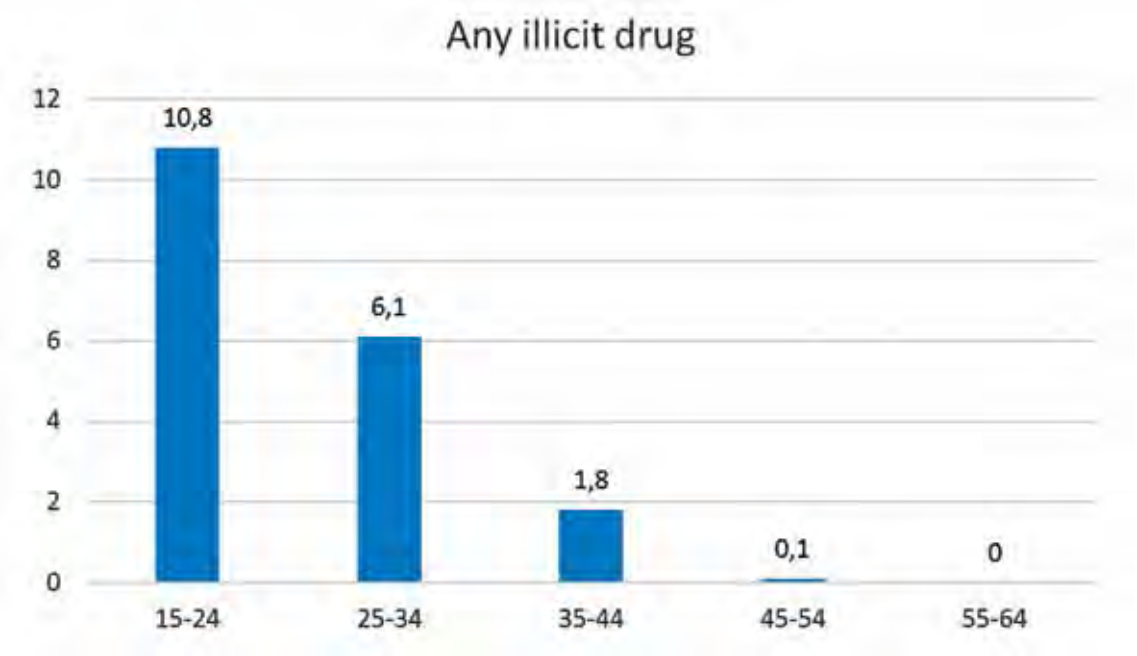


The last month prevalence rate of taking illicit drugs amongst respondents aged 15-34 (young adults) was highest for cannabis (8%) whereas the last month prevalence rates for other individual types of drugs were lower: amphetamines 0,8%, heroin 1,3%, cocaine 0,9%, LSD 0,3% and ecstasy 0,8% (Figure 73).

Age groups

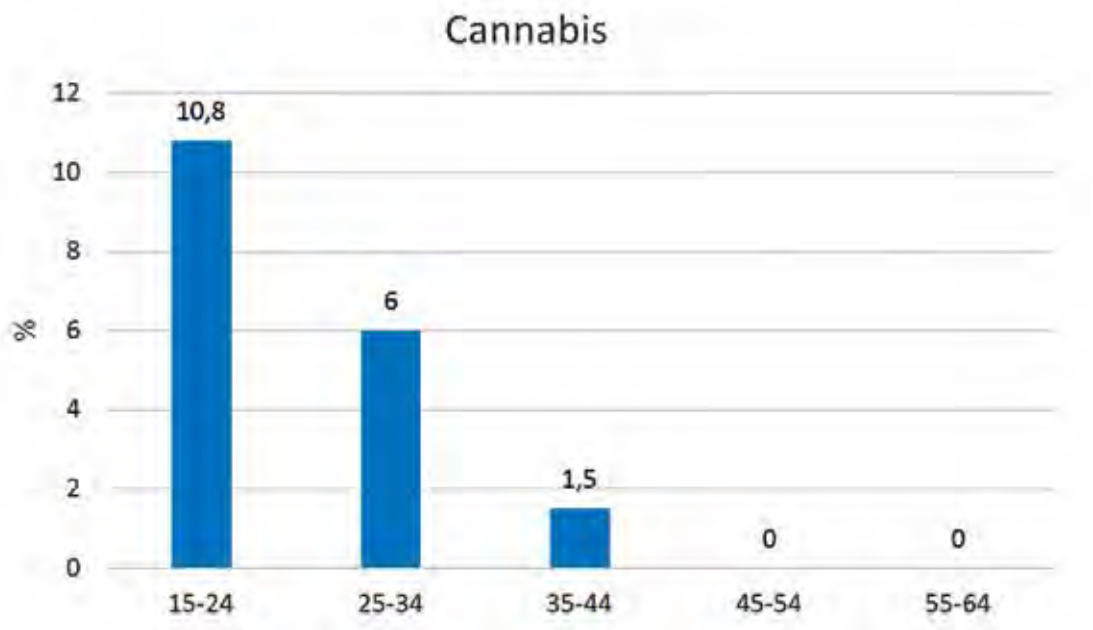
The last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs (Figure 74) was again highest amongst the 15-24 age group (10,8%), followed by the 25-34 age group (6,1%), 35-44 age group 1,8%, 0,1% registered in the age group of 45-54 and 0% in the age group 55-64.

FIGURE 74: *Last month prevalence of taking any illicit drugs by age groups (%)*



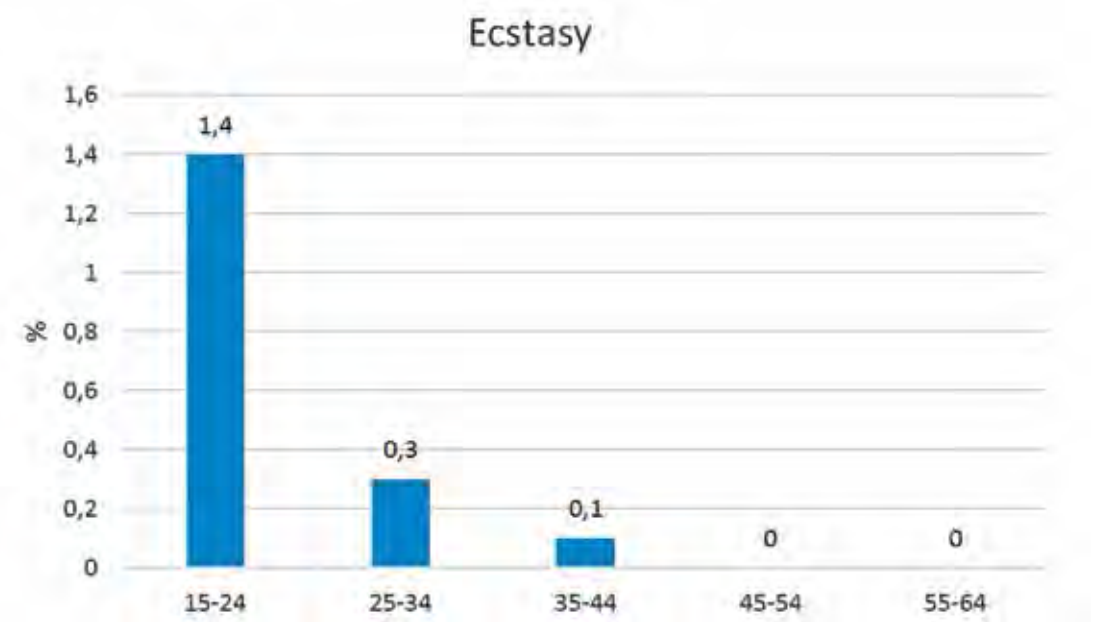
The last month prevalence rate of taking cannabis (Figure 75) was quite high in the age group 15-24 (10,8%), followed by the age group 235-34 (6%), then 35-44 (1,5%) and 0% in the Age groups 45-54 and 55-64.

FIGURE 75: *Last month prevalence of taking cannabis by age groups (%)*



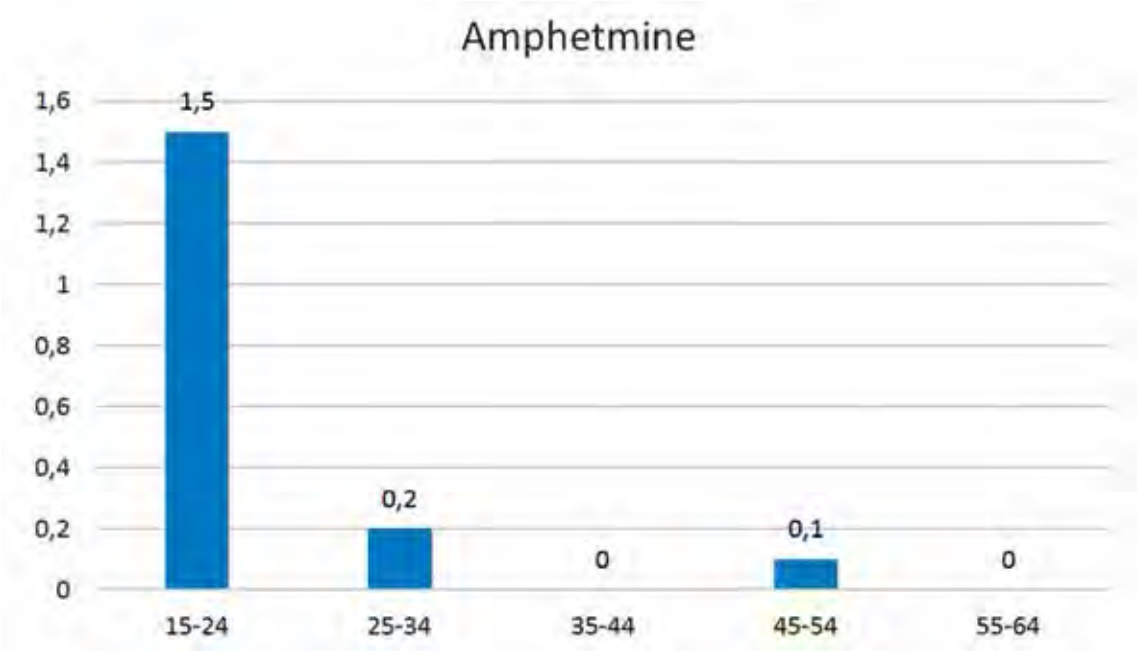
The last month prevalence rate of taking ecstasy (Figure 76) was highest amongst the 15-24 age group (1,4%) followed by the 25-34 (0,3%) age group whereas the last month prevalence rate of taking ecstasy was considerably low for the age group 35-44 and 0% for the age groups 45-54 and 55-64.

FIGURE 76: *Last month prevalence of taking ecstasy by age groups (%)*



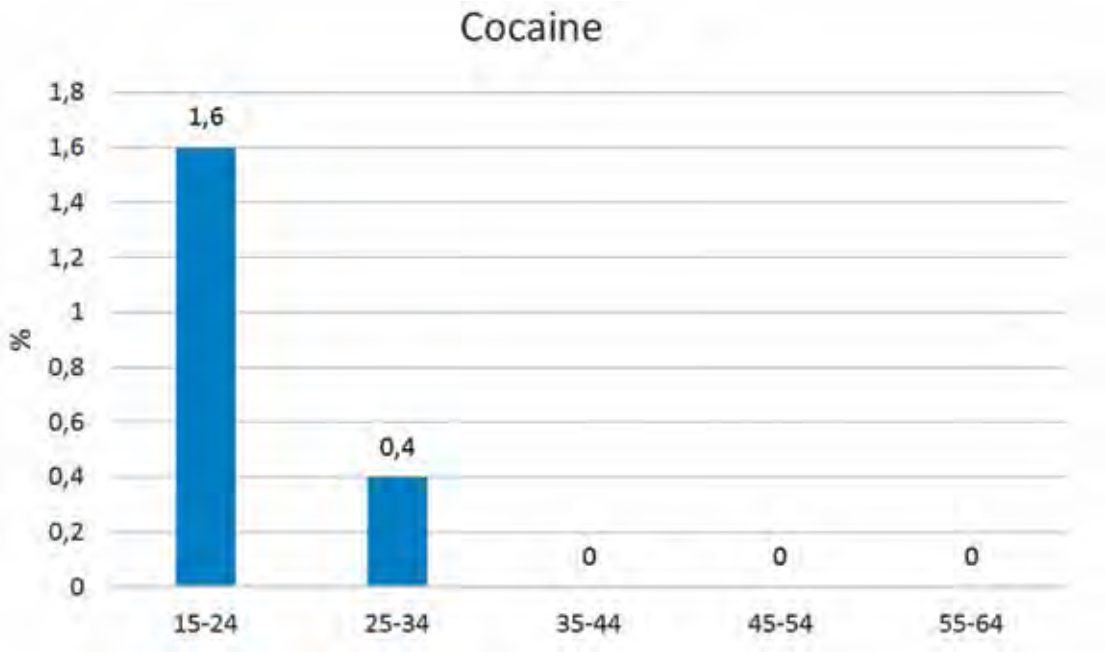
The last month prevalence rate of taking amphetamines (Figure 77) was highest amongst the 15-24 age group (1,5%). In the other age groups the last month prevalence of amphetaminesuse was considerably lower: 0,2% (25-34), 0,1% (45-54) and 0% registered in the age groups 35-44 and 55-64.

FIGURE 77: *Last month prevalence of taking amphetamines by age groups (%)*



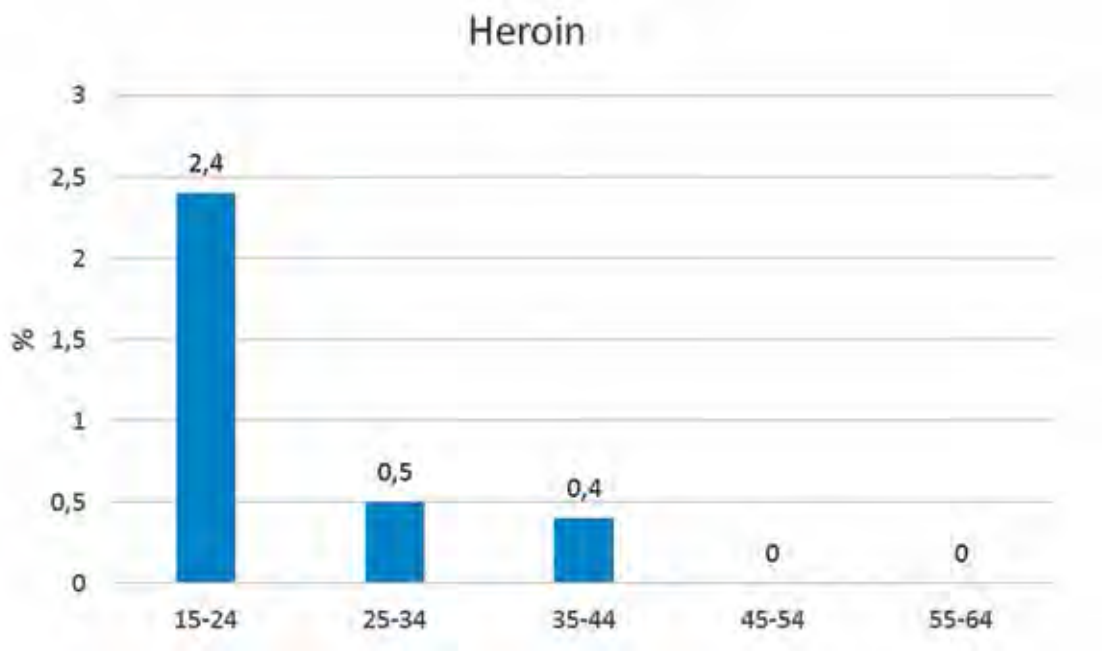
The last month prevalence rate of taking cocaine (Figure 78) was highest amongst the 15-24 age group (1,6%) followed by the 25-34 (0,4%). The respondents in the other age groups (35-44, 45-55, and 55-64) did not report taking cocaine during last month.

FIGURE 78: *Last month prevalence of taking cocaine by age groups (%)*



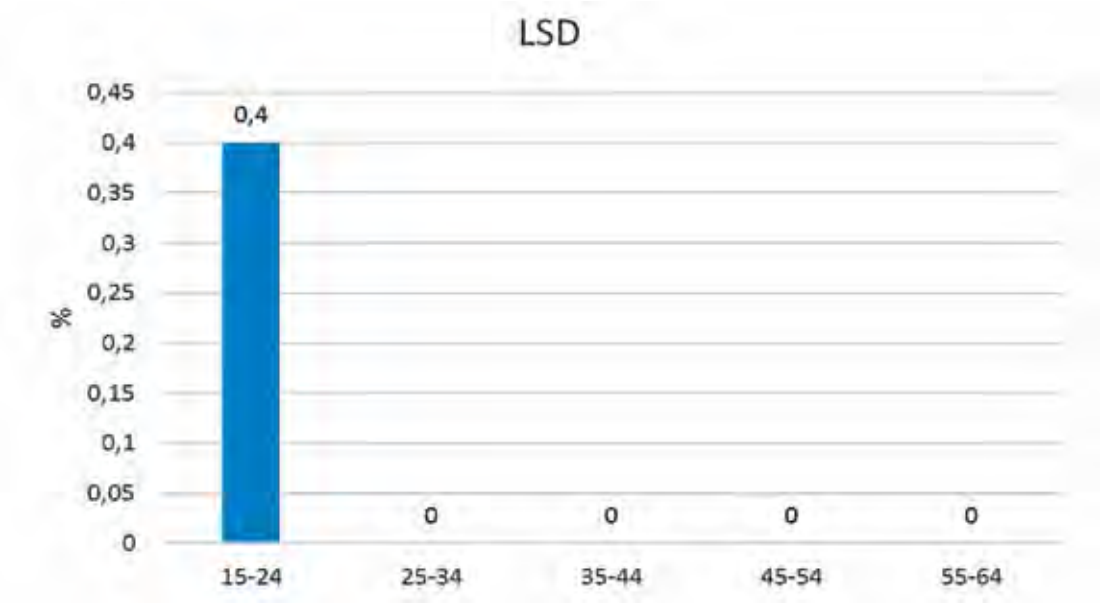
The last month prevalence rate of taking heroine (Figure 81) was highest amongst the 15-24 age group (2,4%). I the other age groups the last month prevalence rate was considerably low (below 1%). In the age group 25-34 was 0,5% and 35-44 it was 0,4%. The respondents aged 45-55 and 55-64 did not report taking heroine during last month period.

FIGURE 79: *Last month prevalence of taking heroin by age groups (%)*



The last month prevalence rate of taking LSD (Figure 80) was considerably lower present only in the age group of 15-24 (0,4%). No respondents for all other age groups reported taking LSD during last month.

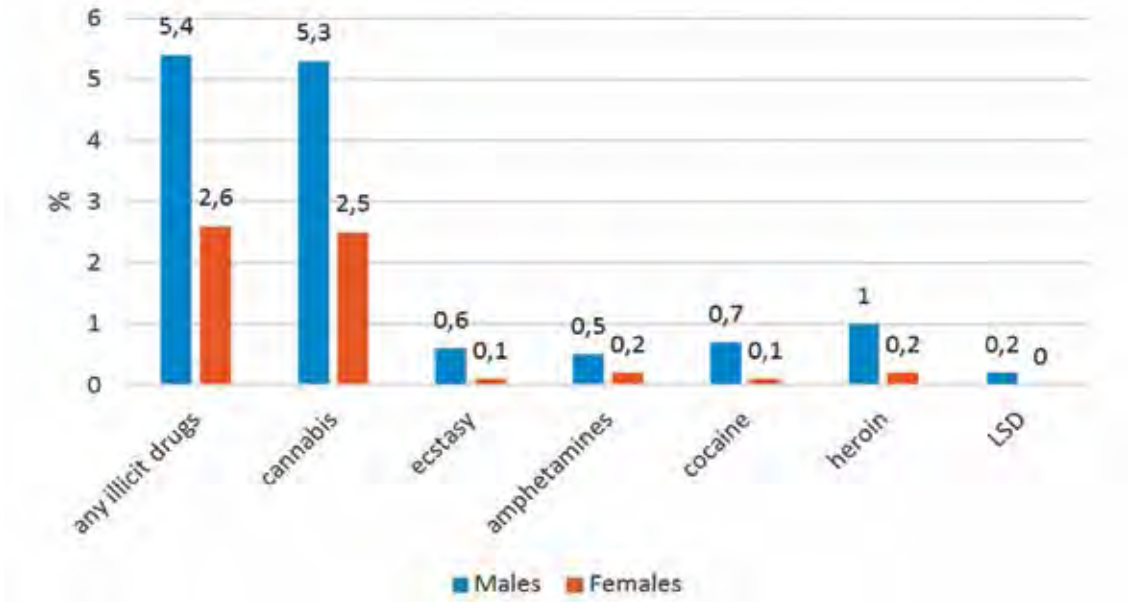
FIGURE 80: *Last month prevalence of taking LSD by age groups (%)*



Gender

The last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs amongst all adults (aged 15-64) (Figure 81) was slightly higher for males than females (5,4% and 2,6% respectively).

FIGURE 81: *Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs by gender (%)*



The last month prevalence rates of taking the individual types of drug amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 (Figure 83) were slightly higher for males than females. More precisely, the last month prevalence rate of taking ecstasy was 0,6% for males compared to 0,1% for females; the last month prevalence rate of taking amphetamines for males was 0,5% and for females was 0,2%; the

last month prevalence rate of taking cocaine for males was 0,7% compared to 0,1% for females; the last month prevalence rate of taking heroine for males was 1% compared to 0,2% for females; and the lowest last month prevalence rate was for LSD with 0.2% of males reporting having taken LSD whereas no female reported taking LSD during the month prior to the survey.

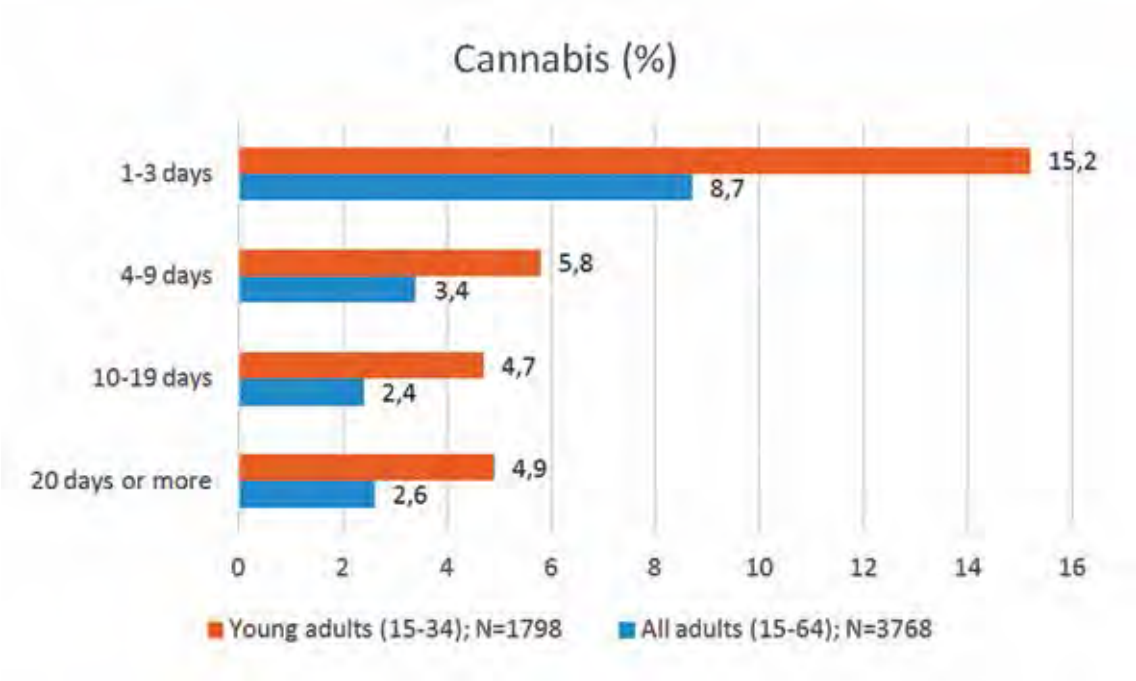
5.4.4. Last month frequency of taking illicit drugs

Frequency of taking cannabis during the last month amongst all adults and young adults is presented in Figure 82 – Figure 87. Detailed analyses assessing age and gender differences in the last month frequency of taking illicit drugs weren't shown in figures, but can be seen in the APENDIX with tables.

Cannabis – all and young adults

In the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 cannabis was taken as follows: 8,7% (1-3 days); 3,4% (4-9 days);2,4% (10-19 days) and 2,6% (20 days and more). Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) respondents reported having taken cannabis during the last month as follows: 15,2% (1-3 days); 5,8% (4-9 days); 4,7% (10-19 days) and 4,9% (20 days or more) (Figure 82).

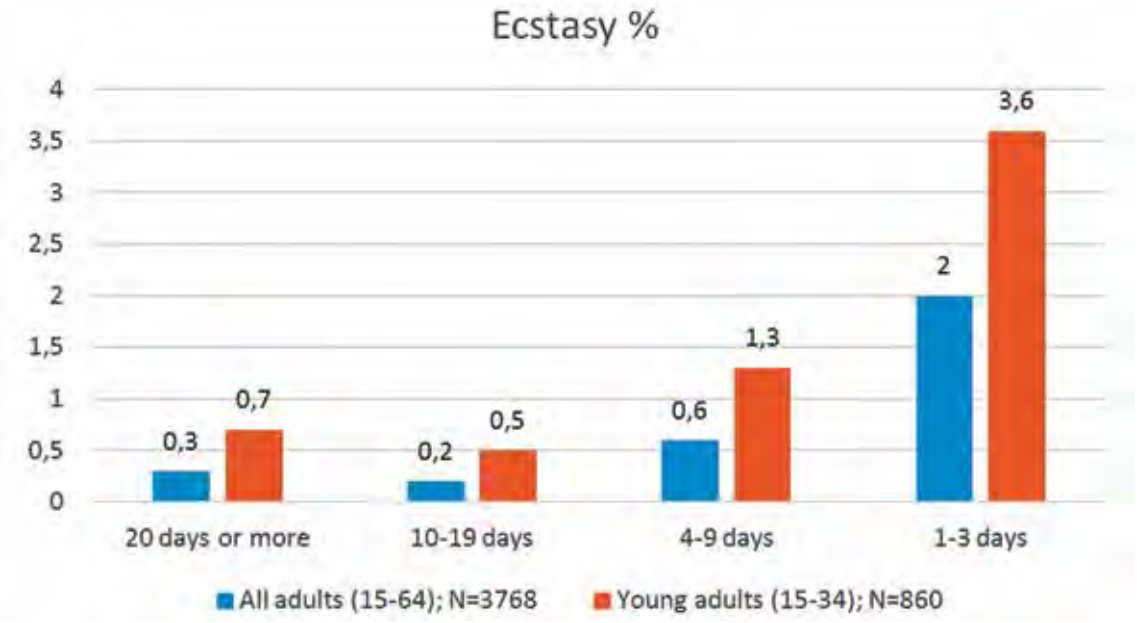
Frequency of taking cannabis during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)



Ecstasy – all and young adults

During the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 ecstasy was taken as follows: 2% (1-3 days); 0,6% (4-9 days);0,2% (10-19 days) and 0,3% (20 days and more). Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) 3,6% (1-3 days); 1,3% (4-9 days);0,5% (10-19 days) and 0,7% (20 days and more) (Figure 83).

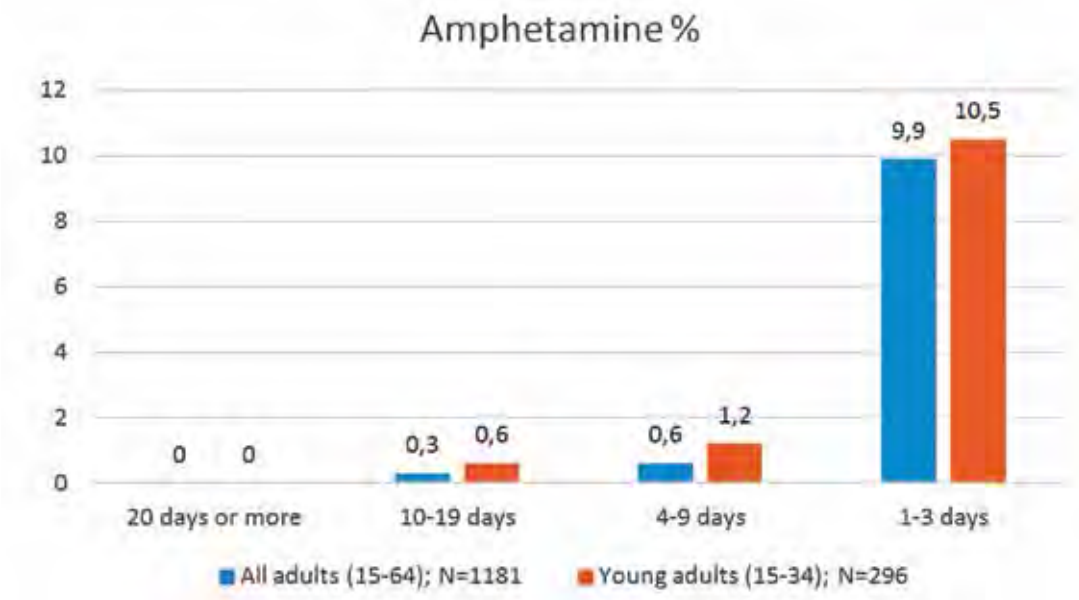
FIGURE 82: *Frequency of taking ecstasy during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



Amphetamines – all and young adults

In the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 amphetamines were taken as follows: 9,9% (1-3 days); 0,6% (4-9 days);0,3% (10-19 days) and 0% (20 days and more). Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) 10,5% (1-3 days); 1,2% (4-9 days);0,6% (10-19 days) and 0% (20 days and more). (Figure 84).

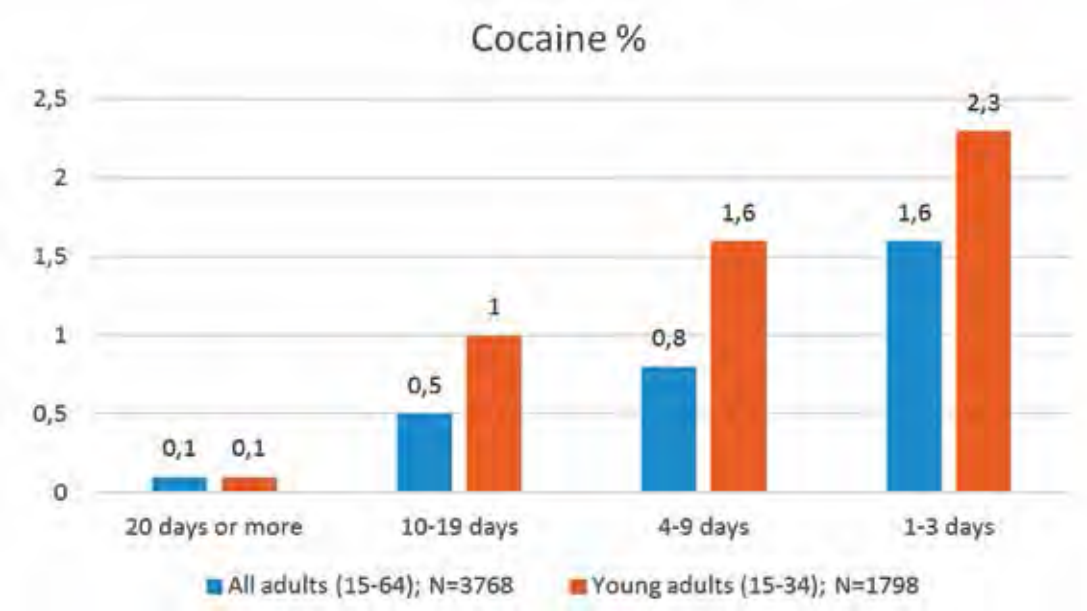
FIGURE 83: *Frequency of taking amphetamines during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



Cocaine – all and young adults

In the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 cocaine was taken as follows: 1,6% (1-3 days); 0,8% (4-9 days);0,5% (10-19 days) and 0,1 (20 days or more).. Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) respondents reported having taken cocaine during the last month as follows: 2,3% (1-3 days); 1,6% (4-9 days).1% of the respondents aged 15-34 reported taking cocaine for 10-19 days a month and 0,1% reported 20 days and more during the last 30 days (Figure 85).

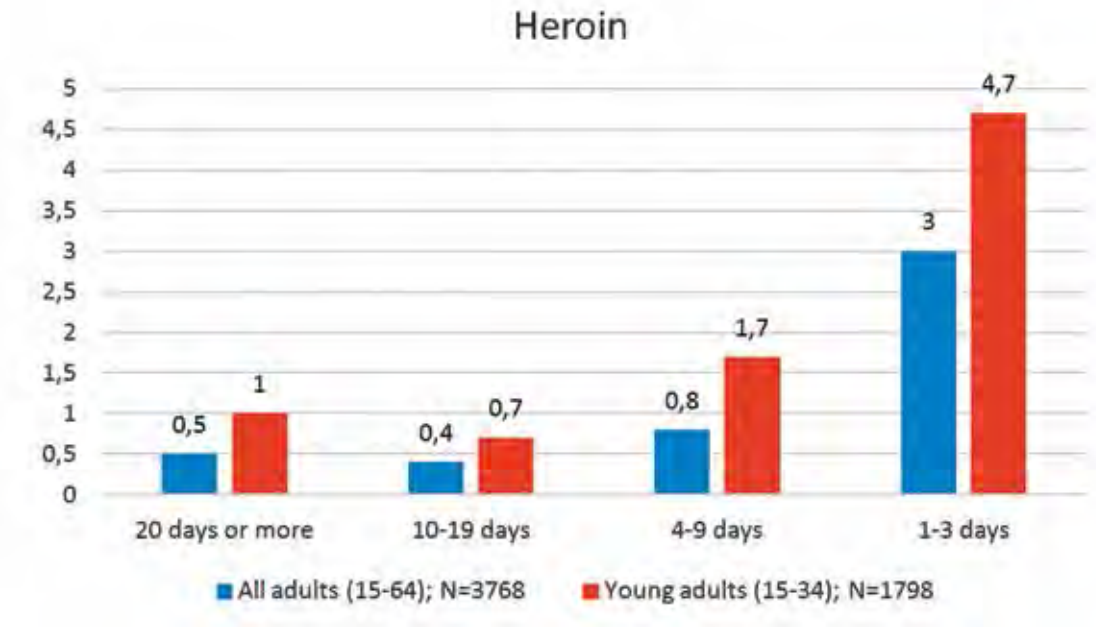
FIGURE 84: *Frequency of taking cocaine during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



Heroin – all and young adults

In the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 heroin was taken as follows: 3% (1-3 days); 0,8% (4-9 days);0,4% (10-19 days) and 0,5% (20 days and more). Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) respondents reported having taken heroin during the last month 4,7% (1-3 days), 1,7% (4-9 days);0,7% (10-19 days) and 1% (20 days and more)during the last 30 days (Figure 86).

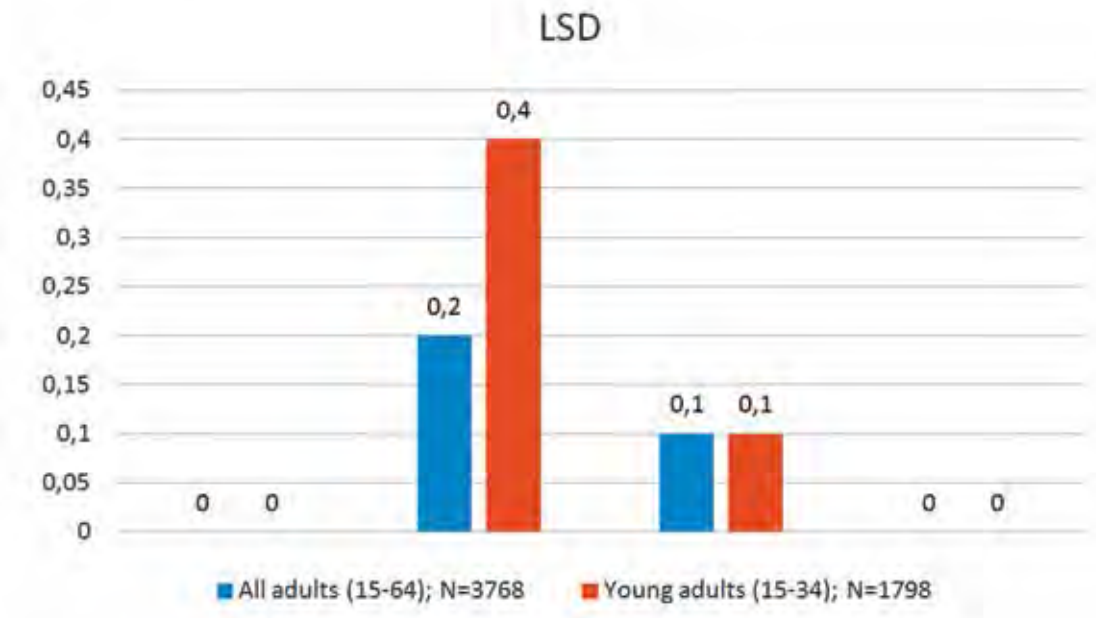
FIGURE 85: *Frequency of taking heroin during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)*



LSD – all and young adults

In the period of last 30 days, amongst all adults aged between 15 and 64 LSD was taken 4-9 days 0,1% and 10-19 days 0,2%. Amongst young adults (aged 15-34) 4-9 days in the last month was taken LSD by 0,1% and 10-19 days by 0,4% (Figure 87).

FIGURE 86: *Frequency of taking LSD during the last month amongst all adults and young adults (%)*

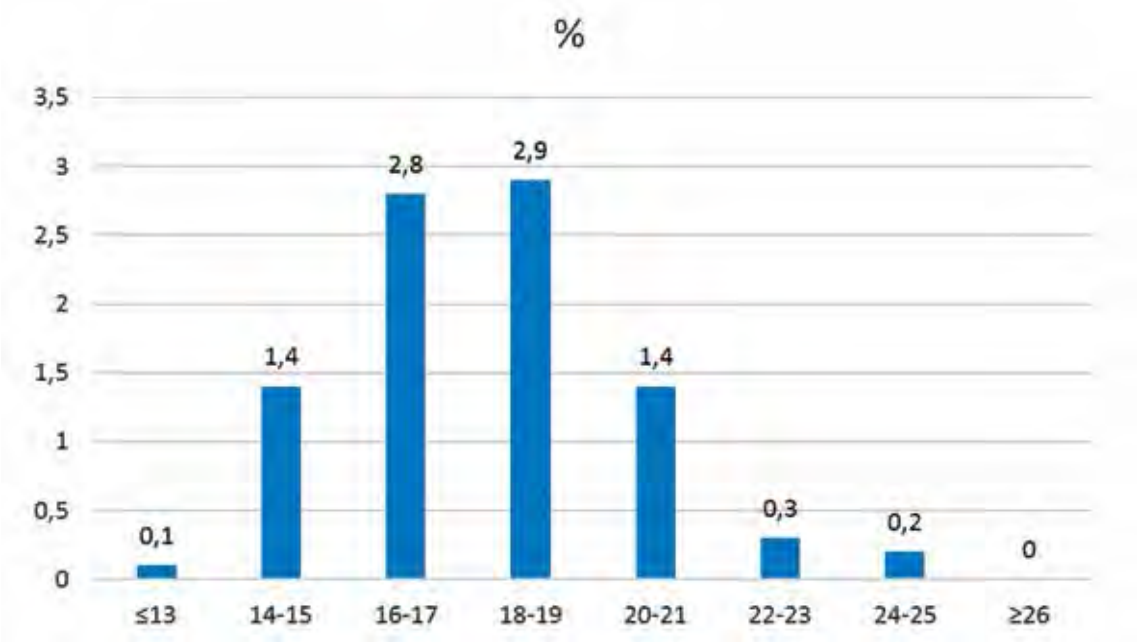


5.4.5. Age of initial use of cannabis

All adults (15-64)

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) who had ever taken cannabis the average age of initial use was 17,8±3.years. The distribution of the age of initial use of cannabis amongst all adults who had ever taken cannabis was as follows: 2,8% of respondents reported that they took cannabis for the first time when they were between 16 and 17 years old, 2,9% reported that they were between 18 and 19 years old, 1,4% reported that they were aged between 14 and 15 years, and 0,1% reported that they were aged 13 or younger. Further on, 1,4% of respondents reported that they took cannabis for the first time when they were aged between 20 and 21 years, whereas the proportion of those who took cannabis for the first time at the age of 22 or older decreases. More precisely, 0,3% of respondents reported that they took cannabis for the first time when they were aged between 22 and 23 years, 0,2% reported that they were aged between 24 and 25 years, and 0,1% of the respondent reported taken cannabis for the first time at the age of 26 or older. (Figure 88).

FIGURE 87: *Age of initial use of cannabis amongst all adults (%)*



5.4.6. Age of initial use of illicit drugs other than cannabis

Amongst all adults (aged between 15 and 64) who had ever taken illicit drugs other than cannabis the age of initial use was lowest for cocaine.

The average age of initial use of ecstasy, amongst those respondents who reported ever taking it, was 15,5±6,4 years. Around one-third (Figure 91) of respondents who had ever taken ecstasy (N=36)

reported that they took ecstasy for the first time when they were aged between 14 and 15 years (32,7%), 28,3% reported that they were aged between 16 and 17 years, 16,9% reported that they were aged between 18 and 19 years, and 9,6% of respondents reported that they took ecstasy for the first time when they were between 20 and 21 years old. It is significant that 8,1% of the respondents in this group reported first use of ecstasy at the age lower or equal to 13. Other age groups were less represented.

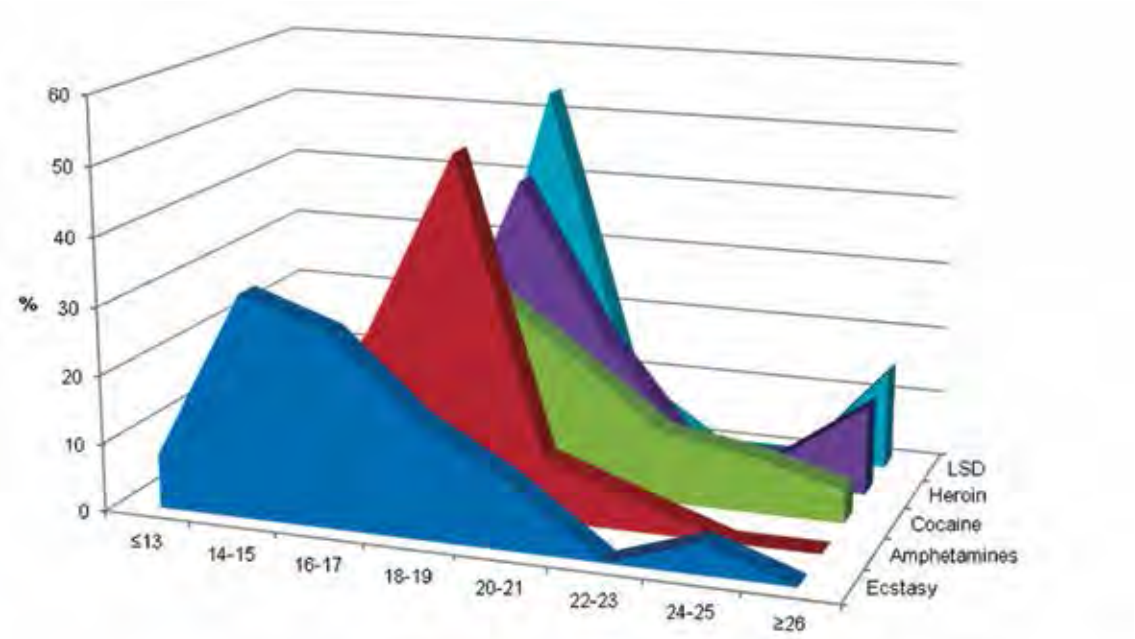
Amongst those respondents who had ever taken amphetamines the average age of initial use was 18,6±3,8 years. Most of the respondents who had ever taken amphetamines (N=23) reported that they took it for the first time at age between 18 and 19 years (51,8%), followed by the 16-17 (24,8%), and 20-21 (9,1%) age groups. The proportion of respondents who reported that they took amphetamines for the first time when they were aged between 20-21 and 14-15 years was somewhat lower (9,1% and 7,9% respectively). Other age groups were less represented (Figure 89).

The average age of initial use of cocaine amongst those who had ever taken it was 18,3±6,3. Around one-third (Figure 89) of respondents who had ever taken cocaine (N=81) reported that they took it for the first time when they were aged between 18 and 19 years (29,3%), and somewhat less respondents (20%) reported that they took cocaine for the first time when they were aged between 20 and 21 years. Furthermore, 10,4% of respondents who had ever taken cocaine reported that they took it for the first time when they were aged 22-23, followed by the ≤ 13 (9,7%), 24-25 (8,3%), and ≥ 26 (4,8%) age groups. The lowest percentage of respondents reported that they took cocaine for the first time when they were aged between 14 and 15 years (2.8%) (Figure 89).

The average age of initial use of heroine amongst those who had ever taken it was 18,3±6,3 years. Almost half of respondents (Figure 89) who had ever taken heroine (N=35) reported that they took it for the first time when they were aged between 18 and 19 years (42,6%), followed by the 20-21 (20,1%), ≥ 26 (13,3%), 16-17 (11,8%), and 22-23 (4,2%). The same percent of the respondents 3,9% reported the initial use of heroine at the age between 14 and 15 and at the age between 24 and 25 (Figure 89).

Since the number of respondents who reported ever taking LSD was very low (N=13), the average age of initial use of LSD 19,7±5,7 has not been taken as precise. Further analysis had shown that more than half of the respondent (53,6%) reported that they took LSD for the first time when they were aged between 18 and 19 years. The same percent of the respondents 14,4% reported the initial use of LSD at the age between 14 and 15 and at the age between ≥ 26 (Figure 89).

FIGURE 88: *Age of initial use of individual types of illicit drug amongst all adults (%)**



	≤13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	≥26
Ecstasy	8,1	32,7	28,3	16,9	9,6	0	4,5	0
Amphetamines	1,9	7,9	24,8	51,8	9,1	4,5	0	0
Cocaine	9,7	2,8	14,6	29,3	20	10,4	8,3	4,8
Heroin	0	3,9	11,8	42,6	20,1	4,2	3,9	13,3
LSD	0	14,4	8,5	53,6	8,7	0	0	14,9

5.5. OPINIONS ABOUT TRYING ILLICIT DRUGS AND PERCEPTION OF RISK ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCES USE

Attitudes toward trying licit and illicit drugs were asked through series of questions about degree of disapproval of people doing certain things such as: trying ecstasy once or twice, trying heroin once or twice, smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day, drinking one or two drinks several times a week, and occasionally smoking marijuana or hashish.

5.5.1. Opinions about trying illicit drugs

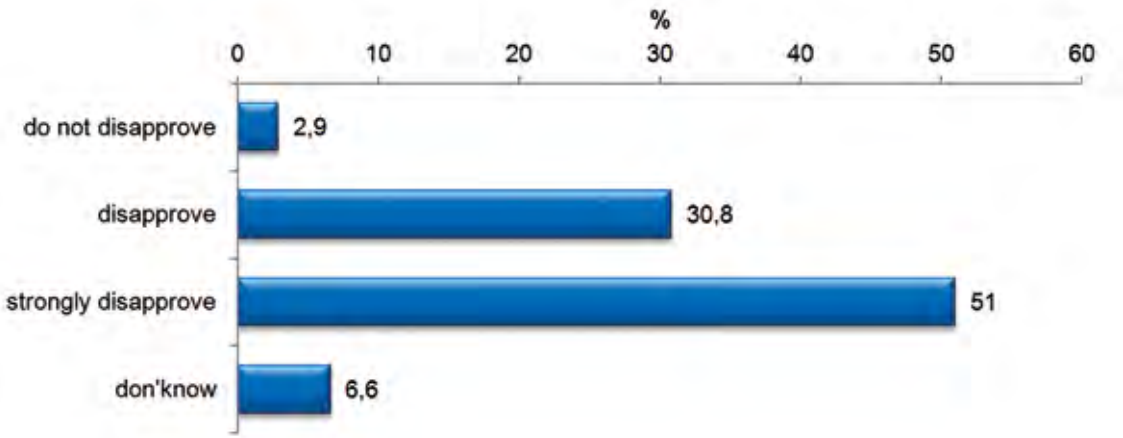
In this part the analysis has been made related to respondent's opinion about trying of marihuana, ecstasy, heroin as well as use of marihuana on occasional or regular basis.

Opinion about smoking marihuana or hashish regularly

More than half of the respondents (51%) strongly disapprove, one third (30,8%) disapprove with the statement that people should smoke marihuana or hashish regularly. Still 2,9% of the respondents

agree with regular smoking of marihuana or hashish. About 6,6% of respondents stated that they neither agree nor disagree with that statement (Figure 90).

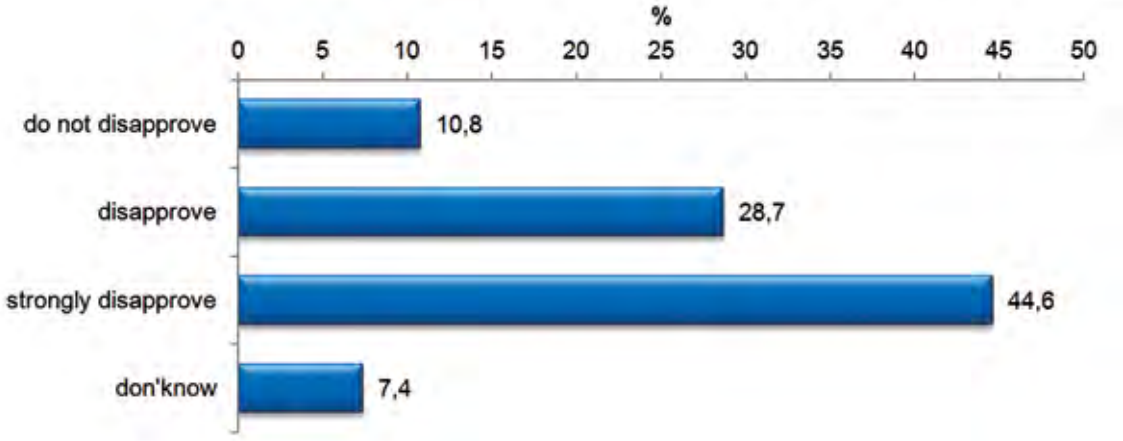
FIGURE 89: *Opinion for smoking marihuana/ hashish regularly amongst all adults (%)*



Opinion about trying marihuana once or twice

Majority of all adults (73,3%) disapprove trying marihuana once or twice (44,6% strongly disapprove and 28,7% disapprovesuch behaviour). About 10,8% of the respondents approve while 7,4% neither agree nor disagree with this statement (Figure 91).

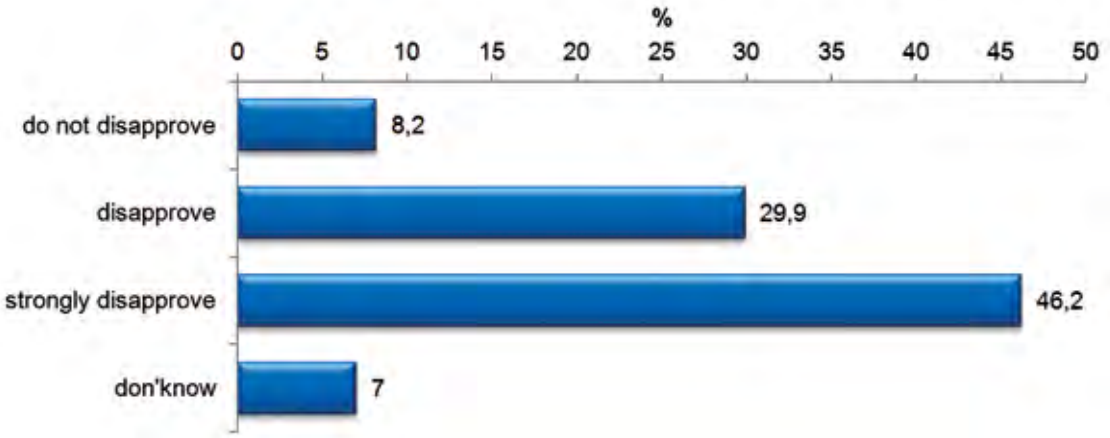
FIGURE 90: *Opinions about trying cannabis once or twice amongst all adults (%)*



Opinion about smoking marijuana or hashish occasionally

Amongst all adults relative majority (46,2%) of respondents strongly disapproves smoking marijuana or hashish occasionally, 29,9% disapprove, and 8,2% do not disapprove with such behaviour (Figure 92).

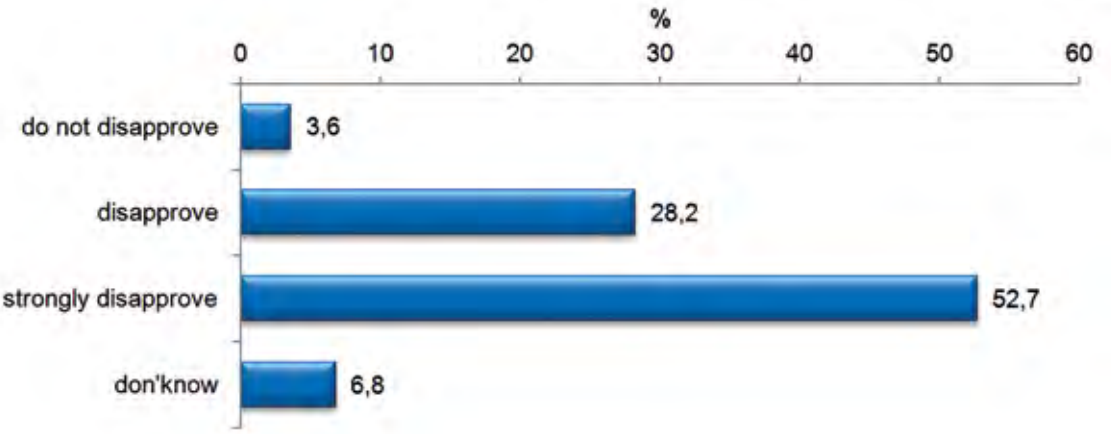
FIGURE 91: *Opinions about smoking marijuana or hashish occasionally amongst all adults (%)*



Opinion on trying ecstasy once or twice

Majority of all adults (80,9%) disapprove trying ecstasy once or twice (52,7% strongly disapprove and 28,2% disapprovesuch behaviour). About 3,6% of the respondents approve while 6,8% neither agree nor disagree with that statement (Figure 93).

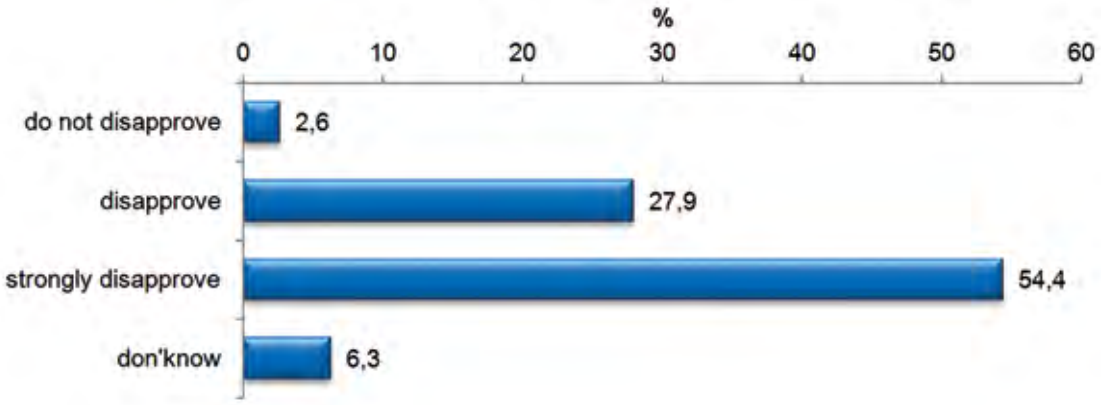
FIGURE 92: *Opinions about trying ecstasy once or twice amongst all adults (%)*



Opinion on trying heroin once or twice

Concerning trying heroin once or twice, majority of all adults (82,7%) disapprove with that statement (54,4% strongly disapprove and 27,9% disapprovesuch behaviour). About 2,6% of respondents approve while 6,3% neither agree nor disagree people to try heroin once or twice(Figure 94).

FIGURE 93: *Opinion about trying heroin once or twice amongst all adults (%)*



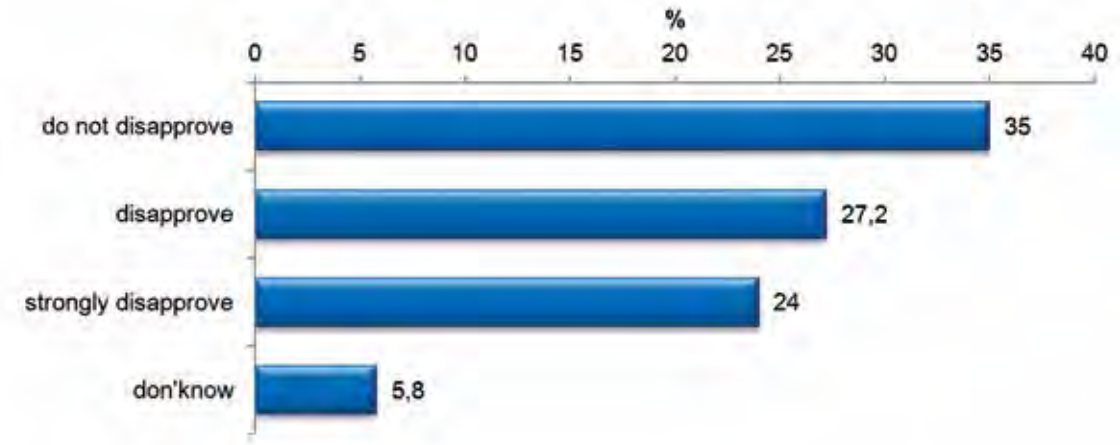
5.5.2. Opinion about substance use

Additional questions about some attitudes and opinions concerning substance use, and perception of risks associated with substance use were included in this research. Results are given for all respondents (aged between 15 and 64).

Opinion about having one or two drinks several times a week

About trying one or two alcoholic drinks few times a week, the majority of all adults 51,2% reported that they disapprove (27,2% disapprove and 24 strongly disapprove with such behaviour).Still 35% of the respondents approve this behaviour and 5,8% neither agree nor disagree (Figure 95).

FIGURE 94: *Opinion on having one or two drinks several times a week amongst all adults (%)*



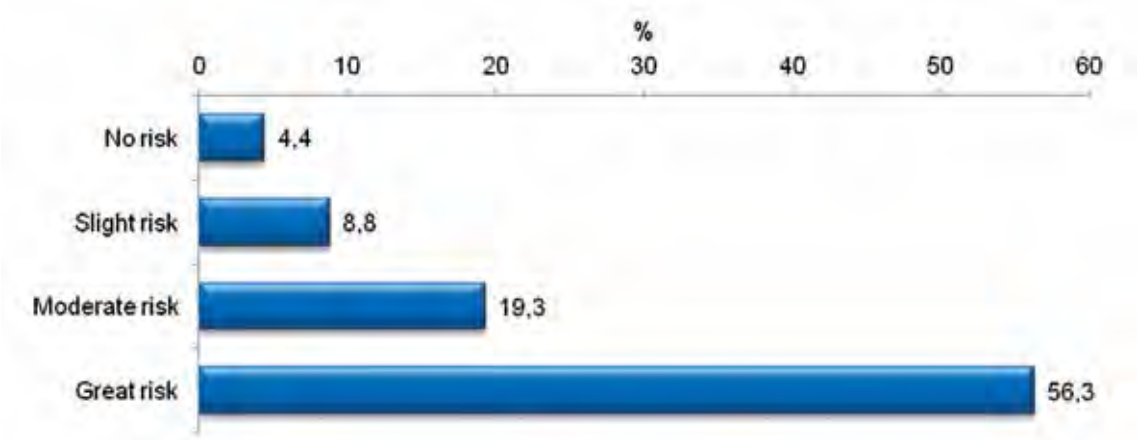
5.5.3. Perception of risk associated with substances use

Degree of perceived risk associated with the use of different types of substances was measured through questions concerning respondents' perception of risk of people harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, have five or more alcoholic drinks each weekend, smoke marijuana regularly, try ecstasy once or twice, try cocaine (or crack) once or twice, or try heroin once or twice.

Perception of risk associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day

Majority of all adults (56,3%) consider that there is a great risk of people harming themselves if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, 19,3% consider that there is a moderate risk, 8,8% consider that there is a slight risk, and about4,4% of respondents consider that there is no risk associated with such behaviour (Figure 96).

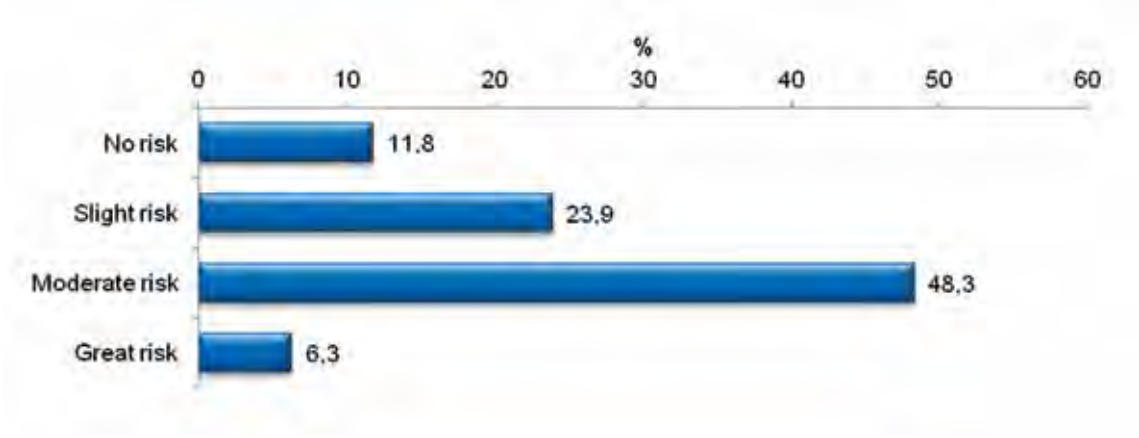
FIGURE 95: *Perception of risk associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day amongst all adults (%)*



Perception of risk associated with having five or more drinks each weekend

Considering risk associated with having five or more drinks each weekend, 6,3% of respondents consider that there is a great risk associated with such behaviour and 48,3% consider that there is a moderate risk, furthermore 23,9% of respondents consider that there is a slight risk attached to having five or more drinks each weekend, and 11,8% consider that there is no risk associated with such behaviour (Figure 97).

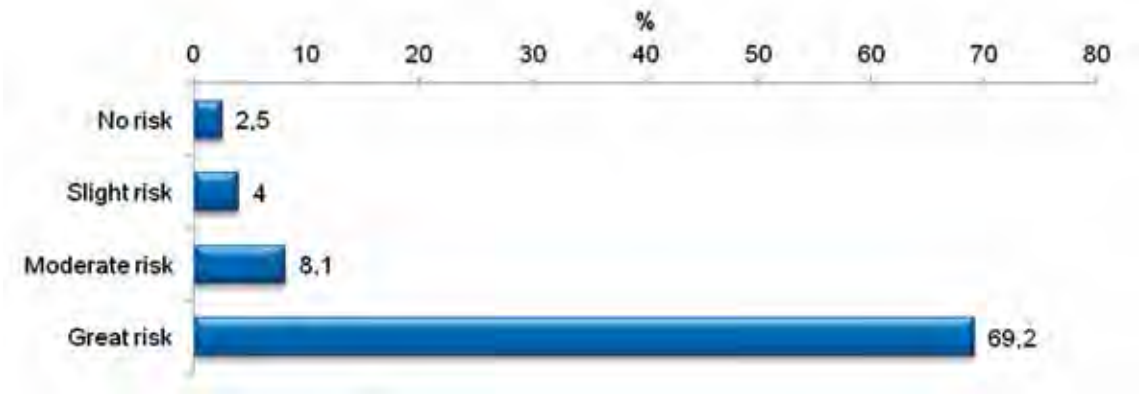
FIGURE 96: *Perception of risk associated with having five or more drinks each weekend amongst all adults (%)*



Perception of risk associated with smoking marijuana or hashish regularly

Amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 dominant answer (69,2%) to the question concerning perception of risk associated with regularly smoking marijuana or hashish was that there is a great risk of people harming themselves if they smoke marijuana or hashish regularly. Furthermore, 8,1% consider that there is a moderate risk associated with smoking marijuana or hashish regularly, 4% consider that there is a slight risk, and 2,5% consider that there is no risk associated with such behaviour (Figure 98).

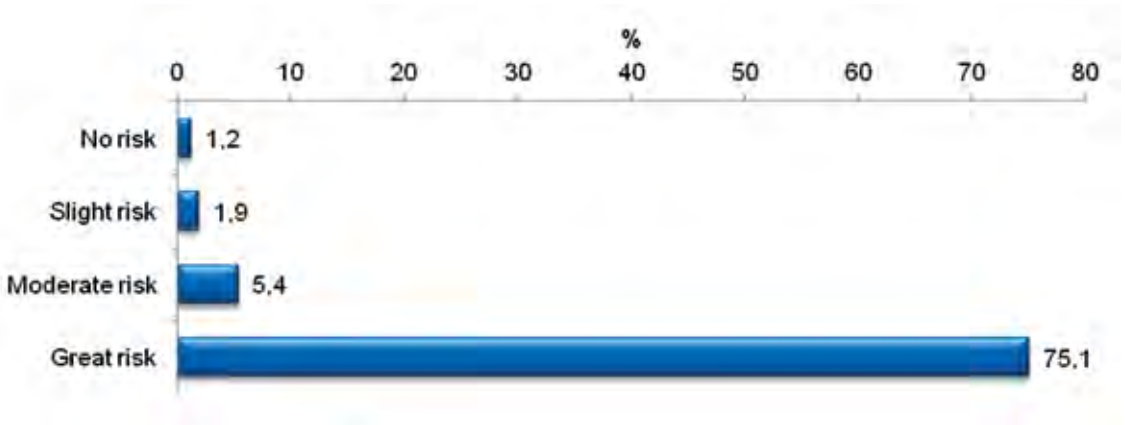
FIGURE 97: *Perception of risk associated with smoking marijuana or hashish regularly amongst all adults (%)*



Perception of risk associated with trying cocaine (or crack) once or twice

Respondents aged between 15 and 64 predominantly perceive (75,1%) a great risk associated with trying cocaine (or crack) once or twice, 5,4% consider that there is a moderate risk, 1,9% consider that there is a slight risk, and 1,2% consider that there is no risk associated with such behaviour (Figure 99).

FIGURE 98: *Perception of risk associated with trying cocaine (or crack) once or twice amongst all adults (%)*



5.6. DRUG AVAILABILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

This chapter of the report presents opinions about availability of drugs in the Republic of Macedonia. More precisely, data concerning perception of access to drugs (personal and in general), personal experience of drug availability, and perception of personal ability of obtaining individual types of substance are presented in this chapter. Results are given for all respondents (all adults aged between 15 and 64).

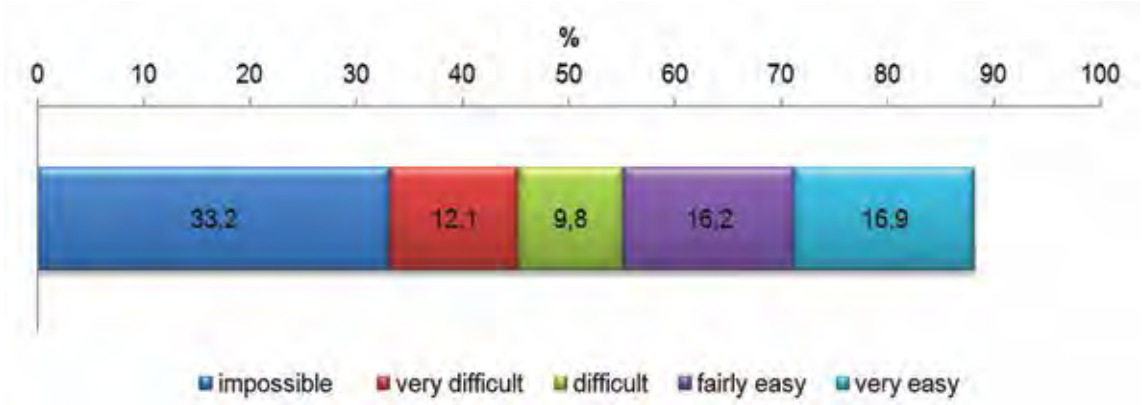
5.6.1. Perceived personal access to individual types of substances

Concerning perception of personal access to individual types of substances, respondents were asked how difficult would it be for them personally, if they wanted to, to obtain individual types of substance (marijuana or hashish, ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, heroin, LSD, sedatives and/or tranquillisers, as well as beer, wine, hard liquor and cigarettes) within 24 hours.

Perceived personal access to marijuana or hashish

The majority of respondents (55,1%) consider that it would be impossible, very difficult or difficult for them personally (if they wanted to) to obtain marihuana or hashish within 24 hours, and 33,1% of respondents consider that for them it would be fairly easy or very easy to obtain marijuana or hashish within 24 hours (Figure 100).

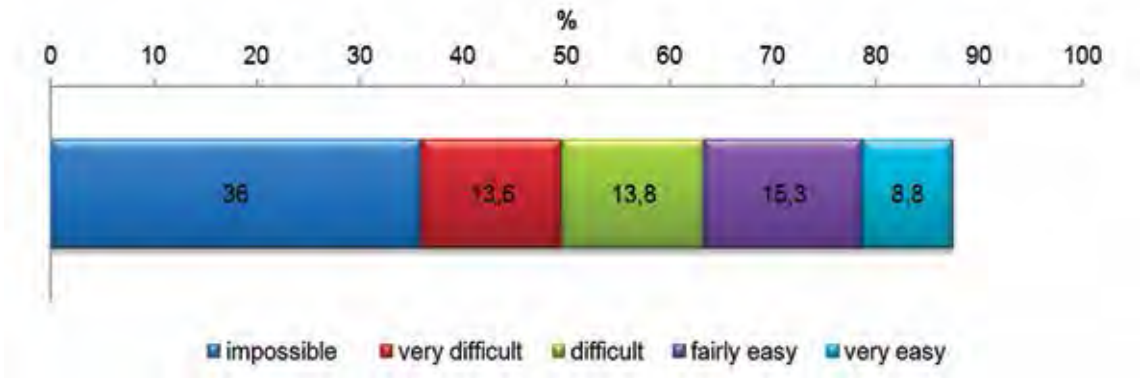
FIGURE 99: *Perceived personal access to marihuana or hashish amongst all adults (%)*



Perceived personal access to ecstasy

Amongst all adults, the majority of respondents (63,4%) consider that it would be impossible, very difficult or difficult for them personally (if they wanted to) to obtain ecstasy within 24 hours, and 24,1% of respondents consider that for them it would be fairly easy or very easy to obtain ecstasy within 24 hours (Figure 101).

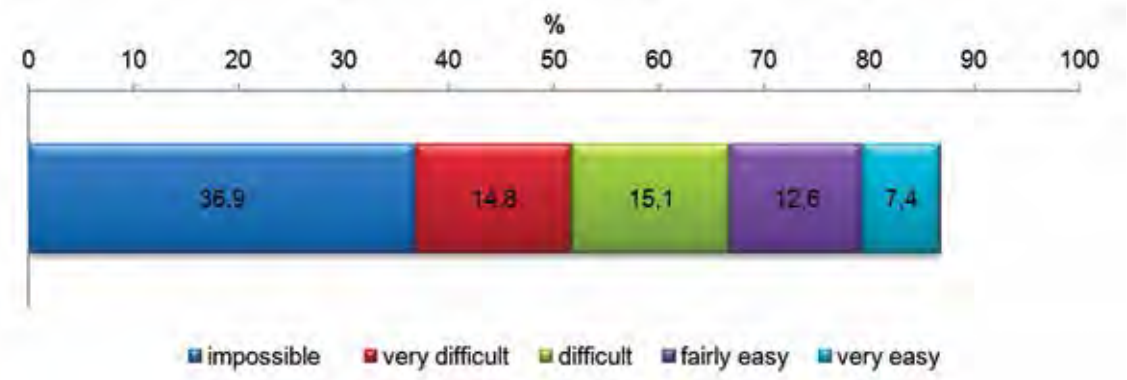
FIGURE 100: *Perceived personal access to ecstasy amongst all adults (%)*



Perceived personal access to amphetamines

When asked to assess how difficult would it be for them to obtain amphetamines (for example speed) within 24 hours (if they wanted to), the majority of respondents (66.8%) said that that would be impossible, difficult or very difficult and 20% said that obtaining amphetamines within 24 hours would be easy or very easy for them. Detailed distribution of answers on this question can be seen in the Figure 102.

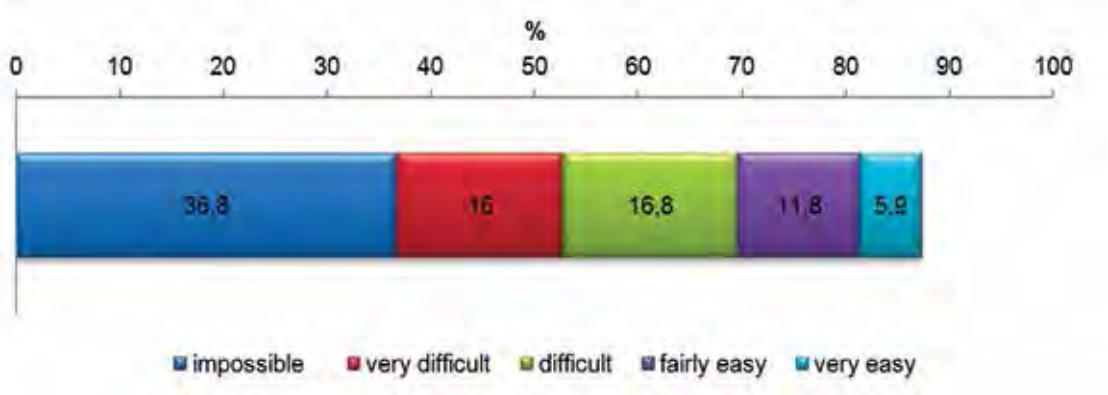
FIGURE 101: *Perceived personal access to amphetamines amongst all adults (%)*



Perceived personal access to cocaine

When asked to assess how difficult would it be for them to obtain cocaine within 24 hours (if they wanted to), majority of respondents (69,6%) said that that would be impossible, difficult or very difficult, and 17,7% said that obtaining cocaine within 24 hours would be fairly easy or very easy for them. Detailed distribution of answers on this question can be seen in the Figure 103.

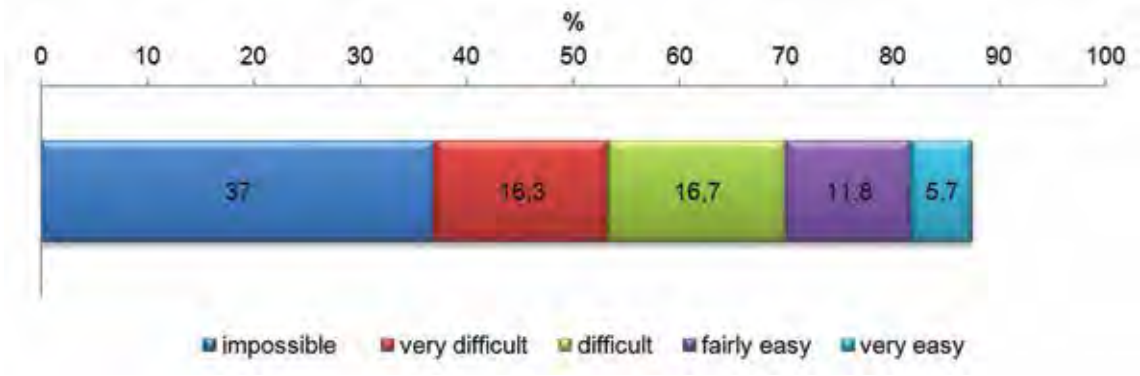
FIGURE 102: *Perceived personal access to cocaine amongst all adults (%)*



Perceived personal access to heroin

The majority of respondents aged between 15 and 64 (70%) consider that obtaining heroin within 24 hours would be impossible, difficult or very difficult for them, and 17,5% consider that obtaining heroin within 24 hours would be easy or very easy. Detailed distribution of answers on this question can be seen in the Figure 104.

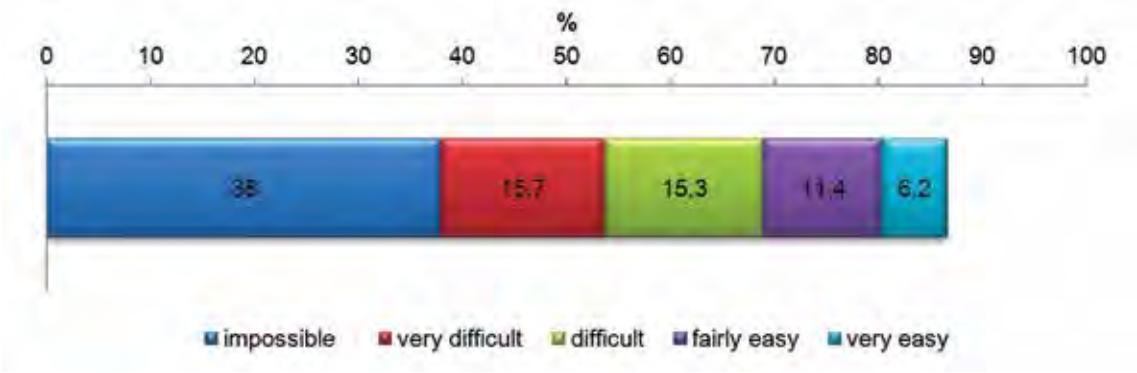
FIGURE 103: *Perceived personal access to heroin amongst all adults (%)*



Perceived personal access to LSD

When asked to assess how difficult would it be for them to obtain LSD within 24 hours, majority of respondents (69%) said that that would be impossible, difficult or very difficult, and 17,6% said that obtaining LSD within 24 hours would be fairly easy or very easy for them. Detailed distribution of answers on this question can be seen in the Figure 105.

FIGURE 104: *Perceived personal access to LSD amongst all adults (%)*



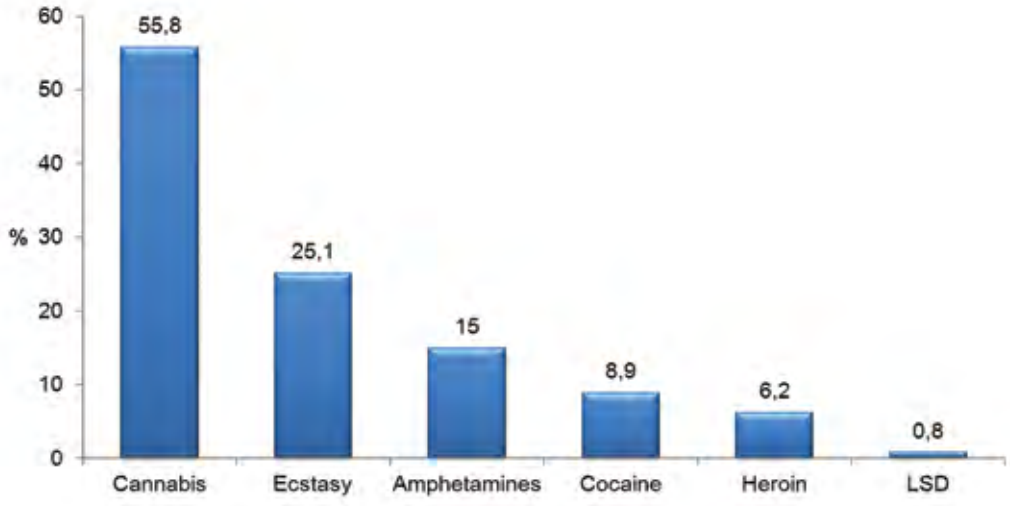
5.6.2. Personally knowing people who take illicit drugs

Question concerning personally knowing people who take illicit drugs was also included in the research. This question was asked before each set of questions about individual types of drug. This was a "warming-up" question to help and ease answering other questions concerning use of illicit drugs and to avoid asking respondent immediately about his/hers use of illicit drugs. Also, this question can be used as an additional or alternative estimation of prevalence of taking illicit drugs especially with drugs that have a small prevalence of use. Answer to this question can also be interpreted as a risk factor or predictor of use of illicit drugs since the risk from using illicit drugs is higher amongst those who know people who take illicit drugs because in that case drugs are more available to them. Results are given for all respondents (aged between 15 and 64).

Personal knowing people who take illicit drugs

Concerning personally knowing people who take illicit drugs, the report amongst all adults was as follow: cannabis(55,8%), ecstasy (25,1%), amphetamines (15%), cocaine (8,9%), heroin (6,2%) and LSD (0,8%) (Figure 106).

FIGURE 105: *Percentage of people amongst all adults who personally know people who take illicit drugs (%)*



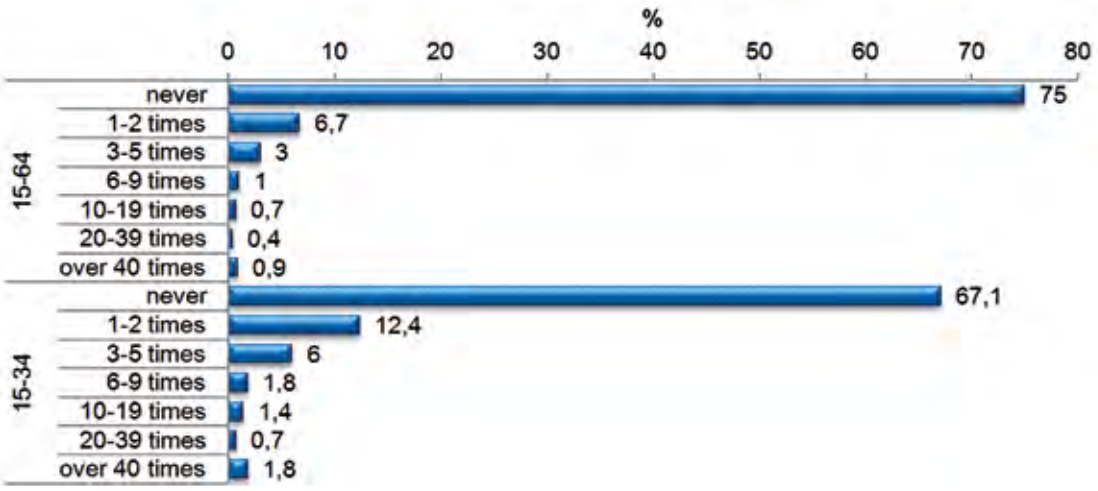
5.6.3. Personally being offered illicit drugs – last year frequency

In this chapter we analyse the respond of the representatives related to the number of times (frequency) they have been personally offered with illicit drugs (marihuana, ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, heroin and LSD) during the period of last year. Results are given for all adults aged between 15-64 and young adults aged 15-34 years.

Personally being offered with marihuana

Marihuana has been offered to about 12,7% of all adults (15-64) during the period of last year. Frequency of times offered was: 1-2 times (6,7%) followed by 3-5 times (3%), 10-19 times (0,7%), 20-39 times (0,4%) and over 40 times (0,9%). During the last year, marihuana has been offered to about 24,1% of the young adults. Related to the frequency of young adults being offered with marihuana as follows: 1-2 times (12,4%), 3-5 times (6%), 6-9 times (1,8%), 10-19 times (1,4%), 20-39 times (0,7%) and over 40 times (1,8%) (Figure 107).

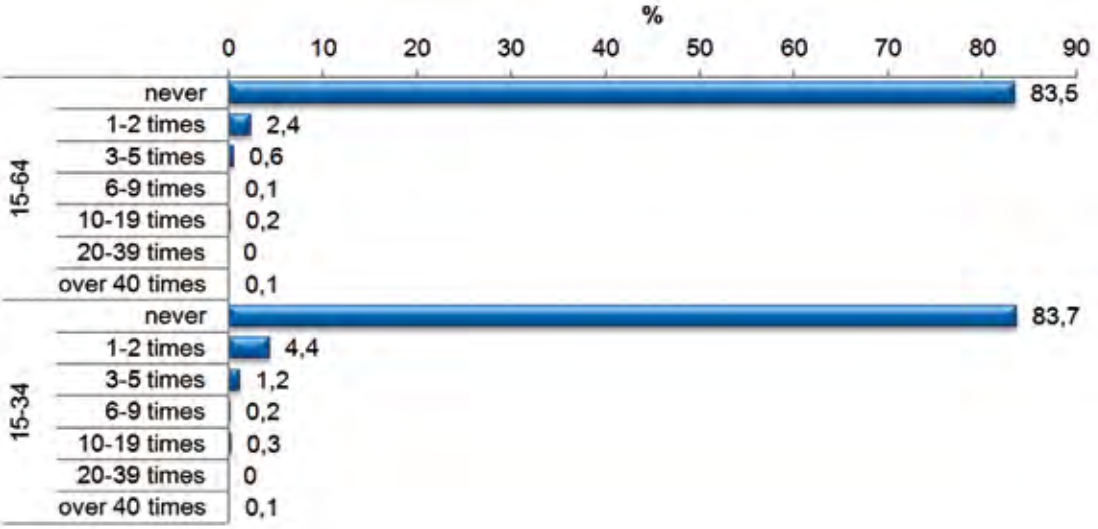
FIGURE 106: *Personally being offered with marihuana – last year frequency*



Personally being offered with heroin

Heroin has been personally offered to about 3,4% of all adults (15-64) has been personally offered with heroin during the period of last year. Frequency of times personally be offered was: 1-2 times (2,4%) followed by 3-5 times (0,6%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,2%). During the last year, about 6,2% of the young adults were offered by heroin. Related to the frequency young adults were offered with heroin as follows: 1-2 times (4,4%) and 3-5 times (1,2%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,3%). (Figure 108).

FIGURE 107: *Personally be offered with heroin – last year frequency*

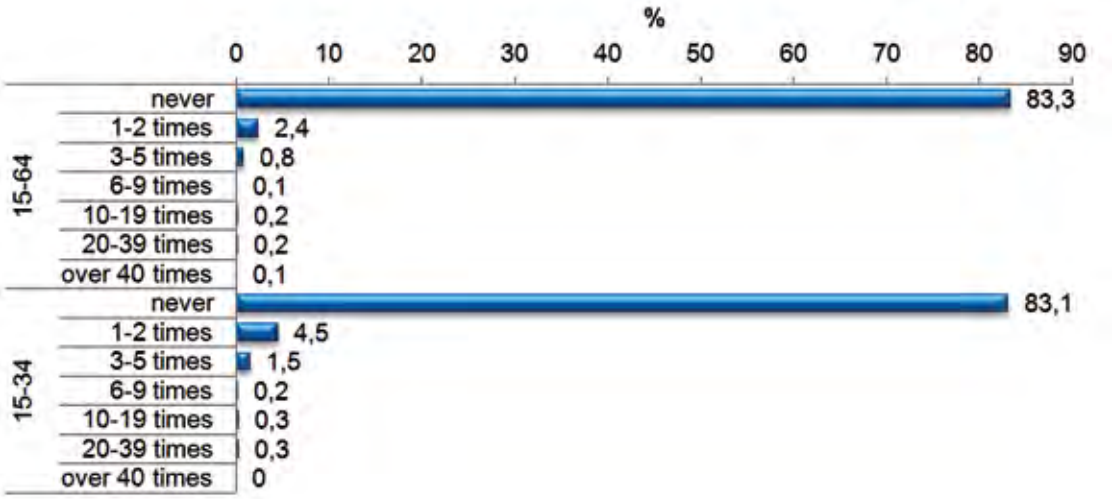


Personally being offered with cocaine

About 3,8% of all adults (15-64) has been personally offered with cocaine during the period of last year. Frequency of times personally be offered was: 1-2 times (2,4%) followed by 3-5 times (0,8%).

Other frequencies were very low (below 0,2%). During the last year, about 6,8% of the young adults were offered by cocaine. Related to the frequency young adults were offered with cocaine as follows: 1-2 times (4,5%) and 3-5 times (1,5%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,3%). (Figure 109).

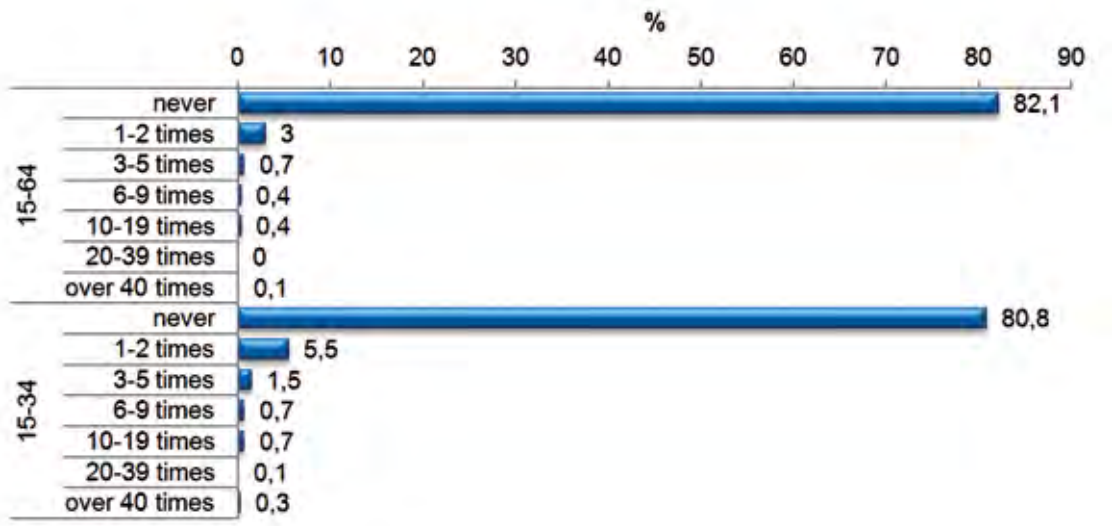
FIGURE 108: *Personally being offered with cocaine – last year frequency*



Personally being offered with ecstasy

About 4,6% of all adults (15-64) has been personally offered with cocaine during the period of last year. Frequency of times personally be offered was: 1-2 times (3%) followed by 3-5 times (0,7%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,4%). During the last year, about 8,8% of the young adults were offered by cocaine. Related to the frequency young adults were offered with cocaine as follows: 1-2 times (5,5%) and 3-5 times (1,5%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,7%). (Figure 110).

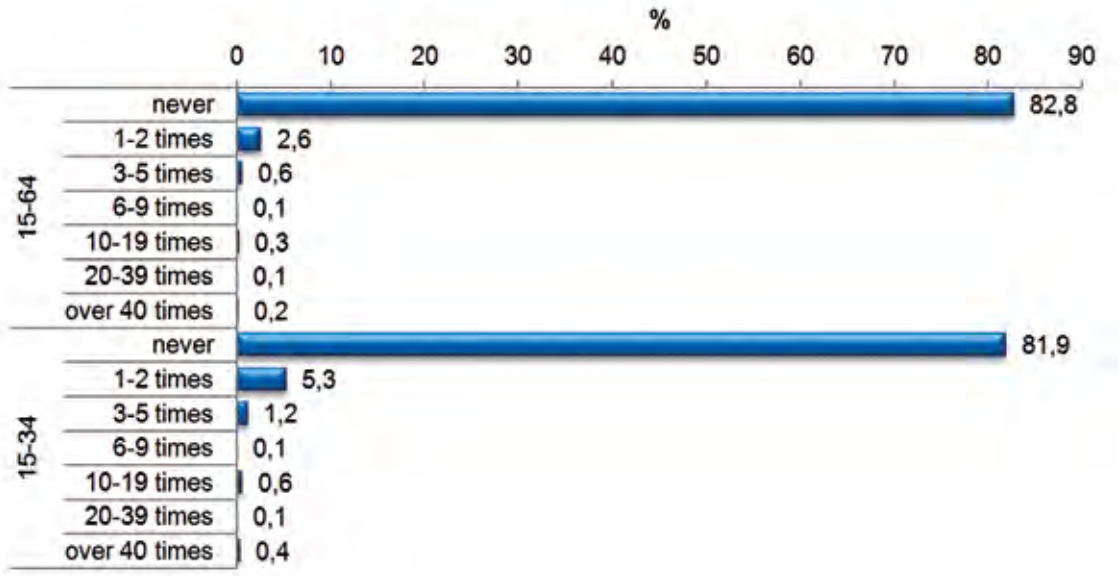
FIGURE 109: *Personally being offered withecstasy – last year frequency*



Personally be offered with amphetamines

About 3,9% of all adults (15-64) has been personally offered with amphetamines during the period of last year. Frequency of times personally be offered was: 1-2 times (2,6%) followed by 3-5 times (0,6%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,1%). During the last year, about 7,7% of the young adults were offered by amphetamines. Related to the frequency young adults were offered with cocaine as follows: 1-2 times (5,3%) and 3-5 times (1,2%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,6%). (Figure 111).

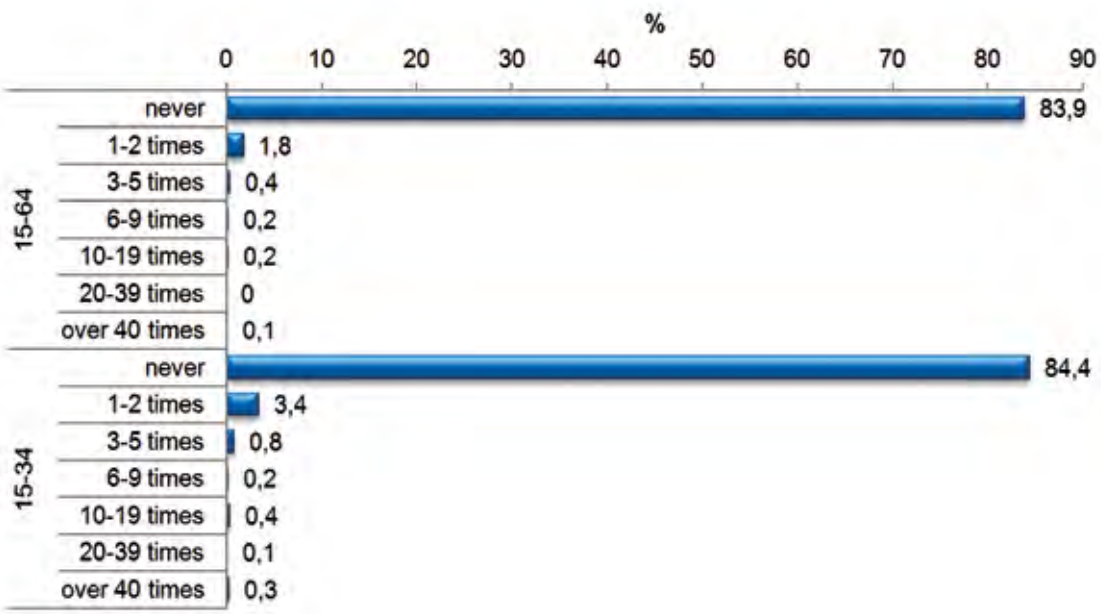
FIGURE 110: *Personally be offered with amphetamines – last year frequency*



Personally be offered with LSD

About 2,7% of all adults (15-64) has been personally offered with LSD during the period of last year. Frequency of times personally be offered was: 1-2 times (1,8%) followed by 3-5 times (0,4%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,2%). During the last year, about 5,2% of the young adults were offered by amphetamines. Related to the frequency young adults were offered with cocaine as follows: 1-2 times (3,4%) and 3-5 times (0,8%). Other frequencies were very low (below 0,4%). (Figure 112).

FIGURE 111: *Personally be offered with LSD – last year frequency*



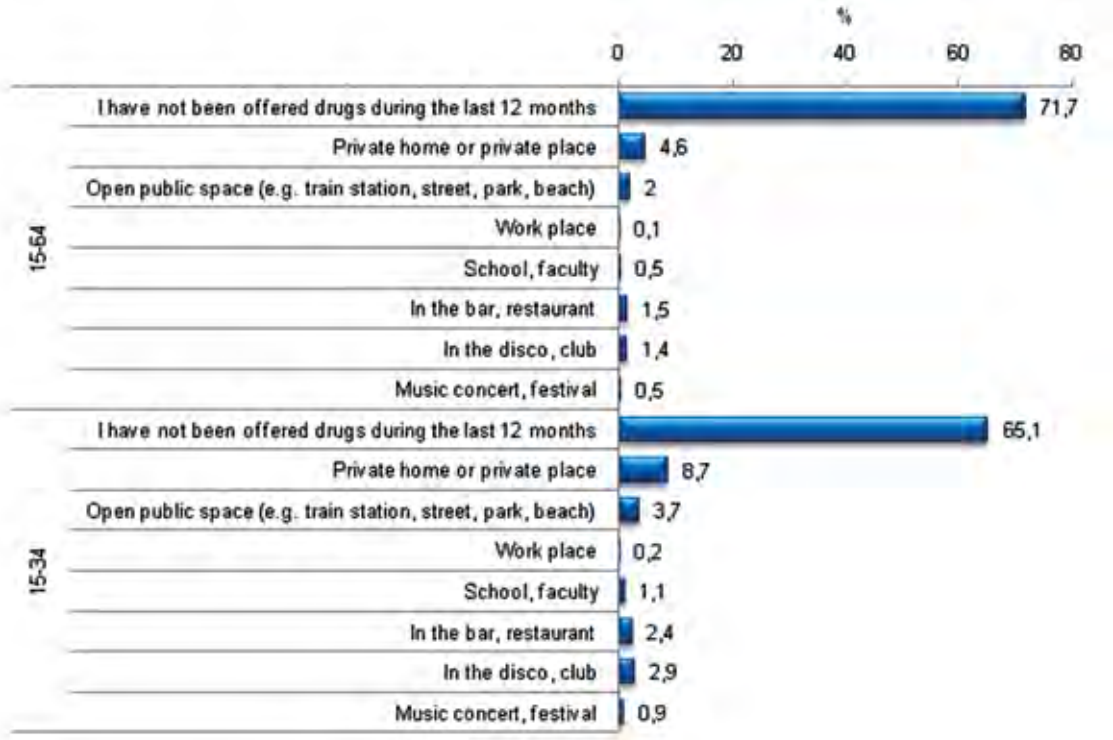
5.6.4. Place where the illicit drugs were offered – last time frequency

In this chapter we analyse the respond of the representatives about the place where the illicit drug was offered to them last time. They had the possibility to choose one of the already given possible places. We are presenting the results related to marihuana as most frequently used drag. The analyses of this issue related to other drugs (ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, heroin and LSD) were presented in ANNEX from Table 80 to Table 85.Results are given for all adults aged between 15-64 and young adults aged 15-34 years and by age groups and by gender.

Place where offered with marihuana

The majority of all adults respond that last time when they have been offered with marihuana it was at private home or space(4,6%) followed by open public space in 2%, in the bar, restaurant in 1,5% and in the disco, club in 1,4%. Among young adults, 8,7% respond that last time they were offered marihuana it happen at private home or space followed by open public space in 3,7%, in the bar, restaurant in 2,4%,and in the disco, club in 2,9% (Figure 113).

FIGURE 112: *Place where offered with marihuana – last time frequency*



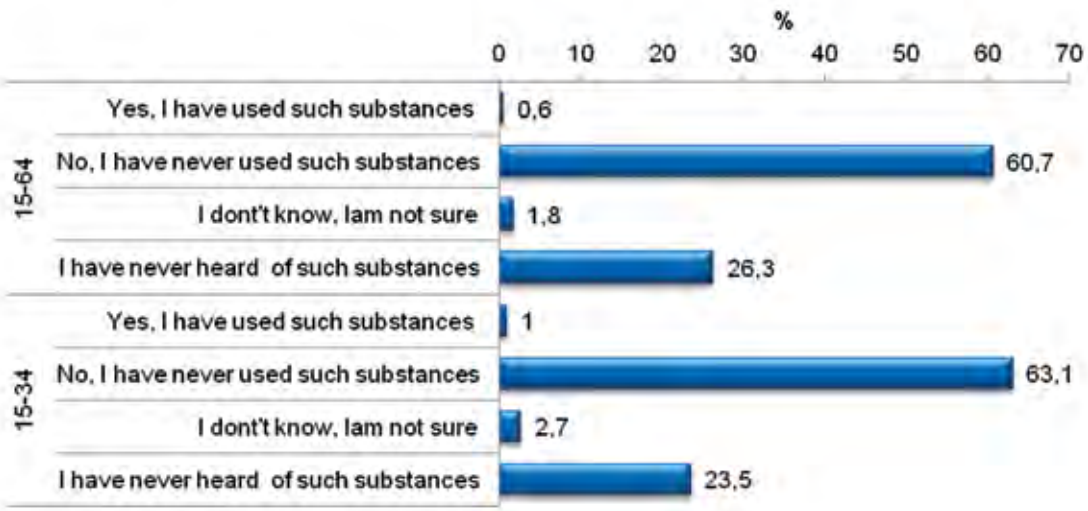
5.6.5. Use of new psychoactive substances

New psychoactive substances are those substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs (such as cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, etc). They are sometimes called synthetic marihuana (spice), legal highs, bath salts, research chemicals (cathinone, phentylamine, mephedrone) kethamine, and can come in different form, for example – herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets.

Use of new psychoactive substances ever

Only 0,6% from all adults (15-64) reported that they have used new psychoactive substances in their lifetime compared with 26,3% who never heard about them and 1,8% who are not sure. From young adults, about 1% respond they have used new psychoactive substances, 23,5 never heard about them and 2,7% were not sure (Figure 114).

FIGURE 113: *Ever used new psychoactive substances – by all adults, young adults (%)*



Use of new psychoactive substances last year

Among all adults (15-64) about 0,6% declared they have used new psychoactive substances during the last 12 months. Related to young adults about 1,1% declared they used such a substance

5.6.6. Use of anabolic steroids

- The lifetime prevalence of use of anabolic steroids among the general population aged 15-64 is 2,6% and among young adults 3,9% with domination among young males.
- Last year and last month prevalences are below 1%.

6. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

The aim of the scientific-research project „General population survey on drugs in the Republic of Macedonia„ was to collect data on the prevalence of use of different types of substances amongst the general population as well as relevant population sub-groups. Therefore in this final part of the report, the most important findings on the prevalence of substance use, and opinion about availability and procurement of drugs, perception and attitudes of substance use/use, and perceive risk related to different exposures amongst selected age groups and by gender will be presented. It is important to emphasize that the results refer to the target population which, for the purpose ofthis research, includes all the residents of the Republic of Macedonia aged between 15 and 64 living in the private households (N=3,500), here in after in the text referred to as all adults. In this demographic contingent there were 1,457,092 inhabitants (Census2002). Also, the results for the 15-34 age group (N=1,798), here in after in the text referred to as young adults, were separately presented. In this demographic contingent there were 591,702 inhabitants (Census 2002). Furthermore, the most important results for all adults are presented by age and gender.

TOBACCO

Prevalence of active tobacco consumption

- Around one out of two adults is an active smoker (46%).
- Amongst young adults 40,2% reported being active smokers.
- The percentage of active smokers was highest in the age groups 35-44 (57,6%) followed by 45-54 (54,4%) age group.
- The proportion of male active smokers (54,1%) was much higher compared to female active smokers (33,3%).

Lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption

- More than half of all adults reported having ever smoked tobacco in their lifetime (55,4%).
- The lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption amongst young adults was 50,7%.
- The highest lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption was in the 35-44 age group (62,6%).
- The lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco consumption was much higher amongst males (63,2%) than females (43,1%).

ALCOHOL

Prevalence of alcohol use

- The majority of all adults reported having ever consumed alcohol in their lifetime (86.4%). Furthermore, 59,2% of all adults reported alcohol consumption during the last year as well as during the last 30 days.
- The lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol consumption amongst young adults was 76%. In the same age group the last year and the last month prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was 67,8%.
- The highest life alcohol consumption was found in the age group 25-34 (76,9%) followed by 74,7% in the age group 15-24. The highest last year and last month prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was found in the same age group 15-24 (68,5%).
- Alcohol consumption prevalence rates were higher amongst males than females – the lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol consumption was 70,4% amongst males and 56,6% amongst females. The same prevalence rate for alcohol consumption amongst males and females was found for last year and last month - 64,8% and 50.5% respectively.

Frequency of alcohol consumption

- Amongst all adults 42,9% reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less. Alcohol was consumed 2 to 4 times a month by 30,3% of all adults, 2 to 3 times a week by 16,1% of all adults, and 4 times a week or more by 8,9% of all adults.
- Amongst young adults 46% reported having consumed alcohol once a month or less. Alcohol was consumed 2 to 4 times a month by 32.3% of young adults, 2 to 3 times a week by 14,1% of young adults, and 4 times a week or more by 5,8% of young adults.
- Consuming alcohol 4 times a week or more was most frequent in the age group 55-64 (16.9%).
- Nearly four times more males than females reported having consumed alcohol 4 times a week or more (11,7% and 3.4% respectively).

Type of alcohol drink most frequently used

- Amongst all adults, 35,4% usually consumed beer, 30,9% consumed wine and 16,6% consumed spirit. Only 8,3% of the respondents reported consuming something other than the already mentioned three type of alcohol drinks.
- Amongst young adults 39% reported consuming beer. Wine was consumed by 33,6% of respondents in this group while other drinks were consumed from 12,8% respondents. The spirit was the type of drink which was used only by 8,2% of the young adults.

- In all age groups the most favorite drinks was beer compared with the less favorite other drinks. Beer was most selected drink in the age group 15-24 (39,7%), wine in the age group 25-34 (35,2%), spirit in the age group 55-64 (39,6%) and other drinks in the age group 15,24 (13,2%).
- Nearly two times more male than female reported beer as an alcoholic drink they would choose (40,8% and 24,8% respectively), and nearly two times more female than male reported they would choose wine (43,8% and 24,2% respectively) .

Frequency of drinking alcohol even in small quantities during in the last 12 months

- Amongst all adults, most of the respondents or 27,8% reported having consumed alcohol two to three days a month, whereas 15% reported having consumed alcohol 1 day per month. The lowest percentage of the respondents aged between 15 and 64 reported having consumed alcohol 1 day a year. About 3,3% of the respondents in this group consumed alcohol every day and 2,9 % 5-6 days a week.
- Among most of the young adults, or 27,4% reported consuming alcohol 2-3 days a month, followed by 16,4% who reported consuming of alcohol 1 day per month and 16% who consumed 1-2 days per week. The percentage of respondents reported consuming alcohol 1 day a year was considerably low (2%).
- In all age groups, most of the respondents reported use of alcohol 2-3 days a month. Related use of alcohol every day the most dominant is the age group 55-64 (5,9%) followed by 45-54 (3,3%) and 35-44 (2,9%).
- Most of the male and female drank alcohol 2-3 days a month (28,8% vs. 26,1% respectively). Every day drinking alcohol reported 4% of male and 1,8% of the female as well as 5-6 days a week reported 4% male and 0,8% female.

Frequency of drinking six glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion

- Six glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion (heavy drinking) was drunk once a month by 6,7% of all adults, 1-2 days a week by 3,6%, and daily or at list 3 times a week by 4,7% of all adults. Somewhat about quarter of all adults (25%) reported drinking heavily less than once a month.
- Six glasses or more of an alcoholic drink on the same occasion (heavy drinking) was drunk once a month by 8,7% of young adults, 1-2 days a week by 4,4%, and daily or at list 3 times a week by 5,1% of young adults. Somewhat less than one-quarter of young adults (27,6%) were drinking heavily less than once a month.
- Daily heavy drinking was the highest in the age group 15-24 (1,7%) followed by 55-64 age group (1,5%). Around 1% of respondents in all other age groups reported daily heavy drinking with lowest report in 35-44 age group (0,1%). In the 25-34 age group the proportion of those who

reported drinking heavily once a month (8,1%) was the highest, and was followed by those who reported drinking heavily 1-2 days a week (4,5%). In the 15-24 age group the proportion of those who reported drinking heavily less than once a month (29,3%) was the highest.

- Drinking heavily less than once a monthreported 27,3% of males and 20,3% of females. Men were more likely to report heavy drinking than women. Twice more males (5,9%) than females (2,3%) reported drinking heavily daily or at list 3 days a week.

Number of alcoholic drink on the same occasion

- Most of the respondents (53,1%) in the group of all adults reported drinking of 1-3 alcoholic drinks in one occasion followed by 25,3% who reported drinking between 4-6 alcohol drinks. Drinking between 16-20 drinks in one occasion was reported by 0,5% of the respondents followed by 0,8% of them who reported drinking more than 20 drinks.
- In the age group 15-34 about 13,1% representatives reported drinking 7-10 drinks in one occasion. Drinking more than 11 drinks in one occasion was reported by 5,6% of the respondents.
- Majority of the representatives in all age groups reported drinking 1-3 alcoholic drinks in one occasion with the highest percent in the age group 45-54 (69,1%) followed by the 55-64 age group (62,2%). The 35-44 age group had the highest percentage of respondents (12%) who declare drinking more than 11 drinks in one occasion followed by 15-24 age group with 6,8% and 25-34 age group with 4,8%.
- Similar percent of male and female reported drinking 6-10 alcoholic drinks (9,7% vs. 7,8%) and 11-15 drinks (2,3% male and 2,2% female) in one occasion. Drinking more than 15 drinks in one occasion reported 1,5% male and 1% female.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Last year prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquilisers

- In the year prior to the research 32,5% of all adults have taken sedatives and/ortranquillizers at least once.
- Last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers amongstyoung adults was 23,2%.
- The highest prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers during thelast year was in the 55-64 age group (52,3%).
- Last year prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers amongst females was higher amongst females (39,3%) than males (28,1%).

Last month prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers

- In the month prior to the research 24,1% of all adults have at least once taken sedatives and/or tranquillizers.
- The last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers amongst young adults was 14%.
- The highest prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers during the last month was in the 55-64 age group (47,6%).
- The last month prevalence rate of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers was for one third higher amongst females (31,4%) than males (19,5%).

Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers last month

- About 38,7% of all adults and 60,6% of young adults reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers once last month. Proportion of using sedatives and/or tranquillisers4 times a weekduring last month among adults 15-64 is three times higher comparing to young adults 15-34 (20,1% vs. 7,5%)
- Age group 55-64 are the major consumer of sedatives and/or tranquillisers, about 38,5% of them are using them 4 times a week. Respondents in 15-24 age group in 9,5% were reported used of sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week.
- Taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month was higher for females than males. More precisely, 21,9% of females and 19% of males reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers 4 times a week during the last month.
- The representatives of 55-64 age group in 17,9% used sedatives and/or tranquillisers 20 days or more during the last months which is tri times more than the participants 45-54 age group (6,1%) and seven times more than the participants 35-44 age group.
- Female from all age groups comparing to male used sedatives and/or tranquillisers more days per months.

Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when they used last time

- Considering the problem of taking sedatives and/or tranquillizers it is important to emphasize that 69,2% of all adults and 53,6% of young adults reported that the last time when they used sedatives and/or tranquillizers they had them prescribed by a doctor.Use of sedatives and/or tranquillisers with prescription increased with increasing age.

Reason for taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers

- Except in 55-64 age group where the sedatives and/or tranquillisers were mainly used because of the treatment of disease (44,8%), the majority of representatives in all age groups reported that they need them to relax (25,1% in 45-55 age group; 31,6% in age group 15-24; 31,9% in age group 25-34; and 34,7% in 35-44 age group).

ILLICIT DRUGS

Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs

- Amongst all adults, 8,9% reported ever taking any illicit drugs in their lifetime. The most commonly used illicit drug was cannabis, and 8,2% of all adults reported taking this drug at some point in their life. The lifetime prevalence rates of taking other types of illicit drugs were considerably lower: ecstasy 1,6%, amphetamines 1,1%, heroin 1,1%, LSD 0,5% and cocaine 1,3%.
- 16,1% of young adults reported ever having used any illicit drug in their lifetime. 15% in that age group reported taking cannabis at some point in their life whereas for other illicit drugs the lifetime prevalence rates were considerably lower: ecstasy 2,8%, heroin 1,7%, amphetamines 2,1%, cocaine 2,5%, and LSD 1%
- The highest lifetime prevalence rate of taking any illicit drug was amongst those aged between 15-24 (18,9%), than decreasing proportionally with the age.
- Slightly more male than female adults reported ever having used any illicit drug at least once in their lifetime (10,3% and 6,7% respectively). The lifetime use of cannabis was also different among genders, with domination among males (9,9%) than females (5,6%).
- The lifetime use of ecstasy was 1,7% among males and 1,4% of females, amphetamines were used by 1,3% of males and 0,8% of females, cocaine was used by 1,7% of males, and 0,7% of females, heroin was used by 1,6% males and 0,4% females and LSD had the lowest lifetime prevalence rate – it was used by 0,6% of males and 0.6% females.

Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs

- Among all adults, 6,9% reported having used some type of illicit drug at least once during the year prior to the research. Cannabis was the most commonly used illicit drug, and 6,6% of all adults reported having used it during the last year. The last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs other than cannabis ecstasy 0,8%, amphetamines 0,6%, cocaine 0.9%, heroin 0.8%. and LSD 0.3%.
- From young adults (12,6%) reported having used some type of illicit drug during the last year.

More than one in ten young adults reported having used cannabis at least once during the last year (12,5%). The last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs other than cannabis was considerably lower as: ecstasy 1,6%, amphetamines 1.3%, cocaine 1,8%, heroin 1,5%, and LSD 0.5%.

- The highest last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs was amongst respondents in the 15-24 age group (15,4%), followed by other age groups.
- The last year prevalence rate of taking any illicit drug among respondents aged between 15 and 64 was slightly higher for males then females (8,5% and 4,4% respectively). The last year prevalence rate of taking individual types of drugs amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 was higher for males than females. The last year prevalence rate of taking cannabis amongst males was 8,3% and amongst females 4%, whereas the last year prevalence rates of taking other types of illicit drugs were quite low but still between 1-2% except amphetamine and LSD which was below 1%.

Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs

- In the month prior to the research 4,3% of all adults reported having used any illicit drugs. The most frequently used illicit drug was cannabis, and 4,1% of all adults reported taking this drug during the last month. The last month prevalence rates of taking other types of illicit drugs were considerably lower: ecstasy 0,4%, amphetamines 0,4%, heroin 0,7%, cocaine 0.4%, and LSD 0,2.
- The last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs amongst young adults was 10,4%. Among young adults, 8% reported taking cannabis during the last month and the last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs other than cannabis was: amphetamines 0,8%, heroin 1,3%, cocaine 0,9%, LSD 0,3% and ecstasy 0,8%
- The highest last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs was amongst those aged 15-24 (10,8%), followed by other age groups.
- The last month prevalence rate of taking any illicit drugs was significantly different between genders (5,4% among males and 2,6% among females).The last month prevalence rates of taking the individual types of drug amongst respondents aged between 15 and 64 were higher for males than females. The results were as follows: cannabis (5,3% males and 2,5% for females); ecstasy (0,6% males and 0,1% females); amphetamines (0,5% males and 0,2% females); cocaine (0,7% males and 0,1% females); heroine (1% males and 0,2% females); and LSD (0.2% males and 0% females).

OPINIONS ABOUT SUBSTANCE USE AND PERCEPTIONS OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCE USE

Opinions about using/trying illicit drugs

- Majority of all adults (81,8%) disagree that people smoke marihuana or hashish regularly, 2,9% agree, and the rest (6,6%) had a neutral opinion. Disagreement with the statement that people should be permitted to smoke marihuana or hashish regularly increases with increasing age. Males are more inclined than females to disagree people to smoke marihuana or hashish regularly (79,8% and 84,9% respectively).
- About 73,3% of all adults disapprove trying marihuana once or twice, and 76,1% disapprove smoking marijuana occasionally. This opinion increases with increasing age.
- Out of all adults, 3,6% stated that they agree people to try ecstasy once or twice, and 2,6% approve trying heroin once or twice. Disagreement with the statement that people should try illicit drugs is characteristic for all age and gender groups.

Opinions about drinking alcohol

- Majority of all adults 51,2% reported they disapprove trying one or two alcoholic drinks few times a week. Still, 35% of the respondents approve this behaviour. The approval of such behavior slightly decreases with increasing age.
- Males were somewhat more prone than females to approve drinking one or two drinks several times a week (38,1% and 30% respectively)

Perception of risk associated with tobacco consumption and drinking alcohol

- More than half of all adults (56,3%) perceived a great risk from smoking oneor more packs of cigarettes a day. Rate of perceived great risk from smokingone or more packs of cigarettes daily increases with increasing age. Females were slightly more inclined than males to assess great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes daily (83,2% and 86,4% respectively).
- Amongst all adults, only 6,3% assessed the risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks every weekend as great, 48,3% perceived this as moderate risk and 23,9% as slight risk. Rate of perceived great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks every weekend increases with increasing age. Both gendershas very similar perception of this risk as being great (6,2% and 6,3% respectively)

Perception of risk associated with taking illicit drugs

- Risk associated with regularly smoking cannabis was assessed as being great by 69,2% of all adults. Females were somewhat more inclined than males to assess the risk from regularly smoking cannabis as being great (73,8% offemales compared with 66,8% of males).
- Risk associated with trying cocaine was assessed as being great by 75,1% ofall adults.
- The percentage of perceived great risk from the use of all illicit drugsincreases with increasing age.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG AVAILABILITY IN THE R.MACEDONIA

Perceived personal access to individual types of drugs

- According to the perception of personal access to cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, cocaine, heroin and LSD, majority of all adults report that it would be impossible, very difficult or difficult as for 55,1% for cannabis, 63,4% for ecstasy, 66,8 for ecstasy, 69,6% for cocaine, 70% for heroin and 69% for LSD. With increasing age, the proportion of people thinking that it would be difficult to obtain illicit drugs increased. Males were more likely than females to report perception that for them it would be fairly easy or very easy to obtain these types of drug.

Personally knowing people who take illicit drugs

- Concerning personally knowing people who take illicit drugs, all adults (15-64 age group) reported as follow: cannabis (55,8%), ecstasy (25,1%), amphetamines (15%), cocaine (8,9%), heroin (6,2%) and LSD (0,8%)

OFFERED ILLICIT DRUGS

Personally be offered illicit drugs –last year frequency

- Amongst all adults personally offered with illicit drugs were as follows: marihuana (12,7%), heroin (3,4%), cocaine (3,8%), ecstasy (4,6%), amphetamines (3,9%) and LSD (2,7%).
- Amongst young adults personally offered with illicit drugs were as follows: marihuana (21,1%), heroin 6,2%), cocaine (6,8%), ecstasy (8,8%), amphetamines (7,7%) and LSD (5,2%).
- Related to the report of all adults and young adults, the majority of both of them were offered illicit drugs 1-2 times and mostly at private home or place followed by open public place.

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

- The life time prevalence of use of NPS remains low (0,6%)
- Last year prevalence of use of NPS was 0,6 among general population aged 15-64, and 1,1 among young adults (15-34).

ANABOLIC STEROIDS

- The lifetime prevalence of use of anabolic steroids among the general population aged 15-64 is 2,6% and among young adults 3,9% with domination among young males.
- Last year and last month prevalences are below 1%.

APPENDIX 1 - LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX 2

TABLES WITH DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

Drug use in the Republic of Macedonia: Confidence Intervals

TABLE- 1: *Life time prevalence of drug use: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
tobacco	%	55,4	63,2	43,1	50,7	56,3	42,0	44,4	55,2	62,6	61,8	55,8
	CI-	53,2	59,4	40,5	46,6	51,8	38,6	40,0	49,7	56,3	55,6	50,2
	CI+	57,6	67,0	45,7	54,8	60,8	45,4	48,8	60,7	68,9	68,0	61,4
alcohol	%	65	70.4	56.6	76,0	78,6	72,2	74,7	76,9	59,9	55,4	50,2
	CI-	62,4	66,2	53,2	69,9	72,3	66,4	67,2	69,2	53,9	49,9	45,2
	CI+	67,6	74,6	60,0	82,1	84,9	78,0	82,2	84,6	65,9	60,9	55,2
any illicit drugs	%	8,9	10,3	6,7	16,1	19,1	11,7	18,9	14,1	5,5	0,1	0,1
	CI-	8,91	9,7	6,3	14,8	17,6	10,7	17,1	12,7	4,9	0,09	0,09
	CI+	9,3	10,9	7,1	17,3	20,6	12,6	20,8	15,5	6,0	0,11	0,11
cannabis	%	8,2	9,9	5,6	15,0	18,4	9,9	17,5	13,2	4,9	0,1	0,1
	CI-	7,9	9,3	5,3	13,8	16,9	9,1	15,7	11,8	4,4	5,3	0,09
0,09	CI+	8,5	10,5	5,9	16,2	19,8	10,7	19,2	14,5	5,3	0,11	0,11
ecstasy	%	1,6	1,7	1,4	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	2,8	0,6	0,1	0,0
	CI-	1,5	1,6	1,3	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,5	0,5	0,09	0,0
	CI+	1,6	1,8	1,4	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,3	3,1	0,6	0,11	0,0
amphetamines	%	1,1	1,3	0,8	2,1	2,5	1,6	2,0	2,3	0,1	0,1	0,0
	CI-	1,1	1,2	0,7	1,9	2,3	1,4	1,8	2,1	0,09	0,09	0,0
	CI+	1,2	1,4	0,8	2,3	2,7	1,7	2,2	2,5	0,11	0,11	0,0
cocaine	%	1,3	1,7	0,7	2,5	3,4	1,1	3,0	2,1	0,6	0,1	0,0
	CI-	1,2	1,6	0,6	2,3	3,1	1,01	2,7	1,8	0,5	0,09	0,0
	CI+	1,3	1,8	0,7	2,7	3,6	1,2	3,3	2,3	0,7	0,11	0,0
heroin	%	1,1	1,6	0,4	1,7	2,6	0,3	2,3	1,3	1,5	0,1	0,0
	CI-	1,1	1,4	0,3	1,5	2,3	0,2	2,1	1,1	1,3	0,09	0,0
	CI+	1,2	1,7	0,4	1,8	2,8	0,3	2,5	1,4	1,6	0,11	0,0
LSD	%	0,5	0,6	0,6	1,0	0,9	1,2	1,4	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,8	1,1	1,2	0,7	0,18	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,6	0,64	0,64	1,08	0,97	1,29	1,5	0,8	0,22	0,11	0,0

* The term “any illicit drugs” refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 2: *Life time prevalence of some stimulants: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Alcohol with pills	%	5,2	5,6	4,3	7,3	8,2	5,7	8,1	6,7	5,6	1,9	2,1
	CI-	4,5	4,7	3,6	6,0	6,7	4,7	6,5	5,4	4,5	1,5	1,7
	CI+	5,9	6,4	4,9	8,3	9,3	6,5	9,2	7,6	6,4	2,2	2,4
Painkillers*	%	5,1	4,7	5,5	7,0	6,3	7,4	8,1	6,2	4,5	2,3	3,5
	CI-	4,4	3,9	4,6	5,7	5,2	6,1	6,5	5,0	3,6	1,8	2,8
	CI+	5,8	5,4	6,3	8,0	7,2	8,4	9,2	7,1	5,1	2,6	4,0
Inhalants**	%	3,0	3,1	2,8	4,0	4,4	3,3	4,8	3,4	2,0	1,6	2,4
	CI-	2,6	2,6	2,4	3,3	3,6	2,7	3,8	2,7	1,6	1,3	1,9
	CI+	3,4	3,5	3,2	4,6	5,0	3,8	5,5	3,9	2,3	1,8	2,7
Methadone***	%	2,7	2,8	2,6	3,4	3,8	2,7	3,8	3,0	2,6	1,6	2,0
	CI-	2,3	2,4	2,2	2,8	3,1	2,2	3,0	2,4	2,1	1,3	1,6
	CI+	3,1	3,2	3,0	3,9	4,3	3,1	4,3	3,4	3,0	1,8	2,3
Anabolic steroids	%	2,6	3,1	1,8	3,9	4,8	2,7	4,1	3,8	1,5	0,7	1,6
	CI-	2,2	2,6	1,5	3,2	3,9	2,2	3,3	3,0	1,2	0,6	1,3
	CI+	3,0	3,5	2,1	4,4	5,5	3,1	4,7	4,3	1,7	0,8	1,8
Energetic drinks	%	16,6	17,7	15,0	25,0	24,9	25,1	24,5	25,4	15,9	8,0	4,1
	CI-	14,3	14,9	12,6	20,5	20,4	20,6	19,6	20,3	12,7	6,4	3,3
	CI+	18,9	20,2	17,1	28,5	28,4	28,6	27,9	29,0	18,1	9,1	4,7

*to get high **glue, evaporating liquids ***does not include those for treatment of opioid dependence

TABLE- 3: *Last year prevalence of drug use: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
alcohol	%	59,2	64,8	50,5	67,8	71,4	62,5	68,5	67,3	56,0	53,0	45,8
	CI-	56,8	60,9	47,5	62,4	65,7	57,5	61,7	60,6	50,4	47,7	41,2
	CI+	61,6	68,7	53,5	73,2	77,1	67,5	75,4	74,0	61,6	58,3	50,4
pharmaceuticals	%	32,5	28,1	39,3	23,2	22,9	24,1	23,5	23,0	29,6	39,6	52,3
	CI-	31,2	26,4	36,9	21,3	21,1	22,2	21,2	20,7	26,6	35,6	47,1
	CI+	33,8	29,8	41,7	25,1	24,7	26,0	25,9	25,3	32,6	43,6	57,5
any illicit drugs	%	6,9%	8,5%	4,4%	12,6%	15,6%	8,1%	15,4%	10,6%	3,3	0,8%	0,0
	CI-	6,6	7,9	4,1	11,6	14,3	7,4	13,9	9,5	2,9	0,7	0,0
	CI+	7,1	9,0	4,7	13,6	16,8	8,7	16,9	11,6	3,6	0,85	0,0
cannabis	%	6,6%	8,3%	4,0%	12,5%	15,7%	7,5%	15,4%	10,4%	2,8	0,8	0,0
	CI-	6,3	7,7	3,7	11,5	14,4	6,8	13,8	9,4	2,5	0,7	0,0
	CI+	6,8	8,8	4,2	13,5	16,9	8,1	16,9	11,4	3,1	0,9	0,0
ecstasy	%	0,8%	1,2%	0,4%	1,6	2,2	0,8%	1,9	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,7	1,1	0,37	1,5	2,02	0,7	1,7	1,3	0,09	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,8	1,3	0,42	1,7	2,4	0,86	2,1	1,6	0,11	0,11	0,0
amphetamines	%	0,6%	0,8%	0,4%	1,3	1,6	0,9%	1,6	1,1%	0,0	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,5	0,75	0,37	1,19	1,4	0,8	1,4	0,99	0,0	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,62	0,85	0,42	1,4	1,7	0,97	1,7	1,2	0,0	0,11	0,0
cocaine	%	0,9%	1,2%	0,4%	1,8	2,4	0,8%	1,9	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,86	1,12	0,37	1,65	2,2	0,73	1,7	1,5	0,09	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,94	1,27	0,42	1,94	2,5	0,86	2,1	1,86	0,11	0,11	0,0
heroin	%	0,8%	1,2%	0,3%	1,5	2,3	0,3%	2,4	0,8	0,7	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,77	1,12	0,28	1,37	2,11	0,27	2,16	0,72	0,63	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,83	1,27	0,32	1,62	2,48	0,32	2,64	0,88	0,77	0,11	0,0
LSD	%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5	0,5	0,6%	1,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,29	0,28	0,28	0,45	0,45	0,55	0,9	0,18	0,0	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,31	0,31	0,31	0,54	0,54	0,65	1,09	0,22	0,0	0,11	0,0

* The term "any illicit drugs" refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 4: *Last Year prevalence of some stimulants: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Alcohol with pills	%	2,2	2,2	2,1	3,0	3,4	2,3	4,1	2,3	1,9	1,4	1,1
	CI-	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,7	1,2	2,1	1,2	1,0	0,7	0,6
	CI+	3,3	3,3	3,2	4,5	5,1	3,5	6,2	3,5	2,9	2,1	1,7
Painkillers*	%	2,6	1,9	3,5	3,5	2,6	4,6	4,5	2,9	2,5	1,6	1,2
	CI-	1,3	1,0	1,8	1,8	1,3	2,3	2,3	1,5	1,3	0,8	0,6
	CI+	3,9	2,9	5,3	5,3	3,9	6,9	6,8	4,4	3,8	2,4	1,8
Inhalants**	%	1,2	0,9	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,0	0,8	1,0
	CI-	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,5
	CI+	1,8	1,4	2,6	2,3	2,1	2,4	2,4	2,1	1,5	1,2	1,5
Methadone***	%	1,1	0,9	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,4	1,2	0,9	1,0
	CI-	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5
	CI+	1,7	1,4	2,4	2,0	1,8	2,1	1,7	2,1	1,8	1,4	1,5
Anabolic steroids	%	0,8	0,7	0,9	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,4	0,3	0,0	0,6
	CI-	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,3
	CI+	1,2	1,1	1,4	2,0	2,0	2,1	1,8	2,1	0,5	0,0	0,9
Energetic drinks	%	7,8	8,8	6,4	12,5	13,7	10,8	12,3	12,6	7,4	2,5	1,5
	CI-	6,7	7,4	5,4	10,3	11,2	8,9	9,8	10,1	5,9	2,0	1,2
	CI+	8,9	10,0	7,3	14,3	15,6	12,3	14,0	14,4	8,4	2,9	1,7

*to get high **glue, evaporating liquids ***does not include those for treatment of opioid dependence

TABLE- 5: *Last month prevalence of drug use: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
pharmaceuticals	%	24,1	19,5	31,4	14	13,0	15,6	13,0	14,7	21,3	30,9	47,6
	CI-	23,1	18,3	29,5	12,9	12,0	14,4	11,7	13,2	19,2	27,8	42,8
	CI+	25,1	20,7	33,3	15,1	14,0	16,8	14,3	16,2	23,4	34,0	52,4
any illicit drugs	%	4,3	5,4	2,6	8,1	10,4	4,8	10,8	6,1	1,8	0,1	0,0
	CI-	4,1	5,1	2,4	7,4	9,5	4,4	9,9	5,6	1,6	0,09	0,0
	CI+	4,4	5,7	2,7	8,7	11,2	5,1	11,8	6,7	1,9	0,11	0,0
cannabis	%	4,1	5,3	2,5	8,0	10,4	4,7	10,8	6,0	1,5	0,0	0,0
	CI-	3,9	4,97	2,3	7,3	9,5	4,3	9,7	5,4	1,3	0,0	0,0
	CI+	4,3	5,6	2,6	8,6	11,24	5,08	11,8	6,5	1,6	0,0	0,0
ecstasy	%	0,4	0,6	0,1	0,8	1,2	0,1	1,4	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0
	CI-	0,37	0,5	0,09	0,75	1,12	0,09	1,3	0,28	0,09	0,0	0,0
	CI+	0,42	0,62	0,11	0,85	1,27	0,11	1,43	0,31	0,11	0,0	0,0
amphetamines	%	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,8	1,0	0,4	1,5	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
	CI-	0,37	0,45	0,18	0,75	0,9	0,37	1,37	0,18	0,0	0,09	0,0
	CI+	0,42	0,54	0,22	0,85	1,09	0,42	1,62	0,22	0,0	0,11	0,0
cocaine	%	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,9	1,3	0,2	1,6	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
	CI-	0,37	0,63	0,09	0,86	1,2	0,18	1,4	0,37	0,0	0,0	0,0
	CI+	0,42	0,77	0,11	0,94	1,3	0,22	1,7	0,42	0,0	0,0	0,0
heroin	%	0,7	1,0	0,2	1,3	2,1	0,2	2,4	0,5	0,4	0,0	0,0
	CI-	0,63	0,9	0,18	1,2	1,8	0,18	2,16	0,45	0,37	0,0	0,0
	CI+	0,77	1,09	0,22	1,3	2,3	0,22	2,64	0,54	0,42	0,0	0,0
LSD	%	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	CI-	0,18	0,18	0,0	0,28	0,45	0,09	0,37	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	CI+	0,22	0,22	0,0	0,31	0,54	0,11	0,42	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

* The term “any illicit drugs” refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 6: *Last month prevalence of some stimulants: confidence intervals (%)*

		All adults (15-64)			Young adults (15-34)			Age categories				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Alcohol with pills	%	1,6	1,4	1,7%	1,8	1,8	1,5	2,3	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,1
	CI-	0,8	0,7	0,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6
	CI+	2,4	2,1	0,0	2,7	2,7	2,3	3,5	2,3	2,6	2,0	1,7
Painkillers*	%	1,8	1,4	2,3	2,1	1,5	2,7	2,9	1,5	1,9	1,6	1,2
	CI-	0,9	0,7	1,2	1,1	0,8	1,4	1,5	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,6
	CI+	2,7	2,1	3,5	3,2	2,3	4,1	4,4	2,3	2,9	2,4	1,8
Inhalants**	%	1,0	0,7	1,5	1,0	0,9	1,2	0,8	1,1	1,0	0,8	1,0
	CI-	0,5	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5
	CI+	1,5	1,1	2,3	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,2	1,7	1,5	1,2	1,5
Methadone***	%	1,1	0,8	1,6	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,0	0,9	1,0
	CI-	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5
	CI+	1,7	1,2	2,4	1,8	1,7	2,1	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,4	1,5
Anabolic steroids	%	0,6	0,4	0,9	1,0	0,7	1,4	1,2	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,6
	CI-	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,3
	CI+	0,9	0,6	1,4	1,5	1,1	2,1	1,8	1,2	0,5	0,0	0,9
Energetic drinks	%	5,6	6,0	5,1	9,3	9,4	8,7	10,0	8,3	4,6	1,1	1,9
	CI-	2,8	3,0	2,6	4,7	4,7	4,4	5,0	4,2	2,3	0,6	1,0
	CI+	8,4	9,0	7,7	14,0	14,1	13,1	15,0	12,5	6,9	1,7	2,9

*to get high **glue, evaporating liquids ***does not include those for treatment of opioid dependence

Tables with the data on tobacco consumption

TABLE- 7: *Active tobacco smokers amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and* by gender (%)

Question T1	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3699	46,0	54,1	33,3
Young adults (15-34); N=1794	40,2	46,3	30,4
15-24; N=766	33,9	39,7	24,8
25-34; N=1028	44,6	50,8	34,5
35-44; N=561	57,6	64,2	46,3
45-54; N=633	54,4	63,5	39,3
55-64; N=711	44,1	57,1	24,7

TABLE- 8: *Lifetime prevalence of tobacco consumption amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question T2	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3613	55,4	63,2	43,1
Young adults (15-34); N=1758	50,7	56,3	42,0
15-24; N=758	44,4	49,2	37,2
25-34; N=1000	55,2	61,2	45,5
35-44; N=547	62,6	69,4	51,3
45-54; N=609	61,8	72,1	44,7
55-64; N=699	55,8	68,0	37,6

Tables with the data on alcohol consumption

TABLE- 9: *Lifetime prevalence rates of alcohol consumption amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A1	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	65	70.4	56.6
Young adults (15-34); N=1798	76,0	78,6	72,2
15-24; N=768	74,7	76,6	71,3
25-34; N=1030	76,9	79,9	72,8
35-44; N=562	59,9	66,9	47,5
45-54; N=635	55,4	61,5	45,6
55-64; N=713	50,2	60,8	34,9

TABLE- 10: *Last year prevalence rates of alcohol consumption amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A4	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3770	59,2	64,8	50,5
Young adults (15-34); N=1798	67,8	71,4	62,5
15-24; N=768	68,5	71,9	62,7
25-34; N=1030	67,3	71,1	62,3
35-44; N=562	56,0	64,0	41,9
45-54; N=635	53,0	58,5	44,2
55-64; N=713	45,8	54,5	33,3

TABLE- 11: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A2	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2407			
4 times a week or more	8,9	11,7	3,4
2 to 3 times a week	16,1	20,0	8,5
2 to 4 times a month	30,3	33,0	25,4
once a month or less	42,9	33,3	61,0
skipped	1,9	2,1	1,7
Young adults (15-34); N=1327			
4 times a week or more	5,8	7,3	3,2
2 to 3 times a week	14,1	16,4	10,4
2 to 4 times a month	32,3	35,0	27,7
once a month or less	46,0	39,3	57,1
skipped	1,8	2,0	1,5
15-24; N=562			
4 times a week or more	5,0	7,2	1,8
2 to 3 times a week	12,8	12,8	13,0
2 to 4 times a month	31,9	35,6	26,1
once a month or less	48,0	42,0	56,9
skipped	2,3	2,5	2,2
25-34; N=765			
4 times a week or more	6,3	7,4	4,2
2 to 3 times a week	15,0	18,8	8,6
2 to 4 times a month	32,5	34,7	28,8
once a month or less	44,7	37,5	57,2
skipped	1,5	1,7	1,1
35-44; N=331			
4 times a week or more	10,2	13,3	3,7
2 to 3 times a week	18,8	23,7	7,5
2 to 4 times a month	33,8	35,9	30,6
once a month or less	35,5	25,8	55,9
skipped	1,6	1,3	2,3
45-54; N=338			
4 times a week or more	11,4	15,5	2,3
2 to 3 times a week	20,8	27,5	5,8
2 to 4 times a month	26,2	31,1	15,2
once a month or less	39,8	24,7	74,0
skipped	1,7	1,3	2,7
55-64; N=376			
4 times a week or more	16,9	21,2	5,6
2 to 3 times a week	16,7	21,7	3,1
2 to 4 times a month	22,9	25,3	17,3
once a month or less	40,5	27,8	73,5
skipped	3,0	4,0	0,5

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken alcohol were taken in the analysis

TABLE- 12: *Type of alcoholic drink most frequently used amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A3	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2440			
beer	35,4	40,8	24,8
wine	30,9	24,2	43,8
spirit	16,6	20,3	9,9
other	8,3	7,2	10,0
skipped	8,8	7,4	11,5
Young adults (15-34); N=1344			
beer	39,0	44,3	29,2
wine	33,6	26,6	45,8
spirit	8,2	11,3	3,2
other	12,8	11,7	14,8
skipped	6,4	6,1	7,0
15-24; N=570			
beer	39,7	45,8	28,2
wine	35,2	27,2	49,5
spirit	5,1	7,1	1,5
other	13,2	14,5	11,2
skipped	6,8	5,4	9,6
25-34; N=774			
beer	38,5	43,2	29,9
wine	32,5	26,2	43,3
spirit	10,4	14,3	4,3
other	12,5	9,8	17,2
skipped	6,1	6,6	5,2
35-44; N=335			
beer	36,9	45,7	17,3
wine	29,6	23,6	43,0
spirit	17,6	19,5	13,0
other	5,4	4,6	7,3
skipped	10,6	6,6	19,3
45-54; N=331			
beer	32,9	38,6	21,0
wine	30,5	25,1	41,5
spirit	23,8	27,8	15,9
other	1,0	0,7	1,6
skipped	11,8	7,8	20,0
55-64; N=385			
beer	24,3	27,0	17,6
wine	22,5	16,9	36,2
spirit	39,6	43,5	31,7
other	1,7	1,8	1,6
skipped	12,0	10,8	13,0

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken alcohol were taken in the analysis

TABLE- 13: *Frequency of drinking alcoholic drink even in small quantities during the last 12 months amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A5	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2440			
Every day	3,3	4,0	1,8
5-6 days a week	2,9	4,0	0,8
3-4 days a week	13,3	17,7	5,4
1–2 days a week	12,8	14,2	10,2
2-3 days a month	27,8	28,8	26,1
1 day per month	15,0	12,5	19,5
6-11 days a year	6,1	4,2	10,1
2-5 days a year	6,3	4,1	10,3
1 day a year	1,8	1,8	1,8
never in the last 12 months	4,8	4,6	5,3
skipped	5,8	4,1	8,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1344			
Every day	2,7	3,2	1,8
5-6 days a week	1,6	2,4	0,5
3-4 days a week	10,5	13,1	6,4
1–2 days a week	16,0	17,8	13,1
2-3 days a month	27,4	28,1	26,7
1 day per month	16,4	14,9	18,9
6-11 days a year	5,7	4,4	8,0
2-5 days a year	6,6	4,7	9,0
1 day a year	2,0	2,5	1,2
never in the last 12 months	4,6	4,3	5,3
skipped	6,5	4,8	9,0
15-24; N=570			
Every day	3,7	4,4	2,2
5-6 days a week	2,1	3,5	0,0
3-4 days a week	8,1	8,4	7,9
1–2 days a week	16,1	17,1	14,8
2-3 days a month	29,9	31,1	29,4
1 day per month	18,3	18,2	17,9
6-11 days a year	3,8	3,4	4,6
2-5 days a year	5,9	4,5	6,2
1 day a year	1,3	1,7	0,8
never in the last 12 months	4,4	3,6	5,9
skipped	6,5	4,0	10,4
25-34; N=774			
Every day	2,1	2,4	1,6
5-6 days a week	1,3	1,6	0,8
3-4 days a week	12,2	16,2	5,5
1–2 days a week	15,9	18,2	12,0
2-3 days a month	25,7	26,1	24,8
1 day per month	15,1	12,6	19,6
6-11 days a year	6,9	5,0	10,3
2-5 days a year	7,1	4,8	10,9
1 day a year	2,4	3,0	1,5
never in the last 12 months	4,7	4,7	4,8
skipped	6,5	5,3	8,1

35-44; N=335			
Every day	2,9	4,2	0,0
5-6 days a week	4,4	5,2	2,7
3-4 days a week	14,6	19,4	4,0
1–2 days a week	8,9	10,9	4,6
2-3 days a month	32,7	33,6	31,2
1 day per month	15,9	13,0	20,0
6-11 days a year	5,2	3,0	10,6
2-5 days a year	4,2	3,9	5,0
1 day a year	1,5	0,0	5,1
never in the last 12 months	4,5	3,7	6,2
skipped	5,2	3,1	10,4
45-54; N=341			
Every day	3,3	4,5	0,4
5-6 days a week	2,9	3,5	1,5
3-4 days a week	20,4	27,7	3,9
1–2 days a week	7,7	9,4	3,8
2-3 days a month	27,7	29,3	23,5
1 day per month	12,8	9,3	21,1
6-11 days a year	8,1	5,1	15,0
2-5 days a year	6,8	2,8	16,0
1 day a year	0,4	0,3	0,7
never in the last 12 months	4,0	4,5	2,9
skipped	5,9	3,6	11,3
55-64; N=385			
Every day	5,9	6,0	5,2
5-6 days a week	6,9	9,6	0,0
3-4 days a week	16,2	21,4	3,2
1–2 days a week	9,7	9,9	8,5
2-3 days a month	23,0	25,2	17,9
1 day per month	11,5	7,8	21,0
6-11 days a year	6,5	3,2	15,3
2-5 days a year	7,5	3,7	16,6
1 day a year	2,7	2,5	3,3
never in the last 12 months	7,0	6,9	7,7
skipped	3,1	3,9	1,2

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken alcohol were taken in the analysis

TABLE- 14: *Average number of alcohol drinks* in one occasion during the last 12 months amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

QuestionA6	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2183			
1-3 drinks	53,1	49,8	59,7
4-6 drinks	25,3	28,9	17,9
7-10 drinks	9,0	9,7	7,8
11-15 drinks	2,3	2,3	2,2
16-20 drinks	0,5	0,7	0,2
> 20 drinks	0,8	0,8	0,8
skipped	9,0	7,8	11,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1175			
1-3 drinks	44,9	41,9	50,1
4-6 drinks	27,4	29,2	24,2
7-10 drinks	13,1	14,8	10,4
11-15 drinks	3,6	3,6	3,6
16-20 drinks	0,8	1,2	0,2
> 20 drinks	1,2	1,1	1,4
skipped	9,0	8,2	10,2
15-24; N=495			
1-3 drinks	42,7	40,8	45,4
4-6 drinks	26,2	26,6	25,0
7-10 drinks	14,0	15,6	12,0
11-15 drinks	4,0	4,8	2,2
16-20 drinks	0,8	1,3	0,0
> 20 drinks	2,0	2,5	1,2
skipped	10,3	8,4	14,3
25-34; N=680			
1-3 drinks	46,4	42,6	53,2
4-6 drinks	28,2	31,0	23,6
7-10 drinks	12,5	14,3	9,4
11-15 drinks	3,4	2,8	4,5
16-20 drinks	0,8	1,2	0,3
> 20 drinks	0,6	0,1	1,5
skipped	8,1	8,1	7,5
35-44; N=314			
1-3 drinks	59,4	56,7	65,3
4-6 drinks	24,9	29,6	14,5
7-10 drinks	3,6	3,0	5,6
11-15 drinks	1,2	1,7	0,0
16-20 drinks	0,2	0,0	0,7
> 20 drinks	10,6	9,0	13,9
skipped	0,0	0,0	0,0
45-54; N=316			
1-3 drinks	69,1	63,1	83,2
4-6 drinks	19,1	26,2	1,9
7-10 drinks	2,2	2,1	2,5
11-15 drinks	0,2	0,2	0,0
16-20 drinks	0,0	0,0	0,0
> 20 drinks	0,2	0,3	0,0
skipped	9,3	8,0	12,4

55-64; N=350			
1-3 drinks	62,2	55,7	78,7
4-6 drinks	23,1	30,3	4,1
7-10 drinks	5,9	7,2	2,5
11-15 drinks	0,8	1,1	0,0
16-20 drinks	0,1	0,1	0,0
> 20 drinks	0,3	0,4	0,0
skipped	7,7	5,2	14,6

*1 drink=40gr 100 alcohol Only the data of respondents who reported having taken alcohol at last 12 months were taken in the analysis

TABLE- 15: *Frequency of drinking 6 glasses* or more alcoholic drink on the same occasion during the last 12 months amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)*

Question A7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2440			
Every day	0,9	1,0	0,6
5-6 days a week	0,8	1,0	0,4
3-4 days a week	3,0	3,9	1,3
1–2 days a week	3,6	3,9	3,1
2-3 days a month	8,7	9,9	6,4
1 day per month	6,7	7,3	5,7
6-11 days a year	5,6	5,8	5,4
2-5 days a year	10,0	10,7	8,6
1 day a year	9,4	10,8	6,3
never in the last 12 months	37,1	33,2	45,0
skipped	14,2	12,6	17,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1344			
Every day	1,1	1,1	1,0
5-6 days a week	0,8	0,9	0,6
3-4 days a week	3,2	3,8	2,1
1–2 days a week	4,4	4,6	4,2
2-3 days a month	9,7	10,0	9,2
1 day per month	8,7	10,5	5,8
6-11 days a year	6,3	6,8	5,4
2-5 days a year	11,6	11,3	11,9
1 day a year	9,7	10,7	7,5
never in the last 12 months	32,2	29,4	37,2
skipped	12,4	10,8	15
15-24; N=570			
Every day	1,7	2,1	1,2
5-6 days a week	0,9	1,4	0,2
3-4 days a week	4,5	5,6	2,5
1–2 days a week	4,3	4,0	4,7
2-3 days a month	11,0	12,0	9,5
1 day per month	9,6	11,7	6,8
6-11 days a year	7,8	8,6	6,9
2-5 days a year	10,0	9,2	10,3
1 day a year	11,3	11,2	9,8
never in the last 12 months	28,1	25,0	34,1
skipped	10,8	9,2	13,9
25-34; N=774			
Every day	0,6	0,5	0,9
5-6 days a week	0,7	0,6	0,9
3-4 days a week	2,3	2,6	1,8
1–2 days a week	4,5	5,0	3,8
2-3 days a month	8,8	8,7	9,1
1 day per month	8,1	9,7	5,1
6-11 days a year	5,2	5,6	4,4
2-5 days a year	12,7	12,7	13,0
1 day a year	8,6	10,3	5,8
never in the last 12 months	35,0	32,4	39,4
skipped	13,5	11,9	15,8

35-44; N=335			
Every day	0,1	0,2	0,0
5-6 days a week	0,6	0,9	0,0
3-4 days a week	1,8	2,7	0,0
1–2 days a week	3,3	3,6	2,7
2-3 days a month	8,2	11,7	0,5
1 day per month	4,7	2,9	8,7
6-11 days a year	5,0	4,8	5,8
2-5 days a year	8,3	9,3	5,3
1 day a year	9,5	10,6	7,1
never in the last 12 months	41,6	39,0	46,5
skipped	16,8	14,3	23,4
44-54; N=341			
Every day	0,3	0,4	0,0
5-6 days a week	0,6	0,8	0,0
3-4 days a week	3,5	5,1	0,0
1–2 days a week	1,8	2,1	1,2
2-3 days a month	7,7	9,7	3,3
1 day per month	4,0	4,0	4,0
6-11 days a year	3,9	5,0	1,6
2-5 days a year	6,7	7,9	4,0
1 day a year	9,7	12	4,5
never in the last 12 months	46,5	38,8	64
skipped	15,2	14,2	17,4
55-64; N=385			
Every day	1,5	2,1	0,0
5-6 days a week	1,0	1,3	0,0
3-4 days a week	2,4	3,4	0,0
1–2 days a week	2,9	3,6	0,0
2-3 days a month	5,5	7,3	1,2
1 day per month	4,3	4,1	4,5
6-11 days a year	5,8	4,5	9,2
2-5 days a year	9,6	13,5	0,0
1 day a year	7,4	9,3	1,7
never in the last 12 months	43,4	36,2	62,5
skipped	16,2	14,7	20,8

*1 drink=40gr 100 alcohol

TABLE- 16: *Number of days having taken alcohol in the last 30 days amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question A8	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=2440			
20 days or more	7,1	9,2	2,9
10-19 days	12,2	15,3	6,5
4-9 days	16,2	18,4	12,1
1-3 days	35,7	32,3	41,3
skipped	28,9	24,7	37,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1344			
20 days or more	7,2	10,2	0,4
10-19 days	17,0	23,1	3,1
4-9 days	12,5	13,9	8,7
1-3 days	30,6	25,4	42,8
skipped	32,7	27,4	45,0
15-24; N=570			
20 days or more	6,6	8,7	2,9
10-19 days	6,6	7,6	5,4
4-9 days	14,5	15,9	12,4
1-3 days	42,5	42,3	42,5
skipped	29,8	25,5	36,8
25-34; N=774			
20 days or more	4,2	4,7	3,2
10-19 days	11,5	13,8	7,7
4-9 days	18,0	21,2	12,5
1-3 days	35,9	31,1	44,1
skipped	30,4	29,2	32,4
35-44; N=335			
20 days or more	8,2	10,7	2,7
10-19 days	16,4	20,2	8,5
4-9 days	20,2	22,7	15,3
1-3 days	34,6	32,3	38,1
skipped	20,6	14,1	35,3
45-54; N=341			
20 days or more	7,2	10,2	0,4
10-19 days	17,0	23,1	3,1
4-9 days	12,5	13,9	8,7
1-3 days	30,6	25,4	42,8
skipped	32,7	27,4	45,0
55-64; N=385			
20 days or more	13,8	17,3	5,2
10-19 days	14,4	16,7	7,0
4-9 days	14,0	16,5	8,1
1-3 days	29,2	27,9	32,9
skipped	28,6	21,5	46,7

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken alcohol in the last 30 days were taken in the analysis

Tables with the data on taking pharmaceuticals

TABLE- 17: *Last year prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D1	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3599	32,5	28,1	39,3
Young adults (15-34); N=1744	23,2	22,9	24,1
15-24; N=746	23,5	23,9	23,4
25-34; N=998	23,0	22,3	24,7
35-44; N=543	29,6	23,2	39,5
45-54; N=622	39,6	29,7	55,8
55-64; N=690	52,3	44,3	64,7

TABLE- 18: *Last month prevalence of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults,young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D3	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3099	24,1	19,5	31,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1470	14,0	13,0	15,6
15-24; N=610	13,0	12,0	14,5
25-34; N=860	14,7	13,8	16,4
35-44; N=471	21,3	16,8	29,3
45-54; N=532	30,9	20,4	47,9
55-64; N=626	47,6	38,4	61,9

TABLE- 19: *Frequency of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last year amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%) who took sedatives/ tranquilizers*

Question D2	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1225			
4 times a week	20,1	19,0	21,9
2-3 times a week	15,8	14,9	17,1
2-4 times a month	16,7	16,7	17,1
once a month or less	38,7	40,8	35,1
skipped	8,7	8,6	8,9
Young adults (15-34); N=398			
4 times a week	7,5	6,5	9,0
2-3 times a week	8,1	6,9	9,8
2-4 times a month	12,3	12,2	12,6
once a month or less	60,6	63,4	56,5
skipped	11,6	11,0	12,0
15-24; N=161			
4 times a week	9,5	5,3	16,2
2-3 times a week	10,1	10,5	9,8
2-4 times a month	9,4	8,7	10,7
once a month or less	57,4	59,4	54,4
skipped	13,7	16,2	9,0
25-34; N=237			
4 times a week	6,0	7,4	4,2
2-3 times a week	6,6	4,3	9,8
2-4 times a month	14,4	14,8	13,9
once a month or less	62,9	66,3	57,9
skipped	10,1	7,2	14,1
35-44; N=162			
4 times a week	12,2	13,7	11,1
2-3 times a week	19,2	28,3	11,1
2-4 times a month	27,2	23,5	31,7
once a month or less	36,7	29,9	41,0
skipped	4,8	4,6	5,2
45-54; N=247			
4 times a week	21,3	19,5	23,4
2-3 times a week	21,2	23,6	19,4
2-4 times a month	19,0	18,7	19,7
once a month or less	30,8	30,1	29,9
skipped	7,7	8,0	7,6
55-64; N=397			
4 times a week	38,5	38,2	39,3
2-3 times a week	18,8	13,6	24,5
2-4 times a month	15,9	18,3	13,0
once a month or less	18,8	22,0	15,0
skipped	8,0	8,0	8,2

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last year were taken in the analysis

TABLE- 20: *Number of days of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D4	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	5,1	4,0	6,8
10-19 days	4,4	3,0	6,7
4-9 days	4,5	4,3	4,8
1-3 days	9,6	8,1	11,9
skipped	76,5	80,6	69,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
20 days or more	0,8	0,7	1,1
10-19 days	1,2	1,1	1,5
4-9 days	3,4	3,7	3,0
1-3 days	10,2	9,7	11,0
skipped	84,4	84,9	83,4
15-24; N=768			
20 days or more	0,5	0,2	1,0
10-19 days	1,5	1,7	1,3
4-9 days	4,3	4,4	4,4
1-3 days	9,7	9,3	10,1
skipped	84,0	84,5	83,1
25-34; N=1030			
20 days or more	1,1	1,0	1,1
10-19 days	1,0	0,7	1,6
4-9 days	2,7	3,2	2,0
1-3 days	10,5	10,0	11,6
skipped	84,7	85,1	83,6
35-44; N=562			
20 days or more	2,5	2,6	2,5
10-19 days	4,6	5,0	4,0
4-9 days	5,2	4,7	6,2
1-3 days	9,4	5,9	15,3
skipped	78,3	81,8	71,9
45-54; N=635			
20 days or more	6,1	3,5	10,7
10-19 days	7,0	3,7	12,8
4-9 days	5,3	5,1	5,7
1-3 days	9,3	6,2	14,4
skipped	72,3	81,5	56,4
55-64; N=713			
20 days or more	17,9	15,0	22,4
10-19 days	9,9	5,2	17,3
4-9 days	6,1	5,0	7,4
1-3 days	7,7	7,5	7,9
skipped	58,4	67,2	45,0

TABLE- 21: *Source of sedatives and/or tranquillisers when used last time amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D5	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1225			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	69,2	68,3	71,2
I got them from somebody else I know	6,3	6,9	5,7
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	10,6	9,1	12,1
none of the above applies	7,7	7,0	7,3
skipped	6,2	8,6	3,7
Young adults (15-34); N=398			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	53,6	55,5	50,7
I got them from somebody else I know	9,4	10,0	8,5
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	18,9	16,8	22,1
none of the above applies	13,5	12,3	15,2
skipped	4,6	5,4	3,6
15-24; N=161			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	50,0	54,2	42,2
I got them from somebody else I know	8,3	10,3	5,3
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	21,0	17,2	27,3
none of the above applies	14,4	12,1	18,3
skipped	6,4	6,2	6,8
25-34; N=237			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	56,3	56,4	56,3
I got them from somebody else I know	10,1	9,8	10,6
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	17,3	16,5	18,6
none of the above applies	12,9	12,4	13,1
skipped	3,4	4,8	1,4
35-44; N=162			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	65,0	68,1	64,3
I got them from somebody else I know	7,6	5,2	9,7
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	9,2	7,6	11,1
none of the above applies	6,2	1,3	8,0
skipped	12,0	17,8	6,9
45-54; N=247			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	72,2	69,0	76,2
I got them from somebody else I know	6,7	10,3	3,7
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	8,3	6,2	10,3
none of the above applies	3,9	1,5	4,5
skipped	8,9	13,1	5,4
55-64; N=397			
bought them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor	87,7	84,7	91,7
I got them from somebody else I know	1,9	1,1	2,9
I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy or drugstore	3,1	1,7	4,7
none of the above applies	3,7	6,5	0,3
skipped	3,5	6,1	0,4

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers were taken in the analysis.

TABLE- 22: *Reasons of taking sedatives and/or tranquillisers amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D6	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1225			
to relax	27,9	27,3	28,5
to be able to fall a sleep	17,1	16,4	17,6
to feel good	4,8	4,9	4,9
pain release	12,8	14,3	11,0
treatment of disease	22,4	21,3	24,2
can not function without a pill	1,1	1,0	1,3
other	2,7	2,1	3,3
multiple response	0,7	0,3	1,2
skipped	10,4	12,5	8,0
Young adults (15-34); N=398			
to relax	31,8	26,8	39,3
to be able to fall a sleep	18,7	19,9	16,2
to feel good	6,4	7,6	4,6
pain release	20,6	23,6	16,0
treatment of disease	7,4	8,7	5,6
can't function without a pill	0,5	0,8	0,2
other	5,2	3,5	7,7
multiple response	0,4	0,1	0,7
skipped	9,1	8,8	9,7
15-24; N=161			
to relax	31,6	24,0	44,2
to be able to fall a sleep	17,1	19,2	13,0
to feel good	7,8	11,1	2,9
pain release	22,6	27,7	14,0
treatment of disease	4,5	5,0	3,9
can't function without a pill	0,2	0,4	0,0
other	5,0	3,4	7,6
multiple response	0,5	0,0	1,2
skipped	10,6	9,2	13,1
25-34; N=237			
to relax	31,9	29,0	36,0
to be able to fall a sleep	19,8	20,5	18,4
to feel good	5,4	5,1	5,8
pain release	19,2	20,6	17,3
treatment of disease	9,5	11,5	6,7
can't function without a pill	0,7	1,0	0,4
other	5,3	3,5	7,7
multiple response	0,3	0,3	0,3
skipped	8,0	8,5	7,4

35-44; N=162			
to relax	34,7	35,3	35,3
to be able to fall a sleep	16,8	13,4	20,6
to feel good	7,7	6,1	9,6
pain release	9,9	9,5	10,2
treatment of disease	13,5	15,1	12,6
can't function without a pill	1,7	3,6	0,0
other	3,1	1,3	5,0
multiple response	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,6	15,7	6,8
45-54; N=247			
to relax	25,1	26,4	24,0
to be able to fall a sleep	19,8	19,9	18,3
to feel good	4,4	2,4	6,3
pain release	10,1	5,8	14,1
treatment of disease	22,6	25,7	20,3
can't function without a pill	0,6	1,2	0,0
other	1,7	2,4	1,0
multiple response	1,6	1,4	1,9
skipped	14,2	14,7	14,1
55-64; N=397			
to relax	21,2	23,1	19,2
to be able to fall a sleep	14,4	10,8	17,8
to feel good	2,1	1,9	2,1
pain release	7,0	9,5	4,5
treatment of disease	44,8	39,6	50,2
can't function without a pill	1,9	0,0	4,0
other	0,2	0,3	0,0
multiple response	0,9	0,0	1,8
skipped	7,6	14,7	0,4

Only the data of respondents who reported having taken sedatives and/or tranquillisers were taken in the analysis.

Tables with the data on taking illicit drugs

TABLE- 23: *Lifetime prevalence of taking any illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3650	8,9%	10,3%	6,7%
Young adults (15-34); N=1761	16,1%	19,1%	11,7%
15-24; N=759	18,9%	23,6%	12,5%
25-34; N=1002	14,1%	15,8%	11,1%
35-44; N=538	5,5%	6,1%	4,7%
45-54; N=606	0,1%	0,1%	0,0
55-64; N=690	0,1%	0,2%	0,0

* The term "any illicit drugs" refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 24: *Lifetime prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3650	8,9%	11,2%	1,9%
Young adults (15-34); N=1761	16,1%	17,7%	4,1%
15-24; N=759	18,9%	20,4%	6,1%
25-34; N=1002	14,1%	15,7%	3,0%
35-44; N=538	5,5%	6,9%	3,4%
45-54; N=606	0,1%	0,0	0,2%
55-64; N=690	0,1%	0,2%	0,0

* The term "any illicit drugs" refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 25: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D11	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3585	8,3	9,9	5,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1736	15,0	18,4	9,9
15-24; N=746	17,5	22,2	10,9
25-34; N=990	13,2	15,6	9,1
35-44; N=530	4,9	5,7	3,6
45-54; N=600	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=679	0,1	0,2	0,0

TABLE- 26: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D11	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3623	8,2	10,4	1,7
Young adults (15-34); N=1749	15,0	16,5	3,6
15-24; N=754	17,5	18,9	4,5
25-34; N=995	13,2	14,7	3,0
35-44; N=533	4,9	6,1	3,0
45-54; N=599	0,1	0,2	0,0
55-64; N=687	0,1	0,2	0,0

TABLE- 27: *Lifetime prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D17	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3583	1,6	1,7	1,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1735	2,8	2,9	2,8
15-24; N=745	3,0	3,8	1,8
25-34; N=990	2,8	2,2	3,5
35-44; N=530	0,6	0,9	0,0
45-54; N=601	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=677	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 28: *Lifetime prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D17	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3620	1,6	2,0	0,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1748	2,8	3,1	0,6
15-24; N=753	3,0	3,1	1,6
25-34; N=995	2,8	3,2	0,0
35-44; N=533	0,6	0,9	0,0
45-54; N=600	0,1	0,0	0,2
55-64; N=684	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 29: *Lifetime prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D23	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3563	1,1	1,3	0,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1724	2,1	2,5	1,6
15-24; N=740	2,0	2,8	0,7
25-34; N=984	2,3	2,3	2,1
35-44; N=526	0,1	0,2	0,0
45-54; N=598	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=672	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 30: *Lifetime prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D23	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3600	1,1	1,4	0,1
Young adults (15-34); N=1737	2,1	2,4	0,0
15-24; N=748	2,0	2,2	0,0
25-34; N=949	2,3	2,6	0,0
35-44; N=529	0,1	0,2	0,0
45-54; N=597	0,1	0,0	0,2
55-64; N=683	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 31: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D29	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3570	1,3	1,7	0,7
Young adults (15-34); N=1746	2,5	3,4	1,1
15-24; N=752	3,0	5,0	0,0
25-34; N=994	2,1	2,2	1,9
35-44; N=536	0,6	0,2	1,3
45-54; N=603	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=685	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 32: *Lifetime prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D29	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3570	1,3	1,7	0,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1746	2,5	2,7	0,4
15-24; N=752	3,0	3,3	0,0
25-34; N=994	2,1	2,3	0,6
35-44; N=536	0,6	0,8	0,3
45-54; N=603	0,1	0,0	0,2
55-64; N=685	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 33: *Lifetime prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D35	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3556	1,1	1,6	0,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1734	1,7	2,6	0,3
15-24; N=745	2,3	3,7	0,4
25-34; N=989	1,3	1,9	0,3
35-44; N=535	1,5	1,6	1,4
45-54; N=603	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=684	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 34: *Lifetime prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D35	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3556	1,1	1,4	0,1
Young adults (15-34); N=1734	1,7	1,9	0,0
15-24; N=745	2,3	2,6	0,0
25-34; N=989	1,3	1,4	0,0
35-44; N=535	1,5	2,5	0,0
45-54; N=603	0,1	0,0	0,2
55-64; N=684	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 35: *Lifetime prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D41	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3556	0,6	0,5	0,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1735	1,0	0,9	1,2
15-24; N=749	1,4	0,7	2,4
25-34; N=986	0,8	1,1	0,4
35-44; N=537	0,2	0,2	0,2
45-54; N=600	0,1	0,1	0,0
55-64; N=684	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 36: *Lifetime prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D41	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3556	0,6	0,7	0,3
Young adults (15-34); N=1735	1,0	1,1	0,8
15-24; N=749	1,3	1,3	2,1
25-34; N=986	0,8	0,9	0,0
35-44; N=537	0,2	0,2	0,2
45-54; N=600	0,1	0,0	0,1
55-64; N=684	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE- 37: *Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D11	Total	Gender	
		Males	Males
All adults (15-64); N=3479	6,9%	8,5%	4,4%
Young adults (15-34); N=1690	12,6%	15,6%	8,1%
15-24; N=729	15,4%	20,4%	8,3%
25-34; N=961	10,6%	12,2%	7,9%
35-44; N=506	3,3%	3,8%	2,5%
45-54; N=573	0,8%	1,2%	0,0%
55-64; N=656	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

* The term “any illicit drugs” refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 38: *Last year prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D11	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3479	6,9%	8,9%	0,8%
Young adults (15-34); N=1690	12,6%	14,1%	1,9%
15-24; N=729	15,4%	16,5%	5,3%
25-34; N=961	10,6%	12,2%	
35-44; N=506	3,3%	4,7%	1,0%
45-54; N=573	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%
55-64; N=656	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

* The term "any illicit drugs" refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 39: *Last year prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D13	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3358	6,6%	8,3%	4,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1620	12,5%	15,7%	7,5%
15-24; N=700	15,4%	20,9%	7,7%
25-34; N=920	10,4%	12,0%	7,4%
35-44; N=494	2,8%	3,3%	1,9%
45-54; N=555	0,8%	1,2%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 40: *Last year prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D13	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3358	6,6%	8,5%	0,9%
Young adults (15-34); N=1620	12,5%	13,8%	2,0%
15-24; N=700	15,4%	16,4%	5,5%
25-34; N=920	10,4%	11,9%	0,0%
35-44; N=494	2,8%	3,9%	1,0%
45-54; N=555	0,8%	0,8%	0,8%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 41: *Last year prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D19	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3359	0,8%	1,2%	0,4%
Young adults (15-34); N=1608	1,6%	2,2%	0,8%
15-24; N=691	1,9%	3,0%	0,3%
25-34; N=917	1,5%	1,7%	1,1%
35-44; N=499	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=557	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=643	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 42: *Last year prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D19	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3359	0,8%	1,1%	0,2%
Young adults (15-34); N=1608	1,6%	1,8%	0,6%
15-24; N=691	1,9%	1,9%	1,8%
25-34; N=917	1,5%	1,7%	0,0%
35-44; N=499	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=557	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=643	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 43: *Last year prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D25	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3364	0,6%	0,8%	0,4%
Young adults (15-34); N=1611	1,3%	1,6%	0,9%
15-24; N=699	1,6%	2,3%	0,8%
25-34; N=912	1,1%	1,1%	0,9%
35-44; N=498	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=557	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=645	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 44: *Last year prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D25	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3364	0,6%	0,8%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1611	1,3%	1,5%	0,0%
15-24; N=699	1,6%	1,8%	0,0%
25-34; N=912	1,1%	1,2%	0,0%
35-44; N=498	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=557	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=645	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 45: *Last year prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D31	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3378	0,9%	1,2%	0,4%
Young adults (15-34); N=1666	1,8%	2,4%	0,8%
15-24; N=718	1,9%	3,0%	0,2%
25-34; N=948	1,7%	1,9%	1,2%
35-44; N=501	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=566	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=645	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 46: *Last year prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D31	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3378	0,9%	1,2%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1666	1,8%	2,0%	0,0%
15-24; N=718	1,9%	2,1%	0,0%
25-34; N=948	1,7%	1,9%	0,0%
35-44; N=501	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=566	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=645	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 47: *Last year prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D37	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3284	0,8%	1,2%	0,3%
Young adults (15-34); N=1597	1,5%	2,3%	0,3%
15-24; N=691	2,4%	3,8%	0,4%
25-34; N=906	0,8%	1,3%	0,2%
35-44; N=496	0,7%	0,7%	0,8%
45-54; N=555	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 48: *Last year prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D37	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3284	0,8%	1,1%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1597	1,5%	1,7%	0,0%
15-24; N=691	2,4%	2,6%	0,0%
25-34; N=906	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%
35-44; N=496	0,7%	1,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=555	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 49: *Last year prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D43	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3277	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Young adults (15-34); N=1593	0,5%	0,5%	0,6%
15-24; N=690	1,0%	0,7%	1,4%
25-34; N=903	0,2%	0,4%	0,0%
35-44; N=492	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=554	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=638	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 50: *Last year prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D37	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3277	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%
Young adults (15-34); N=1593	0,5%	0,5%	0,8%
15-24; N=690	1,0%	0,8%	2,3%
25-34; N=903	0,2%	0,3%	0,0%
35-44; N=492	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=554	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=638	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 51: *Last month prevalence of taking any illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	4,3%	5,4%	2,6%
Young adults (15-34); N=1798	8,1%	10,4%	4,8%
15-24; N=768	10,8%	14,7%	5,3%
25-34; N=1030	6,1%	7,3%	4,4%
35-44; N=562	1,8%	1,9%	1,7%
45-54; N=635	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%
55-64; N=713	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

* The term “any illicit drugs” refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 52: *Last month prevalence of taking illicit drugs amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D11	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3768	4,3%	5,6%	0,3%
Young adults (15-34); N=1798	8,1%	9,0%	1,1%
15-24; N=768	10,8%	11,7%	3,0%
25-34; N=1030	6,1%	7,1%	0,0%
35-44; N=562	1,8%	2,9%	0,0%
45-54; N=635	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=713	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

* The term “any illicit drugs” refers to taking one or more of following drugs: cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin,and LSD.

TABLE- 53: *Last month prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D14	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3354	4,1%	5,3%	2,5%
Young adults (15-34); N=1617	8,0%	10,4%	4,7%
15-24; N=698	10,8%	15,0%	4,7%
25-34; N=919	6,0%	7,0%	4,6%
35-44; N=493	1,5%	1,7%	1,1%
45-54; N=555	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 54: *Last month prevalence of taking cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D37	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3354	4,1%	5,4%	0,3%
Young adults (15-34); N=1617	8,0%	8,9%	1,1%
15-24; N=698	10,8%	11,6%	3,2%
25-34; N=919	6,0%	6,9%	0,0%
35-44; N=493	1,5%	2,4%	0,0%
45-54; N=555	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 55: *Last month prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D20	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3430	0,4%	0,6%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1654	0,8%	1,2%	0,1%
15-24; N=713	1,4%	2,4%	0,0%
25-34; N=941	0,3%	0,4%	0,2%
35-44; N=503	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=568	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=652	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 56: *Last month prevalence of taking ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D20	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3430	0,4%	0,5%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1654	0,8%	0,8%	0,6%
15-24; N=713	1,4%	1,4%	1,8%
25-34; N=941	0,3%	0,4%	0,0%
35-44; N=503	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%
45-54; N=568	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=652	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 57: *Last month prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D25	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3358	0,4%	0,5%	0,2%
Young adults (15-34); N=1608	0,8%	1,0%	0,4%
15-24; N=698	1,5%	2,1%	0,8%
25-34; N=910	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
35-44; N=497	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=556	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%
55-64; N=644	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 58: *Last month prevalence of taking amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D11	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3358	0,4%	0,5%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1608	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%
15-24; N=698	1,5%	1,7%	0,0%
25-34; N=910	0,2%	0,3%	0,0%
35-44; N=497	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=556	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
55-64; N=644	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 59: *Last month prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D32	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3357	0,4%	0,7%	0,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1610	0,9%	1,3%	0,2%
15-24; N=695	1,6%	2,6%	0,2%
25-34; N=915	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%
35-44; N=498	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=559	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=639	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 60: *Last month prevalence of taking cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D32	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3306	0,4%	0,6%	0,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1610	0,9%	1,0%	0,0%
15-24; N=695	1,6%	1,8%	0,0%
25-34; N=915	0,4%	0,4%	0,0%
35-44; N=498	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=559	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=639	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 61: *Last month prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D38	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3282	0,7%	1,0%	0,2%
Young adults (15-34); N=1595	1,3%	2,1%	0,2%
15-24; N=690	2,4%	3,8%	0,4%
25-34; N=905	0,5%	0,8%	0,1%
35-44; N=496	0,4%	0,4%	0,6%
45-54; N=555	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 62: *Last month prevalence of taking heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D32	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3282	0,7%	0,9%	0,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1595	1,3%	1,5%	0,0%
15-24; N=690	2,4%	2,7%	0,0%
25-34; N=905	0,5%	0,6%	0,0%
35-44; N=496	0,4%	0,7%	0,0%
45-54; N=555	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=636	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 63: *Last month prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D44	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3275	0,2%	0,2%	0,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1592	0,3%	0,5%	0,1%
15-24; N=691	0,4%	0,6%	0,2%
25-34; N=901	0,0%	0,4%	0,2%
35-44; N=491	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=554	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=638	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 64: *Last month prevalence of taking LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D32	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3275	0,2%	0,2%	0,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1592	0,3%	0,4%	0,0%
15-24; N=691	0,4%	0,5%	0,0%
25-34; N=901	0,2%	0,3%	0,0%
35-44; N=491	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
45-54; N=554	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
55-64; N=638	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

TABLE- 65: *Number of days of taking cannabis during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D15	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	2,6	3,5	0,9
10-19 days	2,4	2,3	2,6
4-9 days	3,4	4,1	2,0
1-3 days	8,7	9,4	7,6
skipped	82,8	80,7	86,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
20 days or more	4,9	6,5	1,8
10-19 days	4,7	4,4	5,2
4-9 days	5,8	6,8	4,0
1-3 days	15,2	17,1	11,6
skipped	69,3	65,1	77,4
15-24; N=768			
20 days or more	8,6	11,3	3,6
10-19 days	5,3	7,7	0,9
4-9 days	6,0	9,1	0,3
1-3 days	18,7	20,5	15,2
skipped	61,4	51,5	79,9
25-34; N=1030			
20 days or more	2,1	3,0	0,4
10-19 days	4,2	2,0	8,5
4-9 days	5,7	5,1	6,9
1-3 days	12,6	14,6	8,7
skipped	75,4	75,3	75,5
35-44; N=562			
20 days or more	0,4	0,6	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	1,9	3,2	0,0
1-3 days	5,9	3,1	10,4
skipped	91,8	93,1	89,6
45-54; N=635			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
55-64; N=713			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 66: *Number of days of taking ecstasy during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D21	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	0,3	0,4	0,3
10-19 days	0,2	0,3	0,1
4-9 days	0,6	0,9	0,1
1-3 days	2,0	2,6	1,0
skipped	96,8	95,9	98,5
Young adults (15-34); N=860			
20 days or more	0,7	0,8	0,5
10-19 days	0,5	0,6	0,2
4-9 days	1,3	1,9	0,2
1-3 days	3,6	4,5	2,0
skipped	94,0	92,1	97,0
15-24; N=93			
20 days or more	0,9	0,6	1,2
10-19 days	0,5	1,0	0,0
4-9 days	2,4	4,4	0,0
1-3 days	5,6	6,6	4,4
skipped	90,5	87,6	94,4
25-34; N=203			
20 days or more	0,6	0,9	0,0
10-19 days	0,4	0,4	0,4
4-9 days	0,5	0,5	0,4
1-3 days	2,2	3,4	0,0
skipped	96,4	94,8	99,2
35-44; N=265			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	1,7	2,6	0,0
skipped	98,3	97,4	100
45-54; N=274			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,6	0,9	0,0
skipped	99,4	99,1	100
55-64; N=321			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 67: *Number of days taking amphetamines during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D27	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1181			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,3	0,4	0,1
4-9 days	0,6	1,0	0,0
1-3 days	9,9	9,7	10,4
skipped	89,2	88,9	89,5
Young adults (15-34); N=296			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,6	0,9	0,2
4-9 days	1,2	1,9	0.0
1-3 days	10,5	12,9	6,5
skipped	87,6	84,3	93,2
15-24; N=93			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	1,3	2,3	0,0
4-9 days	0,9	1,6	0,0
1-3 days	14,3	18,5	8,5
skipped	83,5	77,7	91,5
25-34; N=203			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,1	0,0	0,4
4-9 days	1,4	2,2	0,0
1-3 days	7,9	9,5	4,8
skipped	90,5	88,3	94,8
35-44; N=265			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	17,3	16,3	19,1
skipped	82,7	83,7	80,9
45-54; N=274			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,3	0,5	0,0
1-3 days	10,6	5,0	20,9
skipped	89,0	94,5	79,1
55-64; N=321			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 68: *Number of days taking cocaine during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D33	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	0,1	0,1	0,0
10-19 days	0,5	0,7	0,1
4-9 days	0,8	1,1	0,1
1-3 days	1,6	2,3	0,2
skipped	97,2	95,8	99,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
20 days or more	0,1	0,2	0,0
10-19 days	1,0	1,4	0,2
4-9 days	1,6	2,4	0,2
1-3 days	2,3	3,5	0,4
skipped	95,0	92,4	99,1
15-24; N=768			
20 days or more	0,3	0,5	0,0
10-19 days	2,1	3,7	0,0
4-9 days	3,7	6,4	0,0
1-3 days	2,2	3,0	1,0
skipped	91,7	86,4	99,0
25-34; N=1030			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,2	0,0	0,4
4-9 days	0,1	0,0	0,3
1-3 days	2,5	3,8	0,0
skipped	97,3	96,2	99,2
35-44; N=562			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	1,7	2,5	0,0
skipped	98,3	97,5	100
45-54; N=635			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,6	0,9	0,0
skipped	99,4	99,1	100
55-64; N=713			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 69: *Number of days taking heroin during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D39	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	0,5	0,7	0,0
10-19 days	0,4	0,6	0,0
4-9 days	0,8	1,2	0,2
1-3 days	3,0	3,9	1,4
skipped	95,3	93,6	98,3
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
20 days or more	1,0	1,5	0,0
10-19 days	0,7	1,2	0,0
4-9 days	1,7	2,4	0,4
1-3 days	4,7	7,0	0,8
skipped	91,9	87,9	98,8
15-24; N=768			
20 days or more	1,5	2,5	0,0
10-19 days	1,7	2,9	0,0
4-9 days	2,7	4,5	0,0
1-3 days	4,4	6,1	1,7
skipped	89,7	84,1	98,3
25-34; N=1030			
20 days or more	0,6	0,9	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	1,0	1,0	0,8
1-3 days	5,0	7,6	0,0
skipped	93,5	90,5	99,2
35-44; N=562			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	1,4	2,1	0,0
skipped	98,6	97,9	100
45-54; N=635			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,7	1,1	0,0
skipped	99,3	98,9	100
55-64; N=713			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	2,2	0,0	5,8
skipped	97,8	100	94,2

TABLE- 70: *Number of days taking LSD during the last month amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D45	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,2	0,3	0,2
4-9 days	0,1	0,1	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,7	99,6	99,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,1
9910-19 days	0,4	0,5	0,1
4-9 days	0,1	0,2	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,1	0,0
skipped	99,5	99,2	99,8
15-24; N=768			
20 days or more	0,1	0,0	0,2
10-19 days	0,1	0,0	0,2
4-9 days	0,1	0,1	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,7	99,9	99,6
25-34; N=1030			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,1
10-19 days	0,6	0,9	0,1
4-9 days	0,2	0,3	0,0
1-3 days	0,1	0,1	0,0
skipped	99,1	98,7	99,8
35-44; N=562			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,2	0,3	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,8	99,7	100
45-54; N=635			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
55-64; N=713			
20 days or more	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 days	0,4	0,0	1,0
4-9 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
1-3 days	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,6	100	99,0

TABLE- 71: *Average age of initial use of cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D12	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=236			
M	17,8	17,7	18,1
sd	3,0	3,1	2,6
Young adults (15-34); N=58			
M	17,4	17,3	17,9
sd	2,2	2,0	2,6
15-24; N=21			
M	17,4	17,3	17,7
sd	2,0	1,9	2,2
25-34; N=37			
M	17,4	17,3	17,9
sd	2,4	2,2	2,8
35-44; N=60			
M	21,5	21,7	20,7
sd	5,4	5,9	2,0
45-54; N=58			
M	28,9	28,9	
sd	7,4	7,4	
55-64; N=60			
M	25,0	25,0	
sd			

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken cannabis were taken in the analysis.

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 72: *Average age of initial use of ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D18	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=36			
M	15,5	16,1	13,5
sd	6,4	5,8	6,4
Young adults (15-34); N=9			
M	15,0	15,6	13,7
sd	6,5	5,9	7,6
15-24; N=4			
M	15,8	16,1	14,3
sd	5,4	5,0	6,6
25-34; N=5			
M	14,4	14,9	13,5
sd	7,2	6,7	7,9
35-44; N=8			
M	23,0	23,0	
sd			
45-54; N=8	17,0	17,0	
M			
sd			
55-64; N=11			
M			
sd			

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken ecstasy were taken in the analysis.

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 73: *Average age of initial use of amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D24	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=23			
M	18,6	19,4	16,5
sd	3,8	3,7	3,3
Young adults (15-34); N=5			
M	18,2	18,9	16,5
sd	2,7	2,0	3,3
15-24; N=3			
M	19,1	18,9	20,0
sd	1,5	1,5	0,0
25-34; N=2			
M	17,6	18,9	15,5
sd	3,1	2,4	3,2
35-44; N=5			
M	19,06	18,51	19,70
sd	1,21	1,12	0,95
45-54; N=8			
M	24,0	24,0	
sd			
55-64; N=5			
M			
sd			

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken amphetanibes were taken in the analysis.

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 74: *Average age of initial use of cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D30	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=81			
M	18,3	18,7	17,0
sd	6,3	4,3	10,6
Young adults (15-34); N=56			
M	18,8	18,3	21,6
sd	3,8	3,3	4,8
15-24; N=24			
M	17,9	17,9	
sd	2,9	2,9	
25-34; N=32			
M	19,8	19,0	21,6
sd	4,3	3,8	4,8
35-44; N=16			
M	18,3	18,7	19,3
sd	2,7	2,9	3,2
45-54; N=9			
M	19,0	19,0	
sd			
55-64; N=0			
M			
sd			

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken cocaine were taken in the analysis.

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 75: *Average age of initial use of heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D36	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=35			
M	18,3	18,7	17,0
sd	6,3	4,3	10,6
Young adults (15-34); N=23			
M	18,8	18,3	21,6
sd	3,8	3,3	4,8
15-24; N=10			
M	17,9	17,9	
sd	2,9	2,9	
25-34; N=13			
M	19,8	19,0	21,6
sd	4,3	3,8	4,8
35-44; N=11			
M	11,0		11,0
sd			
45-54; N=1			
M	21,0	21,0	
sd			
55-64; N=0			

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 76: *Average age of initial use of LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D42	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=13			
M	19,7	20,8	18,6
sd	5,7	7,1	2,7
Young adults (15-34); N=12			
M	18,77	19,02	18,56
sd	3,47	4,23	2,66
15-24; N=5			
M			
sd			
25-34; N=7			
M			
sd			
35-44; N=0			
M			
sd			
45-54; N=1			
M			
sd			
55-64; N=0			
M			
sd			

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken LSD were taken in the analysis.

** Average age of initial use of cannabis weren't shown, due to the relatively small numbers of respondents in this age group.

M – arithmetic mean, sd – standard deviation

TABLE- 77: *Age of initial use of cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and gender (%)**

Question D12	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=236			
≤13	0,1	0,1	0,1
14-15	1,4	2,0	0,6
16-17	2,8	3,4	1,8
18-19	2,9	3,8	1,6
20-21	1,4	1,6	1,2
22-23	0,3	0,3	0,2
24-25	0,2	0,2	0,2
≥26	0.1	0,2	
skipped	90,8	88,5	94,3
Young adults (15-34); N=54			
≤13	0,2	0,2	0,3
14-15	2,8	4,0	1,2
16-17	5,5	6,9	3,5
18-19	5,5	7,0	3,3
20-21	2,4	2,8	1,8
22-23	0,2	0,2	0,1
24-25	0,2		0,5
≥26	0,1	0,1	0,0
skipped	83,1	78,8	89,4
15-24; N=18			
≤13	0,2	0,2	0,3
14-15	2,8	4,0	1,2
16-17	5,5	6,9	3,5
18-19	5,5	7,0	3,3
20-21	2,4	2,8	1,8
22-23	0,2	0,2	0,1
24-25	0,2		0,5
≥26	0,1	0,1	
skipped	83,1	78,8	89,4
25-34; N=36			
≤13	0,2	0,2	0,3
14-15	2,8	4,0	1,2
16-17	5,5	6,9	3,5
18-19	5,5	7,0	3,3
20-21	2,4	2,8	1,8
22-23	0,2	0,2	0,1
24-25	0,2		0,5
≥26	0,1	0,1	
skipped	83,1	78,8	89,4
35-44; N=56			
≤13	0,2	0,2	0,3
14-15	2,8	4,0	1,2
16-17	5,5	6,9	3,5
18-19	5,5	7,0	3,3
20-21	2,4	2,8	1,8
22-23	0,2	0,2	0,1
24-25	0,2		0,5
≥26	0,1	0,1	

skipped	83,1	78,8	89,4
45-54; N=59			
≤13	0,0	0,0	0,0
14-15	0,0	0,0	0,0
16-17	0,0	0,0	0,0
18-19	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-21	0,0	0,0	0,0
22-23	0,0	0,0	0,0
24-25	0,2	0,4	0,0
≥26	0,1	0,2	0,0
skipped	99,7	99,5	100
55-64; N=66			
≤13	0,0	0,0	0,0
14-15	0,0	0,0	0,0
16-17	0,0	0,0	0,0
18-19	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-21	0,0	0,0	0,0
22-23	0,0	0,0	0,0
24-25	0,1	0,2	0,0
≥26	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,9	99,8	100

* Only the data of respondents who reported having taken cannabis were taken in the analysis.

** In this age group were shown only frequencies, due to the relatively small number of cases.

TABLE- 78: *Within the last 12 months, by whom marihuana was obtained last time of use - amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D51	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=187			
from friend	1,0	1,7	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,0	98,3	100
Young adults (15-34); N=41			
from friend	4.1	8.1	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	95,9	91,9	100
15-24; N=10			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
25-34; N=31			
from friend	5.4	9.1	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	94.6	90.9	100
35-44; N=40			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

45-54; N=52			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
55-64; N=51			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 79: *Within the last 12 months, by whom drug was obtained last time of use - amongst all adults, young adults, and by gender (%)*

Question D51	marihuana			heroin		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=187	Males	Females	Total N=27	Males	Females
from friend	1.0	1.7	0,0	29.4	31,7%	11,5%
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	14.9	16.8	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0.0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	22.9	20.5	41.4
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	10.0	6.1	39.6
skipped	99.0	98.3	100	22.8	24.9	7.52
Young adults (15-34); N=	Total N=41	Males	Females	Total N=21	Males	Females
from friend	4.1	8.1	0,0	33.0	35.7	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	15.3	16,6	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	20.0	20.7	16.5
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	11.7	6,8	70.2
skipped	95.9	91.9	100	20.0	20.2	13.3
	cocaine			ecstasy		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=35	Males	Females	Total N=31	Males	Females
from friend	34.5	36.4	19.3	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	15.0	18.2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	1.0	1.3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	16.8	15.1	26.4	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	32.7	29.0	54.3	100	100	100
Young adults (15-34); N=	Total N=32	Males	Females	Total N=7	Males	Females
from friend	36,3%	38,8%	19,3%	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	14.0	17.3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	1.1	1.3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	15.9	13.9	26.4	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	32.7	28.7	54.3	100	100	100

	amphetamine			LSD		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=21	Males	Females	Total N=10	Males	Females
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	0,0	100	100	100
Young adults (15-34); N=	Total N=6	Males	Females	Total N=8	Males	Females
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE- 80: *Do you personally know people who take cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D32	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3768	28,1%	33,1%	13,0%
Young adults (15-34); N=1798	47,5%	50,6%	24,3%
15-24; N=378	51,6%	55,1%	19,4%
25-34; N=1030	44,7%	47,3%	26,9%
35-44; N=562	19,8%	19,2%	20,5%
45-54; N=635	7,5%	7,6%	7,5%
55-64; N=713	4,0%	4,8%	2,4%

TABLE- 81: *Do you personally know people who take ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults,age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D16	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	11,6%	11,3%	11,9%
Young adults (15-34); N=1766	21,2%	20,3%	22,5%
15-24; N=757	24,3%	21,8%	28,1%
25-34; N=1009	19,0%	19,2%	18,4%
35-44; N=543	5,4%	6,5%	3,8%
45-54; N=608	1,6%	1,6%	1,5%
55-64; N=695	0,2%	0,3%	0,0

TABLE- 82: *Do you personally know people who take ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D16	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3768	11,6%	14,3%	3,3%
Young adults (15-34); N=1766	21,2%	23,1%	6,8%
15-24; N=757	24,3%	26,0%	9,7%
25-34; N=1009	19,0%	21,0%	5,2%
35-44; N=543	5,4%	5,6%	4,8%
45-54; N=608	1,6%	1,7%	1,5%
55-64; N=695	0,2%	0,1%	0,3%

TABLE- 83: *Do you personally know people who take amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D22	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3652	6,4%	6,5%	6,1%
Young adults (15-34); N=1760	11,9%	11,7%	12,0%
15-24; N=755	16,2%	15,7%	16,5%
25-34; N=1005	8,8%	8,8%	8,9%
35-44; N=540	2,5%	3,5%	0,9%
45-54; N=605	0,8%	1,0%	0,5%
55-64; N=693	0,2%	0,3%	0,0%

TABLE- 84: *Do you personally know people who take amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D22	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3652	6,4%	8,2%	0,8%
Young adults (15-34); N=1760	11,9%	13,1%	2,6%
15-24; N=755	16,2%	17,8%	2,1%
25-34; N=1005	8,8%	9,7%	2,8%
35-44; N=540	2,5%	3,5%	0,3%
45-54; N=605	0,8%	1,2%	0,2%
55-64; N=693	0,2%	0,1%	0,3%

TABLE- 85: *Do you personally know people take cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D28	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3655	9,3%	9,6%	8,8%
Young adults (15-34); N=1760	16,9%	17,3%	16,0%
15-24; N=755	18,2%	19,0%	16,7%
25-34; N=1005	16,0%	16,2%	15,5%
35-44; N=541	4,4%	4,7%	4,2%
45-54; N=608	1,4%	2,2%	0,2%
55-64; N=692	1,1%	0,9%	1,4%

TABLE- 86: *Do you personally know people who take cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D28	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3655	9,3%	11,4%	3,2%
Young adults (15-34); N=1760	16,9%	18,5%	5,0%
15-24; N=755	18,2%	19,7%	4,5%
25-34; N=1005	16,0%	17,6%	5,3%
35-44; N=541	4,4%	3,6%	5,9%
45-54; N=608	1,4%	1,5%	1,3%
55-64; N=692	1,1%	0,9%	1,5%

TABLE- 87: *Do you personally know people who take heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D34	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3622	6,5	7,5	5,0
Young adults (15-34); N=1749	10,5	11,6	8,9
15-24; N=742	11,6	12,7	10,0
25-34; N=990	9,8	10,9	8,1
35-44; N=537	6,5	8,3	3,6
45-54; N=606	1,5	1,9	0,9
55-64; N=681	1,0	1,7	0,0

TABLE- 88: *Do you personally know people who take heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D34	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3661	6,5	7,7	2,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1762	10,5	11,4	4,3
15-24; N=751	11,8	12,7	4,4
19,825-34; N=995	9,6	10,4	4,3
35-44; N=540	6,2	6,6	5,6
45-54; N=605	1,5	1,5	1,5
55-64; N=690	1,1	1,3	0,7

TABLE- 89: *Do you personally know people who take LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D40	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3583	4,0	3,8	4,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1728	7,4	6,8	8,4
15-24; N=742	8,8	8,1	9,8
25-34; N=986	6,4	5,8	7,4
35-44; N=533	1,5	2,5	0,0
45-54; N=602	0,8	0,9	0,7
55-64; N=680	0,1	0,2	0,0

TABLE- 90: *Do you personally know people who take LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by urbanization (%)*

Question D40	Total	Place	
		Urban	Rural
All adults (15-64); N=3621	4,0	5,0	0,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1741	7,4	8,1	2,0
15-24; N=750	8,7	9,4	2,1
25-34; N=991	6,5	7,1	2,0
35-44; N=536	1,5	1,9	0,9
45-54; N=601	0,8	1,2	0,2
55-64; N=689	0,1	0,0	0,3

TABLE- 91: *In case you use some type of drug, how did you use it?*

Question D53	N (%)
smoke	45 (13.3)
sniffing	31 (9.1)
swallow	20 (5.9)
with syringe, needle	5 (1.5)
multiple response	**9 (2.6)**

TABLE- 92: *Perceived personal access to cannabis amongst all adults, young adults, age groupsand by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3386			
impossible	33,2	32,0	35,2
very difficult	12,1	12,0	12,5
difficult	9,8	9,6	10,4
fairly easy	16,2	15,9	17,1
very easy	16,9	18,6	13,9
Young adults (15-34); N=1658			
impossible	22,7	23,1	22,5
very difficult	10,7	10,1	11,6
difficult	9,4	8,8	10,3
fairly easy	20,5	18,9	23,0
very easy	26,6	29,1	22,4
15-24; N=711			
impossible	19,5	20,1	18,7
very difficult	9,7	10,1	9,5
difficult	9,6	7,6	12,3
fairly easy	22,4	22,0	22,9
very easy	29,0	31,0	25,8
25-34; N=947			
impossible	25,0	20,1	18,7
very difficult	11,4	10,1	9,5
difficult	9,3	7,6	12,3
fairly easy	19,2	22,0	22,9
skipped	24,9	31,0	25,8
35-44; N=505			
impossible	35,4	35,6	34,2
very difficult	12,2	10,5	15,2
difficult	12,6	12,7	12,2
fairly easy	14,8	15,8	13,5
skipped	11,4	13,5	8,2
45-54; N=569			
impossible	42,3	39,9	46,8
very difficult	16,2	17,6	13,7
difficult	9,1	8,9	9,5
fairly easy	12,3	11,9	13,3
skipped	7,2	8,0	4,9
55-64; N=654			
impossible	51,0	44,8	60,4
very difficult	12,2	13,4	10,7
difficult	10,0	10,0	10,4
fairly easy	9,4	11,1	7,2
very easy	5,5	6,0	5,1

TABLE- 93: *Perceived personal access to ecstasy amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3351			
impossible	36,0	34,5	38,5
very difficult	13,6	13,6	13,7
difficult	13,8	14,3	13,4
fairly easy	15,3	15,7	14,5
very easy	8,8	9,1	8,1
Young adults (15-34); N=1625			
impossible	26,1	26,5	26,2
very difficult	13,3	12,3	14,7
difficult	16,4	17,3	15,4
fairly easy	20,3	20,9	19,0
very easy	12,1	11,3	13,1
15-24; N=700			
impossible	23,4	24,1	22,7
very difficult	13,3	13,5	13,5
difficult	16,7	18,0	15,2
fairly easy	20,8	20,0	21,3
very easy	15,0	14,2	15,5
25-34; N=925			
impossible	28,1	28,2	28,6
very difficult	13,3	11,5	15,6
difficult	16,2	16,9	15,5
fairly easy	20,0	21,4	17,3
skipped	10,1	9,3	11,4
35-44; N=504			
impossible	38,9	37,8	39,7
very difficult	12,2	12,3	12,4
difficult	13,9	14,3	13,2
fairly easy	13,2	13,8	12,6
skipped	8,0	9,4	5,9
45-54; N=568			
impossible	43,7	41,4	48,1
very difficult	17,1	18,2	15,2
difficult	11,0	10,9	11,3
fairly easy	10,1	9,8	10,7
skipped	5,1	5,9	2,8
55-64; N=654			
impossible	52,6	46,4	62,0
very difficult	12,1	14,3	9,1
difficult	10,5	10,2	11,2
fairly easy	9,0	9,2	8,8
very easy	4,0	5,4	2,1

TABLE- 94: *Perceived personal access to amphetamines amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3328			
impossible	36,9	35,4	39,5
very difficult	14,8	15,1	14,3
difficult	15,1	14,8	15,9
fairly easy	12,6	13,0	12,0
very easy	7,4	8,4	5,9
Young adults (15-34); N=1607			
impossible	27,5	28,0	27,4
very difficult	14,7	14,2	15,5
difficult	18,5	17,9	19,6
fairly easy	16,3	16,4	15,6
very easy	10,3	11,1	9,0
15-24; N=694			
impossible	24,3	25,0	23,7
very difficult	14,4	14,8	14,3
difficult	17,7	16,8	19,4
fairly easy	18,3	17,9	17,7
very easy	13,5	14,6	11,5
25-34; N=913			
impossible	29,7	30,1	30,0
very difficult	14,9	13,7	16,4
difficult	19,0	18,6	19,8
fairly easy	14,9	15,4	14,1
skipped	8,1	8,7	7,1
35-44; N=503			
impossible	39,1	37,9	40,2
very difficult	13,8	14,0	13,9
difficult	15,6	15,4	15,7
fairly easy	10,7	12,4	8,1
skipped	7,0	7,7	6,1
45-54; N=566			
impossible	44,1	42,0	48,1
very difficult	18,1	19,2	16,1
difficult	11,2	11,3	11,3
fairly easy	9,3	8,7	10,4
skipped	3,6	4,5	2,2
55-64; N=652			
impossible	53,1	46,6	62,8
very difficult	12,5	14,9	9,1
difficult	10,8	10,5	11,7
fairly easy	8,3	8,6	8,1
very easy	3,0	4,8	1,3

TABLE- 95: *Perceived personal access to cocaine amongst all adults, young adults, age groupsand by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3348			
impossible	36,8	35,0	39,8
very difficult	16,0	16,1	15,9
difficult	16,8	16,9	16,7
fairly easy	11,8	11,9	11,5
very easy	5,9	7,0	4,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1626			
impossible	27,4	27,4	28,0
very difficult	16,8	15,5	18,4
difficult	20,9	21,8	19,2
fairly easy	15,5	14,6	16,6
very easy	7,9	8,9	6,3
15-24; N=702			
impossible	25,5	26,1	24,9
very difficult	17,8	17,2	19,5
difficult	19,9	20,0	18,6
fairly easy	16,5	15,1	18,2
very easy	9,6	11,6	7,0
25-34; N=924			
impossible	28,8	28,4	30,1
very difficult	16,0	14,4	17,7
difficult	21,5	23,1	19,6
fairly easy	14,8	14,3	15,4
skipped	6,7	7,1	5,9
35-44; N=503			
impossible	38,8	37,7	39,8
very difficult	14,9	15,2	14,8
difficult	17,1	17,3	16,6
fairly easy	9,6	10,7	8,0
skipped	5,9	6,7	4,6
45-54; N=566			
impossible	44,1	41,8	48,6
very difficult	18,2	19,6	15,6
difficult	12,2	11,3	14,0
fairly easy	8,7	9,5	7,4
skipped	3,1	3,5	2,6
55-64; N=653			
impossible	53,0	46,5	62,8
very difficult	13,3	16,0	9,7
difficult	11,1	9,4	14,1
fairly easy	7,0	8,2	5,4
very easy	3,4	4,8	1,3

TABLE- 96: *Perceived personal access to heroin amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3356			
impossible	37,0	35,7	39,2
very difficult	16,3	16,3	16,1
difficult	16,7	16,3	17,7
fairly easy	11,8	12,5	10,8
very easy	5,7	6,4	4,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1632			
impossible	28,2	29,2	26,9
very difficult	17,8	16,7	19,2
difficult	20,9	20,9	21,1
fairly easy	14,8	14,7	14,6
very easy	7,1	7,1	7,1
15-24; N=702			
impossible	26,3	28,1	23,2
very difficult	19,5	19,8	19,9
difficult	20,3	18,9	22,4
fairly easy	15,0	14,7	14,8
very easy	8,0	8,1	8,1
25-34; N=930			
impossible	29,5	30,0	29,4
very difficult	16,5	14,6	18,6
difficult	21,3	22,3	20,1
fairly easy	14,6	14,7	14,4
skipped	6,4	6,5	6,4
35-44; N=504			
impossible	38,6	37,3	40,0
very difficult	14,0	14,0	14,2
difficult	15,8	15,5	16,2
fairly easy	11,7	13,6	8,7
skipped	6,2	7,2	4,7
45-54; N=566			
impossible	43,5	40,8	48,6
very difficult	17,4	19,2	14,4
difficult	12,6	11,1	15,3
fairly easy	9,3	10,5	7,5
skipped	3,4	4,1	2,4
55-64; N=654			
impossible	52,7	46,	62,0
very difficult	13,4	15,5	10,5
difficult	11,4	10,4	13,3
fairly easy	7,0	7,7	6,1
very easy	3,7	5,4	1,3

TABLE- 97: *Perceived personal access to LSD amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D7	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3323			
impossible	38,0	36,9	40,2
very difficult	15,7	15,9	15,4
difficult	15,3	14,7	16,5
fairly easy	11,4	11,9	10,7
very easy	6,2	7,2	4,8
Young adults (15-34); N=1602			
impossible	29,6	30,6	28,7
very difficult	16,9	15,6	18,4
difficult	18,8	18,4	19,4
fairly easy	13,6	14,2	12,7
very easy	8,0	8,4	7,7
15-24; N=690			
impossible	27,0	28,2	25,7
very difficult	18,6	18,5	18,3
difficult	18,4	17,3	19,8
fairly easy	14,6	15,1	14,4
very easy	9,4	9,6	9,5
25-34; N=912			
impossible	31,4	32,3	30,9
very difficult	15,7	13,5	18,6
difficult	19,1	19,1	19,2
fairly easy	12,9	13,5	11,6
skipped	7,1	7,6	6,4
35-44; N=502			
impossible	39,6	38,7	40,2
very difficult	13,3	14,2	12,2
difficult	15,1	13,3	17,9
fairly easy	11,3	12,4	9,6
skipped	6,8	8,7	3,8
45-54; N=566			
impossible	44,4	42,3	48,6
very difficult	17,6	18,8	15,6
difficult	12,0	11,7	12,7
fairly easy	9,2	9,1	9,5
skipped	3,0	3,8	1,8
55-64; N=653			
impossible	53,0	46,8	62,3
very difficult	12,9	15,6	9,1
difficult	10,6	9,8	12,1
fairly easy	8,0	7,9	8,2
very easy	3,7	5,4	1,3

TABLE- 98: *Times being offered marihuana in last year - all adults, young adults, age groupsand by gender (%)*

QuestionD8AMarihuana	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3393			
never	75,0	73,1	78,2
1-2 times	6,7	7,0	6,1
3-5 times	3,0	3,6	2,1
6-9 times	1,0	1,4	0,3
10-19 times	0,7	0,8	0,6
20-39 times	0,4	0,3	0,5
over 40 times	0,9	1,0	0,8
skipped	12,23	12,8	11,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1686			
never	67,1	64,3	71,8
1-2 times	12,4	12,2	12,2
3-5 times	6,0	7,0	4,1
6-9 times	1,8	2,7	0,5
10-19 times	1,4	1,5	1,3
20-39 times	0,7	0,7	0,7
over 40 times	1,8	1,9	1,5
skipped	8,8	9,7	7.9
15-24; N=725			
never	66,1	62,4	73,0
1-2 times	13,1	13,6	10,9
3-5 times	5,9	6,7	4,7
6-9 times	2,8	4,4	0,4
10-19 times	1,0	1,4	0,3
20-39 times	0,9	0,8	1,1
over 40 times	2,2	2,8	1,5
skipped	8,0	7,9	8,1
25-34; N=961			
never	67,8	65,6	71,0
1-2 times	11,9	11,3	13,2
3-5 times	6,0	7,3	3,7
6-9 times	1,1	1,6	0,5
10-19 times	1,7	1,5	2,0
20-39 times	0,5	0,6	0,5
over 40 times	1,5	1,4	1,5
skipped	9,5	10,7	7,6
35-44; N=502			
never	79,0	77,9	80,4
1-2 times	3,8	5,7	0,8
3-5 times	0,8	1,1	0,3
6-9 times	0,6	0,7	0,4
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,3	0,0	0,8
over 40 times	0,2	0,3	0,2
skipped	15,1	14,0	17,1

45-54; N=586			
never	84,2	83,4	85,2
1-2 times	0,5	0,8	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,2	15,7	14,8
55-64; N=637			
never	83,9	82,4	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,5	12,9

TABLE- 99: *Times being offered heroinin last year - all adults, young adults, age groupsand by gender (%)*

QuestionD8B Heroin	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3363			
never	83,5	82,3	85,3
1-2 times	2,4	2,6	1,9
3-5 times	0,6	0,8	0,4
6-9 times	0,1	0,1	0,1
10-19 times	0,2	0,2	0,1
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
skipped	13,1	13,9	12,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1658			
never	83,7	82,3	86,1
1-2 times	4,4	4,5	3,7
3-5 times	1,2	1,5	0,7
6-9 times	0,2	0,3	0,2
10-19 times	0,3	0,2	0,3
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,1
over 40 times	0,1	0,2	0,1
skipped	10,1	11,0	8,8
15-24; N=720			
never	83,6	83,0	85,8
1-2 times	6,5	6,6	5,2
3-5 times	1,1	1,8	0,0
6-9 times	0,3	0,2	0,4
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,1	0,2
skipped	8,4	8,3	8,4
25-34; N=938			
never	83,8	81,8	86,4
1-2 times	2,8	3,0	2,6
3-5 times	1,2	1,3	1,1
6-9 times	0,2	0,3	0,1
10-19 times	0,4	0,4	0,5
20-39 times	0,1	0,0	0,2
over 40 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
skipped	11,4	13,0	9,1
35-44; N=500			
never	82,0	82,0	81,6
1-2 times	1,7	2,2	0,9
3-5 times	0,3	0,3	0,3
6-9 times	0,1	0,0	0,2
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,7	15,2	17,0

45-54; N=567			
never	84,2	83,5	85,2
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,4	16,0	14,8
55-64; N=638			
never	83,9	82,5	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,4	12,9

TABLE- 100: *Times being offered cocaine in last year - all adults, young adults, age groupsand by gender (%)*

QuestionD8CCocaine	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3358			
never	83,3	81,8	85,5
1-2 times	2,4	2,7	1,8
3-5 times	0,8	1,0	0,4
6-9 times	0,1	0,1	0,1
10-19 times	0,2	0,2	0,1
20-39 times	0,2	0,2	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,0	0,2
skipped	12,9	14,0	11,9
Young adults (15-34); N=1657			
never	83,1	80,7	86,5
1-2 times	4,5	5,1	3,8
3-5 times	1,5	2,0	0,5
6-9 times	0,2	0,2	0,2
10-19 times	0,3	0,3	0,3
20-39 times	0,3	0,5	0,1
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	10,1	11,2	8,6
15-24; N=721			
never	83,6	81,0	87,3
1-2 times	6,0	7,6	3,7
3-5 times	1,3	2,0	0,4
6-9 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,6	0,9	0,2
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	8,1	7,9	8,4
25-34; N=936			
never	82,7	80,4	85,9
1-2 times	3,5	3,3	3,8
3-5 times	1,5	2,1	0,7
6-9 times	0,2	0,2	0,3
10-19 times	0,4	0,3	0,5
20-39 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	11,6	13,5	8,8
35-44; N=497			
never	82,8	83,3	81,6
1-2 times	0,5	0,8	0,0
3-5 times	0,5	0,3	0,8
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	8,0	15,3	18,4

45-54; N=567			
never	84,2	83,5	85,2
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,4	16,0	14,8
55-64; N=637			
never	83,9	82,4	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,5	12,9

TABLE- 101: *Times being offered ecstasy in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

QuestionD8D Ecstasy	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3357			
never	82,1	80,8	84,2
1-2 times	3,0	3,3	2,2
3-5 times	0,7	0,8	0,6
6-9 times	0,4	0,3	0,5
10-19 times	0,4	0,4	0,2
20-39 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,2	0,1
skipped	13,3	14,1	12,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1654			
never	80,8	79,1	83,5
1-2 times	5,5	5,9	4,6
3-5 times	1,5	1,7	1,3
6-9 times	0,7	0,5	0,9
10-19 times	0,7	0,8	0,5
20-39 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,3	0,4	0,1
skipped	10,4	11,5	9,1
15-24; N=719			
never	79,9	78,4	83,1
1-2 times	7,4	8,5	5,0
3-5 times	2,0	2,4	1,4
6-9 times	1,3	0,9	1,8
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,4	0,5	0,2
skipped	8,7	8,9	8,5
25-34; N=935			
never	81,4	79,6	83,8
1-2 times	4,2	4,1	4,4
3-5 times	1,2	1,2	1,2
6-9 times	0,3	0,3	0,3
10-19 times	1,0	1,1	0,9
20-39 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
skipped	11,7	13,4	9,4
35-44; N=499			
never	82,0	81,6	82,4
1-2 times	1,4	2,3	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,4	0,7	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,0	0,2
skipped	15,9	15,1	17,4

45-54; N=567			
never	84,2	83,5	85,2
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,4	16,0	14,8
55-64; N=637			
never	83,9	82,5	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,5	12,9

TABLE- 102: *Times been offered amphetamines in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

QuestionD8EAmphetamine	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3356			
never	82,8	81,7	84,7
1-2 times	2,6	2,9	2,1
3-5 times	0,6	0,6	0,7
6-9 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
10-19 times	0,3	0,4	0,2
20-39 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,2	0,3	0,1
skipped	13,3	13,9	12,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1654			
never	81,9	80,2	84,5
1-2 times	5,3	5,7	4,4
3-5 times	1,2	1,2	1,4
6-9 times	0,1	0,0	0,1
10-19 times	0,6	0,7	0,5
20-39 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
over 40 times	0,4	0,5	0,1
skipped	10,4	11,5	9,0
15-24; N=719			
never	80,0	78,2	83,3
1-2 times	8,4	9,5	6,1
3-5 times	1,5	1,8	1,2
6-9 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
10-19 times	0,9	1,1	0,7
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,7	1,0	0,2
skipped	8,4	8,3	8,5
25-34; N=935			
never	83,3	81,7	85,4
1-2 times	3,1	3,0	3,2
3-5 times	1,0	0,8	1,4
6-9 times	0,1	0,0	0,2
10-19 times	0,5	0,5	0,3
20-39 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
over 40 times	0,2	0,2	0,1
skipped	11,6	13,5	9,4
35-44; N=497			
never	83,1	83,3	82,4
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,4	0,7	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,0	15,3	17,6

45-54; N=567			
never	84,2	83,5	85,2
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,4	16,0	14,8
55-64; N=638			
never	83,9	82,5	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,4	12,9

TABLE- 103: *Times being offered LSD in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

QuestionD8F LSD	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3351			
never	83,9	82,9	85,4
1-2 times	1,8	2,0	1,5
3-5 times	0,4	0,4	0,5
6-9 times	0,2	0,2	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,2	0,3
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
skipped	13,4	14,1	12,3
Young adults (15-34); N=1649			
never	84,4	82,9	86,3
1-2 times	3,4	3,8	2,8
3-5 times	0,8	0,7	0,9
6-9 times	0,2	0,3	0,1
10-19 times	0,4	0,3	0,6
20-39 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
over 40 times	0,3	0,4	0,1
skipped	10,4	11,5	9,2
15-24; N=718			
never	85,5	84,7	86,5
1-2 times	3,8	4,9	2,2
3-5 times	1,0	0,9	1,2
6-9 times	0,3	0,6	0,0
10-19 times	0,5	0,1	1,1
20-39 times	0,1	0,2	0,0
over 40 times	0,2	0,2	0,2
skipped	8,6	8,4	8,8
25-34; N=931			
never	83,6	81,6	86,2
1-2 times	3,1	3,0	3,2
3-5 times	0,7	0,6	0,7
6-9 times	0,1	0,1	0,1
10-19 times	0,3	0,4	0,2
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,3	0,5	0,0
skipped	11,9	13,8	9,6
35-44; N=497			
never	82,8	83,3	81,6
1-2 times	0,6	0,4	0,8
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,4	0,7	0,0
10-19 times	0,2	0,3	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,0	15,3	17,6

45-54; N=567			
never	84,2	83,5	85,2
1-2 times	0,3	0,4	0,0
3-5 times	0,1	0,1	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,4	16,0	14,8
55-64; N=638			
never	83,9	82,5	87,1
1-2 times	0,0	0,1	0,0
3-5 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-9 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-19 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
20-39 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
over 40 times	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,1	17,4	12,9

TABLE- 104: *Place marihuana was offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

QuestionD9A Marihuana	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3193			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	71,7	70,2	74,2
Private home or private place	4,6	5,1	3,6
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	2,0	2,6	1,1
Work place	0,1	0,1	0,1
School, faculty	0,5	0,7	0,3
In the bar, restaurant	1,5	1,8	1,2
In the disco, club	1,4	1,4	1,5
Music concert, festival	0,5	0,5	0,5
Other	0,5	0,5	0,5
skipped	17,2	17,1	17,0
Young adults (15-34); N=1589			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	65,1	62,1	70,0
Private home or private place	8,7	9,7	7,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	3,7	4,8	2,0
Work place	0,2	0,2	0,3
School, faculty	1,1	1,5	0,5
In the bar, restaurant	2,4	2,6	2,1
In the disco, club	2,9	2,9	2,9
Music concert, festival	0,9	0,9	0,9
Other	1,0	1,0	0,8
skipped	14,0	14,3	14,5
15-24; N=690			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	65,7	60,8	74,3
Private home or private place	10,5	11,3	8,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	3,5	5,0	1,0
Work place	0,1	0,0	0,2
School, faculty	1,7	2,1	1,2
In the bar, restaurant	1,9	2,7	0,9
In the disco, club	3,3	4,4	1,7
Music concert, festival	0,5	0,7	0,2
Other	0,4	0,4	0,4
skipped	12,4	12,6	11,3
25-34; N=899			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	64,7	63,1	66,9
Private home or private place	7,4	8,5	5,7
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	3,9	4,7	2,8
Work place	0,4	0,3	0,4
School, faculty	0,7	1,1	0,1
In the bar, restaurant	2,7	2,6	2,9
In the disco, club	2,6	1,9	3,7
Music concert, festival	1,2	1,0	1,5
Other	1,5	1,4	1,1
skipped	14,9	15,4	14,9

35-44; N=480			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	75,7	77,1	73,0
Private home or private place	2,3	2,8	1,3
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,6	2,3	0,5
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	1,4	2,2	0,0
In the disco, club	0,5	0,3	0,8
Music concert, festival	0,1	0,1	0,0
Other	0,2	0,0	0,5
skipped	18,2	15,2	23,9
45-54; N=522			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,6	78,7	78,2
Private home or private place	0,2	0,3	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,4	0,7	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	20,8	20,3	21,8
55-64; N=602			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,4	79,1	83,5
Private home or private place	0,1	0,1	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	19,5	20,8	16,5

TABLE- 105: *Place heroinwas offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D9B Heroin	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3168			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,6	77,9	80,1
Private home or private place	0,9	1,1	0,7
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,5	0,7	0,1
Work place	0,0	0,1	0,0
School, faculty	0,2	0,1	0,3
In the bar, restaurant	0,8	0,9	0,5
In the disco, club	0,7	0,7	0,7
Music concert, festival	0,3	0,4	0,0
Other	0,1	0,1	0,1
skipped	18,9	18,0	17,5
Young adults (15-34); N=1571			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,6	77,0	81,6
Private home or private place	1,7	2,0	1,4
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,7	1,0	0,1
Work place	0,1	0,1	0,0
School, faculty	0,4	0,2	0,7
In the bar, restaurant	1,2	1,6	0,8
In the disco, club	1,5	1,5	1,3
Music concert, festival	0,5	0,7	0,1
Other	0,2	0,3	0,0
skipped	15,1	15,6	14,0
15-24; N=688			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,2	78,4	83,7
Private home or private place	2,7	2,4	3,3
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,3	0,2	0,1
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,1	0,2	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	1,5	2,1	0,6
In the disco, club	1,6	2,1	0,9
Music concert, festival	0,7	1,2	0,0
Other	0,1	0,1	0,0
skipped	13,8	13,3	11,4
25-34; N=883			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	77,6	75,9	80,2
Private home or private place	1,0	1,7	0,1
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,9	1,5	0,1
Work place	0,2	0,2	0,0
School, faculty	0,6	0,2	1,2
In the bar, restaurant	1,0	1,2	0,9
In the disco, club	1,5	1,1	1,7
Music concert, festival	0,3	0,4	0,2
Other	0,3	0,4	0,1
skipped	16,6	17,4	15,5

35-44; N=476			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,0	81,3	74,7
Private home or private place	0,5	0,8	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,0	1,3	0,7
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,2	0,4	0,0
Other	0,2	0,0	0,5
skipped	19,1	16,2	24,1
45-54; N=521			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,7	79,1	77,8
Private home or private place	0,0	0,0	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,3	0,5	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	21,0	20,4	22,2
55-64; N=600			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,2	79,1	83,3
Private home or private place	0,0	0,1	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	19,8	20,8	16,7

TABLE- 106: *Place cocaine was offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D9C Cocaine	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3159			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,3	77,5	79,9
Private home or private place	1,0	1,2	0,6
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,4	0,5	0,1
Work place	0,1	0,1	0,0
School, faculty	0,1	0,1	0,2
In the bar, restaurant	0,6	0,5	0,7
In the disco, club	1,1	1,3	0,8
Music concert, festival	0,3	0,4	0,1
Other	0,1	0,1	0,1
skipped	17,9	18,3	17,5
Young adults (15-34); N=1656			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	77,7	75,6	81,4
Private home or private place	1,9	2,4	1,1
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,6	0,8	0,2
Work place	0,2	0,3	0,0
School, faculty	0,3	0,2	0,4
In the bar, restaurant	0,8	0,6	1,0
In the disco, club	2,3	2,7	1,7
Music concert, festival	0,5	0,8	0,0
Other	0,2	0,2	0,2
skipped	15,5	16,4	14,0
15-24; N=685			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,0	75,4	85,4
Private home or private place	2,4	3,0	1,2
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,6	0,8	0,3
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,1	0,2	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,6	0,7	0,5
In the disco, club	2,8	3,8	1,4
Music concert, festival	0,7	1,2	0,0
Other	0,2	0,1	0,2
skipped	13,6	14,8	11,0
25-34; N=880			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	76,8	75,7	78,6
Private home or private place	1,6	2,0	1,1
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,6	0,9	0,1
Work place	0,3	0,5	0,0
School, faculty	0,4	0,2	0,7
In the bar, restaurant	1,0	0,5	1,3
In the disco, club	2,0	2,0	1,9
Music concert, festival	0,3	0,5	0,0
Other	0,2	0,2	0,2
skipped	16,8	17,5	16,1

35-44; N=474			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,5	82,3	74,5
Private home or private place	0,2	0,3	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,5	0,8	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,1	0,0	0,2
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,4	0,1	0,8
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	19,3	16,5	24,5
45-54; N=521			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,7	79,1	77,8
Private home or private place	0,0	0,0	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,3	0,5	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	21,0	20,4	22,2
55-64; N=599			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,2	79,1	83,3
Private home or private place	0,0	0,0	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	19,8	20,9	16,7

TABLE- 107: *Place ecstasy was offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D9D Ecstasy	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1012			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	77,7	76,9	78,6
Private home or private place	2,5	3,5	1,2
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,9	1,1	0,6
Work place	0,4	0,6	0,0
School, faculty	0,5	0,3	0,8
In the bar, restaurant	1,1	1,1	1,2
In the disco, club	2,7	3,1	1,9
Music concert, festival	1,7	1,6	1,9
Other	0,0	0,1	0,0
skipped	12.5	11,7	13,8
Young adults (15-34); N=263			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,6	78,6	79,8
Private home or private place	2,5	2,3	2,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,5	1,7	1,2
Work place	0,1	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	1,6	0,0	0,3
In the bar, restaurant	2,7	1,2	2,0
In the disco, club	0,9	2,2	2,5
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	2,1
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,1	14,0	9,3
15-24; N=79			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	68,6	65,8	71,2
Private home or private place	2,3	0,0	4,7
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,5	0,0	1,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,4	0,0	0,9
In the bar, restaurant	2,1	0,0	4,5
In the disco, club	6,0	6,3	5,7
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	20,1	27,9	11,9
25-34; N=184			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	82,5	83,1	83,8
Private home or private place	2,6	3,1	1,9
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,9	2,2	1,4
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	1,3	1,6	,9
In the disco, club	1,4	0,8	,9
Music concert, festival	1,2	0,0	3,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	9,1	9,2	8,1

35-44; N=232			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	77,2	78,5	74,9
Private home or private place	2,1	3,6	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,3	0,5	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,7	0,0	1,7
In the bar, restaurant	1,4	1,7	1,0
In the disco, club	4,4	6,6	1,2
Music concert, festival	1,3	1,5	1,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,6	7,6	20,2
45-54; N=234			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	73,2	72,5	73,9
Private home or private place	4,3	6,9	0,7
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,3	,5	0,0
Work place	1,5	2,5	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,6	0,0	1,4
In the disco, club	2,3	3,2	1,1
Music concert, festival	2,2	2,8	1,5
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	15,6	11,6	21,4
55-64; N=283			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,2	77,2	84,0
Private home or private place	1,3	1,3	1,2
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,9	1,5	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	1,1	1,0	1,4
In the bar, restaurant	1,1	1,6	0,4
In the disco, club	1,6	0,7	2,9
Music concert, festival	2,5	2,2	3,0
Other	0,1	0,3	0,0
skipped	11,2	14,2	7,1

TABLE- 108: *Place amphetamines was offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D9E Amphetamine	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1012			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	78,6	78,7	78,4
Private home or private place	2,5	2,7	2,4
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,1	1,1	1,2
Work place	0,5	0,8	0,0
School, faculty	0,3	0,2	0,4
In the bar, restaurant	1,3	1,2	1,5
In the disco, club	2,1	2,9	1,0
Music concert, festival	0,7	0,8	0,7
Other	0,4	0,4	0,2
skipped	13,6	11,2	14,2
Young adults (15-34); N=263			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,6	79,1	81,5
Private home or private place	3,1	2,8	3,5
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,3	1,7	0,9
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,5	0,0	1,1
In the disco, club	2,3	2,0	2,7
Music concert, festival	0,1	0,0	0,2
Other	1,0	0,5	0,7
skipped	12,2	13,9	9,4
15-24; N=79			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	68,7	64,6	72,6
Private home or private place	4,3	2,0	6,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	1,6	0,0	3,4
In the disco, club	5,0	5,5	4,5
Music concert, festival	0,3	0,0	0,7
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	20,1	27,9	12,0
25-34; N=184			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	83,9	84,1	85,7
Private home or private place	2,6	3,1	1,9
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,9	2,2	1,4
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	1,2	0,8	1,9
Music concert, festival	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	1,3	0,6	1,1
skipped	9,1	9,2	8,0

35-44; N=233			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,4	82,7	74,0
Private home or private place	1,0	0,7	1,4
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,1	0,5	2,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,1	0,2	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	2,8	2,2	3,8
In the disco, club	2,7	4,1	0,6
Music concert, festival	0,7	1,2	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,2	8,4	18,2
45-54; N=235			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	73,6	74,4	72,0
Private home or private place	3,7	5,2	1,6
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,3	0,5	0,0
Work place	1,5	2,5	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,8	0,4	1,4
In the disco, club	3,0	5,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	1,4	1,4	1,5
Other	0,4	0,8	0,0
skipped	15,3	10,8	23,5
55-64; N=281			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,1	77,9	83,0
Private home or private place	2,4	1,9	3,1
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,7	1,5	2,0
Work place	0,3	0,6	0,0
School, faculty	1,0	0,7	1,4
In the bar, restaurant	1,5	2,4	0,4
In the disco, club	0,6	0,8	0,4
Music concert, festival	0,8	0,5	1,3
Other	0,1	0,3	0,0
skipped	11,5	13,4	8,4

TABLE- 109: *Place LSD was offered last time in last year - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D9F LSD	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=1005			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,1	80,3	79,6
Private home or private place	2,2	2,5	1,9
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,8	1,2	0,2
Work place	0,2	0,4	0,0
School, faculty	0,4	0,2	0,7
In the bar, restaurant	0,8	0,6	1,2
In the disco, club	1,1	1,6	0,6
Music concert, festival	1,2	1,0	1,5
Other	0,0	0,1	0,0
skipped	13,2	12,1	14,3
Young adults (15-34); N=261			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	79,4	78,9	80,5
Private home or private place	4,2	3,0	5,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,3	1,7	0,9
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,3	0,0	0,8
In the disco, club	0,1	0,0	0,2
Music concert, festival	2,1	2,0	2,2
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,6	14,4	9,6
15-24; N=78			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	70,5	63,8	77,2
Private home or private place	4,2	2,8	5,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	1,2	0,0	2,5
In the disco, club	0,3	0,0	0,7
Music concert, festival	3,3	5,5	0,9
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	20,5	27,9	12,9
25-34; N=183			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	83,0	84,2	82,1
Private home or private place	4,1	3,1	5,8
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,9	2,2	1,4
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the disco, club	0,0	0,0	0,0
Music concert, festival	1,6	0,8	2,7
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	9,4	9,7	8,0

35-44; N=233			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	80,7	84,0	75,5
Private home or private place	0,9	1,5	0,0
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	1,1	1,8	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	0,0	0,0	0,0
In the bar, restaurant	2,2	2,3	2,1
In the disco, club	1,7	1,8	1,7
Music concert, festival	1,4	0,6	2,7
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,0	8,0	18,5
45-54; N=231			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	76,0	78,2	72,4
Private home or private place	2,7	4,3	0,2
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work place	1,0	1,6	0,0
School, faculty	0,3	0,0	0,9
In the bar, restaurant	0,9	0,0	2,3
In the disco, club	2,2	3,6	0,0
Music concert, festival	0,4	0,8	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	16,5	11,5	24,2
55-64; N=281			
I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	83,0	79,4	87,6
Private home or private place	1,2	1,3	1,1
Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	0,9	1,5	0,0
Work place	0,0	0,0	0,0
School, faculty	1,2	0,7	1,8
In the bar, restaurant	0,2	0,3	0,0
In the disco, club	0,8	0,9	0,6
Music concert, festival	0,8	0,5	1,3
Other	0,1	0,3	0,0
skipped	12,8	15,1	7,6

TABLE- 110: *Last 12 months, by whom did you obtain marihuana last time you used it? -all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question D51A Marihuana	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=187			
from friend	1,0	1,7	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	99,0	98,3	100
Young adults (15-34); N=41			
from friend	4,1	8,1	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	95,9	91,9	100
15-24; N=10			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
25-34; N=31			
from friend	5,4	9,1	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	9,.6	90,9	100

35-44; N=40			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
45-54; N=52			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100
55-64; N=51			
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100

TABLE- 111: *Within the last 12 months, by whom did you obtain marihuanalast time you used it? - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

	marihuana			heroin		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=187	Males	Females	Total N=27	Males	Females
from friend	1,0	1,7	0,0	29,4	31,7%	11,5%
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	14.9	16.8	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	22.9	20.5	41.4
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	10.0	6.1	39.6
skipped	99,0	98,3	100	22,8	24,9	7,52
Young adults (15-34); N=	Tota N=41	Males	Females	Tota N=21	Males	Females
from friend	4,1	8,1	0,0	33,0	35,7	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	15.3	16,6	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	20.0	20.7	16.5
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0.0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0.0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0.0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0.0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	11.7	6,8	70.2
skipped	95,9	91,9	100	20,0	20,2	13,3

TABLE- 112: *Within the last 12 months, by whom did you obtain druglast time you used it? - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

	cocaine			ecstasy		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=35	Males	Females	Total N=31	Males	Females
from friend	34,5	36,4	19,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	15.0	18,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	1.0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	16,8	15,1	26,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	32,7	29,0	54,3	100	100	100
Young adults (15-34); N=	Tota N=32	Males	Females	Tota N=7	Males	Females
from friend	36,3	38,8	19,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	14,0	17,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	1,1	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	15,9	13,9	26,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	32,7	28,7	54,3	100	100	100

TABLE- 113: *Within the last 12 months, by whom did you obtain druglast time you used it? - all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

	amphetamine			LSD		
All adults (15-64);	Total N=21	Males	Females	Total N=10	Males	Females
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100	100	100	100
Young adults (15-34); N=	Tota N=6	Males	Females	Tota N=8	Males	Females
from friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
someone else I know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
unknown person	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
through internet	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
delivery service	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
multiple responses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tables with the data on opinions about drug policies, substance use and perception of risk associated with substances use

TABLE- 114: *Opinion about smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question 54A	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
do not disapprove	30,9	35,1	24,8
disapprove	26,4	23,8	30,1
strongly disapprove	29,9	27,6	33,8
don't know	5,4	4,8	6,1
skipped	7.4	91.3	5,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	27,2	31,2	20,9
disapprove	28,2	25,8	31,5
strongly disapprove	29,6	28,4	31,6
don't know	6,9	5,9	8,6
skipped	8,1	8.7	7,4
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	26,0	31,4	17,3
disapprove	29,3	24,8	35,5
strongly disapprove	28,5	28,1	29,6
don't know	7,8	7,1	9,3
skipped	8,4	8,6	8,3
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	28,1	31,0	23,5
disapprove	27,3	26,5	28,7
strongly disapprove	30,5	28,6	32,9
don't know	6,3	5,1	8,2
skipped	7,8	8.8	6,7
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	40,6	44,2	35,4
disapprove	22,0	19,9	25,6
strongly disapprove	27,7	25,4	31,6
don't know	4,1	3,3	4,3
skipped	5,6	7,2	3,2
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	33,8	37,0	28,7
disapprove	24,0	20,6	28,8
strongly disapprove	31,0	29,6	33,8
don't know	4,0	3,8	4,3
skipped	7,3	9,1	4,4
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	29,8	34,6	23,1
disapprove	28,0	25,6	32,0
strongly disapprove	32,3	26,5	41,2
don't know	2,9	3,3	1,6
skipped	6,9	9,9	2,0

TABLE- 115: *Opinion about having one or two drinks several times a week amongst all adults, young adults,age groups and by gender (%)*

Question 54B	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
do not disapprove	35,0	38,1	30,0
disapprove	27,2	24,1	32,0
strongly disapprove	24,0	22,7	26,1
don't know	5,8	5,4	6,3
skipped	8,1	9,7	5,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	38,9	39,1	38,2
disapprove	26,8	25,3	29,4
strongly disapprove	17,8	18,6	16,1
don't know	7,8	7,6	8,4
skipped	8,7	9.4	8,1
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	37,8	37,2	37,6
disapprove	27,2	26,4	29,6
strongly disapprove	17,0	17,3	15,7
don't know	8,6	8,9	8,6
skipped	9,4	10,3	8,6
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	39,7	40,5	38,6
disapprove	26,5	24,5	29,3
strongly disapprove	18,4	19,5	16,4
don't know	7,2	6,7	8,2
skipped	8,1	7,8	7,5
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	35,1	38,8	29,1
disapprove	28,7	26,1	32,2
strongly disapprove	27,0	24,7	31,4
don't know	3,3	2,9	4,1
skipped	5,8	7,5	3,2
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	30,2	35,3	21,9
disapprove	27,3	21,0	37,1
strongly disapprove	30,3	28,7	33,3
don't know	4,1	4,3	3,7
skipped	8,1	10,7	3,9
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	28,7	37,4	16,4
disapprove	27,9	22,2	36,6
Strongly disapprove	32,4	26,6	41,2
don't know	3,3	2,5	3,8
skipped	7,7	11,2	2,0

TABLE- 116: *Opinion about trying marihuana once or twice amongst all adults, young adults,age groups and by gender (%)*

Question 54C	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3767	10,8	11,6	9,6
do not disapprove	28,7	28,7	28,3
disapprove	44,6	42,7	48,2
strongly disapprove	7,4	7,0	7,7
don't know	8,7	10,1	6,3
skipped			
Young adults (15-34); N=1797			
do not disapprove	18,3	19,9	15,8
disapprove	26,8	25,6	28,8
strongly disapprove	37,2	37,2	37,4
don't know	8,5	7,6	9,4
skipped	9,1	9,8	8,7
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	19,8	22,8	15,7
disapprove	25,7	22,9	30,8
strongly disapprove	34,4	34,5	34,2
don't know	11,0	10,2	10,9
skipped	10.0	9,8	8,4
25-34; N=1029			
do not disapprove	17,2	17,9	15,8
disapprove	27,6	27,4	27,3
strongly disapprove	39,2	39,1	39,6
don't know	6,7	5,8	8,4
skipped	9,3	9,7	8,9
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	6,6	7,5	5,2
disapprove	31,7	34,4	26,7
strongly disapprove	49,3	44,8	56,9
don't know	5,2	5,0	5,5
skipped	7,3	8,3	5,8
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	2,5	2,9	1,9
disapprove	29,1	29,8	27,4
strongly disapprove	54,3	50,4	61,2
don't know	5,7	6,0	5,4
skipped	8,4	10,9	4,1
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	1,6	1,1	2,3
disapprove	31,6	32,5	30,7
Strongly disapprove	52,3	48,3	59,0
don't know	6,6	6,4	6,0
skipped	8,0	10,8	2,0

TABLE- 117: *Opinion about smoking marihuana occasionally amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

Question 54D	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	8,2	9,1	6,8
do not disapprove	29,9	29,8	29,8
disapprove	46,2	44,1	50,3
strongly disapprove	7,0	6,9	6,8
don't know	8,7	10,2	6,4
skipped	0,0	0,0	0,0
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	14,2	16,2	11,2
disapprove	29,7	28,5	31,5
strongly disapprove	39,0	38,2	40,6
don't know	7,6	7,1	7,9
skipped	9,4	10.0	8,8
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	17,2	20,7	12,3
disapprove	27,6	25,1	32,3
strongly disapprove	37,2	36,0	38,9
don't know	8,8	8,3	8,0
skipped	9,1	10,0	8,4
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	12,1	13,1	10,3
disapprove	31,2	30,9	31,0
strongly disapprove	40,4	39,7	41,8
don't know	6,8	6,2	7,9
skipped	9,6	10,0	9,1
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	4,3	4,4	4,1
disapprove	32,7	35,5	27,6
strongly disapprove	50,6	46,6	57,5
don't know	5,1	5,2	5,0
skipped	7,3	8,3	5,8
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	1,2	1,4	0,9
disapprove	28,2	28,6	26,8
strongly disapprove	56,2	52,6	62,8
don't know	6,0	6,5	5,4
skipped	8.4	10,9	4,1
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	1,3	1,1	1,6
disapprove	30,7	30,8	31,0
Strongly disapprove	53,5	49,7	60,0
don't know	6,5	6,7	5,5
skipped	8,0	10,8	2,0

TABLE- 118: *Opinion about smoking marihuana regularly amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

54E	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
do not disapprove	2,9	3,3	2,3
disapprove	30,8	30,8	30,4
strongly disapprove	51,0	49,0	54,5
don't know	6,6	6,7	6,4
skipped	8,8	10,2	6,4
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	4,5	5,6	2,9
disapprove	32,1	31,7	32,5
strongly disapprove	47,2	46,2	48,3
don't know	6,8	6,5	7,4
skipped	9,4	10,0	9,0
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	5,9	7,7	3,4
disapprove	31,4	31,0	32,8
strongly disapprove	45,9	44,3	46,8
don't know	7,7	7,1	8,8
skipped	9,0	9,9	8,2
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	3,4	4,1	2,5
disapprove	32,6	32,2	32,3
strongly disapprove	48,0	47,6	49,3
don't know	6,2	6,1	6,5
skipped	9.8	10.0	9.5
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	1,9	2,0	1,8
disapprove	31,9	34,2	27,7
strongly disapprove	53,6	49,9	59,9
don't know	5,3	5,5	4,8
skipped	7,3	8,3	5,8
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	0,8	0,7	0,9
disapprove	27,2	27,2	26,4
strongly disapprove	57,8	54,6	63,6
don't know	5,9	6,5	5,1
skipped	8,4	10,9	4,1
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	1,0	0,6	1,6
disapprove	30,4	30,3	31,0
Strongly disapprove	54,2	50,9	60,0
don't know	6,4	6,5	5,5
skipped	8,0	10,8	2,0

TABLE- 119: *Opinion about trying ecstasy once or twice amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

54F	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
do not disapprove	3,6	4,1	3,0
disapprove	28,2	27,9	28,0
strongly disapprove	52,7	51,2	55,5
don't know	6,8	6,6	7,0
skipped	8,8	10,2	6,5
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	5,7	6,8	4,2
disapprove	27,8	26,7	29,3
strongly disapprove	50,1	50,4	49,5
don't know	6,8	6,2	7,9
skipped	9,4	10,0	9,1
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	6,9	8,1	5,5
disapprove	26,9	24,8	30,0
strongly disapprove	48,0	49,4	45,3
don't know	8,9	7,8	10,6
skipped	9,2	10,0	8,6
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	4,9	5,9	3,4
disapprove	28,5	28,0	28,8
strongly disapprove	51,6	51,1	52,5
don't know	5,4	5,1	6,1
skipped	9,6	9,9	9,4
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	2,0	1,9	2,2
disapprove	30,1	32,3	25,9
strongly disapprove	54,5	50,9	60,8
don't know	6,1	6,6	5,4
skipped	7,3	8,3	5,8
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	0,9	1,0	0,9
disapprove	27,2	27,4	26,4
strongly disapprove	57,5	54,2	63,6
don't know	5,9	6,5	5,1
skipped	8,4	10,9	4,1
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	1,1	0,7	1,6
disapprove	29,2	29,3	29,4
Strongly disapprove	55,0	51,9	60,5
don't know	6,7	6,4	6,5
skipped	8,0	10,8	2,0

TABLE- 120: *Opinion about trying heroin once or twice amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

54G	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	2,6	2,9	2,3
do not disapprove	27,9	27,8	27,6
disapprove	54,4	52,9	57,1
strongly disapprove	6,3	6,2	6,4
don't know	8,9	10,2	6,7
skipped			
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
do not disapprove	3,8	4,5	2,8
disapprove	27,4	26,9	28,4
strongly disapprove	53,3	53,2	52,7
don't know	6,0	5,6	6,8
skipped	9,5	9,8	9,4
15-24; N=768			
do not disapprove	5,1	6,4	3,3
disapprove	25,7	25,0	27,4
strongly disapprove	52,5	51,8	52,0
don't know	7,4	7,1	8,3
skipped	9,2	9,7	9,0
25-34; N=1030			
do not disapprove	3,3	2,5	2,5
disapprove	28,2	29,0	29,0
strongly disapprove	54,2	53,3	53,3
don't know	4,5	5,7	5,7
skipped	9.5	9.8	9.5
35-44; N=562			
do not disapprove	29,5	1,5	2,2
disapprove	55,3	31,5	25,6
strongly disapprove	5,8	52,4	60,4
don't know	0,3	5,8	5,8
skipped	9,1	8,8	6,0
45-54; N=635			
do not disapprove	0,9	0,9	0,9
disapprove	27,1	27,3	26,1
strongly disapprove	57,7	54,5	63,6
don't know	5,9	6,4	5,1
skipped	8.5	10,9	4,4
55-64; N=713			
do not disapprove	1,1	0,7	1,6
disapprove	29,3	29,2	29,9
Strongly disapprove	55,1	52,0	60,5
don't know	6,5	6,4	6,0
skipped	8,0	11,8	2,0

TABLE- 121: *Perception of risk associated with smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

55 A	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
No risk	4,4	4,8	3,8
Slight risk	8,8	10,8	5,8
Moderate risk	19,3	20,5	17,1
Great risk	56,3	51,9	63,5
Do not know	6,0	5,6	6,2
skipped	5,3	6,3	3,6
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
No risk	5,1	5,1	5,1
Slight risk	8,4	9,9	6,3
Moderate risk	20,7	22,1	18,0
Great risk	52,4	48,2	59,2
Do not know	7,1	7,1	6,9
skipped	6,3	7,6	4,5
15-24; N=768			
No risk	5,6	4,7	6,6
Slight risk	8,3	9,0	7,7
Moderate risk	20,6	22,3	17,3
Great risk	51,5	47,0	58,9
Do not know	8,1	10,3	5,1
skipped	5,8	6,7	4,5
25-34; N=1030			
No risk	4,8	5,3	4,1
Slight risk	8,4	10,5	5,3
Moderate risk	20,7	22,0	18,6
Great risk	53,0	49,0	59,4
Do not know	6,3	4,9	8,2
skipped	6,7	8,3	4,4
35-44; N=562			
No risk	4,1	4,0	4,4
Slight risk	9,1	10,2	7,5
Moderate risk	21,8	21,2	21,9
Great risk	56,0	55,3	57,5
Do not know	3,7	3,5	4,1
skipped	5,3	5,8	4,6
45-54; N=635			
No risk	3,6	4,7	1,6
Slight risk	8,6	10,9	4,5
Moderate risk	17,5	16,7	19,2
Great risk	61,8	58,8	66,6
Do not know	5,2	4,8	6,0
skipped	3,3	4,1	2,0
55-64; N=713			
No risk	3,5	4,5	2,1
Slight risk	9,9	13,4	4,7
Moderate risk	15,8	20,0	10,1
Great risk	62,0	52,8	75,9
Do not know	5,4	4,4	6,3
skipped	3.3	5,0	0,9

TABLE- 122: *Perception of risk associated with having five or more drinks each weekend amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

55 B	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768	4,3	5,3	2,9
No risk	11,8	12,5	11,1
Slight risk	23,9	25,2	22,1
Moderate risk	48,3	44,5	54,1
Great risk	6,3	6,2	6,3
Do not know	5,4	6,4	3,6
skipped	0,0	0,0	0,0
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
No risk	6,3	7,3	4,7
Slight risk	14,2	13,6	15,4
Moderate risk	28,2	29,3	27,0
Great risk	37,1	34,7	40,3
Do not know	7,8	7,6	8,1
skipped	6,3	7,5	4,6
15-24; N=768			
No risk	6,0	6,9	4,3
Slight risk	16,3	13,5	21,2
Moderate risk	27,0	30,5	22,0
Great risk	36,2	32,4	41,2
Do not know	8,6	10,0	6,7
skipped	5,9	6,7	4,7
25-34; N=1030			
No risk	6,5	7,6	5,0
Slight risk	12,6	13,8	11,2
Moderate risk	29,1	28,4	30,5
Great risk	37,8	36,2	39,6
Do not know	7,3	5,9	9,1
skipped	6,7	8,1	4,5
35-44; N=562			
No risk	2,8	2,9	2,8
Slight risk	10,8	11,6	9,7
Moderate risk	24,0	25,5	21,9
Great risk	53,0	50,0	57,2
Do not know	3,8	3,9	3,8
skipped	5,2	6,2	4,6
45-54; N=635			
No risk	1,6	2,2	0,4
Slight risk	8,8	9,8	7,1
Moderate risk	19,8	19,2	20,8
Great risk	61,2	58,9	64,9
Do not know	5,4	5,8	4,7
skipped	3,3	4,0	2,0
55-64; N=713			
No risk	2,9	4,5	0,5
Slight risk	9,5	12,8	4,3
Moderate risk	16,6	20,6	10,7
Great risk	62,5	52,0	78,8
Do not know	5,1	4,9	4,8
skipped	3,5	5,2	0,9

TABLE- 123: *Perception of risk associated with smoking marijuana regularly amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

55 C	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3767	2,5	3,3	1,2
No risk	4,0	4,1	3,7
Slight risk	8,1	8,7	7,1
Moderate risk	69,2	66,8	73,8
Great risk	12,1	12,3	11,2
Do not know	4,2	4,8	2,9
skipped			
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
No risk	4,8	6,3	2,2
Slight risk	7,2	7,4	6,6
Moderate risk	11,7	12,2	11,0
Great risk	59,1	55,9	64,7
Do not know	12,7	13,1	12,4
skipped	4,5	5,2	3.0
15-24; N=768			
No risk	5,3	7,3	2,4
Slight risk	8,2	8,3	7,2
Moderate risk	10,5	11,3	9,6
Great risk	59,0	52,8	69,1
Do not know	12,8	15,8	8,2
skipped	4,2	4,5	3,4
25-34; N=1030			
No risk	4,4	5,5	2,1
Slight risk	6,4	6,7	6,2
Moderate risk	12,6	12,8	12,1
Great risk	59,2	58,2	61,4
Do not know	12,7	11,1	15,4
skipped	4,7	5,7	2,9
35-44; N=562			
No risk	0,7	0,6	1,0
Slight risk	2,3	2,2	2,5
Moderate risk	8,0	9,8	4,5
Great risk	74,0	72,8	76,5
Do not know	9,6	9,0	10,5
skipped	5,3	5,6	5,0
45-54; N=635			
No risk	0,2	0,2	
Slight risk	0,5	0,5	0,4
Moderate risk	3,1	3,0	3,5
Great risk	81,4	80,0	83,7
Do not know	11,5	12,6	9,7
skipped	3,3	3,7	2,6
55-64; N=713			
No risk	0,4	0,7	0.0
Slight risk	0,4	0,7	0.0
Moderate risk	3,4	4,2	2,2
Great risk	81,5	78,9	86,5
Do not know	11,8	12,0	10,2
skipped	2,5	3,5	1,1

TABLE- 124: *Perception of risk associated with trying ecstasy once or twice amongst all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

55 D	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3767	1,2	1,6	0,6
No risk	1,9	1,6	2,4
Slight risk	5,4	5,9	4,7
Moderate risk	75,1	73,7	77,5
Great risk	10,6	10,3	10,7
Do not know	5,8	6,9	4,0
skipped			
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
No risk	2,3	3,0	1,1
Slight risk	3,4	3,1	3,9
Moderate risk	7,7	8,2	7,3
Great risk	67,6	66,1	69,7
Do not know	12,3	11,8	13,1
skipped	6,6	7,8	5,0
15-24; N=768			
No risk	2,3	3,3	0,6
Slight risk	4,8	4,4	5,3
Moderate risk	8,1	7,1	9,9
Great risk	65,2	63,9	66,5
Do not know	13,6	14,5	12,9
skipped	6,0	6,8	4,8
25-34; N=1029			
No risk	2,3	2,8	1,4
Slight risk	2,5	2,3	2,9
Moderate risk	7,5	9,0	5,4
Great risk	69,3	67,6	71,9
Do not know	11,3	9,9	13,3
skipped	7,1	8,5	5,1
35-44; N=562			
No risk	0,3	0.0	0,9
Slight risk	1,3	0,3	2,8
Moderate risk	4,1	5,2	2,4
Great risk	80,5	81,5	78,7
Do not know	7,4	6,0	10,0
skipped	7.0	5,2	6.3
45-54; N=635			
No risk	0,1	0,2	
Slight risk	0,2	0,1	0,3
Moderate risk	2,0	2,0	2,1
Great risk	85,4	83,9	87,7
Do not know	8,5	9,3	7,1
skipped	3,8	4,5	2,7
55-64; N=713			
No risk	0,1	0,2	0,0
Slight risk	0,0	0,0	0,0
Moderate risk	3,4	4,7	1,6
Great risk	82,5	78,8	88,8
Do not know	9,9	10,0	8,6
skipped	4,2	6,4	1,0

TABLE- 125: *Have you ever used new psychoactive substances?- all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

H1	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
Yes, I have used such substances	0,6	0,7	0,4
No, I have never used such substances	60,7	62,2	57,6
I dont't know, not sure	1,8	2,0	1,6
I have never heard of such substances	26,3	23,4	31,5
skipped	10,6	11,7	8,9
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
Yes, I have used such substances	1,0	1,4	0,5
No, I have never used such substances	63,1	62,7	62,7
I dont't know, not sure	2,7	2,8	2,4
I have never heard of such substances	23,5	22,8	25,3
skipped	10,4	10,3	9,1
15-24; N=768			
Yes, I have used such substances	1,3	2,0	0,4
No, I have never used such substances	63,4	64,3	61,1
I dont't know, not sure	4,7	4,7	4,4
I have never heard of such substances	22,3	20,4	26,0
skipped	8,3	8,6	8,1
25-34; N=1030			
Yes, I have used such substances	0,8	1,0	0,5
No, I have never used such substances	62,8	61,5	63,8
I dont't know, not sure	1,3	1,5	0,9
I have never heard of such substances	24,4	24,6	24,7
skipped	10,7	11,4	10,0
35-44; N=562			
Yes, I have used such substances	0,1	0,1	0,0
No, I have never used such substances	62,7	65,5	57,5
I dont't know, not sure	1,3	1,3	1,2
I have never heard of such substances	24,5	19,6	32,8
skipped	11,5	13,6	8,5
45-54; N=635			
Yes, I have used such substances	0,0	0,0	0,0
No, I have never used such substances	58,6	62,4	51,6
I dont't know, not sure	1,2	1,2	1,3
I have never heard of such substances	28,8	24,5	36,4
skipped	11,4	11,9	10,6
55-64; N=713			
Yes, I have used such substances	0,1	0,0	0,2
No, I have never used such substances	55,3	59,2	49,8
I dont't know, not sure	0,6	0,9	0,2
I have never heard of such substances	34,1	27,8	43,9
skipped	10,0	12,2	5,8

TABLE- 126: *Have you used psychoactive substances in the last 12 month?- all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

H2	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3726			
Yes, I have used	1,6	1,8	1,1
No, I have not been used	84,7	83,9	86,5
I dont't know, I'am not sure	0,7	0,8	0,1
skipped	13,0	13,4	12,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1769			
Yes, I have used	2,9	3,3	1,9
No, I have not been used	84,1	83,1	85,9
I dont't know, I'am not sure	1,1	1,7	0,2
skipped	11,9	11,9	12,0
15-24; N=753			
Yes, I have used	2,9	3,8	0,7
No, I have not been used	83,7	81,9	87,2
I dont't know, I'am not sure	1,6	2,5	0,3
skipped	11,8	11,8	11,8
25-34; N=1016			
Yes, I have used	2,8	3,0	2,8
No, I have not been used	84,3	83,9	85,0
I dont't know, I'am not sure	0,7	1,1	0,0
skipped	12,2	12	12,2
35-44; N=558			
Yes, I have used	0,7	1,0	0,2
No, I have not been used	84,6	83,3	86,5
I dont't know, I'am not sure	0,0	0,1	0,0
skipped	14,7	15,6	13,3
45-54; N=631			
Yes, I have used	0,0	0,0	0,0
No, I have not been used	87,1	86,8	88,3
I dont't know, I'am not sure	0.0	0,0	0,0
skipped	12,9	13,2	11,7
55-64; N=708			
Yes, I have used	0,6	0,6	0,7
No, I have not been used	86,1	85,2	88,2
I dont't know, I'am not sure	0,1	0,0	0,3
skipped	13,2	14,2	10,9

TABLE- 127: *What was the appearance/form of the new substances you used in the last 12 month?-all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

H3	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3767			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,7	1,0	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	4,6	3,6	7,8
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,5	0,8	0,0
Other	5,9	8,7	0,0
skipped	88,3	85,9	92,2
Young adults (15-34); N=1797			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,8	1,2	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,6	0,9	0,0
Other	7,0	10,4	0,0
skipped	92,4	87,5	100
15-24; N=768			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	2,0	2,6	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	12,4	16,3	0,0
skipped	85,6	81,1	100
25-34; N=1029			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Liquids, with drug-like effects	1,1	1,8	0,0
Other	3,2	5,2	0,0
skipped	95,7	93,0	100
35-44; N=562			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	37,2	41,8	0,0
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	62.8	58.2	100
45-54; N=635			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	0,5	0,2	0,9
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	2,5	3,2	1,3
skipped	97,0	96,6	97,8
55-64; N=713			
Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects	30,3	0,0	68,0
Liquids, with drug-like effects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	69,7	100	32,0

TABLE- 128: *How did you get new substances in the last 12 month?-all adults, young adults, age groups and by gender (%)*

H4	Total	Gender	
		Males	Females
All adults (15-64); N=3768			
Given or bought by a friend	0,5	0,8	0,0
Bought in a specialized shop	2,5	3,6	0,0
Bought it on internet	0,5	0,8	0,0
Bought it from a dealer	7,1	10,5	0,0
skipped	89,4	84,3	100
Young adults (15-34); N=1798			
Given or bought by a friend	0,6	1,0	0,0
Bought in a specialized shop	0,0	0.0	0,0
Bought it on internet	0,6	0,9	0,0
Bought it from a dealer	8,5	12,5	0,0
skipped	90,7	85,6	100
15-24; N=768			
Given or bought by a friend	1,6	2,1	0,0
Bought in a specialized shop	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought it on internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought it from a dealer	14,4	18,9	0,0
skipped	84,0	79,0	100
25-34; N=1030			
Given or bought by a friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought in a specialized shop	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought it on internet	1,1	1,8	0,0
Bought it from a dealer	4,3	6,9	0,0
skipped	94,6	91,3	100
35-44; N=562			
Given or bought by a friend	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought in a specialized shop	37,2	41,8	0,0
Bought it on internet	0,0	0,0	0,0
Bought it from a dealer	0,0	0,0	0,0
skipped	62,8	58,2	100

There are no representatives from the age groups 45-54 and 55-64

APPENDIX 3

Letter of authorization

ПОЛНОМОШНО

Институтот за јавно здравје на Република Македонија го ополномоштува лицето

Да учествува во Глобалното истражување за употреба на психоактивни супстанци кај општата популација, како анкетен истражувач.

Истражувањето се спроведува во домаќинства на територијата на Република Македонија, со учество на 5000 лица.

Лицето е должно при посетата во семејствата да го носи со себе овој документ и бец издаден од нашата институција.

В.Д. Директор,

Д-р Шабан МЕМЕТИ

Questionnaire

Ministry of Health

Institute of Public Health

Centre for Public Health

Global survey on use of psychoactive substances, 2017

Name of the interviewer _____

I1. Number of household _____

I2. Location_____

1) Town 2) Skopjecity 3) Village

I3. Way of conducting the interview:

1. Face to face

2. Interviewed person fulfills the questionnaire with assistance of the interviewer

3. The interviewed person respond alone

4. Other _____

I4. Date of the interview _____

I5. Starting time ☐☐ ☐☐

Data entered by

☐☐☐☐

1.Sex: 1) male 2) female **2. Age:** _____**years**

3. Nationality:

Macedonian	Albanian	Turkish	Serbian	Bosnian	Croatian	Roma	Other _____
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

4. Level of education:

No education	Partial elementary	Finished elementary	Partial secondary school	Finished secondary school	Partial colleague	Finished colleague	Finished faculty	Master degree	PhD
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

5. Working status:

Unemployed	employed	pupil	student	retired
1	2	3	4	5

77) multiple responses 88) refused to answer99) did not answer

6. Marital status:

single	Lives with a partner	Married	Divorced	Widow
1	2	3	4	5

88) refused to answer99) did not answer

7. Religion: 1) Orthodox 2) Catholic 3) Muslim 4) other _____

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

Part T: Tobacco

T1. Do you smoke tobacco, such as cigarettes, cigars or a pipe?

1) yes 2) no 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

T2. Have you ever smoked in the past?

1) yes 2) no 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

Part A: Alcohol

A1. Did you ever drink alcohol (beer, wine, spirit-rakija, other)?

1) yes 2) no 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

A2. How often do you drink alcohol?

1) 4 times a week or more
2) 2-3 times a week
3) 2-4 times a month
4) Once a month or less
5) I do not drink alcohol

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

A3. Which kind of alcohol drink do you usually take?

1) I don't drink alcohol 2) beer 3) wine 4) spirit 5) other _____

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer
0) Does not apply 77) multiple responses

A4. During the last 12 months, have you drunk any alcohol?

1) yes 2) no 88) refused to answer99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

A5. How often have you drink alcohol (even in small quantities) during the last 12 months?

Almost every day Was it: 1) Every day 2) 5-6 days a week
Weekly 3) 3-4 days a week 4) 1-2 days a week
Monthly 5) 2-3 days a month 6) 1 day per month
Rarely 7) 6-11 days a year 8) 2-5 days a year 9) 1 day a year
Never 10) did not drink during the last 12 months, but drank earlier 11) never drank earlier
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

A6. During the last 12 months, how many alcohol drinks have you taken in one occasion?

_____ drinks 99) Did not answer 0) Does not apply

A7. How often during the last 12 months have you taken 6 or more drinks on one occasion (*1 drink=40gr 100% alcohol*)?

Almost every day Was it: 1) every day 2) 5-6 days a week
Weekly 3) 3-4 days a week 4) 1-2 days a week
Monthly 5) 2-3 days a month 6) one day in a month
Rarely 7) 6-11 days a year 8) 2-5 days a year9) 1 day a year
10) Never in the last 12 days 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

A8. During the last 30 dayson how many days did you drink alcohol? _____ days
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

Part D: Drugs

Pharmaceuticals

D1. During the last 12 months, have you taken any sedatives or tranquillizers? 1. Yes 2. No

D2. How often do you take sedatives or tranquillizers?

1 4 times a week or more
2 2-3 times a week
3 2-4 times a month
4 once a month or less

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

D3. During the last 30 days, have you taken any sedatives or tranquillizers? 1. Yes 2. No

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

D4. During the last 30 days, on how many days did you take sedatives or tranquillizers? _____ days

D5. The last occasion you took sedatives or tranquillizers, how did you obtained them?

1. I bought or them or had them or had them prescribed for me by a doctor
2. I got them from somebody else I know
3. I bought them without a prescription in a pharmacy
4. None of the above applies

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

D6. What was the most usual reason for taking tranquilizers/sedatives?

1. To relax
2. To be able to fall a sleep
3. To feel good
4. Pain release
5. Treatment of an existing disease (high blood pressure, heart disease, neurological or psychiatric disease)
6. I can not function without a pill
7. Other _____

77) Multiple responses 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

D7. How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally toobtain <drug> within 24 hours, if you wanted some? Mark one in each raw!

	Impossible	Very difficult	Difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy
A) Marihuana					
B)Heroin					
C) Cocaine					
D) Ecstasy					
E) Amphetamine					
F) LSD					
G) other_____					
	1	2	3	4	5

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

D8. How many times have you been offered in the last 12 months (no matter to buy or free of charge)?

Mark one in each raw!

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	Over 40 times
A) Marihuana							
B)Heroin							
C) Cocaine							
D) Ecstasy							
E) Amphetamine							
F) LSD							
G) other_____							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

D9. Within the last 12 months, on the last occasion you were offered<drug> (either free of charge or to buy), where was it?Mark one in each raw!

	I have not been offered drugs during the last 12 months	Private home or private place	Open public space (e.g. train station, street, park, beach)	Work place	School, faculty	In the bar, restaurant	In the disco, club	Music concert, festival	Other place, where?
A) Marihuana									
B)Heroin									
C) Cocaine									
D) Ecstasy									
E) Amphetamine									
F) LSD									
G) other_____									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

CANNABIS

10. Do you personally know people who take ? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

11. Have you ever taken marihuana/hashish? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

12. At what age did you take for the first timemarihuana/hashish? _____ years

13. During the last 12 months have you taken marihuana/hashish 1. Yes 2. No
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

14. During the last 30 days have you taken marihuana/hashish? 1. Yes 2. No
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

15. During the last 30 days on how many days did you take marihuana/hashish _____days

ECSTASY

16. Do you personally know people who take ecstasy? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

17. Have you ever taken ecstasy? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

18. At what age did you take ecstasy for the first time _____ years

19. During the last 12 months have you taken ecstasy? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

20. During the last 30 days have you taken ecstasy? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

21. During the last 30 days on how many days did you take ecstasy? _____days

AMPHETAMINES

22. Do you personally know people who take amphetamine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

23. Have you ever taken amphetamine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

24. At what age did you take amphetamine for the first time? _____ years 0) I have not ever taken

25. During the last 12 months have you taken 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

26. During the last 30 days have you taken amphetamine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

27. During the last 30 days on how many days did you takeamphetamine? _____days

COCAINE

28. Do you personally know people who take cocaine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer99) did not answer

29. Have you ever taken cocaine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer99) did not answer

30. At what age did you take cocaine for the first time? _____ years 0) I have not ever taken

31. During the last 12 months have you taken cocaine? 1. Yes 2. No8 8) refused to answer99) did not answer

32. During the last 30 days have you taken cocaine? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer99) did not answer

33. During the last 30 days on how many days did you take cocaine? _____days

HEROIN

34. Do you personally know people who take heroin? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

35. Have you ever taken heroin? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

36. At what age did you take heroin for the first time? _____ years 0) I have not ever taken

37. During the last 12 months have you taken heroin? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

38. During the last 30 days have you taken heroin? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

39. During the last 30 days on how many days did you takeheroin? _____days

LSD

40. Do you personally know people who take LSD? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

41. Have you ever taken LSD? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

42. At what age did you take LSD for the first time _____ years 0) I have not ever taken

43. During the last 12 months have you takenLSD? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

44. During the last 30 days have you taken LSD? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

45. During the last 30 days on how many days did you take LSD? _____days

Other drug, which? _____

46. Have you ever taken _____? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

47. At what age did you take for the first time _____ years 0) I have not ever taken

48. During the last 12 months have you taken _____ 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

49. During the last 30 days have you taken _____? 1. Yes 2. No 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

50. During the last 30 days on how many days did you take _____ ? _____days

The following question should be answered if the person has already taken drugs!

51. Within the last 12 months, by whom did you obtain <drug> lasttime you used it? (multiple answers possible in one raw) Mark in each raw!

	I have not been used drugs	From a friend	Relative	Someone else I know	Unknown person	Dealer	Through internet	Delivery service	Other (who, how, specify)
A) Marihuana									
B)Heroin									
C) Cocaine									
D) Ecstasy									
E) Amphetamine									
F) LSD									
G) other_____									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

77) Multiple responses 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

52.Have you ever used: Mark each raw and column!

	1) In your life	2) Last 12 months	3) Last 30 days
A. Alcohol with pills to get HIGH	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes
B. Painkillers to get HIGH	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes
C. Inhalants (glue, evaporating liquids)	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes
D. Methadone (does not include those for treatment of opioid dependence)	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes
E. Anabolic steroids	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes
F. Energetic drinks	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes	0) no 1) yes

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

53. In case you used some type of drug, how did you use it:

Type of drug	1) smoke	2) sniffing	3) swallow	4) with syringe, needle	5) Other way, how?
A. _____					
B. _____					
C. _____					
D. _____					

77) Multiple responses 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

54 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: Mark each raw and column!

	Do not disapprove (support)	Disapprove	Strongly disapprove	Don't know
a Smoking 10 or more cigarettes a day				
b Having 1-2 drinks several times a week				
c Trying marihuana once or twice				
d Taking marihuana occasionally				
e Taking marihuana regularly				
f Trying ecstasy once or twice				
g Trying heroin once or twice				
	1	2	3	4

77) Multiple responses 88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

55. How big is the risk of taking.... : Mark each raw and column!

	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Don't know
a One or more packs of cigarettes a day					
b Five or more drinks each weekend					
c Smoke marihuana regularly					
d Try cocaine or crack once or twice					
	1	2	3	4	5

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

Part N: New psychoactive substances

New substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs (such as cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, etc) may now be sometimes available. They are sometimes called synthetic marihuana (spice), legal highs, bath salts, research chemicals (cathinone, phentylamine, mephedrone) kethamine, and can come in different form, for example – herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets.

H1. Have you ever used such substances?

1) Yes, I have used such substances
2) No, I have never used such substances
3) I don't know, I am not sure
4) I have never heard of such substances
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

H2. Have you used such a substance in the last 12 months?

1) Yes, I have used
2) No, I have not been used
3) Don't know, am not sure
88) refused to answer 99) did not answer

H3. What was the appearance/form of the new substances you used in the last 12 months?*[show the showing cards and read the possible answers]*

1) Herbal smoking mixtures, with drug-like effects
2) Powders, crystals or tablets, with drug-like effects
3) Liquids, with drug-like effects
4) Other _____

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

H4.Thinking about your use of new substances in the last 12 months, how did you get them? *[show cards or read the possible answers]*

1) Given or bought by a friend
2) Bought in a specialized shop
3) Bought it on internet
4) Bought it from a dealer
5) Other, specify

88) refused to answer 99) did not answer 0) Does not apply

End time ☐☐ ☐☐

Contact sheet

Number of the household (from the list of addresses -sample) _____

A. How updated is the list of households?

1. The address does not exist
2. It is not residential object
3. The given surname does not exist on this address
4. The given surname exists on this address

B. The object is:

1. Family house
2. Small building (up to 3 floors)
3. Large building above 4 floors

C. The condition of the object is:

1. Bad (neglected, dirty)
2. Average
3. Good (clean, well kept)

Survey administrator: _____

	1 обид за посета					2 обид за посета					3 обид за посета				
1	**Датум**					**1**	**Датум**					**1**	**Датум**				
2	**Време на контакт (час:мин)**					**2**	**Време на контакт (час:мин)**					**2**	**Време на контакт (час:мин)**				
3	**Дали е спроведено истражувањето?**	1. Да	2. Не			**3**	**Дали е спроведено истражувањето?**	1. Да	2. Не			**3**	**Дали е спроведено истражувањето?**	1. Да	2. Не		
4	**Ако е спроведено истражувањето:**					**4**	**Ако е спроведено истражувањето:**					**4**	**Ако е спроведено истражувањето:**				
а	Број на лица на возраст 15-64					а	Број на лица на возраст 15-64					а	Број на лица на возраст 15-64				
б	Датум на прв следен роденден					б	Датум на прв следен роденден					б	Датум на прв следен роденден				
5	**Ако испитаникот е малолетен, дали родителите беа присутни за време на интервјуто?**	1. Да	2. Не	3. полнолетен		**5**	**Ако испитаникот е малолетен, дали родителите беа присутни за време на интервјуто?**	1. Да	2. Не	3. полнолетен		**5**	**Ако испитаникот е малолетен, дали родителите беа присутни за време на интервјуто?**	1. Да	2. Не	3. полнолетен	
6	**Ако не се реализираше интервјуто, која беше причината?**					**6**	**Ако не се реализираше интервјуто, која беше причината?**					**6**	**Ако не се реализираше интервјуто, која беше причината?**				
а	Никој не отвори					а	Никој не отвори					а	Никој не отвори				
б	Избраното лице е подолго време отсутно					б	Избраното лице е подолго време отсутно					б	Избраното лице е подолго време отсутно				
ц	Интервјуто е презакажано за др. пат					ц	Интервјуто е презакажано за др. пат					ц	Интервјуто е презакажано за др. пат				
д	Не постои лице на возраст 15-64г					д	Не постои лице на возраст 15-64г					д	Не постои лице на возраст 15-64г				
е	Одбиваат на вратата					е	Одбиваат на вратата					е	Одбиваат на вратата				
ф	Одбивање на избраното лице					ф	Одбивање на избраното лице					ф	Одбивање на избраното лице				
г	Одбивање на родителите (за малолетник)					г	Одбивање на родителите (за малолетник)					г	Одбивање на родителите (за малолетник)				
х	Не постои тоа семејство на таа адреса					х	Не постои тоа семејство на таа адреса					х	Не постои тоа семејство на таа адреса				
и	друго?					и	друго?					и	друго?				
7	**Ако е одбиено интервјуто, која е причината?**					**7**	**Ако е одбиено интервјуто, која е причината?**					**7**	**Ако е одбиено интервјуто, која е причината?**				
а	не сака да каже					а	не сака да каже					а	не сака да каже				
б	нема време во моментот					б	нема време во моментот					б	нема време во моментот				
ц	никогаш нема време за истражување					ц	никогаш нема време за истражување					ц	никогаш нема време за истражување				
д	никогаш не учествува во истражувања					д	никогаш не учествува во истражувања					д	никогаш не учествува во истражувања				
е	интервјуата се многу долги					е	интервјуата се многу долги					е	интервјуата се многу долги				
ф	многу пати учествувал во претходни истражувања					ф	многу пати учествувал во претходни истражувања					ф	многу пати учествувал во претходни истражувања				
г	интервјуто исцрпува					г	интервјуто исцрпува					г	интервјуто исцрпува				
х	интервјуто е нападно					х	интервјуто е нападно					х	интервјуто е нападно				
и	се плаши дека резултатите може да бидат злоупотребени					и	се плаши дека резултатите може да бидат злоупотребени					и	се плаши дека резултатите може да бидат злоупотребени				
ј	не верува дека истражувањето е анонимно					ј	не верува дека истражувањето е анонимно					ј	не верува дека истражувањето е анонимно				
к	е плаши за сопствената безбедност					к	е плаши за сопствената безбедност					к	е плаши за сопствената безбедност				
л	не го интересира темата на истражувањето					л	не го интересира темата на истражувањето					л	не го интересира темата на истражувањето				
м	не гледа личен интерес ако учествува					м	не гледа личен интерес ако учествува					м	не гледа личен интерес ако учествува				
н	има лошо здравје, болест					н	има лошо здравје, болест					н	има лошо здравје, болест				
о	физичка закана					о	физичка закана					о	физичка закана				
п	друго_____					п	друго_____					п	друго_____				
8	**Лицето кое одби да учествува е**					**8**	**Лицето кое одби да учествува е**					**8**	**Лицето кое одби да учествува е**				
а	машко		б. женско			а	машко		б. женско			а	машко		б. женско		
ц	млад	д. Средно		е. Постар		ц	млад	д. Средно		е. Постар		ц	млад	д. Средно		е. Постар	
ф	низок степен на образование		г. сред/високо			ф	низок степен на образование		г. сред/високо			ф	низок степен на образование		г. сред/високо		

Ј.З.У. ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЈАВНО ЗДРАВЈЕ НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА

ул. 50 Дивизија бр.6, Скопје www.iph.mk
Жиро сметка: 300000000821044 Телефон: (02) 3125 044, 3223 354, 3226 510 Факс: 3223 354

Скопје, _____200__год.

ПРЕДМЕТ Бр._____

To

Subject: Information about realization of a survey

Dear all,

Please note that the Institute of Public Health in collaboration with the Centers for Public Health and the Institute for Epidemiology and Biostatistics at the Medical Faculty in Skopje for the first time in the country realize the global survey on the use of psychoactive substances among the general population in the country. The aim of the research is to assess the quality of life, lifestyle and risk factors for health in the country.

The realization of this research is supported by the Ministry of Health and the EMCDDA. This survey is conducted in several European countries.

The research is conducted in Macedonia in the period December 2016-May 2017, covering about 5,000 persons at their homes.

Your family has been selected by the method of random selection to participate in the survey.

Our survey administrator will conduct research with a member of your family aged 15-64. For us it is very important to have your honest answers to our questions.

The survey is anonymous. No need to put any information that would discover your identity in the questionnaire. After completing the questionnaire it will be placed in an envelope. Information obtained from your home will not be shared and remain a professional secret for us. They will be used for statistical processing / analysis and will be analyzed at the individual level.

The researcher has a badge for identification and approval of the Public Health Institute.

We hope that you will accept to participate in this survey.

Thank you for your cooperation and participation in the research.

Sincerely yours,

DIRECTOR,
Dr. Shaban Memeti

Show cards

Дроги

Марихуана (ганџа, трава, џоинт, грас)

Екстази (екс, смајли, бомбона, XTC)

Амфетамин (амф, спид, ајс)

Метамфетамин (мет, кристал, ајс)

Хероин (хорс, доп, џанк, жуто)

Кокаин (бело, кока, кокс)

ЛСД (трип, ацид, киселина, картон)

Нови психоактивни супстанции

Инхаланти (лепак, спреј, бронза, гас)

магични печурки

Алкохол

ПИВО	
1 шише пиво 330 мл	1 пијалак
Точено пиво 600мл	2 пијалоци
2 литри пиво	6 пијалоци
ВИНО	
1 чаша вино 150мл	1 пијалак
1 шише од 750 мл	5 пијалоци
1 шише од 1 литар	7 пијалоци
Жесток пијалок	
1 Чашка ракија	1 пијалак
1 чаша жесток пијалок (кратка) 30 мл	1 пијалак

Седативи

Instructions to interviewers

Lists of contacts is very important for non-response rate is not, errors in the frame and the characteristics of those who refuse to answer.

Contact list is filled when any attempt to vospostvi contact with family and respondent. In households need to make up to three attempts and every attempt should be noted in the contact sheet. Note that prashalikot, and the number of household must have the same number in order to connect the answers.

Assessment of errors in the frame, this document contains CONTACT LIST - Part 1 where you put data on how accurate the data for selected households (that address whether people live in the house, etc.). So every time you do an interview whether you are able to do the interview must be completed Contact List - Part 1.

Always keep a contacts list the number of households from the list of selected households.

examples:

1. If the address does not exist, completing no. 1 in the Contact List - Part 1.

   NOTE: Pollster should expect that the address can not be matched in full (in the address writes apartment number 4 and to get information that family lives one floor above / below)
2. If the correct address or have found a family, once you enter the identification number in the Contact List - Part 1, you notice further happened in the contacts list - Part 2 (in the first, second and third pass).
3. Upon entry into contact with the household, you must first check whether the household has persons from the target population (age 15-64). If so, apply the principle of first birthday, or ask one of the people from the target population has a first birthday in the upcoming period.
4. If the person is a minor, is appointed in the contacts list - Part 2.
5. If the interview was not conducted in the first / second / third attempt, it recorded in the contacts list - Part 2.
6. When you return to the same household (if you failed the first time to the system, placing an interview, you have agreed with the respondent when to come back, or if the person who had first birthday was not home at the first visit) fill everything needed in the contacts list - Part 2.
7. If the person refuse to participate, try to find out the cause and enter the information obtained CONTACT LIST - Part 2
8. Try to make an assessment of the characteristics of the person who refused to participate in the survey and received observations enter the contacts list - Part 2
9. Each contact list must be sent back to the IPH, being integral parts of the documents for research.

PROJECT TEAM

Aksinja Garbeska Kebakoska	interviewer
Aleksandar Nikolovski	interviewer
Aleksandar Ristov	interviewer
Aleksandra Mircevska	interviewer
Ana Oltovska	data entry
Angela Zafirova	interviewer
Besnik Sulejmani	interviewer
Beti Zafirova Ivanovska	methodology,monitoring, data base control, report writing
Biljana Kardashevska	finance
Bisera Rahic	monitoring
Blagica Dimitrova	interviewer
Bojana Spasovska	interviewer, data entry
Borce Joshevski	interviewer
Bosko Ribarski	driver
Daniela Dukovska	data entry
Darko Nikolovski	interviewer, data entry
Dejan Zafirov	interviewer
Elena Gjokovska	interviewer
Elena Kosevska	coordinator of the project, researcher, trainer, interviewer, editor in chief
Emilija Spasovska	interviewer
Fejzula Florije	data entry
Florija Hamid	interviewer
Frosina Dodevska	administration
Galaba Stanceva Filipova	monitoring
Gjorgji Pecirov	interviewer
Gordana Magdenoska	interviewer
Imerzat Toci Sulejmani	interviewer
Jani Vojnovski	interviewer
Jasmina Shakiri	administration, interviewer, data entry
Jasmina Tahiri	interviewer, data entry
Jovanka Sturlakova Korovesovska	interviewer
Jovanka Trpkovska	interviewer, data entry
Julijana Tomanovska	finance officer
Kristijan Svetiev	data entry
Kristina Dedinec	interviewer
Lidija Spoa	monitoring
Lile Aleksova	interviewer
Liljana Milevska	interviewer
Liljana Pavlovska	interviewer
Ljatife Shikovska	interviewer
Magdalena Vrckovska	monitoring
Marija Vrckovska	interviewer
Marjan Denkovski	interviewer
Melita Stoeva	interviewer

Mentor Mela	interviewer
Meri Nikolova Giceva	monitoring
Milena Ristova	interviewer
Mirvete Ismani	interviewer
Mite Iliev	interviewer
Nadezda Lisinac	data entry
Nadica Totic	interviewer, data entry
Natalija Decovski	interviewer
Nehibe Ahmeti	interviewer
Nikola Kaleev	interviewer
Petar Ohanesjan	monitoring
Petar Pecev	interviewer
Radmila Maksimovska Simonovska	interviewer
Robertino Stoilkovski	driver
Rozeta Miceva	interviewer
Sabijan Hamid	monitoring
Sanja Prosheva	interviewer, data entry
Sena Salkoska	interviewer
Silvana Oncheva	principle researcher, interviewer, data base develop, data entry, trainer, report writing
Shaban Memeti	Director
Slobodanka Kocevska	interviewer
Sonja Stojanovik	interviewer
Stanislava Najdovska	data entry
Stefanka Koceva	interviewer
Stela Velik	interviewer
Svetomir Angelovski	interviewer
Tanja Lekovska Stoicovska	monitoring
Toda Krsteska	interviewer
Valentina Kocubovska	legal officer
Valentina Petrovska	administration
Vanco Velinov	interviewer, data entry
Vangel Nedelkovski	interviewer
Vaska Kaleeva	interviewer
Venera Stojanovska	interviewer
Djelal Ramizi	driver
Vesna Velik Stefanovska	methodology, trainer, monitoring, data base control,report writing
Vesna Zafirovska	data entry
Vjosa Recica Ibrahimi	interviewer, data entry
Zlatka Vasileska	interviewer
Zlatko Jovanoski	interviewer
Zoran Zivkov	monitoring