Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs



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MedSPAD Survey

Guidelines 2020 - 2021

List of contents

MedSPAD Int	roduction3
Section 1	MedSPAD background and history5
Section 2	MedSPAD Committee and 2020-2021 Survey Responsible Persons7
Section 3	Timetable of the 2020-2021 MedSPAD surveys10
Section 4	MedSPAD Sampling Procedures11
Section 5	Ethical considerations17
Section 6	MedSPAD Questionnaire
Section 7	Field Work19
Section 8	MedSPAD Data Management23

MedSPAD Introduction

The present document contains the information necessary to perform a MedSPAD data collection.

The Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (MedSPAD) is a research project initiated in 2003 in Rabat (Morocco) by the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. It is comprised of experts (MedSPAD experts) nominated by the MedNET Steering Committee and also a representative from PG country) who want in the first place conduct a school survey in their country based on the MedSPAD methodology and in the second place share their valid reliable results with other countries in order to reach a regional Mediterranean high quality, comparable school survey report on substance use and related behaviours.

MedNET is the Pompidou Group Mediterranean cooperation network in the field of Drug and Drugs Addiction set up in 2006.

MedSPAD is open to the MedNET countries:

10 MedNET PG countries: Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, France, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland

7 MedNET countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine¹, Portugal, Tunisia, Turkey

1 PG Country, non-MedNET representative: Israel

So far, some MedSPAD surveys have been conducted in different countries based on similar but non common questionnaires and methodologies. The results have been collected in three regional reports (2015, 2017 and 2019).

The short-term objective of MedSPAD is to share experience between the countries conducting a MedSPAD survey, those who may wish to do so, and the countries already conducting the ESPAD survey.

The ambitious long-term objective is to reach a common methodology and produce a MedSPAD school surveys regional report based on a database containing clean and ready-for-analysis data, with the aim to achieve evidence-based information in the participating countries.

To this purpose, in the period 2020-2021 four MedSPAD surveys are planned to be conducted using, for the first time, a common questionnaire. The resulting data will be collected and treated centrally to produce a common database. The results will be presented in a new regional report, integrating information from the MedSPAD countries, which in 2019 conducted the ESPAD survey. To this purpose the data collected through the MedSPAD surveys will be merged with the ESPAD ones to produce joint analysis.

This document represents the first version of the Guidelines developed to guide the 2020-2021 MedSPAD data collection and constitutes an essential element in the path leading to the development of a common MedSPAD methodology.

Due to the novelty of this experience and to the complexity inherent to this ambitious objective, the Guidelines have to be considered a living document, which can be updated on the basis of experience gained through the different the different phases of the project. The development of this document draws on the experience of the ESPAD Project.

¹ This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Council of Europe member states on this issue.

The Guidelines are divided into 8 Sections. Some sections contain a number of annexes. These annexes comprise useful material to perform the fieldwork, questionnaires, forms and datasets to be filled by the national MedSPAD teams.

For ease of reference, some notes have been added to the specific sections where a detailed explanation of terms used in the Country report form is provided.

Section 1 MedSPAD background and history

The Pompidou Group started its activities in the Mediterranean region with a conference held in Malta in 1999 titled: "Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region on Drug Use: setting up of networks in the Mediterranean region". As a result of this conference, it was decided to investigate whether there was a drug issue, by first of all examining what information was available on adolescent alcohol, tobacco and drug use in Mediterranean countries.

The Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs in Schools (MedSPAD) project was launched in Rabat in 2003 and subsequently pilot-surveys were conducted in Rabat and Algiers to test the questionnaire.

MedNET (Pompidou Group Mediterranean Network on cooperation on Drugs and Addiction) was created in 2006 with the aim of promoting co-operation, exchanges and transfers of knowledge between the interested countries. It provided the framework for a variety of activities, amongst which the attempt to understand the prevalence of substance use among adolescents in the Mediterranean region.

Between 2003 and 2012, work began to attempt to survey adolescents in the region. Thus, national surveys, as what has come to be known as MedSPAD, were conducted in Algeria in 2005, Lebanon in 2008, and in 2009 the first complete national survey was carried out in Morocco.

The main objective of the survey was to collect comparable data on the consumption of substances among 15-17 years old students, providing an insight into drug use, attitudes towards drugs and their evolutions in and between Mediterranean countries.

MedSPAD is a Mediterranean adaptation of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD), the cross-sectional school survey carried out simultaneously in 35 European countries and repeated every 4 years since 1995.

During a MedNET seminar on the use of drug research in policies in the Mediterranean region held in in Rabat in 2012, the proposal for setting up a MedSPAD Committee emerged and was later formalised in 2014. Its objective is to share experience among the countries that have conducted a MedSPAD Survey and to collect data on the prevalence of substance use among adolescents, to be used to formulate drug policy.

In 2013, the MedSPAD survey was repeated in Morocco and in the same year Tunisia conducted its first adolescent substance use survey. In the last years, MedSPAD school surveys have been carried out in the following countries: Algeria (2016), Egypt (2016), Morocco (2017) and Tunisia (2017).

In 2018, Israel surveyed adolescents using the Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC), a WHO tool which collect specific data on children's health. From HBSC data, information about prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and medication with and without a prescription can be extracted.

The European countries that participate in MedSPAD (Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain) collect the data through ESPAD, the last being carried out in 2019.

Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, Malta and Portugal participated to every ESPAD data collection wave since 1995. France, Greece joined ESPAD data collection from 1999, while Germany in 2003. 2019 is the first year ESPAD study was conducted in Spain. Turkey instead conducted the ESPAD survey in 6 cities in 2003.

The MedSPAD Committee which is a key activity of MedNET supported by the South Programme, a joint initiative between the European Union and the Council of Europe, funded by both organizations and implemented by the latter.

A summary overview of the surveys conducted by the MedSPAD countries is reported in the following tables.

Country	Year of data collection	Sample size	Student age cohorts 15-17	Sample type	Sample unit	Georgraphic coverage	Name of survey / report
Algeria	2016	12103	5067	Stratified proportional random	Class	National	MedSPAD 2016 en Algérie
Egypt	2016	10648	9668	Multistage stratified proportional random	Class	National	MedSPAD 2016 in Egypt
Lebanon	2008	1097	499	Two-stage stratified cluster	Class	National	MedSPAD Lebanon
Morocco	2009	6371	4581	Multistage Cluster sampling	Class	National	MedSPAD 2009-2010
Morocco	2013	5801	3592	Multistage Cluster sampling	Class	National	Medspad Maroc 2013
Morocco	2017	7055	3705	Multistage Cluster sampling	Class	National	Résultats de l'enquête MedSPAD III Maroc 2017
Tunisia	2013	5437	4569	Stratified proportional random	Class	National	Enqueîte MedSPAD en Tunisie. Résultats de l'enquête nationale 2014
Tunisia	2017	7456	5122	Stratified proportional random	Class	National	MedSPAD II 2017 Tunisie

Table 1. Overview of MedSPAD data collection in Mediterranean countries

Note:

All the information reported are taken from the MedSPAD National Reports available at https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/mednet/medspad

Table 2. Overview of ESPAD and HBSC latest data collections in countries participating in the MedSPAD project.

Country	Year of	Sample size	Sample type	Sample unit	Georgraphic	Name of
	data	student age			coverage	survey /
	collection	cohorts 15-16			Ũ	report
Croatia	2019	2772	Stratified random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019
Cyprus	2019	1214	Multistage random	School	National ^(a)	ESPAD 2019
France	2018	2588	Multistage stratified random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019
Greece	2019	5988	Stratified clustered random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019
Israel ^(b)	2019	4800	Stratified proportionate random	Class	National	HBSC
Italy	2019	2542	Multistage stratified random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019
Malta	2019	3043	Total	No sample	National	ESPAD 2019
Portugal	2019	4365	Stratified random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019
Spain	2019	3557	Multistage stratified random	Class	National	ESPAD 2019

Notes:

All the ESPAD country data reported are taken from the ESPAD Report 2019 available at https://www.espad.org

^(a) Only government-controlled areas were covered by the sampling frame

^(b) Information about Israel have been reported by principal investigator and been found in third MedSPAD Regional Report available at <u>https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/mednet/medspad</u>

Section 2 MedSPAD Committee and 2020-2021 Survey Responsible Persons

The MedSPAD committee was set up within the 2014 MedNET work programme and met twice a year from 2014 to 2017. Since 2018, the committee has been meeting once a year under the coordination and chairing of PG Secretariat.

To conduct MedSPAD, the Pompidou Group/MedNET Secretariat based within the Council of Europe is working with a research institute, which expertise is widely recognized: the Italian National Research Council (CNR). Sabrina Molinaro, Research director at CNR and Coordinator of the ESPAD project, together with Elisa Benedetti researcher at CNR and member of the ESPAD Coordination team, hold the position of MedSPAD Scientific advisors.

The 15 participating countries are Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia (which conduct MedSPAD surveys) Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain (which conduct ESPAD survey) and Turkey. Israel, which is a Pompidou Group Member conducts the Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC).

The current list of the MedSPAD Committee and 2020-2021 Survey Responsible Persons are reported below.

MedSPAD Committee members

ALGERIA

Djazia DEHIMI Administrateur, Chef de bureau Direction de la coopération internationale Office National de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie

CROATIA

Waiting for appointment Advisor to the Government and the Government's Office for Combating Drugs Abuse of the Government of the Republic of Croatia

CYPRUS

Ionna YIASEMI National Focal Point Cyprus Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction Cyprus National Addictions Authority

EGYPT

Nermin SHAKER Consultant - GSMHAT Research Department Professor of Neuropsychiatry, Ain Shams University, Cairo

FRANCE

Stanislas SPILKA Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies (OFDT)

GREECE

Minerva Melpomeni MALLIORI Representative of the European Parliament in the EMCDDA Management Board Pompidou Group Consultant Professor of Psychiatry - Medical School

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Anastasios FOTIOU ESPAD Associated Principal Investigator University Mental Health, Neurosciences & Precision Medicine Research Institute (UMHRI), Athens

ISRAEL

Yossi HAREL-FISCH Director of International Research Program on Adolescent Well-Being and Health School of Education Bar Ilan University

ITALY

Sabrina MOLINARO Research director and coordinator of Epidemiology and Health Research Lab Institute of Clinical Physiology National Research Council – CNR-IFC ESPAD Coordinator and MedSPAD Scientific Advisor

Elisa BENEDETTI Researcher Institute of Clinical Physiology National Research Council – CNR-IFC and and MedSPAD Scientific Advisor

LEBANON

Ramzi HADDAD Head of Department of Psychiatry - Lebanese University Co-founder of Skoun, Lebanese Addiction Centre

MALTA

Sharon ARPA Acting Manager - Research Team Foundation for Social Welfare Services (FSWS)

MOROCCO

Jallal TOUFIQ Director of the Ar-razi University Psychiatric Hospital & the National Center on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Research Director of the National Observatory on Drugs and Addictions Hôpital Universitaire AR-RAZI

Fatima ELOMARI Professor, Head of Addiction Center of Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital

PORTUGAL

Elsa LAVADO Senior Technical Expert Statistics and Operational Research Unit General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies (SICAD)

Spain

Begoña BRIME BETETA Senior Technical Advisor of the Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Addictions Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs Ministry of Health, Consumer Affairs and Social Welfare

TUNISIA

Prof. Hajer AOUNALLAH-SKHIRI Professeur de Médecine Préventive (Faculté de Médecine de Tunis – Université El Manar) Directrice de l'Institut National de la Santé

TURKEY

To be nominated Research and Policy Department T.C. Ministry of Family and Social Policies

EMCDDA

Julian VICENTE Public Health European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

POMPIDOU GROUP SECRETARIAT COUNCIL OF EUROPE Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law

Florence MABILEAU Head of Unit Gender and Mediterranean Cooperation

Ourania BOTSI Project Officer

Ana Trudov Project Assistant

Responsible persons for the conduction of the MedSPAD surveys 2020-2021

EGYPT

Nermin SHAKER Consultant - GSMHAT Research Department Professor of Neuropsychiatry, Ain Shams University, Cairo

LEBANON

Ramzi HADDAD Head of Department of Psychiatry - Lebanese University Co-founder of Skoun, Lebanese Addiction Centre

MOROCCO

Fatima ELOMARI Professor, Head of Addiction Center of Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital

TUNISIA

Hajer AOUNALLH-SKHIRI Professeur de Médecine Préventive (Faculté de Médecine de Tunis – Université El Manar) Directrice de l'Institut National de la Santé

Section 3 Timetable of the 2020-2021 MedSPAD surveys

Table 3. Preliminary timetable based on the information collected from the National Project Plans - UPDATE REQUIRED.

South MedSPAD Activities	Morocco	Lebanon	Egypt	Tunisia
Finalised Project Plan	09/2020	06/2020	05/2020	
Finalised sample	09/2020	09/2020	05/2020	
Possible field testing of the questionnaire	10/2020			
Final questionnaire completed (including translation and back-translation)	10/2020	06/2020	05/2020	
First contact with sampled schools	11/2020	09/2020	09/2020	
Distribution of survey material to participating schools	11/2020	09/2020	09/2020	
Survey administration in schools/classes	11/2020	11/2020	10/2020	
Data registration/Data entry	01/2021	12/2020	12/2020	
Delivery of datasets and Country Report to CNR	03/2021	02/2021	02/2021	

South MedSPAD Activities	CNR
Check National datasets and Country Report (fixing)	
Contact National MedSPAD team in case of problems with the data received	
Process South MedSPAD datasets (merging, cleaning and deleting process)	
South MedSPAD Datasets ready	

MedSPAD Reporting Activities	CNR
Extract North MedSPAD countries from ESPAD 2019 survey	
Harmonisation process (South and North MedSPAD dataset)	
MedSPAD Report Production	
Launch of the International MedSPAD Report	

Section 4 MedSPAD Sampling Procedures

4.1 Introduction

A correctly drawn sample of students can provide a fairly accurate estimate of substance use and other behaviours in a given school population. The difference between the responses obtained from any given sample and the responses that would have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed is known as sampling error. Sampling error can be generated by random fluctuations in the sample drawn or by a systematic bias in the way the sample is drawn. Estimates based on smaller samples will in general fluctuate more from the true population parameters, and are, therefore, less precise than estimates based on larger samples. Increasing sample size will therefore up to a point increase the precision of population estimates. However, increased sample size cannot compensate for the systematic bias of a sample that does not accurately reflect the population under study. In other words, an incorrectly drawn sample will produce biased estimates of behaviours in the population, regardless of the size of the sample or the quality of other aspects of the survey project.

Obtaining unbiased and precise estimates is a crucial aspect of any survey project, particularly multi-centric surveys aimed at comparing trends and different countries results. It requires careful planning and implementation of a sound sampling strategy. Different types of surveys require specialized sampling strategies, and expertise in one type of survey does not necessarily translate directly to other types of surveys. This section provides a short overview of the main issues involved in sampling in school surveys, and outlines the most common sampling methods in such research.

The primary aim of this section is to discuss the potentials and pitfalls of different sampling methods. It is not intended as a sampling manual for a first-time school survey researcher.

For the good conduction of the survey, a person with strong prior experience in school survey sampling should be responsible for the process of developing the sampling strategy. (her/his contact details should be reported in Section C1 of the Country report).

4.1.1 Sampling in comparative research on school populations

In many instances, the methodological standardization necessary for a successful comparative social research can only be met by adopting a single standard that is applicable across widely different national contexts. In the case of sampling, however, there is considerable flexibility in the choice of sampling strategies. As long as the sampling frame is standardized across countries, researchers can choose between several sampling methods that will yield equivalent samples as well as precise and comparable estimates.

4.2 Target population

The target population under study should be defined as the population of students in the target age group, not the national population of individuals in that age group. The definition of the target population must also clearly indicate the school categories and types covered, the age group included, and the time of the year during which the population is defined.

For example, the ESPAD target population is defined as 1) regular students who 2) turn sixteen in the calendar year of the survey, and 3) were present in class on the day of the survey administration, 4) which should be in March or April of the survey year. This definition includes students that are enrolled in general, technical, vocational and artistic, but excludes both special schools and special classes for students with learning disorders or severe physical disabilities. It also excludes students who are absent from class on the day of the survey, as well as adolescents in the target cohort who have left the school system.

4.2.1 School categories

The target population must be defined in terms of the national school system in each country. On the national level, schools may be divided into several distinct systems.

School category: almost every type of school can be sorted into the public or private category based on its funding. While most schools can fall into these two categories, the standard public vs. private school breakdown scarcely touches the wide array of schools one can find. The main school categories can be defined as public schools (operated by local, state, or federal government funds); private schools (may be run by for-profit businesses, or they may be nonprofit such as those run by private foundations, they may be fee-charging or non-fee-charging schools); religious schools (usually private institutions owned and operated by a particular religious affiliation / faith groups); special education schools (usually private, focused on students with special needs); schools based on ethnicity or language; etc.

In some cases, researchers may not have the resources or permission to include all school categories in their survey. As an example, certain types of private schools sometimes do not allow school surveys as a matter of principle and the target population must then be redefined accordingly. Such restrictions reduce the generalizability of findings, but do not reduce the reliability or validity of estimates for the restricted target population.

4.2.2 School types

The main school types of secondary education can be summarised into general, technical, vocational and artistic. These can take different names in each national school system, or the same name can indicate different school types depending on the countries considered. For this reason, it is important to be as clear as possible in communicating the school types included in the survey, including the corresponding ISCED level, the name in the original language, and the translation into English.

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is a statistical framework for organizing information on education maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (link: http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced). It is very useful to the purpose of the MedSPAD survey, as it helps identifying through a shared definition in which stages of education the target age group is to be found in each national school system.

4.2.3 Target age group(s)

The definition of the target population for a school survey should clearly identify which groups within the school are included in this population. In some school systems, students are assigned to grades according to their year of birth, in other systems they are assigned to grades according to their actual age at the beginning of the academic year. Furthermore, some school systems assign students to grades by performance rather than age, or allow students to choose classes irrespective of age group.

The choice of age groups to be included in the target population dictates the conclusions that can be drawn from the study.

Using the year of birth as a definition of the target population is strongly encouraged as it provides a clear definition that is independent of school systems and therefore greatly facilitates cross-national comparisons. Not doing so can undermine the comparability of results with other countries.

The specific population targeted for sampling (the sample frame) common to all national MedSPAD surveys is young people attending school aged 16 years. This is also the target population of the ESPAD project, and will be the object of comparative analysis between the two survey results.

However, MedSPAD countries might wish to extend the study to other age cohorts. In this case, it is important that all the statistics and methodological information provided are broken down by the age cohorts considered.

4.2.4 Time of year

The target population should be defined at a specific time of the school year. The school population changes somewhat over the school year.

Furthermore, students in a specific grade or cohort are almost a year older at the end of the school year than in the beginning of the year and their substance use will in general increase with age.

There may also be certain periods that are unsuitable for conducting school surveys within the school year.

Researchers should in particular avoid surveys on substance use immediately following major holidays or other times that may be characterized by increased substance use among adolescents in any particular country.

It is also advisable to avoid school surveys immediately before national exam periods. In such periods, schools' administrators, teachers and students may be less cooperative than during regular periods, and substance use may be temporarily lower than in regular periods.

4.3 Sampling frame and sample size

4.3.1 Sampling frame

The selection of a sample from a defined target population requires the construction of a sampling frame. The sampling frame of school surveys refers to all students that have a known, non-zero probability of being included in the sample. It should correspond as closely as possible to the conceptual definition of the target population. The elements that are excluded from the desired target population in order to form the sampling frame are referred to as the excluded population.

For example, there might be particular geographical areas of the country that cannot be included in the sampling frame. Available sampling frames might also frequently include students that do not fall within the targeted age groups. If instructional groups are not strictly based on age, it will for instance be necessary to sample from a list of all classes/grades where the target age group can be found. In school systems where students are grouped by year of birth, there may also be some students who are older or younger than the definition of the target population. It is therefore sometimes necessary to sample a considerable number of individuals that do not belong to the target population. In such cases, the sample size must be increased by the proportion of students outside of the target age group that the research team expects to encounter in the sample.

For example, in the ESPAD study, the sampling frame of a country should cover all school grades containing at least 10% of the target population.

4.3.2 Sample size

The size of the sample is a major determinant of the precision of the results obtained. Everything else being equal, larger samples will yield more precise estimates of substance use. The sample size needed in school surveys therefore depends upon the precision of estimates desired.

For example, in ESPAD, the surveys in each participating country should be based on responses from at least 1200 males and 1200 females (net sample of 2400 students aged 16). Clearly, the sample size should be adapted on the basis of the number of age cohorts targeted.

To obtain the desired minimum net sample, it is necessary to draw a sample large enough to accommodate the attrition of absent students and schools/classes that had previously accepted to participate but become unable for incumbent problems. In calculating the size of the gross sample, prior survey experiences have to be taken into account. It is important to consider both the number of non-participating students and non-participating schools/classes.

The national research team may for various reasons choose to draw a sample larger than necessary. A larger sample will of course yield more precise results, enabling researchers to discern relatively small differences across countries and over time. Increasing sample size can also allow more precise estimates for subgroups of gender, region, ethnicity, or other distinctions of interest.

4.4 Methods of sampling

A robust sample can be drawn from a wide variety of sampling frames, and if correctly implemented, different sampling methods will yield equally unbiased estimates. Each sampling method must however involve a known probability of selection for each unit in the sampling frame, and the sampling units must be randomly chosen.

The choice of sampling method will depend in part on the nature of the sampling frame that can be generated and in part on the resources available to the project. Each sampling methods will produce a different data structure, which will influence the ways in which the data can be analyzed.

The school class should be the basic sampling unit of the MedSPAD survey. This implies that even though different sampling methods may be employed in different countries, the final sampling stage should be a random selection of classes, not of individual students. As the individual student is nevertheless the basic unit of analysis, the classes are in effect clusters of students being sampled.

The practical advantages of cluster sampling are well known. In school surveys, it is easier to obtain a list of classes than a list of students. Approaching an entire class of students is also a much easier than tracking down individuals and administrating the questionnaire to each one of them. From the perspective of the school, sampling classes involves far less disruption of the normal operations of the school than individual-level sampling of students. Furthermore, selecting an entire class rather than individuals from the class contributes to a greater sense of anonymity. Finally, sampling entire classes allows researchers to estimate the extent to which the substance use of individuals is affected by their classmates as a group.

From a strictly statistical point of view, cluster samples are nonetheless inferior to individuallevel samples. As the selection of all students in a particular class is determined by the initial selection of that class, the number of independent selections equals the number of classes in the sample, not the number of students in the sample. This will yield a less precise estimate of substance use in the population to the extent that the substance use of students correlates with the substance use of their classmates.

Using classes as the final sampling unit is the preferred sampling method in most school surveys.

Such sampling of classes can be done in a variety of ways, including simple and systematic random sampling, multi-stage random sampling, stratified random sampling and total population sampling.

In addition, these different methods can be combined in a variety of ways within a single sampling strategy. Regardless of the type of sampling employed, it is crucial that schools and classes be randomly selected.

4.4.1 Simple and systematic random sampling of classes

If an exhaustive list of all classes in the sampling frame is available, classes can be randomly sampled from this list. In the more complex sampling designs discussed below, the final step involves such a random sampling of classes. It is important to ensure that same students are

not sampled multiple times in different classes. This can be particularly problematic in schools where students are congregated in different instructional groups for different study subjects. In such cases, it may be necessary to sample classes within a single class period.

Cluster sampling of classes can be achieved either by simple random sampling or systematic random sampling. A simple random sample can be drawn from a complete list of classes by the use of random number tables or the pseudo-random number generator available in most statistical software packages. A systematic random sample only requires the first class on the list to be randomly selected, while subsequent classes are chosen at fixed intervals after the first class. The interval between classes sampled in a systematic random sample is determined by the total number of classes from a list of 1,000 classes would require randomly choosing one of the first eight classes on the list, and then systematically sample every eighth class on the remaining list. Simple random samples and systematic random samples can for all practical purposes be treated as having the same sampling properties. The systematic random sample is somewhat simpler to draw, but researchers should be alert to cyclical patterns in the list of classes that would lead one type of class to be systematically more frequently drawn than other types of classes.

Random class samples can also be drawn in cases where only the approximate number of classes in each school is known. In such a case, the sampling list would contain proxy names for each class. On site, an alphabetically ordered class list would then be obtained, and the class corresponding to the proxy number would be chosen.

It should be noted that a random sample of classes will lead to an overrepresentation of students in small classes, as they individually have a larger probability of selection than students in large classes. In some cases, this will only cause a minor bias in results and does generally not require a correction for the purposes of the study. However, if classes vary to any important extent in size, this should be taken into account in sampling.

4.4.2 Multi-stage random sampling of classes

In some cases, the research team may need to reduce the number of schools included in the sample because of large geographic dispersion or limited resources. Although it would be possible to use schools as the final sampling unit (sampling all the students in a chosen school), this is not advisable given the substantial loss of precision involved. In these cases, it is preferable to draw a random sample of schools, and then randomly sample classes within the schools chosen. This will yield less precise estimates than randomly sampling classes, but the estimates will be more precise than if entire schools were sampled. The greater number of schools sampled at the first stage, the greater the precision of the estimates will become.

If a simple random sample of schools is drawn at the first stage, the probability of any given student being included in such a sample will vary inversely with the size of the school. In other words, each student in a large school will have a smaller chance of being included in the sample than a student in a small school. If schools vary to any important extent in size, this must be taken into account in sampling. This can for instance be achieved by sampling schools proportionate to school size or by stratifying schools by size, and then sampling schools within each stratum (see section on stratified random sampling below).

Once a sample of schools has been selected, the next step is to randomly select one class from the target year group within each selected school. It is important that classes are randomly selected within each school and to avoid sampling more than one class per grade in a school. If the latter cannot be avoided for practical reasons not more than two classes should be sampled.

It is recommended that researchers using multi-stage random sampling consider school size in the first stage and class size in the second.

4.4.3 Stratified random sampling of classes

In some cases, researchers may wish to draw several samples of schools or classes within clearly defined categories of shared characteristics. Such shared characteristics could involve belonging to distinct school systems, belonging to a specific geographical region, being situated in urban or rural areas, school size, or other clearly defined characteristics. Such stratification in effect involves drawing separate samples from a sampling frame of each category of schools or classes. In proportionate stratified sampling the proportion of schools or classes drawn within certain categories is equal to their proportion in the target population. In disproportionate stratified sampling the proportion of schools or classes drawn within certain categories is greater than their proportion in the target population.

In the case of proportionate stratified sampling, the final sample will accurately reflect the target population. Such a stratified sampling of classes will not yield less precise estimates than randomly sampling from a list of classes. On the contrary, such a stratified random sample can be shown to yield more precise results than a simple random sample to the extent that there is less variation in substance use or other behaviours of interest within each category than in the population as a whole.

Disproportionate stratified sampling allows researchers to generate more precise estimates for a specific subpopulation of interest by drawing a larger sample from this category. For instance, a minority group that only constitutes 5% of the population would on average only yield 150 individuals in a random sample of 3,000 students. In order to generate precise estimates of such a minority group, researchers may choose to draw a disproportionately large sample from schools where this group is concentrated. In such a case, it is essential to weight the results so that they reflect the actual composition of the population.

Disproportionate stratified random sampling may lead to more precise or less precise estimates for the population as a whole than a sample of classes, depending upon the distribution within and across categories. As the calculation of weights can also be quite complicated, there should be compelling substantive reasons for considering disproportionate stratified random sampling, and the research team must have the expertise to correctly calculate the sampling weights.

Although the increase in precision due to stratified sampling will compensate for the loss of precision due to cluster sampling, it is not recommended to reduce the sample size of studies on the basis of past success in sample stratification.

4.4.4 Total Population Sampling

Total population sampling refers to a special situation that arises in school surveys in small nations or small geographical areas. In such small populations the benefits of sampling are severely reduced. The organisational complexities of sampling are greater than the complexities of surveying the entire population. In addition, surveying the entire population eliminates random sampling errors, leaving only response errors and errors due to systematic attrition.

Section 5 Ethical considerations

It is very important to respect any existing national ethical regulations regarding surveys in the school environment. These regulations differ from country to country and the Principal Investigator in each respective country is therefore responsible to find out what actions need to be carried out to fulfil the national ethical requirements.

For example, in some countries it may be compulsory to have the project approved by an ethics committee or to receive permission from ministries involved. There might also be a need to ask for parental consent, which can be active or passive.

- Passive consent means that parents or guardians receive information about the upcoming survey, maybe a letter signed by the headmaster accompanied by a pamphlet about the study. If they do not wish their child to participate, they are asked to sign a form and return it to the school.
- Active consent requires signed permissions from all parents. This process is more complicated and time consuming so passive consent is always preferable from a pragmatic perspective, if any consent is necessary at all.

A minimum level of ethical actions is put into place to ensure that all students are informed that they can refuse to participate or to answer a specific question, that all answers are totally anonymous and that no results will be presented for a single respondent or a single class. There should also be a system to collect the questionnaires in a way that ensures anonymity, preferably via blank and sealable individual response envelopes.

Section 6 MedSPAD Questionnaire

To run the MedSPAD survey in 2020-2021 a new common MedSPAD questionnaire was elaborated by CNR in consultation with the MedSPAD Committee. The new MedSPAD questionnaire shares common question not only to the four countries performing the data collection in 2020-2021, but also to the ESPAD questionnaire 2019.

Furthermore, new topics are investigated, such as NPS, gambling, gaming and social media use, and new screening tests for problem behaviours related to cannabis use, gambling, gaming and social media use have been added.

In the previous waves of the MedSPAD survey, each country used its own questionnaire and this challenged the comparability of results.

The new questionnaire was elaborated with the long-term objective of reaching a sufficient level of comparability not only among the countries running the MedSPAD survey, but also with countries running the ESPAD survey.

Furthermore, to support the MedSPAD data collection 2020-2021, a Classroom report to be filled in by survey administrators was developed. This form will help collecting information about participating classes, present and absent students, situation during the data collection.

All the MedSPAD 2020-2021Master questionnaire and related translations and backtranslations can be found in annex to this document, together with the Classroom report form.

Master versions:

Annex02_Master_Student_Questionnaire.docx Annex03_Master_Classroom_Report_Questionnaire.docx

Egypt:

Annex09_EGY_NSQD_ARAB.docx Annex10_EGY_NSQD_ENGLISH.docx

Lebanon:

Annex11_LBN_NSQD_ARAB.docx Annex12_LBN_NSQD_ENGLISH.docx

Morocco:

Annex13_MAR_NSQD_ARAB.doc Annex14_MAR_NSQD_ENGLISH.doc

Tunisia:

[TO BE ADDED UPON RECEPTION] [TO BE ADDED UPON RECEPTION]

Section 7 Field Work

7.1 Minimise the number of refusing schools

There are always sampled schools that do not take part in the survey, but there are several steps that can be taken to minimise the number of refusing schools as much as possible. Some of those might be good in some countries, but less useful or maybe even counter-productive in others. Hence, the examples given below should be seen as a list of proposals.

7.1.1 Increased funding

It is obvious that the quality of the planning of the survey and the participation rate are influenced by the funding available for conducting the survey. However, it is certainly not always easy to get funding, particularly in bad economic times.

7.1.2 Collect data in the right period

Since bad timing is one of the main reasons mentioned by schools that refuse to take part, it is important to avoid examination periods or other periods when you can expect schools to be busy. As a principle, it is important to collect data early in the programming period, since schools tend to be busier towards the end.

7.1.3 Cooperate with other school surveys

In some countries several national, and maybe also international, school surveys are conducted on a more or less annual base. If this is the case it might be worthwhile to consider cooperating with them. One possibility could be to avoid that the same schools are sampled. This can easily be done whilst still ensuring that the sample are random. This advice is of course more relevant in middle sized or large countries than in small countries in which it might not be possible to avoid asking the same schools to take part in other school surveys. Another way of cooperating could be to coordinate the data collections by ensuring that data are not collected for more than one survey at the same time. This is of course especially important if the same schools are sampled.

7.1.4 Regional coordinators/research teams

It is easier to have more personal contact with a head of school/school director if you know them personally or if the contacting person comes from an organisation or institute on a local or regional level. Hence, at least in large countries it might be worth considering the possibility to have regional assisting coordinators as contact persons for the schools. If so, and if it is suitable for the data collection, they may also take an active part when it comes to deliver the questionnaires, and may be also taking part in the data collection.

7.1.5 Have more intensive follow up of the first contact with schools

As soon as a school is sampled, the relevant person from the school will be contacted and informed about the survey.

After that, you usually wait for an answer from the sampled schools. It is then important to continue contacting them until you get an (hopefully positive) answer. If you have a local/regional assisting coordinator/contact person it could be good if this person takes care of the follow-up to the initial contact.

7.1.6 Statements or support letters

In the initial contact with sampled schools it is important to describe the verbal or other support/permissions you have from national, regional or local ministries or other authorities. It may also help if you can attach a letter from a responsible minister or other important officials. This may be especially important if you cooperate with local or regional school authorities.

7.1.7 Special school incentives

Sometimes it might be easier to convince a school to participate if it gets something back. One possibility might be to offer that a specialist comes to the school to inform teachers and/or students about alcohol and/or drugs. This may demand time and costs.

Another possibility, in line with this, might be to offer the schools some kind of alcohol and/or drug related material that can be used for teaching purposes.

Some schools might find it of interest to get something back that is directly related to the data collection. For ethical reasons, of course you can not offer data about single schools, but you may offer an easy-to-read "MedSPAD report" in which you describe the most important results from the regional and/or national report.

7.2 Follow up of non-participating schools

For various reasons all sampled schools will not participate in the end.

A crucial question is whether refusing schools differ in any systematic way from those that take part, which would mean that data from participating schools are not nationally representative. The larger the proportion of non-participating schools the more important is this question.

It is therefore important to try to shed some light on it, in order to be able to discuss the representativeness of the data, which includes the possibility to make comparisons with data from other countries.

Some possibilities regarding data gathering about participating and refusing schools are illustrated below.

Please observe that such analysis needs to be included in the planning process well on time before the data collection starts in order to identify possible variables and to decide how those should be gathered and analysed.

7.2.1 Data from the sampling frame or other available statistics

In some countries the sampling frame might include data that can be used when comparing participating and refusing schools, some of which might anyhow be used if the sample is stratified. This kind of data might include school category (public, private religious, private secular etc.), school type (which is compulsory to report in the Country Report), school size, geographical area, and teaching language.

Before sampling, save all relevant data in a school file, which can be used at a later stage to compare participating and refusing schools.

Even if the sampling frame does not include any relevant data, important information might be available from other kinds of official national/regional statistics.

7.2.2 Gather information with a simple survey during school recruitment

Another possibility to gather relevant data is to ask all schools to answer a simple questionnaire. The easiest way might be to attach the questionnaire to the initial introductory letter to the schools.

Data to be gathered must be decided from a national perspective, i.e. which kind of information it makes sense to gather in a country and which can be expected to be available from the schools. Data to consider ought to include school type, school size, geographical area/category, teaching language and religiosity.

7.2.3 Gather information with a simple survey after data collection

Particularly in case of high refusal rates, it important to know why schools have decided not to take part in the survey. The answers to this question will help to better prepare for the next data collection in order to reduce the number of refusing schools. Of course, a small survey

to refusing schools about the reasons of not taking part in the data collection can only be done after the student data collection itself is finished.

If the survey mentioned in the previous section for some reason is not conducted until after the student survey is finished, the questions to refusing schools about the reasons for not participating can be a part of the same survey.

7.3 Use school and class unique identification numbers

The school and class numbers are important ID-variables that must be included both in the Student Questionnaire Dataset and in the Classroom Report Dataset. Please carefully observe that the number(s) should be put on the Classroom Reports in advance, before the material is distributed to the respective class.

7.4 Choose the survey administrators

National research teams have to decide at an early stage whether teachers / school staff may serve as survey administrators or if the presence of research assistants is necessary during the data collection.

If the survey leader is a research assistant one should consider whether the teacher should be present in the classroom during the administration to ensure discipline. However, under no circumstances should the teacher be allowed to see any questionnaire during the administration or afterwards. Mistakes during the field work may jeopardise the whole survey. Hence, it is important that people responsible for the data collection get proper training.

An example of written instruction for survey administrators, describing how to perform the administration of the questionnaire in the classroom, can be found in *Annex08_Survey_Administrator_Instruction*.

7.5 Time of data collection

The data collection has to take place during a certain period which should not be preceded by any type of holiday where substance use is more frequent, ensuring that the students' estimate of their overall patterns of substance use is not atypically inflated.

It is also advisable to avoid school surveys immediately before national exam periods. In such periods school administrators, teachers and students may be less cooperative than during regular periods, and substance use may be temporarily lower than in regular periods. Whenever possible it is preferable that the data collection in a school is done at the same time in all participating classes. The main reason for this is to avoid discussions in the breaks that might influence the answers of those students who have not yet taken part in the study.

7.6 Classroom situation

The circumstances for responding to the questionnaire should follow more or less the same procedure as for a test or exam.

The questionnaires should be answered anonymously. It is extremely important that the students are informed about this and that they trust that their integrity will not be violated. No kind of individual identification is allowed/should be made possible. The survey administrator should be asked to stress that anonymity is guaranteed and to refrain from walking around in the classroom while the forms are being completed.

Written instructions for the survey administrator describing how to perform the completion of the questionnaire in the classroom are reported below and can also be found in *Annex08_Survey_Administrator_Instruction*.

It is strongly recommended to hand out a blank and sealable envelope together with the questionnaire to each student. After completion each student should individually put the

questionnaire in the envelope and seal it before returning it to the survey leader. Students' integrity is of course the main reason for this procedure.

If a joint envelope/box, for economic reasons, is used instead of individual envelopes, it should be specified to student how this will guarantee anonymity before the students start filling in the questionnaires.

7.7 Classroom Report Guidelines

As mentioned earlier, the Survey administrator should complete a Classroom Report while the students answer the questionnaires.

The Classroom Report form is available as Annex05 Master Classroom Report Questionnaire and includes information on the number of present and absent students, how student cooperation and comprehension was perceived and the time needed for completion. Please observe that the assistance of a teacher is necessary for answering some of the questions in the Classroom Report.

Please ensure that the Student Questionnaires and Classroom Reports are jointly returned to the institute for each class. Lost or separated batches may jeopardise the survey.

It has to be noted that data from the Classroom Reports should be delivered as a dataset called Classroom Report Dataset (CRD).

Section 8 MedSPAD Data Management

8.1 General

The International MedSPAD Dataset is developed starting from the National Student Questionnaire / Classroom Report Datasets submitted by countries conducting the MedSPAD survey.

All datasets collected are submitted to and managed by the National Research Council of Italy (CNR).

To this end, each country has at its own disposal a resource package (including a cleaned version of the two datasets) that must be used for preparing and submitting the National MedSPAD Dataset to CNR.

The National MedSPAD Dataset can contain also students outside the MedSPAD target population age cohort (16 years-old students). National MedSPAD Teams are strongly encouraged to include in the National MedSPAD Dataset all the age cohorts included in their national survey.

It is vital for the database constructing process that each National MedSPAD Team follows the standardised instructions contained in this document. Deviations will delay the process of creating the database and create considerably more data management work. Datasets submitted in a non-standard format will be returned to the national teams for correction.

Since the planned timetable of national MedSPAD surveys might have undergone delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, each MedSPAD team should communicate to the CNR the rescheduled timetable as soon as ready in order to guarantee a smooth planning of the coordination activities.

Needless to say, it is crucial that the communicated deadlines are respected, otherwise the schedule for the remaining steps in the process is jeopardised.

Please read all the instructions and follow them carefully.

Any questions/problems should be communicated to <u>elisa.benedetti@ifc.cnr.it</u> with copy to <u>sabrina.molinaro@ifc.cnr.it</u> and <u>Florence.MABILEAU@coe.int</u>.

8.2 MedSPAD International database

The MedSPAD International database is an organized collection of all data, and related information, documents, etc. referring to the MedSPAD Study.

1) The two main datasets are those collecting data from the Student Questionnaire (SQD) and the Classroom Report (CRD). The two datasets could contain extra Questions/Variables and additional age cohorts with respect to the target population (16 years-old students) and can be used for local and national purposes.

2) Before submitting the two datasets to the CNR, it is important to check if their layout reflects that described in the specific Codebooks enclosed to this document. At the end of this process the two datasets will be named XXX_NSQD and XXX_NCRD, where the XXX will be replaced with the Alpha-3 code of the country that collected the data (Table 5), and are ready to be sent to the CNR.

3) The datasets will be managed centrally and standardized procedures will be performed in order to check all the information and data collected (check of variables; missing values, etc.).

4) All the national datasets of the countries conducting the MedSPAD survey (South_MedSPAD countries) will be merged. Standardized procedures will be performed in order to Clean (missing value) and Remove records (Missing gender, more than half of Core questions are missing, etc.) from all collected datasets.

5) Each country will receive a copy of the processed national files, the syntaxes used, as well as possible questions to be addressed. This will allow the National MedSPAD Team to verify the datasets and, if necessary, indicate any changes or further corrections to be applied to the datasets.

Please observe that several countries use **weights** in order to ensure that the achieved net sample is more representative of the target population. It is important not to forget that if several records are removed in the cleaning/deleting process, a new WEIGHT variable must by calculated by the National MedSPAD Team. If this is the case, this will be addressed by the CNR in the e-mail accompanying the processed national files and syntaxes used.

Once the process of data confirmation and adjustment is closed, data from all surveys will be merged and the following two **South_MedSPAD** datasets are considered confirmed:

- South_MedSPAD_SQD: all male or female students who filled out the questionnaire in a "consistent" way;
- South_MedSPAD_CRD: all the school classes that students belong to.

This condition allows to proceed with the next step of merging the South_MedSPAD_SQD with the North_MedSPAD_SQD and produce the International MedSPAD Dataset and Report.

The merging of the two survey datasets will develop as follows:

6) Extraction from the ESPAD 2019 dataset of all records/student questionnaires of the countries participating in MedSPAD, that will agree to share the data. This subset of data will be named **North_MedSPAD**.

7) Harmonization procedure to create a new dataset that includes the greatest number of common/comparable variables of the two surveys. This process establishes what data can be validly combined across the MedSPAD and ESPAD studies.

8) The outcome of the harmonization process will be the International MedSPAD Dataset which will include all the MedSPAD countries and all the variables comparable from to the two surveys.

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	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Action	Questionnaire Administration and Data Capture	Preparation and Submission of Documentation and Datasets	Reception and Checking of Documentation and Datasets	Fixing, Merging, Cleaning and Removing Records from Datasets
Implemented by	National MedSPAD Teams	National MedSPAD Teams	CNR	CNR
Student Questionnaires	SQD	XXX_NSQD	XXX_NSQD	South_MedSPAD_SQD
Classroom Reports	CRD	XXX_NCRD	XXX_NCRD	South_MedSPAD_CRD
Country	Single country	Single country	Single country	Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia
Sample at the end of the process	All records students/classes	All students/classes	All students/classes	Only students/classes that get through the cleaning and deleting process
Question/Variable at the end of the process	All variables	Only variables included in MedSPAD Codebook	Only variables included in MedSPAD Codebook	Only variables included in MedSPAD Codebook

Table 4.	Overview of the steps composing the process of development of the MedSPAD
	datasets.

	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
Action	Return and Confirm	Extraction from ESPAD 2019	Harmonization of Datasets	International MedSPAD Dataset
Implemented by	National MedSPAD Teams	CNR	CNR	CNR
Student Questionnaires	XXX_MedSPAD_SQD	North_MedSPAD_SQ D	South and North_MedSPAD_SQD	Med\$PAD_\$QD
Classroom Report	XXX_MedSPAD_CRD	-	-	-
Country	Single country	MedSPAD countries that conducted the ESPAD survey	South and North MedSPAD Countries	All MedSPAD countries
Sample at the end of the process	Only students/classes that get through central cleaning/deleting process	Only students/classes that get through the central cleaning/deleting process	Only students/classes that get through the cleanup syntax (common target population, missing, etc.)	Only students/classes that get through the cleanup syntax (common target population, missing, etc.)
Question/Variable at the end of the process	Only variables included in MedSPAD Codebook	Only variables included in ESPAD2019 Codebook	Only comparable ESPAD/MedSPAD Variables	Only comparable ESPAD/MedSPAD Variables

In the remainder each Step (1 to 8) of the illustrated process is described in detail.

Step 1 Questionnaire Administration and Data Capture

1.1 Data Collection. It can be done using a Paper and Pencil Interviewing (P&P) or Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method. Two self-administered questionnaires are used, one is the Student Questionnaire, filled by students, which consists of a series of closed-ended questions and the other is the Classroom Report, filled by teachers, consisting of close and open-ended questions.

1.2 Data Administration and Capture. With the P&P method the data must be entered manually or via an OCR software by trained operators; while with the CAPI method the data is digitalised instantly, as the student or teacher fills the questionnaire, in the dedicated datasets.

In the dedicated datasets (Student Questionnaire - SQD; Classroom Report - CRD) each record must be preceded by the identifying variables such as country, school, class, student, data administration, and, if used, type of weight and weight.

Both the SQD and the CRD have the same identification variables, which of course must correspond between the two datasets.

- MedSPAD_Year: it must be set according to the data collection year (e.g. for Egypt it will be 2020).
- COUNTRY: For each country the following unique identification Numeric Code has to be used.

Table 5	150-3166	Country	Codes
TUDIE J.	ISO-3166	COUTIN	Codes

Country Name	Alpha-3 Code	Numeric Code
Egypt	EGY	818
Lebanon	LBN	422
Morocco	MAR	504
Tunisia	TUN	788

- SCHOOL: Each school should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N1.
- CLASS: Each class should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N2. The SCHOOL and CLASS numbers should be used during the field work and put on each classroom report prior to data collection. If only one class is sampled per school the CLASS-number will be equal to the SCHOOL-number.
- STUDENT: Each entered questionnaire should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N3 (N3: Total number of national questionnaires returned).
- QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION: Records the modality of data collection (P&P or CAPI)
- QUESTIONNAIRE EVALUATION: The variable "EVALUATION = 1 Not Valid", is used to inform CNR that the questionnaire is considered invalid by the National MedSPAD Team (because the questionnaire is practically empty, unserious respondent, offensive remarks or symbols, indecipherable questionnaire, etc.)
- WEIGHT_Type and WEIGHT: Depending on the sampling design, individual weights could be applied if the composition of the sample of participating students does not reflect the composition of the target population. The arithmetic mean of the WEIGHT-variable should result in 1.00000 (or very close). If no weighting is needed, the variables WEIGHT_Type and WEIGHT must be settled to 1.
- Coding of missing values. There are two types of values to encode missing information:
 - -1 No response
 - -3 Variable not included in the country/questionnaire

Step 2 Prepare and Exporting Documentations and Datasets

Documents to be submitted

To prepare the two datasets and the relative documentation, the CNR makes the following annexes available to each country:

Table 6. Documents provided by CNR

Annex	Description	
Annex01_XXX_Country_Report.docx	Master Country Data Collection Description	
Annex04_Master_Student_Questionnaire_Codebook.docx	Master Student Questionnaire Codebook variable coding and description	
Annex05_Master_Classroom_Report_Codebook.docx	Master Classroom Report Codebook variable coding and description	
Annex06_XXX_NSQD.sav	Master Student Questionnaire Dataset (clean data set)	
Annex07_XXX_NCRD.sav	Master Classroom Report Dataset (clean data set)	

Dataset format

The datasets XXX_NSQD and XXX_NCRD are in SPSS format, other formats are not supported.

During the preparation phase for submitting the two datasets to the CNR, it is important to verify that their layout reflects that described in the specific Master dataset/codebook. Every deviation from the Master dataset/codebook must be recorded in a dedicated section of the Country Report, this to keep track and document all the possible differences of the datasets received.

National Student Questionnaire Dataset. The XXX_NSQD Includes:

5 ID-variables (MedSPAD survey Year, Country, School, Class, Student)

- 2 Variable about questionnaires (Questionnaire Administration and Evaluation)
- 2 Weight variables (weight; weight type)
- 213 Core variables

76 Optional variables

298 Total Variables

The XXX_NSQD variable are described in the Master Student Questionnaire Codebook presented below.

All 298 variables must be included in the XXX_NSQD, even if several of them have not been included in the country questionnaire, in this case value -3 should be imputed.

No other variable names and value are allowed in the XXX_NSQD.

Please note that XXX_NSQDs with non-standard variables names and values will be returned to the National MedSPAD Team for correction.

National of Classroom Report Dataset. The XXX_NCRD includes:

4 ID-variables (MedSPAD survey Year, Country, School, Class) 18 Core variables

22 Total Variables

The XXX_NCRD variables are described in the Master Classroom Report Codebook presented below.

All 22 variables must be included in the XXX_NCRD, even if several of them have not been included in the country questionnaire.

No other variable name and value are allowed in the NCRD.

Please note that XXX_NCRDs with non-standard variables names and values will be returned to the National MedSPAD Team for correction.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the XXX_NSQD and XXX_NCRD, SPSS clean files are provided, containing all the variables described in the Codebooks.

The two datasets XXX_NSQD and XXX_NCRD and the XXX_Country_Report should be delivered to the CNR as early as possible after the data administration and capture phase.

Since the planned timetable of national MedSPAD surveys might undergo delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, each MedSPAD team should communicate to the CNR the rescheduled timetable as soon as ready in order to guarantee a smooth planning of the coordination activities.

Each dataset and document must be labelled with the Alpha-3 code which identifies the country of origin. In other words by changing the XXX with the Alpha-3 code defined in Table 5. ISO-3166 Country Codes.

Table 7. The full package, comprising datasets and documents, that must be sent to the CNR is composed by the following:

Ν	File name	Format	Description
1	XXX_Country_Report	Word	National data collection description
2	XXX_NSQD	SPSS	National Student Questionnaire Dataset (filled data set)
3	XXX_NCRD	SPSS	National Classroom Report Dataset (filled data set)
4	XXX_NSQ_OL	Word/PDF	National MedSPAD Student Questionnaire Final in original language(s)
5	XXX_NSQ_EL	Word/PDF	National MedSPAD Student Questionnaire Final back-translated into English

Step 3 Reception and Checking of Documentation and Datasets

The CNR carefully examines the content of all the documents received.

Country Report (XXX_Country_Report).

Most of the information included in the Country Report is used to check the quality of the data and describe the methodology of the study.

For ease of reference, some notes have been added to the specific sections of this document where a detailed explanation of terms used in the Country report form is provided.

Notes of all missing or unclear information and other issues will have to be addressed with the National MedSPAD Team.

Student and Classroom datasets (XXX_NSQD, XXX_NCRD)

With the aim of evaluating all datasets received and moving on to the next steps, the following checks will be done.

XXX_NSQD and XXX_NCRD Datasets	Checks / Issues	Action
Number of variables	Not correct	Delete Extra Variable Insert non collected variables (value -3)
Variable Type	Variable Type String	Change Variable type to Numeric
Variable Name	Wrong or Misspelled	Change Variable Name
Variable Value Label	Wrong or Misspelled	Change Variable Value Label
Variable COUNTRY	Different Number code ISO-3166	Assign the correct code
Variable SCHOOL	Coding discordant between the two datasets	Address the National MedSPAD Team
Variable CLASS	Coding discordant between the two datasets	Address the National MedSPAD Team
Variable STUDENT	Not coded	Address the National MedSPAD Team
Variable WEIGTH	Arithmetic mean is not 1.00 (or close to it)	Address the National MedSPAD Team
MISSING Values	Not coded -1 No Answer or -3 Not included.	Check in the National Questionnaire for possible actions
All Variables	Out of range values	Change values into -1
All Variables	Reverse scale	Address the National MedSPAD Team

Table 8. Checks implemented on MedSPAD datasets submitted

All possible actions, which we consider useful to correct the issues identified, will be recorded and applied to the Dataset(s), through a country-specific SPSS syntax file (XXX_Fixes.sps).

If any relevant issues in the Country Report and/or Dataset(s) remain unclear, the National MedSPAD Team will be contacted to clarify these discrepancies.

If no problems are found with the Country Report and/or Dataset(s), no communication with the National MedSPAD Team is necessary.

Step 4 Merge, Clean and Remove Records from Datasets

Merge datasets.

When the process described in Step 3 is concluded successfully, all the information received are ready to be combined with those received from the other South_MedSPAD countries. This is useful because it ensures that all subsequent procedures (clean and remove) are performed correctly and uniformly on all national datasets.

Also in this case, all actions are recorded and performed by using an SPSS syntax.

Clean the National Classroom Report Dataset (XXX_NCRD).

The syntax for cleaning the international CRD is very short and straight forward since very few questions are asked to the teacher. This syntax also constructs a couple of new variables, which are used for the Methodology tables.

Clean the National Student Questionnaire Dataset (XXX_NSQD).

In a first cleaning step, missing values on substance use items are (conservatively) replaced with 'no use', only in those cases where no other items indicate the use of that particular substance (logical substitution). However, no substitution is made if any contradictory indications of use are found. Also missing values in multiple choice questions are defined within this syntax.

Remove records from National Student Questionnaire Dataset (XXX_NSQD).

All records that do not meet the "*Eligibility*" criteria provided by the South_MedSPAD protocol are removed.

The criteria used to remove records from the National Student Questionnaire dataset are:

- Missing value on gender (since the results are presented by gender);

- Less than half of the Core questions completed;
- Response patterns involving repetitive marking of extreme values.

Step 5 Return and Confirm

Return and Confirm.

Each country will receive a copy of the processed files, the syntaxes used, and possible questions. This will allow the National MedSPAD Team to verify the datasets and, if necessary, indicate any changes or further corrections to be applied.

If adjustments are demanded by the National MedSPAD Team, these will be implemented in the Fixes syntax.

Once the central data process is completed (Fixes, Merge, Clean and Delete), the new dataset(s) obtained will become the final South_MedSPAD dataset(s).

Weights.

Several countries use weights in order to make the achieved net sample closer to the target population in order to be nationally representative.

If several records are removed, the mean of the WEIGHT variable could be significantly different from 1 (or close to), in this case a new WEIGHT variable must be calculated by the National MedSPAD Team. This will be requested by the CNR. If the WEIGHT variable needs to be updated, the National MedSPAD Team will only need to submit the variable STUDENT (as the unique case identifier) and WEIGHT, instead of replacing all the data. This will be easily merged into the South_MedSPAD dataset.

Once the process of data confirmation and possible adjusting of weights is closed, the South_MedSPAD datasets are considered to be confirmed and recorded as final versions.

Step 6 Extraction from the ESPAD 2019 dataset

Countries that perform the ESPAD survey and agree to share them in the MedSPAD project will be extracted from the ESPAD 2019 dataset. This subset of data will be named North_MedSPAD.

The following countries will be considered for inclusion in the North_MedSPAD dataset:

Table 9. ESPAD countries that performed the 2019 ESPAD survey and participate in the MedSPAD project

Country	Male	Female	Total
Croatia	1436	1336	2772
Cyprus	527	697	1224
France	1224	1364	2588
Greece	2925	3063	5988
Italy	1331	1211	2542
Malta	1551	1492	3043
Portugal	1994	2371	4365
Spain	1706	1851	3557
Total	12694	13385	26079

Step 7 Harmonisation of Datasets

International MedSPAD

To create the International MedSPAD Dataset (that will include the greatest number of common variables between MedSPAD and ESPAD survey), the harmonization process requires the creation of a complex "DataSchema" and the definition of the rules for the "pairing" of Common Questions / Variables.

The DataSchema is an exhaustive collection of all Questions/Variables that belong to the two datasets examined.

Pairing Rules are tested for each Question/Variable of the DataSchema if the information (variable) collected in a given survey can be used to generate a MedSPAD common variable. This process therefore establishes what data can be validly combined across studies.

The compatibility of each study's variable in a DataSchema is assessed on a three-level scale of matching quality: "complete," "partial," or 'impossible" match. All variables of interest that are assessed to have a "complete" or "partial" match in the DataSchema will be included in the International MedSPAD Dataset.

Table 1	0.	Classification	of	the	level	of	compatibility	between	assessment	items	and
DataSchema variables											

Compatibility Level	Description
Complete	According to the matching rules, the meaning, format and standard operating procedures used for the collection of the information allow the construction of a common variable.
Partial	According to the matching rules, the meaning, format and standard operating procedures used for collection of the information allow the construction of a common variable, but with an unavoidable loss of information. This class includes two subcategories: Proximate: if the only reason for the classification as partial is because categories are used in a survey to collect information for a variable that is defined as continuous in the other survey(s). Tentative: whenever a variable is classified as partial for any other reason (e.g. a different number of variable levels).
Impossible	If no relevant information is collected (Impossible Not Covered) or, based on the pairing rules, insufficient information exists to construct a common variable (Impossible Covered).

Note: Authors elaboration based on Griffith L, van den Heuvel E, Fortier I, et al. (2013). Harmonization of Cognitive Measures in Individual Participant Data and Aggregate Data Meta-Analysis. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); Mar. Methods and Results: Process of Preparing Data for Statistical Harmonization (Objective 2) Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK132550/

The DataSchema takes in exam a total of 506 Questions/Variables.

From a preliminary analysis of the DataSchema, 153 comparable variables have been identified. A definitive list will be defined once all datasets are received.

Step 8 International MedSPAD DataSet

At the end of the harmonisation process the final International MedSPAD Dataset, which includes all MedSPAD countries (those running the MedSPAD survey and those running the ESPAD survey that agreed to share their data) and all the comparable variables of the two surveys, will be created.

Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking in Drugs



MedSPAD Country Report

Before starting to complete the form, please read carefully the following definitions that will be used throughout the document:

Country Report Instructions

The standardised Country Report is a fundamental document in order to check the quality of the study and produce the methodological section of the MedSPAD Report.

It is necessary for all countries to carefully fill in the Country Report Template in annex. Some parts of this document overlap with the Project Plan, you are kindly requested to fill them again because the information provided in this document will be considered as final. If for some questions no national figures are available, please provide an estimate and note it accordingly.

Please note that some countries choose to sample also grades without target group students (age 16 years). In such a case, we ask the participants to report the required information for each sampled age cohort.

Without losing important information, the comments should be as synthetic as possible. Please, avoid to modify the headings and tables composing the template.

Information Delivery

The following documents should be collected in a single (compressed) folder and sent to <u>elisa.benedetti@ifc.cnr.it, cc:rodolfo.cotichini@ifc.cnr.it</u>.

- MedSPAD Country Report
- Dataset Student Questionnaires
- Dataset Classroom Report
- Questionnaire in National Language
- Questionnaire English Back Translation
- •

All five files should be delivered within the time period communicated and agreed with CNR.

A General information

A1 Country.

(A1) Country: _____

A2 Name(s) of the organization(s) conducting the study and address.

(A2a) Organization Name: _____

(A2b) Organization Address:

A3 Responsible for compiling this Country Report.

		Position within						
	Person role	Name	Surname	the organization	Phone	email		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
(A3a	Responsibl e for compiling							
	this Country Report	_	-	-	-	_		

A4 List of researchers whose involvement in the MedSPAD survey you wish to acknowledge in the International MedSPAD Report.

	Role in the conduction of the MedSPAD survey	Name	Surname	Position within the organisation	email
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A4a)	Responsible of the MedSPAD survey				
(A4b)					
(A4c)					
(A4d)					
(A4e)					
(A4f)					
(A4g)					

MedSPAD Guidelines_DRAFT

See Research

Handbook

Sect. 2
(A4h)	 	
(A4i)	 	
(A4)	 	

A5 Please provide a list of institutions whose support for the MedSPAD survey you wish to acknowledge in the International MedSPAD Report. (If the list is very long it might be shortened.)

	Country	Institution Name supporting for the MedSPAD Survey	Role of the Institution in the MedSPAD Survey
	(1)	(2)	(3)
A5a)			
(A5b)			
A5c)			

A6 Report in table the total population of the Country. If the whole Country was not included in the survey, the figures asked for, should be related to the area(s) that took part.

	Country/Area	Male	Female	Total	Census Year
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A6)					

B Student population, sampling frame and coverage

See Research Protocol Sect. 4

B1	At	who	t point does the compulsory sch	ool normally end in your country?
(B1a)			At a certain age	
			When a certain level of education i	s achieved
(B1b)			Please specify:	
B2 comp			percentage of students leave the	e school system even though compulsory school is no
(B2)			Percentage of students	%
B3	Ple	ease,	specify the birth cohorts include	ed in your survey.
(B3a)			From Year	
(B3b)			To Year	
<u>B4</u>	The	e Me	dSPAD study should cover all gro	ades containing at least 10% of the target population. Please specify:
(B4a)	(B4a) targ		grades containing students of the population were included in the ing frame?	
				Please specify:
(B4b)	С	of the	ch grades containing AT LEAST 10% ne target population were NOT uded in the sampling frame?	
				Please specify:
(B4c)	С	of the	a grades containing LESS THAN 10% target population were NOT led in the sampling frame?	
B5			dSPAD study should cover schoo tion. Was this the case in your co	ol category containing students in the target
(B5a)			Yes 🛛 No	
(B5b)	lf 	No,	please describe:	

B6			udy should a should a should a should a should be a		hool types containing students in the target ountry?
(B6a)		Yes		🛛 No	
	lf No	, please de	scribe:		
(B6b)					
B7			udy should i Was this the		geographical areas of a country and be nationally ur country?
(B7a)		Yes		🗆 No	
	lf No	, please de	scribe:		
(B7b)					

B8 Cohort size, student population size and sampling frame coverage (Table 2).

Please report the required information for each birth cohort included in your survey, by replicating the relevant rows as indicated in B3.

If data are not available, please provide estimates that are as good as possible and describe what they are based on (Census Year).

If the target population is defined in a way other than students born in 2003, the figures asked for should be related to the alternate definition of the target population. If the whole country was not included in the survey, the figures asked for should be related to the area(s) that took part.

			Absolut	
	2. Cohort size, student population size and sampling frame	Birth	е	Census
cover	age	Year	Numbe	Year
by Birtl	n Cohort (adapt the birth year based on your survey period)		r	
<i>b y b i i i</i>		(1)	(2)	(3)
(B8a1)	Number of births in the country during 2003			
	Number of MedSPAD target students born in 2003, exclude students			
(B8b1)	in schools of a specific nature, type and geographical areas that			
(2001)	were excluded, as reported in B5b/B6b/B7b .			
	·			
(B8c1)	Number of 2003 born MedSPAD target students covered by the			
	sampling frame.			
(B8a2)	the number of births in the country during 2004.			
(0002)	The nomber of birns in the coorning doining 2004.			
	the number of MedSPAD target students born in 2004, exclude			
(B8b2)	students in schools of a specific nature, type and geographical areas			
	that were excluded, as reported in B5b/B6b/B7b.			
	the number of 2003 born MedSPAD target students covered by the			
(B8c2)	sampling frame.			
(B8a)	the number of births in the country during 2005.			
	the number of MedSPAD target students born in 2005, <u>exclude</u>			
(B8b)	students in schools of a specific nature, type and geographical areas			
	that were excluded, as reported in B5b/B6b/B7b .			
(D0 ~)	the number of 2003 born MedSPAD target students covered by the			
(B8c)	sampling frame.			
(B8a)	the number of births in the country during 2006.			
(DOL)	the number of MedSPAD target students born in 2006, <u>exclude</u>			
(B8b)	students in schools of a specific nature, type and geographical areas that were excluded, as reported in B5b/B6b/B7b .			
	·			
(B8c)	the number of 2003 born MedSPAD target students covered by the			
()	sampling frame.			

(B8a)	the number of births in the country during 2007
(B8b)	the number of MedSPAD target students born in 2007, <u>exclude</u> students in schools of a specific nature, type and geographical areas
(B8c)	the number of 2003 born MedSPAD target students covered by the means them means the

B10 Please indicate the school type and the number of schools and classes in the sampling frame (use the ISCED levels. Please refer to http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf and https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/eurydice/images/0/05/192EN.pdf).

If data are not available, please provide an estimate and describe what it is based upon or contact the coordinators.

Table 3. School type, number of schools and classes included in the sampling frame.

	ISCED level	School type (in national language)	Number of schools	Number of classes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(B10a)		_		
(B10b)		_		
(B10c)		_		
(B10d)		_		
(B10e)		_		
(B10)		_		
(B1O)	Total			

B11 Comment on the coverage/representativeness of the target population.? Please describe it:

(B11) _____

C Sampling procedure, sample, school cooperation and representativeness

See Research Protocol Sect. 4

C1	Person responsible for the process of sampling								
	Role	Name	Surname	Position within the	Phone	email			
				organisation					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
(Cla	Responsi e for the								
)	process samplin		_	_	_	_			
C2	Was the c	lass your last sam	pling unit?						
(C2a)	D Yes	5	□ No						
	lf No, ple	ase describe:							
(C2b									
)									
C3 (C3a		npling procedure		1:-1:-					
)	🛛 Pro	babilistic	Non probabi	listic					
	lf Non pro	obabilistic, please d	escribe:						
(C3b					_				
)									
				, please indicate v	vhich of the follo	owing is the			
(C4)		mpling methodolo tematic sampling	ogy to the one yo	u have applied:					
		nple random sampli	na						
		atified random sam							
		Ilti-stage random sa							
		-	· -						
		Ilti-stage stratified ro	indom sampling						
		uster sampling							
	🛛 Tot	al population samp	ling						
	D Otl	her, please specify:							

C5 Please give a step-by-step description of the sampling procedure (available lists etc.), and describe how you calculate your sample size

Step	Describe
(C5a)	_
(C5b)	_
(C5c)	
(C5d)	
(C5e)	
(C5)	_

C6 Report in Table D5 by the school type:

the number of schools sampled;

the number of schools and classes that actually **participated** in the data collection; the number of schools and classes that **DID NOT participate** in the data collection.

		N. of	N. of	N. of	N. of	N. of
	School type	Sampled Schools	Participating Schools	Participating Classes	Not Participating	Not Participating
					Schools	Classes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(C6a)						
(C6b)		·				
(C6c)		·····				
(C6d)						
(C6e)						
(C6f)						
(C6)						
(C6)	Total					
(C7 —						
	se comment abo ase describe:	ut school and	class refusals.			
	se provide an ove	erall assessmer	nt of school-coo	peration.		
C9 Pleas				•		
	ase describe:					
Ple	ase describe:					

)

_

C11 A	re th	e collected do	ita represer	ntative of the sample?
(C11a)		Yes		No
	lf N	o, please descrit	De:	
(C11b)				
	-	ou weight the d ce the MedSP/		final National Student Questionnaire dataset (NSQD) to
(C12)		Yes		No
	-	weighted the c t apply.?	data, what	did you take account of in your weighting procedure? Mark
(C13a)		Geographical	area, please	e specify:
(C13b)		Type of school		
(C13c)		Gender		
		OCHUCI		

C11 Are the collected data representative of the sample?

D	Eth	nico	al conside	rations					See Research Protocol Sect. 5
D1				cessary to pe conduct the		cientific et	hical review	and obto	iin an ethical
(D1)			Yes		□ No				
D2	Did yo	SU C		tal consent?					
			Yes, <u>active</u>	parental con	sent				
(D2a)			sent requires p ticipate in the		sign and	return a forn	n if they c	onsent for their
			Yes, passive	parental co	nsent				
				sent requires o participate			return a for	m if they re	efuse to allow
			No						
(D2b) Ple	ease	e specify how	v you did it:				-	
D3	count	ry, i		thical consid	erations o	r actions r	elated to M	ed\$PAD n	eeded in your
(D3)									
D4 (D4)		ou fe	ollow all rele Yes	vant national	l ethical ru 🛛 No	ules when	performing t	he MedSF	PAD study?

E		onal S stionn		estionnaire (and Maste	r Stu	ıdent	See Researct Protocol Sect. 6	n
E1 (E1)		estion pr	ovided in Mo		Jestionnaire ((Core	Questions	ore Questions and have the prefix "C") _ Core Questions/Sub	
E2								tional Questions an ons have the prefix	
(E2)		Yes , all	(76) Optional	Questions/SubQ	Jestions		No, only Questions/S		
E3				ional Student Q				ns?	
(E3)		Yes ,	Number of S	Specific Question	5		No		
E4	Please, Student			f all Questions c	and SubQues	tions	included in	your National	
(E4)		Tot	al Number						
E5 (E5)		ecific q describe:	uestions did	you use?					
	stionnaire			ant cultural ac	ljustments m	nade	to the yo	our National Stude	ent
E8	differen adjustm Ma Que	t from t	hose indicat		Questionnaire Jories, etc. If s Question cate in the	, due	e to incorre hich ones? Nat coding and	could be consider ct translation, cultu ional Answer text as indicate in the vestionnaire	ural
(E8a))					_•		·•	
(E8b)	-					_•		·•	
(E8	.)					_•			

E9 Was a pilot study performed to test the National Student Questionnaire ?

(E9a)	□ Yes	No	
	If Yes, please describe:		
(E9b)			

F	Field	d	See Research Work Protocol Sect. 6
F1			ctions did you take in order to reduce the number on non-participating schools? hat apply.
(F1a)	Ľ		Increase funding by collaborating with regional schools authorities
(F1b)	Ľ		Collect data early in the semester
(F1c)	Ľ		Contact the schools at the beginning of the academic year of data collection, or earlier
(F1d)	Ľ		Cooperate with other school surveys
(F1e)	Ľ		Use regional coordinators/research teams
(F1f)	Ľ		Have more intensive follow-up of the first contact with schools
(F1g)	E		Use statements or support letters
(F1h)	C		Indicate that a report of project results will be provided
(F1i)	E		Special school incentive, please specify:
(F1j)	C		There was no need.
(F1k)	Ľ		Other, please specify:
F2			encounter any problem in the recruitment of schools/classes? If so, please report d their possible consequences?
(F2a)	D Ye	′es	□ No
	If Yes,	ple	ease describe:
(F2b)			

F3 C	onside	ring the data collec	tion procedure, Who collected the data? mark all that apply.
(F3a)		School staff (teache	, teacher assistant, etc.)
(F3b)		External staff (resear	cher, researcher assistant, etc.)
(F3c)		Other, please specify	/:
F4 [Did you	u provide any instruc	tions to the survey administrator?
(F4)		Yes	□ No

F5 How did you administer the questionnaire?

(F5)	I		Paper-and-pencil
	I		Computer-based
	I		Mixed mode (paper-and-pencil and computer-based)
F6 II (F6)			e of computer based administration, how did you preserve the students' privacy?
F7 stude		e ca	se of paper-and-pencil administration, did you use individual envelopes for each
(F7)	I		Yes 🗆 No
F8	(pap	er-c	a not use individual envelopes, how did you otherwise preserve the students' privacy nd-pencil administration)? escribe:
(F8)			
F10	Tim	e pe	eriod when data was collected:
(F10a	ı)		data collection started date DD/MM/YYYY
(F10b)	(data collection ended date DD/MM/YYYY
F12	Did y	′0U €	encounter any problems in the field procedure?
(F12a)		Ye	s 🗆 No
	If Y	es, p	lease describe:
(F12b)	,		

G		a Management 1 Questionnaire Administration and Data Capture	See Research Protocol Sect. 7
<mark>G1</mark> (G1a)		er-and-pencil data collection, what method of data entry di Manual data entry	d you apply?
(G1b)		Manual data entry using a software program	
(G1c)		Automatically by optical character recognition (OCR) devices	
		software program or OCR apply rules or control for each vari consistency, routing of the questionnaire, etc.)?	ables (check for ranges,
(G2a)		Yes 🛛 No	
	If Yes, j	please describe:	
(G2b			
)			
G3		nputer based data collection, did the software program appl ariables (check for ranges; logical consistency; routing of the	-
(G3a)		Yes DNO	
	lf Yes, j	please describe:	
(G3b)			
G4	records;	end of the capture process did you check the dataset (Duplic ; Invalid response; missing values; inconsistencies; uniformity o en different variables, etc.)	
(G4a)		Yes 🗆 No	
	If Voc 1	please describe:	
	11 165, [pieuse describe.	
(G4b	<u> </u>		
(G4b)			

Data Management	See Research Protocol
Step 2 Prepare and Exporting Documentations and Datasets	Sect. 7

	Position within							
	Role	Name	Surname	the organisation	Phone	email		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
11a	Responsibl e for the							
	process of datasets	-	_	_	_	_		

H2 Please provide us with a list of information that will be useful for describing the consistency of the national datasets (input files called SQD and CRD) used to later prepare the MedSPAD National Datasets submitted.

	Information	Student	Classroom Report
	Input Dataset	Questionnaire	CRD
	·	SQD	
		(1)	(2)
(H2a)	Dataset Format (SPSS, STATA, Oracle)		
(H2b)	Number of Records		
(H2c)	Number of Variables		

H3 In the process of preparing the dataset to be sent to the CNR (NSQD and NCRD), did you carry out the following checks, and took the necessary actions to align it with the expected standard?

Datasets	Student Questionnaires	Classroom Report	
Action: Delete, Generate, Check.		XXX_NCRD	
	—	(2)	
	(1)	(2)	
Delete Extra Variables		□ Yes	
Delete Extra Records	П Yes		
Gender = Missing; Birth date or Age = Missing.			
Generate Not Included Variables		□ Yes	
and coded with -3			
Check Identification Variable Values			
(Country, School, Class, Student)			
Check Variable WEIGHT	□ Yes	N.A.	
	Action: Delete, Generate, Check. Delete Extra Variables Delete Extra Records Gender = Missing; Birth date or Age = Missing. Generate Not Included Variables and coded with -3 Check Identification Variable Values (Country, School, Class, Student)	Action: Delete, Generate, Check.QuestionnairesXXX_NSQD(1)(1)I YesDelete Extra VariablesI YesDelete Extra RecordsI YesGender = Missing; Birth date or Age = Missing.I YesGenerate Not Included VariablesI Yesand coded with -3I YesCheck Identification Variable Values (Country, School, Class, Student)I Yes	

	arithmetic mean =1.00 (or close)		
(H3e)	Check MISSING Values	□ Yes	□ Yes
	-1 No Answer; -3 Not included Variable.		
(H3f)	Out of range values; reversed scale; etc.	□ Yes	□ Yes

H4 despite the checks carried out, in the National Student Dataset to be sent to the CNR, there are some variables that could be considered different (Not Comparable, Limited Comparability) from those indicated in the Master dataset, which ones?

	National	
	Dataset	National Dataset Difference
	Variable	describe the nature of the differences (text of the question in the questionnaire;
	Name	expected answers; bugs in the capture software, etc.
	XXX_NSQD	
(H4a)		
(H4b)		•
(H4c)		·
(H4d)		·
(H4e)		·
(H4f)		·
(H4)		· ·

H6 Please provide us with a list of information that will be useful for describing the consistency of the submitted datasets.

	Information	Student	Classroom Report
	Output Datasets	Questionnaires	XXX_NCRD
		XXX_NSQD	
		(1)	(2)
(H6a)	Number of Records		
(H6b)	Number of Variables		

I.		asets and docume o 2 Prepare and Expo	See Research Protocol Sect. 7						
11	Please, check whose datasets and documents will be sent to the CNR. Note: Each dataset and document must be labelled with the Alpha-3 code which identifies the country of origin. In other words by changing the XXX with the Alpha-3 code as defined in table 5 of MedSPAD Research Handbook.								
		File name	Description						
(11a)		XXX_Country_Report	National data collection description						
(I1b)		XXX_NSQD	National Student Questionnaire Dataset (filled	dataset)					
(I1C)		XXX_NCRD	National Classroom Report Dataset (filled dat	aset)					
(I1d)		XXX_NSQ_OL	National MedSPAD Student Questionnaire Find language(s)	al in original					
(I1e)		XXX_NSQ_EL	National MedSPAD Student Questionnaire Find English	al back-translated into					

J	Timetable of the 2020-2021 MedSPAD surveys. Update Required	See Research Protocol Sect. 3
	ease give the actual time table of the following, plus other possible impo ata collection.	ortant steps of your
	Activity	Date
(J1a)	Finalised sample	
(J1P)	First contact with sampled schools	
(J1C)	Survey administration in schools/classes	
(J1d)	Data registration / data entry capture	
(J1e)	Delivery of dataset and Country Report to CNR	

K Other important information and comments

k1 Please insert any important methodological remarks you wish to report regarding the data collection.

(K1)		Please specify:				
		<u> </u>				
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-
K2	Please, i	indicate the date of completic	on of the C	ountry Report		
(K2)	Date	a Country Report completed		DD/MM/YYYY		

Thank you for your support in compiling this document, please, deliver it to

elisa.benedetti@ifc.cnr.it



Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking in Drugs

Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/mednet/medspad

MedSPAD Survey 2020

Questionnaire on the use of psychoactive substances and other addictive behaviours

Read this first please!

This questionnaire is part of an international study on the use of psychoactive substances and other behaviours among students in the Mediterranean regioC. It will be answered by a lot students in different countries.

This study is called MedSPAD.

This questionnaire is totally anonymous. You should not state your name or give any other information which identifies you. You should hand the questionnaire to the [TEACHER/INTERVIEWER]. Your
[TEACHER/INTERVIEWER] will collect it and put it with all the others after completioC. (NOTE for those who use blank envelopes please replace with: You should place your completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope and seal it yourself. Your [TEACHER/INTERVIEWER] will collect the envelopes after completion).

Your class has been randomly selected to take part in this study. In [INSERT COUNTRY NAME] this survey is being carried out by [INSERT ORGANISATION NAME]. Participation is voluntary. If for any reason there is a question that you don't want to answer, please just leave it blank. It is very important that your answers are as truthful and thoughtful as possible. The results will not be presented by individual classes or schools, and remember that your answers are totally anonymous.

If you do not find an answer that fits exactly with what you want to say, check the one that is closest. Please check the answer for each question by putting an "X" in the corresponding box. If you have any doubts, please raise your hand and the [TEACHER/ INTERVIEWER] will help you.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

You can now begin the survey.

The first questions ask for some background information about yourself

C.A01 What is your gender?

- 1 🗖 Male
- Female 2

C.A02 When were you born?



(Enter: 01 for January, 02 for February...

12 for December)

(Optional) Month

C.A03 How often do you do any of the following activities? Check one box for each line

	Never	A few times a year	Once Or twice a month	At least once a week	Almost every day
(C.A03a) Actively take part in sports or athletics or do exercise					
(C.A03b) Read books for enjoyment (not counting school books)					
(C.A03c) Go out in the evening (to a disco, a bar, a party, etc.)					
(C.A03d) Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, paint, write, etc.)					
(C.A03e) Meet up with friends to hang out in shopping malls, in the street, in a park					
(C.A03f) Use the Internet for fun (chats, music, games, social networks, etc.).					
(C.A03g) Watch television					
	1	2	3	- 4	5

C.A04 During the LAST 30 DAYS, how many days have you missed school for one of the following reasons?

	Never	1 day	2 days	3-4 days	5-6 days	7 days or more
(C.A04a) Because you were off sick						
(C.A04b) Because you didn't feel like going						
(C.A04c) Because of problems with school administration or teachers						

Check one box for each line

(C.A04d) Because of problems with school mates						
(C.A04e) Because you were suspended						
(C.A04f) For other reasons						
	1	2	3	4	5	6

C.A05 How would you describe your school performance at the end of the last term?

Check one box

- 1 Below average
- 2 🗋 Average
- 3 Above average

O.A06 Would you say you live in a...

Che	ck one	box
1		City/Urban Area
2		Town/Village
3		Rural Area

C.A07		the following people do you live with most of the time? hany boxes as you need to.
(O.A07a)) 1	l live alone
(C.A07b)) 1	Father
(C.A07c)) 1	Stepfather
(C.A07d)) 1	Mother
(C.A07e)) 1	Stepmother
(C.A07f)	1	Brother(s)
(C.A07g)) 1	Sister(s)
(C.A07h)	1	Grandparent(s)
(C.A07i)	1	Other relatives
(C.A07j)	1	No relatives (e.g. when living in a boarding school or equivalent)

O.A08 During the LAST 30 DAYS, how many nights have you spent away from home?

Check one box

	None	1 night						7 nights or more	
(O.A08) Nights away from home									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

C.A09 How satisfied are you normally with your relationship...

Check one box for each line.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied not satisfied	Not so satisfied	Not at all satisfied	There is not such person
(C.A09a) Relationship with your mother						

(C.A09b) Relationship with your father						
(C.A09c) Relationship with your sibling						
(C.A09d) Relationship with your friends						
(C.A09e) Relationship with your class mates						
(C.A09f) Relationship with your teachers						
(C.A09g) Relationship with your school administration						
	1	2	3	4	5	6

The following questions are about your parents. If you have been brought up by other people (such as adoptive parents,

B step parents, or other people), please answer about them. For example, if you have both a stepfather/stepmother and a biological father/mother, answer about the one who is most important for your upbringing

C.B01 Which is the highest level of schooling your father completed?

Check one box

- 1 🔲 Illiterate
- 2 (ISCED 1) Primary Education
- 3 (ISCED 2) Lower Secondary Education
- 4 (ISCED 3/4/5) Upper Secondary Education
- 5 (ISCED 6/7/8) University/Post University degree
- 6 🔲 I don't know
- 7 🔲 Not applicable

C.B02 Which is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

Check one box

- 1 🔲 Illiterate
- 2 (ISCED 1) Primary Education
- 3 🔲 (ISCED 2) Lower Secondary Education
- 4 (ISCED 3/4/5) Upper Secondary Education
- 5 (ISCED 6/7/8) University/Post University degree
- 6 🔲 I don't know
- 7 **Not** applicable

C.B03 Does your father have a job?

Check one box

- 1 🔲 Yes, full time
- 2 **1** Yes, part time
- 3 🔲 No
- 4 🔲 I don't know
- 5 🔲 Not applicable

C.B04 Does your mother have a job?

Check one box

- 1 Yes, full time
- Yes, part time 2
- 3 🔲 No
- 4 🔲 I don't know
- 5 🔲 Not applicable

C.B05 How well off is your family compared to others in your country? Check one box

- 1 D Better off
- 2 About the same
- 3 Less well off

The following questions are about SMOKING CIGARETTES and ROLLING TOBACCO but excluding e-cigarettes

C.C01 How difficult do you think it would be to get cigarettes (excluding e-cigarettes) if you wanted to?

Check one box	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.C01) Get cigarettes				
	1	2	3	4

C.C02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that smokes cigarettes? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.C02a) Family member smokes cigarette			
(C.C02b) Friend smokes cigarettes			
	1	2	3

C.C03 How many times have you smoked cigarettes (not including e-cigarettes)?

Check one box for each	n line						
	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.C03a) Times cigarettes in your life							
(C.C03b) Times cigarettes in the last 12 months							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.C04 How many times in THE LAST 30 DAYS have you smoked cigarettes (not including ecigarettes)?

Check one box	Never	Less than 1 cigarett e a week	Less than 1 cigarett e a day	1–5 cigarett es a day	6–10 cigarett es a day	11–20 cigarett es a day	Over 20 cigarett es a day	
(C.C04) Times cigarettes in the last 30 days								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

C.C05 At what age did you first do the following...?

Check one	box for e	each line	

Never	9 years	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	old or	·	years	years	,	years	years	years
	less	old	old	old	old	old	old	old or more

(C.C05a) Age smoke your first cigarette (excluding e- cigarettes)									
(C.C05b) Age smoke cigarettes on a daily basis (excluding e- cigarettes)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

D The following questions are about SMOKING E-CIGARETTES (including e-cigs, vaps, and mods) and "heat-not-burn" tobacco

C.D01 How difficult do you think it would be to get e-cigarettes if you wanted to? Check one box

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.D01) Get e-cigarettes				
	1	2	3	4

C.D02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that smokes e-cigarettes? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.D02a) Family member smokes e-cigarette			
(C.D02b) Friend smokes e-cigarettes			
	1	2	3

C.D03 How many times in YOUR LIFE have you smoked e-cigarettes

Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.D03a) Times e-cigarettes in your life							
(C.D03b) Times e-cigarettes in the last 12 months							

C.D04 How many times in THE LAST 30 DAYS have you smoked e-cigarettes?

Check one box

	Not at all	Less than once per week	At least once a week	Almost every day or every day
(C.D04) Times e-cigarettes in the last 30 days				
	1	2	3	4

C.D05 At what age did you first do the following things?

Check one box	for ea	ch line							
	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more
(C.D05a) Age smoke your first e-cigarette)									

(C.D05b) Age smoke e- cigarettes on a daily basis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

E The following questions are about SMOKING WATER-PIPE (Narghilè or Chicha)

C.E01 How difficult do you think it would be to get a water-pipe if you wanted to? Check one box Impossible Difficult Easy Don't know

(C.E01) Get a water-pipe			
	 2	3	4

C.E02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that smokes water-pipe? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.E02a) Family member smokes water-pipe			
(C.E02b) Friend smokes water-pipe			
	1	2	3

C.E03 How many times have you smoked water-pipe?

Check one box each line	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.E03a) Times water-pipe in your life							
(C.E03b) Times water-pipe in the last 12 months							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.E04 How many times in THE LAST 30 DAYS have you smoked water-pipe?

Check one box

	Never	Less than 1 a week	Less than 1 a day	1–5 a day	6–10 a day	11–20 a day	Over 20 a day
(C.E04) Times water-pipe in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.E05 At what age did you first do the following things?

Check one box for each line

Never	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	years old or	years	years	years	years	years	years	years old or	
		less	old	old	old	old	old	old	more
---	---	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------
(C.E05a) Age smoke your first water- pipe									
(C.E05b) Age smoke water-pipe on daily basis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

F The following questions are about CHEWING TOBACCO (moist snuff, etc.)

O.F01 How difficult do you think it would be to get chewing tobacco if you wanted to? Check one box Impossible Difficult Easy Don't know

(O.F01) Get chewing tobacco				
	1	2	3	4

O.F02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses chewing tobacco? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(O.F02a) Family member uses chewing tobacco			
(O.F02b) Friend uses chewing tobacco			
	1	2	3

O.F03 How many times in YOUR LIFE have you used chewing tobacco?

Check one box for each l	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.F03a) Times chewing tobacco in your life							
(C.F03b) Times chewing tobacco in the last 12 months							

O.F04 How many times in THE LAST 30 DAYS have you used chewing tobacco?

Check one box

	Never	Less than 1 a week	Less than 1 a day	1–5 a day	6–10 a day	11–20 a day	Over 20 a day	
(O.F04) Times chewing tobacco in the last 30 days								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

O.F05 At what age did you first do the following things?

Never	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1	· ·	'	1	years old	'	'	· ·	



G The following questions are about ALCOHOLIC DRINKS (beer, wine, premixed drinks, spirits, etc.)

C.G01 How difficult do you think it would be to get each of the following drinks if you wanted to?

Check one box for each line

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.G01a) Get beer				
(C.G01b) Get premixed drinks (insert national examples)				
(C.G01c) Get wine				
(C.G01d) Get spirits (Whisky, Vodka, etc)				
(O.G01e) Get optional drink				
	1	2	3	4

C.G02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that drinks alcoholic beverages?

Check one box for each line	Yes	No	l don't know
(C.G02a) Family member drinks alcoholic beverages			
(C.G02b) Friend drinks alcoholic beverages			
	1	2	3

C.G03How many times have you had any alcoholic beverages to drink?

Check one box for each	line _{Never}	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.G03a) Times alcoholic beverages in your life							
(C.G03b) Times alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months							
(C.G03c) Times alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.G04How many times in the LAST 30 DAYS have you had one of the following alcoholic drinks? Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.G04a) Times beer in the last 30 days							
(C.G04b) Times premixed drinks (insert national examples) in the last 30 days							
(C.G04c) Times wine in the last 30 days							
(C.G04d) Times spirits (Whisky, Vodka, etc) in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.G05 Thinking about the LAST 30 DAYS, how many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion? Consider one alcoholic drink to be: One 200 ml glass of beer, one glass of wine, half a glass of long cocktails (rum and coke, gin and tonic etc). Check one box

Check one box	None	1	2	3-5	6-9	10 or more times
(C.G05) Times 5 or more drinks same occasion						
	1	2	3	4	5	6

C.G06On how many occasions (if any) have you been intoxicated from drinking alcoholic beverages, for example staggered when walking, not being able to speak properly, throwing up or not remembering what happened?

Check one box for eac	-	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or
(C.G06a) Times intoxicated in your life							
(C.G06b) Times intoxicated in the last 12 months							
(C.G06c) Times intoxicated in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.G07 At what age did you first do the following things?

Check one box for e	each lin	е							
	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more
(C.G07a) Age first alcoholic drinks									
(C.G07b) Age first drunk									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

TRANQUILIZERS and SEDATIVES (INSERT Nationally relevant examples) used for non-medical reasons. These are psychotropic drugs that help people to calm down, sleep better or relax. Usually they are prescribed by doctors and

cannot be sold by pharmacies.

C.H01 How difficult do you think it would be to get tranquilizers or sedatives <u>without a</u> <u>doctor's prescription</u> if you wanted to?

Check one box

Н

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.H01) Get tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription				
	1	2	3	4

C.H02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that takes tranquilizers or sedatives <u>without a doctor's prescription</u>?

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.H02a) Family member takes tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription			
(C.H02b) Friend takes tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription			
	1	2	3

Check one box for each line

C.H03 How many times have you taken tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription?

Check one box for each	line _{Never}	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.H03a) Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription life time							
(C.H03b) Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription in the last 12 months							
(C.H03c) Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.H04 At what age did you take tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription?

Cuidalinas DRAFT			-70/1/	/			(0 02 2021	
		years			years					
	Never	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

		old or less	old or more						
(C.H04) Age first use tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The following questions are about CANNABIS (marijuana, hashish, cannabis oil, etc.)

C.101 How difficult do you think it would be to get cannabis if you wanted to? Check one box Impossible Difficult Easy

(C.I01) Get cannabis				
	1	2	3	4

C.102 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses cannabis? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.102a) Family member uses cannabis			
(C.102b) Friend takes uses cannabis			
	1	2	3

C.103 How many times have you used cannabis?

Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(C.103a) Times used cannabis life time							
(C.103b) Times used cannabis in the last 12 months							
(C.103c) Times used cannabis in the last 30 days							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.104 At what age did you first use cannabis?

Check one box

	Never	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		years old or less	years old or more						
(C.104) Age first use cannabis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

C.105 During the LAST 12 MONTHS, have you used the following types of cannabis?

Don't know

	Never	Seldom	From time to time	Fairly often	Very often
(C.105a) Cannabis resin (Hashish, hash)					
(C.105b) Herbal Cannabis (Marijuana, weed, skunk)					
(O.105c) Cannabis oil					
	1	2	3	4	5

C.106 Have you used cannabis in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

Check one box

- 1 🔲 No
- ² \square Yes \rightarrow Have any of the following things happened to you in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

	Never	Seldom	From time to time	Fairly often	Very often
(C.106a) Have you smoked cannabis before midday?					
(C.106b) Have you smoked cannabis alone?					
(C.106c) Have you had memory problems after smoking cannabis?					
(C.106d) Have friends or members of your family told you that you should reduce or stop using cannabis?					
(C.106e) Have you tried to reduce or stop using cannabis without success?					
(C.106f) Have you had problems due to your consumption of cannabis (arguments, fights, accidents, poor school results, etc)?					
	1	2	3	4	5

J The following questions are about COCAINE

C.J01 How difficult do you think it would be to get cocaine if you wanted to? Check one box

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.J01) Get cocaine				
	1	2	3	4

C.J02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses cocaine? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.J02a) Family member uses cocaine			
(C.J02b) Friend uses cocaine			
	1	2	3

C.J03 How many times have you used cocaine?

Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(C.J03a) Times used cocaine in life time			
(C.J03b) Times used cocaine in the last 12 months			
(C.J03c) Times used cocaine in the last 30 days			
	1	2	3

C.J04 At what age did you first use cocaine?

Check one box									
	Never	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		years old or less	years old or more						
(C.J04) Age first use cocaine									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

K The following questions are about ECSTASY

C.K01 How difficult do you think it would be to get ecstasy if you wanted to? Check one box

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.K01) Get ecstasy				
	1	2	3	4

C.K02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses ecstasy?

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.K02a) Family member uses ecstasy			
(C.K02b) Friend uses ecstasy			
	1	2	3

C.K03 How many times have you used ecstasy?

Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(C.K03a) Times used ecstasy in life time			
(C.K03b) Times used ecstasy in the last 12 months			
(C.K03c) Times used ecstasy in the last 30 days			
	1	2	3

C.K04 At what age did you first use ecstasy?

Check one box

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more	
(C.K04) Age first use ecstasy										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

The following questions are about HEROIN

C.L01 How difficult do you think it would be to get heroin if you wanted to? Check one box

	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(C.L01) Get heroin				
	1	2	3	4

C.LO2 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses heroin? Check one box for each line

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.L02a) Family member uses heroin			
(C.L02b) Friend takes uses heroin			
	1	2	3

C.LO3 How many times have you used heroin?

Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(C.L03a) Times used heroin in life time			
(C.L03b) Times used heroin in the last 12 months			
(C.L03c) Times used heroin in the last 30 days			
	1	2	3

C.L04 At what age did you first use heroin?

Check one box

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more
(C.L04) Age first use heroin									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

M The following questions are about INHALANTS (glue, gas, gasoline, etc.) used in order to get high

O.M01 How difficult do you think it would be to get inhalants if you wanted to?

Check one box	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(O.M01) Get inhalants				
	1	2	3	4

O.M02 Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses inhalants?

Check one box for each line	Yes	No	Don't know
(O.M02a) Family member uses inhalants			
(O.M02b) Friend uses inhalants			
	1	2	3

O.M03 How many times have you used inhalants? Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(O.M03a) Times used inhalants in life time			
(O.M03b) Times used inhalants in the last 12 months			
(O.M03c) Times used inhalants in the last 30 days			
	1	2	3

O.M04 At what age did you first use inhalants?

Check one box	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more
(O.M04) Age first use inhalants									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Ν

The following questions are about other substances [please select optional substances to ask, only "Fictious drug" is compulsory]

C.N01 How difficult do you think it would be to get each of the following substances, if you wanted to?

Check one box for each line	Impossible	Difficult	Easy	Don't know
(O.N01a) Get Amphetamines				
(O.N01b) Get Anabolic steroids				
(O.N01c) Get Crack				
(C.N01d) Get Fictious drug				
[REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]				
(O.N01e) Get GHB				
(O.N01f) Get Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, etc.)				
(O.N01g) Get Methamphetamines				
(O.N01h) Get Painkillers (Tramadol, etc.)				
(O.N01i) Get Optional drug				
	1	2	3	4

C.NO2 How many times in YOUR LIFE have you used each of the following substances? Check one box for each line

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(O.N02a) Times used Amphetamines in life time			
(O.N02b) Times used Anabolic steroids in life time			
(O.N02c) Times used Crack in life time			
(C.N02d) Times used Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG] in life time			
(O.N02e) Times used GHB in life time			
(O.N02f) Times used Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, etc.) in life time			
(O.N02g) Times used Methamphetamines in life time			
(O.N02h) Times used Painkillers (Tramadol, etc.) in life time			



C.NO3 During the LAST 12 MONTHS, have you used the following substances?

	Never	1-2	3 or more
(O.N03a) Times used Amphetamines in the last 12 months			
(O.N03b) Times used Anabolic steroids in the last 12 months			
(O.N03c) Times used Crack in the last 12 months			
(C.N03d) Times used Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG] in the last 12 months			
(O.N03e) Times used GHB in the last 12 months			
(O.N03f) Times used Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, etc.) in the last 12 months			
(O.N03g) Times used Methamphetamines in the last 12 months			
(O.N03h) Times used Painkillers (Tramadol, etc.) in the last 12 months			
(O.N03i) Times used Optional drug in the last 12 months			
	1	2	3

Check one box for each line

C.N04 At what age did you first use each of the following substances? Check one box for each line

	Never	9 years old or less	10 years old	11 years old	12 years old	13 years old	14 years old	15 years old	16 years old or more
(O.N04a) Age first use Amphetamines									
(O.N04b) Age first use Anabolic steroids									
(O.N04c) Age first use Crack									
(C.N04d) Age first use Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]									
(O.N04e) Age first use GHB									
(O.N04f) Age first use Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, etc.)									
(O.N04g) Age first use Methamphetamines									
(O.N04h) Age first use Painkillers (Tramdol, etc.)									
(O.N04i) Age first use Optional drug									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The following questions are about NEW SUBSTANCES
These substances imitate the effect of illegal drugs such as cannabis or ecstasy and are now becoming available. These new substances, called legal highs or research chemicals (keta, spice, meow meow, flakka, superman, etc.) may be found in various forms, such as herbal mixtures, powders, crystals, pills, or incense.

O.P01 How many times have you used any of these substances

Check one box for each	n line						
	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(O.P01a) Times used new substance in life time							
(O.P01b) Times used new substance in the last 12 months							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

O.P02 If you have taken any of these new substances in the LAST 12 MONTHS, what form did they take?

Check one or more boxes.

Ρ

(O.P02a)	1	Ц	I haven't taken any of these substances in the last 12 months
(O.P02b)	1		Herbal mixtures for smoking with similar effects to drugs
(O.P02c)	1		Powders, crystals or pills with similar effects to drugs
(O.P02d)	1		Liquids with similar effects to drugs
 (O.P02e)	1		Other

O.P03 How many times in your life have you taken any of the following substances?

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40 or more
(O.P03a) Times used Synthetic Cannabinoids in life time							
(O.P03b) Times used Synthetic Cathinones in life time							
(O.P03c) Times used <u>Optional substance</u> in life time							

(O.P03d) Times used <u>Optional substance</u> in life time							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C.Q01 How much do you think PEOPLE RISK (physically or in other ways) harming themselves if they...?

Check one box for each line	No risk	Slight risk	Modera te risk	Great risk	Don't know
(C.Q01a) Smoke cigarettes occasionally					
(C.Q01b) Smoke one or more packets of cigarettes a day (regularly)					
(C.Q01c) Smoke e-cigarettes occasionally					
(C.Q01d) Smoke e-cigarettes regularly					
(C.Q01e) Smoke water pipe occasionally					
(C.Q01f) Smoke water pipe regularly					
(O.Q01g) Use chewing tobacco occasionally					
(O.Q01h) Use chewing tobacco regularly					
(C.Q01i) Have alcoholic drinks occasionally					
(C.Q01j) Have 1-2 alcoholic drinks nearly every day					
(C.Q01k) Have 3 or more alcoholic drinks nearly every day					
(C.Q011) Have five or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion nearly every weekend (binge drinking)					
	1	2	3	4	5

Check one box for each line

R

C.Q02 How much do you think PEOPLE RISK (physically or in other ways) harming themselves if they...? Check one box for each line

	No risk	Slight risk	Modera te risk	Great risk	Don't know
(C.Q02a) Use tranquillizers without doctor prescription occasionally?					
(C.Q02b) Use tranquillizers without doctor prescription regularly?					
(C.Q02c) Smoke cannabis occasionally?					
(C.Q02d) Smoke cannabis regularly?					
(C.Q02e) Use cocaine occasionally?					

(C.Q02f) Use ecstasy occasionally?					
(C.Q02g) Use heroin occasionally?					
(C.Q02h) Use inhalants occasionally?					
(C.Q02i) Use amphetamines occasionally?					
(C.Q02j) Use crack occasionally?					
(C.Q02k) Use synthetic cannabinoids occasionally?					
	1	2	3	4	5

C.Q03 If you had a problem with alcohol and/or drugs, would you know whom to address to get support?

	Yes	No	Don't know
(C.Q03a) Family member(s)			
(C.Q03b) Friends			
(C.Q03c) Teachers or other school staff			
(C.Q03d) Doctor, Psychologist			
(C.Q03e) Religious person			
(C.Q03f) Addiction Treatment Services			
(C.Q03g) Non-Governmental Organizations			
(C.Q03h) Other nationally relevant option			
	1	2	3

R The following questions are about SOCIAL NETWORKS (WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Blogs, Snapchat, Skype, Twitter, Hangouts, etc.)

C.R01 During the LAST 7 DAYS, how many hours have you spent on social networks communicating with others on the Internet?

Check one box for each line	None	Half an hour or less	About 1 hour	About 2- 3 hours	About 4- 5 hours	6 hours or more
(C.R01a) On a school day (a day you have to go to school)						
(C.R01b) On a non-school day (on a weekend or during holidays)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6

C.R02 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about using social networks to communicate with others on the Internet?

	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Partly disagree	Strongly disagree
(C.R02a) I think I spend too much time on social networks					
(C.R02b) I get in a bad mood when I can't spend time on social networks					
(C.R02c) My parents say that I spend too much time on social networks					
	1	2	3	4	5

The following questions are about VIDEOGAMES (strategy, puzzle, adventure, football, war, etc.) that you can play on a PC, tablet, console, smartphone, or other electronic device

C.SO1 During the LAST 30 DAYS, how many hours have you spent playing videogames?

Check one box for each line				_	_		
	None	Half an hour or less	About 1 hour	About 2- 3 hours	About 4- 5 hours	6 hours or more	
(C.S01a) On a school day (a day you have to go to school)							
(C.S01b) On a non-school day (on a weekend or during holidays)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	

C.S02 During the LAST 7 DAYS, how many days have you played videogames?

Check one box								
	None	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
(C.S02) Days played a videogame								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C.S03 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about videogames?

Check one box for each line.

S

	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Partly disagree	Strongly disagree
(C.\$03a) I think I spend too much time on videogames					
(C.S03b) I get in a bad mood when I can't spend time on videogames					
(C.\$03c) My parents say that I spend too much time on videogames					
	1	2	3	4	5

The following questions are about GAMBLING - playing games of chance for money (slot machines, card or dice games, lotteries, sports bets, etc.) - both ONLINE (if you have used a personal device - mobile, PC, tablet, etc. - to access gambling websites or applications) and OFFLINE (if you have physically gone to a betting shop or casino or have used gambling terminals in bars, etc.)

C.T01 How often have you gambled in the LAST 12 MONTHS? Check one box I haven't Once a 2-4 times 2-3 times 4-5 times 6 or more played month or a month a week a week times a these less week games (C.T01) Time gambling last 12 months 2 3 5 6 1 4

C.T02 If you have gambled OFFLINE in the LAST 12 MONTHS, what games have you played? Check one box for each line.

	l haven't played these games	Once a month or less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	4-5 times a week	6 or more times a week
(C.T02a) Slot machines (fruit machines, new slot machines, etc)						
(C.T02b) Card or dice games (poker, bridge, crap, etc)						
(C.T02c) Lotteries (scratch cards, bingo, keno, etc)						
(C.T02d) Sports betting or betting on racing (horses, greyhounds, etc.).						
	1	2	3	4	5	6

C.T03 If you have gambled ONLINE in the LAST 12 MONTHS, what games have you played? Check one box for each line.

	l haven't played these games	Once a month or less	2-4 times a month	2-3 times a week	4-5 times a week	6 or more times a week
(C.T03a) Slot machines (fruit machines, new slot machines, etc)						
(C.T03b) Card or dice games (poker, bridge, crap, etc)						
(C.T03c) Lotteries (scratch cards, bingo, keno, etc)						
(C.T03d) Sports betting or betting on racing						

(horses, greyhounds, etc.).

1	2	3	4	5	6

Now think once again about gambling in in general:

C.T04 Have you ever felt the need to bet more and more money?

- 1 🔲 No
- 2 🗋 Yes

C.T05 Have you ever had to lie to people important to you about how much you gamble?

- 1 🔲 No
- 2 Yes

C.T06 If you have gambled in the LAST 12 MONTHS...

		Every time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Never
(C.T06a)	How often have you gone back another day to try and win back money you lost gambling?				
		1	2	3	4
				Yes	No
(C.T06b)	When you were betting, have you ever told oth when you weren't?	ners you were w	vinning money		
(C.T06c)	Has your betting money ever caused any prob arguments with family and friends, or problems				
(C.T06d)	Have you ever gambled more than you had pl	anned to?			
(C.T06e)	Has anyone criticized your betting, or told you t problem whether you thought it true or not?				
(C.T06f)	Have you ever felt bad about the amount of m happens when you bet money?	noney you bet,	or about what		
(C.T06g)	Have you ever felt like you would like to stop be could?	etting, but didn	't think you		
(C.T06h)	Have you ever hidden from family or friends an tickets, money that you won, or any signs of ga		OUs, lottery		
(C.T06i)	Have you had money arguments with family or gambling?	friends that ce	ntered on		
(C.T06j)	Have you borrowed money to bet and not pair	d it back?			
(C.T06k)	Have you ever skipped or been absent from sc activities?	hool or work du	ve to betting		
(C.T06I)	Have you borrowed money or stolen something gambling activities?	g in order to be	t or to cover		
				1	2

	The COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic has
	affected our daily lives in many ways. In this section we
U	ask you few information about how the restrictions applied
	in your country as a consequence of COVID-19 affected
	vour habits.

C.U01 Have you had to engage in any of the following during the COVID-19 restrictions? . I. I[.]

	Check one box for each line	Yes	No
(C.U01a)	Physical isolation (e.g., avoiding public transport and social gatherings, working/studying from home)?		
(C.U01b)	Home isolation (i.e., a government asked everyone to stay in isolation at home)		
(C.U01c)	Home quarantine (tested positive for COVID-19 and stayed at home)		
(C.U01d)	Admitted to hospital (tested positive for COVID-19 and admitted to hospital)		
(C.U01e)	Other		
((C.U01f)	None		
(C.U01g)	Don't know		
		1	2

C.U02 Think back to the period of COVID-19 restrictions, did you change your use of the following substances, compared to before the restrictions?

Check one box for each line

		Never used before	Stopped using	Started using	Decreased	Increased	No change
(C.U02a)	Cigarettes						
(C.U02b)	E-cigarettes						
(C.U02c)	Water-pipe						
(O.U02d)	Chewing tobacco						
(C.U02e)	Alcoholic beverages						
(C.U02f)	Tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription						

(C.U02g)	Cannabis						
(C.U02h)	Cocaine						
(C.U02i)	Ecstasy						
(C.U02j)	Heroin						
(O.U02k)	Inhalants						
(O.U02I)	Amphetamines						
(O.U02m)	Anabolic steroids						
(O.U02n)	Crack						
(O.U02o)	GHB						
(O.U02p)	Hallucinogens						
(O.U02q)	Methamphetamines						
(O.U02r)	Painkillers						
(O.U02s)	Optional Drug						
		1	2	3	4	5	6

C.U03 Think back to the period of COVID-19 restrictions, did you change your habits related to the use of SOCIAL NETWORKS (WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Blogs, Snapchat, Skype, Twitter, Hangouts, etc.) and VIDEOGAMES (strategy, puzzle, adventure, football, war, etc.), compared to before the restrictions?

(Check one bo	ox for each	line				
		Never used before	Stopped using	Started using	Used less	Used more	No change
(C.U03a)	Social Network						
(C.U03b)	Videogames						
		1	2	3	4	5	6

C.U04 Think back to the period of COVID-19 restrictions, did you change your habits related to ONLINE or OFFLINE gambling, compared to before the restrictions?

		Never gambled before	Stopped gambling	Started gambling	Gambled less frequently	Gambled more frequently	No change
(C.U04a)	Games offline						
(C.U04b)	Games online						
		1	2	3	4	5	6

Z You have almost completed the questionnaire, we just ask you to answer two further questions as frankly as possible

C.Z01 If you had ever used alcohol, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire?

Check one box

- 1 I already said that I have used it
- ² \square Definitely yes
- ³ Probably yes
- 4 D Probably not
- ⁵ Definitely not

C.Z02 If you had ever used cannabis, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire?

Check one box

- ¹ I already said that I have used it
- ² Definitely yes
- ³ Probably yes
- ⁴ D Probably not
- 5 Definitely not



Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and illicit trafficking in Drugs

Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/mednet/medspad

MedSPAD Survey 2020

Classroom Report

CR01	City/Town Name:
CR02	Name of school:
CR03	Class:
CR04	Date of questionnaire administration: Day Month
CR05	Number of present students:
CR06	Number of students who refused to participate:
CR07	Did your school ask for parents' permission for the students to participate in the survey? 1

CR08 If Yes, how many students did not get their parents' permission? Number

CR09 What is the number of completed questionnaires collected? Number _____

CR10	What type of administration of the student questionnaire was used for this class?
	1 D Paper and pencil
	2 🗖 WEB
CR11	In case of WEB administration, which devices were used (Mark all that apply):
	1 Computer
	2 🗖 Laptop
	3 Tablet
CB12	4 Smartphone
CKIZ	Did you notice any disturbances from students during the completion of the questionnaires?
	1 🗖 No disturbance
	2 TYes, from a few students
	3 \square Yes, from more than a few
CR13	Did you find that the students worked seriously?
	1 🗖 Yes, all of them
	2 \square Nearly all / the majority of them
	3 🗖 About half or less
CR14	Do you think that the students found it easy or difficult to answer the questionnaire?
	1 🗖 Easy
	2 D Neither easy nor difficult
	3 Difficult
CR15 How much time was scheduled for the survey? Minutes _____

CR16 How long did it take:

the first student to complete the questionnaire? Minutes _____

the last student to complete the questionnaire? Minutes _____

CR17 Personal Comment:

Thank you! Please return the Classroom Report together with the completed questionnaires

MedSPAD Student Questionnaire Codebook

This document provides a guide for the preparation of the National dataset, before the merging into the SDQ datafile, and could help for data analysis.

Codebook take in exams all the Questions/Variables included in the Questionnaire and DataSet:

	MedSPAD_Student_10_07_2020_Ver05_ Questionnaire.docx	MedSPAD_Student_26_01_2021_Ver05_ SQD_DUMMY.sav	
Туре	Questions	Variables	
		5 ID-variables	
		(MedSPAD survey Year, Country, School, Class, Student)	
Identification		2 Variable related to questionnaires	
		(Questionnaire Administration e Quality)	
		2 Weight variables (weight type, weight)	
Core	213	213	
Optional	76	76	
Total	289	298	

Codebook is organized as a row/column grid, and follows the structure of the questionnaire (sections, question and answers).

Column	Description
S	Questionnaire Section
R	V: Question that determine the creation of a variable;
	Q: Main questions as written in the questionnaire
Ν	Progressive number of the variable
	I: Identification Variables
т	C: Core Variables,
	O: Optinal Variables. All optional Questions/Variables are showed in blue characters
Variable Name	Each variable in the dataset has been assigned a unique name, which is preceded by the letter of the section, as indicated in the questioannaire
	the letter of the section, as indicated in the question mane
Variable Label	Each variable has been given a unique label. These labels provide a brief description of what the variable refers to
Description Text	Question as written in the questionnaire
	The possible values for each variable are given. Numeric codes and a
Variable [Value]Label	brief explanation of what the codes refer to are provided.
	Missing value are coded: [-3]Not Expected; [-1]No Answer.

S				ID Variables			
				Variable	Variable	Description	
R		Ν	Т	Name	Label	Text	Variable [Value]Label
				MedSPAD_Ye	MedSPAD_Yea		
V	,	1	Ι	ar	r	Survey Year/Wave	[4 digits]
							[422]Lebanon
						Numeric Country Code	[504]Morocco
V	,	2	Ι	COUNTRY	Country	Based on ISO 3166	[788]Tunisia
							[818]Egypt
						Each school in the gross	[010]F8}bt
V	,	3	I	SCHOOL	School	Each school in the gross sample should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N1 (regardless of participation).	from 1 to N1
V	,	4	I	CLASS	Class	Each class in the (gross) sample should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N2. If only 1 class per school is surveyed this number will equal the SCHOOL variable. (If several classes per school: Use gross sample information if available, otherwise use the net sample information.)	from 1 to N2
V	,	5	I	STUDENT	Student	Each student should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N3. (Total number of national questionnaires returned.)	from 1 to N3
					Questienssins	Quartians	[1]Paper-and-pencil
V	,	6	Ι	OUFST ADM	Questionnaire Administration	Questionnare Aministration Mode	[2]Computer-based
							[3]Mixed mode

				Questionnaire Evaluation	Valid questionnaire [0]Valid (Approved Questionnaire) [1]NOT Valid (NOT Approved Questionnaire): Practically empty	[0]Valid (Approved
V	7	Ι	QUEST_VAL		questionnaire; Obviously unserious respondent; Offensive remarks and	Questionnaire) [1]NOT Valid (NOT Approved Questionnaire
					symbols; Indecipherable	
					questionnaire; Other	
						[1]No weights used[2]Geographical areas
V	8	I	WEIGHT_TYP E	Weight_Type	Type of weight	[3]Type of school
						[4]Gender
						[5]Other
V	9	I	WEIGHT	Weight	The arithmetic mean of the WEIGHT variable should result in 1.00000 (or very close). If no weighting is needed this variable should be set to 1	[1]No weights used

А

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
V	10	С	A01	Gender	What is your gender?	[1]Male [2]Female
V	11	С	A02a	Birth year	When were you born?	[4 digits]
-						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
						[01]January
						[02]February
					[03]March	
)2b Birth month	When were you born?	[04]April
V	12	0	A02b			[05]May
		Ŭ	1020			[06]June
						[07]July
						[08]August
						[09]September
						[10]October
					[11]November	
						[12]December
0			A03	How often do you do a	ny of the following activities	?
ų	Q A03		1.00	Check one box for each	n line	

				-		
V	13	С	A03a	Leisure Activity sport	Actively take part in sports or athletics or do exercise	[-3]Not Expected
					Read books for enjoyment	[-1]No Answer
V	14	С	A03b	Leisure Activity read book	(not counting school	[1]Never
					books)	[2]A few times a year
V	15	С	A03c	Leisure Activity go out	Go out in the evening (to a disco, a bar, a party, et)	[3]Once Or twice a month

V	16	С	A03d	Leisure Activity hobbies	Other hobbies (play an instrument, sing, paint, write, et)	[4]At least once a week [5]Almost every day
V	17	С	A03e	Leisure Activity meet up friends	Meet up with friends to hang out in shopping malls, in the street, in a park	
V	18	С	A03f	Leisure Activity use the internet	Use the Internet for fun (chats, music, games, social networks, et).	
V	19	С	A03g	Leisure Activity watch television	Watch television	
Q			A04	During the LAST 30 DAY following reasons? Check one box for each	/S, how many days have you line	missed school for one of the
V	20	C	A04a	School missed because sick in the last 30 days	Because you were off sick	
V	21	С	A04b	School missed because didn't feel like going in the last 30 days	Because you didn't feel like going	[-3]Not Expected
V	22	С	A04c	School missed because problems school administration or teachers in the last 30 days	Because of problems with school administration or teachers	 [-1]No Answer [1]Never [2]1 day [3]2 days [4]3-4 days [5]5-6 days [6]7 days or more
V	23	С	A04d	School missed because problems school mates in the last 30 days	Because of problems with school mates	
V	24	С	A04e	School missed because suspended in the last 30 days	Because you were suspended	
V	25	С	A04f	School missed for other reasons in the last 30 days	For other reasons	

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
V	26	С	A05	School performance end of last term	How would you describe your school performance at the end of the last term?	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Below average [2]Average [3]Above average
V	27	0	A06	Home live in	Would you say you live in a	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]City/Urban Area [2]Town/Village [3]Rural Area

Q	A07	Which of the following Check as many boxes o	ן people do you live with mos אין איט	t of the time?
V	28 O A07a	Home live alone	l live alone	
V	29 C A07b	Home live with father	Father	***
V	30 C A07c	Home live with stepfather	Stepfather	
V	31 C A07d	Home live with mother	Mother	
V	32 C A07e	Home live with stepmother	Stepmother	
V	33 C A07f	Home live with brother	Brother(s)	[0]No
V	34 C A07g	Home live with sister	Sister(s)	[1]Yes
V	35 C A07h	Home live with grandparent	Grandparent(s)	
V	36 C A07i	Home live with other relatives	Other relatives	
V	37 C A07j	Home live with no relatives	No relatives (e.g. when living in a boarding school or equivalent)	

Q	A08	During the LAST 30 D	During the LAST 30 DAYS, how many nights have you spent away from home?				
Q	AUS	Check one box	Check one box				
				[-3]Not Expected			
				[-1]No Answer			
				[1]None			
				[2]1 night			
V	28 0 408	Llome night ewey	Nights gurge from home	[3]2 nights			
V	38 O A08	Home night away	Nights away from home	[4]3 nights			
				[5]4 nights			
				[6]5 nights			
				[7]6 nights			
				[8]7 nights or more			

Q	A09a	How satisfied are you no Check one box for each	ormally with your relations. line.	hip
V	39 C A09a	Relationship with your mother	Relationship with your mother	
V	40 C A09b	Relationship with your father	Relationship with your father	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	41 C A09c	Relationship with your sibling	Relationship with your sibling	[1]Very satisfied
V	42 C A09d	Relationship with your friends	Relationship with your friends	[2]Satisfied [3]Neither satisfied not satisfied
V	43 C A09e	Relationship with your class mates	Relationship with your class mates	[4]Not so satisfied [5]Not at all satisfied [6]There is not such person
V	44 C A09f	Relationship with your teachers	Relationship with your teachers	
V	45 C A09g	Relationship with your school administration	Relationship with your school administration	

В

The following questions are about your parents. If you have been brought up by other people (such as adoptive parents, step parents, or other people), please answer about them. For example, if you have both a stepfather/stepmother and a biological father/mother, answer about the one who is most important for your upbringing

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
V	46	C	B01	Father highest level of schooling	Which is the highest level of schooling your father completed?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Illiterate
						[2]ISCED 1 Primary Education [3]ISCED 2 Lower Secondary Education
V	V 47 C B02	Mother highest level of schooling	Which is the highest level of schooling your mother completed?	[4]ISCED 3/4/5 UpperSecondary Education[5]ISCED 6/7/8 University/PostUniversity degree		
					[6]I don't know [7]Not applicable	
V	48	С	B03	Father have a job	Does your father have a job?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	49	С	B04	Mother have a job	Does your mother have a job?	 [1]Yes, full time [2]Yes, part time [3]No [4]I don't know [5]Not applicable
V	50	С	B05	Family well off	How well off is your family compared to others in your country?	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Better off [2]About the same[3]Less well off

S C The following questions are about SMOKING CIGARETTES and ROLLING TOBACCO but excluding e-cigarettes

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name C01	Variable Label <i>How difficult do you th</i>	Question Text ink it would be to get cigaret	Variable [Value]Label tes (excluding e-cigarettes) if you
Q			CUI	wanted to?		
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
V	51	C	C01	Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Check one box	[1]Impossible
v	51	C	01	Cig) difficult to get	Check one box	[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
					[4]Don't know	
0			C02	Is there anyone among	your family members or frie	nds that smokes cigarettes?
Q			CU2	Check one box for each		
			Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Family member smokes	[-3]Not Expected	
V	52	С	C02a	Cig) used by family member	cigarette	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Yes
V	53	С	C C02b	Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Friend smokes cigarettes	[2]No
				Cig) used by friend		[3]Don't know
_				How many times have	you smoked cigarettes (not ir	ncluding e-cigarettes)?
Q			C03	Check one box for each	line	
				Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Times cigarettes in your	[-3]Not Expected
V	54	С	C03a	Cig) times in the life time	life	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]01-02
						[3]03-05
V	55	С	C03b	Cigarettes (Excl. E- Cig) times in the last	Times cigarettes in the last	[4]06-09
				12 months	12 months	[5]10-19
						[6]20-39
						[7]40 or more

Q		C04	cigarettes)?	E LAST 30 DAYS have you smo	oked cigarettes (not including e-
			Check one box		
					[-3]Not Expected
					[-1]No Answer
					[1]Never
			Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Timos sigarottos in the last	[2]Less than 1 cigarette a week
V	56 C	C04	Cig) times in the last	<i>Times cigarettes in the last 30 days</i>	[3]Less than 1 cigarette a day
			30 days		[4]1-5 cigarettes a day
					[5]6-10 cigarettes a day
					[6]11-20 cigarettes a day
					[7]Over 20 cigarettes a day
Q		C05	At what age did you fir	rst do the following?	
ď			Check one box for each	n line	
			Cigarettes (Excl. E-	Age smoke your first	[-3]Not Expected
V	57 C	C05a	Cig) age fisrt use	cigarette (excluding e- cigarettes)	[-1]No Answer
					[1]Never
					[2]9 years old or less
					[3]10 years old
				Ano amaka sinawattan an a	[4]11 years old
V	58 C	C05b	Cigarettes (Excl. E- Cig) age daily bases	Age smoke cigarettes on a daily basis (excluding e-	[5]12 years old
			CIES are naily pases	cigarettes)	[6]13 years old
					[7]14 years old
					[8]15 years old
					[9]16 years old or more

S D The followin and "heat-r

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			D01	How difficult do you th Check one box	ink it would be to get e-cigar	ettes if you wanted to?
V	59	С	D01	E-Cigarettes difficult to get	Get e-cigarettes	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Impossible [2]Difficult [3]Easy [4]Don't know
Q			D02	Is there anyone among Check one box for each		nds that smokes e-cigarettes?
V	60	С	D02a	E-Cigarettes used by family member	Family member smokes e- cigarette	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Yes
V	61	С	D02b	E-Cigarettes used by friend	Friend smokes e-cigarettes	[2]No [3]Don't know
Q			D03	How many times in YO Check one box for each	UR LIFE have you smoked e-c line	igarettes
V	62	С	D03a	E-Cigarettes times in the life time	Times e-cigarettes in your life	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	63	С	D03b	E-Cigarettes times in the last 12 months	Times e-cigarettes in the last 12 months	[1]Never [2]01-02 [3]03-05 [4]06-09 [5]10-19 [6]20-39 [7]40 or more

Q			D04	How many times in TH Check one box	E LAST 30 DAYS have you smo	oked e-cigarettes?
						[1]Not at all
				E-Cigarettes times in	Times e-cigarettes in the	[2]Less than 1 per week
V	64	С	D04	the last 30 days	last 30 days	[3]atleast once a week
						[4]Almost every day or every day
Q			D05	At what age did you fir	st do the following things?	
4	Q 005	200	Check one box for each	n line		
	<u>с</u> г	~		E-Cigarettes age first	Age smoke your first e-	[-3]Not Expected
V	65	C	C D05a	use	cigarette)	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]9 years old or less
						[3]10 years old
						[4]11 years old
V	66	С	D05b	E-Cigarettes age daily bases	Age smoke e-cigarettes on a daily basis	[5]12 years old
				00363	u uuny busis	[6]13 years old
						[7]14 years old
						[8]15 years old
						[9]16 years old or more

Е

The following questions are about SMOKING WATER-PIPE (Narghilè or Chicha)

			Variabl			
R	Ν	Т	е	Variable	Question	Variable
			Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q			E01	How difficult do you th	ink it would be to get a wate	r-pipe if you wanted to?
Q			LUI	Check one box		
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
V	67	C	E01	Water-Pipe difficult	Get a water-pipe	[1]Impossible
v	07	C	LUI	to get	Get a water-pipe	[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
						[4]Don't know
Q			E02	Is there anyone among	your family members or frie	ends that smokes water-pipe?
Q			LUZ	Check one box for each	n line	
V	68	С	E02a	Water-Pipe used by	Family member smokes	[-3]Not Expected
				family member	water-pipe	[-1]No Answer
				Water-Pipe used by friend	Friend smokes water-pipe	[1]Yes
V	69	С	E02b			[2]No
						[3]Don't know
Q			E03	How many times have	you smoked water-pipe?	
Q			LUJ	Check one box for each	n line	
V	70	C	E03a	Water-Pipe times in	Times water-pipe in your	[-3]Not Expected
v	70	C	LUJA	the life time	life	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]01-02
						[3]03-05
V	71	С	E03b	Water-Pipe times in the last 12 months	Times water-pipe in the last 12 months	[4]06-09
						[5]10-19
						[6]20-39
					[7]40 or more	

Q	E04	How many times in TH Check one box	IE LAST 30 DAYS have you sm	ooked water-pipe?
V 72	C E04	Water-Pipe times in the last 30 days	Times water-pipe in the last 30 days	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never [2]Less than 1 a week [3]Less than 1 a day [4]1-5 a day [5]6-10 a day [6]11-20 a day [7]Over 20 a day
Q	E05	At what age did you fi Check one box for eacl	rst do the following things? h line	
V 73	C EO5a	Water-Pipe age fisrt use	Age smoke your first water-pipe	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V 74	C EO5b	Water-Pipe age daily bases	Age smoke water-pipe on daily basis	 [1]Never [2]9 years old or less [3]10 years old [4]11 years old [5]12 years old [6]13 years old [7]14 years old [8]15 years old [9]16 years old or more

F

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			F01	How difficult do you th Check one box	ink it would be to get chewin	ng tobacco if you wanted to?
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
V	75	0	F01	Chewing Tobacco	Get chewing tobacco	[1]Impossible
v	15	0	101	difficult to get	Get chewing tobacco	[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
						[4]Don't know
Q			F02	<i>Is there anyone among</i> <i>Check one box for each</i>		nds that uses chewing tobacco?
				Chewing Tobacco	Family member uses chewing tobacco	[-3]Not Expected
V	76	0	F02a	used by family member		[-1]No Answer
				Chewing Tobacco Friend uses chewing used by friend tobacco		[1]Yes
V	77	0	F02b			[2]No
					[3]Don't know	
Q			F03	How many times in YO Check one box for each	UR LIFE have you used chewi n line	ing tobacco?
V	78	0	F03a	Chewing Tobacco	Times chewing tobacco in	[-3]Not Expected
				times in the life time	your life	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]01-02
				Chewing Tobacco	Timor chowing to become in	[3]03-05
V	79	0	F03b	times in the last 12 months	<i>Times chewing tobacco in the last 12 months</i>	[4]06-09
				monuns		[5]10-19
						[6]20-39
					[7]40 or more	

Q	F04	How many times in TH Check one box	E LAST 30 DAYS have you use	d chewing tobacco?
V	80 O F04	Chewing Tobacco times in the last 30 days	Times chewing tobacco in the last 30 days	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never [2]Less than 1 a week [3]Less than 1 a day [4]1-5 a day [5]6-10 a day [6]11-20 a day [7]Over 20 a day
Q	F05	At what age did you fir Check one box for each	rst do the following things? In line	
V	81 O F05a	Chewing Tobacco age fisrt use	Age use your first chewing tobacco	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	82 O F05b	Chewing Tobacco age daily bases	Age use chewing tobacco on daily basis	 [1]Never [2]9 years old or less [3]10 years old [4]11 years old [5]12 years old [6]13 years old [7]14 years old [8]15 years old [9]16 years old or more

G

The following questions are about ALCOHOLIC DRINKS (beer, wine, premixed drinks, spirits,

et)

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			G01	How difficult do you thi wanted to? Check one box	ink it would be to get each of	the following drinks if you
V	83	С	G01a	Beer difficult to get	Get beer	[-3]Not Expected
V	84	С	G01b	Premixed Drinks difficult to get	Get premixed drinks (insert national examples)	[-1]No Answer
V	85	С	G01c	Wine difficult to get	Get wine	[1]Impossible
V	86	С	G01d	Spirits difficult to get	Get spirits (Whisky, Vodka, etc)	[2]Difficult [3]Easy
V	87	0	G01e	Optional Drink difficult to get	Get optional drink	[4]Don't know
Q			G02	Is there anyone among beverages? Check one box for each	your family members or fried	nds that drinks alcoholic
V	88	С	G02a	Alcoholic Drinks used by family member	Family member drinks alcoholic beverages	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	89	С	G02b	Alcoholic Drinks used by friend	Friend drinks alcoholic beverages	[1]Yes [2]No [3]Don't know
Q			G03	How many times have y Check one box for each	you had any alcoholic bevera line	ges to drink?
V	90	С	G03a	Alcoholic Drinks times in the life time	Times alcoholic beverages in your life	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	91	С	G03b	Alcoholic Drinks times in the last 12 months	<i>Times alcoholic beverages</i> <i>in the last 12 months</i>	[1]Never

				[2]01-02
				[3]03-05
V	92 C G03c	Alcoholic Drinks times	Times alcoholic beverages	[4]06-09
v	92 C G03C	in the last 30 days	in the last 30 days	[5]10-19
				[6]20-39
				[7]40 or more

Q	G04	How many times in the drinks? Check one box for each		l one of the following alcoholic
V	93 C G04a	Beer times in the last 30 days	Times beer in the last 30 days	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	94 C G04b	Premixed Drinks times in the last 30 days	Times premixed drinks (insert national examples)	[1]Never [2]01-02
V	95 C G04c	Wine times in the last 30 days	Times wine in the last 30 days	[3]03-05 [4]06-09
V	96 C G04d	Spirits times in the last 30 days	Times spirits (Whisky, Vodka, etc)	[5]10-19 [6]20-39 [7]40 or more
Q	G05	drinks on the same occ	casion? Consider one alcoholi e, half a glass of long cocktai	have you had 5 or more alcoholic ic drink to be: One 200 ml glass of ls (rum and coke, gin and tonic
V	97 C G05	Binge Drinking times in the last 30 days	Times 5 or more drinks same occasion	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]None [2]01 [3]02 [4]03-05 [5]06-09 [6]10 or more times

D	N	т	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable
R	IN	Т	Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q			G06	beverages, for example		xicated from drinking alcoholic ot being able to speak properly,
				Check one box for each	line	
V	98	С	G06a	Alcoholic Intoxication times in the life time	Times intoxicated in your life	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	99	С	G06b	Alcoholic Intoxication times in the last 12	Times intoxicated in the	[1]Never
		•		months	last 12 months	[2]01-02
						[3]03-05
				Alcoholic Intoxication times in the last 30 days	Times intoxicated in the last 30 days	[4]06-09
V	10 0	С	G06c			[5]10-19
	-					[6]20-39
						[7]40 or more
Q			G07	At what age did you fir	st do the following things?	
Q			007	Check one box for each	line	
	10			Alcoholic Drinks age		[-3]Not Expected
V	1	С	G07a	fisrt use	Age first alcoholic drinks	[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]9 years old or less
						[3]10 years old
						[4]11 years old
V	10 2	С	G07b	Alcoholic Intoxication aget first drunk	Age first drunk	[5]12 years old
	2			aget mot drame		[6]13 years old
						[7]14 years old
						[8]15 years old
						[9]16 years old or more

Н

TRANQUILIZERS and SEDATIVES (INSERT Nationally relevant examples) used for non-medical reasons. These are psychotropic drugs that help people to calm down, sleep better or relax. Usually they are prescribed by doctors and cannot be sold by pharmacies.

R Q	N	Т	Variabl e Name H01	Variable Label How difficult do you th doctor's prescription if Check one box	- · ·	Variable [Value]Label <i>iilizers or sedatives without a</i>
V	10 3	С	H01	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives difficult to get	<i>Get tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription</i>	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Impossible [2]Difficult [3]Easy [4]Don't know
Q			H02	<i>Is there anyone among sedatives without a do Check one box for each</i>	ctor's prescription?	ends that takes tranquilizers or
V	10 4	С	H02a	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives used by family member	Family member takes tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Yes
V	10 5	С	H02b	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives used by friend	Friend takes tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription	[2]No [3]Don't know
Q			H03	How many times have prescription? Check one box for each	you taken tranquilizers or se n line	datives without a doctor's
V	10 6	С	H03a	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives times in the life time	Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription life time	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer

V	V _ С Н	H03b	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or	Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a	[1]Never [2]01-02	
	7			Sedatives times in the last 12 months	doctor's prescription in the last 12 months	[3]03-05
				Nonproscribod	Timos transvilizors or	[4]06-09
V	10	C	H03c	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or	Times tranquilizers or sedatives without a	[5]10-19
v	8	C	nosc	Sedatives times in the last 30 days	doctor's prescription in the last 30 days	[6]20-39
				last 50 days	lust 50 uuys	[7]40 or more
Q			H04	At what age did you ta	ke tranquilizers or sedatives v	without a doctor's prescription?
				Check one box for each	line	
			-		Age first use tranquilizers	[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
						[1]Never
						[2]9 years old or less
				Nonprescribed		[3]10 years old
V	10 9	С	H04	Tranquilizers Or	or sedatives without a	[4]11 years old
				Sedatives age first use	doctor's prescription	[5]12 years old
						[6]13 years old
						[7]14 years old
						[8]15 years old
						[9]16 years old or more

Т

The following questions are about CANNABIS (marijuana, hashish, cannabis oil, etc.)

		_	Variabl	Variable	Question	Variable
R	N	Т	e Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q			101	How difficult do you th Check one box	ink it would be to get cannab	is if you wanted to?
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
V	11	С	101	Cannabis difficult to	Get cannabis	[1]Impossible
v	0	C	101	get	Get cumubis	[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
						[4]Don't know
0			102	Is there anyone among	your family members or frie	nds that uses cannabis?
Q	Q 102		102	Check one box for each	line	
V	11	С	102a	Cannabis used by	Family member uses	[-3]Not Expected
	1			family member	cannabis	[-1]No Answer
	11	C	102b	Cannabis used by Friend takes uses cannabis friend	Friend takes uses cannabis	[1]Yes
V	11 2					[2]No
					[3]Don't know	
Q			103	How many times have	you used cannabis?	
Q			105	Check one box for each	line	
V	11 3	С	103a	Cannabis times in the	Times used cannabis life	[-3]Not Expected
				life time	time	[-1]No Answer
V	11 4	С	103b	Cannabis times in the last 12 months	Times used cannabis in the last 12 months	[1]Never
						[2]01-02
						[3]03-05
.,	11	~	100	Cannabis tims in the	Times used cannabis in the	[4]06-09
V	11 5	С	103c	last 30 days	last 30 days	[5]10-19
						[6]20-39
						[7]40 or more

Q	104	At what age did you first use cannabis? Check one box for each line	
			[-3]Not Expected
			[-1]No Answer
			[1]Never
			[2]9 years old or less
			[3]10 years old
V	11 6 C 104	Cannabis age first use Age first use cannab	is [4]11 years old
			[5]12 years old
			[6]13 years old
			[7]14 years old
			[8]15 years old
			[9]16 years old or more

Q	105	During the LAST 12 MC Check one box for each	DNTHS, have you used the fol I line	lowing types of cannabis?
V	11 7 C I05a 7	Cannabis Resin age first use in the last 12 months	Cannabis resin (Hashish, hash)	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	¹¹ C 105b 8	Cannabis Herbal age first use in the last 12 months	Herbal Cannabis (Marijuana, weed, skunk)	[1]Never [2]Seldom [3]From time to time
V	11 9 O 105c	Cannbis Oil age first use in the last 12 months	Cannabis oil	[4]Fairly often [5]Very often

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			106	Have you used cannabi Check one box	s in the LAST 12 MONTHS?	
V	12 0	С	106	Cannabis (CAST Test) used in the last 12 months	Have you used cannabis in the LAST 12 MONTHS?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]No [2]Yes
Q			106a-f	[if Yes] Have any of the Check one box for each		o you in the LAST 12 MONTHS?
V	12 1	С	I06a	Cannabis (CAST Test) smoked before midday in the last 12 months	Have you smoked cannabis before midday?	
V	12 2	С	106b	Cannabis (CAST Test) smoked alone in the last 12 months	Have you smoked cannabis alone?	
V	12 3	С	106c	Cannabis (CAST Test) memory problem in the last 12 months	Have you had memory problems after smoking cannabis?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	12 4	С	106d	Cannabis (CAST Test) friends/family members told you to reduce or stop in the last 12 months	Have friends or members of your family told you that you should reduce or stop using cannabis?	 [1]Never [2]Seldom [3]From time to time [4]Fairly often [5]Very often
V	12 5	С	106e	Cannabis (CAST Test) yourself tried to reduce or stop in the last 12 months	Have you tried to reduce or stop using cannabis without success?	
V	12 6	С	l06f	Cannabis (CAST Test) problem due to the use in the last 12 months	Have you had problems due to your consumption of cannabis (arguments, fights, accidents, poor school results, etc)	

S J

The following questions are about COCAINE

R Q	N	Т	Variabl e Name J01	Variable Label How difficult do you th Check one box	Question Text ink it would be to get cocaine	Variable [Value]Label e if you wanted to?
V	12 7	С	J01	Cocaine difficult to get	Get cocaine	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Impossible [2]Difficult [3]Easy [4]Don't know
Q			J02	Is there anyone among Check one box for each	your family members or frie I line	ends that uses cocaine?
V	12 8	С	J02a	Cocaine used by family member	Family member uses cocaine	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	12 9	С	J02b	Cocaine used by friend	Friend uses cocaine	[1]Yes [2]No [3]Don't know
Q			J03	How many times have Check one box for each	•	
V	13 0	С	J03a	Cocaine times in the life time	Times used cocaine in life time	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	13 1	С	J03b	Cocaine times in the last 12 months	<i>Times used cocaine in the last 12 months</i>	[1]Never
V	13 2	С	J03c	Cocaine times in the last 30 days	Times used cocaine in the last 30 days	- [2]01-02 [3]03 or more
Q			J04	At what age did you fir Check one box for each		

				[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
				[1]Never
				[2]9 years old or less
	10			[3]10 years old
V	13 3 C J04	Cocaine age first use	Age first use cocaine	[4]11 years old
				[5]12 years old
				[6]13 years old
				[7]14 years old
				[8]15 years old
				[9]16 years old or more

S K

The following questions are about ECSTASY

R	N	т	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable
IX.	IN .	'	Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q	Q		K01		ink it would be to get ecstasy	if you wanted to?
				Check one box		
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
V	13	C	K01	Ecstasy difficult to get Get	Get erstasy	[1]Impossible
v	4	C	ROI	Lestasy unicult to get	Gerecsiusy	[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
						[4]Don't know
0			V 02	Is there anyone among	your family members or frie	nds that uses ecstasy?
Q			K02			

~				Check one box for each	line	
V	13	с	K02a	Ecstasy used by		[-3]Not Expected
	5		family member	ecstasy	[-1]No Answer	
	4.2					[1]Yes
V ¹	13 6	С	K02b	Ecstasy used by friend	Friend uses ecstasy	[2]No
						[3]Don't know

Q	K03	How many times have Check one box for each		
V	13 7 C KO3a	Ecstasy times in the life time	Times used ecstasy in life time	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	¹³ C KO3b 8	Ecstasy times in the last 12 months	Times used ecstasy in the last 12 months	[1]Never
V	13 9 C KO3c	Ecstasy times in the last 30 days	Times used ecstasy in the last 30 days	– [2]01-02 [3]03 or more
Q	КО4	At what age did you fi Check one box for each	,	

	14			 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never [2]9 years old or less [3]10 years old
V	¹⁴ с кол	Footoou ago first uso	Ago first uso osstasu	
V	0 С КО4	Ecstasy age first use	Age first use ecstasy	[4]11 years old [5]12 years old
				[6]13 years old
				[7]14 years old
				[8]15 years old
				[9]16 years old or more

S L The follow

The following questions are about HEROIN

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			L01	How difficult do you think it would be to get heroin if you wanted to? Check one box		
			-	Heroin difficult to get Get he	Get heroin	[-3]Not Expected
		С				[-1]No Answer
V	14		L01			[1]Impossible
v	1		LUI			[2]Difficult
						[3]Easy
						[4]Don't know
Q			L02	Is there anyone among	your family members or frie	nds that uses heroin?
Q			LUZ	Check one box for each	line	
V	14	С	L02a	Heroin used by family		[-3]Not Expected
	2			member	heroin	[-1]No Answer

	1.4			[1]Yes
V	3 C L02b	Heroin used by friend	Friend takes uses heroin	[2]No

[3]Don't know

Q	L03		How many times have you used heroin? Check one box for each line		
V	14 4 C L03a	Heroin times in the life time	Times used heroin in life time	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer	
V	14 5 C L03b	Heroin times in the last 12 months	Times used heroin in the last 12 months	[1]Never	
V	14 6 C LO3c	Heroin times in the last 30 days	Times used heroin in the last 30 days	[2]01-02 [3]03 or more	
Q	L04	At what age did you fi Check one box for eacl			

				[-3]Not Expected
				[-1]No Answer
				[1]Never
				[2]9 years old or less
				[3]10 years old
V	14 7 C LO4	Heroin age first use	Age first use heroin	[4]11 years old
				[5]12 years old
				[6]13 years old
				[7]14 years old
				[8]15 years old
				[9]16 years old or more

The following questions are about INHALANTS (glue, gas, gasoline, et) used in order to get S Μ high Variabl Variable Question Variable те R Ν Label [Value]Label Text Name How difficult do you think it would be to get inhalants if you wanted to? M01 Q Check one box [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Impossible Inhalants difficult to 14 O M01 Get inhalants get [2]Difficult [3]Easy [4]Don't know Is there anyone among your family members or friends that uses inhalants? M02 Q Check one box for each line Inhalants used by Family member uses [-3]Not Expected 14 V O M02a inhalants 9 family member [-1]No Answer [1]Yes Inhalants used by 15 V O M02b Friend uses inhalants [2]No friend [3]Don't know How many times have you used inhalants? M03 Q Check one box for each line Inhalants times in the Times used inhalants in life [-3]Not Expected 15 V O M03a life time time 1 [-1]No Answer Inhalants times in the Times used inhalants in 15 V O M03b [1]Never 2 last 12 months the last 12 months [2]01-02 Inhalants times in the Times used inhalants in 15 V O M03c 3 last 30 days the last 30 days [3]03 or more At what age did you first use inhalants? M04 Q Check one box for each line

			[-3]Not Expected
			[-1]No Answer
			[1]Never
			[2]9 years old or less
			[3]10 years old
V	15 4 O M04	Inhalants age first use Age first use inhalants	[4]11 years old
			[5]12 years old
			[6]13 years old
			[7]14 years old
			[8]15 years old
			[9]16 years old or more

Ν

The following questions are about other substances [please select optional substances to ask, only "Fictious drug" is compulsory]

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label	
Q			N01	How difficult do you the wanted to? Check one box	ink it would be to get each of	the following substances, if you	
V	15 5	0	N01a	Amphetamines difficult to get	Get Amphetamines		
V	15 6	0	N01b	Anabolic Steroids difficult to get	Get Anabolic steroids		
V	15 7	0	N01c	Crack difficult to get	Get Crack		
V	15 8	С	N01d	Fictious Drug difficult to get	<i>Get Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]</i>	[-3]Not Expected[-1]No Answer[1]Impossible	
V	15 9	0	N01e	Ghb difficult to get	Get GHB	[2]Difficult [3]Easy [4]Don't know	
V	16 0	0	N01f	Hallucinogens difficult to get	Get Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, et)		
V	16 1	0	N01g	Methamphetamines difficult to get	Get Methamphetamines		
V	16 2	0	N01h	Painkillers difficult to get	Get Painkillers (Tramadol, et)		
V		_	N01h N01i		-		
	2 16	_		get Optional Drug difficult to get	et) Get Optional drug UR LIFE have you used each o	f the following substances?	
V	2 16	0	N01i	get Optional Drug difficult to get <i>How many times in YO</i>	et) Get Optional drug UR LIFE have you used each o	[-3]Not Expected	
V Q	2 16 3 16	0	N01i N02	get Optional Drug difficult to get <i>How many times in YOU</i> <i>Check one box for each</i> Amphetamines times	et) Get Optional drug UR LIFE have you used each o line Times used Amphetamines		

V	16 7 C N02d	Fictious Drug times in the life time	<i>Times used Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]in life time</i>	[3]03 or more
V	16 8 O NO2e	Ghb times in the life time	Times used GHB in life time	
V	16 9 O N02f	Hallucinogens times in the life time	Times used Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, et) in life time	
V	17 0 N02g	Methamphetamines times in the life time	Times used Methamphetamines in life time	
V	17 1 O N02h	Painkillers times in the life time	Times used Painkillers (Tramadol, et) in life time	
V	17 2 O N02i	Optional Drug times in the life time	Times used Optional drug in life time	

R	N	т	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable	
IX.	ĨŇ		Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label	
Q			N03	During the LAST 12 MC	ONTHS, have you used the fol	lowing substances?	
				Check one box for each	line		
V	17 3	0	N03a	Amphetamines times in the last 12 months	<i>Times used Amphetamines in the last 12 months</i>		
V	17 4	0	N03b	Anabolic Steroids times in the last 12 months	Times used Anabolic steroids in the last 12 months		
V	17 5	0	N03c	Crack times in the last 12 months	Times used Crack in the last 12 months		
V	17 6	С	N03d	Fictious Drug times in the last 12 months	Times used Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]in the last 12 months	 [-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never [2]01-02 [3]03 or more 	
V	17 7	0	N03e	Ghb times in the last 12 months	<i>Times used GHB in the last 12 months</i>		
V	17 8	0	N03f	Hallucinogens times in the last 12 months	Times used Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, et) in the last 12 months		
V	17 9	0	N03g	Methamphetamines times in the last 12 months	Times used Methamphetamines in the last 12 months		
V	18 0	0	N03h	Painkillers times in the last 12 months	Times used Painkillers (Tramadol, et) in the last 12 months		
V	18 1	0	N03i	Optional Drug times in the last 12 months	Times used Optional drug in the last 12 months		
Q			N04	At what age did you fir Check one box for each	st use each of the following s line	ubstances?	
V	18 2	0	N04a	Amphetamines age first use	Age first use Amphetamines	[-3]Not Expected	
V	18 3	0	N04b	Anabolic Steroids age first use	Age first use Anabolic steroids	[-1]No Answer [1]Never	
V	18 4	0	N04c	Crack age first use	Age first use Crack	[2]9 years old or less	
V	18 5	С	N04d	Fictious Drug age first use	Age first use Fictious drug [REPLACE WITH NAME OF FAKE DRUG]	[3]10 years old [4]11 years old	
---	---------	---	------	--------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	
V	18 6	0	N04e	Ghb age first use	Age first use GHB	[5]12 years old [6]13 years old	
V	18 7	0	N04f	Hallucinogens age first use	Age first use Hallucinogens (LSD, magic mushrooms, et)	[7]14 years old [8]15 years old	
V	18 8	0	N04g	Methamphetamines age first use	Age first use Methamphetamines	[9]16 years old or more	
V	18 9	0	N04h	Painkillers age first use	Age first use Painkillers (Tramdol, et)		
V	19 0	0	NO4i	Optional Drug age first use	Age first use Optional drug		

SPThe following questions are about NEW SUBSTANCES. These substances imitate the effect of
illegal drugs such as cannabis or ecstasy and are now becoming available. These newSPsubstances, called legal highs or research chemicals (keta, spice, meow meow, flakka,
superman, et) may be found in various forms, such as herbal mixtures, powders, crystals,
pills, or incense.

R	N	т	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable
			Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q			P01	·	you used any of these substa	nces
				Check one box for each	line	
V	19	0	P01a	New Substances	Times used new substance	[-3]Not Expected
v	1	0	1010	times in the life time	in life time	[-1]No Answer
				times in the last 12	Times used new substance in the last 12 months	[1]Never
						[2]01-02
						[3]03-05
V	19 2	0	P01b			[4]06-09
						[5]10-19
						[6]20-39
						[7]40 or more
				• •	of these new substances in th	e LAST 12 MONTHS, what form
Q			P02	did they take?		
				Check one or more box	es.	
V	19	0	P02a	New Substances never taken in the	I haven't taken any of these substances in the	
v	3	0	rUZd	last 12 months	last 12 months	
	19			New Substances	Herbal mixtures for	
V	1	0	P02b	herbal mixture in the	smoking with similar	[-3]Not Expected

V	4	0	PU20	last 12 months	effects to drugs	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	19 5	0	P02c	New Substances powders, crystals or pills in the last 12 months	Powders, crystals or pills with similar effects to drugs	[0]No [1]Yes
 V	19 6	0	P02d	New Substances liquids in the last 12 months	Liquids with similar effects to drugs	

V	19 7 O P02e	New Substances other in the last 12 months	Other	
Q	P03	How many times in yo Check one box for eacl	ur life have you taken any of h line	the following substances?
V	19 8 O P03a	New Substances synthetic cannabinoids in the life time	Times used Synthetic Cannabinoids in life time	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never
V	19 9 O P03b	New Substances synthetic cathinones in the life time	Times used Synthetic Cathinones in life time	[2]01-02 [3]03-05
V	20 0 P03c	New Substances optional substance one in the life time	Times used Optional substance in life time	[4]06-09 [5]10-19
V	20 1 O P03d	New Substances optional substance two in the life time	Times used Optional substance in life time	[6]20-39 [7]40 or more

Q

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q		1	Q01	How much do you think themselves if they? Check one box for each	R PEOPLE RISK (physically or i line	n other ways) harming
V	20 2	С	Q01a	Cigarettes risk perception occasionally	Smoke cigarettes occasionally	
V	20 3	С	Q01b	Cigarettes risk perception regularly	Smoke one or more packets of cigarettes a day (regularly)	
V	20 4	С	Q01c	E-Cigarettes risk perception occasionally	Smoke e-cigarettes occasionally	
V	20 5	С	Q01d	E-Cigarettes risk perception regularly	Smoke e-cigarettes regularly	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	20 6	С	Q01e	Water-Pipe risk perception occasionally	Smoke water pipe occasionally	[1]No risk [2]Slight risk
V	20 7	С	Q01f	Water-Pipe risk perception regularly	Smoke water pipe regularly	[3]Moderate risk [4]Great risk
V	20 8	0	Q01g	Chewing Tobacco risk perception occasionally	Use chewing tobacco occasionally	[5]Don't know
V	20 9	0	Q01h	Chewing Tobacco risk perception regularly	Use chewing tobacco regularly	
V	21 0	С	Q01i	Alcoholic Drinks risk perception occasionally	Have alcoholic drinks occasionally	
V	21 1	С	Q01j	Alcoholic Drinks 1-2 risk perception nearly every day	Have 1-2 alcoholic drinks nearly every day	

V	21 2 C Q01k	Alcoholic Drinks 3 Or More risk perception nearly every day	Have 3 or more alcoholic drinks nearly every day	
V	21 3 C Q01I	Binge Drinking risk perception nearly every day	Have five or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion nearly every weekend (binge drinking)	
Q	Q02	How much do you thin themselves if they? Check one box for each	k PEOPLE RISK (physically or i n line	n other ways) harming
V	21 4 C Q02a	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives risk perception occasionally	Use tranquillizers without doctor prescription occasionally?	
V	21 5 C Q02b	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives risk perception regularly	Use tranquillizers without doctor prescription regularly?	
V	21 6 C Q02c	Cannabis risk perception occasionally	Smoke cannabis occasionally?	[-3]Not Expected
V	21 7 C Q02d	Cannabis risk perception regularly	Smoke cannabis regularly?	[-1]No Answer [1]No risk
V	21 8 C Q02e	Cocaine risk perception occasionally	Use cocaine occasionally?	[2]Slight risk [3]Moderate risk
V	21 9 C Q02f	Ecstasy risk perception occasionally	Use ecstasy occasionally?	[4]Great risk [5]Don't know
V	22 0 C Q02g	Heroin risk perception occasionally	Use heroin occasionally?	
V	22 1 C Q02h	Inhalants risk perception occasionally	Use inhalants occasionally?	
V	22 2 C Q02i	Amphetamines risk perception occasionally	Use amphetamines occasionally?	- -

V	22 3 C (Q02j	Crack risk perception occasionally	Use crack occasionally?
V	22 4 C (Q02k	Synthetic Cannabinoids risk perception occasionally	Use synthetic cannabinoids occasionally?

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			Q03	If you had a problem w get support? Check one box for each		uld you know whom to address to
V	22 5	С	Q03a	Get Support family member	Family member(s)	
V	22 6	С	Q03b	Get Support friends	Friends	
V	22 7	С	Q03c	Get Support teachers or other school staff	Teachers or other school staff	[-3]Not Expected
V	22 8	С	Q03d	Get Support doctor, psychologist	Doctor, Psychologist	[-1]No Answer
V	22 9	С	Q03e	Get Support religious person	Religious person	[1]Yes [2]No
V	23 0	С	Q03f	Get Support addiction treatment sevices	Addiction Treatment Services	[3]Don't know
V	23 1	с	Q03g	Get Support non- governmental organizations	Non-Governmental Organizations	
V	23 2	С	Q03h	Get Support other	Other nationally relevant option	

R

The following questions are about SOCIAL NETWORKS (WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, Blogs, Snapchat, Skype, Twitter, Hangouts, et)

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			R01	During the LAST 7 DAYS communicating with ot Check one box for each		spent on social networks
V	23 3	С	R01a	Social Networks times on a school day in the last 7 days	On a school day (a day you have to go to school)	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]None
V	23 4	С	R01b	Social Networks times on a non-school day in the last 7 days	On a non-school day (on a weekend or during holidays)	 [2]Half an hour or less [3]About 1 hour [4]About 2-3 hours [5]About 4-5 hours [6]6 hours or more
Q			R02		municate with others on the	ollowing statements about using Internet?
V	23 5	С	R02a	Social Networks spend too much time agree/disagree	l think I spend too much time on social networks	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	23 6	С	R02b	Social Networks get in a bad mood agree/disagree	I get in a bad mood when I can't spend time on social networks	[1]Strongly agree [2]Partly agree
V	23 7	С	R02c	Social Networks spend too much time (parents) agree/disagree	My parents say that I spend too much time on social networks	[3]Neither agree nor disagree[4]Partly disagree[5]Strongly disagree

S

The following questions are about VIDEOGAMES (strategy, puzzle, adventure, football, war, et) that you can play on a PC, tablet, console, smartphone, or other electronic device

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name S01	Variable Label During the LAST 30 DAY	Question Text YS, how many hours have you	Variable [Value]Label u spent playing videogames?
Q			301	Check one box for each	line	
	23	~	C01-	Videogames times on	On a school day (a day you	[-3]Not Expected
V	8	С	S01a	a school day in the last 30 days	have to go to school)	[-1]No Answer
						[1]None
						[2]Half an hour or less
V	23	C	S01b	Videogames times on a non-school day in the last 30 days	On a non-school day (on a	[3]About 1 hour
v	9	С	2010		weekend or during holidays)	[4]About 2-3 hours
						[5]About 4-5 hours
						[6]6 hours or more
Q			S02	During the LAST 7 DAYS Check one box	5, how many days have you p	played videogames?
						[-3]Not Expected
						[-1]No Answer
						[1]None
						[2]1 day
V	24	C	S02	Videogames days	Days played a videogame	[3]2 days
v	0	C	502	in the last 7 days	Days played a videogame	[4]3 days
						[5]4 days
						[6]5 days
						[7]6 days
						[8]7 days
Q			S03	To what extent do you videogames? Check one box for each	agree or disagree with the fo	ollowing statements about

V	24 1	С	S03a	Videogames spend too much time agree/disagree	I think I spend too much time on videogames	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
\ <i>\</i>	24	~	cook	Videogames get in a	I get in a bad mood when I	[1]Strongly agree
V	2	C	S03b	bad mood agree/disagree	can't spend time on videogames	[2]Partly agree
 				Videogames spend		[3]Neither agree nor disagree
V	24	С	S03c	too much time	My parents say that I spend too much time on	[4]Partly disagree
	3			(parents) agree/disagree	videogames	[5]Strongly disagree

_	_	The following questions are about GAMBLING - playing games of chance for money (slot machines, card or dice games, lotteries, sports bets, et) - both ONLINE (if you have used a
S	Т	personal device - mobile, PC, tablet, et - to access gambling websites or applications) and OFFLINE (if you have physically gone to a betting shop or casino or have used gambling terminals in bars, et)

R	N	т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			T01	How often have you ga Check one box	mbled in the LAST 12 MONT	HS?
						[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	24	C	T01	Gambling times in the		[1]I haven't played these games[2]Once a month or less
·	4	•		last 12 months	months	[3]2-4 times a month[4]2-3 times a week
					[5]4-5 times a week [6]6 or more times a week	

Q	T02	If you have gambled O Check one box for each		HS, what games have you played?
V	24 5 C T02a	Gambling Offline slot machines in the last 12 months	Slot machines (fruit machines, new slot machines, etc)	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	24 6 C T02b	Gambling Offline card or dice games in the last 12 months	Card or dice games (poker, bridge, crap, etc)	[1]I haven't played these games [2]Once a month or less
V	24 7 C T02c	Gambling Offline lotteries in the last 12 months	Lotteries (scratch cards, bingo, keno, etc)	[3]2-4 times a month [4]2-3 times a week
V	24 8 C TO2d	Gambling Offline bettings in the last 12 months	Sports betting or betting on racing (horses, greyhounds, et)	[5]4-5 times a week [6]6 or more times a week
Q	Т03	If you have gambled C Check one box for each		HS, what games have you played?

V	24 9	C TO3a	Gambling Online slot machines in the last 12 months	Slot machines (fruit machines, new slot machines, etc)	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	25 0	C TO3b	Gambling Online card or dice games in the last 12 months	Card or dice games (poker, bridge, crap, etc)	[1]I haven't played these games[2]Once a month or less
V	25 1	C TO3c	Gambling Online lotteries in the last 12 months	Lotteries (scratch cards, bingo, keno, etc)	[3]2-4 times a month [4]2-3 times a week
V	25 2	C TO3d	Gambling Online bettings in the last 12 months	Sports betting or betting on racing (horses, greyhounds, et)	[5]4-5 times a week [6]6 or more times a week
V	25 3	С ТО4	Gambling Online bet more and more money in the last 12 months	Have you ever felt the need to bet more and more money?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]No [2]Yes
V	25 4	С ТО5	Gambling Online lie to people about gambling in the last 12 months	Have you ever had to lie to people important to you about how much you gamble?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]No [2]Yes

		Ŧ	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable
R	N	Т	Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label
Q			T06	If you have gambled in	the LAST 12 MONTHS	
Q			100	Check one box for each	line	
						[-3]Not Expected
					How often have you gone	[-1]No Answer
V	25	C	Т06а	Gambling go back another day to win in	back another day to try	[1]Every time
v	5	C	1000	the last 12 months	and win back money you lost gambling?	[2]Most of the time
						[3]Some of the time
						[4]Never
V	25 6	C	T06b	Gambling lie about money won in the last 12 months	When you were betting, have you ever told others you were winning money when you weren't?	
V	25 7	С	T06c	Gambling problems with family or friends in the last 12 months	Has your betting money ever caused any problems for you such as arguments with family and friends, or problems at school or work?	
V	25 8	С	T06d	Gambling gamble more than in the last 12 months	Have you ever gambled more than you had planned to?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	25 9	С	Т06е	Gambling criticisms about gambling in the last 12 months	Has anyone criticized your betting, or told you that you had a gambling problem whether you thought it true or not?	[1]Yes [2]No
V	26 0	С	T06f	Gambling feel bad about bet money in the last 12 months	Have you ever felt bad about the amount of money you bet, or about what happens when you bet money?	
V	26 1	С	T06g	Gambling feel to stop betting in the last 12 months	Have you ever felt like you would like to stop betting, but didn't think you could?	

V	26 2 C	T06h	Gambling hide any sings of gambling in the last 12 months	Have you ever hidden from family or friends any betting slips, IOUs, lottery tickets, money that you won, or any signs of gambling?
۷	26 3 C	T06i	Gambling money arguments about gambling in the last 12 months	Have you had money arguments with family or friends that centered on gambling?
V	26 4 C	Т06ј	Gambling borrow money to bet in the last 12 months	Have you borrowed money to bet and not paid it back?
V	26 5 C	T06k	Gambling skip days from school or work in the last 12 months	Have you ever skipped or been absent from school or work due to betting activities?
V	25 7 C	T06I	Gambling borrow or steal money in the last 12 months	Have you borrowed money or stolen something in order to bet or to cover gambling activities?

U

The COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic has affected our daily lives in many ways. In this section we ask you few information about how the restrictions applied in your country as a consequence of COVID-19 affected your habits

R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			U01	Have you had to engag Check one box for each		ing the COVID-19 restrictions?
V	26 7	С	U01a	Engaged In physical isolation during the COVID-19 restrictions	Physical isolation (e.g., avoiding public transport and social gatherings, working/studying from home)?	
V	26 8	С	U01b	Engaged In home isolation during the COVID-19 restrictions	Home isolation (i.e., a government asked everyone to stay in isolation at home)	
V	26 9	С	U01c	Engaged In home quarantine during the COVID-19 restrictions	Home quarantine (tested positive for COVID-19 and stayed at home)	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer
V	27 0	С	U01d	Engaged In admitted to hospital during the COVID-19 restrictions	Admitted to hospital (tested positive for COVID- 19 and admitted to hospital)	[1]Yes [2]No
V	27 1	С	U01e	Engaged In other during the COVID-19 restrictions	Other	
V	27 2	С	U01f	Engaged In none during the COVID-19 restrictions	None	
V	27 3	С	U01g	Engaged In don't know during the COVID-19 restrictions	Don't know	

P	N	т	Variabl e	Variable	Question	Variable	
R	IN	I	Name	Label	Text	[Value]Label	
Q			U02		d of COVID-19 restrictions, di compared to before the restri	id you change your use of the ctions?	
				Check one box for each	line		
V	27 4	С	U02a	Cigarettes changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Cigarettes		
V	27 5	с	U02b	E-Cigarettes changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	E-cigarettes		
V	27 6	С	U02c	Water-Pipe changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Water-pipe		
V	27 7	0	U02d	Chewing Tobacco changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Chewing tobacco	[-3]Not Expected	
V	27 8	С	U02e	Alcoholic Drinks changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Alcoholic beverages	[-1]No Answer [1]Never used before [2]Stopped using	
V	27 9	С	U02f	Nonprescribed Tranquilizers Or Sedatives changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Tranquilizers or sedatives without a doctor's prescription	[3]Started using[4]Decreased[5]Increased[6]No change	
V	28 0	С	U02g	Cannabis changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Cannabis		
V	28 1	С	U02h	Cocaine changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Cocaine		
V	28 2	С	U02i	Ecstasy changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Ecstasy		
V	28 3	С	U02j	Heroin changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Heroin		

V	28 4	0	U02k	Inhalants changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Inhalants
V	28 5	0	U02I	Amphetamines changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Amphetamines
V	28 6	0	U02m	Anabolic Steroids changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Anabolic steroids
V	28 7	0	U02n	Crack changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Crack
V	28 8	0	U02o	Ghb changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	GHB
V	28 9	0	U02p	Hallucinogens changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Hallucinogens
V	29 0	0	U02q	Methamphetamines changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Methamphetamines
V	29 1	0	U02r	Painkillers changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Painkillers
V	29 2	0	U02s	Optional Drug changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Optional Drug

R	Ν	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
Q			U03	to the use of SOCIAL N Skype, Twitter, Hangou	ETWORKS (WhatsApp, Instaguts, et) and VIDEOGAMES (st. pared to before the restriction	
V	29 3	С	U03a	Social Networks changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Social Network	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never used before
V	29 4	С	U03b	Videogames changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Videogames	 [2]Stopped using [3]Started using [4]Used less [4]Used more [5]No change
Q			U04		gambling, compared to befo	id you change your habits related re the restrictions?
V	29 5	С	U04a	Games Offline changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Games offline	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]Never gambled before
V	29 6	С	U04b	Games Online changes in habits during the COVID-19 restrictions	Games online	[2]Stopped gambling[3]Started gambling[4]Gambled less frequently[5]Gambled more frequently[6]No change

S			Z	You have almost completed the questionnaire, we just ask you to answer two further questions as frankly as possible			
R	N	Т	Variabl e Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label	
V	29 7	С	Z01	Alcoholic Drinks admit use	If you had ever used alcohol, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire?	[-3]Not Expected [-1]No Answer [1]I already said that I have used	
V	29 8	С	Z02	Cannabis admit use	If you had ever used cannabis, do you think you would have said so in this questionnaire?	it [2]Definitely yes [3]Probably yes [4]Probably not [5]Definitely not	

Questionnaire Dataset		ire	MedSPAD_Classr	MedSPAD_Classroom_Report_27_02_2020_Questionnaire.docx						
			MedSPAD_Classroom_Report_25_01_2021_CRD_DUMMY.sav							
S			ID Variables							
R	Ν	Т	Variable Name	Variable Label	Description Text	Variable [Value]Label				
V	1	I	MedSPAD_Year	MedSPAD_Year	Survey Year/Wave	[4 digits]				
V	2	I	COUNTRY	Country	Numeric Country Code Based on ISO 3166	[422]Lebanon [504]Morocco [788]Tunisia [818]Egypt				
V	3	I	SCHOOL	School	Each school in the gross sample should be assigned a unique identification number ranging from 1 to N1 (regardless of participation).	[8 digits]Values from 1 to N1				
					Each class in the (gross) sample should be assigned a unique identification number					

V 4 I CLASS

Class

ranging from 1 to N2. If only 1 class per school is surveyed

SCHOOL variable. (If several classes per school: Use gross sample information if available, otherwise use the net sample information.)

this number will equal the

[8 digits]Values from 1 to N1

S						
R	Ν	T	Variable Name	Variable Label	Question Text	Variable [Value]Label
V	5	С	CR01	City or Town Name	City/Town Name	[80 characters]
V	6	С	CR02	School Name	Name of school	[80 characters]
V	7	С	CR03	Class Name	Class	[80 characters]
V	8	С	CR04	Date	Date of questionnaire administration	(GG/MM/YYYY)
V	9	С	CR05	Student Number of Present	Number of present students	[8 digits]
V	10	С	CR06	Student Number of Refused	Number of students who refused to participate	[8 digits]
V	11	С	CR07	Student Asked for Parents Permission	Did your school ask for parents' permission for the students to participate in the survey?	[-1]No Answer [1]Yes [2]No
\vee	12	С	CR08	Student Number of Not Parents Permission	If Yes, how many students did not get their parents' permission? Number	[8 digits]
V	13	С	CR09	Student Number of Complited Questionnaires	What is the number of completed questionnaires collected? Number	[8 digits]
V	14	С	CR10	Administration Modality	What type of administration of the student questionnaire was used for this class?	[-1]No Answer [1]Paper and Pencil [2]WEB"
٧	15	С	CR11	Administration Web Device	In case of WEB administration, which devices were used (Mark all that apply):	[-1]No Answer [1]Computer [2]Laptop [3]Tablet [4]Smarthphone
V	16	С	CR12	Teacher Refer Any Disturbance From Student	Did you notice any disturbances from students during the completion of the questionnaires?	[-1]No Answer [1]No disturbance [2]Yes, from a few students [3]Yes, from more than a few
V	17	С	CR13	Teacher Refer Student Worked Seriously	Did you find that the students worked seriously?	[-1]No Answer [1]Yes, all of them [2]Nearly all / the majority of them [3]About half or less
V	18	С	CR14	Teacher Refer Student Evaluete Questionnaire	Do you think that the students found it easy or difficult to answer the questionnaire?	[-1]No Answer [1]Easy [2]Neither easy nor difficult [3]Difficult
V	19	С	CR15	Scheduled Time For Survey	How much time was scheduled for the survey? Minutes	[8 digits]
Q			CR16		How long did it take:	
V	20	С	CR16a	Completion Time First Questioannaire	the first student to complete the questionnaire? Minutes	[8 digits]
V	21	С	CR16b	Completion Time Last Questioannaire	the last student to complete the questionnaire? Minutes	[8 digits]
V	22	С	CR17	Teacher Comment	Personal Comment	[80 characters]



Instructions to the survey administrator

Background

The Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs – MedSPAD is an international research project, initiated in 2003 by the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, which is an international governmental organization. It is comprised of experts nominated by the MedNET committee, called the MedSPAD Members, who want in the first place conduct a school survey in their country and to share their valid reliable results with other countries in order to obtain a regional Mediterranean high quality, comparable overview on substance use and risk behaviours among adolescent students.

Detailed information about the project is available at: https://www.coe.int/en/web/pompidou/mednet/medspad

Participating schools and classes

Your school / class has been randomly sampled to participate in the survey. From a statistical point, it is important that a randomly selected class is not substituted by another.

Contact details

In [COUNTRY] the study is done by [RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTE]. If you have any questions regarding the survey, please feel free to contact [NAME] by [PHONE NUMBER and/or E-MAIL].

Anonymity

Since several of the questions may be perceived as sensitive by the students, it is extremely important that they are guaranteed to answer anonymously and that their integrity is not violated. Please observe that results of the study will not be presented at individual, class or school level.

Performance

The data collection should be planned for one academic hour. If more than one class is sampled in a school, whenever possible all classes in the school should do the survey at the same time.

It is also very important that all students in the class have the opportunity to participate. All students in the class should simultaneously complete the questionnaire in the classroom under the same conditions as a test or exam.

The students must understand that their participation is voluntary. If any of them refuse to participate they are entitled to do so. Those who are absent at the time of the survey (ill etc.) shall not answer the questionnaire afterwards.

Step-by-step instructions on the performance of the survey may be found below. Included is also a "Classroom Report" in which we ask you to report some facts about absent and present students and how you found the survey situation. This report may partly be filled in beforehand but it should be sent back together with the students' questionnaires.

Suggested instructions for performing the survey

1. Inform the class about the survey and how to complete the questionnaire The information to the class should at least contain the following points:

- This year a survey on substance use and other behaviours is being performed in several Mediterranean countries among students of your age. The purpose is to collect data that can be compared between countries.
- Participating schools and classes are randomly sampled.
- Participation is totally voluntary.
- It is necessary to carefully read each question before answering.
- Avoid communicating with others during the survey.
- Participation is anonymous don't put your name on the questionnaire cover or any page.
- It is important to answer the questions as truthfully as possible. There is no risk in doing so since your answers are anonymous, but you will give a great contribution to research.
- The results of the study will not be presented at individual, class or school level.
- Put the completed questionnaire into the enclosed envelope and seal it yourself before you hand it in. Please look thorough the questionnaire before returning it, making sure that you have not left out any questions.
- 2. Please distribute one questionnaire and one envelope to each student.
 - All students should complete the questionnaire under the same conditions of a test / exam.
 - It is recommended that the teacher/survey leader remains seated during the completion of the forms, or at least refrains from walking around in the classroom.
 - If a student has a question, ask him/her to come up to you and try to give answers as neutral as possible.
 - Try to avoid discussions on how to interpret the questions.

3. Complete the Classroom Report

Please complete the Classroom Report while the students are answering the questionnaires. It should be returned together with the questionnaires. Please observe that the assistance of a teacher is necessary for answering some of the questions in the Classroom Report.

4. Completion

Please remind the students not to put their names anywhere and wait until all students have finished their questionnaires before collecting them. The reason for this is to avoid discussions in case some students are answering slowly, which may make them feel uncomfortable.

5. Returning the material

The completed questionnaires should be packed together with the Classroom Report and returned in the pre-addressed envelope provided. If more than one class in your school participates, the questionnaires from each class, as well as the Classroom Reports, should be distinctly separated before returning them.

Please, do not return unused questionnaires.

Thank you very much for your help and your students' cooperation!