

Flash Eurobarometer 330
May 2011

Youth Attitudes on Drugs

Basic questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

EUROBAROMETER 2011

Youth attitudes on drugs

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- Male..... 1
- Female 2

D2. How old are you?

- [][] years old
- [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER] 00

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

- Primary education 1
- Secondary education 2
- Higher education 3
- [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION] 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

D3_b. Are you currently a full time student?

- Yes..... 1 ASK D4A
- No 2 ASK D4B
- [DK/NA]..... 9 ASK D4B

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

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

- Self-employed

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

- Employee

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)..... 21
- general management, director or top management 22

- middle management	23
- Civil servant.....	24
- office clerk.....	25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)	26
- other	27
- Manual worker	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)	31
- Manual worker	32
- unskilled manual worker	33
- other	34
- Without a professional activity	
→ i.e. : - looking after the home.....	41
- student (full time).....	42
- retired	43
- seeking a job	44
- other	45
- [Refusal].....	99

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

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

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- owner of a shop, craftsman	12
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→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect).....	21
- general management, director or top management	22
- middle management	23
- Civil servant.....	24
- office clerk.....	25
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- Manual worker	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)	31
- Manual worker	32
- unskilled manual worker	33
- other	34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :	- looking after the home.....	41
	- student (full time).....	42
	- retired	43
	- seeking a job	44
	- other	45
	- [Refusal].....	99

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

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

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

[READ OUT - ROTATE - RECORD THREE ANSWERS]

- A friend	01
- Parents/ relatives.....	02
- Someone at school or at work.....	03
- A doctor, a nurse or another health professional	04
- A social/ youth worker	05
- A specialised drug counsellor/ centre	06
- The police	07
- A telephone helpline	08
- The internet (websites or chats).....	09
- Mass media (newspapers, magazines, TV, radio).....	10
- [Others]	11
- [Does not want to have more info]	12
- [It depends]	13
- [None of these]	14
- [DK/NA]	99

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

[READ OUT- ROTATE- RECORD THREE ANSWERS]

- Through a school prevention programme.....	01
- From friends	02

- From parents/ relatives 03
- Through media campaign(s) 04
- From the police..... 05
- Found it on the internet (websites or chats)..... 06
- From a drug and/or alcohol telephone helpline 07
- [I have not been informed at all] 08
- [Other] 09
- [DK/NA] 99

Q3. What do you think are the three most effective ways for public authorities to reduce drugs problems?

[READ OUT- ROTATE- RECORD THREE ANSWERS]

- Information and prevention campaigns 1
- Treatment and rehabilitation of drug users 2
- Tough measures against drug dealers and traffickers..... 3
- Making drugs legal..... 4
- Reduction of poverty/ unemployment..... 5
- Tough measures against drug users 6
- More leisure opportunities..... 7
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q4. To what extent do you think the following substances may pose a risk to a person’s health?

[READ OUT- ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- High risk 1
 - Medium risk 2
 - Low risk..... 3
 - No risk 4
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A. Use cannabis once or twice 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - B. Use cannabis regularly 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - C. Use ecstasy once or twice 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - D. Use ecstasy regularly 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - E. Drink alcohol once or twice..... 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - F. Drink alcohol regularly..... 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - G. Use cocaine once or twice 1 2 3 4 5 9
 - H. Use cocaine regularly..... 1 2 3 4 5 9

Q5. In certain countries some new substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs are being sold as legal substances in the form of – for example - powders, tablets/pills or herbs. Have you ever used such substances?

- No, I never used such substances 1 → go to Q7
- Yes, I have used such substances 2
- [DK/NA] 9 → go to Q7

Q6. Where were you offered such substances?

[READ OUT- SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- I was offered such substances by a friend..... 1
- I bought such substances in a specialised shop..... 2
- I was offered such substances during a party or in a club 3
- I bought such substances over the internet 4
- [Other] 5
- [DK/NA] 9

Q7. The sale of drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and heroin is officially banned in all EU Member States. The sale of legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco is not prohibited but is regulated in all EU countries. Do you think the following substances should (continue to) be banned or should they be regulated?

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

[READ OUT- ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Should (Continue to) be banned 1
- Should be regulated 2
- [Should be available without restrictions] 3
- [Other] 4
- [DK/NA] 9

- A. Cannabis1 2 3 4 9
- B. Tobacco1 2 3 4 9
- C. Ecstasy1 2 3 4 9
- D. Heroin1 2 3 4 9
- E. Alcohol1 2 3 4 9
- F. Cocaine1 2 3 4 9

Q8. What would be an appropriate way to handle new substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs and that are sold as legal substances?

[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Regulate..... 1
- Ban them only if they pose a risk to health 2
- Ban them under any circumstance..... 3
- Do nothing 4
- [Other] 5
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q9. How difficult or easy do you think it would be for you personally to obtain the following substances within 24 hours if you wanted some?

[READ OUT- ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Impossible..... 1
- Very difficult 2
- Fairly difficult 3
- Fairly easy 4
- Very easy 5
- [DK/NA]..... 9

- A. Cannabis.....1 2 3 4 5
- B. Alcohol.....1 2 3 4 5
- C. Cocaine1 2 3 4 5
- D. Ecstasy.....1 2 3 4 5
- E. Tobacco1 2 3 4 5
- F. Heroin1 2 3 4 5

Q10. Have you used cannabis yourself?

[READ OUT 1 TO 5 - ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- No, I have never used 1
- Yes, in the last 30 days..... 2
- Yes, in the last 12 months..... 3
- Yes, but more than 12 months ago 4
- You don't want to answer 5
- [Don't know] 9

Flash EB Series #330

Youth attitudes on drugs

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



Survey co-ordinated by
Directorate General Communication

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

THE GALLUP ORGANISATION

Survey details

This special target survey “*Young attitudes on drugs*” (No 330) was conducted for the European Commission, DG Justice - Unit 01 - Strategic and interinstitutional matters, Communication.

Fieldwork

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country from 9th to 13th of May, 2011 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Denmark	DK	Norstat Denmark	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
France	FR	Effience3	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Sweden	SE	Norstat Sweden	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitoshia	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews: 09/05/2011 - 13/05/2011)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the general population between 15 and 24 years of age (between 16 and 24 years of age in UK).

Sample sizes

In most EU countries, the target sample size was 500 respondents. In Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia, however, the target sample size was 250 respondents. The table below shows the achieved sample size by country.

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

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 weighted	% of Total (weighted)
Total	12313	100	12313	100
BE	502	4.1	266	2.2
BG	508	4.1	189	1.5
CZ	503	4.1	267	2.2
DK	509	4.1	137	1.1
DE	503	4.1	1878	15.2
EE	253	2.1	38	0.3
EL	504	4.1	242	2.0
ES	503	4.1	986	8.0
FR	501	4.1	1647	13.4
IE	500	4.1	113	0.9
IT	501	4.1	1235	10.0
CY	250	2.0	24	0.2
LV	501	4.1	66	0.5
LT	501	4.1	103	0.8
LU	250	2.0	12	0.1
HU	500	4.1	254	2.1
MT	257	2.1	12	0.1
NL	502	4.1	412	3.3
AT	501	4.1	207	1.7
PL	503	4.1	1114	9.0
PT	502	4.1	240	1.9
RO	500	4.1	607	4.9
SI	253	2.1	48	0.4
SK	502	4.1	160	1.3
FI	502	4.1	134	1.1
SE	502	4.1	252	2.1
UK	500	4.1	1668	13.5

Questionnaires

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

Sampling error

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of sampling error, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: survey estimate +/- margin of error. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95% of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45% of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35% to 55%. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

Margin of error (95% confidence interval)

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

Evaluation of the samples

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

In the *first step* we will apply the basic **selection probability weights**, primarily to avoid the overcoverage of households with multiple telephone lines. In the same step, we calculate the weights that corrects the estimations based on the merged **dual frame** samples, i.e., weights that deal with phone owners;

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

However, one drawback is that raking assumes that the variables used for adjustment are independent. Raking works in the following way:

- 1) sets initial weight factor values in each cross-classification term to 1;
- 2) adjusts the weight factors of the first cross-classification term so the weighted sample is representative for the variables involved;
- 3) adjusts the weight factors for the next cross-classification term so the weighted sample becomes representative with respect to the variables involved (this might disrupt the representativeness with respect to the variables involved);
- 4) repeats this adjustment for all cross-classification terms;
- 5) repeats all steps until the factors do not change.

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

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

Age X Sex

male, 15-18
male, 19-21
male, 22-24
female, 15-18
female, 19-21
female, 22-24

Regions (NUTS2)

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

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