



Ministry of Health, Republic of Moldova
National Center of Health Management



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Alcohol, drugs and tobacco use among students in 8th and 9th grades, Republic of Moldova, 2015

Chișinău, 2015

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1 Methodological considerations

(Annexes: “Sampling “, “Data collection “).

European Research Schools Project on Alcohol and other Drugs, identified by the common abbreviation ESPAD, was initiated in 1993 by the Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Europe.

The purpose of the study aimed to obtain comparable data at European level on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of 16 years student regarding drug use, thereby making it possible to create trends on consumption patterns at this age, at national and European level. Surveys are repeated every four years, 1995 being the starting point.

The survey is repeated every four years, so in the Republic of Moldova in 2015 this is the 3rd round of this exercise. According to the methodology, the classes having a high percentage of 16 years age children are questioned (in the case of Republic of Moldova these are 8th and 9th grades), but for comparability between countries on the basis of the final study at European level, there are kept students from the target group (in the 2015 ESPAD this are students born in 1999).

This document is the national report based on all the data collected in the 2015 ESPAD round. This document does not supersede the ESPAD standard report (for all countries, including Moldova), but is a national supplement containing information relating to all students questioned in the 2015 ESPAD.

1.1 Analyzed sample

The sample analyzed in this report consists of 5704 pupils from the 8th and 9th grade, of which 50.6% are boys and 49.4% are girls (Table 1). Approximately 47.3% of students study in the 8th grade and 52.7% in the 9th. In the schools in rural areas are studying 66.1% of students and 33.9% of students surveyed are studying in schools in urban areas.

Table 1 The general structure of the sample

		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Place of residence			
			Boys	Girls	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Urban mare	Small urban	Urban total	Rural
Total number of students		5704	2889	2815	4842	862	2699	3005	1003	929	1932	3772
Gender, %	Boys	50.6	-	-	50.7	50.2	51.2	50.1	50.9	53.6	52.2	49.8
	Girls	49.4	-	-	49.3	49.8	48.8	49.9	49.1	46.4	47.8	50.2
Class, %	8	47.3	47.9	46.7	45.6	57.2	-	-	55.5	48.1	52.0	44.9
	9	52.7	52.1	53.3	54.4	42.8	-	-	44.5	51.9	48.0	55.1
Place of residence, %	Urban	17.6	17.7	17.5	16.3	24.6	20.6	14.8	-	-	-	-
	Small urban	16.3	17.2	15.3	13.2	33.9	16.6	16.0	-	-	-	-
	Urban total	33.9	34.9	32.8	29.5	58.5	37.2	30.9	-	-	-	-
	Rural	66.1	65.1	67.2	70.5	41.5	62.8	69.1	-	-	-	-

Almost 30.5% of students in the 8th and 9th grades in the last semester taught well (average self-reported school grades 9-10), 56.9% had an average success (grades 7-8) and about 12.6% had a poor success during the last semester; Table 4.

1.2 Criteria for disaggregation of data analysis stage

The following disaggregation are used in all of the tables (see annex 14.4 Tables):

- Students gender: Boy or Girl.
- Language used for the fill of the questionnaire; it was considered more relevant for the communication medium than the language of study.
- The grade in which the student in studying: 8th or 9th.

- Place of residence. Was disaggregated in 3 categories:
 - “urban” which includes cities of Chişinău, Bălţi and Bender;
 - “small urban” includes the rest urban localities (rayonal centers; urban localities of municipalities, except cities of Chişinău, Bălţi and Bender; other urban localities);
 - “rural” – all rural localities, including the ones that are within municipalities.
- The school mean grade in the las semester, according to the questionnaire (9-10, 7-8, 5-6).
- The students are living in complete family, with answers „Yes” and „No”. The fact that the student is living in complete family where the ones that reported living with both parents (biological or foster), the rest were considered as „don’t live in complete family” (inclusive the ones that live with only one or alone).
- Wealth of the family. For this category there were aggregated the responses from similar question from the questionnaire in 2 categories:
 - The students who indicated one of the responses “very much better than most in the country”, “much better than most in the country” or “better than most in the country” have slipped in “better than the majority.”.
 - The students who indicated “Approximately the same ca majority in the country”, “worse than most in the country”, “Worse by far than most” or “Highly worse with highly than most in the country” were categorized as “Medium, or worse than the majority. “
- The level of education of the parents. From same questions in the questionnaire for each parent were created following categories: “No parent with complete secondary education”, “At least one parent with complete studies” and “at least one parent with complete higher education “. In the resulting tables there are not mentioned the proportion of students who indicated “I do not know” or “I have no mother / father or not applicable”.

2 The parents, family and friends

2.1 Status of parents and family

(Table 5,

Table 6, Table 7,

Table 8).

Almost 32,3% of students learning in the 9th and 8th grade stated that at least one parent is abroad for earning money, in 11,4% abroad is the mother and in 14,3% abroad is the father and in 6,5% abroad were both parents for earning money at the moment of interview.

The statement that at least one parent is gone abroad to earn money, was more often reported compared to their peers by students in rural areas (34.3%), those with poor education media (34.5%) and students who have at least one parent with completed secondary education (35.6%).

More often both parents are abroad for students from rural areas (7.4%) and those who have no parent with completed secondary education (7.9%).

- About one third of 8th and 9th classes have at least one parent working abroad to earn money and virtually in every class there is at least one child that both parents are abroad to earn money.
- Every tenth student has no parent with a complete secondary education, instead each 3rd has at least one parent with complete higher education.
- Practically every third student (30.7%) of students learning in the 8th and 9th grade live in incomplete families (one parent only), each 6th (15.8%) generally lives without parents.

With regard to the education level of the parents, there was determined: in 11.6% of cases no one of the parents of students learning in the 8th and 9th grades has completed secondary education, in 36.9% of cases at least one parent has completed secondary education, at least one parent with higher complete education was reported in 33.8% of cases and 17.6% of parents' education level is unknown and / or unenforceable.

The students who have no parent with complete secondary education is highlighted in the students with poor education (in 18.5% of cases) and the students who have at least one parent with higher complete education in the students from major urban centers (59.2%).

The family economic status was self-acclaimed better than most in 35.5% of cases, with a percentage of 40.4% for boys and 30.6% of girls. Better state than indicated in the majority compared to their peers was reported students with good success in learning in the last quarter (39.0%).

About 8.3% indicated wealth of the family worse than the majority with a share of 6.8% for boys and 9.8% of girls. It highlights the position compared to peers, students with poor success in school (14.8%).

The students in 8th and 9th grades live in complete families (both parents, biological and / or foster) in 53.4% of cases, incomplete families (one parent only) in 30.7% of cases and living without parents in 15.8% of cases.

More often live in complete families the students with good learning success (60.3%) and those who had at least one parent with complete higher education (59.5%), and living without parents are students in the rural settings (17, 1%) and those with poor success in school (19.1%).

2.2 The relationship with parents and friends

2.2.1 Parental control and social support

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- One student from five seems parental control (22.4%), and social support gets one from 3 students of 8th and 9th grades.
- Two students from 3 are satisfied or very satisfied with the relationship with parents and friends, the mother having the first place, followed by friends and the father.
- Only in 3 students from 4 (76.9%) the parents would prohibit or disapprove the drunkenness or/and the use of cannabis and ecstasy.

Table 9, Table 10).

In the study the students were given a series of statements with a request to indicate in each case one option of answer: almost always, often, sometimes, rarely and almost never. The statements were included in the questionnaire: “a. My father / my parents set strict rules about what we are allowed to do at home”, “b. My father / my parents set strict rules about what we are allowed to do outside the home”, “c. My father / my parents know with whom I spend my evenings”, “d. My father / my parents know where I'm going in the evenings”, “e. I feel the warmth and care of the mother and / or father”, “f. I can easily get moral support from my mother and / or father”, “g. I can easily borrow (to return) money from mom and / or dad”, “h. I can get easy money by way of gift (no return) from the mother and / or father”, “i. I feel warmth and care from the best friend of mine” and “j. I can easily get moral support from my best friend”. Positions “a-f” are categorized as class actions and positions that indicates parental control and positions “e-j” indicate social support.

As a result approximately 22.4% of students in the 8th and 9th grades indicated “almost always” or “often” at all positions in the parental control category, accounting for 24.5% for boys and 20.4 % for girls. More often compared with peers, showed the presence of parental control students who have no parent with completed secondary education (30.4%).

In the category of students with social support (indicated “almost always” or “often” at all positions in this category) have hit 38.7% percent for 8th and 9th graders, boys accounted for 36.0% percent share and 41.3% for girls. This position stands in comparison with others the students with the very good success in school (44.1%).

The question if the parents know where students spend their Saturday evenings / nights, about 71.9% of students in the 8th and 9th grades argued that parents always know, with a share of 80.2% for girls and 63.3% for boys. It highlights the students with good success in school - 78.2% of cases stated that parents know where students spend their Saturday evenings / nights.

Parents usually do not know where students spend their Saturday evenings / nights in 2.3% of students, 3.6% for boys and 0.9% of girls. At this position are highlighted compared with peers, the students with low success in school (4.5%).

2.2.2 The level of satisfaction of relationship with parents and friends

(Table 11).

Students were asked to rank their level of satisfaction with mother, father and friends. As a default choice options were “very satisfied”, “satisfied”, “No satisfied nor dissatisfied”, “Not really satisfied”, “not at all satisfied” and “There are no such people.”

There are very satisfied or satisfied with the relationship with mother 78.5% of pupils of 8th and 9th grades, with a share of 76.2% for boys and 80.9% for girls. The relationship with the father is very satisfied or satisfied for 68.1% of students, with 68.6% for boys and 67.5% for girls. The relationship with friends was classified as satisfactory or very satisfactory by 75% of students, less frequently in boys (72.7%) than girls (77.4%).

There are very satisfied with all close relationship (mother, father, and friends) about 69.3% of pupils of 8th and 9th grade, with the share of 71.8% for boys and 66.9% in girls.

More often indicated high level of satisfaction the students that communicate in Russian, those with good success in school and students who have at least one parent with complete higher education.

2.2.3 Attitude of parents towards alcohol and drugs

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Table 12).

In the survey the students were asked to assess the reaction of parents when (students) would do the following: be drunk, consuming cannabis, consuming ecstasy. As the answers were offered options: “prohibiting”, “would disapprove”, “would not be against it”, “would approve” and “I do not know”.

The results show that the father would prohibit, disapproved all those listed in 83.5% of cases and 82.3% in the case of mother. Both parents would prohibit or disapprove in 76.9% of cases, with 73.9% of boys and 79.8% for girls.

More often students think that parents would disapprove the drunkenness, cannabis and ecstasy consumption compared with peers, the students with good success in school.

3 Tobacco smoking

3.1 The perceived availability of cigarettes

(Table 13).

Students were asked how difficult they consider would be to buy cigarettes if they want to do so (categories of responses are: impossible, very difficult, difficult, easy, very easy, do not know).

Around 36% of students in the 8th and 9th grades argued that it is impossible to buy cigarettes all, in the same time about 18% believe they can buy rather easy or very easy cigarettes.

→ Almost each 3rd student from 8th and 9th grade from big urban centers (cities of Chisinau, Balti and Bender) can easily buy cigarettes, and in rural area each 7th student thinks that the cigarettes are easily accessible.

For the boys it is simple to buy cigarettes (22.8% - easy or very easy) than for girls (12.8%) also students in large cities (Chisinau, Tiraspol and Bender) can acquire cigarettes easily (30, 3% - easy or very easy) compared to the other towns (17.4%) and rural (14.6%).

More often girls find it impossible to procure cigarettes (41.1%) in comparison with boys (30.7%), and rural students (40.5%) compared to the ones in large urban centers (21.9%).

3.2 Tobacco smoking prevalence

(Table 14,

Table 15).

About 30% of students in the 8th and 9th grades smoked at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of smoking is higher among boys than (45%) than girls (15%). The figures in this position differs according to several criteria of disaggregation: students in the 9th grade more often stated they're ever smoked (32.7%) compared with those in the 8th grade; among students in large urban centers lifetime smoking prevalence (38.5%) is higher compared to other places of residence (30.2% - small urban; 27.9% - rural); also stands out the students with a lower average in school (those with average learning grade of 5-6 in the last studying semester the prevalence is 47.0%) versus those who

→ Three students of 10 from 8th and 9th grades aver smoked, and one of 12 smoked in the last 10 days.
→ The weight of smoking among boys is 3-4 times greater than the weight of smoking among girls.
→ Smoking among students is widespread in large urban areas, compared to other areas.
→ Students who learn better and those living in complete families smoke less than their peers with lower average school grades or live in incomplete families.

learn better (those with average grades of 9-10 the last semester the prevalence is 19.8%); students living in complete families (with both parents) less smoke (27.3%) compared to the rest (32.8%).

In the last 30 days 7.8% of students in the 8th and 9th grades smoked, with differences in most of the criteria of disaggregation: boys (12.6%) more often than girls (2.9%); students in the 9th grade (9.5%) more often than those in the 8th (5.9%); those in large cities (10.7%) more often than those in smaller urban centers (7.1%) and rural areas (7.2%); average elementary school students (17.3%) more often than those with a good learning capabilities (3.7%); students from complete families (6.4%) smoke less than the rest (8.9%). It also highlights students from families with better material status (9.3%) compared to those from families with worse material status (6.6%), probably can be explained by the existence of material resources to purchase cigarettes.

Approximately 0.7% of the students indicated that they smoked daily in the last 30 days more than a pack of cigarettes (20 cigarettes), 1% of boys and 0.4% for girls.

3.3 The start age of smoking

(Table 16).

About 21% of students in the analyzed sample have smoked for the first time in their life at the age of 13 or earlier and 2.5% are daily smokers starting with the age of 13 or earlier.

Boys stated more often (32.8%) than girls (9.4%) the start of smoking before the age of 13 or earlier. Furthermore at this position emphasizes the: students in the 8th grade (22.0%) compared with those in the 9th (20.5%); students in large cities (25.7%) compared to the rest areas (small urban - 21.9%, rural -19.9%); students with poor academic average (31.8%) compared with those with a better average (14.0%); students who do not live in complete families (24.2%) compared with those in complete families (18.5%).

- Every 5th student in the 8th and 9th grades tried smoking for the first time in life at the age of 13 or earlier and 2.5% of students starting with this age are daily smokers.
- The proportion of students who started smoking at 13 or earlier, is 2 times higher for students with average learning success compared with students who learn well.

The daily smoking beginning with the age of 13 or less highlights the same groups as in the case of starting age of smoking.

4 Alcohol

4.1 The perceived availability of alcoholic beverages

(Table 17)

Students were asked how difficult for them would be to get (free or paid) alcoholic beverages in the following categories: a) beer (excluding the non-alcoholic); b) Alcopops (low-alcohol beverages with an alcohol content of about 5%); c) wine (including sparkling wines); d) alcoholic beverages (alcoholic beverages including mixed with other drinks / cocktails).

As a result, about 46% of students in the 8th and 9th grades said they can get easy or very easy at least one of those alcoholic beverages and 15.4% said that it is impossible to get these drinks.

- Almost every second student in the 8th and 9th grades can easily get alcohol, and only 1 of 6 student finds it impossible to get alcohol.
- The most accessible alcoholic drink for students in the 8th and 9th grades is alcopop.
- In urban areas, alcohol is more affordable for students as compared to rural areas.

The categorization of students according to certain criteria highlights the following: Boys more often stated that they can get easy or very easy alcoholic beverages (50.1%) than girls (41.9%); students in large urban centers (58.3%) easily can get alcohol compared to those in small urban (48.8%) and rural areas (42.1%); students with good success in learning (47.8%) consider alcohol more affordable compared to those with poor success in

learning (45.1%); students in complete families have less access to alcohol (45.7%) compared to the rest (47.0%); highest level of education of parents creates prerequisites for improved accessibility of alcohol (51.7% of students who have at least one parent with higher education considers alcohol accessible and only 40.4% of students with parents without high education).

The disaggregation category of alcoholic beverages per general: most students indicated they can get easy or very easy primarily Alcopops (35.5%), followed by wine (29.9%) then beer (27.4%) and strong drinks (10.8%). As an exception in large urban centers accessibility order alcoholic beverages differ: the first is also Alcopops (46.0%) followed by beer (37.0%), and wine (34.2%) and then strong beverages (14.9%).

4.2 The prevalence of alcohol consumption

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Table 18).

Students were asked to answer the question how often they consumed alcohol in their lifetime, in the last 12 months and last 30 days. As a choice they were offered the gradation: never, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10-19 times, 20-39 times and 40 times or more.

The statement that they had never consumed alcohol in their lifetime was indicated by 20.5% of students, in the last 12 months - 28.2% and in the last 30 days - 46.9%. However, for students who consumed alcohol, the majority indicated the consumption of 1-2 times: 28.2% (from the sample) in the lifetime, 34.0% in the last 12 months and 36.3% in the last 30 days.

- Half of students in the 8th and 9th grades consumed alcohol in the last 30 days.
- Every 12th student (about 8.5%) indicated that drinking more than 40 times in a lifetime.
- Students in large cities (Chisinau, Balti, and Bender) consume alcohol more often than those in other places.
- The preferred alcoholic beverage of students learning in the 8th and 9th grades is wine, followed by beer.

More than 40 times in the lifetime consumed about 8.5% of students from 8th and 9th grades, the boys accounted for 11.6% and girls 5.2% of the total girls. This position also highlights: students in large urban centers (12.4%) compared to small urban (9.2%) and rural (7.2%) and students who have at least one parent with higher education (11.3%) compared to those who have at least one parent with completed secondary education (8.0%) and what where no parent has full secondary education (5.9%).

The consumption of alcohol in the last 30 days was reported by about 53% of students, 57.6% of boys and 48.4% of girls. It is highlighted: students from large urban centers (55.0%) compared to small urban (52.4%) and rural (52.7%); students with poor learning average school (58.0%) compared to those with high average (47.7%).

4.2.1 Types of alcohol consumed in the last 30 days

(Table 19).

The most frequently consumed alcohol in the last 30 days was indicated wine (41.4%), followed by beer (31.4%), then Alcopops (23.7%) and strong beverages (9.2%).

4.3 The last day of alcohol consumption

(Table 20, Table 21, Table 22).

The questionnaire contains a series of questions on the last day when students consumed alcohol, including quantities consumed per type of alcohol (beer, Alcopops, wine, spirits). These were used for the assessment of alcohol consumption during the last day of consumption thereof; estimated amounts are representative for the students who reported alcohol consumption (the last day of its consumption), but not for all students questioned.

To the questions regarding the type of alcoholic beverage consumed the last day when they consumed alcohol, students in the 8th and 9th grades most often mentioned wine with a share of 54.9%, followed by beer (31.4%), Alcopops (21.4%) and strong beverages (4.4%). There are differences depending on sex: boys more often than girls have consumed beer (39.7%) and alcoholic beverages (5.2%) and girls consumed Alcopops (23.8%) and wine (60.2%). In rural areas often was indicated the consumption of beer (65.2%) and Alcopops (23.6%) and in the urban area was reported the

- In the last time when students consumed alcohol, wine accounted 54.9%, followed by 31.4% for beer.
- Beer was preferred more by: boys, students from rural areas, students with poor success in school and students who do not have parents with complete secondary education.
- On the last day of the alcohol consumption per student on average was consumed 20 milliliters of pure alcohol and about 4.6% of students have consumed alcohol excessively.
- Last time when alcohol was consumed, more than half of the students (57.7%) have consumed alcohol at home or at someone else home.

consumption of wine (65.0%) and alcoholic beverages (6.9%); students with a good success in school more often consumed wine (60.6%) compared to other peers, and those with poor success reported the beer consumption (39.8%); the children who have no parent with completed secondary studies have indicated consumption of beer more often (35.1%) and those who have at least one parent with higher education have indicated wine (59.8%) and strong beverages (6,4%).

As a result of estimating the amount of pure alcohol consumed the last day when students consumed alcohol, per general was received the amount of 20 milliliters (2 cl), 24 ml for boys and 16 ml for girls. Turning the amount 20 ml of alcohol into drinks - about 400 ml of beer, 150 ml of wine or 50 ml of strong alcoholic beverages.

From the amount of pure alcohol (20 ml) used on the last day when consumed alcohol, about 44.6% are due to the consumption of wine, 32.2% of beer consumption, 15.6% of Alcopops and 7.5% of strong drinks.

Generally about 4.6% of students have consumed excessively alcohol in the last day when of consumption; among boys this proportion is 7.3% and 1.6% among girls. The share is greater for students from large urban centers (8.2%) compared to other localities and among students with the poor learning success (7.4%) compared with other peers.

4.3.1 The level of intoxication, on the last day when alcohol was consumed

(Table 23).

Students were asked to auto estimate the level of self-intoxication on the last day when they consumed alcohol on a scale from 1 to 10, 1 assuming „I was not tipsy / drunk” and 10 „very drunk”.

Per general intoxication average was 2.1; the share of intoxicated boys (2.4) and girls (1.8) also highlights students from educational institutions in large urban centers (2.4) and those with poor success in school (2.6).

4.3.2 Places where alcoholic beverages were consumed, on the last day of alcohol consumption

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Table 24).

Being asked “where the students have consumed alcohol, last time” about 57.7% of students in the 8th and 9th grades answered at their home (42,9%) or someone else home (19,1%); places of entertainment (bar, disco, restaurant) had a share of 15.2%.

Under “their home or someone else home” are highlighted girls (60.7%), students in large urban centers (66.5%) and students with a good success in education (60.2%). Alcohol consumption in places of entertainment are highlighted boys (18.6%) and students with poor success in school (18.0%).

4.4 Drunkenness / intoxication due to alcohol consumption

(Table 25, Table 26).

The level of intoxication, apart from self-estimated level of intoxication on the last day when they consumed alcohol (previous paragraph), was measured by two different methods: a more subjective method was the question assumed direct student answer regarding how many times in different time periods the student got drunk (last 30 days, last 12 months and lifetime); another method, apparently more objective, refers to the number of times when the student consumed from 5 portions and more of alcohol.

- About 7,7 students in the 8th and 9th grades, In the last 30 days were poisoned as a result of alcohol consumption to the state in which „went reeling, could not speak clearly, have vomited or did not remember what happened”
- In the last 30 days approximately 38.7% of students consumed 5 or more servings of alcoholic drinks in one occasion.

There have been stated that at least once were “drunk after drinking alcohol, so they went reeling, could not speak clearly, vomited or did not remember what happened” in the lifetime about 23.1% of students in the 8th and 9th grades, 16.8% in the last 12 months and 7.7% in the last 30 days. At this position it is highlighted that the frequency of intoxication as a result of alcohol consumption for boys (lifetime -30.1%, 22.4% in the last 12 months, in the last 30 days -10.6%) and students with poor success in education in the last quarter (33.4% lifetime; in the last 12 months -25.8% and 15.2% in the last 30 days).

About 38.7% of students consumed 5 or more alcoholic drinks at one occasion in the last 30 days, the proportion of boys being 42.2% and 34.4% for girls. At this position highlights the Romanian speakers (42.2%) and students with poor success in education (45.7%).

4.5 Onset age of alcohol consumption

(Table 27).

Overall, about 59.2% of students in the 8th and 9th grades tried for the first time in life a glass of alcohol at the age of 13 or earlier, the share of boys is 65.1% and 53.1% for girls. The onset of alcohol consumption in most cases is due to the wine (50.0%), followed by beer (44.7%), then Alcopops (21.2%) and strong beverages (9.8%). Larger share of those who first tried alcohol before the age of 13 years is observed in the case of students in the 8th grades (62.9%), in large urban centers (71.1%) and students who at least one parent with complete higher education.

- More than a half of students in the 8th and 9th grades tried a glass of alcoholic beverage at the age of 13 or earlier.
- About 8% of the students got drunk for the first time at the age of 13 or earlier.

There was stated that 7.8% of students got drunk / intoxicated for the first time in their life, 11.1% for boys and 4.4% for girls. For this position is highlighted the students in 8th grade (8.9%), those in large urban centers (9.9%) and the ones with poor success in education in the last quarter (11.2%).

4.6 Reasons for alcohol consumption

(Table 28).

In the survey students were asked to indicate the reasons for which they have consumed alcohol in the last 12 months. Overall there were 12 reasons grouped at the analysis stage in 4 categories: pleasure (reasons in the questionnaire: to receive pleasure at a party, they love how they feel, thrills, fun), imitation (helps when they are depressed or nervous, mood, forget about personal problems), social (bring joy fun this community, being part of the group / gang, improves parties and celebrations) and compliance (to please others, not feel excluded / marginalized). For every reason there was allowed one option: never, sometimes, often, very often, and always.

- In the last 12 months about 1/3 of students in the 8th and 9th grades consumed alcohol for the purpose of pleasure and / or socialization.
- Every fourth student also motivated drinking in the past 12 months for imitation and one of seven for compliance.

In the literature on alcohol consumption often reasons are analyzed by categories of internal-external reasons, positive and negative, so the pleasure is classified as internal positive motivation, imitation as internal negative motivation, socialization as positive external and conformity as negative external.

At the analysis stage, students have been included in the according category if indicated at least once a reason for consumption of alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months.

As a result, approximately 33.2% of students in the 8th and 9th grades indicated that they consumed alcohol at least occasionally in the past 12 months for pleasure, the share of boys was 37.5% boys and 28.7% for girls. The students with poor success in education more often consumed alcohol for pleasure, compared with their peers (39.1%).

For socialization had consumed alcohol in the 12 months approximately 32.9% of students, the share of 33.5% is for boys and 32.3% for girls. It is highlighted students who do not live in complete families with a share of 35.2% and those who have at least one parent with complete higher education (37.5%).

The next reason of the alcohol consumption in the last 12 months of 8th and 9th graders is imitation, which was indicated by about 26.3% of students; weight of boys and girls constitute 28.5% and 24.1% respectively. More often motivated by imitation alcohol consumption compared with their peers, students with poor success in education (31.8%).

In order to comply, consumed alcohol about 14.5% of students, 17.1% of boys and 11.9% of girls. Again there was shown that students with poor success in school have the highest share 17.2%.

4.7 Problems attributed to alcohol consumption (personal)

(Table 29).

Students were asked how often in the last 12 months have had some unpleasant situations because they have consumed alcohol. The questionnaire contains 14 questions on this subject, which are grouped into 4 categories "individual problems", "interpersonal problems", "sexual problems" and delinquency.

Among students in the 8th and 9th grades who consumed alcohol in the past 12 months approximately 34.5% indicated that they had at least once problems due to alcohol. Both per general as well as disaggregated per category of problems, are evidenced boys (44.5%) and students with poor success (54.0%).

- Every third student in grades 8th and 9th who consumed alcohol in the past 12 months had some problems caused by alcohol.
- Every fourth student who consumed alcohol in the past 12 months had individual problems, and each 5th was involved in delinquency.

By type of problems due to alcohol consumption in the last 12 months is positioned first: individual problems (26.2%), followed by offences (19.1%), interpersonal problems (11.7%) and sexual problems (5.1%).

Under „individual problems” also highlights students who have no parent with completed secondary education (32.1%), while „personal problems” students who do not live in complete families (13.7%).

4.8 Problems attributed to alcohol consumption (someone else)

(

Table 30,

Table 31, Table 32).

Students were asked to specify whether during the last 12 months have had any problems caused by someone who has consumed alcohol, per total requested on 7 type of problems to specify who they were caused (a stranger, a friend or a known another close person). In another question asking whether there is someone among close persons who excessively consumes alcohol and whether this causes problems or damage students' personal lives.

- In 3 of 5 pupils were caused problems in the past 12 months by someone who has consumed alcohol.
- Practically every third student in the 8th or 9th grades has among close persons someone who uses alcohol excessively and every 8th student has problems in his personal life or damage because of that reason.

As a result approximately 60.8% of pupils in the 8th and 9th grade stated that have in the past 12 months someone who has consumed alcohol and caused them some problems, for this position are evidenced girls (71.4%) and students with good success in education (64.5%).

The most common situation when students said they were caused problems in the past 12 months by someone who has consumed alcohol is “putting in fear” (51.2%), followed by verbal abuse (28.2%) and physical abuse(6.1%).

Under “putting in fear” evidenced girls (71.4%) and high school media students (56.9%). There were more often victims of verbal abuse boys (30.1%), students in large urban centers (35.9%), students with poor success in school education (30.4%) and those who do not live in complete families (31, 2%). From physical abuse often suffered girls (6.9%) students with poor academic average (8.5%) and those who have no parent with completed secondary education (7.9%).

As a rule the problems were caused by a foreign person (52.9%), followed by “friends and acquaintances” (12.1%) and “other related persons” (7.2%).

Approximately 29.1% of students stated that there is someone among their close persons who consumes alcohol in excess. Approximately 12.2% of students have close people who consume alcohol in excess it causes problems or damage to their personal life; girls often suffer with a share of 15.3% and students who have no parent with completed secondary education (15.9%).

5 Illicit Drugs

5.1 Perceived availability of illicit drugs

(

Table 33).

Students were asked, how difficult they could get a drug from a preset list of substances (cannabis, amphetamines, methamphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine, crack, opiates produced locally). For each substance it has been possible to pinpoint one option “impossible”, “difficult”, “hard enough”, “pretty easy”, “easy” and “do not know”. As a result there was analyzed the proportion of students who indicated one of the answers „fairly easy” or „very easy”.

- Practically in every 8th and 9th grade there is at least one student who can easily get illicit drugs.
- About 4.3% of pupils consider cannabis

Approximately 6.1% of 8th and 9th graders think they can get easy any illicit drug, there are highlighted boys (6.9%) than girls (5.3%). The proportion is higher for students in large urban centers (14.3%) in families with better material condition than the most (7.8%) and in families where at least one parent has complete higher education (9.5%).

The most accessible drug is considered cannabis (4.3%), followed by ecstasy (2.1%). In the case of all drugs (from the default list) they are perceived more easily available in large urban centers compared to other places and among boys than girls.

5.2 Drugs lifetime prevalence

(Table 34).

For a number of illicit drugs (cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin, GHB, opiates produced locally) in the questionnaire there were formulated questions about “how many times the student has used a drug to date”.

- About 5% of pupils 8th and 9th're ever consumed illicit drugs.

As a result 4.9% of 8th and 9th graders stated that have consumed an illicit drug at least once in their lifetime (among those listed in the questionnaire), the share is 7.1% for boys and 2.7% for girls. The results also highlights the students from large urban centers (8.3%), those with poor academic average (8.2%), those from families with better material condition than the most (6.8%) and students who have at least one parent with complete higher education (6.4%).

5.3 Cannabis

5.3.1 Prevalence of cannabis consumption

(Table 35, Table 36, Table 37).

Lifetime cannabis prevalence among students in the 8th and 9th grades is reported by 3.5%, in the last 12 months by 2.5% and 1.2% in the last 30 days.

In all analyzed periods are evidenced boys (lifetime - 5.1%, in the last 12 months - 3.7% and 1.8% in the last 30 days), students in large urban centers (Lifetime -5 8% in the last 12 months -4.7% and 2.7% in the last 30 days) and students from families with better material condition than the most (4.8% lifetime).

5.3.2 Opportunities to try cannabis

Students were asked if they ever had the opportunity to try cannabis, yet they did not.

- About 3.5% of students in the 8th and 9th grades tried cannabis.
- Virtually in every 9th grade class from each major urban centers, there is a student who consumed cannabis.
- About one-fifth of the students who did not use cannabis had the opportunity to try it, but they did not.
- Approximately 0.7% of students in the 8th and 9th grades and 17.9% of those who had used cannabis in the past 12 months, are classified as "high risk of experiencing problems related to cannabis".
- On average in every 8th and 9th grade class there is at least one student who meets weekly with a

As a result, 19.6% of students who never consumed cannabis ever had at least one opportunity to try it. More often this occurred in boys (24.0%), among students in large urban centers (23.8%), students with poor academic average (26.4%) and among students from families with better material condition than the majority (23.5%).

5.3.3 The screening test used for cannabis abuse

(

Table 39, annex “Description of the CAST method”).

An outcome of the application of the screening test for cannabis abuse was found that about 17.9% of students in the 8th and 9th grades who had used cannabis in the past 12 months may be considered “high risk of experiencing problems related to cannabis “. The weight did not differ between boys (18.0%) and girls (17.8%), but is more emphasized in students who do not live in complete families (22.7%) among those from families with better material condition than the majority (25.6%) among students who have at least one parent with a complete higher education (24.0%).

From the overall sample (not just those who had used cannabis in the past 12 months) in the category of students “with increased risk of experiencing problems related to cannabis use” hit 0.7%, with shares evidenced in students from large urban centers (1.1%) and those from families with better material condition than the most (1.2%).

5.3.4 Gangs that practice the use of cannabis

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Table 40).

The questionnaire contained the question “Are you a part of a gang of friends, where cannabis use is common and if so, how often do you meet?”

As a result approximately 11.7% of students said they were also part of a gang, 14.4% of the boys and 9.0% of girls in the 8th and 9th grades. To be mentioned the students with poor academic average (18.9%), those from families with better material condition than the majority (14.5%) and students who have no parent with completed secondary education (14.5%).

Among the students who are part of such gangs, approximately 51.9% meet weekly or more often with his gang, 56.1% percent of boys and 44.9% of girls; it also highlights the students with good success in learning - 58.0%.

Overall, about 6.0% between students meet weekly or more often with a gang that practices cannabis. At this position are highlighted boys (8.1%) compared to girls (4.0%) and students with poor success in school (10.3%) compared with the rest of their peers.

5.4 The prevalence of illicit drugs other than cannabis

(Table 41, Table 42, Table 43).

The most commonly used illicit drug in the Republic of Moldova is cannabis, but there are also students who have used other substances.

In order to measure the spread of illegal use of other illicit drugs than cannabis, the questionnaire contains a series of questions about lifetime use of various illicit drugs (ecstasy, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, crack, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin, GHB, locally produced opiates) and the same questions for the use of those substances in the last 12 months.

→ Around 2.5% of 8th and 9th graders consumed any illicit drug in their lifetime, with the exception of cannabis.
→ The second most popular illicit drug after cannabis among students in the 8th and 9th grades is ecstasy, which was consumed by about 1% of the respondents in the lifetime.

As a result, about 2.5% of 8th and 9th graders consumed any illicit drug in their lifetime, with the exception of cannabis; during the last 12 months the percentage is 1.5%.

Lifetime use of other illicit drugs with the exception of cannabis are highlighted boys (3.4%) compared to girls (1.5%), the students in large urban centers (4.6%), those with poor academic average (3.7%) and students from families with better material condition than the most (3.6%).

In the last 12 months most commonly consumed illicit drugs other than cannabis (among those listed in the questionnaire), boys (2.2%) compared to girls (0.8%) and students with poor academic average (2.9%).

The most consumed illicit drug in the lifetime, excluding cannabis, is ecstasy with a percentage of 1.2% and 1.0% in the past 12 months. Lifetime ecstasy use is highlighted in boys (1.6%) compared to girls (0.8%) and students in large urban centers (2.5%).

6 Miscellaneous substances

This chapter describes the use of various substances (tranquillizers, mushrooms, anabolic steroids, alcohol together with pills, painkillers), which as a rule cannot be classified as illegal.

6.1 Tranquillizers and sedatives

(

Table 33, Table 44).

About 2.4% of students think that tranquilizers and sedatives are easily available (have indicated that can get easy or very easy; the complete list of possible answers: impossible, very hard, hard, very easy, easy, do not know), with a higher share in the case of girls (2.6%) compared to boys (2.3%). At the position of tranquilizers and sedatives perceived availability, also are evidenced students from large urban centers (5.8%) compared with their peers in other places (urban small - 2.3% and 1.6% - rural).

→ Circa 2,4% dintre elevii claselor a 8-a și a 9-a consideră tranchilizantele și sedativele ușor disponibile.
→ Fetele, comparativ cu băieții, consideră tranchilizantele și sedativele mai ușor disponibile și le utilizează mai des.

The prevalence of legal use (with prescription) of tranquilizers and sedatives in the lifetime is 6.2%; are highlights girls (7.4%) compared to boys (5.0%) and the school students with poor academic average in the last quarter (7.4%). In the case of illegal use (without prescription) of tranquilizers and sedatives in the lifetime, the prevalence is 1.2% overall, 1.4% for girls and 1.0% for boys. This heading highlights students from large urban centers (2.1%) and those with poor academic average (1.8%).

6.2 The prevalence of inhalation

(Table 45, Table 46).

About 1.7% of 8th and 9th graders stated that they intentionally inhale some substances (glue or other volatile) for thrills in the lifetime, 1.0% in the past 12 months, and in the last 30 days 0.5% of students.

→ About 1.7% of 8th and 9th graders stated that they intentionally inhale some substances (glue or other volatile) for thrills in the lifetime.

For all measurement periods are highlighted boys (lifetime -2.1%, in the last 12 months -1.4% and 0.8% in the last 30 days) compared to girls (1.2% - lifetime, in the last 12 months - 0.6% and in the last 30 days – 0.2%) and the students in large urban centers (lifetime -2.9% in the last 12 months -1.8% and 1.1% in the last 30 days).

6.3 Lifetime prevalence use of other substances

(Table 44).

Approximately 1.4% of 8th and 9th graders consumed painkillers in the lifetime for thrills, 1.5% of boys and 1.3% of girls; anabolic steroids were declared by 0.6% of the students.

In the lifetime about 1.1% of students have consumed alcohol together with pills for their synergistic effect, 1.3% of the boys and 0.8% of the girls.

→ About 1.4% of 8th and 9th graders tried painkillers for thrill and 1.1% had mixed alcohol with pills for this purpose.

Lifetime use of hallucinogenic mushrooms was reported by 0.8% of students, and injecting drug use was reported by 0.5% of students.

→ About 0.5% of students ever injected drugs.

7 Age of onset consumption of various substances

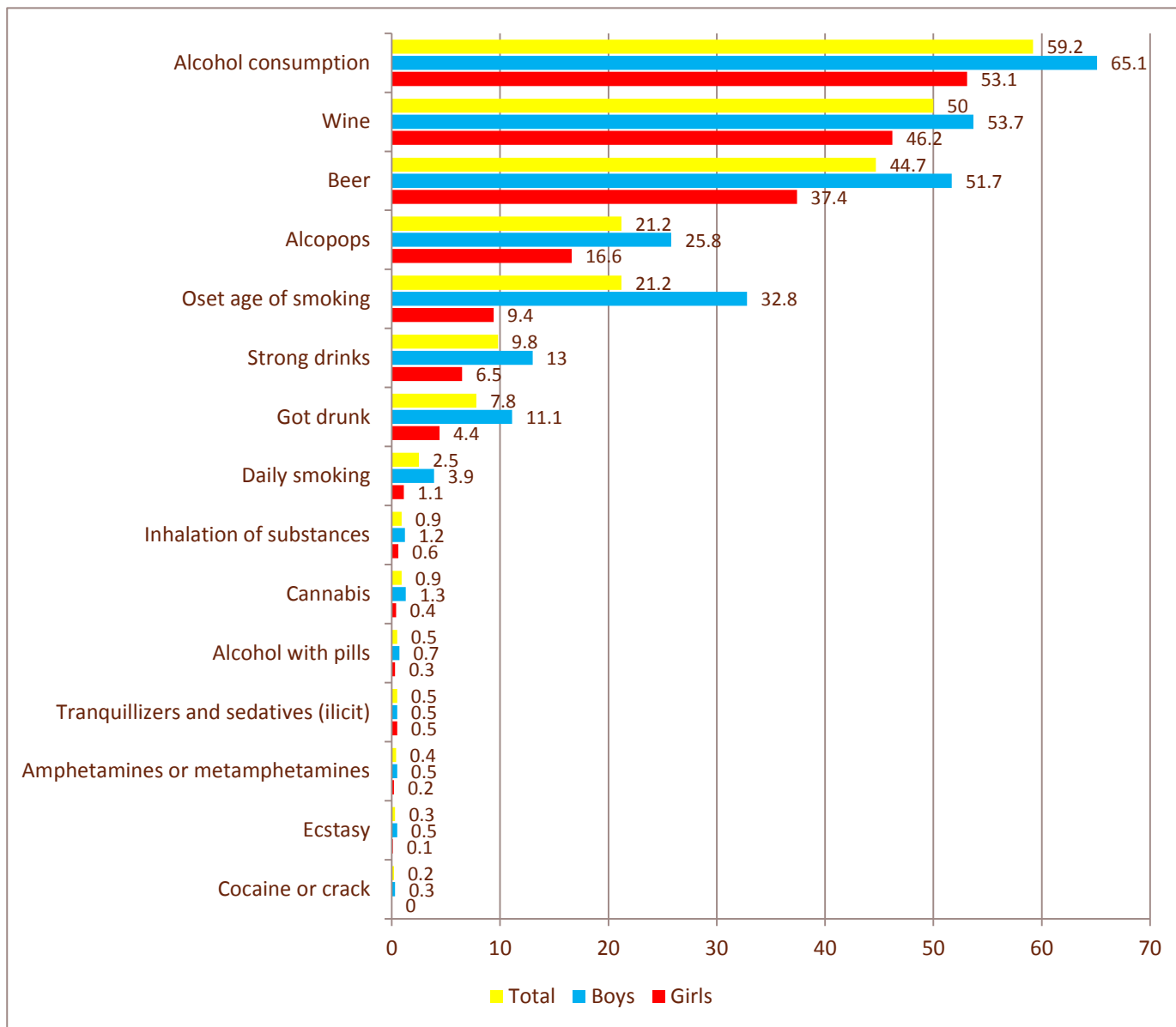
(Table 16, Table 27, Table 47, **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Data on age of onset of smoking and alcohol consumption are presented in the preceding paragraphs, this section contains general picture of consumption at the age of 13 or earlier of substances and drugs listed.

Compared with the onset of alcohol consumption (59.2%) and the onset of smoking (21.2%) at early age, the share of consumption of other substances (subject of this study) is much lower. After smoking and alcohol at age 13 or earlier students are inhaling and using cannabis with a share of 0.9%.

The prevalence of substance use in all positions until the age of 13 years is higher among boys, except in the illicit use (without prescription) of tranquillizers and sedatives (equal weight in boys and girls - 0.5%).

Figure 1 The proportion of students who started the consumption of various substances (and combinations of them) at the age of 13 or earlier



8 The perceived risk of substances consumption

(Table 48).

Students were asked “How much the people risk to do any harm (physical or otherwise) if ...” followed by 12 items on smoking, drinking, smoking cannabis, amphetamines and ecstasy. The answer variants were “no risk”, “minor risk”, “moderate risk”, “risk” and “do not know”; the following analysis is based on the proportion of students who indicated “high risk”.

Most often high-risk use was mentioned in the case of “consumption of 4-5 servings of alcohol practically daily” with 62.2% of students in the 8th and 9th grades, followed by regular smoking of cannabis (61.8%), and

- Approximately 37.8% of students in the 8th and 9th grade do not consider consumption of 4-5 servings of alcohol practically daily risky. Furthermore it is not considered risky for more than a third of students the regularly smoking of cannabis and regular consumption of amphetamines.
- Smoking of one or more packs per day is perceived as a risk only by the slightly more than half (55.4%) of students.

regularly consumption of amphetamines (60.3%). The smoking of one or more packs of cigarettes per day was considered as risk by 55.4% of students.

In the majority of cases girls perceive more risky the substance use compared to boys, for example “4-5 servings of consumption of alcoholic drinks almost every day” boys consider risky in 54.3% of cases and girls in 70.2%; in the same time regular smoke of cannabis is considered much more risky by girls (70,4%) compared to boys (53,2%). The only position that does not differ essentially for girls and boys is on potential risk of the occasional smoking (18.2% for boys and 19.7% for girls).

Furthermore a perceived higher risk in the case of different substances use is perceived in the students with good success in school compared to those with poor academic average, as an example: the regular consumption of amphetamines is considered risky by approximately 70.7% of high school students with good academic average in the last quarter, and only by 38.1% of those with low academic average.

9 Lifetime abstinence from various substances

(

Table 49).

Lifetime abstinence is analyzed for the following substances: illicit tranquilizers or sedatives (without prescription), inhalants (volatile inhalation for thrills), illicit drugs, smoking cigarettes and drinking.

Abstained from all substances (listed in the survey) only 18.3% of students in the 8th and 9th grade, with a higher proportion of girls (22.6%) than boys (14.2%). The greater weight of abstinence was found for high school students with the good academic average in the last quarter (20.0%), among students living in complete families (20.3%) and among those who have no parent with complete secondary education (21.2%).

→ Among students in 8th and 9th grades, only one in five abstained from alcohol consumption in the lifetime.
→ Girls more often than boys showed abstinence from smoking, while abstinence from smoking cigarettes lifetime is only 69.9%.

Minimum abstinence was found for alcohol consumption by 20.5%, followed by cigarette smoking (69.9%), and illicit drug use (95.1%). Values greater than 98% were found for inhalation intended for thrills (98.3%) and in the case of illicit use of tranquilizers (98.8%).

In most cases girls have shown more often abstinence compared to boys, exception being the use of tranquilizers without prescription (girls 98.6% compared to 99.0% boys). The maximum difference was established in the case of cigarette smoking, girls abstained 85% of cases in lifetime and boys in 55% of cases.

10 The use of new psychoactive substances

(Table 50).

New (psychoactive) substances are those which have analogue effects like illegal drugs and are sometimes available. They may be called "legal highs", "ethnobotanicals" or "chemicals for research purposes" and can be in various forms. In 2013 National Center of Health Management did a research (unpublished) to

→ At least 2.2% of 8th and 9th graders in the 12 months consumed new psychoactive substances considered legal drugs.

find out if on internet exists websites that deliver to Republic of Moldova substances from this category, at the time there were not found sites that explicitly indicates delivery to Chisinau or Republic of Moldova.

The questionnaire contained a question on the use of new substances in the lifetime and in the past 12 months; for the past 12 months students were asked in what form they were consumed: "Herbal smoking mixtures with effects analogous to those of drugs," "powder, crystals or tablets with effects analogous to those of drugs", "liquid with effects analogous to those of drugs" or "other".

The prevalence in the past 12 months among students in 8th and 9th grades: at least one substance in this category is 2.2%, for boys - 2.8% and 1.5% for girls. For this position is to highlight the students in major urban centers - 3.1% and students with poor academic average by 3.4%.

The mostly consumed new substance was indicated "herbal smoking mixtures with effects analogous to those of drugs" with a prevalence of the last 12 months of 1.1%.

11 Internet and computer use

11.1 Use of the Internet in the last 7 days

(Table 52, Table 53,

Table 54).

Students were asked which days of the week have used the Internet in the last 7 days. On average the past 7 days the internet was used in medium 5.4 days, 5.2 days for boys and 5.6 days for girls. It emphasizes students in large urban centers and those who have at least one parent with higher complete education using on average to six days in the last 7.

Weekdays (Monday-Friday), the Internet was used on average 3.8 days (boys - 3.6, girls - 3.9) and on weekends (Saturday, Sunday) on average 1.7 days (boys -1.6; girls - 1.7).

In the next question in the survey was asking about how

many hours a day on average the Internet is used by disaggregation for working days and holidays; variants of the proposed answer were: not at all, half an hour or less, for about an hour, about 2-3 hours, about 4-5 hours, more than 6 hours.

As a result most students indicated using the Internet on average 2-3 hours both weekdays (28.3% of students), and in weekend (25.7%). At the same time period of more than 6 hours on weekdays was indicated only by 9.7% of students, and on weekends by 25.1%.

Students have used the Internet during working days on average 4 hours and more in about 22.9% of 8th and 9th graders, with a share of 20.1% for boys and 25.8% for girls. This position evidenced students in large urban centers, of which 32.0% had spent on average more than 4 hours on weekdays in internet for the last 7 days.

Students have used the Internet on average 4 hours and more in weekends - 46.9%, the share of 43.0% for boys and 50.8% for girls; also evidenced students from large urban centers with 55.1%.

Students also were asked how many days in the last 7 used the Internet for specific purposes, with the following answers: media / social networking; online games; money games; information; music, videos, movies; consumption (search for sale or purchase products).

As a result, the first was placed social media which have been used for 4.5 days in the last 7 days; boys showed the average of 4.1 days and girls 4.9 days. At the "social media" evidenced 8th and 9th graders in large urban centers with approximately 5.2 days of use in the last 7 days and students with at least one parent with complete higher education with an average of 5 days.

The "music, movies and video" item had an average of 4 days in the last 7, boys showed an average of 3.8 days and girls an average of 4.3 days. It also emphasizes that students in large urban centers spent about 4.8 days on average in the last 7 in the internet listening music and watching movies / videos and students with at least one parent with complete higher education with an average of 4.5 days.

For information (reading, surfing, and seeking information) students used the internet on average 3.4 days in the last 7, as for all previous positions, girls spent more (3.9 days) in comparison with boys (3.0 days). At the position of using the Internet for information are highlighted students with good academic success in the last quarter - 4.0 days on average in the last 7.

For positions "online games", "consumption (search sale or purchase products)" and "money games" the average number of days spent of internet in the last 7 is 1.4, then 1.0 and 0.1 accordingly. For all these activities (online games - 2.3 days on average in the last 7; consumption - 1.3; - 0.2 gaming) boys use the Internet more often than girls (online games - 0.4 the average in the last 7 days; consumption - 0.6; - 0.1 gambling).

- More than a fifth (22.9%) of pupils 8th and 9th grades are using the Internet for 4 hours or more in the working days of the week and on weekends about half of students (46.9%).
- At least 4 days a week students use the Internet for communication in social networks, the Internet is used for information exchange on average less than 4 days (3.4).
- At least one of the weekdays pupils in the 8th and 9th grades afford to play online.

11.2 The purpose of internet use in the last 30 days

(Table 55).

Students were asked for how long daily on average in the last 30 days have used the Internet for specific purposes, with the following answers possibilities: media / social networking; online games; money games; information; music, videos, movies; consumption (search for sale or purchase products).

The analysis focused on at least 4 hours daily use of the Internet for specific purposes in the last 30 days.

Following the analysis, about 28.1% of students in the 8th and 9th grades used the internet at least 4 hours a day communicating through social networks; share being 21.8% for boys and 34.5% for girls. This position evidenced students in large urban centers, of which in 38% of cases on average daily in the last 30 days have used the Internet for media / social networks at least 4 hours.

The next position is listening to music and watching movies / video sites, so about 25% of students in the 8th and 9th grades spent 4 hours or more a day in the internet (last 30 days) for this purpose, the share of boys is 21.8% and 28.2% of girls. At this position besides the students in large urban centers (34%) are emphasized the ones with at least one parent with complete higher education (30%).

For information purposes, in the last 30 days they spent daily 4 hours or more internet about 13.4% of students, 11% of boys and 15.9% of girls. At this position a higher percentage than the rest of the fellows had students in large urban centers (17.3%), students with higher academic average in the last quarter (16.2%) and students who have at least one parent with complete higher education (16%).

Is relatively high the proportion of students who play online games for 4 hours or more daily - 9.2%, with large differences among boys (16.4%) compared to girls (1.9%).

The Internet used for daily consumption (in the last 30 days) for 4 hours or more by about 3.9% of students, the share accounted for boys - 6.1% and 1.6% for girls. At this position are emphasized students with a better material status than the others – 5.5%.

Gambling using the Internet for more than 4 hours per day is practiced by 0.9% of students learning in the 8th and 9th grades, with a share of 1.6% for boys and 0.2% for girls. More often gamble compared to their peers in Internet students with poor academic average (2.1%) and the ones whose family material situation is better than the average (1.4%).

11.3 Self-assessed addiction for computer (PC)

(Table 56, Table 57).

The students in the survey were asked to indicate to what extent they agree with the following statements on social media and computer games: “I think I spend too much time using social networking / playing computer games,” “I have a bad mood when I cannot spend time on social networks / playing computer games” and “My parents say I spend too much time on social networking / playing computer games”. As answer variants was allowed one of the following: “definitely agree”, “partially agree”, “neither agree nor disagree”, “partially disagree”, “categorically disagree”.

- Every fourth student (28.1%) in the 8th and 9th grades spend at least 4 hours daily on the Internet for communication via social networks. And in order to inform themselves, students spent on the internet 4 hours or more every day in the last 30 days one student in seven (13.4%).
- One student in 10 (9.2%) spend at least 4 hours a day internet for playing it online.

In this paragraph is included the share of students who indicated that categorically or partially agree with the statements listed.

As a result approximately 69.8% of students in 8th and 9th grades agree that have a certain dependence on social media (ex. indicated definitely agree or partly agree for at least one of the claims listed in questionnaire), with 67% share of boys and 72.6% of girls. The analysis evidenced the students with poor academic average in the last semester (73.2%) and students who have no parent with finished secondary education.

In the case of computer games, about 47.2% of students have self-assessed themselves as addicted to computer games, with 58.4% percent of boys and 35.8% of girls. There are also highlighted students with poor academic average compared to their peers (59.5%).

12 Gambling

(Table 58, Table 59,

Table 60, Table 61).

The students in the survey were asked to indicate how often in the last 12 months they have played for money (gambling), as responses were following defaults: I did not playing for money in the last 12 months, monthly or less, 2 - 4 times a month, 2 to 3 times a week, 4 to 5 times per week, 6 or more times a week.

- On average in each class from 8th and 9th grades there is at least one student who played in the last 12 months for money (gambling).
- Most often students play for money with cards or dices.

Also, if they were playing for cash in the last 12 months they were asked to indicate which games they played, as possible answers was offered the following list: slot machines, playing cards or dice, lotteries, betting sports or animals. This question was raised in the questionnaire 2 times, once requested to indicate the participation in gambling using the Internet, and the 2nd excluding it (at special places).

The analysis results on “how often in the last 12 months you were playing for money” are excluded from this paragraph for the analysis of questions that indicated explicitly the categories of games, the latter being considered more objective.

Generally as the result obtained was that 5.9% of 8th and 9th graders played in the last 12 months for money (from the default list), the share accounted for boys - 9.3% and 2.4% for girls. The percentage is higher compared to peers, for students with poor academic average (7.0%) and those from families with better material condition than the majority (7.6%).

In the case of gambling via the Internet, about 4.9% of students in grades 8th and 9th played for money in the last 12 months, 8.0% of boys and 1.8 % of girls. In special places (excluding the Internet) in the last 12 months have played for money 4.0% of students, the share accounted for boys - 6.2% and 1.8% for girls.

From various categories of games for money in the last 12 months, were mentioned most often played cards or dices, both via the Internet (3.3%), and in specially designed places (2.6%). In the following position were placed bets with 2.3% and 2.0% for the Internet and in special places respectively.

13 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

13.1 Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

(

Table 62).

The questionnaire in the study contained a series of standard questions regarding HIV / AIDS.

Approximately 93.8% of students in the 8th and 9th grades said they heard about HIV/AIDS, the percentage of boys representing 91.0% and girls - 96.5%.

Considers that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV/AIDS - 59.6% of students, with a share of 55.6% for boys and 63.6% for girls. With better knowledge at this position compared with peers are students with good academic average in the last quarter (69.8%).

- Among students in the 8th and 9th grades only one student in seven (14.9%) knows the ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- Four out of five students (79.7%) had a discriminatory attitude towards HIV positive and consider a teacher infected with HIV (but not ill) should not teach at school.

Regarding the ways HIV/AIDS transmission the questionnaire contained three questions (by mosquito bites, consuming the same food with a person infected with HIV/AIDS and by hugging or handshakes hand), answered correctly only 14.9% of students, with a share of 13.5% for boys and 16.3% for girls. A higher percentage compared with their peers on the “correct knowledge regarding ways of transmitting HIV/AIDS” was recorded among 9th grade students (19.4%), those with the better academic average (18.4%) and students who have at least one parent with complete higher education (17.4%).

Considers that a “teacher infected with HIV but not ill can still teach at the school” only 20.3% of students in the 8th and 9th grade, with a share of 17.6% among boys and 23.1% among girls. A higher percentage on this topic also is among students with good academic average (25.6%) and those who have at least one parent with complete higher education (23.5%).

13.2 Knowledge about tuberculosis

(Table 63).

Besides the question if they have ever heard of tuberculosis, the questionnaire contained a series of questions about the ways of transmission and symptoms of tuberculosis.

Have heard about tuberculosis 95.2% of students in the 8th and 9th grade, the boys representing 93.5% and girls - 96.8%.

Indicated as tuberculosis transmission path “through the air while coughing or sneezing person” approximately 69.6% of students with a share of 64.9% for boys and 74.4% of girls. A higher percentage on the correct path for the transmission route of tuberculosis compared with peers, established the students with good academic average (77.7%).

- Two thirds of students in the 8th and 9th grade knows the way of transmission of tuberculosis and only one in four pupils knows the basic symptoms of this disease.
- Only two students in three believes that tuberculosis can be treated.

Indicated at least one incorrect route of transmission of tuberculosis about 75.2% of the students, with a share of 71.2% among boys and 79.2% among girls. It was highlighted at this topic the rural students with a percentage of 79.3%.

Basic symptoms of tuberculosis (cough for several weeks, fever, night sweats) are known by about 25.6% of students in the 8th and 9th grades, with a percentage of 23.7% among boys and 27 5% among girls. Better insight on this topic compared with peers, have students with good academic average (29.0%).

There was indicated that tuberculosis can be treated by approximately 66.9% of students in the 8th and 9th grades, with a share of 65.1% among boys and 68.7% among girls. A higher percentage on this topic, compared with peers is among students in large urban centers (69.0%) students with good academic average (73.0%) and those who have at least one parent with complete higher education (71.6%).

14 Annexes

14.1 Sampling

14.1.1 Methodology

According to ESPAD methodology it is necessary to questionnaire the students enrolled in school in the year of survey (2015) who reach the age of 16 years, otherwise children born in 1999. Exceptions are students of educational institutions or classes for children with special needs.

In the Republic of Moldova, the majority of 16 years students are enrolled in 8 and 9 grades.

However the methodology involves the questioning of all students in the class, excluding at stage of data analysis the questionnaires of pupils of other age.

14.1.2 Data used for sampling

According to the data provided by the Ministry of Education in Republic of Moldova there are 1180 educational institutions where children are enrolled in 8th and 9th grades. From this list there were excluded schools and/or classes for children with special needs, but included schools from Transnistria region that is under the Ministry of Education of Moldova.

Table 2 Number of schools, classes and students used in the sampling stage

	Schools	Classes	Students	Students born in 1999
8th grade	1152	1577	31786	2729
9th grade	1145	1591	32340	25322
Total	1180	3168	64126	28051

14.1.3 The purpose of sampling

As a result the sampling must ensure:

1. total number of 2400 validated questionnaires for children born in 1999
2. representativeness of students on the basis of gender, place of residence, school year (8th grade and/or 9th).

14.1.4 Considerations based on ESPAD 2011

According to ESPAD 2011 from the number of students in the sample, the final database have hit about 80% of questionnaires for the following reasons:

1. some students were missing from classes for various reasons at the stage of questioning,
2. few students refused to participate in survey,
3. data provided by the Ministry of Education on the number of students in classes for the sample included a margin of error (the actual number of students enrolled in classes was different than the actual number of students at the stage of questioning),
4. part of questionnaires were not considered as valid (as a rule due to partial completion).

As a result, to have in the final database 2400 valid questionnaires for the survey of children born in 1999, it is necessary at the stage of sampling to select a total of about 3000 students born this year.

14.1.5 The sampling procedure

According to the data presented by the Ministry of Education in each class subject to sample, on average there are 8.85 students in 8th and 9th grades (28015/1180) born in 1999.

To cover a sample number of 3,000 students born in 1999 it is necessary to interview about 339 classes (3000 / 8.85), which constitute about 11% (339/3168 * 100) of the total number of classes.

Percentage acquired (11%) was used to select random classes to be surveyed from the total number of classes, the result is presented in the table below.

Table 3 Number of schools, classes and students needed to be questioned in the study

	Schools	Classes	Students	Students born in 1999
8th grades	153	159	3197	230
9th grades	167	175	3557	2810
Total	295	334	6754	3040

14.1.6 Collected data

At the data collection phase 871 students were absent and 19 refused to participate in the study. As a result in the database of questionnaires were entered 5777. Of these 73 questionnaires were considered not valid (for various reasons: frivolous hang, practically blank questionnaire, born year not mentioned, etc.) and then excluded from analysis.

In the final resulting database remained 2699 students from 8th grade (of whom 185 born in 1999) and 3005 students in the 9th grade (ow whom born in 1999 - 2404); as total there remained 2589 students born in 1999.

14.2 Data collection

The preparation of the study began during November 2014 and the data collection was conducted during the months of April-May 2015.

To the participating schools was sent a letter of support from the Ministry of Education with the default plan of visits. Prior visits, the schools leaders were contacted to confirm the date and time fixed. Participation of the schools is assessed as very good, with some deviations from plan visits, the reasons being coincident with sample exams, holidays and local committees examining medical students.

After signing the agreement to participate in class by the teacher responsible students completed the questionnaire (self-administered) standard. Students' attitude was cooperative, showed interest in the topic (mainly on type of drugs). Disturbances type manifested: giggle, comments in the interview, were in 4.8% of students. Assistants indicated that most students completed the questionnaire seriously. Assistants indicated in the classroom reports difficulties in completing the questionnaire, understanding of questions to 1.7% of classes. The average length of the questionnaire was 52 minutes.

14.3 Description of the CAST method

The screening test for cannabis abuse (CAST - Cannabis Abuse Screening Test) is a recognized European screening test to asses problems associated with cannabis use among adolescents in the general population.

For this purpose, students who reported cannabis use in the past 12 months, were formulated following questions relating to this period (12 months): "have you smoked cannabis until noon?" "have you smoked cannabis in solitude?" "did you had memory problems when you smoke cannabis?" "One of the friends or family members told that you must reduce cannabis use or to refuse altogether?" " have you tried to reduce or absolutely refuse cannabis, but you failed?" and "have you had problems due to cannabis use, ex. beatings, accidents, bad results at school, etc.?". Possible answers were: "never," "rarely," "sometimes," "often", "very often". Each answer was assigned one of scores: zero or one; the first two questions is to score one answer "sometimes" (or any response that involves more often than sometimes), and the remaining four answers "rarely" (or any response that involves more often than rarely).

In the result each student received a score from the segment 1 to 6, 2 or more points indicates an increased risk of cannabis use.

14.4 Tables

Table 4 Academic average in the last quarter

O01		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			9-10	7-8	5-6														
Academic average in the last quarter	9-10	30.5	23.2	37.6	31.2	26.6	31.2	29.9	29.2	31.0	30.1	30.7	34.3	26.2	34.1	28.7	21.4	32.0	38.8
	7-8	56.9	59.3	54.5	56.3	60.2	57.8	56.1	59.8	58.0	59.0	55.8	55.3	58.5	54.2	58.5	58.2	59.0	53.7
	5-6	12.6	17.5	7.9	12.5	13.2	11.0	14.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	13.5	10.3	15.3	11.7	12.8	20.4	9.0	7.5

Table 5 The share of students whose parents are working abroad to earn money

C46 MD		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			No one	Mother	Father	Both parents														
Which parent	No one	67.7	68.4	67.1	67.8	67.5	66.7	68.7	77.0	65.8	71.6	65.7	70.4	66.8	65.5	65.8	68.5	67.0	64.4	70.6
	Mother	11.4	11.2	11.7	11.7	9.9	10.5	12.2	7.1	11.8	9.4	12.5	9.3	11.6	14.9	12.8	10.7	13.2	12.2	9.8
	Father	14.3	14.0	14.7	13.9	16.8	16.0	12.9	13.0	15.5	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	13.1	15.2	11.9	16.1	14.3
	Both parents	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.2	2.8	7.0	4.8	7.4	5.9	7.1	5.2	8.2	5.6	7.9	7.3	5.3
At least one parent working abroad to earn money		32.3	31.6	32.9	32.2	32.5	33.3	31.3	23.0	34.2	28.4	34.3	29.6	33.2	34.5	34.2	31.5	33.0	35.6	29.4

Table 6 Education level of the parents

C05		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family	
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority
Father	Primary classes or less	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.4	2.1	1.2	3.8	2.0	2.2	6.6	2.4	3.4	3.9	2.2
	Incomplete middle school	17.2	16.9	17.6	17.8	14.1	17.6	16.9	6.9	13.2	10.0	20.9	13.1	18.3	20.7	16.6	17.9	17.3	17.3
	Complete secondary school or vocational education	28.5	27.9	29.2	28.1	31.3	26.4	30.5	19.2	26.8	22.8	31.5	33.2	28.7	18.6	30.3	26.7	25.1	30.7
	Incomplete higher education	6.7	5.7	7.7	6.9	5.4	5.7	7.6	9.5	8.1	8.8	5.6	9.4	6.0	3.3	7.2	6.1	6.2	7.1
	Complete higher education	19.1	19.8	18.4	19.6	16.5	19.2	19.0	38.0	21.5	30.0	13.5	26.0	17.5	11.9	23.6	13.9	24.6	16.1
	Unknown	20.2	21.7	18.8	19.7	22.9	22.3	18.3	20.0	20.7	20.3	20.1	11.8	21.6	32.1	19.2	21.3	18.3	20.8
	Not applicable	5.4	4.8	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.7	5.0	6.1	7.6	6.8	4.6	4.5	5.7	6.8	0.7	10.8	4.5	5.8
Mother	Primary classes or less	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	4.1	1.8	2.1	2.9	1.4
	Incomplete middle school	16.4	15.4	17.3	16.9	13.2	16.2	16.5	5.9	11.8	8.7	20.3	12.2	16.7	24.6	15.1	17.8	15.0	17.2
	Complete secondary school or vocational education	27.6	26.1	29.0	26.8	31.9	27.0	28.0	17.9	25.5	21.6	30.6	28.3	29.4	20.4	27.0	28.4	24.3	29.6
	Incomplete higher education	8.9	7.4	10.3	9.2	7.0	7.8	9.8	8.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	11.5	8.7	4.1	9.2	8.4	8.3	9.2
	Complete higher education	28.6	29.3	27.9	28.8	27.9	28.2	29.0	51.9	35.9	44.1	20.6	37.7	27.5	15.6	31.9	24.9	34.0	25.8
	Unknown	15.8	18.9	12.8	15.7	16.3	18.2	13.7	13.9	15.5	14.7	16.4	8.4	15.4	30.1	14.6	17.1	14.8	15.9
	Not applicable	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Education level of the parents	No parent has completed secondary education	11.6	11.3	12.0	12.0	9.9	11.6	11.7	3.1	8.1	5.5	14.8	8.0	11.6	18.5	11.0	12.3	12.5	11.2
	At least one parent has complete studies	36.9	33.7	40.1	36.5	39.2	34.8	38.8	22.8	34.4	28.4	41.3	39.1	38.7	26.8	36.2	37.9	31.3	40.3
	At least one parent has complete higher education	33.8	34.5	33.2	34.0	33.0	33.4	34.3	59.2	41.4	50.6	25.2	43.7	32.6	20.6	37.7	29.5	39.4	31.0
	Unknown /Not applicable	17.6	20.5	14.7	17.6	17.9	20.3	15.2	14.9	16.0	15.4	18.7	9.3	17.1	34.1	15.1	20.3	16.9	17.5

Table 7 Economic situation of the family compared to other families in the country

C49		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Self-assessment of economic situation	Very much better than majority in the country	9.3	12.4	6.1	9.8	6.1	9.7	8.9	5.0	7.3	6.1	10.9	8.5	7.4	15.4	7.9	10.7	17.6	6.0	6.9
	Much better than majority in the country	10.3	11.0	9.5	11.1	5.8	10.4	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.6	9.9	11.6	8.5	12.2
	Better than majority in the country	16.0	17.0	14.9	16.4	13.6	16.3	15.7	24.6	17.5	21.1	13.3	20.4	15.7	7.6	16.8	15.0	8.8	15.3	21.9
	Approximately as the majority in the country	56.2	52.7	59.6	55.2	61.5	54.8	57.4	52.8	59.3	55.9	56.3	56.1	58.4	52.4	57.3	55.0	49.5	62.6	52.9
	Worse than the majority of the country	5.4	4.6	6.3	4.9	8.5	5.7	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.5	5.9	3.5	5.9	8.5	4.8	6.3	7.2	5.5	4.2
	Much worse than the majority of the country	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.8	3.3	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.5	1.2
	Very much worse than the majority of the country	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.6
Wealth of the family better than the majority		35.5	40.4	30.6	37.3	25.5	36.4	34.7	39.8	34.1	37.0	34.7	39.0	33.2	32.9	35.3	35.5	37.9	29.8	41.1
Wealth of the family worse than the majority		8.3	6.8	9.8	7.5	13.0	8.8	7.9	7.4	6.6	7.0	9.0	4.9	8.4	14.8	7.4	9.5	12.5	7.6	6.1

Table 8 People with which students live permanently in the same family / household

C50	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	Two parents with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
With nobody (students live alone)	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	2.5	1.0	1.0
Biologic father	56.6	57.7	55.6	57.5	51.9	55.5	57.6	61.0	52.3	56.8	56.6	63.7	54.9	49.2	58.1	55.9	56.6	55.5	62.4
Stepfather	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.3	3.7	2.6	4.8	5.2	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.3
Biologic mother	75.8	74.6	77.0	75.4	78.1	76.2	75.5	85.5	75.4	80.6	73.4	81.4	75.1	69.2	72.2	77.9	70.2	76.3	80.3
Stepmother	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9
Brother /Brothers	41.8	39.4	44.2	42.9	35.7	40.7	42.8	39.8	36.0	38.0	43.8	41.3	42.9	39.6	39.7	43.0	44.5	43.4	41.1
Sister /Sisters	37.6	36.7	38.4	38.5	32.6	37.7	37.5	33.8	33.6	33.7	39.5	37.8	38.3	35.4	34.9	39.0	38.4	40.2	34.4
Grandfather / Grandmother	23.5	23.6	23.3	22.6	28.4	24.2	22.7	16.5	25.0	20.6	24.9	21.6	24.7	22.8	22.9	23.8	22.9	24.9	21.6
Other relatives	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.5	6.4	5.4	5.9	5.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	4.1
Persons who are not relatives	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7
Students living in complete families (both parents, biological and/or step parents)	53.4	53.4	53.5	54.1	49.9	52.1	54.6	62.3	50.8	56.8	51.7	60.3	52.3	43.9	53.2	53.4	50.5	52.3	59.5
Students living in incomplete families (one parent only)	30.7	30.3	31.1	29.9	35.4	32.0	29.6	28.3	31.7	29.9	31.1	27.3	31.3	37.0	28.6	32.1	30.4	32.1	28.8
Students who live without parents	15.8	16.3	15.4	16.0	14.7	15.9	15.8	9.4	17.5	13.3	17.1	12.4	16.4	19.1	18.2	14.5	19.0	15.6	11.8

Table 9 Relations with parents and friends; the proportion of students who reported “almost always” or “often” on following statements

C51	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	with complete secondary	with complete secondary
a. The parents set strict rules on what is allowed to do at home	37.6	40.6	34.6	38.4	33.0	39.0	36.3	31.2	31.5	31.3	40.8	31.6	37.1	51.1	36.0	39.3	40.0	36.2	49.2	36.4	32.3	
b. The parents set strict rules on what is allowed to do outside the house	40.1	40.4	39.8	40.9	35.8	41.6	38.8	31.7	31.5	31.6	44.5	36.9	39.8	47.8	39.4	40.9	41.2	39.5	50.1	41.7	34.5	
c. Parents know with whom the evenings are spent	78.2	69.8	86.5	77.9	80.2	79.0	77.6	78.0	74.8	76.4	79.2	83.2	78.1	68.6	80.1	76.3	76.1	79.6	80.3	81.1	78.6	
d. The parents know where they are going in the evenings	83.2	76.2	90.0	82.7	85.8	84.0	82.4	82.5	79.5	81.1	84.3	87.2	82.9	76.8	84.6	81.7	81.1	84.3	84.0	85.1	83.2	
e. Feel the warmth and care of parents	89.3	88.3	90.2	88.9	91.0	89.5	89.0	88.6	89.3	89.0	89.4	93.4	88.9	83.8	91.4	86.9	88.8	89.7	86.5	91.3	91.7	
f. Can easily get emotional support from parents	85.5	84.4	86.7	84.7	90.2	86.2	85.0	83.6	87.3	85.4	85.6	88.7	85.6	80.3	86.9	84.2	85.2	86.0	84.1	88.2	87.2	
g. Can easily borrow money from parents	64.9	62.1	67.8	64.9	65.3	62.4	67.2	66.5	66.8	66.7	64.1	71.0	63.2	58.1	65.4	64.3	69.7	62.7	64.0	65.7	69.0	
h. Can easily obtain money by way of gift from parents	65.2	61.3	69.1	62.6	79.6	63.8	66.5	65.3	69.2	67.2	64.2	70.0	64.0	58.8	65.9	64.6	68.9	63.5	64.2	66.6	67.4	
i. Feel warmth and care from best friend	69.1	65.2	73.0	68.1	74.6	69.3	69.0	71.5	67.7	69.7	68.9	74.2	67.6	64.4	69.6	68.5	71.0	68.3	72.3	69.7	70.3	
j. Can easily get moral support from best friend	71.0	67.2	74.8	69.9	77.4	70.7	71.3	74.8	71.0	73.0	70.0	75.9	69.9	66.1	70.9	71.1	71.6	70.9	71.4	72.8	72.5	
All positions ranging of parental control (a-f)	22.4	24.5	20.4	23.0	19.6	24.0	21.0	15.5	15.6	15.5	26.1	19.5	21.7	29.9	21.6	23.3	25.3	20.9	30.4	22.1	18.3	
All positions ranging social support (e-j)	38.7	36.0	41.3	37.4	45.9	37.2	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.7	38.1	44.1	35.9	35.2	38.3	38.9	43.6	36.3	40.6	39.6	40.2	
All of the above	13.6	15.5	11.7	13.8	12.3	13.6	13.6	10.3	8.7	9.5	15.8	12.7	12.4	18.0	13.1	14.1	17.4	11.6	21.4	13.0	10.7	

Table 10 Disaggregation whether parents know where students spend their evenings/Saturday nights

C52		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Parents know where students spend their evenings/Saturday nights	Always	71.9	63.3	80.2	72.0	70.9	74.2	69.7	67.2	68.6	67.9	73.9	78.2	70.7	62.3	73.1	70.8	72.2	71.6	75.4	73.6	70.5
	Usually	19.3	23.6	15.0	19.4	18.7	17.5	20.9	23.4	20.7	22.1	17.9	16.4	20.5	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.7	19.7	16.3	19.2	21.1
	Sometimes	6.6	9.4	3.8	6.3	8.0	6.0	7.1	6.8	9.0	7.8	6.0	3.9	6.8	11.7	5.8	7.3	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.3
	Usually don't	2.3	3.6	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.0	4.5	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.1

Table 11 Satisfaction level of relationship with parents and friends

O 02		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Very satisfied or satisfied with the relationship with	Mother	78.5	76.2	80.9	77.4	85.1	77.6	79.4	80.5	82.2	81.3	77.1	87.2	80.5	69.3	81.4	78.0	80.8	79.7	76.2	81.6	84.6
	Father	68.1	68.6	67.5	67.0	73.9	66.2	69.7	71.2	69.2	70.2	67.0	78.8	68.8	57.4	77.3	59.9	72.4	67.8	67.9	69.2	76.8
	Friends	75.0	72.7	77.4	73.8	81.6	73.9	76.1	80.0	80.3	80.2	72.4	83.1	77.2	66.1	77.6	74.8	77.1	76.1	70.8	77.3	81.4
	Everybody mentioned	69.3	71.8	66.9	67.5	79.7	68.5	70.1	68.0	73.7	70.8	68.6	75.0	68.8	60.7	72.8	65.3	73.5	67.0	70.3	69.6	71.6

Table 12 Attitude of the parents towards alcohol and drugs

O03, O04		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Mother would prohibit or would disapprove	If the student would be drunk	87.1	85.1	89.0	86.7	89.0	86.6	87.5	86.1	86.2	86.1	87.6	90.3	87.8	78.9	88.4	85.9	85.7	88.1	86.7	90.1	88.5
	Cannabis consumption	88.8	86.3	91.3	89.0	87.8	87.7	89.8	89.4	88.6	89.0	88.7	92.9	88.9	80.6	90.0	87.7	87.4	89.9	88.3	91.4	91.0
	Ecstasy consumption	88.5	85.9	91.1	88.6	87.8	87.5	89.5	88.9	89.0	88.9	88.3	93.0	88.5	80.2	89.8	87.3	86.8	89.7	88.1	91.0	91.0
	All the above-mentioned	83.5	80.5	86.4	83.4	83.8	82.3	84.6	83.1	82.9	83.0	83.8	88.4	84.1	72.9	85.1	82.0	81.8	84.7	83.0	86.6	86.1
Father would prohibit or would disapprove	If the student would be drunk	84.8	82.9	86.6	84.7	85.2	83.8	85.7	83.7	81.5	82.6	85.9	88.9	85.0	76.5	88.6	80.6	84.6	85.1	85.9	87.5	87.3
	Cannabis consumption	86.4	85.0	87.8	86.8	84.6	85.1	87.6	85.5	84.3	84.9	87.2	90.5	85.8	80.7	90.2	82.3	86.1	86.9	87.9	88.4	88.9
	Ecstasy consumption	85.9	84.3	87.6	86.2	84.5	84.7	87.0	84.9	83.8	84.4	86.7	90.3	85.4	79.6	89.7	81.9	85.3	86.6	87.3	87.8	88.6
	All the above-mentioned	82.3	79.6	84.9	82.3	82.2	81.2	83.3	81.6	79.4	80.5	83.1	87.2	82.3	73.2	86.5	77.6	81.5	82.9	83.5	84.6	85.6
Both parents would prohibit or would disapprove		76.9	73.9	79.8	77.1	75.6	75.4	78.2	76.4	73.4	75.0	77.9	81.9	77.7	65.6	82.1	71.2	76.3	77.6	78.7	79.4	80.7

Table 13 Perceived availability of cigarettes (procurement, %)

C05		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education

The difficulty in purchasing cigarettes	Impossible	35.9	30.7	41.1	36.8	30.2	38.8	33.2	21.9	32.5	26.9	40.5	37.5	35.6	33.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	35.9	43.0	36.7	31.6
	Very difficult	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.5	6.9	8.1	8.4	7.3	6.3	6.8	9.0	8.3	8.7	6.7	7.5	9.3	8.2	8.3	7.4	9.1	8.1
	Quite difficult	8.2	7.4	9.1	8.5	6.8	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.5	8.2	7.4	8.6	9.2
	Quite easy	9.7	11.8	7.5	9.5	10.3	7.3	11.8	16.7	9.1	13.1	7.9	10.6	9.4	9.2	10.7	8.6	10.3	9.4	5.8	9.7	12.9
	Very easy	8.2	11.0	5.3	7.8	10.2	6.3	9.9	13.6	8.3	11.0	6.7	7.4	7.9	11.8	8.3	8.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	7.7	9.4
	Do not know	29.8	30.7	28.9	28.8	35.6	31.6	28.3	32.1	34.5	33.2	28.1	27.9	30.0	30.2	28.9	30.5	27.9	30.6	28.3	28.2	28.7
Quite easy or very easy can buy cigarettes		17.9	22.8	12.8	17.4	20.5	13.6	21.7	30.3	17.4	24.1	14.6	18.0	17.3	20.9	19.0	16.6	19.3	17.1	13.9	17.4	22.3

Table 14 Lifetime prevalence of smoking (%)

C06	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education		
																					At least one parent with complete secondary education	
How many times smoked in the lifetime	Never	69.9	55.0	85.0	70.3	67.6	72.7	67.3	61.5	69.8	65.5	72.1	80.2	68.7	53.0	72.7	67.2	69.2	70.6	70.0	71.3	69.2
	1-2 times	16.3	23.6	8.9	15.9	18.3	16.1	16.5	18.0	16.8	17.4	15.7	12.2	17.2	22.5	15.1	17.6	16.2	16.5	14.9	15.8	17.0
	3-9	7.5	11.3	3.6	7.3	8.7	6.5	8.4	10.3	7.2	8.8	6.8	4.4	8.1	11.4	6.7	8.2	7.5	7.2	8.3	7.3	7.3
	10-19	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5
	20-39	1.0	1.6	.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1
	40+	3.7	6.0	1.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.7	6.3	3.1	4.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	9.3	2.8	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.9
Have smoked cigarettes at least once / tobacco		30.1	45.0	15.0	29.7	32.4	27.3	32.7	38.5	30.2	34.5	27.9	19.8	31.3	47.0	27.3	32.8	30.8	29.4	30.0	28.7	30.8

Table 15 Smoking in the last 30 days (%)

C07		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	Parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Number of cigarettes smoked daily in the last 30 days	No one	92.2	87.4	97.1	92.1	92.7	94.1	90.5	89.3	92.9	91.0	92.8	96.3	93.1	82.7	93.6	91.1	90.7	93.4	91.6	93.1	93.1
	<1	3.7	5.6	1.7	3.6	4.1	2.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.4	1.8	3.6	6.2	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0
	1-5	2.0	3.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	5.0	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.8
	6-10	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0
	11-20	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
	20+	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
They smoked more than 20 cigarettes daily in the last 30 days		0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Smoked in the last 30 days		7.8	12.6	2.9	7.9	7.3	5.9	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.0	7.2	3.7	6.9	17.3	6.4	8.9	9.3	6.6	8.4	6.9	6.9

Table 16 The onset of smoking before the age of 13 years (inclusive), %

C08		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	Parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education

The onset of smoking at 13 or earlier	21.2	32.8	9.4	21.2	21.2	22.0	20.5	25.7	21.9	23.9	19.9	14.0	22.5	31.8	18.5	24.2	20.6	21.7	19.6	21.4	21.4
Daily smoking at 13 or earlier	2.5	3.9	1.1	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.6	2.2	4.8	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.4	2.2

Table 17 Perceived accessibility of alcoholic beverages, %

C09		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence			Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Difficult to obtain: Beer	Impossible	29.5	26.0	33.1	29.9	27.5	33.1	26.3	20.4	25.7	23.0	32.9	28.7	29.2	32.0	29.4	29.5	31.7	28.2	39.9	27.8	25.1
	Very difficult	10.9	11.4	10.4	11.4	8.4	12.1	9.9	8.7	10.6	9.6	11.6	10.7	11.3	9.0	10.5	11.4	10.6	11.0	10.0	11.4	11.2
	Quite difficult	9.6	10.2	9.0	9.6	9.8	10.0	9.3	11.2	9.6	10.4	9.2	10.2	9.6	10.4	9.1	10.4	9.1	10.1	7.4	10.5	10.7
	Quite easy	17.2	18.0	16.4	16.7	20.0	13.0	21.0	21.8	19.5	20.7	15.4	19.6	17.5	13.7	17.9	16.8	17.0	17.5	12.5	18.3	21.3
	Very easy	10.2	12.6	7.8	10.2	10.6	8.6	11.7	15.2	10.2	12.8	8.9	11.2	9.7	11.0	10.7	9.7	11.5	9.7	7.8	10.1	12.2
	Do not know	22.5	21.8	23.2	22.3	23.6	23.3	21.8	22.6	24.4	23.5	22.0	19.5	22.6	23.9	22.4	22.2	20.1	23.5	22.3	22.0	19.4
Difficult to obtain: Alcopops	Impossible	24.7	22.5	26.9	24.3	26.9	28.0	21.7	16.9	21.9	19.3	27.5	25.6	23.1	27.5	24.9	24.2	25.8	23.8	29.4	23.6	21.2
	Very difficult	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.6	9.2	11.3	9.6	7.6	8.9	8.2	11.5	9.3	10.9	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.5	14.0	9.8	10.2
	Quite difficult	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.1	11.4	10.3	10.2	11.4	10.5	11.0	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.3	9.7	11.1	9.8	10.7	8.7	11.0	11.6
	Quite easy	19.9	20.2	19.7	20.0	19.5	16.9	22.6	25.8	20.7	23.4	18.1	22.9	19.9	15.2	20.1	19.7	19.1	20.5	16.5	21.0	23.1
	Very easy	15.6	18.7	12.5	16.1	12.7	12.3	18.6	20.1	16.2	18.3	14.2	15.2	16.0	17.5	15.7	15.8	17.6	14.9	13.0	16.3	17.7
	Do not know	19.1	18.2	20.0	18.9	20.3	21.3	17.1	18.1	21.7	19.8	18.7	16.3	19.5	20.9	19.1	18.7	17.5	19.7	18.5	18.3	16.4
Difficult to obtain: Wine	Impossible	26.9	24.3	29.6	27.3	25.1	30.4	23.9	17.3	24.7	20.9	30.1	26.1	26.2	31.8	27.9	25.7	27.7	26.3	34.4	25.3	23.1
	Very difficult	12.4	12.8	12.1	12.9	9.8	13.0	11.9	12.1	11.1	11.7	12.8	11.1	13.3	11.6	11.6	13.4	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.8	12.9
	Quite difficult	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	13.0	13.2	11.9	16.2	11.7	14.0	11.7	13.5	12.1	11.2	12.2	12.8	13.0	12.3	10.4	13.6	13.8
	Quite easy	17.8	18.0	17.7	17.3	20.7	13.7	21.6	20.7	20.8	20.7	16.3	20.6	17.8	14.7	17.9	18.2	17.1	18.6	15.7	18.3	20.7
	Very easy	12.0	14.6	9.4	11.6	14.3	10.0	13.8	13.4	12.6	13.0	11.5	12.2	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.7	13.5	11.5	9.8	12.7	13.3
	Do not know	18.3	17.8	18.8	18.5	17.0	19.8	16.9	20.2	19.1	19.7	17.6	16.4	18.3	19.0	18.8	17.2	16.6	18.7	17.6	17.1	16.2
Difficult to obtain: Strong drinks	Impossible	51.8	48.6	55.0	52.3	49.0	57.2	46.9	41.0	45.6	43.2	56.2	49.4	52.9	52.6	51.2	52.9	51.6	52.1	57.8	52.2	47.6
	Very difficult	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.7	10.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	10.6	10.4	12.2	9.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.3	9.9	11.3	12.6
	Quite difficult	8.6	9.3	7.9	8.5	9.3	6.7	10.2	12.0	10.0	11.1	7.3	10.9	8.0	7.4	9.0	8.2	9.6	8.2	6.4	8.8	10.3
	Quite easy	5.9	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	3.6	8.0	8.2	5.7	7.0	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.3	5.7	4.5	5.9	7.5

	Very easy	4.9	6.5	3.3	4.8	5.2	3.9	5.8	6.8	5.9	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	6.0	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.4
	Do not know	17.7	18.0	17.4	17.5	19.1	18.3	17.2	19.7	20.7	20.2	16.4	18.0	16.4	19.2	17.6	17.3	15.7	18.4	17.4	16.7	16.6
Quite easy or very easy to obtain:	Beer	27.4	30.6	24.2	26.9	30.6	21.5	32.7	37.0	29.7	33.5	24.3	30.9	27.2	24.7	28.6	26.5	28.5	27.2	20.3	28.4	33.5
	Alcopop	35.5	38.8	32.2	36.2	32.2	29.2	41.3	46.0	37.0	41.6	32.4	38.1	35.9	32.6	35.8	35.5	36.6	35.3	29.5	37.3	40.7
	Wine	29.9	32.6	27.1	28.9	35.0	23.7	35.4	34.2	33.3	33.8	27.8	32.8	30.1	26.5	29.4	30.9	30.5	30.2	25.4	31.1	34.0
	Strong drinks	10.8	12.8	8.7	10.8	11.0	7.5	13.7	14.9	11.6	13.3	9.5	11.3	10.6	11.5	11.1	10.7	12.3	10.1	8.5	11.0	12.9
	At least one of these beverages	46.0	50.1	41.9	45.2	50.5	39.8	51.7	58.3	48.8	53.7	42.1	47.8	46.7	45.1	45.7	47.0	46.7	46.4	40.4	47.4	51.7
It is impossible to get alcoholic drinks (abovementioned)	15.4	13.6	17.4	15.1	17.2	17.9	13.3	10.3	14.5	12.3	17.1	15.9	14.6	18.0	16.1	14.7	15.4	15.3	18.0	14.9	12.7	

Table 18 Prevalence of alcohol consumption %

C10		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
																				Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian
			with complete secondary	with complete secondary																			
Consuming alcohol in the lifetime, number of times	Never	20.5	17.7	23.4	20.8	19.0	24.0	17.4	18.4	19.5	18.9	21.4	21.5	19.7	19.1	22.0	18.5	20.8	19.9	23.0	18.5	18.1	
	1-2 times	28.2	23.8	32.7	29.5	20.9	29.9	26.7	21.5	24.9	23.1	30.8	27.5	28.8	26.2	27.4	29.2	27.6	28.6	35.6	27.7	25.2	
	3-5	17.7	18.2	17.2	17.8	17.4	16.4	18.9	14.9	18.7	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.2	18.1	17.6	18.1	18.2	17.7	15.7	20.2	17.7	
	6-9	10.9	11.8	9.9	10.3	14.3	10.3	11.5	13.0	12.2	12.6	10.0	9.6	10.9	14.5	10.3	11.8	10.4	11.3	10.0	10.9	11.3	
	10-19	8.7	10.5	6.9	8.2	11.5	8.1	9.3	11.7	8.6	10.2	7.9	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.8	6.8	9.4	8.9	
	20-39	5.5	6.4	4.6	5.2	7.0	4.5	6.4	8.2	6.8	7.5	4.5	6.7	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.7	3.0	5.3	7.5	
	40 +	8.5	11.6	5.2	8.2	9.9	6.9	9.8	12.4	9.2	10.8	7.2	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.6	9.3	8.1	5.9	8.0	11.3	
In the last 12 months	Never	28.2	25.0	31.5	27.5	32.2	32.4	24.4	25.4	27.0	26.2	29.3	29.3	27.1	27.9	29.8	26.2	28.4	27.6	30.9	25.4	26.2	
	1-2 times	34.0	29.6	38.5	34.1	33.2	35.0	33.1	29.1	34.7	31.8	35.2	35.4	34.8	29.5	33.0	35.5	32.2	35.6	38.8	36.1	32.8	
	3-5	17.0	18.4	15.7	17.4	15.0	15.3	18.6	18.0	16.5	17.3	16.9	15.9	17.1	19.1	16.9	17.3	17.8	16.7	14.6	18.4	17.6	
	6-9	9.5	11.3	7.7	9.5	9.6	8.0	10.9	11.8	9.7	10.8	8.9	8.5	10.2	9.9	9.2	9.7	9.9	9.2	7.0	10.0	9.6	
	10-19	6.2	8.4	3.9	6.3	5.2	5.0	7.1	9.2	6.9	8.1	5.2	6.6	5.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.3	3.9	5.8	7.5	
	20-39	2.8	3.8	1.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.5	
	40 +	2.3	3.5	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.3	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.8	
In the last 30 days	Never	46.9	42.4	51.6	45.3	56.1	51.0	43.3	45.0	47.6	46.2	47.3	52.3	45.1	42.0	47.8	46.0	46.3	47.1	47.4	46.7	46.0	
	1-2 times	36.3	34.9	37.6	37.3	30.4	34.8	37.6	34.4	34.8	34.6	37.1	34.1	37.9	35.5	35.6	37.3	35.0	37.4	39.5	37.5	35.1	
	3-5	10.1	12.8	7.3	10.6	7.1	8.4	11.6	12.5	10.6	11.6	9.4	8.3	10.5	12.7	10.1	9.8	11.0	9.5	7.0	10.0	11.5	
	6-9	3.7	5.2	2.3	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.4	2.6	3.3	4.1	
	10-19	1.5	2.6	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.2	.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	
	20-39	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	
	40 +	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	
Consumed alcohol in the last 30 days		53.1	57.6	48.4	54.7	43.9	49.0	56.7	55.0	52.4	53.8	52.7	47.7	54.9	58.0	52.2	54.0	53.7	52.9	52.6	53.3	54.0	

Table 19 The prevalence of alcohol consumption in the last 30 days by type of alcohol drink, %

C11	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	Parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Beer	31.4	39.0	23.6	33.4	20.4	28.2	34.3	26.2	28.3	27.2	33.5	25.2	32.6	38.9	30.3	32.3	33.0	30.4	31.4	32.7	29.6
Alcopops	23.7	27.0	20.3	25.7	12.3	20.1	26.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	24.6	17.9	25.1	30.1	22.3	25.0	25.7	22.5	25.0	23.1	23.3
Wine	41.4	43.7	39.1	41.8	39.6	38.5	44.1	49.0	43.2	46.2	39.0	39.8	42.4	42.0	42.1	40.5	41.7	41.3	38.6	41.4	43.6
Strong drinks	9.2	12.1	6.3	9.1	10.2	6.7	11.5	14.8	11.0	12.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	13.3	8.8	9.5	11.2	8.1	7.3	8.1	11.6

Table 20 The amount of alcohol consumed the last day when the student consumed alcohol (among students who reported drinking in the last day), %

C13.2-6, C13a-e	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	Parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Beer	0 cl	68.6	60.3	77.7	67.1	76.7	69.6	67.7	78.6	70.9	74.9	65.2	75.0	67.9	60.2	69.7	67.5	66.3	69.9	64.9	67.3	72.2
	<50 cl	24.5	28.9	19.7	25.8	17.2	25.2	24.0	15.0	21.0	17.9	28.1	21.2	24.9	28.0	24.6	24.6	26.1	23.7	27.6	26.2	21.3
	50-100 cl	5.1	7.6	2.4	5.2	4.8	3.7	6.3	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.2	5.4	7.4	4.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.7
	101-200 cl	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.7	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8
	>200 cl	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.1
	> 0 cl	31.4	39.7	22.3	32.9	23.3	30.4	32.3	21.4	29.1	25.1	34.8	25.0	32.1	39.8	30.3	32.5	33.7	30.1	35.1	32.7	27.8
Alcopops	0 cl	78.6	80.7	76.2	76.9	87.7	80.2	77.2	85.0	79.8	82.5	76.4	80.7	77.1	79.0	80.4	76.5	78.4	78.7	76.7	77.0	81.0
	<50 cl	18.7	15.8	22.0	20.2	10.5	17.2	20.0	12.7	16.5	14.5	21.0	17.7	19.9	17.3	17.3	20.4	18.5	18.8	21.4	20.5	15.8
	50-100 cl	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.9
	101-200 cl	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
	>200 cl	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0

	> 0 cl	21.4	19.3	23.8	23.1	12.3	19.8	22.8	15.0	20.2	17.5	23.6	19.3	22.9	21.0	19.6	23.5	21.6	21.3	23.3	23.0	19.0
Wine	0 cl	45.1	49.9	39.8	48.2	27.8	42.7	47.0	30.9	39.4	35.0	50.5	39.4	45.2	53.7	42.0	48.2	48.3	43.1	49.7	46.8	40.2
	<20 cl	47.9	40.8	55.7	45.0	64.1	50.4	45.9	55.3	52.7	54.1	44.6	54.9	47.3	38.7	50.7	45.3	44.3	50.2	45.6	46.9	51.0
	20-40 cl	5.0	6.2	3.6	4.8	6.3	5.0	4.9	9.3	6.1	7.8	3.5	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.5	4.7	3.1	4.3	6.5
	41-74 cl	1.4	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	3.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.9
	>74 cl	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
	> 0 cl	54.9	50.1	60.2	51.8	72.2	57.3	53.0	69.1	60.6	65.0	49.5	60.6	54.8	46.3	58.0	51.8	51.7	56.9	50.3	53.2	59.8
Strong drinks	0 cl	95.6	94.8	96.5	95.8	94.6	97.1	94.4	91.4	94.8	93.1	97.0	96.6	95.5	94.5	95.2	96.1	94.4	96.3	98.1	96.5	93.6
	<8 cl	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.3	1.6	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.2	1.4	2.4	3.7
	8-15 cl	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	3.0	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.5
	16-24 cl	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7
	>24 cl	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
	> 0 cl	4.4	5.2	3.5	4.2	5.4	2.9	5.6	8.6	5.2	6.9	3.0	3.4	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.6	3.7	1.9	3.5	6.4
Irrelevant*		23.1	20.2	25.9	23.2	22.4	26.5	20.0	20.7	21.1	20.9	24.2	24.3	21.6	22.7	24.4	21.2	23.7	22.0	25.0	21.2	20.1

* Irrelevant assumes that the use in the last day is not indicated or there are inconsistencies in answers related to alcohol consumption in the last day

Table 21 Estimation of the amount of alcohol consumed in the last day of consumption (among students who reported drinking in the last day)

C13.2-6, C13a-e	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
The amount of pure alcohol consumed in cl	Beer	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
	Alcopops	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Wine	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
	Strong drinks	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Total	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1
The proportion of each beverage in total, %	Beer	32.2	38.8	21.6	33.4	25.6	30.9	33.2	21.6	31.0	25.8	36.3	25.5	32.2	42.6	29.2	35.4	34.3	30.9	37.3	33.3	28.5
	Alcopops	15.6	13.6	19.0	16.8	9.2	15.3	15.9	10.1	14.8	12.2	17.8	15.0	16.2	15.2	14.4	17.4	15.6	15.7	17.5	16.8	13.9
	Wine	44.6	39.7	52.6	42.5	56.7	48.5	41.8	54.9	46.0	50.9	40.6	52.5	44.4	35.1	47.9	41.1	41.1	46.9	42.5	44.5	47.4
	Strong drinks	7.5	8.0	6.8	7.3	8.6	5.3	9.2	13.4	8.1	11.1	5.2	7.0	7.3	7.1	8.5	6.1	8.9	6.4	2.7	5.4	10.2

Table 22 Excessive alcohol consumption in the last day when alcohol was consumed (among students who reported drinking in the last day)

C13.2-6, C13a-e	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Beer, >100 cl	1.8	3.3	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.6	1.8	4.4	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9
Alcopops, >100 cl	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Wine, >40 cl	2.0	3.1	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	4.4	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.3
Strong drinks, >16 cl	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1
At least one of the mentioned	4.6	7.3	1.6	4.8	3.7	4.0	5.1	8.2	4.2	6.3	3.7	2.8	4.6	7.4	4.0	5.0	5.4	4.0	2.9	4.1	5.3

Table 23 Self-estimated level of intoxication, in the last day of consumption of alcohol

C13f	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Average rate of intoxication (scale 1-10)	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Never consumed alcohol, %	21.1	18.1	24.1	21.0	21.2	24.3	18.2	17.6	20.2	18.9	22.2	22.9	19.8	19.8	22.5	19.1	21.6	20.1	23.1	19.8	18.0

Table 24 The places where alcohol was consumed last, %

O11	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Home	42.9	39.4	46.3	44.1	35.8	43.2	42.6	49.3	42.6	46.0	41.3	46.2	42.1	39.6	43.6	42.1	41.8	43.6	42.5	42.4	45.3
At somebodies home	19.1	19.7	18.6	17.4	28.8	17.2	20.9	24.5	20.7	22.6	17.4	19.3	19.4	18.6	20.3	17.9	17.4	20.2	15.0	20.5	19.8
Total: home or somebodies home	57.7	54.7	60.7	57.4	59.8	56.4	58.9	66.5	58.0	62.4	55.3	60.2	57.8	53.6	58.5	56.9	55.1	59.4	54.4	58.6	60.0
Outside (in the street, park, other open places)	9.3	12.5	6.1	9.5	7.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.9	10.1	8.9	7.4	9.8	11.3	8.9	9.7	9.4	9.2	7.7	9.2	9.9
In the bar, cafe	8.7	11.0	6.4	9.0	6.7	6.6	10.6	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.9	7.5	8.8	11.4	8.4	9.0	9.4	8.3	6.6	8.9	10.0
Discotheque	5.7	7.9	3.5	5.9	4.6	4.0	7.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	6.2	4.7	5.6	8.4	5.4	6.1	6.3	5.3	6.3	5.1	5.8
In the restaurant	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.2	1.9	3.6	4.0	5.3	5.6	5.4	3.0	5.0	3.4	2.6	4.5	3.1	4.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	5.6
Total: places of agreement (bar, cafe, discotheque, restaurant)	15.2	18.6	12.0	15.9	11.4	12.0	18.2	13.3	15.4	14.3	15.7	14.2	15.4	18.0	15.2	15.5	17.4	14.2	14.2	14.7	18.0
Other places	4.0	5.3	2.7	4.3	2.3	4.4	3.6	7.6	3.0	5.4	3.3	3.3	4.0	5.3	4.6	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.3	4.5

Table 25 The frequency of drunkenness (by number of occasions)

C15	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Lifetime	Never	76.9	69.9	84.2	77.8	71.9	79.6	74.5	75.3	75.8	75.6	77.7	83.7	75.9	66.6	79.3	74.8	75.6	77.7	75.0	77.1	78.3
	1-2	17.3	21.7	12.8	16.6	21.3	16.2	18.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	12.5	18.6	22.2	16.2	18.1	17.6	17.0	19.3	17.4	16.0
	3-9	4.8	6.8	2.6	4.6	5.7	3.3	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.7	4.3	3.2	4.5	9.6	3.7	6.0	5.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8

	10-19	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
	20-39	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
	40+	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
	At least once	23.1	30.1	15.8	22.2	28.1	20.4	25.5	24.7	24.2	24.4	22.3	16.3	24.1	33.4	20.7	25.2	24.4	22.3	25.0	22.9	21.7
In the last 12 months	Never	83.2	77.6	88.9	83.2	83.3	85.4	81.2	83.0	82.6	82.8	83.4	88.5	82.9	74.2	84.8	81.7	81.7	84.1	81.2	83.3	84.7
	1-2	13.5	17.3	9.6	13.4	14.0	12.0	14.8	12.8	13.5	13.2	13.6	9.7	14.1	18.7	12.6	14.2	14.4	13.0	14.8	13.9	12.5
	3-5	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.1	4.0	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.8
	6-9	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
	10-19	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
	20+	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
	At least once	16.8	22.4	11.1	16.8	16.7	14.6	18.8	17.0	17.4	17.2	16.6	11.5	17.1	25.8	15.2	18.3	18.3	15.9	18.8	16.7	15.3
In the last 30 days	Never	92.3	89.4	95.2	92.3	92.1	92.8	91.8	91.5	91.6	91.6	92.6	94.9	92.7	84.8	93.6	91.0	91.0	93.1	90.4	92.8	93.4
	1-2	6.7	8.8	4.5	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.5	4.5	6.6	12.1	5.6	7.7	7.7	6.0	8.4	6.6	5.7
	3-5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
	6-9	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	10-19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20+	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
	At least once	7.7	10.6	4.8	7.7	7.9	7.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.4	5.1	7.3	15.2	6.4	9.0	9.0	6.9	9.6	7.2	6.6

Table 26 The share of students who consumed five or more servings of alcoholic drinks at one occasion in the last 30 days

C14	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
In the last 30 days, number of occasions on which consumed 5 or more servings of alcoholic drinks	Never	61.3	57.2	65.6	57.8	81.1	64.4	58.6	61.2	65.0	63.1	60.5	67.6	59.7	54.3	62.7	59.9	61.4	61.3	61.8	61.1	61.3
	1	25.6	26.2	24.9	28.0	12.2	24.4	26.7	21.5	22.1	21.8	27.5	22.7	27.1	27.3	24.9	26.4	25.4	25.8	25.8	26.7	24.7
	2	8.4	10.4	6.4	9.1	4.4	7.6	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.4	6.8	8.5	10.9	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.4
	3-5	3.5	4.6	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	4.3	5.8	4.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	3.5	5.3	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.0
	6-9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0
	10 +	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5

On more than one occasion they had consumed five or more servings of alcoholic beverages	38.7	42.8	34.4	42.2	18.9	35.6	41.4	38.8	35.0	36.9	39.5	32.4	40.3	45.7	37.3	40.1	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.9	38.7
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Table 27 The share of students who have tried alcoholic drinks (at least one glass) and got drunk at the age of 13 or earlier

C16		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Have tried under the age of 13	Beer	44.7	51.7	37.4	45.7	38.8	47.9	41.8	53.9	46.6	50.4	41.8	42.9	45.4	47.8	44.0	45.6	43.7	45.6	40.2	45.5	47.5
	Alcopops	21.2	25.8	16.6	21.5	19.7	22.8	19.8	30.0	24.2	27.2	18.2	20.8	21.9	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.9	21.2	16.7	21.2	24.5
	Wine	50.0	53.7	46.2	50.1	49.1	53.3	47.0	63.1	56.1	59.7	44.9	52.2	50.3	47.7	50.3	50.1	48.8	51.3	42.3	50.4	56.3
	Strong drinks	9.8	13.0	6.5	10.3	6.7	10.0	9.6	13.9	10.5	12.2	8.5	8.8	9.6	12.7	9.1	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.3	9.0	11.5
	Any of the abovementioned	59.2	65.1	53.1	59.6	57.2	62.9	55.9	71.1	63.4	67.4	55.0	59.5	59.8	59.1	58.9	59.8	58.2	60.3	52.1	59.9	64.4
Have been drunk up to 13 years		7.8	11.1	4.4	7.5	9.3	8.9	6.8	9.9	8.6	9.3	7.0	6.0	7.7	11.2	6.7	8.8	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.5	7.8

Table 28 Reasons for alcohol consumption in the last 12 months (the percentage of students who reported that they consumed alcohol at least sometimes for some reason)

O12		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Pleasure	Got pleasure at a party	26.2	29.7	22.6	27.3	20.1	20.9	31.0	26.6	28.3	27.4	25.6	23.8	28.3	30.6	25.5	27.9	26.9	26.8	22.7	28.2	28.5
	Like how they feel	10.7	13.7	7.6	11.2	8.1	8.2	13.0	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.4	8.3	11.9	13.9	9.4	12.6	12.2	10.3	11.1	10.6	11.5
	Thrills	10.1	12.9	7.2	10.7	7.0	7.9	12.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.0	7.9	11.0	14.2	9.4	11.3	11.9	9.5	10.1	10.1	11.1

	It's fun	16.3	18.4	14.1	16.6	14.4	12.9	19.3	18.3	17.6	18.0	15.5	13.4	17.9	20.7	15.2	18.2	18.1	15.9	14.6	16.4	18.2
	At least one of the mentioned	33.2	37.5	28.7	34.4	26.3	27.6	38.2	33.4	34.6	34.0	32.8	29.4	35.8	39.1	31.9	35.6	34.6	33.6	30.6	34.9	35.6
Imitation	It helps when you are depressed or nervous	13.8	16.0	11.6	14.6	9.2	10.9	16.5	14.5	12.9	13.7	13.9	11.0	14.9	18.6	12.8	15.7	15.6	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.8
	Amusing	18.4	20.1	16.7	19.2	14.0	14.7	21.8	17.0	18.0	17.5	18.9	14.3	20.9	23.1	16.7	21.1	19.3	18.8	17.7	19.3	19.5
	Forget personal problems	16.1	17.2	15.1	16.4	14.4	13.5	18.4	14.7	17.0	15.8	16.3	12.8	18.3	18.8	14.7	18.5	16.6	16.6	15.9	16.9	16.4
	At least one of the mentioned	26.3	28.5	24.1	27.4	20.3	21.8	30.3	24.3	24.6	24.4	27.2	21.4	29.3	31.8	24.3	29.6	28.1	26.4	25.9	27.5	27.6
Socialization	It brings joy shared fun	20.6	21.4	19.7	21.2	17.2	16.3	24.4	23.8	22.1	23.0	19.3	17.9	22.8	23.2	19.3	22.9	21.8	20.7	15.6	21.7	23.8
	Being part of the group, gang	16.3	16.8	15.7	17.5	9.2	13.6	18.7	15.2	14.5	14.9	17.0	15.6	17.2	18.5	15.1	18.3	17.1	16.5	14.8	17.2	18.2
	Improves parties and celebrations	21.5	21.9	21.0	22.4	16.5	18.0	24.6	24.0	22.5	23.2	20.6	22.3	22.6	21.7	21.1	22.7	22.9	21.6	15.4	22.8	26.0
	At least one of the mentioned	32.9	33.5	32.3	34.7	22.7	27.9	37.5	34.2	32.4	33.3	32.7	32.2	35.0	34.4	32.0	35.2	34.6	33.2	26.1	35.3	37.5
Compliance	To be liked by others	6.7	9.0	4.3	7.1	4.2	5.7	7.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.1	6.4	10.4	6.6	7.0	8.2	6.0	7.7	6.4	6.3
	Not to feel excluded/marginalized	12.6	14.7	10.5	12.9	11.0	10.6	14.5	11.8	12.7	12.2	12.8	13.2	12.7	14.2	11.8	14.0	13.9	12.5	13.4	13.6	12.9
	At least one of the mentioned	14.5	17.1	11.9	15.0	11.7	12.5	16.3	13.3	14.1	13.7	14.9	14.6	14.6	17.2	13.7	16.0	16.1	14.2	15.4	15.4	14.6

Table 29 Unpleasant situations caused by alcohol in the last 12 months, % (among students who consumed alcohol in the last 12 months)

C17	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
																						At least one parent with complete higher education
Individual	Accidents, injuries, trauma	5.8	8.4	2.8	5.3	8.7	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	3.4	5.2	10.6	4.3	7.1	7.5	4.4	7.1	4.5	5.4

problems	Destroyed or lost items or clothes	7.5	9.8	4.9	7.6	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.7	7.9	5.5	6.8	12.3	5.5	9.0	8.8	6.3	8.5	6.4	7.6
	Hospitalization or care at a medical emergency due to intoxication	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.5
	Hospitalization or care at a medical emergency institution because of trauma or injuries	2.1	3.3	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.5	4.4	1.5	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.3
	Intentional self-inflicted injury	12.4	14.4	10.1	13.8	4.0	12.1	12.6	8.7	9.2	8.9	14.2	8.1	12.5	16.7	10.3	13.7	13.9	10.9	13.3	12.2	8.6
	Swimming in deep water	15.3	23.9	5.6	15.6	12.9	15.8	14.8	10.0	13.9	11.9	17.1	9.2	13.9	28.6	12.8	17.1	18.4	12.8	19.9	14.1	11.3
	Individual issues, total	26.2	34.7	16.8	26.8	22.6	25.9	26.5	19.4	24.6	21.9	28.5	18.4	24.8	42.0	22.0	29.7	30.5	22.9	32.1	24.7	21.5
Serious conflicts (interpersonal problems)		11.7	13.7	9.5	11.3	14.4	11.6	11.8	9.9	10.8	10.3	12.5	8.0	11.5	20.0	9.8	13.7	12.0	11.4	11.2	12.0	10.1
Sexual problems	Sexual intercourse without a condom	4.3	7.5	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.6	8.5	3.6	4.8	6.6	2.9	5.0	3.3	4.1
	The victim of unwanted sexual relations/unplanned	1.9	3.0	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	3.3	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
	Sexual problems, total	5.1	8.6	1.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	3.6	4.3	10.4	4.1	5.9	7.4	3.7	5.9	4.0	4.8
Delinquents	Physical fight / brawl / fight	8.2	12.8	3.0	8.0	9.2	8.7	7.7	5.6	7.0	6.3	9.2	4.4	7.4	16.9	6.5	9.6	10.3	6.6	10.0	6.8	7.1
	Victim of robbery or theft	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.3
	Problems with police	3.3	5.3	1.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.1	2.3	7.9	2.5	3.9	4.0	2.6	4.8	2.6	2.8
	Driving a motor vehicle	13.9	22.5	4.3	14.2	11.8	14.2	13.6	9.5	11.1	10.3	15.8	8.4	13.2	24.1	11.8	15.2	17.8	11.2	17.0	13.5	10.8
	Involved in an accident while driving a means of transport	2.3	3.7	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	3.1	1.6	1.5	4.6	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.5
Delinquents, total		19.1	29.4	7.6	19.3	18.0	19.4	18.9	13.9	15.7	14.8	21.4	11.2	18.1	34.0	16.1	21.3	23.7	15.7	22.9	17.7	16.1
At least one of the mentioned		34.5	44.5	23.3	34.8	32.8	33.4	35.4	27.0	32.1	29.4	37.2	24.3	33.6	54.0	30.1	38.2	39.0	31.1	40.0	32.9	30.2

Table 30 Unpleasant situations in the last 12 months because someone has been drinking alcohol

C18		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	One parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Verbal abuse	Harassment or upset at a party or other private entourage	16.8	19.5	13.9	16.0	21.1	15.5	17.9	17.2	16.6	16.9	16.7	13.8	17.5	20.0	14.5	19.4	16.8	16.8	16.0	17.1	16.0
	Harassment or bothered in the street or in a public place	19.5	20.1	18.9	18.7	24.3	20.1	19.0	29.3	20.4	25.1	16.7	18.8	19.6	20.6	18.0	21.2	19.5	19.4	19.0	19.3	20.2
	Total, verbal abuse	28.2	30.1	26.2	27.2	33.8	27.9	28.5	35.9	28.7	32.4	26.0	26.0	28.8	30.4	25.7	31.2	28.4	27.9	27.2	28.3	28.7
Physical abuse	caused physical trauma	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	3.4	5.6	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.4	5.3	3.1	3.1
	Damaged clothing or other goods / items	4.0	4.8	3.2	4.2	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.6
	Total, physical abuse	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.4	6.7	6.2	4.8	5.5	6.4	4.7	6.0	8.5	5.0	7.2	6.4	5.7	7.9	6.1	5.4
Putting into fear	Involved in the accident because the person has been drinking alcohol	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.2	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	4.0	2.8	2.8
	A passenger in a transport led by a person who has been drinking alcohol	13.3	14.7	11.8	14.5	6.2	12.1	14.2	10.7	11.1	10.9	14.5	12.2	12.8	17.6	12.3	14.6	14.4	12.8	14.6	13.1	14.3
	Fear at the meeting with a person who drink alcohol	44.9	26.1	63.9	47.6	29.6	45.6	44.3	44.5	42.9	43.8	45.4	51.9	44.7	33.2	44.9	45.8	40.1	48.2	41.3	47.8	47.3
	Total, putting into fear	51.2	36.4	66.3	54.4	33.5	50.9	51.5	48.6	48.9	48.8	52.5	56.9	50.8	44.5	50.5	53.2	48.2	53.7	50.1	54.0	53.4
At least one unpleasant situation		60.8	50.4	71.4	62.5	51.3	60.4	61.1	61.5	59.2	60.4	61.0	64.5	60.8	56.2	59.2	63.7	57.6	63.2	57.7	64.0	62.1

Table 31 Unpleasant situations in the last 12 months because someone has been drinking, disaggregation categories by persons who have caused problems

C18		Total			Boy			Girl		
		Strangers	Friends or acquaintances	Another close person	Strangers	Friends or acquaintances	Another close person	Strangers	Friends or acquaintances	Another close person
Verbal abuse	Harassment or upset at a party or other private entourage	10.2	4.5	2.2	12.5	5.1	2.0	8.0	3.8	2.4
	Harassment or bothered in the street or in a public place	16.3	2.4	0.9	16.7	2.7	0.7	15.8	2.2	1.1
	Total, verbal abuse	21.6	5.8	2.6	23.0	6.4	2.4	20.1	5.2	2.9
Physical abuse	caused physical trauma	1.8	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.3
	Damaged clothing or other goods / items	2.3	1.0	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.9
	Total, physical abuse	3.4	1.6	1.3	4.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	1.3	1.8
Putting into fear	Involved in the accident because the person has been drinking alcohol	1.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
	A passenger in a transport led by a person who has been drinking alcohol	5.0	4.9	3.5	5.4	5.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.2
	Fear at the meeting with a person who drink alcohol	42.1	2.0	1.0	24.3	1.2	0.7	60.2	2.8	1.3
	Total, putting into fear	43.8	6.9	4.5	27.9	7.0	4.5	60.2	6.8	4.5
At least one unpleasant situation		52.9	12.1	7.2	41.2	12.5	6.5	64.9	11.7	8.0

Table 32 Close persons who consume excessively alcohol

C19	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Among close people there is someone who consumes excessively alcohol	29.1	25.5	32.8	28.6	31.9	26.1	31.8	26.2	26.4	26.3	30.6	28.2	29.3	31.5	27.6	31.3	25.3	31.5	32.9	30.2	26.6
Close persons who consume alcohol excessively area causes (student) problems or damage to personal life	12.2	9.2	15.3	12.6	10.2	10.9	13.4	7.9	10.7	9.2	13.7	11.8	12.2	13.5	11.3	13.4	10.1	13.6	15.9	12.9	9.5

Table 33 Perceived availability of drugs, the proportion of students who said they can get "Quite easy" or "Very Easy" illicit drugs (%)

C21, C25	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Cannabis	4.3	5.2	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	4.8	10.3	4.5	7.5	2.6	4.8	4.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	5.4	3.7	2.8	3.6	6.5
Amphetamines	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.6	3.2	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.7
Methamphetamines	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.0
Ecstasy	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	5.8	2.2	4.1	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	3.5
Cocaine	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.6	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.7
Crack	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.9
Local produced opiates	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	3.6	1.5	2.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.2
At least one of the listed	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.2	6.9	14.3	6.5	10.5	3.8	6.3	5.9	7.5	6.3	5.8	7.8	5.2	3.6	4.9	9.5
Tranquilizers or sedatives	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.3	4.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	4.0

Table 34 The frequency of illicit drug use in the lifetime

C22a, C26a, C27a, C28a, C29a, C30a, C32b, C32d, C32f, OC32k	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Had used illicit drugs (cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, heroin, GHB, locally produced opiates), number of times	0	95.1	92.9	97.3	94.8	96.5	96.4	93.9	91.7	95.8	93.7	95.8	96.0	95.6	91.8	96.0	94.2	93.2	96.3	94.9	96.4	93.6
	1-2	2.4	3.4	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.9
	3-9	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.1
	10-19	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3
	20-39	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
40+	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	
At least once	4.9	7.1	2.7	5.2	3.5	3.6	6.1	8.3	4.2	6.3	4.2	4.0	4.4	8.2	4.0	5.8	6.8	3.7	5.1	3.6	6.4	

Table 35 The frequency of cannabis use in the lifetime

C22a		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Consumed cannabis, number of times	Never	96.5	94.9	98.2	96.4	97.1	97.7	95.4	94.2	96.4	95.3	97.2	97.1	97.0	93.5	97.1	96.1	95.2	97.4	96.9	97.6	95.3
	1-2	2.3	3.3	1.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.7	1.7	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.9
	3-9	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1
	10-19	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
	20-39	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
	40+	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
At least once		3.5	5.1	1.8	3.6	2.9	2.3	4.6	5.8	3.6	4.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	6.5	2.9	3.9	4.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	4.7

Table 36 The frequency of cannabis use in the last 12 months

C22b		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Consumed cannabis, number of times	Never	97.5	96.3	98.7	97.4	98.0	98.4	96.7	95.3	97.5	96.4	98.1	98.2	97.8	95.3	97.9	97.3	97.0	98.0	97.8	98.4	96.8
	1-2	1.7	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.0	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.1
	3-5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
	6-9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	10-19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20+	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
At least once		2.5	3.7	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.3	4.7	2.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	4.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.2

Table 37 The frequency of cannabis use in the last 30 days

C22c		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	at least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Consumed cannabis, number of times	Never	98.8	98.2	99.4	98.7	99.4	99.1	98.5	97.3	98.6	97.9	99.2	98.8	99.0	97.8	99.0	98.7	98.5	99.1	99.1	99.3	98.2	
	1-2	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	
	3-5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	
	6-9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	
	10-19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	20+	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
At least once		1.2	1.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.8	

Table 38 Frequency of opportunities to try cannabis among students who did not reported ever the use of cannabis

C22a-c, C23, C24a-b		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	at least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
How many times you had the opportunity to try cannabis	Never	80.4	76.0	84.6	80.5	79.5	83.3	77.7	76.2	79.3	77.8	81.7	84.6	79.6	73.6	82.3	78.1	76.5	82.3	80.1	80.8	79.4
	1-2 times	16.3	20.0	12.7	16.3	16.4	14.1	18.3	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.0	12.7	16.9	22.1	14.4	18.5	19.4	14.7	18.6	15.9	16.2
	3 or more times	3.3	4.0	2.7	3.2	4.1	2.6	4.0	6.5	4.2	5.4	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.3	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	1.3	3.3	4.5
	At least once	19.6	24.0	15.4	19.5	20.5	16.7	22.3	23.8	20.7	22.2	18.3	15.4	20.4	26.4	17.7	21.9	23.5	17.7	19.9	19.2	20.6

Table 39 Abuse of cannabis (CAST) Situations related to cannabis consumption among the ones who consumed / smoked cannabis in the last 12 months

MA 1		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Sometimes or more often:	Smoked cannabis before noon	10.3	6.1	19.1	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	7.9	5.6	10.3	20.7	6.4	15.6	6.2	15.3	10.5	8.1	14.3
	Smoked cannabis in solitude	9.0	9.8	7.3	8.7	11.1	11.4	7.9	13.6	8.7	11.9	6.1	0.0	12.9	15.4	8.6	10.2	7.9	11.1	7.7	8.3	13.8
Rarely or more often:	Had memory problems when they smoked cannabis	18.0	17.2	19.5	18.8	12.5	26.2	14.0	16.7	19.0	17.5	18.5	9.4	22.2	16.7	17.9	19.0	22.6	15.3	21.4	11.1	23.6
	One of the friends or family members have said that cannabis should be reduced or completely refused	24.1	26.7	18.6	25.2	16.7	27.9	22.2	15.6	18.2	16.4	31.8	45.5	15.4	15.4	23.2	25.0	29.0	20.3	15.4	29.4	24.1
	Tried to reduce or completely refuse cannabis	34.8	35.6	33.3	35.7	29.4	39.5	32.6	35.6	38.1	36.4	33.3	42.4	33.8	32.0	30.4	41.7	45.2	27.7	30.8	37.1	42.1
	Had problems due to cannabis use: beatings, accidents, bad results at school, etc.	11.0	12.1	8.5	11.8	5.3	12.0	10.4	6.4	10.0	7.5	13.9	5.3	12.2	11.5	7.8	15.2	12.5	10.7	11.1	17.5	8.3
At least two of the above	Among those who had used cannabis in the past 12 months	17.9	18.0	17.8	18.0	17.2	16.5	18.9	19.3	17.1	18.5	17.4	18.9	18.1	18.4	14.7	22.7	25.6	13.5	12.0	21.4	24.0
	Overall	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0

Table 40 Gangs that practices cannabis consumption

MA 2	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education	
They are part of a gang that gets used cannabis consumption	11.7	14.4	9.0	12.0	10.2	10.5	12.8	11.2	8.5	9.9	12.6	8.7	10.6	18.9	10.4	13.2	14.7	10.1	14.5	11.1	10.3	
The frequency of meeting with gang members (of those who are part of such gangs)	Almost daily	29.0	32.3	23.7	27.6	38.6	34.6	25.0	27.4	32.9	29.7	28.8	37.8	17.9	29.9	26.4	30.7	31.8	25.9	33.7	25.2	28.4
	3 - 4 times a week	14.0	15.8	11.0	12.8	21.7	14.0	14.0	14.2	10.5	12.6	14.5	12.6	16.7	14.2	14.9	13.4	13.4	14.5	12.0	15.3	14.7
	1 - 2 times a week	8.9	8.0	10.2	7.8	15.7	8.5	9.1	13.2	5.3	9.9	8.4	7.7	9.1	10.2	7.9	9.8	7.1	10.5	8.7	9.5	10.0
	1 - 3 times a month	5.6	4.5	7.3	5.3	7.2	4.4	6.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	4.1	6.3	4.7	8.7	5.3	6.0	4.6	6.3	5.4	6.3	6.3
	Less than once a month	42.5	39.3	47.8	46.3	16.9	38.6	45.4	35.8	42.1	38.5	44.2	35.7	51.6	37.0	45.5	40.2	43.1	42.9	40.2	43.7	40.5
They meet weekly or more often	Of those who are part of such gangs	51.9	56.1	44.9	48.3	75.9	57.0	48.1	54.7	48.7	52.2	51.7	58.0	43.7	54.3	49.2	53.9	52.3	50.9	54.3	50.0	53.2
	Overall	6.0	8.1	4.0	5.8	7.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	4.1	5.1	6.5	5.1	4.6	10.3	5.1	7.1	7.7	5.1	7.9	5.5	5.4

Table 41 The frequency of illicit drug use excluding cannabis in their lifetime

C26a, C27a, C28a, C29a, C30a, C32b, C32d, C32f, OC32k	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Used illicit drugs except cannabis (ecstasy, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, crack, LSD or other)	0	97.5	96.6	98.5	97.3	98.7	97.9	97.3	95.4	98.3	96.8	97.9	98.1	97.7	96.3	98.2	96.9	96.4	98.3	97.1	98.4	96.7
	1-2	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.6
	3-9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0
	10-19	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
	20-39	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4

hallucinogens, heroin, GHB, locally produced opiates), number of times	40+	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
At least once		2.5	3.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.1	2.7	4.6	1.7	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.8	3.1	3.6	1.7	2.9	1.6	3.3

Table 42 Lifetime prevalence of various illicit drugs

C26a, C27a, C28a, C29a, C30a, C32b, C32d, C32f, OC32k	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Ecstasy	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.5	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.8
Amphetamines	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3
Cocaine	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.9
Crack	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5
LSD or other hallucinogens	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0
Heroin	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
GHB (liquid ecstasy - sodium oxybutyrate)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6
Locally produced opiates	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6

Table 43 Prevalence in the last 12 months of various illicit drugs

C26b, C27b, C28b, C29b, C30b	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete higher education
Ecstasy	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.1
Amphetamines	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5

Methamphetamines	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4
Cocaine	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5
Crack	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
At least one of above mentioned	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.9	0.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.6

Table 44 Lifetime use of various substances, injecting drug and mixing alcohol with pills

C20, C32a, C32e, C32g, C32h, C32i, C32j	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Tranquilizers or sedatives - legal (prescription)	6.2	5.0	7.4	5.8	8.1	5.5	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.0	5.8	6.6	5.7	7.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.0	4.7	6.5	7.0
Tranquilizers or sedatives - illegally (without prescription)	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3
Hallucinogenic mushrooms	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Anabolic steroids	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.2
Injectable drugs	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Alcohol with pills for thrills	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3
Analgesics for thrills	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8

Table 45 Lifetime inhalation frequency for thrills

C31a	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Number of occasions	Never	98.3	97.9	98.8	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.4	97.1	97.6	97.4	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.1	98.7	98.0	98.6	98.0	98.7	97.8
	1-2	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.5

	3-9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	
	10-19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	20-39	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	40+	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
At least once		1.7	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.2

Table 46 Frequency of inhalations for thrill in the last 12 months and 30 days

C31b, C31c		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
In the last 12 months, number of occasions	Never	99.0	98.6	99.4	98.9	99.4	98.8	99.2	98.2	99.0	98.6	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.2	99.3	98.7
	1-2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8
	3+	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
	At least once	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3
In the last 30 days, number of occasions	Never	99.5	99.2	99.8	99.4	99.8	99.3	99.6	98.9	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.3
	1-2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
	3+	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
	At least once	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7

Table 47 The share of students who have tried different substances under the age of 13 years (including 13 years)

C23, C33a-f		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Cannabis		0.9	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8

Tranquillizers or sedatives without prescription	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
Amphetamine or methamphetamine	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3
Cocaine or crack	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2
Ecstasy	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2
Inhalants for thrills	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.9
Alcohol with pills for thrills	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5

Table 48 The perceived risk of using various substances. The share of students who indicated "high risk of doing any harm" if someone would do one of the following

C36a-l	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	No parents with complete secondary education	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
smoke occasionally	19.0	18.2	19.7	18.1	23.5	20.9	17.2	17.2	16.9	17.1	19.9	18.2	21.0	13.5	19.0	19.2	17.8	19.8	18.6	19.8	19.1
Smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day	55.4	48.4	62.5	54.9	58.5	55.3	55.5	58.6	56.8	57.7	54.2	64.7	56.5	37.9	57.3	54.3	52.2	58.0	45.6	59.5	60.8
Consume 1-2 servings of alcohol almost daily	38.9	32.5	45.3	37.2	48.0	38.5	39.2	38.1	38.5	38.3	39.2	43.3	39.9	27.9	38.9	39.2	34.1	41.7	35.2	42.3	41.2
Consume 4-5 servings of alcohol almost daily	62.2	54.3	70.2	60.4	72.4	61.8	62.5	66.4	64.2	65.3	60.6	70.5	64.2	42.8	64.6	60.8	57.3	65.9	50.4	66.9	68.4
Consume five or more servings of alcohol every weekend	51.6	46.0	57.1	50.5	57.3	51.0	52.0	58.3	51.7	55.1	49.7	58.7	52.9	36.8	54.0	49.9	47.3	54.8	45.1	55.0	57.7
Try 1 to 2 times or occasionally smoke cannabis	57.9	51.4	64.4	58.1	56.3	56.9	58.8	56.5	53.6	55.1	59.3	63.8	60.2	40.3	59.5	57.1	52.3	62.0	52.1	62.8	61.6
Smoking cannabis on a regular basis	61.8	53.2	70.4	59.3	75.3	61.0	62.5	68.1	64.1	66.2	59.5	72.7	62.7	40.2	63.4	61.1	56.7	65.8	49.2	68.2	68.8
Try ecstasy once or twice	32.7	30.9	34.6	31.7	38.4	32.7	32.8	34.6	33.8	34.2	31.9	35.5	34.0	24.1	32.6	33.3	30.2	34.5	30.0	34.2	36.6
Regularly consume ecstasy	58.0	50.3	65.7	55.1	73.8	56.3	59.5	67.2	63.8	65.6	54.0	68.9	58.9	36.6	59.9	56.8	52.6	62.0	44.4	63.8	66.1
Try amphetamines once or twice	39.2	36.2	42.2	38.8	41.6	38.9	39.6	43.8	39.4	41.7	38.0	43.3	41.1	26.5	40.2	38.7	37.4	40.8	33.5	42.0	44.9
Regularly consume amphetamines	60.3	52.5	68.3	57.1	78.3	58.6	61.9	70.1	65.3	67.8	56.5	70.7	61.9	38.1	62.0	59.5	54.8	64.6	47.1	66.8	69.0

Table 49 Lifetime abstinence from various substances

C32a, C31a; C22a, C26a, C27a, C28a, C29a, C30a, C32b, C32d, C32f, OC32k; C06, C10a	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Tranquillizers or sedatives without prescription	98.8	99.0	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.8	97.9	98.9	98.4	99.0	98.8	99.0	98.2	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	98.7	98.7
Inhalation for thrills	98.3	97.9	98.8	98.4	97.9	98.2	98.4	97.1	97.6	97.4	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.1	98.7	98.0	98.0	98.6	98.0	98.7	97.8
Illicit drugs (cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines, methamphetamines, cocaine, crack, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin, GHB, opiates produced locally)	95.1	92.9	97.3	94.8	96.5	96.4	93.9	91.7	95.8	93.7	95.8	96.0	95.6	91.8	96.0	94.2	93.2	96.3	94.9	96.4	93.6
cigarette smoking	69.9	55.0	85.0	70.3	67.6	72.7	67.3	61.5	69.8	65.5	72.1	80.2	68.7	53.0	72.7	67.2	69.2	70.6	70.0	71.3	69.2
Alcohol consumption	20.5	17.7	23.4	20.8	19.0	24.0	17.4	18.4	19.5	18.9	21.4	21.5	19.7	19.1	22.0	18.5	20.8	19.9	23.0	18.5	18.1
All of these substances	18.3	14.2	22.6	18.5	17.1	21.5	15.4	15.4	17.8	16.5	19.2	20.0	17.6	16.1	20.3	15.9	18.5	17.9	21.2	16.8	16.0

Table 50 The prevalence of the use of new substances (psychoactive) in the last 12 months

C35.2-C35.5, C35.1 & C34	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Herbal smoking blends with effects analogous to those of drugs	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6
Powders, crystals or tablets with effects analogous to those of drugs	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Liquid with effects analogous to those of drugs	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Others	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6

At least one substance	2.2	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2
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Table 51 People under 18 who inject drugs

O05 MD	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
The share of students who know someone under 18 who inject drugs,%	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.7	4.6	7.3	8.8	8.9	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.0	9.8	7.4	9.0	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	10.4
The average number of known persons under 18 who inject drugs	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.2	5.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.3

Table 52 Average number of days of internet use in the last 7 days

C37.2-8	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Weekdays (Monday - Friday)	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2
In the weekends (Saturday, Sunday)	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
Total	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.6	6.0

Table 53 Hours of daily use of the Internet in the last 7 days

C38	Total	Gender	Language of the questionnaire	Grade	Area of residence	Academic average in the last quarter	Live in complete family	Material status of the family	Education level of the parents
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		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education		
Weekdays (Monday - Friday)	Not at all	10.7	13.2	8.1	11.2	7.9	11.6	9.9	3.6	5.3	4.4	13.9	6.9	9.5	18.9	11.4	9.3	11.6	9.5	21.3	7.8	5.9	
	Half an hour or less	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	11.6	15.8	11.9	7.9	11.1	9.4	16.0	12.3	13.5	15.4	13.3	14.1	13.2	13.8	15.4	14.3	10.1	
	About 1 hour	24.3	25.1	23.5	24.8	21.3	25.4	23.3	23.6	20.9	22.3	25.3	26.4	24.5	21.6	25.1	23.4	23.1	25.0	21.4	25.6	25.1	
	About 2 - 3 hours	28.3	27.9	28.8	28.0	30.4	26.6	29.9	32.9	33.0	33.0	26.0	32.2	28.9	20.0	28.6	28.2	27.0	29.5	24.2	29.1	32.6	
	About 4 - 5 hours	13.2	11.4	15.1	12.3	18.5	12.0	14.4	18.7	17.6	18.2	10.7	14.1	13.7	11.2	12.6	14.3	12.7	13.8	10.2	13.4	15.4	
	More than 6 hours	9.7	8.6	10.7	9.6	10.3	8.6	10.7	13.3	12.1	12.7	8.1	8.1	10.0	12.9	8.9	10.6	12.3	8.4	7.5	9.9	11.0	
Used the internet during working days on average 4 hours and more		22.9	20.1	25.8	21.9	28.8	20.6	25.0	32.0	29.7	30.9	18.8	22.2	23.6	24.1	21.5	24.9	25.1	22.2	17.7	23.3	26.4	
In the weekends (Saturday, Sunday)	Not at all	9.3	11.4	7.2	9.8	6.3	10.1	8.6	4.4	5.4	4.9	11.5	6.8	7.9	16.0	9.4	8.6	9.8	8.2	15.8	8.0	4.7	
	Half an hour or less	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.4	7.1	6.1	5.3	4.1	5.6	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.5	6.8	6.2	4.9	5.6	5.6	7.6	5.4	4.3	
	About 1 hour	12.4	13.0	11.8	12.5	11.6	13.2	11.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	13.3	12.1	12.5	11.4	13.1	11.6	11.6	12.9	15.8	12.1	11.0	
	About 2 - 3 hours	25.7	27.3	24.1	25.8	25.4	26.7	24.8	25.8	26.6	26.2	25.5	28.6	25.1	24.1	26.5	25.0	25.5	26.1	22.5	26.3	28.5	
	About 4 - 5 hours	21.8	20.2	23.4	21.4	23.9	21.1	22.4	26.1	23.2	24.7	20.3	24.3	22.5	15.0	21.7	22.1	19.3	23.4	16.6	22.6	24.6	
	More than 6 hours	25.1	22.8	27.4	25.0	25.7	22.8	27.2	29.0	28.2	28.6	23.3	22.7	26.6	26.6	23.1	27.7	28.1	23.9	21.7	25.7	26.8	
Used the internet in weekends on average 4 hours and more		46.9	43.0	50.8	46.4	49.6	43.9	49.6	55.1	51.5	53.3	43.6	47.0	49.1	41.6	44.7	49.8	47.4	47.2	38.3	48.2	51.4	
Used the internet in some days on average 4 hours and more		49.9	45.9	53.9	49.1	54.2	46.9	52.5	59.6	55.6	57.7	45.9	50.2	52.0	44.8	47.7	53.0	50.8	50.2	40.6	50.9	55.3	

Table 54 Average number of days of internet use for different purposes in the last 7 days

C39	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Media / Social Networking	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.6	5.0
Online games	1.4	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5
Gambling	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Information	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.9
Music, video, movies	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.5
Consumption (search for sale or purchase products)	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3

Table 55 The share of students who use the Internet daily about 4 hours and more for specific purposes in the last 30 days

C40	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Media / Social Networking	28.1	21.8	34.5	27.4	32.2	25.4	30.6	38.0	30.5	34.4	24.9	28.0	29.4	26.9	27.8	28.9	29.1	27.9	22.0	28.6	32.6
Online games	9.2	16.4	1.9	8.3	14.5	10.1	8.4	15.8	13.8	14.8	6.3	7.4	9.5	12.3	8.7	9.5	11.4	7.9	5.5	8.2	11.1
Gambling	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Information	13.4	11.0	15.9	13.1	15.2	11.1	15.6	17.3	15.7	16.5	11.8	16.2	13.5	8.8	14.1	12.9	14.8	12.9	8.9	14.3	16.0
Music, video, movies	25.0	21.8	28.2	24.4	28.3	22.4	27.3	34.0	29.1	31.6	21.5	26.1	25.5	22.2	24.8	25.2	27.1	24.0	19.1	24.0	30.0
Consumption (search for sale or purchase products)	3.9	6.1	1.6	4.0	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.3	3.6	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.7	5.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.6

Table 56 The share of students addicted to social media (fully or partially agree with the statements below)

C41	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Think that spend too much time using the media / social networks	53.9	51.2	56.7	53.6	55.7	53.0	54.8	54.0	52.7	53.4	54.2	55.4	52.3	57.2	52.7	55.3	57.1	52.3	56.5	55.4	52.3
Have a bad mood when cannot spend time on media / social networks	33.3	35.4	31.2	34.3	27.8	33.1	33.5	28.6	30.5	29.5	35.2	27.6	32.5	47.3	31.9	34.6	37.0	31.0	42.8	32.0	28.5
Parents say that spends too much time on media / social networks	48.7	47.3	50.0	49.2	45.6	48.7	48.7	43.6	44.9	44.2	51.0	46.4	48.1	53.9	47.1	50.2	50.4	47.5	54.1	47.9	46.4
At least one of the mentioned	69.8	67.0	72.6	69.8	69.4	68.7	70.8	68.7	68.6	68.7	70.4	69.0	69.4	73.2	68.3	71.5	71.5	69.2	72.2	71.3	68.1

Table 57 The share of students addicted to computer games (outright or partially agree with the statements below)

C42	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Think that spend too much time playing computer games	34.6	43.7	25.4	34.6	34.5	36.7	32.7	28.8	32.6	30.6	36.6	29.0	34.5	43.6	33.3	35.6	39.9	31.2	40.4	31.5	31.4
Have a bad mood when cannot spend time playing computer games	24.7	31.1	18.3	25.2	22.1	25.7	23.8	20.0	22.0	20.9	26.7	19.0	24.0	36.1	22.9	26.1	30.9	20.7	30.8	22.3	20.2
Parents say that spends too much time playing computer games	35.8	44.5	27.0	36.0	34.1	37.3	34.3	27.9	32.8	30.2	38.6	29.3	35.9	46.1	33.8	37.6	39.5	33.2	41.0	33.2	32.8
At least one of the mentioned	47.2	58.4	35.8	47.5	45.5	49.5	45.0	39.4	44.1	41.6	50.0	38.7	47.8	59.5	45.2	49.0	51.4	44.4	52.9	44.8	42.8

Table 58 Frequency of gambling in the last 12 months

C43	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Never	95.6	92.7	98.5	95.5	96.1	96.1	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	95.7	96.8	95.5	94.3	96.0	95.0	93.5	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.7
Monthly or less	2.1	3.6	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.4	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.2
2-4 times per month	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
2-3 times per week	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
4-5 times per week	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5
6 or more times per week	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
At least once	4.4	7.3	1.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.2	4.5	5.7	4.0	5.0	6.5	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.3

Table 59 The frequency of distributions by categories of gambling using the internet in the last 12 months

C44	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Gambling machines	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.1
Playing cards or dices	3.3	5.3	1.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	4.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	2.6	3.6	2.9	3.4
Lotteries	1.0	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Betting	2.3	3.9	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.1
At least one of the mentioned	4.9	8.0	1.8	5.1	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.8	5.0	5.5	4.4	5.5	6.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0

Table 60 The frequency of distributions by categories of gambling not using the internet (in specialized places) in the last 12 months

C45	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Gambling machines	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.2
Playing cards or dices	2.6	3.9	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	4.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.7
Lotteries	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Betting	2.0	3.4	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
At least one of the mentioned	4.0	6.2	1.8	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.8	5.5	3.6	4.5	5.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1

Table 61 The share of students who have explicitly indicated participation in any cash game (via the Internet or in special places) in last 12 months

C44, C45	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Stated one of the gambling: slot machines, playing cards or dices, lotteries, sports betting or animals	5.9	9.3	2.4	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.5	4.6	5.8	7.0	5.2	6.6	7.6	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.0

Table 62 Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

MD 01-06	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents			
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education	
Heard about HIV / AIDS	93.8	91.0	96.5	93.4	96.0	91.9	95.5	94.9	95.0	95.0	93.2	95.6	95.0	88.0	94.9	92.6	90.8	95.6	87.6	95.6	96.5	
The possibility that a person who looks healthy to be infected with HIV / AIDS, correct answers	59.6	55.6	63.6	59.9	58.1	52.2	66.3	60.2	60.0	60.1	59.4	69.8	59.0	44.1	60.3	59.1	58.1	61.1	47.7	65.7	65.4	
Correct answers on the ways of transmitting HIV / AIDS	From mosquito bites	23.6	22.4	24.9	24.0	21.3	19.0	27.8	23.8	21.6	22.7	24.1	26.9	22.7	20.1	24.5	22.5	24.3	23.2	22.9	24.1	25.8
	Eating the same food with a person infected with HIV / AIDS	34.9	32.3	37.5	34.6	36.9	25.5	43.4	37.7	34.4	36.1	34.3	43.2	33.1	24.1	36.9	32.7	34.2	35.4	28.8	38.3	39.5
	By hugs or handshakes	51.4	47.5	55.1	51.4	51.1	42.6	59.2	53.8	52.9	53.4	50.3	60.7	50.2	37.4	53.3	49.2	50.0	52.5	42.7	54.1	58.0
	All the abovementioned	14.9	13.5	16.3	14.9	14.7	10.0	19.4	15.5	15.0	15.2	14.7	18.4	13.7	10.6	15.5	14.1	15.3	14.7	13.3	15.3	17.4
Professor infected with HIV but is not sick can still teach at the school? (the percentage of those who answered yes)	20.3	17.6	23.1	20.8	17.6	13.0	27.0	22.3	21.1	21.7	19.6	25.6	19.4	12.7	21.5	19.1	20.1	20.7	16.4	22.1	23.5	

Table 63 Knowledge about tuberculosis

MD 07-10	Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
		Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Heard about tuberculosis	95.2	93.5	96.8	95.4	94.0	94.3	95.9	97.3	93.5	95.5	95.0	96.4	95.5	92.4	96.0	94.5	93.5	96.3	91.6	96.8	96.9

The routes of transmission of tuberculosis	By air while person is coughing or sneezing	69.6	64.9	74.4	70.4	65.2	67.7	71.4	70.9	63.7	67.4	70.8	77.7	68.0	62.7	71.1	68.3	67.7	71.3	63.3	74.0	72.8
	By using common objects	44.3	42.0	46.7	45.8	35.7	44.3	44.4	33.2	34.3	33.7	49.8	46.3	44.5	40.5	44.9	43.6	44.4	44.5	46.1	48.5	42.7
	Touching the person who has tuberculosis	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.7	24.7	26.8	24.4	19.7	19.5	19.6	28.6	23.4	25.3	32.1	25.5	25.7	26.7	25.1	29.7	27.3	22.7
	By food	46.7	45.8	47.5	47.9	39.6	47.8	45.6	36.4	38.1	37.2	51.5	45.8	47.3	47.3	45.8	47.8	48.0	46.4	49.2	49.1	44.8
	Through sexual contact	46.1	44.1	48.2	47.1	40.4	48.2	44.3	34.7	41.7	38.1	50.3	44.6	47.1	46.2	45.5	47.1	46.7	46.5	52.9	48.3	43.5
	Mosquito bites	20.3	21.2	19.4	20.4	19.4	20.9	19.6	15.1	15.9	15.5	22.7	19.5	19.8	23.4	19.0	21.7	20.8	20.0	23.3	20.9	19.0
	Other routes	42.0	38.4	45.5	44.3	28.2	40.9	42.9	33.2	34.6	33.9	46.1	45.4	41.9	36.5	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.8	45.0	45.9	40.5
Indicated at least one incorrect path of transmission of tuberculosis	75.2	71.2	79.2	76.5	67.6	74.1	76.2	66.9	67.4	67.2	79.3	77.3	75.7	71.0	75.7	75.1	74.6	76.2	75.3	80.1	74.4	
Symptoms of tuberculosis	Cough	70.9	65.7	76.0	72.6	60.9	69.5	72.1	71.6	66.3	69.0	71.8	74.9	70.9	65.3	72.7	69.2	71.9	70.8	69.6	72.5	74.5
	Cough with sputum	58.5	55.5	61.5	59.1	54.7	57.6	59.3	57.4	53.8	55.7	60.0	63.6	57.5	54.9	58.7	58.7	58.4	59.0	54.5	60.9	62.7
	Cough for several weeks	70.6	64.1	77.1	72.6	59.4	68.3	72.8	73.2	65.0	69.3	71.4	77.6	70.2	59.6	73.2	68.2	70.3	71.3	63.1	73.7	76.3
	Fever	42.4	40.2	44.6	44.1	32.3	41.0	43.6	38.8	37.0	37.9	44.7	44.0	42.4	39.8	43.4	41.4	44.7	41.2	43.5	43.3	43.5
	Blood in sputum	44.6	41.8	47.5	42.6	56.5	43.0	46.1	42.3	44.1	43.1	45.4	48.6	43.6	42.4	44.4	45.2	44.2	45.1	39.3	49.3	46.9
	Loss of appetite	44.5	40.4	48.5	45.2	40.1	44.5	44.4	40.9	37.8	39.4	47.1	48.3	44.7	37.5	44.6	44.6	44.1	44.9	39.8	47.9	45.8
	night sweats	39.6	36.3	43.0	40.8	32.6	38.2	40.9	38.7	34.6	36.7	41.1	44.9	38.5	34.0	39.6	39.8	40.1	39.7	39.0	41.8	41.8
	Chest pain	52.8	48.4	57.2	53.8	47.1	50.8	54.7	51.4	49.4	50.4	54.0	59.4	51.5	44.9	53.4	52.5	53.5	52.9	49.7	55.0	57.0
	Fatigue	49.3	44.0	54.5	50.5	41.9	48.0	50.4	47.0	44.5	45.8	51.1	55.2	48.1	41.6	49.2	49.5	48.5	50.0	46.2	51.7	51.9
	Weight loss	52.2	47.9	56.4	53.2	46.2	51.2	53.1	47.7	43.1	45.5	55.7	57.2	51.6	44.9	52.4	52.3	51.1	53.2	49.2	56.0	54.3
	Weaknesses	61.8	56.1	67.5	62.3	58.9	60.6	62.9	60.8	56.5	58.7	63.4	67.6	61.5	52.6	62.3	61.6	61.4	62.5	56.5	65.2	65.4
Others	45.5	40.4	50.6	48.0	31.2	45.4	45.6	38.1	39.1	38.6	49.1	48.6	45.5	40.9	46.1	45.2	45.7	46.0	45.9	49.4	46.1	
They correctly identified the core symptoms (cough for several weeks, fever, night sweats)	25.6	23.7	27.5	26.8	18.7	24.2	26.9	23.1	21.4	22.3	27.4	29.0	24.9	22.0	27.0	24.2	27.7	24.6	25.2	26.5	27.3	
Share of students who indicated that tuberculosis can be treated	66.9	65.1	68.7	68.9	55.6	64.3	69.2	69.0	61.2	65.2	67.8	73.0	66.5	58.6	68.7	65.2	67.5	67.1	63.6	68.4	71.6	

Table 64 The sincerity of students in this study

C53		Total	Gender		Language of the questionnaire		Grade		Area of residence				Academic average in the last quarter			Live in complete family		Material status of the family		Education level of the parents		
			Boy	Girl	Romanian	Russian	8	9	Big urban	Small urban	Urban total	Rural	9-10	7-8	5-6	Yes	No	Better than the majority	Average or worse than the majority	complete secondary	with complete secondary	At least one parent with complete higher education
Students who would recognize in this study whether have ever consumed cannabis	Admitted that they consumed	8.6	10.3	6.9	8.8	7.6	7.9	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.7	7.6	11.6	8.3	9.1	11.0	7.4	12.2	8.1	8.1
	Certainly would recognize	43.8	38.2	49.4	45.0	37.2	41.5	45.9	41.3	42.0	41.6	44.9	46.9	45.0	34.3	46.1	41.5	40.5	45.9	42.1	47.1	44.9
	Probably would recognize	25.3	22.2	28.4	24.7	28.9	26.0	24.7	29.1	27.6	28.4	23.7	28.0	25.4	20.5	26.0	24.6	22.7	26.8	21.0	25.9	28.6
	Probably would not recognize	11.4	14.5	8.4	11.6	10.5	12.0	10.9	11.6	9.6	10.6	11.8	9.1	11.0	17.1	9.8	13.1	12.7	10.5	11.8	9.9	9.4
	Certainly would not recognize	10.9	14.8	6.9	9.9	15.9	12.6	9.3	8.8	11.8	10.2	11.2	7.2	11.1	16.5	9.8	11.7	13.2	9.4	12.9	9.1	9.0
They recognized or would certainly recognize		52.4	48.5	56.4	53.8	44.8	49.4	55.2	50.6	50.9	50.8	53.3	55.7	52.6	45.9	54.4	50.6	51.4	53.3	54.4	55.2	52.9

National Center of Health Management is a public institution organized under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova, aimed to implement the state policy regarding management and evaluation of health services, medical statistics and databases of the national health system, National Health Accounts, Case-Mix and integrated medical information system training.

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