ZA4813

Flash Eurobarometer 233

"Young people and drugs"

Basic Questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

on behalf of the

European Commission

Flash 233 – Youth, attitudes and drugs

D1.   Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

[1]   Male
[2]   Female

D1.   Sexe

[NE PAS DEMANDER - NOTER COMME APPROPRIE]

[1]   Homme
[2]   Femme

D2.   How old are you?

[_][_]   years old
[0 0]   [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D2.   Quel âge avez-vous?

[_][_]   ans
[0 0]   [REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE]

D3_a. What is the last level of full time education that you completed?

- Primary education 1

- Secondary education 2

- Higher education 3

- [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION] 4

- [DK/NA] 9

D3_a. Quel est le dernier diplôme que vous ayez obtenu ?

- Enseignement primaire 1

- Enseignement secondaire.. 2

- Enseignement supérieur 3

- [Jamais suivi des études à temps plein]............................... 4

- [NSP / SR] 9

D3_b. Are you currently a full time student?

- Yes ....1 ASK D4A

- No...2 ASK D4B

- [DK/NA] ....9 ASK D4B

D3_b. Etes-vous actuellement étudiant à temps complet ?

- Oui ....1 ASK D4A

- Non ....2 ASK D4B

- [NSP / SR] ....9 ASK D4B

D4A.. **What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income ? Would you say he/she is self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that he/she is without a professional activity? Does it mean that he/she is a(n)...**

D4A.. **Quelle est la profession actuelle de la personne contribuant le plus au revenu du foyer ? Diriez-vous qu'il/elle est indépendant(e), employé(e), ouvrier ou diriez-vous qu'il/elle est sans activité professionnelle ? Cela veut-il dire qu'il/elle est....**

D4B. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- **Self-employed**
→ i.e.   - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
           - owner of a shop, craftsman 12
           - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant,
            architect,...) 13
           - manager of a company...14
           - other 15

- **Employee**
→ i.e.   - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant,
            architect) 21
           - general management, director or top management 22
           - middle management 23
           - Civil servant...24
           - office clerk 25
           - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
           - other 27

- **Manual worker**
→ i.e.   - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)................31
           - Manual worker 32
           - unskilled manual worker 33
           - other 34

- **Without a professional activity**
→ i.e.   - looking after the home 41
           - student (full time) 42
           - retired 43
           - seeking a job...44
           - other 45
- [Refusal]..99

D4B. Concernant votre emploi actuel, êtes vous indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou sans activité professionnelle? Cela veut-il dire que vous êtes un (une)...

[SI UNE REPONSE EST DONNEE A LA CATEGORIE PRINCIPALE, LIRE LES SOUS CATEGORIES RESPECTIVES - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- **Profession libérale/ indépendant**
→ i.e.   - agriculteur, sylviculteur, pêcheur................................ 11
           - commerçant, artisan 12
           - profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable,
            architecte...) 13
           - Dirigeant d'entreprise... 14
           - Autre 15

- **Employé (e)**
→ i.e.   - Cadre employé (médecin sous convention, avocat,
            comptable, architecte)... 21
           - Direction générale, directeur ou direction supérieure. 22
           - Cadre moyen.. 23
           - Fonctionnaire 24
           - employé(e) de bureau.. 25
           - Autre salarié (commercial, infirmière etc...) 26
           - Autre 27

- **Ouvrier**
→ i.e.   - superviseur/agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe, etc....) 31
           - Ouvrier... 32
           - Ouvrier non qualifié.. 33
           - Autre 34

- **Sans activité professionnelle**
→ i.e.   - Femme/ Homme au foyer.. 41
           - Etudiant (temps plein)... 42
           - Retraité 43
           - Demandeur d'emploi... 44
           - Autre 45
- [Refus]... 99

D6. **Would you say you live in a ...?**

    - metropolitan zone 1
    - other town/urban centre..2
    - rural zone 3
    - [Refusal] 9

D6. **Diriez-vous que vous vivez...?**

    - zone métropolitaine..1
    - autre ville/centre urbain 2
    - zone rurale 3
    - [Refus] 9

Q1. **If you wanted to have more information about illicit drugs and drug use in general, who would you turn to? Please choose up to three.**

   ROTATE

  - A friend.. 1

  - Parents/ relatives 2

  - Someone at school or at work 3

  - A doctor, a nurse or another health professional............... 4

  - A social/ youth worker.. 5

  - A specialised drug counsellor/ centre 6

  - The police.. 7

  - A telephone helpline 8

 -The internet... 9

  - [Others] 10

  - [Does not want to have more info] 11

  - [It depends] 12

  - [None of these]... 13

  - [DK/NA] 99

Q1. **Si vous souhaitiez avoir plus d'informations sur les drogues illicites et l'usage de la drogue en général, à qui vous adresseriez-vous ? Veuillez choisir jusqu'à trois réponses.**

   ROTATE

  - Un ami...1

  - Parents/membres de la famille..2

  - Quelqu'un à l'école ou au travail 3

  - Un médecin, une infirmière ou d'autres professionnels de la santé .4

  - Un travailleur social / délégué à la jeunesse.....................5

  - Un conseillé/centre spécialisé sur la drogue.....................6

  - La police 7

  - Un service d'assistance téléphonique................................8

  - Internet 9

  - [Autres] 10

  - [Ne veut pas avoir plus d'information].............................11

  - [Cela dépend] 12

  - [Aucun de ceux-ci]..13

  - [NSP/SR] 99

Q2. Through which of the following channels – if any - have you been informed about the effects and risks of illicit drug use over the past year? Please choose up to three.

ROTATE

-Through a school prevention programme 01

- From friends 02

- From parents/ relatives 03

- Through media campaign(s) 04

- From the police 05

- Found it on the internet 06

- Prevention materials from specialised counselling centres 07

- From a drug and/or alcohol telephone helpline 08

- [I have not been informed at all] 09

- [Other] 10

- [DK/NA] 99

Q2. À travers lesquels des canaux suivants - s'il y en a - avez-vous été informé(e) sur les effets et les risques de l'usage de drogues illicites au cours de la dernière année ? Veuillez choisir jusqu'à trois réponses.

ROTATE

- Par le biais d'un programme de prévention à l'école 01

- Par des amis 02

- Par des parents/membres de la famille 03

- Par le biais de campagne(s) publicitaire(s) 04

- Par la police 05

- J'ai trouvé des informations sur Internet 06

- Matériels de prévention de centres de conseils spécialisés 07

- Par un service d'assistance téléphonique abordant les questions de drogue/ou d'alcool 08

- [Je n'ai pas du tout été informé(e)] 09

- [Autre] 10

- [NSP/SR] 99

Q3. To what extent do you think the following substances may pose a risk to a person's health? Does Ecstasy pose a high, medium, low or no risk? How about...

- High risk 1

- Medium risk... 2

- Low risk 3

- No risk 4

- DK/NA 9

a) Ecstasy 1 2 3 4 9
b) Heroin..1 2 3 4 9
c) Cocaine 1 2 3 4 9
d) Alcohol...1 2 3 4 9
e) Cannabis 1 2 3 4 9
f) Tobacco..1 2 3 4 9

Q3. Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que les substances suivantes peuvent présenter un risque pour la santé de la personne ? L'ecstasy présente-t-elle un risque élevé, moyen, faible ou pas de risque? Qu'en est-il de ...

- Risque élevé...1

- Risque moyen 2

- Risque faible..3

- Pas de risque 4

- NSP/SR 9

a) l'ecstasy 1 2 3 4 9
b) l'héroïne.. 1 2 3 4 9
c) la cocaïne 1 2 3 4 9
d) l'alcool.. 1 2 3 4 9
e) le cannabis 1 2 3 4 9
f) le tabac... 1 2 3 4 9

Q4a. What do you think is the most effective way for public authorities to deal with drug problems in society?

- Information and prevention campaigns.. 1

- Treatment and rehabilitation of drug users 2

- Tough measures against drug dealers and traffickers...................... 3

- Reduction of poverty/ unemployment 4

- Tough measures against drug users 5

- Legalisation of drugs.. 6

- [DK/NA] 9

Q4a. Selon vous, quel est le moyen le plus efficace pour les autorités publiques de traiter les problèmes de drogue dans la société ?

- Campagne d'information et de prévention 1

- Traitement et réhabilitation des consommateurs de drogue.............2

- Mesures sévères contre les dealers de drogue et les traficants.......3

- En réduisant la pauvreté / le chômage...4

- Mesures fortes contre les consommateurs de drogue......................5

- En légalisant les drogues 6

- [NSP/SR] 9

Q4b. What would be the second most effective way?

    - Information and prevention campaigns.. 1

    - Treatment and rehabilitation of drug users 2

    - Tough measures against drug dealers and traffickers...................... 3

    - Reduction of poverty/ unemployment 4

    - Tough measures against drug users 5

    - Legalisation of drugs... 6

    - [DK/NA] 9

Q4b. Quel serait le second moyen le plus efficace?

    - Campagne d'information et de prévention 1

    - Traitement et réhabilitation des consommateurs de drogue............. 2

    - Mesures sévères contre les dealers de drogue et les traficants....... 3

    - En réduisant la pauvreté / le chômage... 4

    - Mesures fortes contre les consommateurs de drogue...................... 5

    - En légalisant les drogues 6

    - [NSP/SR] 9

Q5. Drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and heroin are banned in all EU Member States. The sale and consumption of legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco is not prohibited but regulated in most countries.

Do you think the following substances should (continue to) be banned or regulated?

(Examples of regulation are: minimum age limits for consumption, limits in the concentration of active components such as nicotine, licensed sales through specialised shops and pharmacies, etc.)

- Should (Continue to) be banned 1

- be regulated 2

- Other 3

- DK/NA 9

a) Cannabis 1 2 3 9
b) Ecstasy...1 2 3 9
c) Alcohol...1 2 3 9
d) Tobacco...1 2 3 9
e) Cocaine 1 2 3 9
f) Heroin..1 2 3 9

Q5. Les drogues telles que le cannabis, la cocaïne, l'ecstasy et l'héroïne sont illicites dans tous les Etats Membres de l'Union Européenne. La vente et la consommation de substances licites telles que l'alcool et le tabac ne sont pas interdites mais réglementées dans la plupart des pays.

Pensez-vous que les substances suivantes devraient (continuer à) être interdites ou réglementées ?

(Voici des exemples de réglementation : limites d'âge minimum pour la consommation, limites de concentration des composants actifs tels que la nicotine, ventes autorisées dans des magasins spécialisés et pharmacies, etc.)

- Devraient (continuer à) être interdites..1

- Devraient être réglementées..2

- Autre 3

- NSP/SR 9

a) le cannabis 1 2 3 9
b) l'ecstasy.. 1 2 3 9
c) l'alcool.. 1 2 3 9
d) le tabac 1 2 3 9
e) la cocaïne 1 2 3 9
f) l'héroïne.. 1 2 3 9

Q6. How difficult would it be for you to get hold of any of the following substances if you wanted to: very difficult, fairly difficult, fairly easy or very easy?

- Very difficult 1
- Fairly difficult 2
- Fairly easy 3
- Very easy 4
- DK/NA 9

a) Ecstasy...1 2 3 4 9
b) Heroin..1 2 3 4 9
c) Cocaine 1 2 3 4 9
d) Cannabis 1 2 3 4 9
e) Alcohol...1 2 3 4 9
f) Tobacco..1 2 3 4 9

Q6. Dans quelle mesure serait-il difficile pour vous d'obtenir l'une des substances suivantes si vous le souhaitiez : très difficile, assez difficile, assez facile ou très facile ?

- Très difficile 1
- Assez difficile.. 2
- Assez facile 3
- Très facile... 4
- NSP/SR 9

a) l'ecstasy 1 2 3 4 9
b) l'héroïne..1 2 3 4 9
c) la cocaïne 1 2 3 4 9
d) le cannabis 1 2 3 4 9
e) l'alcool..1 2 3 4 9
f) le tabac 1 2 3 4 9

Flash EB Series #233

Young people and drugs
among 15-24 year-olds

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,
Hungary upon the request of Directorate-
General for Justice, Liberty & Security

EUROBAROMETER

Coordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

This document does not represent the point of
view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it
are solely those of the authors.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Survey details

This survey on "Young People and Drugs" was conducted for the European Commission, DG Justice, Freedom and Security.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 14/05/2008 and 18/05/2008 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
France	FR	Efficience3	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -15/05/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -16/05/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -16/05/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o.	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -18/05/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha Research	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -16/05/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 14/05/2008 -17/05/2008)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the general population between 15 and 24 years of age.

Sizes of the sample

In each EU country the target sample size was 500 respondents, except in Luxembourg, Cyprus Estonia, Slovenia and Malta, where the targeted number of interviews was 250. The table on the following page shows the achieved sample size by country:

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:
(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	**% of Total**	**EU27 Weighted**	**EU27 % on Total (weighted)**
Total	**12312**	**100**	**12312**	**100**
1 Belgium	500	4.1	272	2.2
2 Czech Rep.	505	4.1	266	2.2
3 Denmark	503	4.1	141	1.1
4 Germany	517	4.2	1906	15.5
5 Estonia	250	2.0	39	0.3
6 Greece	500	4.1	241	2.0
7 Spain	500	4.1	924	7.5
8 France	504	4.1	1682	13.7
9 Ireland	500	4.1	120	1.0
10 Italy	500	4.1	1228	10.0
11 Cyprus	252	2.0	23	0.2
12 Latvia	504	4.1	69	0.6
13 Lithuania	501	4.1	69	0.6
14 Luxembourg	250	2.0	12	0.1
15 Hungary	500	4.1	259	2.1
16 Malta	250	2.0	12	0.1
17 Netherlands	503	4.1	422	3.4
18 Austria	500	4.1	208	1.7
19 Poland	501	4.1	1121	9.1
20 Portugal	507	4.1	241	2.0
21 Slovenia	251	2.0	46	0.4
22 Slovakia	501	4.1	162	1.3
23 Finland	502	4.1	139	1.1
24 Sweden	504	4.1	267	2.2
25 UK	500	4.1	1654	13.4
26 Bulgaria	502	4.1	192	1.6
28 Romania	505	4.1	596	4.8

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced ... in English ...
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s). ...

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:
1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.
Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;
Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

Evaluation of the samples

The attached tables (after the Technical Report tables) provide a detailed insight to the within country weighting of the study. (For cross-country weights please refer to the table on previous page) The weighting of the dataset is a two-fold exercise.

In the first *step*, on a country-by-country basis, a **nonresponse population weighting** was carried out. As nonresponse rates vary by social segments, the sample characteristics reflect such differences as well (i.e., there are usually less males and especially less young people in the samples than in the universe.) In this step, we .compensated for the nonresponse bias that stems from the field execution process. The most advanced method for eliminating such deviations is the so-called *Raking Adjustment for Nonresponse* (raking). Gallup applied this method. This procedure performs iterative proportional fitting in contingency table analysis. This method is also used to deal with the problem of large variability of weights when weighting classes are formed based on full cross-classification of the auxiliary variables, the result is a large number of weighting classes with unstable response rates.

However, one drawback is that raking assumes that the variables used for adjustment are independent. Raking works in the following way:
1) sets initial weight factor values in each cross-classification term to 1;
2) adjusts the weight factors of the first cross-classification term so the weighted sample is representative for the variables involved;
3) adjusts the weight factors for the next cross-classification term so the weighted sample becomes representative with respect to the variables involved (this might disrupt the representativeness with respect to the variables involved);
4) repeats this adjustment for all cross-classification terms;
5) repeats all steps until the factors do not change.

A common approach to weighting is to determine the sample weights adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection, revise these weights to compensate for different sub-class response rates, and finally modify the weights again to conform the weighted sample distribution for certain variables (e.g., age, gender, education, activity etc.) to the known population distributions of the same variables.

The following variables will be used in all national raking procedures (with categories levels used):

Age X Sex
male, 15-18
male, 19-21
male, 22-24
female, 15-18
female, 19-21
female, 22-24

Regions (NUTS1 - NUTS2)

Please note that levels might be collapsed to achieve convergence or universe information is not available in the necessary detail.