

Prevalence and correlates of substance use by Egyptian school youth

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Abstract

Aims: Substance use among Egyptian youth is an emerging public health problem, yet there is a paucity of information on the prevalence and correlates of these behaviors. To address this gap, we conducted surveys at 25 schools in Egypt in 2013 and 2014.

Design: We calculated associations between substance use prevalence and age, gender, residence area, living arrangement, and employment status, along with adjusted odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Setting: Cairo region and southern Egypt.

Participants: School youth ages 12-18 ($N=1,415$).

Measures: Self-administered survey on the use of cigarettes, waterpipes, alcohol, hashish, bango, heroin, Tramadol, other oral medications, injected substances, and glue/petrol sniffing; together with the amount and frequency of each substance used and age at initiation, in addition to demographic characteristics.

Findings: Seventy-two percent of participants were male. Tobacco and cannabinoids were the most commonly used substances by both genders. Males reported smoking cigarettes (25%), waterpipes (15%), and hashish (6%), drinking alcohol (16%), and taking Tramadol (3%). Younger age (12–14 years) and residence outside of Cairo were somewhat protective. Among males, but not females, having a job increased the odds of smoking cigarettes ($OR = 1.8$, 95% CI [1.3, 2.6]), waterpipes ($OR = 1.9$, 95% CI [1.2, 2.9]), or hashish ($OR = 2.0$, 95% CI [1.1, 3.7]).

Conclusions: These findings, consistent with reports from other countries, can inform the design and direct the resources of future public health programs targeting adolescents to prevent the onset of substance use and ultimately addiction in Egypt and elsewhere.

Introduction

The public health threat from tobacco and other drugs, especially among youth, is a major concern throughout the world. A recent report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) highlighted “the wide-ranging impact of drugs not only on the health and well-being of individuals, but also on the people around them—families and communities . . . in particular women and children” (UNODC, 2016). Substance use in Egypt has been emerging as a public health problem with increasingly high prevalence among youth (UNODC, 2012). It is more commonly reported by boys than girls, often involves the

use of cannabis, and is characterized by an increasingly permissive attitude towards waterpipe tobacco smoking (Abou Eleinen, Mostafa, Ghanem, Elnaggar, & Elbayomy, 2008; Al-Youm, 2012; Hamdi et al., 2012; Labib et al., 2007; Viney, 2012).

Most of the previous research on substance use in Egypt has focused on the transition from tobacco to other drugs, and many reports have combined cigarette and waterpipe smoking and have grouped street drugs together, making it difficult to discern prevalence and risk factors for individual substances. Several recent reports are press releases as opposed to peer-reviewed research articles, and

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many studies focused on youth in treatment programs. Thus, there is a paucity of data from the more general population of youth in Egypt, and there is a need for rigorously conducted research to capture the prevalence and correlates of their substance use.

A focus groups study was previously conducted among 40 Egyptian youth, ages 12 to 18, in Cairo and Alexandria. It investigated their knowledge and awareness of substance use, the types of substances used, their sources, and promoting and protecting factors (Loffredo et al., 2015). The results suggested high levels of awareness of the availability and adverse health effects of substances (including tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, glue sniffing, and pharmaceutical agents). Peer pressure from friends and adverse life events were cited as the most common reasons contributing to substance use. On the other hand, strict parenting, religiosity, and having non-user friends were among the factors perceived by youth to prevent substance use or help them quit it. The results of that study informed the present study, which was conducted to identify the prevalence and correlates of substance use among the general population of youth in Egypt.

Methods

The Institutional Review Boards of Georgetown University and Caritas-Egypt approved the study protocol. Caritas-Egypt, a non-governmental organization that provides diverse programs to serve youth and adults, including education, housing, and detoxification and rehabilitation services to drug addicts, conducted the surveys.

Questionnaire Development

A survey was developed for youth attending schools in several regions of Egypt, using information collected from a previous focus groups study (Loffredo et al., 2015). Briefly, focus groups were conducted with a total of 40 male and female youth participants, aged 12–14 and 15–18, recruited from two different areas (Cairo and Alexandria). Their knowledge and perceptions regarding current substance use, its sources, and promoting and protecting factors were investigated. The topics that were broadly addressed were the use of tobacco products, illicit and prescription drugs, inhaled substances such as glue and solvents, and alcohol. The survey for the current study was informed by the results of the focus group study and was designed to capture use of alcohol, tobacco products (cigarettes and waterpipes separately), specific types of illicit and prescription drugs revealed during focus groups, and inhaled substances such as glue and petrol, together with information about living arrangements, area of residence, and working status. The survey was also supported by input from Caritas-affiliated investigators, who have worked directly with youth, providing education, vocational training, and detoxification and rehabilitation services to drug addicts. As such they were very knowledgeable about the targeted youth population. These investigators examined pre-existing questionnaires on substance use that had been used in prior studies to identify

culturally appropriate material for Egyptian youth. These previously validated surveys were the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (Warren et al., 2008), the Nafis Salaam survey conducted among Muslims in New York City (Carroll, 2009), and the middle school and high school versions of the U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013). Questions were selected from those prior surveys that addressed the following substances: cigarettes, waterpipes, alcohol, hashish (a compressed and purified form of cannabis), bango (an Egyptian Arabic term for the unrefined leaves and stems of the cannabis plant), heroin, Tramadol (a highly addictive synthetic opioid-like pain medication sold under various trade names), other oral medications, injected substances, and glue/petrol sniffing. The surveys also captured the amount used for each substance, frequency of use, and age at initiation. Additional questions included 1) living arrangements (living with one, both, or neither parent), 2) motivating factors for substance use, 3) sources of substances, 4) reasons for not trying substances, 5) beliefs about harm, and 6) working after school. The preliminary questionnaire was pilot tested in one middle school and one high school (121 participants total) before it was finalized (Appendix 1).

The final survey was conducted at preparatory (middle) and secondary (high) public schools in Egypt between November 26, 2013, and March 24, 2014. Schools were sampled in the city of Cairo, the two suburban governorates (provinces) bordering it (Giza and Qalyubia), two governorates immediately to the south (Minya and Asyut), and two governorates in the far south (Sohag and Qena). The latter four jurisdictions are characterized as rural but having large, centrally located capital cities. One of the authors made multiple visits to the central Ministry of Education Office at each governorate and worked with staff members to identify and select schools that were accessible via public transportation and were not located in areas of civil unrest. Ministry officials then contacted the school to arrange for the author to visit. The school informed parents that a survey was going to be conducted and a permission slip was sent home to be signed by a parent/guardian and returned to the school. On the day of the visit, the author visited each homeroom classroom, obtained verbal assent from the student, and distributed the surveys to the students who were present. Each student completed the questionnaire according to the directions provided verbally by the author. Completed questionnaires were returned to the study office in Cairo where they underwent double data entry in Microsoft Access.

Data Analysis

Group comparisons were initially made using chi-square tests, and subsequently logistic regression was used to model the odds of each type of substance being used in relation to age group, gender, living arrangement, area of residence, and employment status. The adjusted odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) from models that contained all of the above factors as covariates are reported.

Table 1

Socio-demographic characteristics of a population-based sample of school youth in Egypt

Characteristic	Total N = 1,415	Males n = 1,012 n (%)	Females n = 403 n (%)	Gender p value*
Age group				
> 16	618 (43.7)	481 (47.6)	137 (34.0)	< .0001
12 ≤ ≤ 14	321 (22.7)	231 (22.8)	90 (22.3)	
14 < ≤ 16	475 (33.6)	299 (29.5)	176 (43.7)	
Missing	1	1		
Residence				
Cairo	219 (15.5)	118 (11.7)	101 (25.1)	< .0001
Cairo suburbs	489 (34.6)	285 (28.1)	204 (50.6)	
Minya & Asyut	255 (18.0)	189 (18.7)	66 (16.4)	
Sohag & Qena	452 (31.9)	20 (41.5)	32 (7.9)	
Living with:				
Both parents	929 (65.9)	673 (66.9)	256 (63.5)	.02
One parent	384 (27.3)	276 (27.4)	108 (26.8)	
Others	96 (6.8)	57 (5.7)	39 (9.7)	
Missing	6	6		
Working				
Yes	403 (28.8)	316 (31.7)	87 (21.7)	.0002
No	995 (71.2)	680 (68.3)	315 (78.3)	
Missing	17	16	1	

*Chi-square test

Comparisons on gender were stratified, based on the previously reported youth focus group results, which showed differences in substance use between males and females (Loffredo et al., 2015). SAS 9.3 was used for all the analyses.

Results

A total of 1,415 youth from 25 schools participated. Table 1 provides the overall distribution of the subjects by age group, area of residence, living arrangement, and employment status, separately for males and females. Of the total respondents, approximately one fifth were 12 to 14 years old, and one third were 14 to 16. Males represented 72% of the study sample. Age ($p < .0001$), residence ($p < .0001$), and employment status ($p = .0002$) all differed between male and female youth

Types of Drugs Used by Egyptian Youth, Age at Initiation, and Frequency of Use

Table 2 shows the prevalence of substance use, separately for males and females. In both groups, the most commonly reported substance was cigarettes (one quarter of males and less than one fifth of females). Among males, the next most reported substances were alcohol (15.8%), waterpipes (14.7%), hashish (6.2%), bango (5.0%), and Tramadol (3.0%). Among females the most commonly reported substances, next to cigarettes, were waterpipes (11.3%),

hashish (4.3%), and alcohol (2.3%); females rarely or never reported other substances. Overall, the age at initiation for using each substance was similar among males and females (ranging from 13 to 16 years old in both groups), as was the number of days of use during the past month. In addition to being the most reported substance, cigarettes were used on 18 of the past 30 days, on average, by males and on nearly 22 days by females.

Associations between contributing factors and substance use for the four most commonly reported substances (cigarettes, waterpipes, hashish, and alcohol) are shown in Table 3, with males and females combined. The two younger age groups showed reduced odds of cigarette, waterpipe, and hashish use, but not alcohol, relative to the group of youth > 16 years old. Relative to living with both parents, living with just one parent or living with non-parents increased the odds of using cigarettes, waterpipes, and hashish, but not alcohol. Reduced odds for most of these four substances were observed for youth residing in the Cairo suburbs or in southern areas of Egypt, relative to Cairo. Working youth were at significantly increased risk for using cigarettes (adjusted $OR = 1.79$), waterpipes (adjusted $OR = 1.75$), and hashish (adjusted $OR = 1.96$). Male gender was associated with greatly increased odds for using each of these four substances, with the greatest disparity observed for alcohol drinking (males were 9.36 times more likely than females to report drinking).

Table 2

Prevalence, age at initiation, and frequency of substance use among a sample of school youth in Egypt

Substance		Males (n = 1,012)			Females (n = 403)		
		n (%)	Age* Mean ± (SD)	Days/month** Mean ± (SD)	n (%)	Age* Mean ± (SD)	Days/month** Mean ± (SD)
Cigarette	Yes	243 (24.5)	13.8 (2.6)	18.0 (12.3)	73 (18.2)	13.8 (1.6)	21.7 (10.0)
	No	749 (75.5)			328 (81.8)		
	Missing	20			2		
Waterpipe	Yes	134 (14.7)	14.5 (2.6)	9.9 (10.5)	45 (11.3)	14.9 (1.2)	10.9 (7.6)
	No	780 (85.3)			353 (88.7)		
	Missing	98			5		
Hashish	Yes	56 (6.2)	15.1 (1.6)				
	No	846 (93.8)		8.5 (9.4)	7 (4.3)	15.8 (1.1)	6.5 (4.0)
	Missing	110			381 (95.7)		
Bango	Yes	45 (5.0)	15.5 (2.0)	6.1 (8.2)	0	-	-
	No	857 (95.0)			398 (100)		
	Missing	110			5		
Tramadol	Yes	26 (3.0)	16.2 (1.5)	12.2 (13.2)	1 (0.2)	17.0	
	No	826 (97.0)			393 (99.8)		-
	Missing	160			9		
Alcohol	Yes	134 (15.8)	13.6 (3.2)	6.1 (7.7)	9 (2.3)	14.4 (0.9)	3.0 (1.4)
	No	717 (84.2)			381 (97.7)		
	Missing	161			13		

* Mean age at which they started using the substance
 ** Mean number of days of substance use in the past month

Table 3

Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals of the associations between substance use and contributing factors among Egyptian school youth (males and females combined)

Variable	Cigarettes	Waterpipes	Hashish	Alcohol
Age group				
> 16	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
12 ≤ ≤ 14	0.29 (0.20–0.44)	0.36 (0.21–0.64)	0.14 (0.04–0.41)	0.81 (0.46–1.43)
14 < ≤ 16	0.29 (0.20–0.41)	0.46 (0.30–0.70)	0.31 (0.17–0.59)	1.17 (0.73–1.87)
Living with				
Both parents	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
One parent	1.86 (1.30–2.66)	1.56 (1.01–2.42)	1.34 (0.71–2.56)	0.77 (0.44–1.35)
Others	2.15 (1.25–3.70)	1.81 (0.99–3.31)	2.93 (1.35–6.35)	1.05 (0.50–2.20)
Residence				
Cairo	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Cairo suburbs	0.02 (0.01–0.04)	0.02 (0.01–0.05)	0.07 (0.02–1.86)	-
Minya & Asyut	0.93 (0.60–1.45)	0.84 (0.51–1.38)	1.75 (0.85–3.58)	0.67 (0.38–1.17)
Sohag & Qena	0.50 (0.32–0.77)	0.25 (0.15–0.42)	0.37 (0.17–0.79)	0.35 (0.21–0.59)
Working	1.79 (1.29v2.49)	1.75 (1.18–2.59)	1.96 (1.14–3.38)	0.84 (0.52–1.38)
Male gender	1.43 (0.95–2.13)	1.93 (1.20–3.09)	2.08 (1.04–4.18)	9.36 (4.46–19.63)

The multivariable model included all the variables listed in the first column. Statistically significant associations are shown in bold font.

Table 4

Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals of the Associations between Substance Use and Socio-demographic Factors among Egyptian Youth in School Stratified by Gender

Variable	Male Youths				Female Youths	
	Cigarettes	Waterpipes	Hashish	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Waterpipes
Age group						
> 16	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
12 ≤ ≤ 14	0.29 (0.19–0.46)	0.40 (0.22–0.73)	0.16 (0.05–0.47)	0.79 (0.44–1.43)	0.30 (0.08–1.14)	0.38 (0.05–2.60)
14 < ≤ 16	0.45 (0.30–0.67)	0.78 (0.48–1.27)	0.52 (0.25–1.05)	0.95 (0.57–1.57)	0.04 (0.01–0.14)	0.09 (0.02–0.35)
Living with						
Both parents	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
One parent	1.45 (0.94–2.22)	1.43 (0.84–2.42)	1.08 (0.50–2.35)	0.93 (0.52–1.67)	4.08 (1.67–9.95)	1.51 (0.60–3.75)
Others	1.61 (0.82–3.16)	1.23 (0.55–2.77)	1.95 (0.68–5.59)	1.34 (0.61–2.94)	5.62 (1.70–18.61)	2.97 (0.95–9.31)
Residence						
Cairo	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Cairo suburbs	0.03 (0.01–0.08)	0.03 (0.01–0.09)	0.11 (0.03–0.41)	–	0.04 (0.01–0.12)	0.05 (0.01–0.19)
Minya & Asyut	2.13 (1.22–3.71)	1.75 (0.94–3.26)	3.75 (1.49–9.41)	0.43 (0.23–0.81)	0.08 (0.02–0.35)	0.13 (0.02–0.66)
Sohag & Qena	0.92 (0.55–1.55)	0.42 (0.23–0.75)	0.69 (0.27–1.74)	0.23 (0.13–0.40)	0.24 (0.04–1.33)	0.10 (0.01–1.32)
Working						
No	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Yes	1.80 (1.26–2.57)	1.88 (1.20–2.94)	1.99 (1.06–3.72)	0.93 (0.56–1.55)	0.40 (0.13–1.18)	0.65 (0.24–1.79)

The multivariable model included all the variables listed in the first column. Statistically significant associations are shown in bold font.

Gender-Specific Associations

Table 4 shows the associations between various factors and youth substance use, stratified by gender. Among females, the sample size was relatively small, and therefore was only adequate for the evaluation of cigarettes and waterpipes. The younger age groups were generally at reduced odds for using cigarettes and waterpipes, compared to those who were > 16 years old, regardless of gender. Not living with both parents was associated with increased odds of smoking cigarettes; this association was statistically significant among girls (4.08 [1.67–9.95] and 5.62 [1.70–18.61]) but not among boys (1.45 [0.94–2.22] and 1.61 [0.82–3.16]). Working was significantly associated with increased odds of smoking cigarettes (adjusted *OR* = 1.80), waterpipes (adjusted *OR* = 1.88), and hashish (adjusted *OR* = 1.99) among boys but not among girls. Relative to Cairo residents, those who lived in the suburbs of Cairo and in southern Egypt were less likely to report use of cigarettes, waterpipes, hashish, and alcohol. Alcohol drinking was not associated with age, parental living arrangements, or working among males.

Discussion

The most commonly reported substance used by school youth from diverse regions of Egypt was tobacco, regardless of gender. These results support earlier findings from focus groups that tobacco smoking, including cigarettes and waterpipes, was the most commonly

mentioned substance used by Egyptian youth (Loffredo et al. 2015). Substance use in general was reported in earlier studies to be more prevalent among males than females worldwide (Amin, Amr, Zaza, & Kaliyadan, 2012; UNODC, 2016; Welte, Barnes, Tidwell, & Hoffman, 2011).

The various substances used by Egyptian youth have been reported to be prevalent worldwide, including cannabis (UNODC, 2012, 2016), tobacco, alcohol, illegal drugs (Akl et al., 2011; Barnett, Curbow, Weitz, Johnson, & Smith-Simone, 2009; Bejjani, El Bcheraoui, & Adib, 2012; Degenhardt et al., 2008), and prescription drugs (Al-Afifi, Sakka, & Al-Afifi, 2011; 2012; Albsoul-Younes, Wazaify, Al-Motassem, & Tahaineh, 2010; Fawzi, 2011). Tobacco and cannabinoids such as hashish, which were frequently reported among youth focus groups (Loffredo et al. 2015), are the most commonly used substances by youth in many countries (Momtazi & Rawson, 2010; Mzayek et al., 2012; Omage & Omage, 2012), including Egypt and Palestine (Afifi, Kariri, & El Susis, 2007; Hamdi et al., 2012). Inhalant misuse, such as sniffing glue, paint thinner, or gasoline, has also been found to be prevalent among young adolescents (Kurtzman, Otsuka, & Wahl, 2001; Lubman, Yücel, & Lawrence, 2008), including in Egypt (Elkoussi & Bakheet, 2011). Indeed, glue sniffing was frequently mentioned by Egyptian youth in focus groups (Loffredo et al., 2015); however, it was seldom reported by the school youth surveyed. The focus groups included not only school youth but also street and homeless youth.

In the focus group study, youth reported the importance of having a home and the fear of their parents and family members as deterrents for substance use (Loffredo et al., 2015). The present study found that living with two parents, compared to other living arrangements, was protective, which is consistent with studies in Sweden (Jablonska & Lindberg, 2007) and the United States (Eitle, 2005; Wang, Simons-Morton, Farhat, & Luk, 2009). The current study also found that the prevalence of substance use was higher among youth who worked, relative to those who did not. This association has been described nearly universally in prior studies across the world (Kaestner, Sasso, Callison, & Yarnoff, 2013; Leeman, Hoff, Krishnan-Sarin, Patock-Peckham, & Potenza, 2014; Osilla et al., 2013; Ramchand, Ialongo, & Chilcoat, 2007; Staff & Uggen, 2003; Valois, Dunham, Jackson, & Waller, 1999; Wakai, Miura, & Umenai, 2005; Wu, Schlenger, & Galvin, 2003). Several of these investigators have postulated that this is because working youth have the financial means to buy substances (Ramchand et al., 2007; Staff & Uggen, 2003; Wu et al., 2003), and they are more likely to be exposed to people in the workplace who use substances (Wu et al., 2003). Indeed, younger age groups in the current study had reduced odds of ever using cigarettes, waterpipes, and hashish, relative to youth > 16 years old. Nonetheless the youngest school youth group (age 12–14 years) reported use of alcohol and other substance, an observation that is not unique to Egypt (see, for example, the report of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014).

The strengths of this study include the inclusion of older and younger age groups and both girls and boys, facilitating comparisons of substance use between different age groups and gender. Schools were sampled across a wide geographical area within Egypt, in contrast to previous studies that were conducted mainly in Cairo and Alexandria. In addition, the use of trusted survey administrators from a well-regarded, non-governmental organization (Caritas-Egypt) encouraged youth participation. However, the study was limited to more accessible urban and suburban areas in Egypt, limiting the generalizability of the results to rural areas and more remote regions of the country. Additionally, the study only included students enrolled in and attending school. Children under the age of 12 were excluded, and therefore it was not possible to directly assess the onset of substance use, which could have started at younger ages. The cross-sectional nature of the study also limited the observations to a single time point. Future research employing a prospective design could study the trajectories and changing patterns of substance use by youth.

The information gained from this survey-based study can be used to design evidence-based prevention interventions, using strategies that target children and early adolescents. The earlier youth start using substances, the higher their odds are of becoming an addict (Lynskey et al., 2003), and adolescent behavior concerning substance use is somewhat universal (Yabiku et al., 2010; Zeinali, Sharifi, Enayati, Asgari, & Pasha, 2011). Keeping children off the streets and in a good environment is paramount for primary prevention of substance use, which can lead to abuse and

addiction (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014). This requires collaborative efforts from families, schools, communities, and policy makers. Modeling behaviors, parental supervision, education, and limiting access to prescription and non-prescription drugs and other substances are approaches that can be implemented to prevent the onset of substance use in Egypt and elsewhere.

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Appendix 1

School Survey Form

Governorate ID	School ID

Date of School Survey _____

Day / Month / Year

_____ **Name of School** _____ **Name of Governorate** 1 – Rural 2 Urban

District (Circle only one)

1 **Year of your birth?** Year _____ **Your Age Now?** _____

2 **Your gender?** **1-Male** _____ **2- Female** _____ (Circle only one)

3 **Do you work ?** **1-Yes** _____ **0-No** _____

4 **You live with whom now?** **1- Mother and Father** **2-Mother Only** **3-Father Only** **4-Grandparents** **5- Other Relatives** **6-Other**

5 **Number of brothers and sisters you have?** **Number of Brothers** _____ **Number of Sisters** _____

	1	2	3	4	5	6																									
Substance	<i>Have you ever experimented with this, even once?</i>	<i>How old were you?</i>	<i>If you ever tried it before, why? (check all that apply)</i>	<i>During the past month (30 days), on how many days did you use it?</i>	<i>On the days when you used this, how much did you use?</i>	<i>From where did you get this substance? (Check all that apply)</i>																									
1 Cigarettes	1- Yes	Years ____	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1-Curiosity</td> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 5%;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-Family used/offered it</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3-Friend used/offered it</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-To feel better</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-Family problems</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-To make me feel older</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-To relieve traumatic experience</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	1-Curiosity	1	2	2-Family used/offered it	1	2	3-Friend used/offered it	1	2	4-To feel better	1	2	5-Family problems	1	2	6-To make me feel older	1	2	7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2	____ Days	____ Cigarettes	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Bought it myself ____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Someone bought it for me ____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Was given to me ____</td> <td>Other ____</td> </tr> </table>	Bought it myself ____	Someone bought it for me ____	Was given to me ____	Other ____
1-Curiosity	1	2																													
2-Family used/offered it	1	2																													
3-Friend used/offered it	1	2																													
4-To feel better	1	2																													
5-Family problems	1	2																													
6-To make me feel older	1	2																													
7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2																													
Bought it myself ____	Someone bought it for me ____																														
Was given to me ____	Other ____																														

	1 <i>Have you ever experimented with this, even once?</i>	2 <i>How old were you?</i>	3 <i>If you ever tried it before, why? (check all that apply)</i>			4 <i>During the past month (30 days), on how many days did you use it?</i>	5 <i>On the days when you used this, how much did you use?</i>	6 <i>From where did you get this substance? (Check all that apply)</i>
2 Shisha				<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1	2	_____ Days	_____ Hagsars	Bought it myself _____
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Was given to me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Other _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			
3 Hashish				<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity			_____ Days	_____ Joints	Bought it myself _____
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Was given to me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Other _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			
4 Bungo				<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>			
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1	2	_____ Days	_____ number	Bought it myself _____
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Was given to me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Other _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			

	1	2	3			4	5	6
	<i>Have you ever experimented with this, even once?</i>	<i>How old were you?</i>	<i>If you ever tried it before, why? (check all that apply)</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>During the past month (30 days), on how many days did you use it?</i>	<i>On the days when you used this, how much did you use?</i>	<i>From where did you get this substance? (Check all that apply)</i>
5	Heroin							
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1	2	_____ Days	_____ number	Bought it myself _____
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Was given to me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Other _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			
6	Tramadol							
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1	2	_____ Days	_____ Pills	Bought it myself _____
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Was given to me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Other _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			
7	Other medications for non-medical purposes, like Apetryl (strawberry) medications for non medical purposes like apetril stawberry							
	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1	2	_____ Days		
			2-Family used/offered it	1	2		_____ pills	Bought it myself _____
	2- No		3-Friend used/offered it	1	2			Someone bought it for me _____
			4-To feel better	1	2			Was given to me _____
			5-Family problems	1	2			Other _____
			6-To make me feel older	1	2			
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1	2			

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Have you ever experimented with this, even once?</i>	<i>How old were you?</i>	<i>If you ever tried it before, why? (check all that apply)</i>	<i>During the past month (30 days), on how many days did you use it?</i>	<i>On the days when you used this, how much did you use?</i>	<i>From where did you get this substance? (Check all that apply)</i>
8 Injected substances	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1 2 _____ Days	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	
	2- No		2-Family used/offered it	1 2	_____ Injection	Bought it myself _____
			3-Friend used/offered it	1 2		Someone bought it for me _____
			4-To feel better	1 2		Was given to me _____
			5-Family problems	1 2		Other _____
			6-To make me feel older	1 2		
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1 2		
9 Gkue, petrol other	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1 2 _____ Days	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	
	2- No		2-Family used/offered it	1 2	_____ Inhalation	Bought it myself _____
			3-Friend used/offered it	1 2		Someone bought it for me _____
			4-To feel better	1 2		Was given to me _____
			5-Family problems	1 2		Other _____
			6-To make me feel older	1 2		
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1 2		
10 Alcohol	1- Yes	Years _____	1-Curiosity	1 2 _____ Days	<i>Yes</i> <i>No</i>	
	2- No		2-Family used/offered it	1 2	_____ Glass	Bought it myself _____
			3-Friend used/offered it	1 2	_____ Cup	Someone bought it for me _____
			4-To feel better	1 2		Was given to me _____
			5-Family problems	1 2		Other _____
			6-To make me feel older	1 2		
			7-To relieve traumatic experience	1 2		

	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Do you think if you want to quit you will be able to do so</i>	<i>Have you tried to stop using this substance?</i>	<i>Do any of your friends use this substance?</i>	<i>Do you think it is harmful to your health?</i>	<i>If you never tried it, why? (check all that apply)</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
1 Cigarettes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
2 Shisha	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
3 Hashish	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
4 Bungo	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2

	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Do you think if you want to quit you will be able to do so</i>	<i>Have you tried to stop using this substance?</i>	<i>Do any of your friends use this substance?</i>	<i>Do you think it is harmful to your health?</i>	<i>If you never tried it, why? (check all that apply)</i>		
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
5 Heroin						Yes	No
	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
6 Tramadol						Yes	No
	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
7 Other medications for non-medical purposes, like Apetryl (strawberry)						Yes	No
	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	1	2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2

Substance	7	8	9	10	11		
	<i>Do you think if you want to quit you will be able to do so</i>	<i>Have you tried to stop using this substance?</i>	<i>Do any of your friends use this substance?</i>	<i>Do you think it is harmful to your health?</i>	<i>If you never tried it, why? (check all that apply)</i>		
8 Injected substances	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	<i>Yes</i> 1	<i>No</i> 2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
9 Glue, petrol, other	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	<i>Yes</i> 1	<i>No</i> 2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2
10 Alcohol	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1- Yes	1-I worried about health problems from it	<i>Yes</i> 1	<i>No</i> 2
					2-I saw the negative experience of others	1	2
	2- No	2- No	2- No	2- No	3-Just not interested	1	2
					4-Religious/moral reasons	1	2
					5-Didn't want to become addicted	1	2
					6-Advertising Warnings (TV and elsewhere)	1	2
					7-Didn't want family to find out	1	2