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Validity and reliability of school surveys based on the European ESPAD methodology in Algeria, Libya and Morocco (MEDSPAD pilot school survey project)

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PREFACE

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The development of a questionnaire that addresses the issue of drug use among 15-16 year olds throughout Europe has as its early foundations in a PG working group that goes back to 1989. Subsequently, the 1994 report on the pilot survey conducted in six European countries paved the way for the first full survey in 1995 in which 26 European countries participated. Following this first wave, a number of issues arose that were tackled successfully in a 1998 survey among eight countries in which issues of drunkenness and validity were tested and presented at the 25th annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium in Montreal, Canada in 1999. Moreover, the necessary changes were then adopted by all countries for the next survey that was conducted in 1999 among 30 European countries. In 2003 the third survey conducted in 35 European countries was carried out and the report is due at the end of 2004.

Moreover, the success of the European School Survey, a Pompidou Group initiative, demonstrated that it is possible to co-ordinate, collect, collate, compare and publish data in relation to the prevalence of alcohol and other drugs amongst youth. In much the same regard, Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children study (WHO) has been able to collect specific data on children's health in most European countries and those of North America.

These two projects per se demonstrate that it is viable to collect reliable information on the behaviour of youth that in turn may be used by policy makers to address specific issues. The only apparent caveat with either of these projects in regard to the Mediterranean is that the HBSC does not make any reference to drug use while the ESPAD is mainly based on Western European society norms in the targeted population. Thus it was not considered appropriate to completely adapt either to the Mediterranean context, however in light of the fact that the ESPAD does consider drug use in youth the working group supported the concept of adapting the ESPAD for piloting in the Mediterranean.

This report presents the result of an analysis on validity and reliability of pilot school surveys in Algeria, Libya and Morocco based on the methodology of the European ESPAD survey.

1.   SAMPLE AND RESPONSE ANALYSIS

The pilot surveys are based on convenient samples that more or less cover the variations in school types and socio-economic environments of the areas chosen (Boumerdes and surrounding area in Algeria, metropolitan Tripoli in Libya and Rabat and surrounding area in Morocco). The intention was to cover in all countries the mandatory school-going age group of 15-16 year olds, which would imply more or less equal numbers of boys and girls in the sample.

The results however show that the assumptions underlying the convenience sample are not consistent with the target group actually reached. The age group covered is much more varied, in particular in Morocco (Figure 1). Median as well as modal age is 15 in both Algeria and Libya and 16 in Morocco. In Algeria and Libya females are over-represented in the response (

Figure 2).

As we don't have information about the age and gender distributions of the school classes surveyed, we cannot assess if this deviation from the intended survey population is caused by the selection of schools and classes, incorrect assumptions about the expected age distributions in the selected classes or by non-response of the class populations addressed.

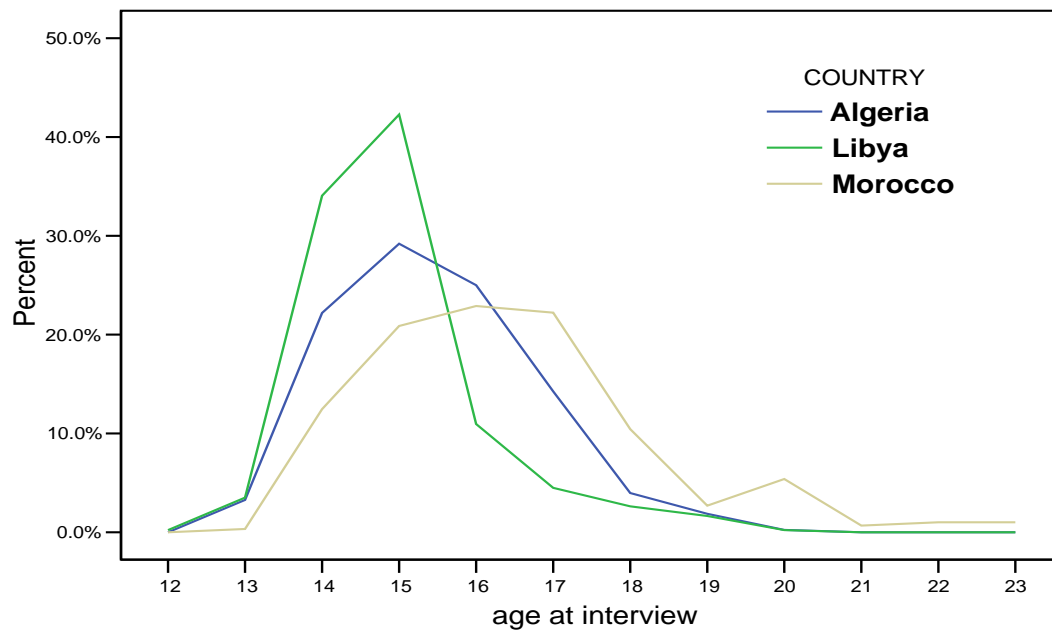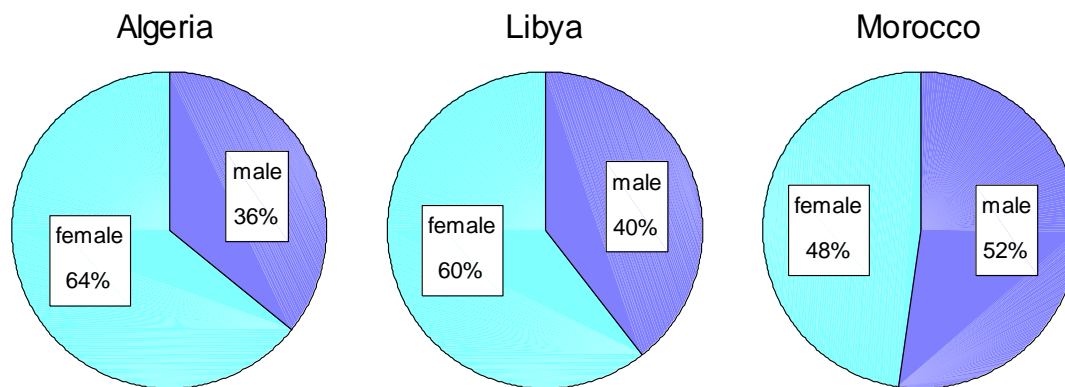*Figure 1: Age distributions in the response of the pilot samples*

Figure 2: Gender distribution in the response of the pilot samples

2.   MISSING VALUES ANALYSIS

2.1   Introduction

We distinguish two types of missing values. First, missing values resulting from item non-response, and second, values that are *declared* as missing because of data entry errors (entering a code that doesn't correspond to the pre-coded answer categories) or because the answer category itself implies that the respondent cannot ("don't know") or doesn't want to reply to a question (refusal).

Item non-response, i.e. survey questions (items) that deliberately or inadvertently have been skipped by the respondents, affects the accuracy of the population estimates that statistically can be inferred from the survey data, as the net response for the items concerned will be lower than the overall response rate, which results in larger margins of error. When item non-response is not randomly distributed, it can also imply bias in the survey results.

In computer assisted surveys item non-response normally doesn't occur because the software prevents incorrect skipping of questions by requiring an answer to a question before one can move to the next one. Also in interviewer assisted surveys item non-response is usually rare when the interviewers are well trained and experienced. But in pen-and-paper self-completion surveys, like MEDSPAD, item non-response can be a serious problem. Respondents may skip questions by mistake, but large numbers of skipped questions more likely indicate that they do not understand the questions or answer categories or that they feel uncomfortable with the content of the survey or do not want to answer particular questions, which in turn might indicate poor questionnaire design, failing completion instructions, inadequate survey introduction or might signal that the survey addresses issues that are beyond the interests or experiences of the target group.

Declared missing values can have a similar effect on population estimates when they are caused by data entry errors, but their main problem is that they limit the options for analysis. Many "don't know" answers can also indicate that a question is not appropriate for the target group.

The purpose of the analysis below on the pilot school surveys of Algeria, Libya and Morocco is to assess the extent and patterns of missing values and to identify problems in the design and content of the MEDSPAD questionnaire.

2.2   Item non-response

The questionnaire of the MEDSPAD pilot survey contains 46 (Algeria, Morocco) or 48 questions (Libya). Many questions however are split into sub-questions or have a table format in which the rows actually represent separate sub-questions. If we take these as separate questions the total number of questions varies from 190 (Morocco) to 191 (Algeria) and 196 (Libya). The questionnaire is designed in such a way that every respondent should answer each question; there are no instructions to skip questions on the basis of answers to preceding questions. Non-response is left blank in the survey data files (Algeria, Libya) or coded with a value that is labelled as "missing" (Algeria).

The average percentage of questions skipped by the respondents varies from 10.5% (Algeria) to 14.9% (Libya) and 17.2% (Morocco). In Morocco and Libya almost 50% and in Algeria almost 30% of the respondents skipped more than 10% of the questions; in Morocco 10% (Libya 8%, Algeria 5%) of the respondents skipped even more than 50% of the questions (Figure 3).

This level of item non-response should be considered very high as most drug use school surveys show less than 5% item non-response[1]. When non-response is very high, analysis of the items concerned will not give reliable results and researchers should reconsider or abandon the questions.

Item non-response can also imply bias in the survey results if the non-response is associated with respondent attributes or other characteristics of the sampling. We have tested this for gender and age of the pupils and for the schools participating in the survey.

The results, based on analysis of variances within and between groups, show that in Morocco and Libya boys skip more questions than girls; in Algeria it seems the opposite but the difference is not statistically significant (Table 1). In all countries older pupils skip more questions than younger ones, although in Libya pupils of over 17 skip less than 16 year olds (Table 2).

Figure 3.Distribution of % skipped questions

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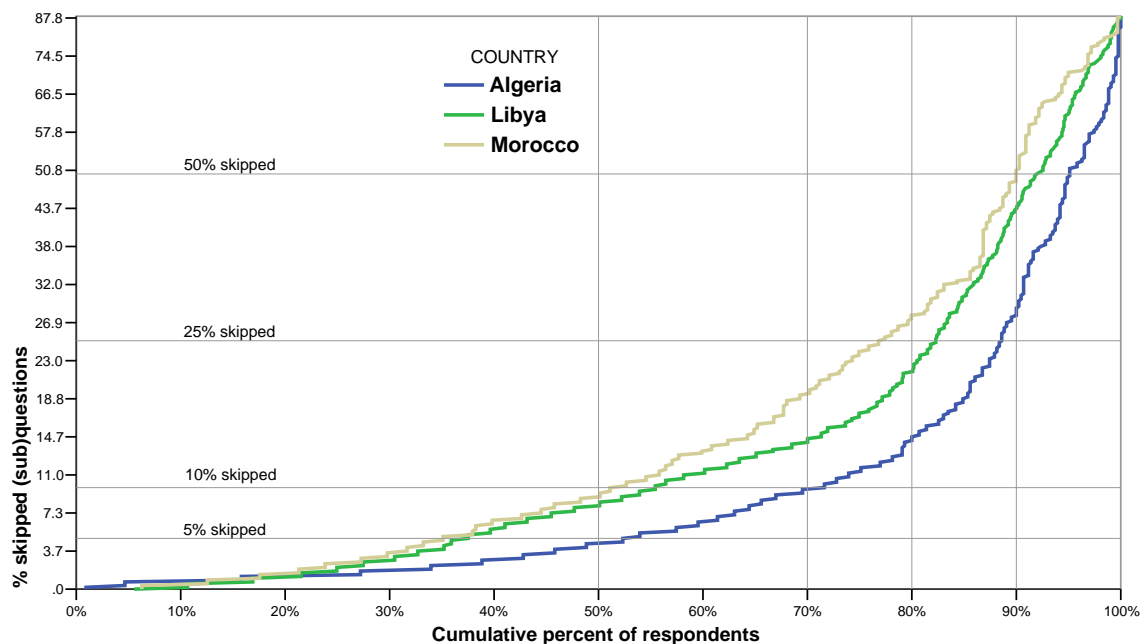
[1] UNODC (2003), GAP Toolkit Module 3: Conducting School Surveys on Drug Abuse, p.74

Table 1: % skipped (sub) questions by gender

	Gender	Mean	N	Std. Dev.	Sig.
ALGERIA	Male	9.1	154	13.4	n.s.
	Female	11.2	276	15.4	
LIBYA	Male	17.2	387	21.2	0.002
	Female	13.4	592	16.7	
MOROCCO	Male	21.5	159	22.6	0.000
	Female	11.9	145	16.2	

Table 2: % skipped (sub) question by age

	Age	Mean	N	Std. Dev.	Sig.
ALGERIA	< 15	7.5	109	11.0	0.000
	15	7.9	125	11.6	
	16	12.6	107	15.8	
	17 +	15.3	87	19.5	
LIBYA	< 15	11.9	345	14.0	0.000
	15	15.0	386	19.5	
	16	22.3	100	25.3	
	17 +	17.3	82	20.8	
MOROCCO	< 15	7.2	38	10.1	0.000
	15	11.2	62	15.3	
	16	15.6	68	19.3	
	17 +	22.0	129	22.6	

At the level of individual schools item non-response varies from 3% to 26% in Algeria and from 9% to 27% in Libya; the differences are statistically significant (Table 3). This implies that the setting (school) of the survey is a key factor for the non-response rates. For Morocco this relation could not be tested because the schools in which the survey took place have not been recorded in the data file.

Table 3: % skipped (sub) questions per school

	School	Mean	N	Std. Dev.	Sig.
ALGERIA	Bordj Menaiel	10.5	72	10.9	0.000
	Boumerdes	10.7	67	14.1	
	Cap Djinet	6.5	68	11.4	
	Corso	7.4	77	12.6	
	Ouled Moussa	3.0	77	3.4	
	Sidi Daoued	25.9	69	20.1	
LIBYA	School 1	17.6	121	20.1	0.000
	School 2	26.6	85	29.3	
	School 3	13.0	138	16.7	
	School 4	11.8	112	15.5	
	School 5	14.7	157	19.8	
	School 6	9.2	116	9.6	
	School 7	13.7	126	14.9	
	School 8	16.0	138	18.1	

We have also tested if item non-response relates to the type of question format. The results show that in general table formats with many sub-questions have higher non-response scores than single questions, in particular on the second and consecutive sub-questions (Table 4). This applies to all pilot surveys, although the differences are less prominent in the Algerian survey.

A complete overview of the non-response per question is presented in Annex 1, which also shows that the Algerian pilot survey on almost all questions has less item non-response than the Libyan survey, whereas the Moroccan survey in most cases has the highest non-response rates. At the same time the overview reveals that in general in all pilot surveys high non-responses are found for the same questions, which confirms the suggestion that non-response is related to the type of questions.

Table 4: % skipped questions by type of question format

	ALGERIA	**LIBYA**	**MOROCCO**
Single questions	6.2	7.6	6.6
Table format questions (average)	11.2	16.2	19.1
First sub-question	8.4	8.9	10.0
Consecutive sub-questions	11.6	17.1	20.2

Analysis of the response patterns in table format questions shows that if skipping occurs, the common patterns are to complete only the first sub-question, to halt somewhere halfway down the table or to skip everything, which suggests that the structure of these table formats is not always properly understood or explained in the completion instructions.

In the case of table format questions that ask for life-time, last year and last month prevalence of substance use, skipping might be caused by the fact that a respondent considers asking for last year and last month prevalence obsolete when he already has already stated that he has

never used the substance. This assumption can then be used to impute the missing data (see below). The response patterns of table format questions are presented in Annex 2.

2.3   Declared missing values

The data files that we used for the analysis had already been corrected for possible data entry errors. About one-third of all sub-questions have a pre-coded answer category that corresponds to "don't know" and in most analyses this category would be treated as a missing value.

Combining item non-response and "don't know" answers substantially increases the percentages of missing values for Q9 (drinking alcohol at 25) and the sub-questions of Q32 (disapprovals), Q33 (risk perceptions) and Q34 (perceived availability of drugs). These combined percentages are specified in Annex 1.

3.   IMPUTATION OF MISSING VALUES

As mentioned before we observed many missing values in sub-questions that ask for last year and last month prevalence when the respondent has already denied lifetime prevalence in the preceding sub-question. In these cases we can assume that the respondent has skipped the last year and last month questions because he thought that these didn't apply to him. There are several other questions about substance use, in particular related to alcohol use, that in a similar way seem obsolete to the respondent when he has already stated that he didn't use the substance.

This type of item non-response can be corrected afterwards by imputing the missing values on the basis of the logical argument that once the use of a substance has been denied, skipping of any consecutive question, which phrasing refers to actual use of that substance, should be interpreted as confirming the previous denial of use.

Implementing these imputations on (sub)questions, which implicitly or explicitly require reconfirmation of previous answers, indeed results in a substantial reduction of missing values, in particular in the Libyan and Moroccan pilot surveys (Table 5). This suggests that either the instructions to the respondents should be improved or that the design of these questions should be reconsidered. The effects of the imputations on item non-response of individual (sub)questions are included in the overview of Annex 1.

Table 5: Item non-response before and after imputation of missing values

	Number of imputed questions	Average % of item non-response	
		before imputation	after imputation
ALGERIA	38	9.7	5.6
LIBYA	48	11.6	4.0
MOROCCO	39	15.1	5.7

4.   VALIDITY

Validity refers to the extent to which the answers to the questions of a survey could be true. Large numbers of item non-response might indicate validity problems and the results of the missing values analysis above suggest that such problems do exist in the pilot surveys.

The MEDSPAD questionnaire contains some questions that directly attempt to assess validity. Two questions ask for the respondent's honesty with regard to self-reported cannabis (Q44) and heroin (Q45) use. As the answer patterns on Q44 and Q45 are very similar[2], we present only results on Q44 (honesty cannabis). Four table format questions, Q21 (having heard of), Q26 (lifetime prevalence), Q27 (age of onset) and Q28 (first drug), include a sub-question about a non-existent drug, which may indicate exaggeration of drug use.

Honesty

The results with regard to honesty are not very positive. In Algeria and Morocco 32% and in Libya 46% of all respondents state that they would not have reported – probably not or definitively not – cannabis use if they actually would have used it. Considering also the relative high non-response rate on Q44 (see Annex 1) we can hardly expect that the pilot surveys have produced valid cannabis prevalence rates and the same applies to heroin prevalence.

In most countries girls are more honest than boys (Table 6) and younger pupils are more honest than older ones (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and these differences are statistically significant. Reported dishonesty of course does not mean that respondents have concealed actual drug use, but indicates that the questionnaire was not adequate to measure such use. Extending the survey population to older age groups, which is advocated by the research teams in all countries, might increase the number of respondents that actually have experienced some drug use, but the pilot results suggest that this at the same time would further decrease the validity of survey outcomes.

Table 6: Self-reported honesty regarding cannabis use in % of the response per gender

		Already admitted	Definitive YES	Probably YES	Probably NO	Definitive NO	Total
	Male	14.7	46.0	8.7	8.7	22.0	100
ALGERIA	Female	8.5	50.8	8.5	1.7	30.5	100
	Total	10.9	49.0	8.5	4.4	27.2	100
	Male	6.7	35.9	6.3	4.1	47.0	100
LIBYA	Female	2.2	46.2	8.1	3.4	40.0	100
	Total	4.0	42.2	7.4	3.7	42.7	100
	Male	19.4	47.8	3.0	6.7	23.1	100
MOROCCO	Female	7.1	51.6	6.3	5.6	29.4	100
	Total	13.5	49.6	4.6	6.2	26.2	100

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[2] except the erratic results on Q45 in Algeria, which might have been caused by data entry errors.
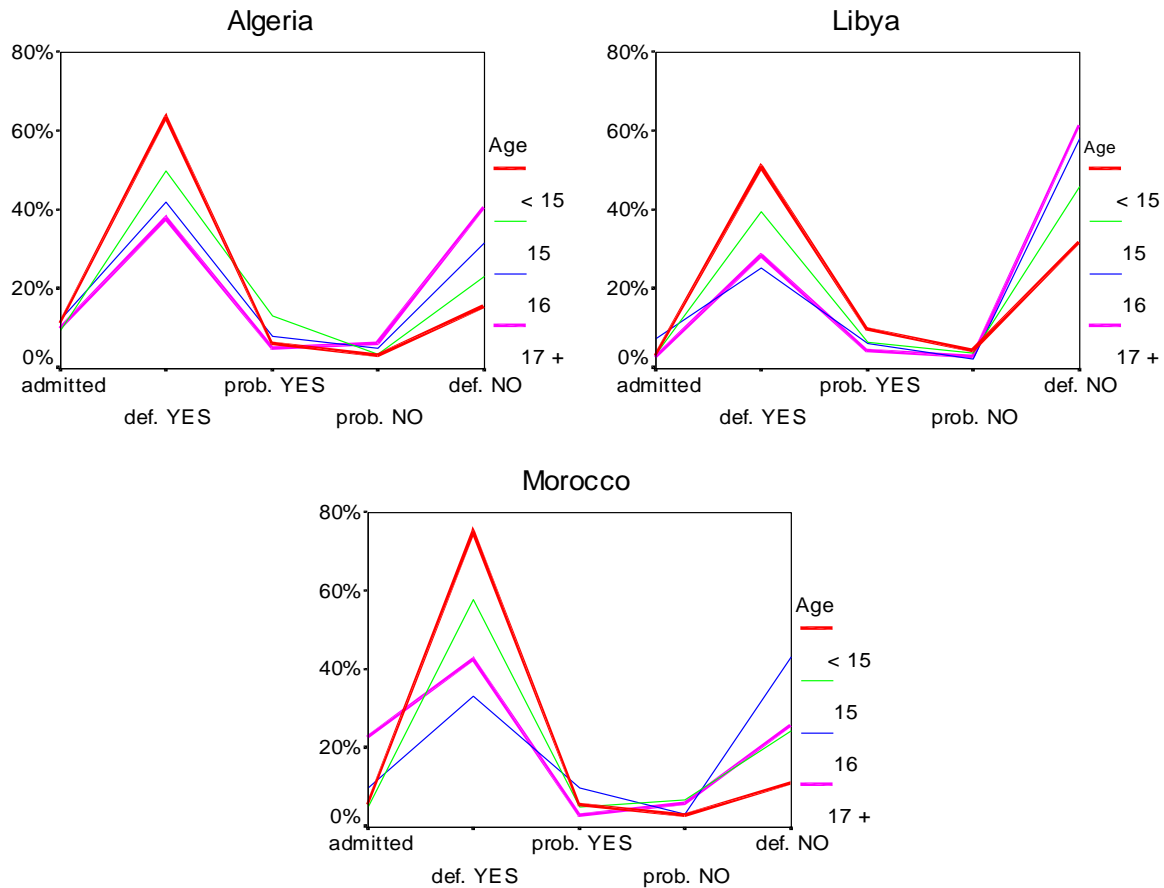
References to Relevin

Despite the fact that 16% of the respondents in Algeria and Morocco and 8% in Libya claim to have heard of the non-existing drug Relevin listed in Q21, only one or two in each pilot survey report actual lifetime use. This dummy test drug therefore does not reveal any further validity problems.

5.   RELIABILITY

Reliability is a necessary, though not sufficient condition for validity and usually refers to the extent to which repeated measurements under the same conditions yield the same results. To assess the reliability of the results of a single survey a more practical way is to check for internal consistency of responses to different questions within the same questionnaire.

The MEDSPAD questionnaire has some build-in options for such consistency checks. For the purpose of this report the following have been explored:

-   Life-time use of substances and age of first use of those substances (Algeria, Morocco; in Libya age of first use has not been recorded);
-   Life-time, last year and last month prevalence of alcohol, cannabis and inhalants (Algeria, Morocco) or all substances (Libya);
-   Honesty of responses on cannabis use and actual reported use of cannabis.

For most substances the Algerian and Moroccan pilot surveys (in Libya age of first use has not been recorded) the rates of inconsistency between reported life-time use (Q6 smoking,

Q8a alcohol, Q23a cannabis, Q24a inhalants and Q26 for other drugs) and age of first use (Q27 for all substances) are very high, both for boys and girls (Table 7). In several cases inconsistent answers, i.e. admitting use in one question but denying it in the other, outnumber the consistent answers. The total numbers of users may be small, but given the observed inconsistencies the reported prevalences can hardly be considered reliable.

To some extent these inconsistencies may be related to the phrasing of the questions concerned, as there are subtle differences –at least in the original English or French versions- between the prevalence and the age of first use questions in wording and semantic meaning or interpretation. These differences may have been accentuated in the Arab version of the questionnaire.

Table 7: Inconsistencies between life-time prevalence of substance use and reported age of first use

Country / substance	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent
ALGERIA									
Tobacco	152	72	27.8	258	4	50.0	410	76	28.9
Alcohol	151	8	0.0	263	2	50.0	414	10	10.0
Cannabis	148	17	35.3	260	4	25.0	408	21	33.3
Inhalants	147	16	87.5	259	6	66.7	406	22	81.8
Tranquillisers	147	9	55.6	263	8	50.0	410	17	52.9
Amphetamines	146	10	80.0	248	5	60.0	394	15	73.3
LSD	144	3	33.3	248	2	0.0	392	5	20.0
Crack	145	2	50.0	248	2	0.0	393	4	25.0
Cocaine	145	1	100.0	248	2	0.0	393	3	33.3
Relevin	145	0		248	2	0.0	393	2	0.0
Heroin	143	1	0.0	247	2	0.0	390	3	0.0
Ecstasy	145	0		248	2	0.0	393	2	0.0
MOROCCO									
Tobacco	157	66	30.3	143	5	40.0	300	71	31.0
Alcohol	154	38	34.2	144	3	33.3	298	41	34.1
Cannabis	155	30	33.3	144	4	50.0	299	34	35.3
Inhalants	152	19	57.9	144	4	100.0	296	23	65.2
Tranquillisers	151	15	66.7	141	15	86.7	292	30	76.7
Amphetamines	136	8	37.5	138	6	66.7	274	14	50.0
LSD	132	4	75.0	137	0		269	4	75.0
Crack	132	3	100.0	137	0		269	3	100.0
Cocaine	131	2	50.0	137	1	100.0	268	3	66.7
Relevin	132	3	66.7	137	0		269	3	66.7
Heroin	131	1	100.0	137	0		268	1	100.0
Ecstasy	132	2	50.0	137	0		269	2	50.0

Rates of inconsistent answers on self-reported life-time, last year and last month prevalences for alcohol, cannabis and inhalants (Algeria, Morocco) or all substances covered in the

questionnaire (Libya) are also very high (Table 8). Here inconsistencies can occur either by reporting last month or last year use after having denied last year or life-time use, or by reporting more frequent use in last month or last year than has been reported for last year or life-time use. Again total numbers of users are small, but the prevalences reported are far from consistent and therefore not reliable. In this case inconsistencies cannot be attributed to the phrasing of the questions

Table 8: Inconsistencies between reported life-time, last year and last month prevalences

Country / substance	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use reported	% in-consis-tent
ALGERIA									
Alcohol	149	9	44.4	255	1	100.0	404	10	50.0
Cannabis	148	15	26.7	257	3	33.3	405	18	27.8
Inhalants	146	16	6.3	258	6	16.7	404	22	9.1
LIBYA									
Alcohol	371	13	23.1	568	3	66.7	939	16	31.3
Cannabis	380	12	16.7	585	9	11.1	965	21	14.3
Inhalants	377	9	22.2	584	1	0.0	961	10	20.0
Tranquillisers	380	10	50.0	584	9	44.4	964	19	47.4
amphetamines	353	11	45.5	559	6	66.7	912	17	52.9
LSD	353	5	40.0	556	0		909	5	40.0
Crack	352	3	33.3	556	0		908	3	33.3
Cocaine	352	3	100.0	556	0		908	3	100.0
Relevin	352	4	75.0	555	0		907	4	75.0
Heroin	353	3	66.7	555	0		908	3	66.7
ecstasy	352	4	75.0	555	0		907	4	75.0
Drug injecting	353	5	80.0	555	1	0.0	908	6	66.7
Alcohol+pills	380	5	40.0	590	0		970	5	40.0
Alcoh.cannabis	382	5	40.0	591	2	50.0	973	7	42.9
Hasj+marihuana	353	6	50.0	555	1	100.0	908	7	57.1
MOROCCO									
Alcohol	156	35	34.3	143	3	33.3	299	38	34.2
Cannabis	156	31	25.8	143	3	0.0	299	34	23.5
Inhalants	153	21	47.6	144	4	0.0	297	25	40.0

Finally, comparing the responses on the honesty question Q44 about cannabis use shows that most respondents who declare that they "already said to have used cannabis" in fact previously had denied the use of cannabis in the prevalence question Q23a (Table 9). The reverse could be observed in Libya, where 6 out of 14 self-reported users declare that they "definitively would not have said so if they had used cannabis".

*Table 9: Inconsistencies between self-reported cannabis use (Q23) and honesty with regard to cannabis use *Q44).*

	Boys	Girls	Total

Country / substance	Valid N	Use report ed	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use report ed	% in-consis-tent	Valid N	Use report ed	% in-consis-tent
ALGERIA	144	22		220	20		364	42	85.0
LIBYA	313	21		488	11		801	32	90.6
MOROCCO	131	26		125	9		256	35	46.9

6.   CONCLUSIONS

- The analyses show that the results of the MEDSPAD pilot surveys in Algeria, Libya and Morocco cannot be considered valid or reliable. Without substantial changes in methods and instruments a survey based on the European ESPAD model will not produce valid and reliable prevalence estimates for these countries. Considering the similarities in the problems encountered in all pilot countries, this might apply to all Arab countries.

- Some of the validity and reliability problems might be solved by improving the design of the questionnaire, for example by reducing the number of table format questions, or by providing better instructions on how to complete the questions.

- It is likely that validity and reliability problems relate to the content of the questionnaire itself. Pupils are not familiar with the situation of being subjects of a survey by means of a questionnaire with pre-coded answer categories and pupils are not used to the idea of reporting honestly about issues that are considered taboo or forbidden. This might be addressed by better preparation and instruction prior to administering the questionnaire, but it could also imply that the instrument is not appropriate to assess drug use prevalence in the countries involved.

- The over-representation of females in the response in Algeria and Libya might indicate that the reality of school participation at the age of 15-16 years differs from the expected situation based on the mandatory age until pupils have to attend school. This affects the basic assumption of the project that the target group chosen will more or less cover the general population of 15-16 year olds.

ANNEX 1: ITEM NON-RESPONSE AND MISSING VALUES in % PER (SUB)QUESTION

The column "item non-response + declared missing values" in the table below only presents figures if declared missing values exist as pre-coded categories. The column "item non-response after imputation" presents only figures if imputations have been made.

	< 5%
	5-15%
	15-30%
	> 30%

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %
Q1	**Sex**	0.0			1.5			4.7		
Q2	**Age**	0.5			8.1			6.9		
Q3	**Doing things**									
Q3a	Doing ride	4.2			5.4			2.8		
Q3b	Doing games	4.4			7.7			7.5		
Q3c	Doing sport	6.5			9.0			6.3		
Q3d	Doing read	3.7			8.9			6.3		
Q3e	Doing party	6.0			8.6			7.8		
Q3f	Doing other	72.6			30.8			6.6		
Q4	**Missing school**									
Q4a	Absent illness	9.3			14.8			12.9		
Q4b	Absent skipped	41.4			43.0			42.0		
Q4c	Absent other	71.2			35.1			29.8		
Q5	**Grade**	1.2			9.2			4.7		
Q6	**LTF smoke**	6.0			3.1			1.6		
Q7	**LMF smoke**	3.3		2.1	4.9		2.0	3.1		1.9
Q8	**Prevalence alcohol**									
Q8a	LTF alcohol	6.7			4.3			4.1		
Q8b	LYF alcohol	16.5		6.7	32.3		5.0	29.2		6.0
Q8c	LMF alcohol	17.4		7.7	32.4		5.0	28.5		6.0
Q9	**Drink 25**	5.8	*17.7*		3.6	*13.9*		6.0	*21.9*	
Q10	**Last month prevalence alcoholic drinks**									
Q10a	LMF beer	10.0		6.0	6.7		2.1	5.3		2.8

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Q10b	LMF wine	12.8		8.8	15.3		10.7	16.6		14.1
Q10c	LMF spirits	12.8		8.8	14.5		9.9	16.3		13.8
Q11	**Last=beer**	4.4		3.7	3.7		0.9	4.1		1.9
Q13	**Last=wine**	4.7		4.0	4.2		1.1	3.1		0.9
Q14	**Last=spirits**	4.7		4.0	4.0		1.4	4.1		1.3
Q15	**Where drink**	4.7		3.7	2.3		0.7	2.8		1.3
Q16	**LMF 5 drinks**	4.7		0.0	2.4		0.3	3.1		0.3
Q17	**Perceived effects of alcohol**									
Q17a	Relaxed	25.6			42.3			37.6		
Q17b	Police	21.6			44.2			37.9		
Q17c	Health	19.1			37.1			29.5		
Q17d	Happy	26.7			46.2			40.1		
Q17e	Forget	28.8			46.5			40.8		
Q17f	No stop	29.1			47.0			40.8		
Q17g	Hangover	26.0			44.7			38.6		
Q17h	Friendly	28.6			47.7			42.3		
Q17i	Regret	25.6			45.9			39.2		
Q17j	Fun	27.9			40.7			35.1		
Q17k	Sick	24.2			47.0			41.4		
Q17l	Guilty	19.8			44.0			37.6		
Q18	**Prevalence of drunkenness**									
Q18a	LTF drunk	8.1		4.9	5.0		0.7	7.5		3.8
Q18b	LYF drunk	15.6		4.9	29.1		0.9	32.0		5.0
Q18c	LMF drunk	15.3		4.4	29.1		0.8	32.0		4.7
Q19	How drunk	5.6	*9.3 [3]*		24.3			6.9		
Q20	**Amount drunk**	5.6		3.5	3.0		0.2	5.6		1.9
Q21	**Having heard of drugs**									
Q21a	Heard tranq.	35.3			16.6			35.7		
Q21b	Heard cannabis	6.5			12.0			12.9		
Q21c	Heard LSD	18.6			20.0			35.7		
Q21d	Heard amphet.	21.9			21.0			38.9		
Q21e	Heard crack	20.5			20.5			36.7		

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[3] Including data entry errors recoded into missing by the authors

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Q21f	Heard cocaine	7.9			17.1			19.4		
Q21g	Heard relevin	20.5			19.9			37.9		
Q21h	Heard heroin	9.8			13.8			26.3		
Q21i	Heard ecstasy	20.7			20.9			37.3		
Q21j	Heard methad.	20.9			20.1			37.6		
Q22	**Want try drug**	9.1			4.6			4.7		
Q23	**Prevalence cannabis**									
Q23a	LTF cannabis	6.7			1.6			3.8		
Q23b	LYF cannabis	12.3		6.0	24.4		1.8	31.0		6.6
Q23c	LMF cannabis	13.0		6.7	24.6		1.9	30.4		5.6
Q24	**Prevalence sniffing**									
Q24a	LTF sniff	6.0			1.8			3.4		
Q24b	LYF sniff	13.7		7.4	25.9		2.2	30.7		4.7
Q24c	LMF sniff	13.7		7.4	25.7		2.2	30.4		4.1
Q25	**Prescr. tranq.**	2.8			3.2			1.9		
Q26	**Lifetime prevalence of drugs**									
Q26a	LTF tranq.	5.8			3.5			6.0		
Q26b	LTF amphet.	9.1			9.0			12.5		
Q26c	LTF LSD	9.5			9.0			13.8		
Q26d	LTF crack	9.3			9.0			13.5		
Q26e	LTF cocaine	9.3			9.0			13.8		
Q26f	LTF relevin	9.3			9.1			13.5		
Q26g	LTF heroin	9.3			9.3			13.5		
Q26i	LTF ecstasy	9.3			9.6			13.5		
Q26j	LTF injecting	9.5			9.4			13.8		
Q26k	LTF alc.+pills	9.5		5.3	9.5		1.2	13.8		4.1
Q26l	LTF alc.+cann.	9.5		3.5	9.1		0.7	11.9		1.6
Q26m	LTF steroids	9.5								
Q26n	LTF hasj+mari.				9.1					
Q26_2	**Last month prevalence of drugs (LIBYA only)**									
Q26_2 a	LMF tranq.				4.9		1.8			
Q26_2 b	LMF amphet.				10.4		6.9			
Q26_2	LMF LSD				10.5		7.1			

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
c										
Q26_2d	LMF crack				10.9		7.2			
Q26_2e	LMF cocaine				10.6		7.2			
Q26_2f	LMF relevin				10.6		7.3			
Q26_2g	LMF heroin				10.4		7.3			
Q26_2i	LMF ecstasy				10.5		7.4			
Q26_2j	LMF injecting				10.7		7.3			
Q26_2k	LMF alc.+pills				10.5		1.0			
Q26_2l	LMF alc.+cann.				10.4		0.7			
Q26_2n	LMF hasj+mari.				10.4		7.4			
Q26_3	**Last year prevalence of drugs (LIBYA only)**									
Q26_3a	LYF tranq.				5.0		2.0			
Q26_3b	LYF amphet.				10.1		7.2			
Q26_3c	Lyf lsd				10.2		7.2			
Q26_3d	LYF crack				10.3		7.3			
Q26_3e	LYF cocaine				10.4		7.3			
Q26_3f	LYF relevin				10.4		7.4			
Q26_3g	LYF heroin				10.6		7.5			
Q26_3i	LYF ecstasy				10.3		7.5			
Q26_3j	LYF injecting				10.3		7.4			
Q26_3k	LYF alc.+pills				10.7		1.0			
Q26_3l	LYF alc.+cann.				10.8		0.7			
Q26_3n	LYF hasj+mari.				10.7		7.6			
Q27	**Age of first use substances**									

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %
Q27a	Age beer	5.1		4.0				6.9		3.4
Q27b	Age wine	10.2		5.8				14.1		4.7
Q27c	Age spirits	10.5		5.8				15.0		4.4
Q27d	Age drunk	10.2		3.7				14.1		3.8
Q27e	Age first cig	9.8		5.1				13.2		6.0
Q27f	Age day smoke	10.7						16.0		
Q27g	Age amphet.	10.9		8.8				15.4		11.0
Q27h	Age tranq.	10.5		4.7				15.4		5.3
Q27i	Age cannabis	10.7		5.6				16.9		5.0
Q27j	Age LSD	10.5						17.6		
Q27k	Age crack	10.2		8.6				16.9		11.3
Q27l	Age cocaine	10.2		8.6				17.2		11.6
Q27m	Age relevin	10.5		8.6				17.2		11.6
Q27n	Age ecstasy	10.7		8.6				17.2		11.6
Q27o	Age heroin							17.2		11.6
Q27p	Age sniff	10.9		5.8				16.9		4.4
Q27q	Age steroids	10.5		8.6				20.7		20.7
Q28	**First drug**	4.4	*4.7*	3.0	2.1	*2.3*	0.4	5.3	*6.6*	2.2
Q29	**How obtained**	5.3		3.0	3.2		0.4	5.3		1.3
Q30	**Reason taking**	5.1		3.0	2.5		0.5	3.4		1.3
Q31	**Easy buy can.**	5.3			3.7			6.9		
Q32	**Disapproval substance use**									
Q32a	Smoke occas.	2.6	*8.6*		6.0	*16.0*		4.7	*11.9*	
Q32b	Smoke 10	3.7	*6.7*		11.8	*19.1*		13.8	*16.9*	
Q32c	Drink few year	2.8	*8.1*		11.7	*19.3*		12.9	*16.6*	
Q32d	Drink 1-2 week				12.0	*19.3*		16.6	*20.1*	
Q32e	Drunk once wk	2.8	*6.7*		12.1	*20.0*		16.0	*18.5*	
Q32f	Cannabis try	3.5	*7.9*		12.0	*19.6*		16.0	*19.4*	
Q32g	Cannabis occ.	2.8	*7.9*		12.5	*19.5*		16.9	*19.7*	
Q32h	Cannabis reg.	2.8	*8.8*		12.1	*19.5*		16.0	*19.1*	
Q32i	LSD try	3.5	*10.2*		12.8	*20.2*		17.6	*20.4*	
Q32j	Heroin try	4.2	*10.9*		12.2	*19.6*		17.6	*21.0*	
Q32k	Tranquill. try	3.3	*12.1*		12.4	*20.7*		18.2	*21.3*	
Q32l	Amphet. Try	3.7	*10.0*		12.2	*20.0*		16.6	*19.4*	

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %
Q32m	Crack try	3.7	10.0		12.4	19.7		17.6	21.0	
Q32n	Cocaine try	3.7	8.6		12.3	19.4		17.6	20.4	
Q32o	Ecstasy try	4.4	10.9		12.3	19.7		17.2	20.4	
Q32p	Sniff try	4.0	10.7		12.3	19.7		16.9	19.7	
Q33	**Risk perception substance use**									
Q33a	Smoke occas.	1.4	12.3		7.9	35.5		4.7	31.3	
Q33b	Smoke heavy	2.3	10.0		13.0	36.6		10.7	25.7	
Q33c	Drink 1-2 day	2.6	14.4		13.7	39.5		11.6	26.0	
Q33d	Drink 4-5 day	3.3	15.1		13.9	39.1		12.5	27.9	
Q33e	Drink 5 wk'end	3.3	15.6		14.6	40.0		11.0	25.1	
Q33f	Cannabis try	3.3	17.9		13.6	40.5		11.6	30.7	
Q33g	Cannabis occ.	4.4	19.8		14.4	40.9		14.4	35.1	
Q33h	Cannabis reg.	4.0	18.6		13.9	39.5		14.4	31.0	
Q33i	LSD try	4.0	21.6		14.5	44.1		15.0	34.5	
Q33j	LSD regular	3.7	19.8		14.3	43.4		15.7	34.8	
Q33k	Amphet. Try	5.1	23.0		14.3	44.2		15.0	36.1	
Q33l	Amphet. regular	3.7	21.6		14.5	43.4		16.0	36.4	
Q33m	Cocaine try	4.0	21.6		14.2	43.1		15.0	32.9	
Q33n	Cocaine regular	4.9	21.4		14.3	42.2		14.7	32.6	
Q33o	Ecstasy try	8.1	24.4		14.0	43.6		15.4	35.4	
Q33p	Ecstasy regular	8.4	23.7		14.1	42.8		15.7	35.1	
Q33q	Sniff try	7.9	25.6		14.0	42.4		16.0	33.9	
Q33r	Sniff regular	8.4	27.9		14.0	42.5		14.7	33.5	
Q34	**Perceived availability of substances**									
Q34a	Easy cigs	5.1	14.4		10.6	21.6		8.8	27.0	
Q34b	Easy beer	7.4	20.7		15.8	27.6		13.5	30.1	
Q34c	Easy wine	8.1	23.5		16.2	28.5		15.7	34.2	
Q34d	Easy spirits	8.1	20.9		16.4	28.1		16.0	32.9	
Q34e	Easy cannabis	8.6	22.1		16.6	28.4		15.4	33.5	
Q34f	Easy LSD	9.3	24.9		16.5	29.2		16.3	37.0	
Q34g	Easy amphet.	8.4	24.7		16.9	29.6		17.2	39.5	
Q34h	Easy tranquill.	8.1	23.5		16.3	28.7		16.6	37.0	
Q34i	Easy crack	8.8	26.7		16.8	29.9		17.6	38.9	
Q34j	Easy cocaine	8.6	24.9		16.5	29.0		16.6	37.3	

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation	Item non-response	Item non-response + declared missing values	Item non-response after imputation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Q34k	Easy ecstasy	8.8	25.8		16.5	29.6		17.9	39.5	
Q34l	Easy heroin	9.5	26.3		16.7	28.6		17.6	38.6	
Q34m	Easy sniff	8.4	22.6		16.5	28.9		16.9	35.4	
Q34n	Easy steroids	9.3	31.2					18.2	43.6	
Q34o	Easy home alc.	8.4	28.1		16.4	28.2		16.6	39.2	
Q35	**Substance use of friends**									
Q35a	Friends smoke	2.8			4.9			3.1		
Q35b	Friends drink	5.8			10.7			12.5		
Q35c	Friends drunk	6.5			10.8			13.2		
Q35d	Friends cann.	6.7			11.1			12.9		
Q35e	Friends LSD	7.4			11.0			15.4		
Q35f	Friends amph.	7.9			11.0			15.4		
Q35g	Friends tranq.	7.0			11.0			16.0		
Q35h	Friends cocaine	7.2			11.2			15.0		
Q35i	Friends ecstasy	7.4			11.2			16.3		
Q35j	Friends heroin	7.4			11.3			16.6		
Q35k	Friends sniff	7.7			11.1			15.4		
Q35l	Friends alc/pills	7.7						20.7		
Q35m	Friends steroids	7.4								
Q36	**Problems due to alcohol or drugs (ALGERIA: due to alcohol only)**									
Q36a	Quarrel	11.2			15.8			22.9		
Q36b	Fight	16.3			21.4			29.8		
Q36c	Accident	16.3			22.1			29.5		
Q36d	Loss	16.5			21.8			30.4		
Q36e	Damage	16.3			21.9			31.0		
Q36f	Probl. Parents	16.5			22.1			30.7		
Q36g	Probl. Friends	16.5			22.3			31.3		
Q36h	Probl. Teachers	16.3			22.2			30.4		
Q36i	Poor perform	16.3			22.7			30.7		
Q36j	Victim	16.5			22.3			31.0		
Q36k	Police	16.5			22.5			31.0		
Q36l	Hospital	16.5			22.5			31.0		
Q36m	Unwanted sex	16.3			22.5			31.0		
Q36n	Unsafe sex	16.3			22.5			34.5		

(Sub) question	Label	ALGERIA			LIBYA			MOROCCO		
		Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %	Item non-response %	Item non-response + declared missing values %	Item non-response after imputation %
Q36o	Drunk drive	16.3								
Q37	Substance use by siblings									
Q37a	Sibling smokes	3.7	*5.6*		6.2	*7.5*		6.0	*7.5*	
Q37b	Sibling drinks	8.8	*10.5*		13.0	*14.0*		12.9	*16.0*	
Q37c	Sibling drunk	8.4	*9.5*		13.0	*14.1*		13.5	*16.6*	
Q37d	Sibling cannabis	9.1	*10.5*		13.5	*14.3*		13.5	*16.3*	
Q37e	Sibling tranq.	9.1	*10.5*		13.3	*14.5*		15.4	*18.2*	
Q37g	Sibling medic.	8.8	*10.2*		13.3	*14.4*		14.1	*16.6*	
Q37h	Sibling heroin	8.8	*10.2*		13.5	*14.4*		14.1	*16.9*	
Q37f	Sibling ecstasy	8.8	*10.0*		13.5	*14.4*		14.1	*16.6*	
Q37i	Sibling cocaine	9.1	*10.2*		13.4	*14.4*		14.1	*16.9*	
Q38	**Educ. father**	2.6	*6.7*		9.9	*21.0*		6.9	*11.6*	
Q39	**Educ. mother**	2.1	*5.6*		7.5	*14.6*		5.0	*5.3*	
Q40	**Status family**	2.6			5.1			5.3		
Q41	Household composition									
Q41a	Type household	3.0			7.4			3.4		
Q41b	Siblings?	3.0			7.4			3.4		
Q42	Satisfaction relationships									
Q42a	Relation father	1.4			6.2			3.1		
Q42b	Relation mother	3.3			9.9			9.7		
Q42d	Relation sibling	2.3			9.7			8.8		
Q42c	Relation friends	2.6			10.5			8.5		
Q43	**Sat. Evening**	27.4			17.2			23.2		
Q44	**Honest cann.**	10.2			17.6			15.0		
Q45	**Honest heroin**	10.9			18.8			16.3		
Q46a	**Money**	18.4			22.9			17.6		
Q46b	**Money source**	16.0			11.8			10.0		

ANNEX 2: PATTERNS OF ITEM NON-RESPONSE IN TABLE FORMAT QUESTIONS

Table 10: Non-response patterns in Q3 – doing things

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]						Complete if … [b]
	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c	Q3d	Q3e	Q3f	
116							116
271						X	387

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]						Complete if … [b]
	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c	Q3d	Q3e	Q3f	
604							604
202						X	806

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]						Complete if … [b]
	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c	Q3d	Q3e	Q3f	
271							271
10		X	X	X	X	X	310

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 11: Non-response patterns in Q4 – Missing school

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if … [b]
	Q4a	Q4b	Q4c	
98				98
146			X	244
142		X	X	390
21	X	X		124

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if … [b]
	Q4a	Q4b	Q4c	
510				510
36		X		546
260		X	X	847
41			X	551
93	X	X		645
38	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if … [b]
	Q4a	Q4b	Q4c	
177				177
16		X		193
83		X	X	278
29	X	X		224

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 12: Non-response patterns in Q8 – Prevalence of alcohol

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if... [b]
	Q8a	Q8b	Q8c	
355				355
45		X	X	401
26	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

  [a] Variables are not sorted.

  [b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

  [c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if... [b]
	Q8a	Q8b	Q8c	
668				668
275		X	X	951
42	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

  [a] Variables are not sorted.

  [b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

  [c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if... [b]
	Q8a	Q8b	Q8c	
220				220
80		X	X	306

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

  [a] Variables are not sorted.

  [b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

  [c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 13: Non-response patterns in Q10 – Last month prevalence of alcoholic drinks

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if … [b] |
	Q10a	Q10b	Q10c	
371				371
41	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a]. Variables are not sorted.

[b]. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c]. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if … [b] |
	Q10a	Q10b	Q10c	
836				836
74		X	X	927
64	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a]. Variables are not sorted.

[b]. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c]. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if … [b] |
	Q10a	Q10b	Q10c	
264				264
35		X	X	302
15	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a]. Variables are not sorted.

[b]. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c]. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 14: Non-response patterns in Q17 - Perceived effects of alcohol drinking

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]												Complete if … [b]
	Q17a	Q17b	Q17c	Q17d	Q17e	Q17f	Q17g	Q17h	Q17i	Q17j	Q17k	Q17l	
256													256
56	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]												Complete if … [b]
	Q17a	Q17b	Q17c	Q17d	Q17e	Q17f	Q17g	Q17h	Q17i	Q17j	Q17k	Q17l	
465													465
45	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	625
281	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994
35	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	589

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]												Complete if … [b]
	Q17a	Q17b	Q17c	Q17d	Q17e	Q17f	Q17g	Q17h	Q17i	Q17j	Q17k	Q17l	
162													162
15	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	225
60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319
10		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	199

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 15: Non-response patterns in Q18 – Prevalence of being drunk

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q18a	Q18b	Q18c	
362				362
32		X	X	395
33	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q18a	Q18b	Q18c	
704				704
239		X	X	944
49	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q18a	Q18b	Q18c	
213				213
80		X	X	295
18	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 16: Non-response patterns in Q21 – Having heard of certain drugs

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]										Complete if …. [b]
	Q21a	Q21b	Q21c	Q21d	Q21e	Q21f	Q21g	Q21h	Q21i	Q21j	
225											225
98	X										323
14			X	X	X		X		X	X	253
20	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	381
14		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	278

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]										Complete if …. [b]
	Q21a	Q21b	Q21c	Q21d	Q21e	Q21f	Q21g	Q21h	Q21i	Q21j	
704											704
39	X										743
37		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	829
58	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]										Complete if …. [b]
	Q21a	Q21b	Q21c	Q21d	Q21e	Q21f	Q21g	Q21h	Q21i	Q21j	
135											135
46	X										181
12			X	X	X		X		X	X	160
10	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	252
10	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	278
25		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	205
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 17: Non-response patterns in Q23 – Prevalence of cannabis

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if ... [b] |
	Q23a	Q23b	Q23c	
373				373
25	X	X	X	430
28		X	X	401

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if ... [b] |
	Q23a	Q23b	Q23c	
748				748
227		X	X	978

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

| Number of Cases | Missing Patterns [a] | | | Complete if ... [b] |
	Q23a	Q23b	Q23c	
217				217
88		X	X	307

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 18: Non-response patterns in Q24 – Prevalence of sniffing / inhaling

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q24a	Q24b	Q24c	
371				371
33		X	X	404
26	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q24a	Q24b	Q24c	
737				737
237		X	X	976

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]			Complete if ... [b]
	Q24a	Q24b	Q24c	
218				218
87		X	X	308

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 19: Non-response patterns in Q26 – Lifetime prevalence of certain drugs

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q26a	Q26b	Q26c	Q26d	Q26e	Q26f	Q26g	Q26i	Q26j	Q26k	Q26l	Q26m	Q26n	Complete if … [b]
							Missing Patterns [a]							
0														0
382													X	382
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	405
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q26a	Q26b	Q26c	Q26d	Q26e	Q26f	Q26g	Q26i	Q26j	Q26k	Q26l	Q26m	Q26n	Complete if … [b]
							Missing Patterns [a]							
0														0
877												X		877
63		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	959

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q26a	Q26b	Q26c	Q26d	Q26e	Q26f	Q26g	Q26i	Q26j	Q26k	Q26l	Q26m	Q26n	Complete if … [b]
							Missing Patterns [a]							
0														0
272												X	X	272
25		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	300

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 20: Non-response patterns in Q26_2 - Last month prevalence of certain drugs (Libya only)

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q26_2a	Q26_2b	Q26_2c	Q26_2d	Q26_2e	Q26_2f	Q26_2g	Q26_2i	Q26_2j	Q26_2k	Q26_2l	Q26_2n	Complete if … [b]
							Missing Patterns [a]						
870													870
65		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	945
34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Table 21: Non-response patterns in Q26_3 - Last year prevalence of certain drugs (Libya only)

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q26_3a	Q26_3b	Q26_3c	Q26_3d	Q26_3e	Q26_3f	Q26_3g	Q26_3i	Q26_3j	Q26_3k	Q26_3l	Q26_3n	Complete if … [b]
							Missing Patterns [a]						
870													870
39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994
61		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	944

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Table 22: Non-response patterns in Q27 – Age of first use of substances

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q27a	Q27b	Q27c	Q27d	Q27e	Q27f	Q27g	Q27h	Q27i	Q27j	Q27k	Q27l	Q27m	Q27n	Q27o	Q27p	Q27q	Complete if.... [b]
0																		0
377															X			377
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	408
20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q27a	Q27b	Q27c	Q27d	Q27e	Q27f	Q27g	Q27h	Q27i	Q27j	Q27k	Q27l	Q27m	Q27n	Q27o	Q27p	Q27q	Complete if.... [b]
0																		0
994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q27a	Q27b	Q27c	Q27d	Q27e	Q27f	Q27g	Q27h	Q27i	Q27j	Q27k	Q27l	Q27m	Q27n	Q27o	Q27p	Q27q	Complete if.... [b]
231																		231
11																	X	242
11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319
17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	297

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 23: Non-response patterns in Q32 – Disapproval of substance use

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]																Complete if…. [b]
	Q32a	Q32b	Q32c	Q32d	Q32e	Q32f	Q32g	Q32h	Q32i	Q32j	Q32k	Q32l	Q32m	Q32n	Q32o	Q32p	
0																	0
396				X													396

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]																Complete if…. [b]
	Q32a	Q32b	Q32c	Q32d	Q32e	Q32f	Q32g	Q32h	Q32i	Q32j	Q32k	Q32l	Q32m	Q32n	Q32o	Q32p	
838																	838
52		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	934
57	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]																Complete if…. [b]
	Q32a	Q32b	Q32c	Q32d	Q32e	Q32f	Q32g	Q32h	Q32i	Q32j	Q32k	Q32l	Q32m	Q32n	Q32o	Q32p	
243																	243
11				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	271
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	304
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 24: Non-response patterns in Q33 – Risk perception of substance use

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q33a	Q33b	Q33c	Q33d	Q33e	Q33f	Q33g	Q33h	Q33i	Q33j	Q33k	Q33l	Q33m	Q33n	Q33o	Q33p	Q33q	Q33r	Complete if … [b]
371																			371

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q33a	Q33b	Q33c	Q33d	Q33e	Q33f	Q33g	Q33h	Q33i	Q33j	Q33k	Q33l	Q33m	Q33n	Q33o	Q33p	Q33q	Q33r	Complete if … [b]
794																			794
71	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994
50		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	915

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Q33a	Q33b	Q33c	Q33d	Q33e	Q33f	Q33g	Q33h	Q33i	Q33j	Q33k	Q33l	Q33m	Q33n	Q33o	Q33p	Q33q	Q33r	Complete if … [b]
246																			246
15		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	304
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319
11							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	271

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 25: Non-response patterns in Q34 – Perceived availability of substances

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]															Complete if …. [b]
	Q34a	Q34b	Q34c	Q34d	Q34e	Q34f	Q34g	Q34h	Q34i	Q34j	Q34k	Q34l	Q34m	Q34n	Q34o	
356																356
19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]															Complete if …. [b]
	Q34a	Q34b	Q34c	Q34d	Q34e	Q34f	Q34g	Q34h	Q34i	Q34j	Q34k	Q34l	Q34m	Q34n	Q34o	
0																0
802														X		802
54		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	889
103	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]															Complete if …. [b]
	Q34a	Q34b	Q34c	Q34d	Q34e	Q34f	Q34g	Q34h	Q34i	Q34j	Q34k	Q34l	Q34m	Q34n	Q34o	
250																250
23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319
17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	291

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 26: Non-response patterns in Q35 – Substance use by friends

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]													Complete if… [b]
	Q35a	Q35b	Q35c	Q35d	Q35e	Q35f	Q35g	Q35h	Q35i	Q35j	Q35k	Q35l	Q35m	
387														387
13		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	418

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]													Complete if… [b]
	Q35a	Q35b	Q35c	Q35d	Q35e	Q35f	Q35g	Q35h	Q35i	Q35j	Q35k	Q35l	Q35m	
0														0
873												X	X	873
57		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	945
46	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]													Complete if… [b]
	Q35a	Q35b	Q35c	Q35d	Q35e	Q35f	Q35g	Q35h	Q35i	Q35j	Q35k	Q35l	Q35m	
0														0
238													X	238
15												X	X	253
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	309

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 27: Non-response patterns in Q36 – Problems due to alcohol or drug use (Algeria: only due to alcohol use)

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]														Complete if …. [b]
	Q36_a	Q36_b	Q36_c	Q36_d	Q36_e	Q36_f	Q36_g	Q36_h	Q36_i	Q36_j	Q36_k	Q36_l	Q36_m	Q36_n	
356															356
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	382
47	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]														Complete if …. [b]
	Q36a	Q36b	Q36c	Q36d	Q36e	Q36f	Q36g	Q36h	Q36i	Q36j	Q36k	Q36l	Q36m	Q36n	
758															758
57		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	837
153	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]														Complete if …. [b]
	Q36a	Q36b	Q36c	Q36d	Q36e	Q36f	Q36g	Q36h	Q36i	Q36j	Q36k	Q36l	Q36m	Q36n	
202															202
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	246
68	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a] Variables are not sorted.

[b] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 28: Non-response patterns in Q37 – Substance use by siblings

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]									Complete if ... [b]
	Q37a	Q37b	Q37c	Q37d	Q37e	Q37g	Q37h	Q37f	Q37i	
387										387
21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	414
15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	430

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]									Complete if ... [b]
	Q37a	Q37b	Q37c	Q37d	Q37e	Q37g	Q37h	Q37f	Q37i	
853										853
67		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	932
58	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	994

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]									Complete if ... [b]
	Q37a	Q37b	Q37c	Q37d	Q37e	Q37g	Q37h	Q37f	Q37i	
265										265
20		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	300
18	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	319

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

a. Variables are not sorted.

b. Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

c. COUNTRY = 3 Morocco

Table 29: Non-response patterns in Q42 – Satisfaction with relationships

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]				Complete if … [b]
	Q42a	Q42b	Q42d	Q42c	
406					406

Patterns with less than 3% cases (13 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 1 Algeria

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]				Complete if … [b]
	Q42a	Q42b	Q42d	Q42c	
868					868
53	X	X	X	X	994
30		X	X	X	932

Patterns with less than 3% cases (30 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 2 Libya

Tabulated Patterns [c]

Number of Cases	Missing Patterns [a]				Complete if … [b]
	Q42a	Q42b	Q42d	Q42c	
276					276
13		X	X	X	309

Patterns with less than 3% cases (10 or fewer) are not displayed.

[a.] Variables are not sorted.

[b.] Number of complete cases if variables missing in that pattern (marked with X) are not used.

[c.] COUNTRY = 3 Morocco