



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**GEORGIA HIV
PREVENTION PROJECT**

Georgia HIV Prevention Project

**Youth Behavioral Surveillance Survey:
HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, and
Practices Among School Pupils and
University Students in Tbilisi, Georgia**

March 2012

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by RTI International and Save the Children.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

GEORGIA HIV
PREVENTION PROJECT

Georgia HIV Prevention Project

Youth Behavioral Surveillance Survey:
HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, and
Practices Among School Pupils and
University Students in Tbilisi, Georgia

March 2012

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by RTI International and Save the Children.

Georgia HIV Prevention Project (GHPP)

Contract GHS-I-04-07-00005-00

Youth Behavioral Surveillance Survey: HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Among School Pupils and University Students in Tbilisi, Georgia

Prepared for
USAID/Georgia
United States Agency for International Development
ATTN: Dr. Tamara Sirbiladze, COTR
11 George Balanchine St.
Tbilisi 0131

Prepared by
RTI International
3040 Cornwallis Road
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

and Save the Children

in collaboration with National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC)

RTI International is one of the world's leading research institutes, dedicated to improving the human condition by turning knowledge into practice. Our staff of more than 2,800 provides research and technical expertise to governments and businesses in more than 40 countries in the areas of health and pharmaceuticals, education and training, surveys and statistics, advanced technology, international development, economic and social policy, energy and the environment, and laboratory and chemistry services. For more information, visit www.rti.org.

RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Acknowledgments

The Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) Among School Pupils and University Students in Tbilisi was conducted under the USAID-funded Georgia HIV Prevention Project (GHPP). The BSS and this report are the culmination of contributions made by numerous individuals, organizations, and institutions, from inception and throughout the entire process of planning, fieldwork, data analysis, writing, and editing. Each of the contributions has been invaluable.

First of all, GHPP would like to acknowledge the financial support provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which allowed this important, ground-breaking, behavioral survey of youth to take place as the first ever in Georgia.

The early phases of planning this BSS of youth relied heavily upon the professional work and insightful knowledge of the BSS National Working Group that united representatives from key institutions and organizations in Georgia, including the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Affairs; Ministry of Education and Science; National Center for Disease Control and Public Health; Infectious Diseases, AIDS and Clinical Immunology Research Center; and Research Institute on Addiction, and local civil society organizations, including the Public Union Bemoni, Tanadgoma – Center for Information and Counseling on Reproductive Health, Curatio International Foundation, Alternative Georgia, and Georgia Harm Reduction Network. The contribution of the BSS National Working Group members has been crucial in development of a culturally sensitive and age-appropriate survey instrument and study methodology.

GHPP must extend special thanks to Larry Dershem, PhD, Design, Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor from Save the Children, who played a key role in the survey protocol development, statistical analysis of collected data, and writing this report. GHPP thanks George Kamkamidze, MD, PhD, MS, Associate Professor from Tbilisi State Medical University, who developed sampling methodology for the survey.

One of the most demanding aspects of the survey was the actual fieldwork carried out by the Georgian nongovernmental organization Institute on Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA). GHPP appreciates the highly professional work of staff members and interviewers of the ISSA who completed interviewing process with compassion and concern for protecting the rights of survey respondents. GHPP also would like to thank Iago Kachkachishvili, ISSA Director, as well as Lali Sutiashvili and Bella Rekhviashvili, the project coordinator and statistician, respectively, for their contributions during the survey fieldwork and database development.

Mzia Tabatadze, MD, MPH, HIV Policy and Advocacy Expert; Mamuka Djibuti, MD, PhD, GHPP Chief of Party; Shawn Aldridge, RTI Health Policy Analyst; Karol Krotki, RTI Senior Research Statistician; and Victoria Scott, RTI Research Statistician, reviewed multiple drafts of the report and made worthy contributions to ensure that the report contents and data interpretations are as accurate as possible.

When the time came for final editing and formatting of the report, Felice Sinno-Lai and Lynda Grahill from RTI's publications team devoted considerable time and effort to finalize the document. Nonetheless, any flaws that remain in the report are solely those of the authors mentioned.

Translating any document, especially a report written with technical health and statistical expressions, is challenging. Nonetheless, Tamar Sirbiladze, Bemoni Public Union, has provided a high-quality version of the report in Georgian; this has made the report accessible to a wide Georgian audience interested in understanding how to improve HIV and drug prevention services targeting youth in Georgia.

Ultimately, the GHPP must recognize the cooperation of school principals and top managers of universities who agreed to participate in the survey, provided accurate databases of enrolled students for sampling, and created private environments for the interviewing process on the premises of participating schools and universities. GHPP would like to extend special thanks to all respondents who willingly gave their time and shared their personal stories and thoughts. Their participation in this endeavor has contributed to the much-needed evidence base to inform youth-focused HIV prevention programming in the country.

Prepared by:

Larry Dershem, PhD; Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor, Save the Children

Mzia Tabatadze, MD, MPH; HIV Policy and Advocacy Expert, Georgia HIV Prevention Project

George Kamkamidze, MD, PhD, MS; Associate Professor, Tbilisi State Medical University

Shawn Aldridge, MSPH; Health Policy Analyst, RTI International

Mamuka Djibuti, MD, PhD; Chief of Party, Georgia HIV Prevention Project

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments.....	ii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Tables.....	v
List of Figures.....	v
List of Acronyms.....	viii
I. Introduction.....	1
II. The Study.....	1
Rationale.....	1
Objectives.....	2
Universe and Sample.....	3
Achieved Sample and Response Rates.....	5
Data Collection and Analysis.....	5
Ethics.....	6
Limitations.....	7
III. The Findings.....	12
Entertainment and Access to Information.....	12
Tobacco – Use and Perceived Harmfulness.....	13
Alcohol – Use, Influence on Behavior, and Perceived Harmfulness.....	15
HIV/AIDS – Knowledge and Attitudes.....	20
HIV/AIDS Stigmatization and Discrimination.....	23
Drugs – Ease to Obtain and Use.....	26
Sexual Behavior – Sexual Intercourse, Sexual Partners, and Condom Use.....	28
Only Students 18-24 Years of Age (University and VTS).....	30
Spouse or Permanent/Regular Sex Partner.....	30
Sexual Behavior of Students Reporting Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months.....	31
Occasional Sex Partners.....	33
Sex with Sex Worker.....	34
Sex with Same Sex.....	35
IV. Major Findings and Recommendations.....	35
Annex 1. Data Tables.....	39
Respondent Characteristics.....	39
Leisure Activities.....	42

Information	43
Tobacco Use	46
Alcohol Consumption	49
HIV Knowledge and Attitudes	59
HIV Associated Stigma	66
Drug Use.....	70
Sexual Behavior.....	87
University Students Reporting Injecting Drugs (n=12).....	89
Sexual Behavior for University Students Who Reported Ever Having Sex (N=448)	90
Annex 2. Questionnaires.....	95

List of Tables

Table 1. Summary Table of Findings for Key BSS Indicators for School Pupils and University Students.....	8
Table 2. Summary Table of Findings for Key BSS Indicators for Students 18-24 Years of Age.....	10
Table 3. OLS Regression of Number of Discriminatory Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV on Various Tbilisi Pupil and Student Characteristics	25
Table 4. Percentage of All Tbilisi Pupils and Students Who Have Ever Used Marijuana or Hashish by Various Time Periods.....	27
Table 5. Percentage of All Tbilisi Pupils and Students Who Have Ever Used Ecstasy by Various Time Periods.....	28

List of Figures

Figure 1. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Involved in Four Types of Entertainment At Least Once a Week or More.....	12
Figure 2. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students with Internet at Home and Which TV Channels They Watch Regularly or Often	13
Figure 3. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Smoked, Smoked Last Month, and Smoked on a Daily Basis Last Month	14
Figure 4. Mean Age Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Started Smoking.....	14
Figure 5. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had and Had in the Past Month an Alcoholic Drink	15
Figure 6. Percentage of All Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Been and Have Been Intoxicated in the Past Month with Alcohol	16

Figure 7.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Drunk Alcohol in the Past Month by How Often	16
Figure 8.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Situations Where Alcohol Is Consumed Most Often	17
Figure 9.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Top 5 Benefits They Experience “Almost Always” from Drinking.....	18
Figure 10.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Top 5 Detriments They Experience “Almost Always” from Drinking ..	19
Figure 11.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Types of Alcohol Consumption That Pose “No or Slight Risk to Health”*	20
Figure 12.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Have Heard of AIDS	20
Figure 13.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Have Heard of HIV Infection	21
Figure 14.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Correctly Identify Ways of Preventing the Sexual Transmission of HIV and Who Reject Major Misconceptions about HIV Transmission	21
Figure 15.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with Correct Knowledge of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission.....	23
Figure 16.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with Correct Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV	23
Figure 17.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Were Aware of HIV or AIDS Agreeing to Three Types of Discriminatory Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV	24
Figure 18.	Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with a Discriminatory Attitude Toward People Living with HIV.....	24
Figure 19.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Used One or More of Ten Drugs in Lifetime and the Top Three Drugs Perceived to be “Very Easy” or “Fairly Easy” to Obtain.....	26
Figure 20.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Used Sedatives, Marijuana, or Ecstasy.....	27
Figure 21.	Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	29
Figure 22.	First Sexual Partner for Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	30
Figure 23.	Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex and Report Having a Permanent (Regular) Sex Partner	31
Figure 24.	Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex with More Than 1 Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months	32

Figure 25. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex with 5 or More Partners in the Previous 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months	32
Figure 26. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had an Occasional Sex Partner in the Past 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months.....	33
Figure 27. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had an Occasional Sex Partner in the Previous 12 Months and Who Used a Condom in Last Sex with Occasional Sex Partner	33
Figure 28. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had Sex with a CSW in the Past 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months.....	34
Figure 29. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had Sex with a CSW in the Past 12 Months and Who Used Condoms in Last Sex with a CSW	34

List of Acronyms

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BSS	behavior surveillance survey
CI	confidence interval
CSW	commercial sex worker
ESPAD	European school survey project on alcohol and other drugs
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
GF	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GHPP	Georgia HIV Prevention Project
IDU	injecting drug user
ISSA	Institute of Social Studies and Analysis
IR	intermediate result
IRB	institutional review board
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MARP	most-at-risk population
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia
NCDC	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health
OLS	ordinary least squares
PPS	probability proportional to size
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PSA	public service announcement
SI	sampling interval
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTS	vocational-technical school

I. Introduction

The Georgia HIV Prevention Project (GHPP) is implemented by RTI International (RTI) and its partners, Save the Children and PATH, with funding provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID|Caucasus). The GHPP is a five-year effort that began February 4, 2010 and will end on December 12, 2014. In collaboration with the Government of Georgia and local grantee organizations, including Tanadgoma and Bemoni Public Union, the GHPP is designed to improve and expand upon HIV prevention among most-at-risk populations (MARPs). MARPs are defined here as injecting drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men, commercial sex workers (CSWs), their partners, and at-risk youth.

The goal of the GHPP is to support HIV prevention among high risk groups in order to avert the spread of HIV to the general population and support USAID|Caucasus' Strategic Objective 3.4: "Increased use of social and health services and changed behavior" by addressing the following Intermediate Results (IR): IR 3.4.2: "Increased knowledge of health-promoting practices" and IR 3.4.5: "Improved quality of health services." The long-term impact of the project is to keep HIV infections in Georgia at very low levels.

This study fits within Objective 2 of the GHPP, "Intervention in groups likely to be infected next—youth." While HIV prevalence among youth in Georgia is currently low, drug use and sexual activity are starting at earlier ages, and knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention methods are low. This study will help address this objective by providing up-to-date and reliable data to help in the design of programs and interventions for youth related to HIV/AIDS awareness, knowledge, and high-risk behaviors.

II. The Study

Rationale

This study was conducted among school pupils¹ (secondary grades from 9 to 12) and university students² in Tbilisi in order to fill the gap in current, reliable data and information about the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of youth (15–24 year olds) in the location of the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in Georgia—the capital, Tbilisi. This study plans to contribute to HIV prevention among youth in several ways.

¹ Pupils refers to males and females from 15 to 17 years of age attending either public or private secondary schools in Tbilisi.

² Students refers to males and females from 18 to 24 years of age attending either public or private universities or attending public or private professional technical schools in Tbilisi.

First, the findings of this study will be used to revise and streamline potentially all GHPP interventions with youth, such as the healthy lifestyle curriculum, teacher training packets, videos, cell phone messaging, and websites. Beyond the GHPP, the findings can be used by local and international nongovernmental organizations, school officials, and local health authorities in developing relevant HIV prevention programming and interventions. At the policy level, the survey findings will help inform policy on HIV prevention interventions targeting youth. In addition, the survey will generate a set of baseline indicators for different high-risk behaviors among youth in Tbilisi. A follow-up survey planned for 2014 will help the GHPP team measure the progress made in HIV prevention among youth in Tbilisi.

Second, the Georgia National HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan (NSP) for 2011–2016 was recently endorsed by the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) and the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Welfare. *The newly approved strategic plan identifies HIV prevention among youth as one of the national priorities.* The Georgia HIV/AIDS NSP highlights the importance of conducting behavioral surveillance surveys (BSSs) among youth at least two times from 2011–2016 to generate valid and reliable data on youth and better understand the patterns of behaviors that put young people at risk. This survey will help establish baselines for relevant BSS indicators from which realistic targets can be established for HIV prevention strategies targeting youth in the country. In this way, the planned BSSs among youth will contribute to assessing the current status of knowledge, attitudes, and practices among students in Tbilisi, which will be a valuable contribution to the National HIV Surveillance System.

Third, in response to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) “Three Ones” key principles, Georgia has recently developed a policy document known as the *National HIV Monitoring and Evaluation System Framework* as well as a National M&E Operational Plan. This framework document was elaborated through extensive national consultations and high-level policy meetings. The National HIV M&E Framework provides a list of national standard indicators for monitoring the national response to HIV/AIDS and provides clear instructions on how to construct each standard indicator. The survey instrument developed for the GHPP youth survey has been elaborated in full compliance with the national M&E system requirements. Thus, the survey findings will enable the country to generate national indicators corresponding to HIV knowledge, attitude, and practice among youth.

Objectives

The Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of HIV/AIDS among School and University Students in Tbilisi study will achieve the following objectives:

- To measure the overall prevalence of knowledge, attitudes, and practices or behaviors of students 15–24 years of age in Tbilisi regarding HIV/AIDS issues;

- To understand gender differences in knowledge, attitudes, and practices or behaviors of students 15–24 years of age in Tbilisi regarding HIV/AIDS issues;
- To understand age differences in knowledge, attitudes, and practices or behaviors of students 15–17 and 18–24 years of age in Tbilisi regarding HIV/AIDS issues;
- To inform HIV prevention programming among all youth in Tbilisi and possibly elsewhere in Georgia; and
- To provide a baseline for a follow-up BSS in 2014 to measure change in knowledge, attitudes, and practices or behaviors of students 15–24 years of age in Tbilisi regarding HIV/AIDS issues.

Universe and Sample

The statistical population of this study is all students 15 to 24 years of age who are: a) attending public (state) or private secondary schools (9th to 12th grades); b) undergraduates in private or public universities; or c) students in vocational-technical training schools in Tbilisi in 2011.

The sampling frame was based on the lists of secondary schools, universities, and professional or vocational-technical schools (VTS) provided by the Ministry of Education and Science (MOES) of Georgia, valid as of September 2010, as described below.

1. The list of all secondary or high schools in Tbilisi, both state and private, with the information on the number of pupils at each grade level in each school, was provided. Information for 326 high schools (185 public and 141 private) was obtained as well as the numbers of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 for each school.
2. All lists were valid as of September 2010. During recent years student registration systems in Tbilisi have been substantially improved by the introduction of modern systems for centralized registration for both state and private schools. This has made it possible to obtain accurate data on the numbers of students in each grade.
3. The list of all universities in Tbilisi, both state and private, was provided, with information on the total number of students in each university. Information for 46 universities total (10 public and 36 private) was obtained.³
4. The list of professional VTSs registered with MOES was obtained. Contact information for 7 VTSs and the numbers of students in each school were obtained through telephone interview with the school principals.⁴

³ The sampling of university students was done by age only and not by level (freshman, sophomore, junior, senior) since in the Georgian higher education system, age and level are largely identical. That is, there are few cases of younger or older people entering university, such as a student who fails the entrance exam the first year but passes the next year or a man who returns from his military service obligation to enter university, and the age difference in such cases is minimal.

⁴ Selection of students was done randomly within these schools, and not by years attended, because age and length of study varies by vocational training program (hospitality, dental, carpentry, welding, etc.).

Pupils 15–17 years of age were selected from the lists of high school students, while students 18–24 years of age were selected from lists of universities and VTSSs.

The total number of pupils in Tbilisi high schools was 55,842, and the total number of students in Tbilisi universities and professional VTSSs was 73,652. The sample size calculation was done using the methodology for descriptive studies for an expected response proportion of 50% (to maximize the sample size), a total width of the confidence interval of 0.10 (± 0.05), and a confidence level of 95%. By this methodology, a minimum of 384 students were selected in each of the four gender and age groups (1–male pupils, 2–male students, 3–female pupils, and 4–female students) to have representative samples for corresponding gender and age group populations. Next, estimation of the sample size was done for a comparison of proportions of dichotomous variables for alpha error = 0.05 (two-sided test), power = 80%, and the expected smaller proportion = 0.5 (again maximizing the sample size) for the detection of difference = 0.10. By this methodology it was determined that a minimum of 407 students should be selected per each group to reach an adequate statistical significance for mutual comparisons of age/gender groups. Therefore, this study attempted to enroll 2,000 pupils and students in total, 500 pupils and students in each age/gender group, considering a potential 20% rate of non-response, based on the experience of similar studies that have been previously conducted in Georgia.

The probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling technique was used for the selection of institutions. The list of secondary schools included 326 institutions, among them 185 state and 141 private schools. The list of universities included 46 institutions (10 state and 36 private). The list of secondary schools was sorted by city districts, while the list of universities was sorted by the size or number of students in each university. There were 7 institutions in the list of VTSSs. The running cumulative populations were calculated separately for the lists of secondary schools and universities/VTSSs. Considering the planned numbers of study subjects (total number = 2000, among them 1000 for secondary schools and 1000 for universities/VTSSs), a total of 40 sites (primary sampling units) both among the secondary schools (20 units) and among the universities and VTSSs (20 units) with 50 students in each unit ($1000/20 = 50$ students per unit) were included in the study. The sampling interval (SI) for the secondary schools group was equal to 2792 ($=55842/20$) and for universities/VTSSs group was equal to 3683 ($=73652/20$). The random starting points selected by random number generator from the sampling intervals (1 – 2792) and (1-3683) were 1515 and 1557, correspondingly.

As a result of PPS sampling, 24 secondary schools (16 state and 8 private) and 13 universities and/or VTSSs (7 state, 5 private universities and one VTS) were selected. In very large universities, more than one unit was selected, while in the cases of very small secondary schools (student body for grades 9-12 fewer than 100 pupils), two schools were considered as one unit. In the latter case the first (smaller) school was selected by PPS and the second school was the next consecutive high school from the list. A

cumulative list of students from the two consecutive schools was created for the next step of the sampling procedure.

In applying the PPS sampling methodology, larger clusters have a bigger probability of being sampled at the first stage. By the sampling exactly the same number of study subjects per cluster, subjects in larger clusters have a smaller probability of being sampled. To remedy the imbalance, the second stage of sampling compensates for the first stage, and each study subject in the population has the same probability of being sampled. This leads to the approximate equality of overall weight for each cluster.

The next stage of sampling involved a random selection of students (*not classes*) stratified by gender in each of the randomly selected schools, universities, and VTSs. The lists of eligible students were created. Restriction criteria were defined by age (15–17 and 18–24 age groups corresponding to high schools and universities/VTSs) and knowledge of Georgian. The simple random sampling technique was applied in selection of the study subjects from the lists of the eligible students. In each unit, 25 female and 25 male subjects were selected from the corresponding lists (two lists generated by gender).

Achieved Sample and Response Rates

For pupils (15–17 yrs), the refusal rate was 5.1%; that is, parents of 51 school pupils among the 1000 solicited refused to allow their children to participate in the study. For students (18–24 yrs), the refusal rate was 1.3% (13 of the 1000 solicited students refused). The initial sample achieved was 1,936.

Among these 1,936 completed questionnaires the following were excluded: 41 were excluded because of ineligible ages (less than 15 or more than 24 years of age), 3 others were excluded because they were incomplete (almost half of the questions were left unanswered), and another 13 were excluded due to doubtful responses, such as senseless responses and drawings, leaving a total of 1,879 useable questionnaires.

It must also be highlighted that, though the sample was Tbilisi pupils 15–17 years of age and students 18–25 years of age, almost one-half of the student respondents were from the various regions in Georgia, especially Imereti, Kakheti, and Samegrelo.

Data Collection and Analysis

The BSS questionnaire used was based primarily on three standardized survey questionnaires: 1) BSS among MARPs questionnaire,⁵ 2) the European School Survey

⁵ Curatio International Foundation. (Unpublished). Standardization of survey instruments for BSS among MARP questionnaire. The Global Fund Projects in Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD),⁶ and 3) the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) indicators.⁷

Two sets of questionnaires were used. The first questionnaire, for the school pupils, contained questions regarding alcohol and drug use and some questions regarding sexual behavior. The second questionnaire, for the university students, included more questions about drug use, especially about injecting drugs, as well as more questions about sexual behavior.

A total of 21 survey administrators participated in the survey: 10 female and 11 male. Field work was conducted in two phases by these same administrators. The first phase involved data collection at the secondary schools; the second phase involved data collection at the universities and VTSs. The survey was conducted May – June 2011.

Small groups of students self-administered the questionnaire (average of 4-7 pupils/students) in school- or university-provided space (e.g., classrooms, auditoriums). The randomly selected pupils and students were informed of the time of the survey either before or after their classes, depending on the time schedule of the institutions. The 7 total pupils and students who could not attend prior arranged group sessions completed the questionnaire individually. The minimum time for completing the questionnaire was 15 minutes, the maximum was 45 minutes, and the average was 30 minutes.

Respondents were asked to place their completed questionnaires in the envelopes given to them by survey administrators, seal them, and give the sealed envelopes back to the survey administrators.

Ethics

Prior to implementing the field work, the study's protocols were reviewed and approved by two Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), RTI's IRB and the local IRB of the Maternal and Child Care Union in Georgia, to ensure the rights and welfare of participants were protected.⁸

All pupils and students were informed of the nature of the study prior to their participation. For school pupils (15–17 yrs) both written parental consent and the pupil's written consent were obtained. For students (18–24 yrs) written consent was obtained. In addition, the youth were informed that at any time during the interview they had the freedom to refuse to answer a question or to quit the interview.

⁶ Baramidze Levan, Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Georgian Students. 2009. United Nations Development Programme, Tbilisi, Georgia. http://www.ncdc.ge/Eng/publications/Reports/Espad-bolo-web_2009.pdf (Accessed November 28, 2011).

⁷ UNGASS. 2010. Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS; Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators, Geneva, Switzerland. http://data.unaids.org/pub/manual/2009/jc1676_core_indicators_2009_en.pdf (Accessed December 12, 2011).

⁸ NIH Registration: IORG0005619; active till 10/14/2011.

All respondents were informed that their participation was voluntary and that their responses would remain anonymous.

Limitations

- To sample youth 15–17 years of age, the study was conducted only among youth who were enrolled at or attending either a public or private school at the time of the survey; because of this, school drop-outs were excluded from the study. However, the current enrollment rate in secondary private and public schools in Georgia is above 90.0%, for both boys and girls; therefore, the proportion of youth in this age who were excluded is small.
- To sample youth 18–24 years of age, the study was conducted only among youth enrolled in a public or private university or private or public professional VTS; therefore, youth of this age group not enrolled in a public or private VTS or university were not included in the study.
- The study was conducted only in Tbilisi, the capital and largest city in Georgia, and therefore the findings cannot be generalized to school pupils and students in the country as a whole.
- Self-administration of questionnaires was used to ensure the anonymity and privacy of respondents and to increase young people’s willingness to disclose sensitive information and provide honest responses. Because the questionnaire was self-administered, and upon completion placed in a sealed envelope by the respondent, the survey administrators were not able to conduct quality control of questions. This resulted in a number of unanswered or missed questions and inconsistent responses (errors of omission and errors of commission).

The two tables below present the findings for key BSS indicators in this study. **Table 1** presents the findings grouped by a) demographics, b) tobacco use, c) alcohol use, d) HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, e) drug use, and f) sexual behavior issues. For all issues, the findings are disaggregated by gender, age groups (15–17 yrs and 18–24yrs), and level of schooling (pupils in secondary schools and students in universities or VTSs). When applicable, confidence intervals (CI) at the 95% level are presented.

Table 2 presents the findings for questions regarding specific sexual behaviors asked only of the older students (18–24 yrs).

Table 1. Summary Table of Findings for Key BSS Indicators for School Pupils and University Students

Survey was conducted May – June 2011, Tbilisi, Georgia	Total N=1879 [CI]	Males (N=917)		Females (N=962)	
		Pupils 15-17 yrs N=455 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=462 [CI]	Pupils 15-17 yrs N=462 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=500 [CI]
Demographics					
Age (mean years)	18.0 yrs	15.8 yrs	20.0 yrs	15.9 yrs	20.2 yrs
% of students 18-24 yrs who are married	4.0%	Not asked	2.8%	Not asked	5.0%
% of respondents who has lived in Tbilisi less than a year	7.7% (144/1873)	0.7% (3/452)	13.7% (63/459)	0.4% (2/462)	15.2% (76/500)
Tobacco use					
Median age first tried cigarette (229 missing cases from 867 ever smoked)	14 yrs (638) [12.9-13.5]	13 yrs (188) [11.5-12.4]	14 yrs (231) [12.9-13.9]	13 yrs (96) [12.0-13.2]	15 yrs (123) [14.5-15.7]
% of respondents smoking cigarettes daily during last month	17.6% (331/1879) [15.9-19.3]	18.9% (86/455) [15.3-22.5]	38.1% (176/462) [33.7-42.5]	3.7% (17/462) [0.2-5.4]	10.4% (52/500) [7.7-13.1]
Alcohol use					
% of respondents who had had at least one drink of alcohol during last 30 days and were intoxicated at least once in the past month (152 missing cases from 1217 who had drunk in last 30 days)	14.6% (155/1065) [12.4-16.7]	24.1% (68/282) [19.1-29.1]	10.4% (31/298) [7.0-13.9]	14.8% (36/243) [10.3-19.3]	8.3% (20/242) [4.8-11.8]
HIV/AIDS knowledge & attitudes					
% of respondents who have heard of AIDS	93.0% (1747/1879) [92.5-94.7]	91.0% (414/455) [89.0-94.2]	90.5% (418/462) [88.9-94.0]	93.3% (431/462) [91.5-95.9]	96.8% (484/500) [95.7-98.7]

Survey was conducted May – June 2011, Tbilisi, Georgia	Total N=1879 [CI]	Males (N=917)		Females (N=962)	
		Pupils 15-17 yrs N=455 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=462 [CI]	Pupils 15-17 yrs N=462 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=500 [CI]
% of respondents who have heard of HIV infection	75.1% (1411/1879) [74.5-78.4]	67.7% (308/455) [65.2-73.8]	78.8% (364/462) [76.9-84.2]	66.0% (305/462) [62.7-71.4]	86.8% (434/500) [84.6-90.4]
% of respondents who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	10.2% (192/1879) [0.9-11.6]	7.7% (35/455) [0.5-10.2]	14.7% (68/462) [11.5-18.0]	5.2% (24/462) [3.2-7.2]	13.0% (65/500) [10.0-16.0]
% of respondents with knowledge of HIV or AIDS who held discriminatory attitudes toward people with HIV (held 2 or three attitudes: PLHIV should be isolated, not allowed to attend school, not allowed to teach) (38 missing cases on attitude questions)	28.2% (483/1715) [26.1-30.3]	35.8% (144/402) [31.1-40.5]	30.5% (123/403) [26.0-35.0]	26.6% (114/429) [22.4-30.8]	21.2% (102/481) [17.5-24.9]
Drug use					
% of respondents who have smoked marijuana at least once in last 12 months	4.0% (76/1879) [3.2-5.0]	6.6% (30/455) [4.7-9.3]	7.6% (35/462) [5.5-10.4]	0.6% (3/462) [n/a]	1.6% (8/500) [0.8-3.1]
% of respondents 18-24 years of age who first tried marijuana before the age 18	77.7% (101/130) [70.4-84.9]	n/a	79.1% (87/110) [71.4-86.8]	n/a	70.0% (14/20) [48.0-92.0]
% of respondents who have used marijuana at least once in last month (30 days)	0.9% (16/1879) [0.4-1.3]	1.1% (5/455) [0.1-2.1]	1.1% (5/462) [0.1-2.0]	0.4% (2/462) [n/a]	0.8% (4/500) [n/a]
% of respondents who used ecstasy at least once in last 12 months	2.0% (37/1879) [1.4-2.7]	2.6% (12/455) [1.5-4.6]	3.5% (16/462) [2.2-5.6]	0.2% (1/462) [n/a]	1.6% (8/500) [n/a]
% of respondents who have injected drugs in last 12 months	0.2% (2/962) [n/a]	Not asked	0.4% (2/462) [n/a]	Not asked	0.0% (0/500) [n/a]

Survey was conducted May – June 2011, Tbilisi, Georgia	Total N=1879 [CI]	Males (N=917)		Females (N=962)	
		Pupils 15-17 yrs N=455 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=462 [CI]	Pupils 15-17 yrs N=462 [CI]	Students 18-24 yrs N=500 [CI]
Sexual Behavior					
% of respondents who had sexual intercourse (75 missing cases from total)	38.7% (698/1804) [36.4-40.9]	58.9% (245/416) [54.1-64.6]	85.7% (396/441) [87.0-92.6]	1.1% (5/458) [0.2-2.1]	10.6% (52/489) [7.9-13.4]
Median age at first sex (120 missing cases from 698 respondents who had had sexual intercourse)	15 yrs (578)	14 yrs (208)	15 yrs (320)	16 yrs (5)	18 yrs (45)
Person with whom had first sexual intercourse (44 missing cases from 698 respondents who had had sexual intercourse)	44.0% CSW (288/654) 29.1% Random partner (203/654)	44.4% CSW (99/223) 30.9% Random partner (69/223)	50.1% CSW(189/377) 34.5% Random partner (130/377)	100% Boyfriend (5/5)	61.2% Spouse (30/49) 26.5% Boyfriend (13/49)

Table 2. Summary Table of Findings for Key BSS Indicators for Students 18-24 Years of Age

STUDENTS ONLY (18 – 24 years of age in public or private universities or VTSS)	Total (N=962)	Males 18-24 yrs (N=462)	Females 18-24 yrs (N=500)
% of respondents who have had sex before the age of 15 (thus, 14 years of age and younger)	9.8% (94/962) [7.9-11.7]	20.3% (94/462) [16.7-24.0]	0.0% (0/500) n/a
% of respondents who ever had sex and who had sex during last 12 months	86.2% (386/448) [80.6 -88.3]	86.4% (342/396) [80.8 -92.0]	84.6% (44/52) [74.5-94.8]
% of respondents who have a spouse or permanent (regular) sex partner	36.4% (163/448) [30.8 -42.0]	32.0 % (127/396) [26.4 -37.6]	69.3% (36/52) [63.7 -74.9]
% of respondents who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	25.1% (241/962)	50.4%	1.6% (8/500)

STUDENTS ONLY (18 – 24 years of age in public or private universities or VTSs)	Total (N=962)	Males 18-24 yrs (N=462)	Females 18-24 yrs (N=500)
	[22.3-27.8]	(233/462) [45.9-55.0]	[0.5-2.7]
% of respondents who have had sex with 5 or more sex partners in the last 12 months	5.7% (55/962) [4.3-7.2]	11.7% (54/462) [8.8-14.6]	0.2% (1/500) n/a
% of respondents who had occasional sex partner(s) in the last 12 months	16.3% (157/962) [14.0-18.7]	33.1% (153/462) [28.8-37.4]	0.8% (4/500) n/a
% respondents who reported having had occasional sex partner(s) in the last 12 months and reported condom use with occasional sex partner during last sex <i>(4 missing cases from the 157 students who had occasional sex partners in last 12 months)</i>	85.6% (131/153) [80.0-91.2]	86.6% (129/149) [81.0-92.1]	50.0% (2/4) [n/a]
% of respondents having sex with sex worker in last 12 months	16.5% (159/962) [14.2-18.9]	34.2% (158/462) [29.9-38.5]	0.2% (1/500) n/a
% of respondents who reported having sex with sex worker in last 12 months and reported condom use at last commercial sex <i>(3 missing cases from the 159 students who had sex with sex worker in last 12 months)</i>	93.6% (146/156) [89.7-97.5]	94.2% (146/155) [90.5-97.9]	0.0% (0/1) [n/a]
% of respondents who ever had sex with someone of the same sex	0.7% (7/962) [0.2-1.3]	0.9% (4/462) [0.1-1.7]	0.6% (3/500) n/a

III. The Findings

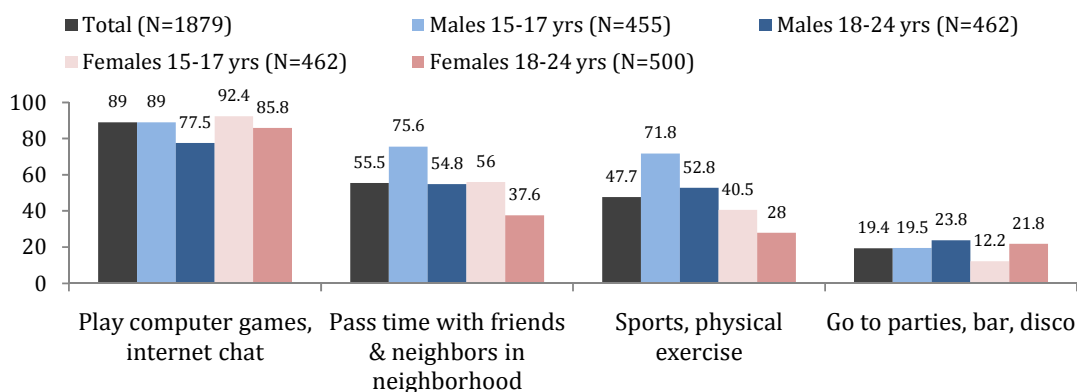
The findings will be presented in the following sections: entertainment and access to information, tobacco use, alcohol use, knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS stigmatization, obtaining and use of drugs, and sexual behavior. Gender (males vs. females) and age group (school pupils vs. university students) differences on these issues will be tested primarily using Chi-square (χ^2) tests of association, and where relevant, means tests and ordinary least squares regression.

Entertainment and Access to Information

Social engagement and physical activity are important for youth development. As shown in **Figure 1** below, not too surprisingly, about nine out of 10 school pupils and university students (89.0%) are engaged at least once a week or more in playing computer games or chatting online. Slightly more than half the students report spending time with friends and neighbors in the neighborhood⁹ (55.5%), and just under one-fifth (19.4%) claim to spend time going to parties, discos, or bars.

The difference between males and females engaging in sport or other physical exercise once or more a week is statistically significant. ($\chi^2=194.01$, $df=4$, $p<0.00$) Overall, 25.8% of females reported not engaging in a sport or physical exercise compared to 11.5% of males. And, among males, the largest percentage engaged in sports or other physical exercise is those age 15–17 years (72.0%).

Figure 1. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Involved in Four Types of Entertainment At Least Once a Week or More



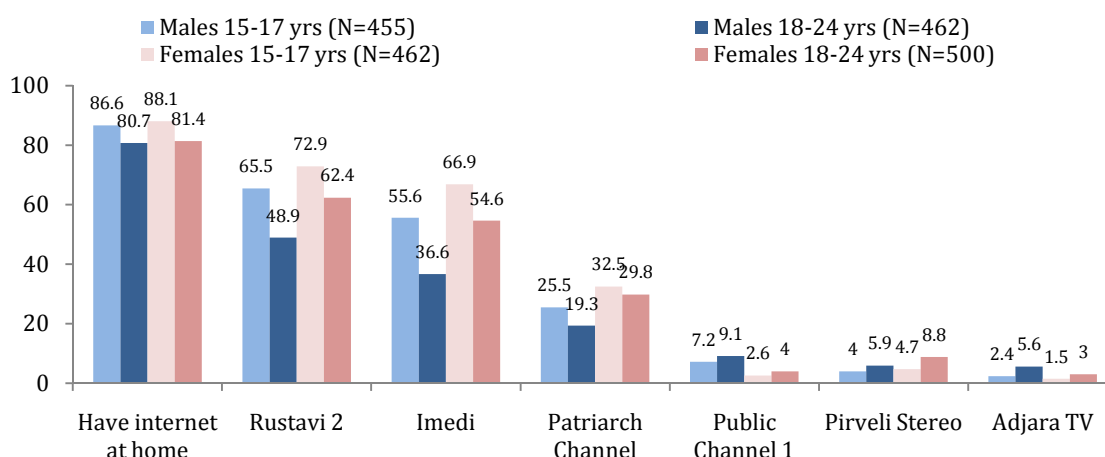
Most Tbilisi youth have Internet access at home, see **Figure 2** below. There is no significant difference between the percentages of pupils or students having Internet at home; however, a significantly lower percentage of respondents (76.4%) who have lived in Tbilisi less than 1 year (who usually came to Tbilisi from the regions) have Internet access than the percentage (84.8%) of respondents who have lived in Tbilisi for 1 year or more ($\chi^2=7.15$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$).

⁹ Neighborhood refers to the immediate areas around where a person lives and where youth tend to gather for socializing.

Although not shown in **Figure 2** below, on average, almost three-quarters (73.5%) of all pupils and students watch one or more of the six major TV channels either “often” or “regularly,” and there is a statistically significant difference by gender and age on TV viewing. That is, a higher percentage of females (79.8%) “often” or “regularly” watch the six major TV channels compared to 66.8% of the males ($\chi^2=40.64$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). In addition, 80.4% of pupils 15–17 years of age watch the TV channels compared to 66.9% of the students 18–24 years of age ($\chi^2=43.45$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

Only 1.0% of pupils and students reported not having a television. For the 99.0% of pupils and students who had TV, the TV channels watched by most pupils and students are Rustavi-2, followed by Imedi and the Patriarch Channel.

Figure 2. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students with Internet at Home and Which TV Channels They Watch Regularly or Often



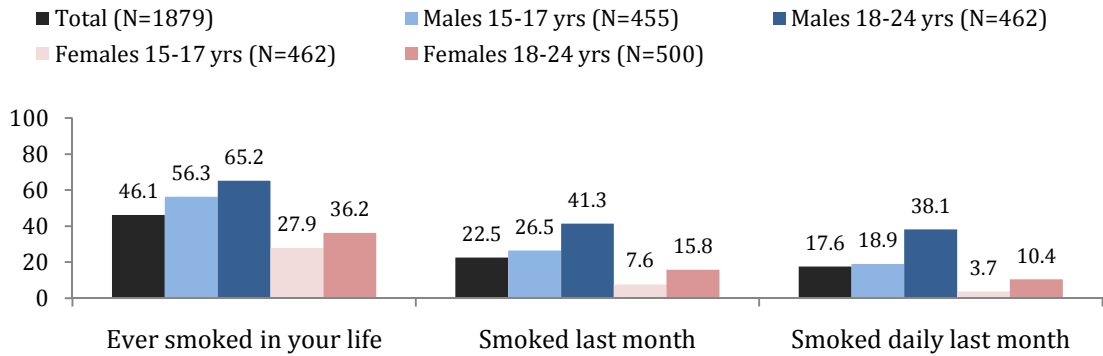
Tobacco – Use and Perceived Harmfulness

Shown below in **Figure 3**, slightly less than one-half (46.1%) of pupils and students had ever smoked, which was comparable with rates reported in a previous Tbilisi study as well as one in the US.¹⁰ Males were significantly more likely to have smoked than females (60.7% vs. 32.2%; $\chi^2=157.44$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$) and university students (50.1%) more likely than school pupils (41.9%; $\chi^2=8.82$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$).

When asked if they had smoked in the last month before the survey, about 1 in 4 of pupils and students (22.5%) had, but there were significant gender and age group differences. One-third (33.9%) of males compared to 11.9% of females ($\chi^2=130.59$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$) had smoked 30 days prior to the survey, and 28.1% of students 18–24 years had smoked compared to 16.9% of pupils 15–17 years ($\chi^2=33.43$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

¹⁰ A 2009 study of Tbilisi pupils reported that 49.5% had smoked tobacco at least once (Baramidze; The Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Georgia Students, UNDP, hereafter referred to as the ESPAD study.) In 2009, a nationwide US study of grades 9-12 (15-18 yrs) reported 46.3% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2009. Surveillance Summaries, June 2010. MMWR 2010;59 (No. SS-5), hereafter referred to as the US-CDC Study).

Figure 3. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Smoked, Smoked Last Month, and Smoked on a Daily Basis Last Month

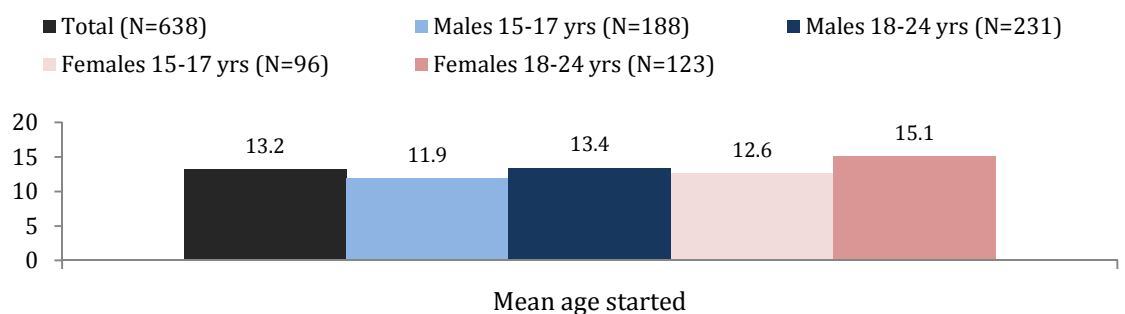


Smoking daily in the last month before the survey was reported by 17.6% of all pupils and students. Again, males (28.6%) were significantly more likely ($\chi^2=148.13$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$) to have smoked daily in the last month than females (7.2%), and students 18–24 years of age (23.7%) were significantly more likely to have smoked daily ($\chi^2=50.29$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$) than pupils 15–17 years of age (11.2%).

When asked the number of cigarettes they smoke, 17.5% of those pupils and students who reported smoking daily in the previous month smoked 11–20 cigarettes a day.¹¹

Youth who reported smoking were asked at what age they started smoking, if they remembered. As shown in **Figure 4** below, on average, pupils and students in Tbilisi started smoking at 13 years of age. The age at which males began smoking (12.8 yrs) was significantly lower ($\chi^2=16.34$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$) than the age at which females began smoking (14.0 yrs).

Figure 4. Mean Age Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Started Smoking



When asked how much “sometimes” smoking a cigarette risks harming a person’s health, almost one-half (48.1%) of pupils and students reported either “no risk” or “slight risk.” However, when asked about smoking increasingly larger numbers of cigarettes, pupils and students reported increasing risks to health. For example,

¹¹ In the US-CDC report mentioned earlier (2009), 19.5% of youth smoked 11 or more cigarettes a day.

when asked the effect of smoking a pack of cigarettes or more a day, 78.2% of pupils and students reported that this is a “great risk” to health.

The only association between smoking and physical exercise was among male pupils 15–17 years of age. Among these male pupils, 81.4% who do not smoke reported playing sports several times a year or more compared to 72.6% who do smoke, which is significantly different (χ^2 9.33, $df=4$, $p<0.05$). For male students 18–24 years of age and both female pupils and students there was no difference between smokers and non-smokers and playing sports or involvement in physical exercise.

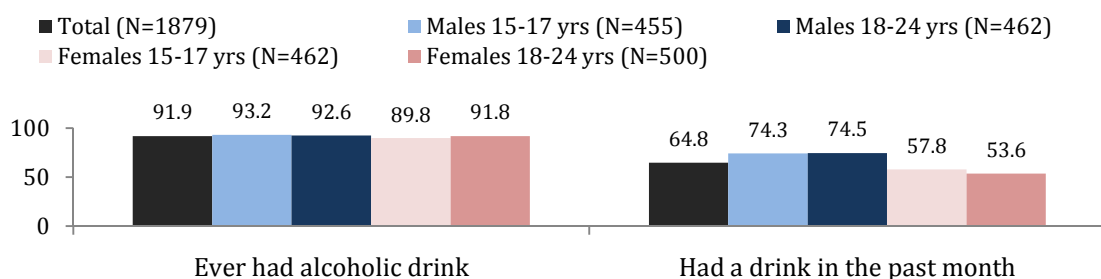
Alcohol – Use, Influence on Behavior, and Perceived Harmfulness

In this study, the vast majority of respondents, ranging from 89.8% to 93.2% for all four respondent groups, have consumed alcohol (i.e., wine, beer, vodka, martini, champagne, or other drink containing alcohol) at some time in their life, regardless of gender or age group, as shown in *Figure 5* below.¹²

About two-thirds (64.8%) of all respondents reported that they had consumed alcohol over the last month. The only significant difference among those who drank in the past month was between males and females ($\chi^2=72.41$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$): 74.4% of males had a drink in the past month compared to 55.6% of females.

When asked to recall the last time they had a drink and to rate the effect of the alcohol on them at that time, 52.3% of the female pupils 15–17 years of age and 49.8% of the female students 18–24 years of age reported that they did not get drunk, which was not significantly different. In comparison, 32.8% of the male pupils 15–17 years of age and 19% of male students 18–24 years of age reported they did not get drunk, which was significantly different ($\chi^2 = 18.97$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). When comparing females and males, a larger percentage of females (51.0%) reported not getting drunk the last time they drank compared to 26.1% of males ($\chi^2=106.06$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

Figure 5. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had and Had in the Past Month an Alcoholic Drink

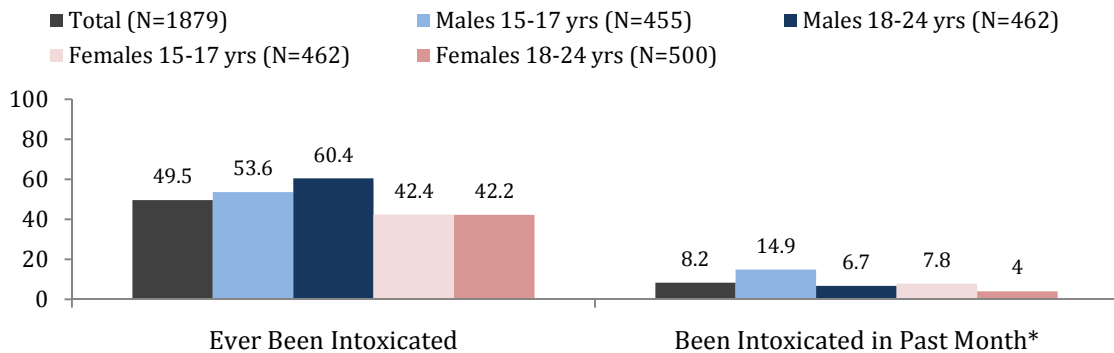


As presented in *Figure 6*, almost one-half (49.5%) of the youth in this study had been drunk or intoxicated at least once in their life, with a significantly greater percentage of males (57.0%) than females (42.3%) having been intoxicated

¹² In the ESPAD report, 90% of students had consumed alcohol (compared to 92% in this study) and 40% drank alcohol in the preceding month (compared to 65% in this study).

($\chi^2=40.73$, $df=1$, $p>0.00$). A lower percentage of pupils and students reported having been intoxicated in the past month (*Figure 6*).

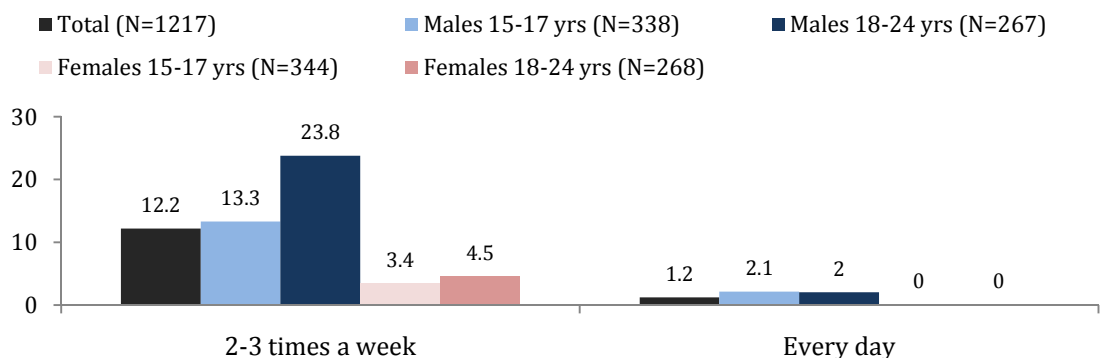
Figure 6. Percentage of All Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Been and Have Been Intoxicated in the Past Month with Alcohol



Among only those students who reported drinking in the past month, 14.6% reported having been intoxicated at least once during the past month (presented in *Table 1: Summary Table of Findings*).

Also among those who reported drinking alcohol over the past month, about 1 of every 4 (23.8%) male students 18–24 years of age reported drinking 2–3 times per week, dropping to 13.3% among male pupils 15–17 years of age, which is significantly different ($\chi^2=12.46$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). Among the females who reported drinking alcohol over the past month, small percentages reported drinking 2–3 times per week: 3.4% of female pupils and 4.5% of female students. Comparatively, a greater percentage of males (18.6%) drank 2–3 per week over the past month than females (3.9%), which is significantly different ($\chi^2= 60.62$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). A very small percentage (~2%) of male pupils and students and no female youth reported drinking alcohol on a daily basis (see *Figure 7*).

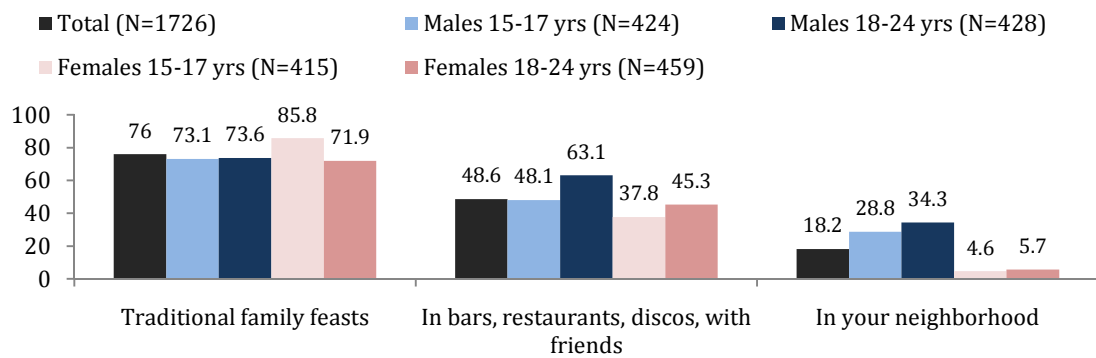
Figure 7. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Drunk Alcohol in the Past Month by How Often



Pupils and students were asked about the situations in which they tend to consume alcohol most often. The three most frequently cited situations were: 1) traditional family feasts, 2) in bars, restaurants, and/or discos, and 3) in neighborhoods.

Figure 8 shows that, not surprisingly for Georgian culture, traditional family feasts were the most frequently mentioned situation in which youth consume alcohol, regardless of age or gender. This was especially the case for the younger female pupils (85.8%). A significantly larger portion of pupils (79.4%) reported drinking alcohol at traditional feasts than students (72.7% [$\chi^2=10.48$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]); moreover, a significantly greater share of females (78.5%) reported drinking alcohol at traditional feasts than males (73.3% [$\chi^2=6.22$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$]).

Figure 8. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Situations Where Alcohol Is Consumed Most Often

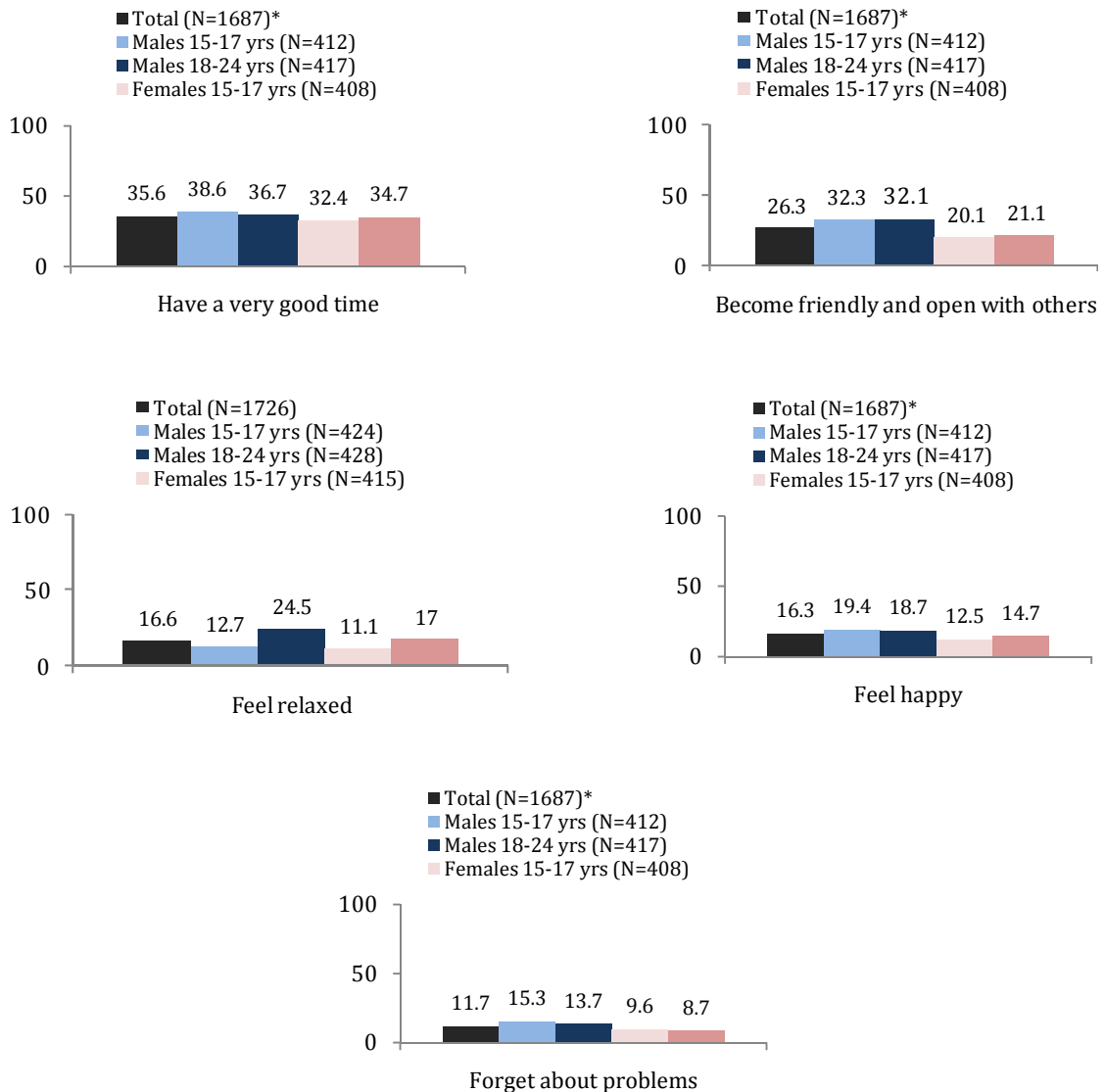


Social venues (bars, restaurants, discos) were the second most frequently mentioned place youth consume alcohol. Drinking alcohol at bars, restaurants, and discos with friends was reported by 55.6% of males, which was more than females (41.8% [$\chi^2=33.23$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]). In addition, drinking alcohol at bars, restaurants, and discos with friends was reported by a greater share of students (53.8%) than pupils (43.0% [$\chi^2=20.36$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]).

In neighborhoods, where youth gather to socialize, alcohol consumption reported was done primarily by males and not females. That is, 31.6% of males reported drinking alcohol “in the neighborhood” while socializing compared to only 5.1% of females ($\chi^2=202.41$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). There were no significant differences by age groups.

Figure 9 presents various reasons youth who reported consuming alcohol gave for drinking. In rank order of overall rate, the reasons were: 1) to have a very good time (35.6%); 2) to become friendlier and more open (26.3%); 3) to feel relaxed (16.6%); 4) to feel happy (16.3%); and 5) to forget about problems (11.7%).

Figure 9. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Top 5 Benefits They Experience “Almost Always” from Drinking



*39 cases are missing.

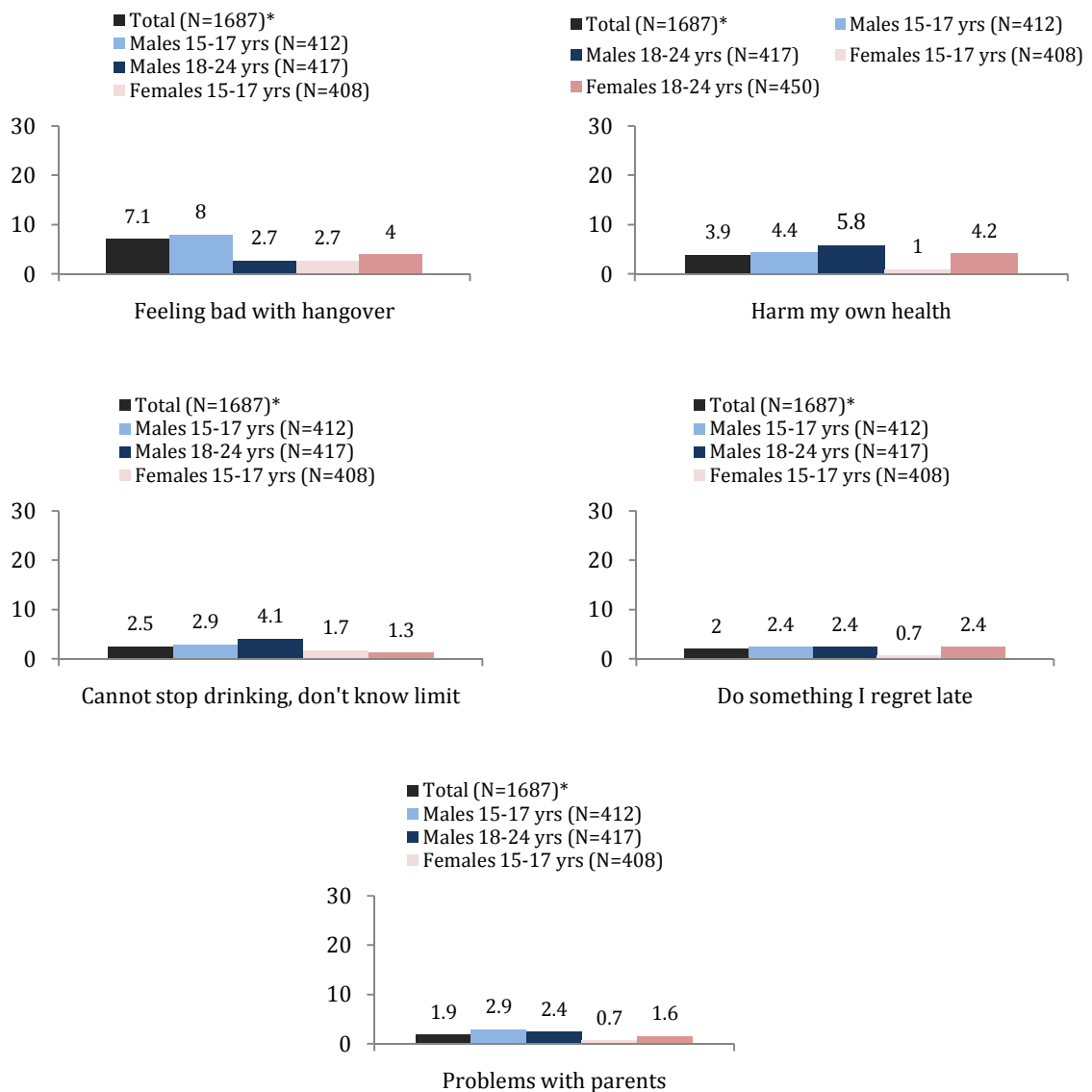
The various benefits to drinking that youth reported were changes to their behavior that they perceived and that drew them to consume alcohol. **Figure 9** shows that a larger percentage of males (32.2%) reported the benefit of almost always becoming friendlier and more open when consuming alcohol; 20.9% of females reported the same benefit ($\chi^2=31.19$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). In addition, a significantly larger proportion of males (18.6%) reported the benefit of “almost always” feeling relaxed when drinking alcohol than did females (14.2% [$\chi^2=8.86$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$]).

Figure 10 presents the percentage of pupils and students who drink and reported “almost always” experiencing a variety of negative effects. In rank order, the detriments of drinking alcohol reported were: 1) feeling bad with a hangover (7.1%); 2) harming health (3.9%); 3) becoming addicted (2.5%), 4) possibly doing something regrettable later (2.0%); and 5) having problems with parents (1.9%).

It is interesting to note that from drinking:

- A majority (71.8%) of all pupils and students reported “never” regretting something that happened as a result of drinking;
- Only 1.1% of pupils and students reported almost always having problems with police as a result of drinking; and
- 3.4% of school pupils and university students engaged in sex “often” or “almost always” without a condom.

Figure 10. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Ever Drinking by Top 5 Detriments They Experience “Almost Always” from Drinking



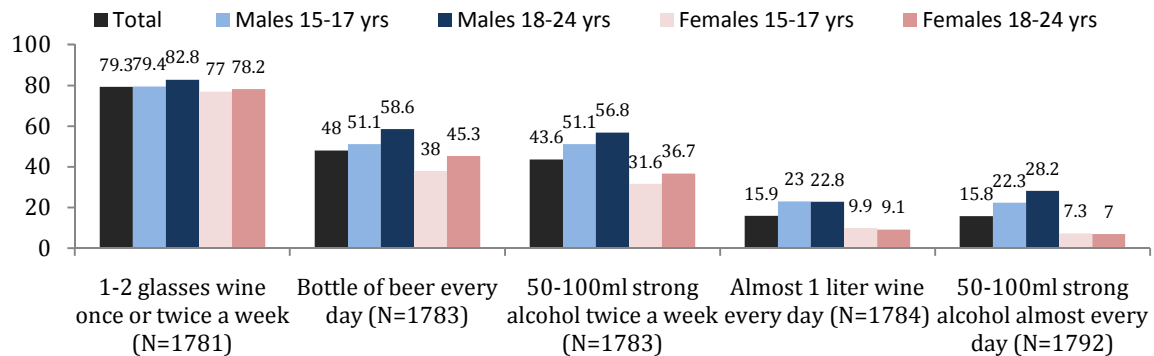
* 39 cases are missing.

Youth were asked what different levels of alcohol consumption they considered to pose a great risk to a person’s health. As shown in **Figure 11**, the majority of pupils and students considered 1–2 glasses of wine once or twice a week to pose no or only a slight health risk. Close to 15 % of youth considered drinking 1–2 glasses of wine once or twice a week a moderate or great risk to one’s health, while half of all

respondents (52.2%) thought that drinking 1–2 glasses of wine once or twice a week poses no risk to one’s health.

Almost one-third (28.2%) of students 18–24 years of age, and 1 of every 5 (22.3%) males 15–17 years of age considered 50–100 ml of strong alcohol every day to pose no or only a slight health risk.

Figure 11. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Reported Types of Alcohol Consumption That Pose “No or Slight Risk to Health”*

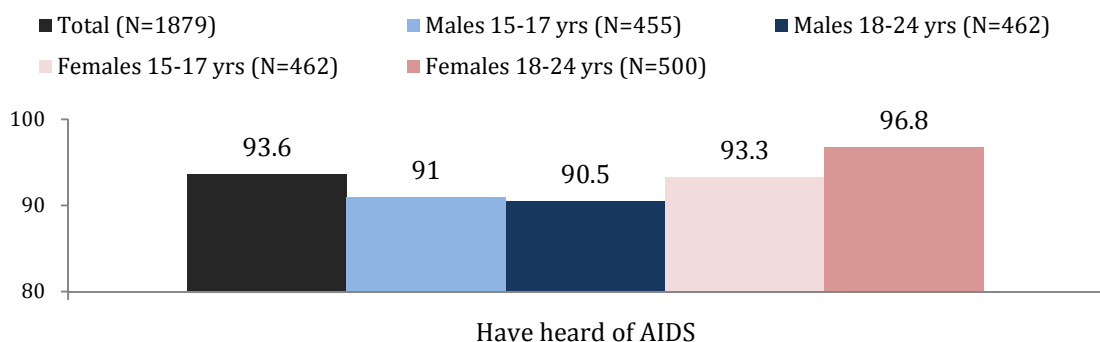


* “Missing” cases are excluded from the analysis for each question.

HIV/AIDS – Knowledge and Attitudes

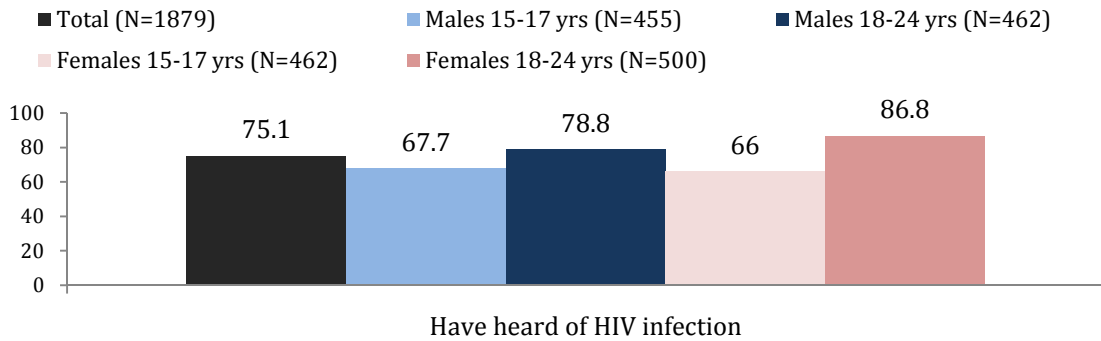
When queried, the vast majority of pupils and students had heard of both AIDS and HIV infection, but slightly more had heard of AIDS than HIV infection (*Figures 12 and 13*). There was a significant difference in AIDS awareness by gender, with a slightly larger percentage of females (95.1%) aware of AIDS than males (90.7% [$\chi^2=12.30$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]).

Figure 12. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Have Heard of AIDS



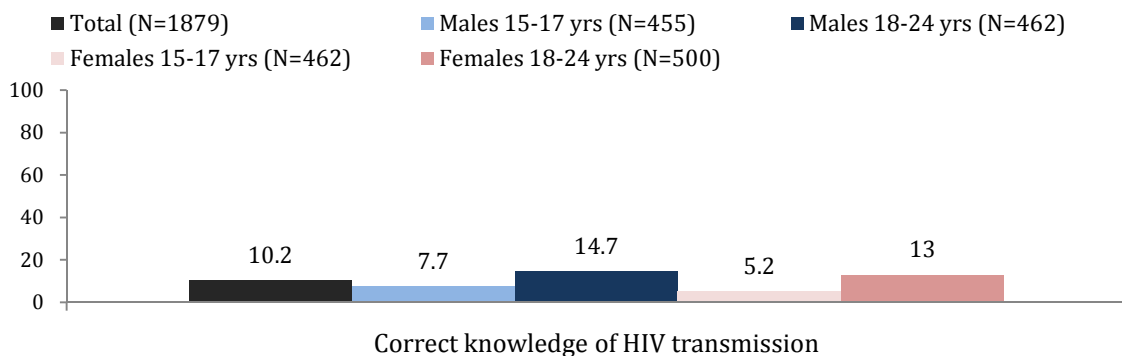
In addition, while the majority of pupils and students were aware of HIV, the difference in HIV awareness was between age groups, not gender (*Figure 13*). Overall, 84.2% of students 18–25 years of age were aware of HIV, compared to 66.3% of pupils 15–17 years of age, which is statistically significant ($\chi^2=64.85$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

Figure 13. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Have Heard of HIV Infection



To base the surveys on the UNGASS standard to assess the level of correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, respondents were asked to answer five questions.¹³ About 1 of every 10 (10.2%) pupils and students could correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission; in other words, those 1 in 10 respondents gave correct answers to all five HIV transmission questions, as shown in **Figure 14**. There was a significant difference in the percentage of respondents who correctly answered these five questions by age groups ($\chi^2=27.05$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$); that is a significantly larger percentage (13.8%) of students 18–24 years old than pupils 15–17 years old (6.4%) correctly answered all five questions. There was no significant difference between the percentages of males and females (11.2% vs. 9.3%, respectively) correctly answering all five HIV transmission questions.

Figure 14. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Correctly Identify Ways of Preventing the Sexual Transmission of HIV and Who Reject Major Misconceptions about HIV Transmission



The low rates of correctly answering all five HIV transmission questions by pupils and students resulted from many pupils' and students' misconceptions about HIV transmission. For example:

¹³ The five questions include: 1) Can having sex with only one faithful, uninfected partner reduce the risk of HIV transmission? [yes], 2) Can using condoms reduce the risk of HIV transmission? [yes], 3) Can a healthy looking person have HIV? [yes], 4) Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites? [no], and 5) Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is infected? [no].

- 44.0% of respondents did not believe that a healthy looking person can have HIV;
- 46.5% of respondents did not believe that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person; and
- 66.7% of respondents did not believe that a person cannot get HIV from mosquito bite.

It is also interesting to note two other knowledge issues. First, when asked how to protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases, 9.6% of pupils and students reported that the use of contraceptive pills would offer protection. Moreover, the highest rate of reporting that using contraceptive pills protects a person from sexually transmitted infections was among female pupils 15–17 years of age (16.1%).

Second, when asked how a person could find out whether or not s/he is infected with HIV, only 39.4% of all pupils and students knew that a special blood test should be done to determine one's HIV status.

Respondents were also asked three questions about mother-to-child transmission of HIV from an HIV-infected mother. The three questions were: 1) Can a fetus get HIV from an HIV-infected mother during pregnancy?; 2) Can a fetus get HIV infection from an HIV-infected mother during delivery?; and 3) Can a baby get HIV from an HIV-infected mother through breast feeding?

As shown in the *Figure 15*, most pupils and students (56.0%) knew HIV can be transmitted from an HIV-infected mother to her fetus during pregnancy. A somewhat higher percentage of females (59.9%) knew that HIV can be transmitted from an HIV-infected mother to her fetus during pregnancy than did males (52.0%). This difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=12.34$, $df=2$, $p<0.01$).

Almost equal proportions of male (39.4%) and female (39.6%) respondents knew that a fetus could become HIV infected from an HIV-infected mother during delivery. The largest difference in knowledge of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her fetus during delivery was between age groups; that is, 43.5% of students 18–24 years of age answered correctly, compared to 35.3% of pupils 15–17 years of age ($\chi^2=12.95$ $df=1$, $p<0.00$). A relatively low percentage of pupils and students (33.6%) were aware that HIV infection could be transmitted to a baby during breastfeeding.

Figure 15. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with Correct Knowledge of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission

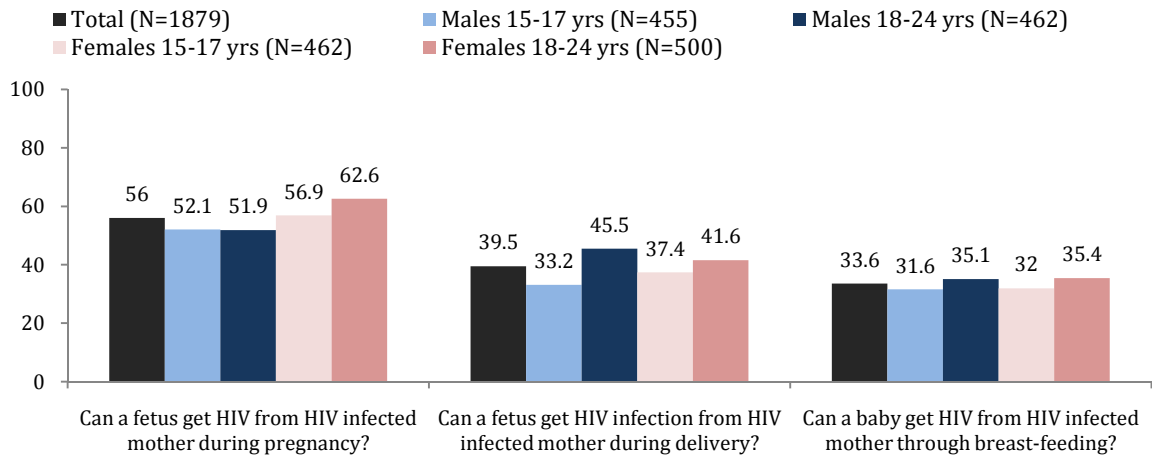
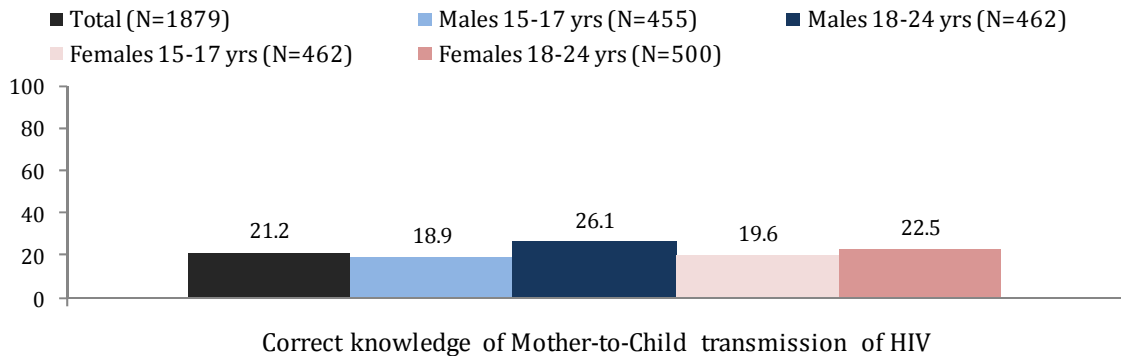


Figure 16 presents the percentages of pupils and students who correctly answered all three mother-to-child transmission questions. Only about one-fifth (21.2%) of these respondents were able to answer all three questions correctly. A significantly higher percentage of students (24.2%) were able to do so than pupils (19.3% [$\chi^2=5.88$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$]).

Figure 16. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with Correct Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV



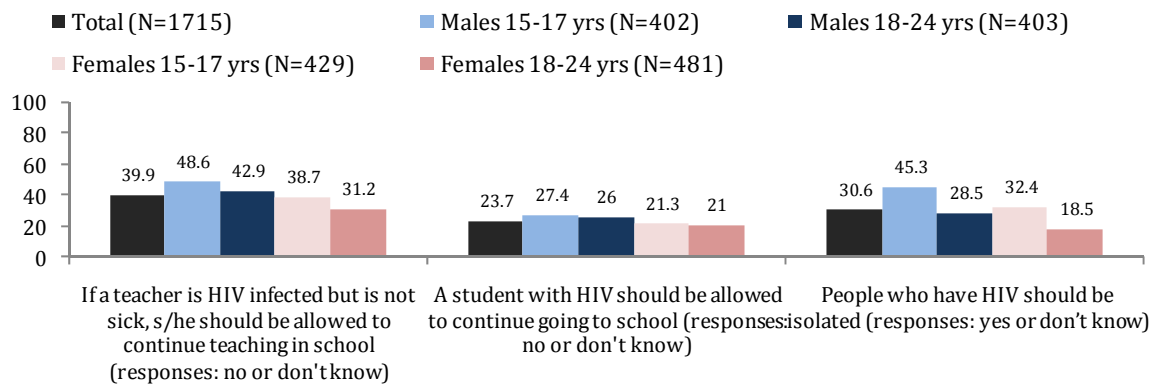
HIV/AIDS Stigmatization and Discrimination

HIV-related stigma and discrimination refers to prejudice, negative attitudes, abuse, and even maltreatment directed at people living with HIV. The 1,753 pupils and students who had heard of HIV or AIDS were asked three attitudinal questions related to stigmatization of people with HIV, to which 1,715 responded. The results are presented in *Figure 17*.

Of the three discriminatory attitudes asked about, the discriminatory attitude held by the most pupils and students was that if a teacher was HIV infected s/he should not be allowed to teach in school (19.2%). This was followed by the belief that people with HIV should be isolated (15.3%) and, finally, that a student with HIV should not be allowed to attend school (7.9%). Generally, larger proportions of

males, especially those aged 15-17, expressed all three discriminatory attitudes, than did females.

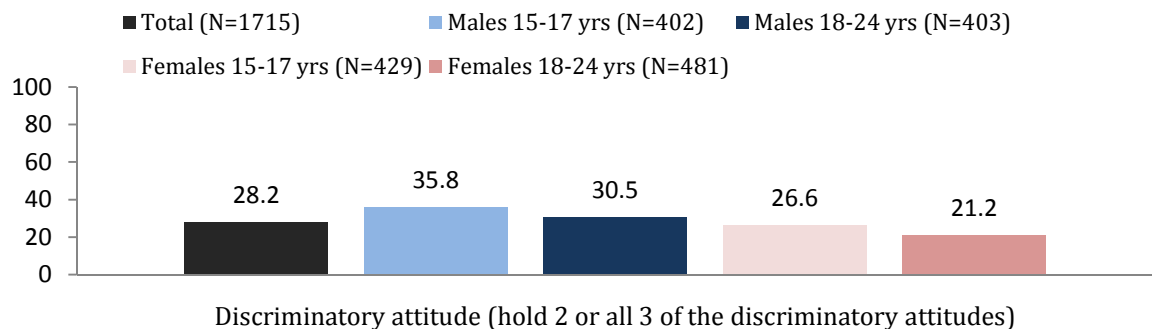
Figure 17. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students Who Were Aware of HIV or AIDS Agreeing to Three Types of Discriminatory Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV



*38 missing cases for each question.

For this report, pupils and students who held 2 or all 3 of the discriminatory attitudes were considered to have a general discriminatory attitude toward people living with HIV. Overall, 28.2% of pupils and students fell into this category, as shown in *Figure 18*.

Figure 18. Percentage of School Pupils and University Students with a Discriminatory Attitude Toward People Living with HIV



* 38 missing cases across all three questions, which have been excluded in analysis.

To better understand which pupil and student characteristics are predictors of having discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV, an ordinary least squares (OLS) regression was used. The number of discriminatory attitudes ranged from 0 (no discriminatory attitudes) to 3 (held all three discriminatory attitudes), which was regressed on respondents':

- **Age**, in number of years, to examine if younger or older held more discriminatory attitudes;
- **Gender** (female=1), to examine if females or males held more discriminatory attitudes;

- **Time living in Tbilisi**, less than 1 year (n=121), to see if pupils and students from the regions in Georgia held more discriminatory attitudes than those from Tbilisi; and
- **Number of correct answers** on the five questions about the means of HIV transmission, to see if correctly knowing how HIV is transmitted decreased discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV.

Table 3 shows the results of the OLS regression. As highlighted, the statistically significant predictors of discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV are 1) lack of correct knowledge of HIV transmission and 2) gender.

Using the standardized beta, which allowed for comparison across all characteristics, the strongest predictor of not having discriminatory attitudes was having correct knowledge of HIV transmission (Beta= -0.466, p<0.00). The negative sign indicates that higher levels of correct knowledge of HIV transmission decreased the number of discriminatory attitudes.

Table 3. OLS Regression of Number of Discriminatory Attitudes Toward People Living with HIV on Various Tbilisi Pupil and Student Characteristics

Characteristic	β (beta)	B (standardized)	T-test	P-value Significance
Age	- 0.006	- 0.013	- 0.59	0.55
Gender (females=1)	- 0.376	- 0.168	- 7.89	0.00
Lived in Tbilisi < 1 year (=1)	- 0.011	- 0.003	- 0.16	0.90
# of correct answers on 5 means of HIV transmission questions	- 0.356	- 0.466	- 21.48	0.00
Intercept	2.241	---	12.11	0.00
F=130.57				0.00
Adj. R ² =0.23				
N=1710				

* 5 missing cases

The next strongest predictor of discriminatory attitudes toward people with HIV was gender (Beta=-0.168, p<0.00), which indicates that females held a significantly fewer number of discriminatory attitudes than males. Age and living less than 1 year in Tbilisi were not significantly related to having discriminatory attitudes.

Also, it should be noted that the four respondent characteristics in the OLS regression accounted for a moderate proportion of the variance (23%) in discriminatory attitudes; thus, there are other characteristics of pupils and students that contributed to a more or less discriminatory attitude toward people living with HIV, which need to be explored and accounted for in future studies.

Finally, in a separate question regarding discriminatory attitudes, when asked to agree or disagree with the statement, “It is safe to let my child play with an HIV-infected child,” of the 1,715 pupils and students who responded, 35.3% answered “no” and 30.6%, “don’t know,” for a total of 65.8%. Such a misconception may fuel stigma and lead to discrimination of HIV-positive children.

Drugs – Ease to Obtain and Use

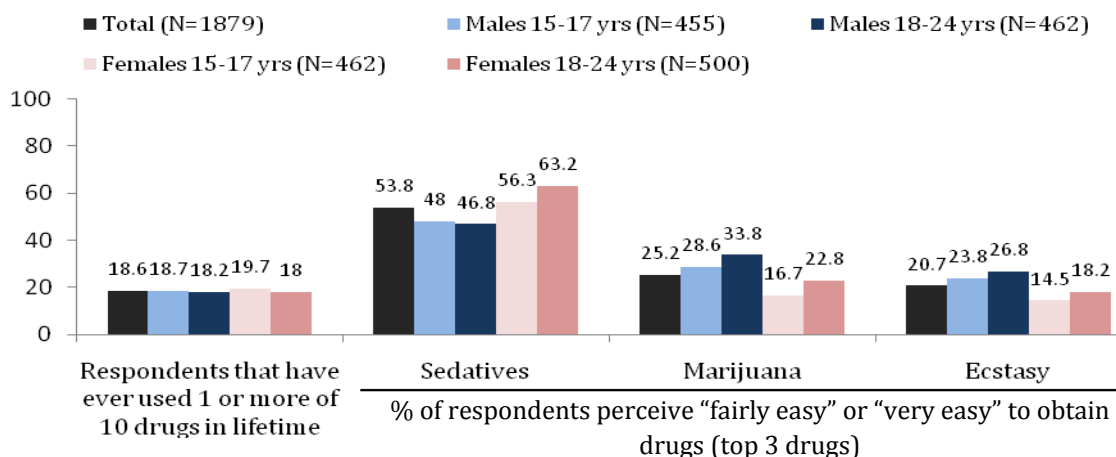
Pupils and students were asked if they had ever used 1 or more of 10 different types of drugs.¹⁴ Surprisingly, the rate of ever having used drugs was similar for male and females pupils and male and female students, approximately 18.0%–19.7%, as shown in *Figure 19*.¹⁵

Figure 19 also presents the top three drugs that youth perceived to be “very easy” or “fairly easy” to obtain. Overall, a small majority (53.8%) of youth perceived sedatives as the easiest to get. Among these youth, there was no difference by age groups in reporting ease in obtaining sedatives; however, a larger portion of females (59.8%) reported ease in obtaining sedatives than did males [47.3% [$\chi^2=23.14$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]].

The next two drugs youth perceived to be easy to obtain were marijuana and ecstasy. More males (31.2%) than females (19.9%) perceived marijuana to be easily accessible ($\chi^2=39.74$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$), and students (28.1%) more than pupils (22.6%) ($\chi^2=7.67$, $df=1$, $p<0.01$).

A greater share of males (25.3%) perceived ecstasy to be easier to obtain than did females (16.4% [$\chi^2=26.05$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]). There was no significant difference between the age groups in reporting ease of obtaining ecstasy.

Figure 19. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Used One or More of Ten Drugs in Lifetime and the Top Three Drugs Perceived to be “Very Easy” or “Fairly Easy” to Obtain

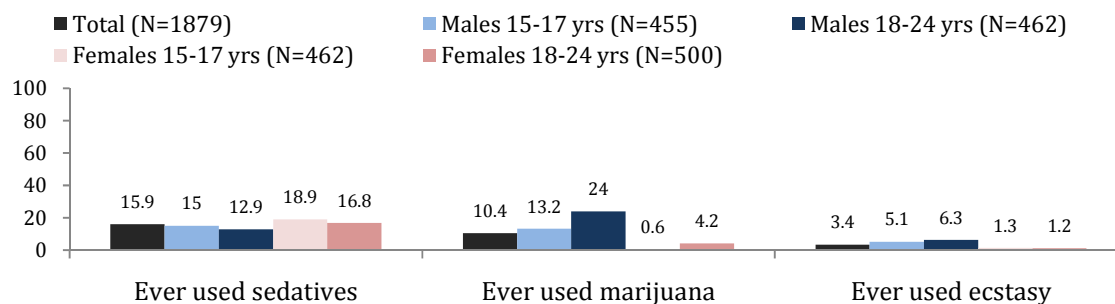


¹⁴ Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor’s prescription); ecstasy; LSD; amphetamine/methamphetamine pills; homemade amphetamine injections (vinti, Jeffi use of which is quite widespread among IDUs in Georgia); cocaine, heroin, codeine, subutex; inhalants.

¹⁵ In the ESPAD report, 20% of students reported using at least one illicit drug. In the same report, on average, 33% of the boys and 8% of the girls had tried illicit drugs at least once during their lifetime.

Figure 20 shows the top three drugs that were reported to be either fairly or very easy to obtain. Overall, these three drugs were most commonly used by the survey respondents: 15.9% of pupils and students had used sedatives, followed by marijuana (10.4%) and ecstasy (3.4%).

Figure 20. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Used Sedatives, Marijuana, or Ecstasy



There was no difference between pupils and students in ever using sedatives but there was a slight but significant difference between males and females. On average, 17.6% of females reported ever using sedatives compared to 13.9% of males, which was significantly different ($\chi^2=4.85$, $df=1$, $p<0.02$). It should be said, however, that the way the question was asked in the survey did not rule out the use of sedatives for medical reasons; also, the survey did not specify which drugs fell under this category, so respondents might have considered a wide variety of medicines as sedatives (sedatives in the Georgian language is translated as “calming drugs”). Hence, the results on the use of sedatives should be interpreted with some caution.

For responses to questions of marijuana use, there were both age and gender differences (see **Table 4**). On average, 6.9% of pupils 15–17 years of age reported ever using marijuana compared to 13.7% of students 18–24 years of age ($\chi^2=28.88$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). The largest difference in ever using marijuana was for gender: on average, 2.5% of females had ever used marijuana compared to 18.6% of males, which was highly significant ($\chi^2=124.59$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).¹⁶

Table 4. Percentage of All Tbilisi Pupils and Students Who Have Ever Used Marijuana or Hashish by Various Time Periods

Ever used marijuana or hashish:	All youth (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
In lifetime	10.4% (195/1879)	13.2% (60/455)	24.0% (111/462)	0.6% (3/462)	4.2% (21/500)
In last twelve months	4.0% (76/1879)	6.6% (30/455)	7.6% (35/462)	0.6% (3/462)	1.6% (8/500)
In last 30 days	1.0% (18/1879)	1.1% (5/455)	1.5% (7/462)	0.4% (2/462)	0.8% (4/500)

¹⁶ In the ESPAD report, ever using cannabis was reported by 17% of the surveyed students (31% boys versus 4% girls).

About 1 of every 12 (8.4%) pupils and students had tried marijuana before they were 18 years of age. There were both gender and age group differences in trying marijuana before the age of 18. The largest difference is between males and females; that is, 15.3% of all males had tried marijuana before 18 years of age compared to 1.8% (only 17 of 962) of females ($\chi^2=111.74$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

In examining use of ecstasy, there was no reported difference between pupils and students; however, there was a difference between males and females (see **Table 5**). That is, 5.7% of males reported ever using ecstasy, which is significantly higher than 1.2% of females ($\chi^2=27.92$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$).

Table 5. Percentage of All Tbilisi Pupils and Students Who Have Ever Used Ecstasy by Various Time Periods

Ever used ecstasy:	All youth (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
In lifetime	3.4% (66/1879)	5.1% (23/455)	6.3% (29/462)	1.3% (6/462)	1.6% (8/500)
In last 12 months	2.0% (37/1879)	2.6% (12/455)	3.5% (16/462)	0.2% (1/462)	1.6% (8/500)
In last 30 days	1.1% (20/1879)	2.0% (9/455)	1.7% (8/462)	0.0% (0/462)	0.6% (3/500)

When asked about injecting drugs, overall only 0.6% (or 12 of 1,879) pupils and students had ever injected. The highest rate was among male students 18–24 years of age (2.2% or 10 of 462).¹⁷

When asked about injecting drugs in last 12 months before the survey, only 2 out of 1,879 respondents (0.1%) reported that they had injected, both of whom were male students 18–24 years of age.

Of the 10 males who reported that they had ever injected drugs, 2 reported that they have had an HIV test; of the 2 females who reported that they had ever injected drugs, neither reported having had an HIV test.

Sexual Behavior – Sexual Intercourse, Sexual Partners, and Condom Use

All pupils and students were asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse; almost 2 of every 5 (37.1%) had (see **Figure 21**). The largest overall difference in sexual experience was gender related, in that 69.9% of males reported having had sex compared to 5.9% of females ($\chi^2=823.02$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). However, it is also necessary to examine responses related to sexual experience by unmarried male and female pupils and students.

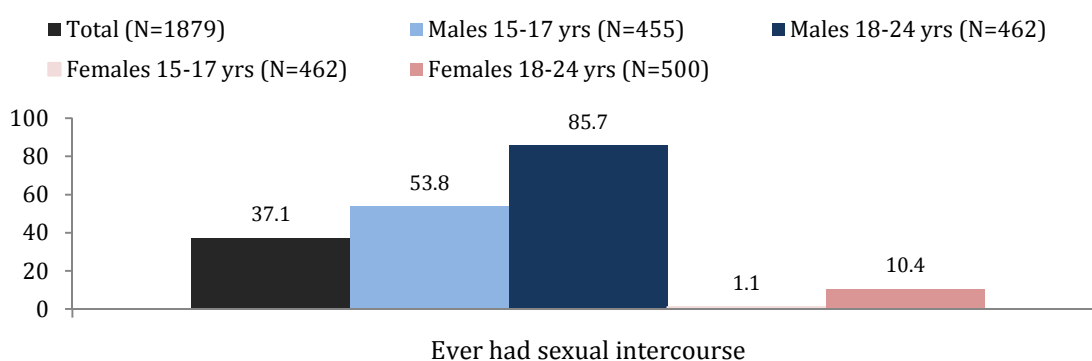
School pupils 15–17 years of age (none married)—there was a very large significant difference between the percentage of males and females 15–17 years of age who reported having had sexual intercourse. Only 1.1% (5 of 462) of female pupils

¹⁷ In the ESPAD report, 0.2% of respondents reported they had ever injected.

reported ever having had sex compared to 53.8% of male pupils. The median age of first sexual intercourse was 14 years for male pupils and 16 years for female pupils.

Unmarried students 18–24 years of age—a total of 914 of the 962 (95.3%) male and female students had never been married (4.0% were currently married and 1.0% were divorced/separated). Again, there was a highly significant difference between unmarried male and female students: 85.3% of unmarried male students reported ever having had sex compared to 4.3% (20 of 468) of unmarried female students ($\chi^2=607.72$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$). The median age of first sexual intercourse was 15 years for both unmarried males and female students.

Figure 21. Percentage of Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse



All pupils and students who reported ever having had sex were asked to identify the sex partner with whom they had their first sexual intercourse (see *Figure 22*). The person with whom they reported having first sexual intercourse was as follows.

For pupils 15–17 years of age:

- Males (n=223): 44.4% reported a commercial sex worker; 30.9% reported with a random partner; and 19.3% reported with a girlfriend.
- Females (n=5): all 5 girls reported a boyfriend.

For male students 18–24 years of age:

- Never married male students (n=361): 51.0% reported with a commercial sex worker; 33.4% with a random partner; and 14.2% with a girlfriend.
- Married male students (n=13): 7 or 53.8% reported with a random partner; 4 or 30.8% with a CSW; and 2 or 15.4% with a girlfriend.
- Divorced/separated male students (n=3): all 3 reported a random partner.

female students 18–24 years of age:

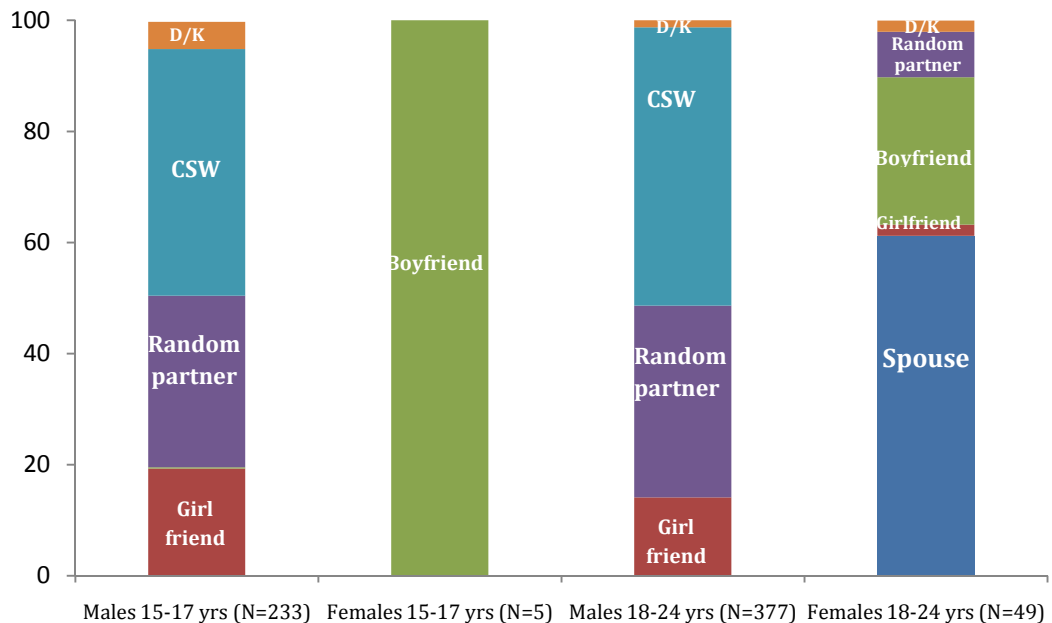
- Never married female students (n=17): 10 or 58.8% with a boyfriend; 4 or 23.5% with a random partner; 1 with a girlfriend; 1 or 5.9% with her spouse¹⁸; and 1 who did not remember.

¹⁸ The inconsistency of a never married female student (22 years of age) reporting that her first sex was with her spouse is that, most likely, although not married this is her “permanent (or regular) sex partner” and that of the response categories in the question (spouse, boyfriend, random partner, CSW) spouse was the most accurate.

- Married female students (n=25): 23 or 92.0% with spouse and 2 or 8.0% with boyfriend.
- Divorced/separated female students (n=7): 6 or 85.7% with spouse and 1 with boyfriend.

It should also be highlighted that 1 male pupil reported first sex with a boyfriend and 1 female student reported first sex with a girlfriend.

Figure 22. First Sexual Partner for Tbilisi School Pupils and University Students Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse



Only Students 18-24 Years of Age (University and VTS)

This section reports findings only for the students 18–24 years of age, as some sensitive questions on sex behaviors were not part of the 15–17 years of age pupils’ questionnaire. Thus, this section examines the responses of 962 students, of whom 462 are males and 500 are females.

Using the UNGASS standardized indicator, in which all 18–24-year-old students are included, 29.4% of males and 0% of the females had sex before 15 years of age.¹⁹

Spouse or Permanent/Regular Sex Partner

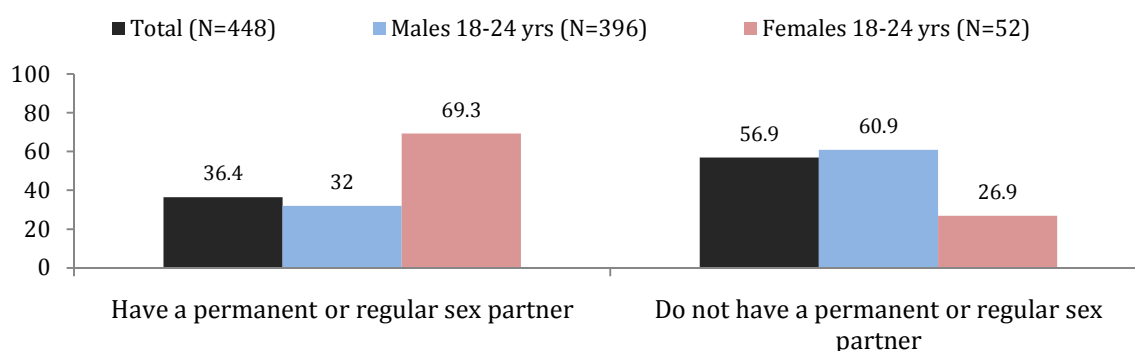
The 448 students who reported ever having had sex were asked if they had a spouse or a permanent sex partner (someone who the respondent considers to be an established sexual partner). Twenty-eight male and 2 female students refused to answer this question; thus the results for the remaining 368 males and 50 females are reported for this question. As presented in **Figure 23**, of the male students, 60.9% (241 of 396) did not have a spouse or permanent sex partner, 31.2% (115 of 368) male students had a regular partner, and 3.3% (12) had a spouse.

¹⁹ UNGASS. 2010. Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS; Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators. *Indicator #15: Sex Before Age 15*, pg. 56, Geneva, Switzerland.

Of the female students, 48.1% had a spouse, 21.2% had a regular partner, and 26.9% did not have a spouse or regular sex partner.

Thus, for university students who have had sex, a greater proportion of females (69.3%) report permanent or regular sex partners than males (32.0% [$\chi^2=26.01$, $df=1$, $p<0.00$]).

Figure 23. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex and Report Having a Permanent (Regular) Sex Partner



In addition, these 448 students were asked if they had had sex in the previous 12 months, of which 386 (86.2%) had. The vast majority of both male and female students—86.4% (342) of males and 84.6% (44) of females—had had sex in the previous 12 months (there were 8 missing cases).

Sexual Behavior of Students Reporting Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months

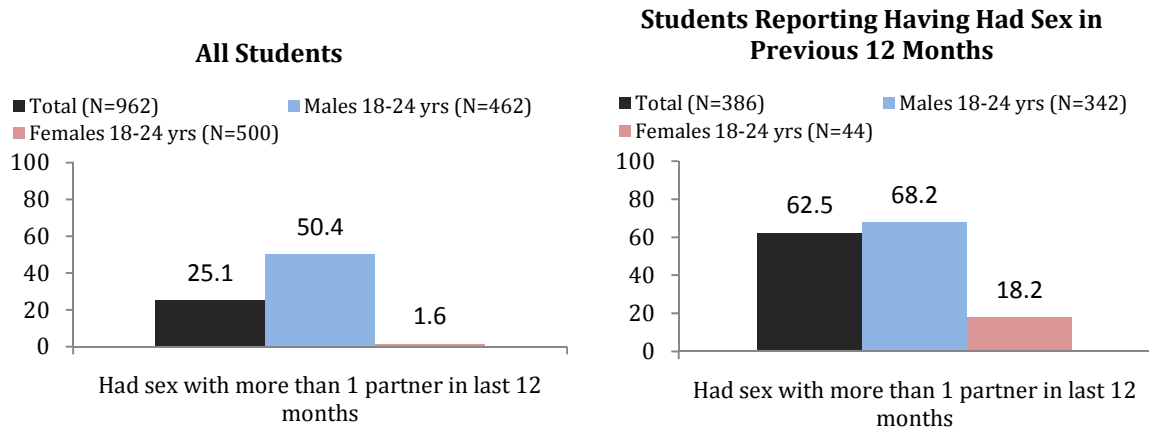
The following presents sexual behavior for only the 386 students who reported having had sex in the previous 12 months.

Figure 24 presents the percentage of all university students (N=962) and those students who reported having had sex in the past 12 months (N=386) who have had more than 1 sex partner, as well as the percentage who have had 5 or more sex partners in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Of all student respondents (N=962), one-half (50.4%) of all male students reported having had more than 1 sex partner in the past 12 months; only 1.6% (or 8) of all females reported the same. Among only students who reported having had sex (N=386), slightly over two-thirds (68.2%) of males and 18.2% of females reported having had more than 1 sex partner in the past 12 months.

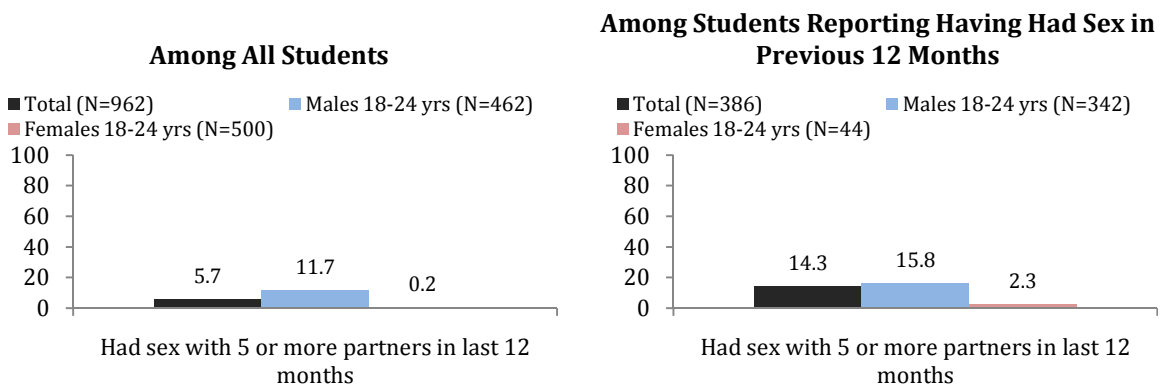
Of the 342 males who reported having had sex in the previous 12 months, 233 (68.2%) reported having had more than 1 sex partner during this period of time. Of these 233 male students, 34 (or 14.6%) reported having “never” or “rarely” used condoms in that time.

Figure 24. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex with More Than 1 Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months



The share of students who reported having 5 or more sex partners in the preceding 12 months drops to 11.7% for all males and 0.2% for all females. The portions of males and females who had 5 or more partners decreases to 15.8% and 2.3% respectively, as shown in *Figure 25*.

Figure 25. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Have Had Sex with 5 or More Partners in the Previous 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months



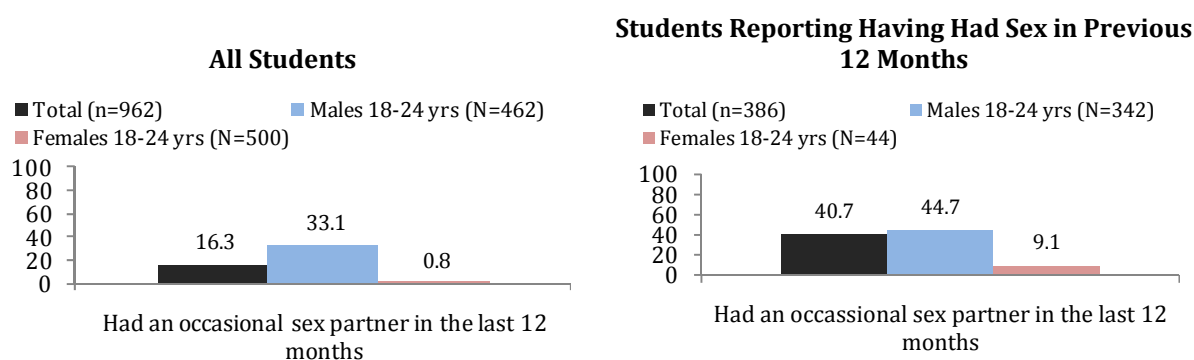
Among male students who reported having a spouse or permanent sex partner (n=127), 125 responded to the question of having more than 1 sex partner in the past 12 months. Of them, 91 (72.8%) reported having had more than 1 sex partner and 28 (22.4%) reported having 5 or more sex partners in the past 12 months.

Among the 36 female students reporting having a spouse or permanent sex partner, 35 of them responded to the question of having more than 1 sex partner in the past 12 months. Of these female students, 5 or 14.2% (of the 35) had more than 1 sex partner in the previous 12 months.

Occasional Sex Partners

An occasional sex partner was defined as someone the respondent reported having had sex with between once and several times, but someone s/he does not consider a regular or permanent sex partner. Thirty-three percent of all male students and only 0.8% (4) of all female students reported having had an occasional sex partner in the previous 12 months, for an overall rate of 16.3% (157 students), as shown in *Figure 26* below.

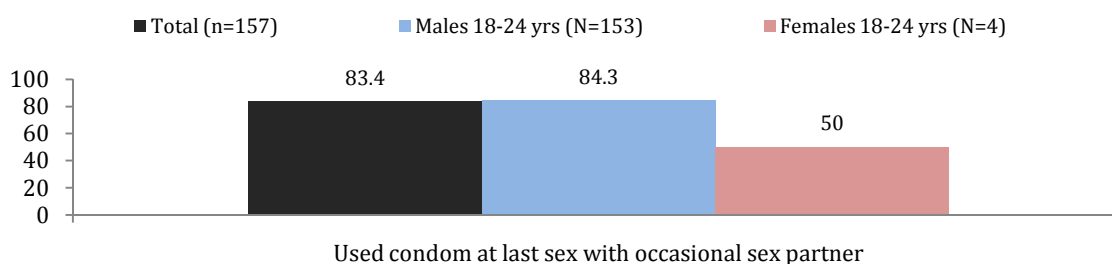
Figure 26. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had an Occasional Sex Partner in the Past 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months



Among only students who reported having had sex, 44.7% of males and 9.1% of females reported having had an occasional sex partner in the previous 12 months.

When asked if they used a condom in their last sexual experience with an occasional sex partner, 84.3% of male students reported having done so compared to 50.0% (2 of 4) of females (see *Figure 27*).

Figure 27. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had an Occasional Sex Partner in the Previous 12 Months and Who Used a Condom in Last Sex with Occasional Sex Partner



Among male students who reported having a spouse or permanent sex partner (n=127), 122 responded to the question about having an occasional sex partner in the preceding 12 months (which leaves 5 missing cases). One-half (50.0% or 61) of these male students, who reported having a spouse or permanent sex partner also reported having an occasional sex partner in the past 12 months.

Among female students who reported having a spouse or permanent sex partner (n=36), 33 responded to this question (3 missing cases). Only 2 (or 6.1%) of these 33 female students reported having had an occasional sex partner in the preceding

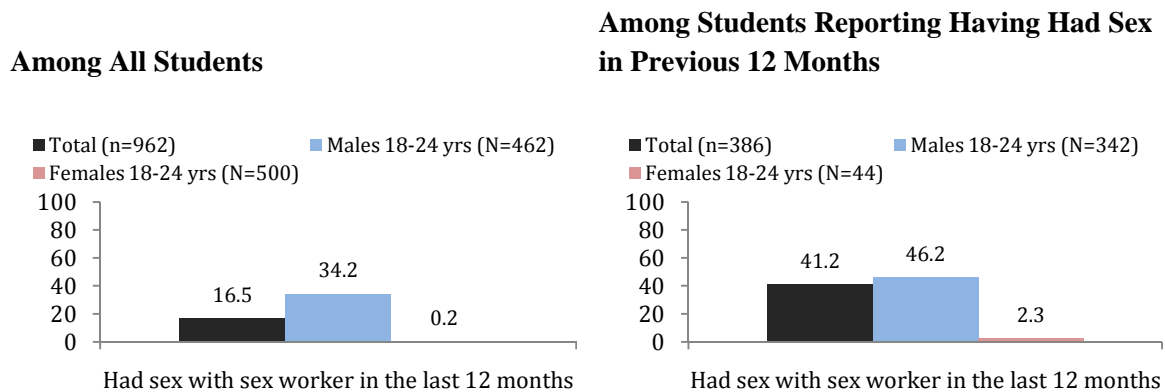
12 months, and these two females were not married but reported having a permanent sex partner.

Sex with Sex Worker

In this study, a commercial sex worker was defined as follows: “you paid money or gave another type of material compensation to your partner for having sex with you.” Among all students (N=962), 34.2% of all male students and 0.2% of female students reported having had sex with a sex worker in the previous 12 months, as shown in *Figure 28*.

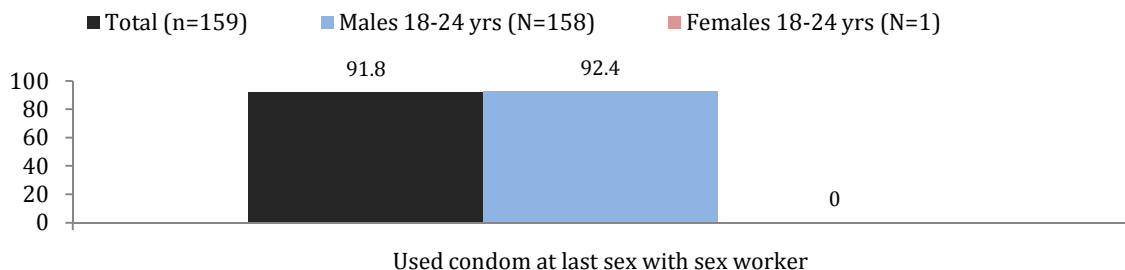
However, among only those students who reported having had sex (N=386), 46.2% of males and 2.3% of females students reported having had sex with a sex worker in the previous 12 months.

Figure 28. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had Sex with a CSW in the Past 12 Months, by All Student Respondents and by Only Students Who Reported Having Had Sex in Previous 12 Months



Of these students, when asked if they used a condom during their last sex with a sex worker, 92.4% of the male students reported they had used a condom (see *Figure 29*). The only female respondent who reported having had sex with a sex worker did not remember whether she used condom or not.

Figure 29. Percentage of Tbilisi Students Who Had Sex with a CSW in the Past 12 Months and Who Used Condoms in Last Sex with a CSW



Among the 12 married male students, 11 answered the question regarding sex with a sex worker. Of these, 1 reported having had sex with a sex worker in the previous 12 months, but it is uncertain if this encounter occurred before or after his marriage.

Among the 115 male students who reported having a permanent sex partner, 114 answered this question and among them 39 (34.2%) reported having had sex with a sex worker in the preceding 12 months.

The only female who reported having had sex with a sex worker in the previous 12 months reported having a permanent sex partner during this time.

Sex with Same Sex²⁰

Of all 962 students, 7 (0.7%) students reported ever having had sex with a partner of the same sex; of these 4 were male and 3 were female.

Of the 4 male students who reported ever having had sex with a same sex partner, all reported being neither married nor having a permanent or regular sex partner. Of these 4 males, only 1 reported ever having had an HIV test. In addition, when asked if they used condom last time they had anal sex with someone of the same sex, 2 of these 4 males reported they had not used a condom; the other 2 reported using condoms.

Of the 3 female students who reported ever having sex with a same sex partner, 1 reported being currently married and 1 reported being neither married nor having a permanent sex partner.

IV. Major Findings and Recommendations

1. The study showed that HIV awareness is extremely low among youth in Tbilisi as only about 1 in every 10 respondents could correctly identify ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. Approximately 10% of all respondents thought that the use of contraceptive pills could protect a person from contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Only half of respondents knew that a special blood test should be done to determine one's HIV status.
2. Stigmatized and discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are prevalent among school pupils and university students in Tbilisi. Only about 60% of all respondents reported that a school teacher infected with HIV should be allowed to teach; 24% either thought that an HIV-infected student should not be allowed to attend school or did not know whether an infected student should be permitted to continue study or not. Slightly more than 15% of respondents indicated that people living with HIV should be isolated. HIV knowledge was found to be a significant predictor of discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV. Importantly, however, while female students had fewer discriminatory attitudes, they also had lower HIV knowledge than their male counterparts.
3. These findings call for immediate action aimed at increasing HIV knowledge among youth in Georgia, including the following.
 - Formal school education programs improving HIV knowledge among youth should be designed and implemented. Georgia has already designed and pilot tested a unified healthy lifestyles curriculum that includes HIV topics, and nationwide implementation will start from in the 2012–2013 academic year.

²⁰ Due to the small n-size (i.e., low number of cases) it is not possible to generalize these findings.

Technical assistance and advocacy efforts should continue to facilitate start-up activities as well as continuous monitoring and onsite technical support to ensure full nationwide coverage and smooth implementation.

- Informal education efforts should complement the formal programs, e.g., HIV prevention programs incorporating various communication channels to deliver correct HIV prevention messages in a culturally sensitive manner. Peer education and interpersonal communications with young people must be scaled up.
- The Internet should be used for HIV education as most Tbilisi youth have Internet access at homes. HIV prevention program planners should recognize that the Internet can play a significant role in informal HIV education among youth. Posting flash banners and public service announcements on most frequently visited websites can become useful tools to increase youth awareness of HIV and drug abuse problems, to promote existing prevention and testing services in their neighborhoods, and to promote youth-targeted websites with general healthy lifestyles information (e.g., www.geoyouth.ge) among youth in Georgia.
- Interactive youth activities, such as nationwide contests (slogan, essay, photo competitions; online quizzes; etc.) on healthy lifestyle and HIV/drug prevention issues implemented through the GHPP operated website www.geoyouth.ge in 2011 proved to be effective and should continue. Internet-based interactive activities attracting youth should continue providing correct information and encouraging youth to adopt and maintain healthy behavior choices. TV channels should also be used to spread the healthy lifestyles messages. On average, almost three-quarters of all respondents watch one or more Georgian TV channels either often or regularly. The TV channels watched by most pupils and students are Rustavi-2 and Imedi. While broadcasting HIV educational and stigma reduction video-spots seems to be an effective way to reach a large audience of youth, it is known that airing public service announcements (PSAs) on highly visible TV channels, especially during primetime, is extremely expensive, and HIV prevention programs are highly unlikely to be able to afford this promising service. Usually, the Georgian Public Broadcasting company, a government-owned and -funded legal entity, is committed to airing public service announcements at no cost to prevention programs. The BSS showed that only 7% of respondents watch this channel either often or regularly; however, given that airing of PSAs on this channel does not involve additional expenses, using it seems to be a cost-effective strategy.
- Awareness of HIV issues must be increased. Clearly, low awareness among youth not only makes teens highly vulnerable to HIV infection, but also shapes stigmatized and discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV. HIV prevention programs and human rights advocates should intensify their advocacy efforts to mobilize grassroots community support and involve parents, religious leaders, and educational system officials in policy dialogues to ensure that healthy lifestyles education, including HIV education, is brought to a national scale. To make a sustained impact, a system-level change is required.

4. The survey revealed that almost half of all respondents have smoked tobacco; on average, respondents first tried cigarettes at 13 years of age. Approximately 18 % of school pupils and university students smoked cigarettes on a daily basis. In this study the vast majority of respondents have consumed alcohol at some time in their lives, regardless of gender or age; every other respondent reported being intoxicated in past month. Approximately 9% of all respondents ever smoked marijuana; the highest rate of marijuana use (21%) was observed among male students; 6% of male and 1% of female respondents reported smoking marijuana at least once in last 12 months. The vast majority of school pupils and university students who have tried marijuana reported that they first tried it before the age of 18. These findings call for more holistic approaches, that combine health and wellness, education, counseling and testing, and human rights, at the individual, societal, and policy levels.
 - Given that most risky behaviors among youth are evolving early in adolescence, a primary response of Georgian society to smoking and alcohol use among youth should be to implement school-based education programs in the early school grades.
 - Healthy lifestyles promotion efforts should be intensified that will target not only youth, but also parents and school administration and resource officers or school mandatory attendants. Youth should be taught the benefits of refraining from experimenting with tobacco and illicit drugs; special attention should be given to life skills-building interventions to increase youth self-sufficiency and their ability to resist peer pressure.
 - Minors’ access to tobacco and alcohol should become one of the top policy priorities. Even though Georgia has laws restricting sales of tobacco and alcohol to minors as well as banning smoking in public buildings and restaurants, in real situations these restrictions are not adequately enforced throughout the country. Failure to enforce laws not only undermines other healthy lifestyle promotion efforts but also tells youth that laws need not always be taken seriously. Advocacy initiatives should be undertaken to foster law enforcement through regular compliance checks and penalties for retailers that sell tobacco or alcohol to kids.
5. Fewer than one-third of all respondents reported being engaged in sports on a daily basis. Male school pupils were more likely to be engaged in physical exercise than male students and female respondents of both age groups. Large studies worldwide have found that sports generate a sense of physical empowerment, enhance self-esteem in young people, and provide a foundation to adopt positive health behaviors. Physical activity among schoolchildren and university students in Georgia should be given more attention. There is a need to conduct more in-depth analysis to study the behavioral and social factors by which sports can affect youth health. Improving sports infrastructure and improving geographic and financial access of youth to sports activities is recommended.
6. The survey revealed a high prevalence of early sexual debut among Georgian male respondents. Female students were far less likely to report having sexual intercourse, probably reflecting gender and social norms that place high value on

female virginity. Nearly half of all sexually active boys reported having sex with female sex workers.

- In light of this finding, organizations working with youth should place special emphasis on promotion of healthy lifestyle education in formal school settings. More specific and explicit messages for safe sex behavior should be provided at the interpersonal level through outreach and peer education. Longer-term strategies may address different social norms around male and female sexuality.
 - Abstaining from sex until marriage maybe a cherished ideal; however, promoting a behavior that is very unlikely to be adopted reduces the credibility and efficacy of prevention work. Sexuality education should target young boys as they become sexually active at early ages. Without open and frank consideration of the sex behavioral choices faced by young boys, little progress can be made. However, advocacy and programmatic initiatives for youth-targeted sexuality education have been met with resistance from parents, the formal education system, and religious leaders. More efforts should be made to sensitize and convince opposing groups that sexuality education and condom promotion will not affect youths' desire to have sex.
 - Prevention programs targeting young boys should equip them with life-skills (self-esteem, correct condom use, and negotiation skills). As long as the real problems like lack of sex education, early sexual debut, and continued unprotected sex with CSWs are denied, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections can continue adversely affecting youth health. Additional studies may be required to generate stronger evidence for better identification and targeting of most-at-risk adolescents by prevention programs.
7. A second round of BSSs among the same populations should be conducted in 24 to 36 months to monitor trends in HIV knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

Annex 1. Data Tables

Pupils – males and females 15–17 years of age attending either public or private secondary schools in Tbilisi.

Students – males and females 18–24 years of age attending public and private universities or public or private professional-technical schools in Tbilisi.

Respondent Characteristics

Age	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
15 yrs	18.8	39.6	---	37.4	---
16 yrs	19.0	37.6	---	40.3	---
17 yrs	10.9	22.9	---	21.6	---
18 yrs	4.6	---	10.6	---	7.0
19 yrs	15.3	---	30.7	---	29.0
20 yrs	13.8	---	27.3	---	26.6
21 yrs	10.7	---	20.3	---	21.4
22 yrs	4.6	---	6.5	---	11.2
23 yrs	1.8	---	3.5	---	3.4
24 yrs	0.6	---	1.1	---	1.4
Minimum	15	15	18	15	18
Maximum	24	17	24	17	24
Mean	18.0	15.8	20.0	15.9	20.2

Birthplace	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=442)	Students (N=457)	Pupils (N=443)	Students (N=494)
Georgia	97.7	97.1	98.9	95.9	98.8
Other country	2.2	2.6	1.1	4.1	1.2
No response	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Birthplace	Total (N=1836)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=374)	Students (N=233)	Pupils (N=375)	Students (N=261)
Tbilisi	67.7	84.6	51.0	84.7	52.8
Imereti	8.6	4.3	13.0	3.6	13.0
Kakheti	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.9
Samegrelo	4.3	2.0	5.9	2.9	5.9
Shida Kartli	2.8	0.2	4.7	0.2	4.7
Kvemo.Kartli	2.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7
Abkhazia	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.2
Achara	1.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	1.6
Guria	1.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.2
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.6
Meskheti	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.4
Racha-Lechkhumi	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4
Svaneti	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Missed answer	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4

A5 How long have you been living in Tbilisi?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Less than a year	4.6	0.7	8.7	0.2	8.6
More than a year but not since birth	29.2	20.2	42.0	18.4	35.6
Have always lived here	62.8	78.5	43.7	81.2	49.2
Do not live in Tbilisi, commute from adjacent city	3.5	0.0	5.0	0.2	6.6
Missed answer	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0

A7 Employment	Total (N=1879)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Do not have a job	86.5	96.5	76..6	98.7	86.4
Have a temporary job	8.0	2.2	13.6	0.9	8.8
Have a permanent job	4.6	1.3	7.8	0.4	4.4
No answer	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4

A8 Marital Status	Total (N=962)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never married	96.5	---	96.5	---	93.6
Married	2.8	---	2.8	---	5.0
Divorced/separated	0.6	---	0.6	---	1.4

A9 Living Arrangement	Total (N=1868)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=452)	Students (N=456)	Pupils (N=460)	Students (N=500)
Mean # of household members	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.1
Living with:					
Mother	82.0	93.6	66.2	93.7	75.2
Father	70.1	82.1	59.6	79.3	60.2
Brother(s)	44.9	44.7	36.4	50.0	48.2
Sister(s)	40.0	42.7	36.4	45.0	36.2
Grandmother/ grandfather	26.7	33.6	19.1	32.8	21.6
Aunt	5.0	5.5	1.3	7.6	5.6
Cousin	4.0	2.4	4.8	2.6	5.8
Alone	3.2	0.2	8.3	0.0	4.2
Uncle	2.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	4.0
Spouse	2.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.0
Friend	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.4
Stepfather	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.0
Brother/Sister in law	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.8
Stepmother	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6
Son/daughter (Children)	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4
Nephew/niece	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.6
Relative	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.2
Refused to answer	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4
Female friend (sexual partner)	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Parents of husband /wife	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Male friend (sexual partner)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Babysitter	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

A9 Living Arrangement	Total (N=1868)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=452)	Students (N=456)	Pupils (N=460)	Students (N=500)
Brother/sister of husband/wife	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

Leisure Activities

A11.1 Read fiction literature for entertainment	Total (N=1879)	Males		Female	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	9.2	18.0	12.8	3.7	2.8
Several times a year	33.3	34.9	38.1	25.1	34.8
1-2 times a month	23.9	23.1	20.8	25.1	26.6
At least once a week	18.1	12.5	18.4	21.4	20.0
Almost every day	15.0	11.2	9.1	24.0	15.4
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

A11.2 Engage in sports, physical exercising	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	18.7	11.6	11.3	24.2	27.0
Several times a year	17.3	8.6	11.9	18.4	29.4
1-2 times a month	15.6	7.7	23.2	16.2	15.2
At least once a week	20.5	22.6	25.1	19.5	15.4
Almost every day	27.2	49.2	27.7	21.0	12.6
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

A11.3 Go to parties, bars, or discos in the evening	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	23.4	25.7	16.7	32.7	19.0
Several times a year	25.5	25.9	21.6	29.4	25.2
1-2 times a month	31.1	28.6	37.0	25.1	33.6
At least once a week	16.0	16.9	18.4	11.3	17.2
Almost every day	3.4	2.6	5.4	0.9	4.6
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

A11.4 Play computer games, use the Internet to listen to music, play, chat	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	5.9	6.2	9.3	3.9	4.2
Several times a year	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.0
1-2 times a month	5.2	2.6	10.0	1.5	6.6
At least once a week	12.6	10.3	14.9	11.7	13.4
Almost every day	76.4	78.7	62.6	80.7	72.4
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

A11.5 Use the Internet for educational or work purposes	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	10.5	19.1	11.0	8.9	3.6
Several times a year	5.1	7.9	5.2	5.0	2.6
1-2 times a month	13.8	19.6	12.3	15.8	8.2
At least once a week	30.9	31.0	29.4	38.1	25.4
Almost every day	39.2	22.2	41.1	31.6	59.8
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

A11.6 Go out in the neighborhood street and pass time with neighborhood friends/neighbors	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	18.8	9.5	16.0	19.0	29.8
Several times a year	10.1	5.1	9.5	9.5	15.8
1-2 times a month	15.0	9.7	18.8	14.7	16.4
At least once a week	28.5	25.7	31.6	32.0	25.0
Almost every day	27.0	49.9	23.2	24.0	12.6
No answer	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

Information

A12 Do you have access to the Internet, and in what situations	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Have at home and can always use it	84.1	86.6	80.7	88.1	81.4
At the university / work	4.9	0.7	8.9	0.0	9.8
Internet accessible only when visiting	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.4

A12 Do you have access to the Internet, and in what situations	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
friends/relatives					
In a paid Internet cafe	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.2
Using my cellular phone	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.6
No access to Internet	2.9	1.8	4.8	2.6	2.6

A13 Internet sites most frequently visited by youth	Total (N=1732)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=432)	Students (N=398)	Pupils (N=442)	Students (N=460)
Facebook.com	73.3	60.9	68.8	80.3	82.0
Georgian	62.0	67.4	62.3	60.0	58.7
Search	44.1	31.2	37.7	52.3	53.7
YouTube	40.4	41.9	33.2	48.6	37.4
Other	34.1	45.8	35.2	31.7	24.6
Odnoklassniki.ru	23.8	33.6	14.8	29.6	16.7
Cognitive	17.6	12.3	16.3	24.2	17.4
Nothing	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7

A14.1 TV channel – Georgia Public Broadcasting 1	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	32.2	24.8	29.2	39.4	35.0
Rarely	53.0	54.9	52.2	51.5	53.2
Often	4.6	4.6	7.8	2.2	4.0
Regularly	1.4	2.6	1.3	0.4	
No Answer	8.8	13.0	9.5	6.5	

A14.2 TV channel Imedi	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	7.8	7.0	13.4	3.2	7.6
Rarely	34.2	30.1	42.4	28.1	35.8
Often	40.8	41.5	29.9	49.8	41.8
Regularly	12.7	14.1	6.7	17.1	12.8
No Answer	4.6	7.3	7.6	1.7	2.0

A14.3 TV channel Rustavi-2	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	6.7	5.9	10.4	4.1	6.4
Rarely	26.9	22.9	34.6	21.2	28.6
Often	43.0	40.9	35.5	51.9	43.6
Regularly	19.4	24.6	13.4	21.0	18.8
No Answer	4.0	5.7	6.1	1.7	2.6

A14.4 TV channel Adjara TV	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	63.0	61.8	52.2	76.8	61.2
Rarely	24.1	22.4	30.1	15.6	28.0
Often	2.2	1.5	4.1	1.5	1.8
Regularly	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.2
No Answer	9.8	13.4	12.1	6.1	7.8

A14.5 TV channel Pirveli Stereo	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	55.3	55.2	55.4	63.6	56.2
Rarely	27.3	27.3	27.3	26.2	27.0
Often	3.8	2.9	4.8	4.3	6.8
Regularly	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	2.0
No Answer	12.5	13.6	11.5	5.4	8.0

A14.6 TV channel Patriarch Channel	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	25.0	19.6	31.8	23.8	24.6
Rarely	38.7	40.7	37.2	39.0	38.2
Often	20.5	19.6	15.6	23.6	23.2
Regularly	6.3	5.9	3.7	8.9	6.6
No Answer	9.5	14.3	11.7	4.8	7.4

Tobacco Use

B1 Ever smoked a cigarette	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	46.1	56.3	65.2	27.9	36.2
No	51.5	39.3	34.4	68.8	62.4
No answer	2.3	4.4	0.4	3.2	1.4

B2 How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?	Total (N=867)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=256)	Students (N=301)	Pupils (N=129)	Students (N=181)
Don't remember	26.4	26.6	23.3	25.6	32.0
Remember when started smoking	73.6	73.4	76.7	74.4	68.0
< 9 yrs	13.3	17.7	15.1	10.4	5.7
9-11	11.8	13.8	12.6	12.5	6.5
12-14	35.7	48.9	26.0	50.0	22.8
15+	39.2	19.7	46.3	27.1	65.0
Minimum age	3 yrs	3	3	3	4
Maximum age	22 yrs	16	21	16	22
Mean age	13.2 yrs	11.9	13.4	12.6	15.1
Median age	14.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	15.0

B3 How often did you smoke cigarettes over the last month?		Total (N=864)	Males		Females	
			Pupils (N=254)	Students (N=301)	Pupils (N=128)	Students (N=181)
Have not smoked at all		50.3	52.4	35.9	71.9	56.4
Missed answer		0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0
Smoked over last month		49.2	47.2	63.4	27.3	43.6
If yes, how much?						
Less than 1 cigarette a week		15.5	16.7	5.2	37.1	29.1
Less than 1 cigarette a day		6.6	11.7	2.6	14.3	5.1
1-5 cigarettes a day	Smoke daily (N=331)	22.4	23.3	22.5	20.0	21.5
6-10 cigarettes a day		20.0	15.8	23.0	25.7	16.5
11-20 cigarettes a day		25.9	22.5	33.0	2.9	24.1

B3 How often did you smoke cigarettes over the last month?	Total (N=864)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=254)	Students (N=301)	Pupils (N=128)	Students (N=181)
More than a pack a day	9.6	10.0	13.6	0.0	3.8

B4 How old were you when you started smoking on a daily basis?	Total (N=863)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=255)	Students (N=298)	Pupils (N=129)	Students (N=181)
Refused to answer	8.8	8.6	6.4	12.4	10.5
Do not smoke on daily basis	53.5	58.4	35.6	76.7	59.7
Smoke on daily basis	37.7	32.6	57.0	10.9	29.9
<9 yrs	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0
9-11 yrs	3.4	6.0	2.3	7.1	1.9
12-14 yrs	24.3	47.6	15.6	57.1	7.4
15+ yrs	71.1	44.0	80.9	35.7	90.7
Minimum age	8	8	8	11	11
Maximum age	23	17	21	17	23
Median age	14	13	14	13	15
Mean age	15.8	14.1	16.3	14.0	17.4

C8.1 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke cigarettes sometimes	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	11.3	11.2	17.1	6.3	10.8
Slight risk	36.8	34.1	38.3	39.6	35.4
Moderate risk	24.1	22.6	15.4	28.6	29.4
Great risk	19.6	20.9	17.7	21.2	18.6
Don't know	3.7	5.7	4.5	2.4	2.2
Missed answer	4.5	5.5	6.9	1.9	3.6

C8.2 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes daily	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	3.3	4.6	5.8	1.3	1.6
Slight risk	17.1	16.3	24.7	12.6	15.0
Moderate risk	40.7	39.1	32.9	43.7	46.4
Great risk	29.3	26.4	24.9	37.0	28.8
Don't know	4.7	6.4	4.8	3.5	4.4
Missed answer	4.9	7.3	6.9	1.9	3.8

C8.3 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke about 10-20 cigarettes daily	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	1.8	2.6	3.2	0.2	1.0
Slight risk	5.5	5.7	10.0	4.1	2.6
Moderate risk	19.0	20.2	22.7	14.5	18.6
Great risk	63.4	56.0	51.3	75.1	70.4
Don't know	5.4	7.9	5.8	4.1	3.8
Missed answer	4.9	7.5	6.9	1.9	3.6

C8.4 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they smoke a pack or more daily	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.0
Slight risk	3.2	3.1	6.3	1.1	2.4
Moderate risk	6.9	9.5	10.8	3.7	3.8
Great risk	78.2	71.4	68.6	86.8	85.4
Don't know	5.6	7.3	6.5	5.2	3.8
Missed answer	4.3	6.2	5.6	1.9	3.6

Alcohol Consumption

C1. Have you ever had an alcoholic drink (wine, beer, vodka, martini, champagne, or other drink containing alcohol)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	91.9	93.2	92.6	89.8	91.8
No	7.0	5.7	6.7	8.2	7.4
No answer	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.8

C2 Have you had an alcoholic drink over the past month?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Yes	70.5	79.7	80.4	64.3	58.4
No	28.7	19.1	18.2	35.2	41.4
No answer	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.2

C3 How often did you have alcohol over the past month?	Total (N=1217)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=338)	Students (N=267)	Pupils (N=344)	Students (N=268)
Once	29.3	25.7	12.5	43.8	41.0
Twice	20.3	20.1	16.0	22.8	23.5
Three times	13.4	14.5	14.0	12.0	12.7
Four times	13.1	13.6	18.9	7.9	10.4
2-3 times a week	12.2	13.3	23.8	3.4	4.5
Every day	1.2	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	9.0	10.1	11.9	6.4	6.7
No answer	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.7	1.1

C4 Please recall the last episode when you had alcohol. How would you rate the level of your alcohol affect at that time?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Don't remember	2.0	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.6
Refused to answer	2.2	1.7	3.7	1.4	2.0
Missed answer	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.3
Can recall	94.3	95.7	92.4	95.0	94.1
<i>Minimum: 1= did not get drunk at all</i>	38.7	32.8	19.2	52.3	49.8
2	9.6	5.4	9.1	7.9	15.5

C4 Please recall the last episode when you had alcohol. How would you rate the level of your alcohol affect at that time?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
3	11.9	9.9	17.2	10.4	10.4
4	8.7	10.8	14.2	5.1	5.1
<i>Middle: 5= had dizziness, was staggering</i>	19.4	24.9	17.7	19.8	15.3
6	3.4	4.4	4.8	1.5	1.2
7	3.3	1.2	5.3	2.0	1.4
8	2.0	1.2	6.1	0.3	0.5
9	0.7	3.2	1.5	0.3	0.0
<i>Maximum: 10=quite strong intoxication, did not remember anything</i>	2.3	3.2	4.8	0.5	0.9
Mean (on 10-point scale)	3.4	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.4

C5.1 Please recall, approximately how many times have you experienced alcohol intoxication over your lifetime?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Never	35.1	25.2	23.1	44.1	47.1
1 - 2 times	30.2	28.5	29.4	29.9	32.9
3 - 5 times	11.8	14.2	12.6	11.3	9.2
6 - 9 times	6.2	7.3	11.9	3.6	2.2
10 -19 times	3.5	3.8	7.9	1.7	0.9
20 - 39 times	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.4
40+ times	1.3	2.8	1.6	.2	0.4
Don't remember	4.9	8.0	5.1	4.3	2.4
Refused to answer	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.3
Missed answer	5.2	8.0	5.4	4.1	3.3

C5.2 Please recall, approximately how many times have you experienced alcohol intoxication during last 12 months?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Never	57.2	45.8	50.9	60.5	70.8
1 - 2 times	18.3	20.8	19.4	19.3	14.2
3 - 5 times	5.3	6.3	7.7	4.3	2.8

C5.2 Please recall, approximately how many times have you experienced alcohol intoxication during last 12 months?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
6 - 9 times	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.2
10 -19 times	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	0.0
20 - 39 times	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
40+ times	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Don't remember	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.6	2.4
Refused to answer	1.2	1.2	2.1	0.2	1.1
Missed answer	10.6	14.6	11.7	0.2	8.1

C5.3 Please recall, approximately how many times have you experienced alcohol intoxication during last month?	Total (N=1217)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=338)	Students (N=344)	Pupils (N=267)	Students (N=268)
Never	72.4	60.4	75.6	75.5	80.2
1 - 2 times	9.0	13.3	5.8	9.7	6.7
3 - 5 times	2.7	4.4	2.3	3.4	0.4
6 - 9 times	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
10 -19 times	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
20 - 39 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
40+ times	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Don't remember	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.6
Refused to answer	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.1
Missed answer	10.9	14.8	11.3	7.9	8.6

C6.1-6.5 In what situations have you consumed alcohol most often (multiple responses possible)?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Traditional family feasts	76.0	73.1	73.6	85.8	71.9
In bars, restaurants, discos, with friends	48.6	48.1	63.1	37.8	45.3
In your neighborhood	18.2	28.8	34.3	4.6	5.7
Alone at home	4.0	5.2	5.1	3.4	2.4
Picnic	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.6	2.4
With friends	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.2	6.1

C6.1-6.5 In what situations have you consumed alcohol most often (multiple responses possible)?	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
At work	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Summer cottage, village	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
In school	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visiting family members	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
At the time of depression	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
At the concert	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Refused to answer	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.4
Missed answer	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.1

C7.1 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Feel relaxed	Total (N=1726)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=424)	Students (N=428)	Pupils (N=415)	Students (N=459)
Never	31.9	31.9	18.9	43.1	31.6
Rarely	26.7	27.9	22.9	30.4	24.0
Often	20.1	16.0	27.1	12.5	23.1
Almost always	16.6	12.7	24.5	11.1	17.0
Don't remember	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refused to answer	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.7
Missed answer	2.4	2.0	4.0	1.2	2.4

C7.2 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Run into problems with the police	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	92.4	89.6	86.6	97.8	95.6
Rarely	3.7	7.0	7.0	0.7	0.2
Often	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Almost always	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.6
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.3 Please recall, what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Harm my own health	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	66.0	64.1	51.6	74.8	73.1
Rarely	22.7	24.0	30.7	21.1	15.6
Often	5.0	5.3	7.9	2.0	4.7
Almost always	3.9	4.4	5.8	1.0	4.2
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.4 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Feel happy	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	25.7	23.5	17.5	32.8	28.7
Rarely	27.6	26.7	28.3	29.7	26.0
Often	27.9	28.2	31.4	23.8	28.2
Almost always	16.3	19.4	18.7	12.5	14.7
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.5 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Forget about the problems	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	41.0	37.9	34.1	49.0	43.1
Rarely	24.5	22.6	26.4	23.5	25.3
Often	20.3	22.1	21.8	16.7	20.4
Almost always	11.7	15.3	13.7	9.6	8.7
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.6 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Cannot stop drinking, don't know the limit	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	80.9	79.9	64.5	89.0	89.8
Rarely	11.6	12.4	23.3	6.9	4.4
Often	2.5	2.7	4.1	1.2	2.0

C7.6 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Cannot stop drinking, don't know the limit	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Almost always	2.5	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.3
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.7 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Feeling bad during hangover	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	57.6	57.0	74.5	74.5	63.6
Rarely	23.9	22.8	18.1	18.1	24.9
Often	9.0	10.0	3.4	3.4	5.1
Almost always	7.1	8.0	2.7	2.7	4.0
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.4

C7.8 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Become more friendly and open with others	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	21.8	16.3	15.6	27.9	26.9
Rarely	19.4	16.7	16.5	24.8	19.8
Often	30.0	32.5	31.7	26.0	29.8
Almost always	26.3	32.3	32.1	20.1	21.1
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.9 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Do something that I regret later	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	71.8	69.4	59.5	76.2	81.3
Rarely	20.3	21.6	30.2	18.6	11.6
Often	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.2
Almost always	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.4
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.10 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Problems with parent(s)	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	75.5	65.0	69.5	82.1	84.4
Rarely	16.6	24.0	20.6	13.0	9.3
Often	3.6	5.8	3.4	2.9	2.2
Almost always	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.7	1.6
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.11 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Problems with friend(s)	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	85.4	80.6	77.7	92.4	90.7
Rarely	10.1	14.6	15.3	5.4	5.3
Often	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2
Almost always	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.3
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.12 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Physical fight	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	79.8	63.1	65.0	95.8	94.2
Rarely	13.9	27.9	25.4	2.2	1.1
Often	2.5	5.3	3.6	0.5	0.7
Almost always	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.6
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.13 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Accident or injury	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	88.0	82.3	81.5	96.1	92.0
Rarely	6.6	12.4	10.6	2.2	1.8
Often	1.8	2.4	2.2	0.0	2.4
Almost always	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.3
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.14 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Have a very good time	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	13.8	10.4	12.0	16.2	16.4
Rarely	12.6	13.3	9.1	17.2	10.9
Often	35.6	35.4	38.1	33.1	35.6
Almost always	35.6	38.6	36.7	32.4	34.7
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.15 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Get physically sick (have a headache, nausea, vomiting, etc.)	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	63.7	61.9	53.7	67.4	71.1
Rarely	29.0	30.3	37.6	26.2	22.2
Often	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.2	2.2
Almost always	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C7.16 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Needed emergency medical care and/or was admitted to hospital	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	93.6	92.7	89.7	97.1	94.9
Rarely	2.3	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.6
Often	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0
Almost always	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	97.1	2.4

C7.17 Please recall what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens: Engaged in sex without condom	Total (N=1687)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=412)	Students (N=417)	Pupils (N=408)	Students (N=450)
Never	87.4	83.7	73.1	98.0	94.2
Rarely	6.7	9.7	15.8	0.2	1.3
Often	1.8	2.2	4.3	0.2	0.4
Almost always	1.6	2.2	2.4	0.2	1.6
Refuse to answer	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Missed answer	2.5	2.2	4.1	1.2	2.4

C8.5 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink a bottle (0.3 liter) of beer once or twice a week?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	43.7	47.3	53.7	32.9	41.2
Slight risk	30.0	26.4	22.9	37.9	32.6
Moderate risk	11.6	8.8	8.0	16.9	12.6
Great risk	4.6	3.1	3.9	6.1	5.2
Don't know	5.1	6.6	4.8	4.3	4.8
Missed answer	5.0	7.9	6.7	1.9	3.6

C8.6 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink a bottle of beer almost every day?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	14.1	17.1	22.1	6.7	10.6
Slight risk	31.5	29.7	32.7	30.5	33.0
Moderate risk	26.9	22.6	21.0	33.5	30.0
Great risk	17.2	14.5	13.0	22.5	18.8
Don't know	5.2	7.7	4.8	4.8	3.8
Missed answer	5.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	3.8

C8.7 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink 1-2 glasses of wine once or twice a week?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	52.2	55.2	59.5	44.8	49.4
Slight risk	23.0	17.6	17.3	30.7	26.0
Moderate risk	10.1	8.4	6.5	13.2	12.0
Great risk	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.4	5.4
Don't know	4.6	6.8	4.3	3.9	3.6
Missed answer	5.2	8.4	7.1	1.9	3.6

C8.8 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink up to 1 liter of wine almost every day?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	3.0	4.4	5.0	1.5	1.2
Slight risk	12.1	16.7	16.2	8.2	7.6
Moderate risk	23.4	22.2	25.3	24.0	22.2
Great risk	51.8	42.2	42.2	59.5	62.4
Don't know	4.6	6.4	4.3	4.8	3.2
Missed answer	5.1	8.1	6.9	1.9	3.4

C8.9 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol (vodka, whiskey, other) once or twice a week?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	16.4	22.0	22.9	11.0	10.4
Slight risk	25.0	24.8	30.1	19.9	25.0
Moderate risk	26.9	19.6	23.6	34.4	29.6
Great risk	20.5	16.0	11.9	26.0	27.4
Don't know	6.1	9.2	4.8	6.7	4.0
Missed answer	5.1	8.4	6.7	1.9	3.6

C8.10 In your opinion, how much do you think people risk harming themselves if they: Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol (vodka, whiskey, other) almost every day?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No risk	4.9	5.7	11.0	2.4	1.0
Slight risk	10.1	14.9	15.4	4.8	5.8
Moderate risk	18.1	21.8	19.9	15.6	15.4
Great risk	56.2	40.7	42.9	69.9	70.0
Don't know	6.0	9.5	4.5	5.6	4.6
Missed answer	4.6	7.5	6.3	1.7	3.2

HIV Knowledge and Attitudes

D1 Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted through sexual contact?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	86.7	84.4	86.8	81.8	93.2
No	12.1	14.5	11.3	17.1	6.0
Refused to answer	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.8
Missed answer	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0

D2.1- 2.6 Please list sexually transmitted infections you have heard of.	Total (N=1629)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=384)	Students (N=401)	Pupils (N=378)	Students (N=466)
HIV/AIDS	90.6%	90.1	84.8	95.2	92.3
Hepatitis C	11.3%	5.2	14.2	8.2	16.3
Blennorrhoea	9.5%	12.2	22.7	1.9	2.1
Syphilis	9.1%	5.2	18.2	1.9	10.5
Fungoid diseases	4.4%	1.3	6.0	2.4	7.3
Gonorrhoea	2.3%	0.5	5.7	0.0	2.8
Hepatitis B	2.2%	1.0	1.2	0.8	5.2
Venereal disease	2.2%	0.0	3.2	4.9	4.9
Tuberculosis	1.0%	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.6
Chlamydia	1.0%	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.8
Herpes	1.0%	0.0	1.7	0.3	1.9
Leukemia	0.1%	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papilloma virus	0.4%	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6
Cancer	0.2%	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Scab	0.2%	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Malaria	0.1%	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Typhus	0.1%	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Diabetes	0.1%	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Do not remember	2.1%	0.5	5.0	0.3	2.4
Missed answer	5.3%	7.8	6.7	3.7	3.2

D3.1 How can we protect ourselves from STDs?	Total (N=1629)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=384)	Students (N=401)	Pupils (N=378)	Students (N=466)
Condom	79.1	90.6	93.3	59.5	73.4
Abstinence	36.5	18.8	20.9	54.0	50.2
Contraceptive pills	9.6	7.8	6.7	16.1	8.4
Do not utilize used injection paraphernalia	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
I am not interested in this issue	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Observation of hygiene	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

D3.1 How can we protect ourselves from STDs?	Total (N=1629)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=384)	Students (N=401)	Pupils (N=378)	Students (N=466)
Doctor checkup	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nothing helps, introduction of infection is happening anyway	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Find the right partner	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Do not know	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
Missed answer	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.6

D4 Have you heard about HIV infection?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	75.1	67.7	78.8	66.0	86.8
No	18.6	23.3	16.0	26.4	9.4
Don't know	4.6	6.4	3.0	6.1	3.0
Refused to answer	1.2	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.4
Missed answer	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4

D5 Have you heard about AIDS?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	93.0	91.0	90.5	93.3	96.8
No	5.7	6.6	8.4	5.6	2.6
Don't know	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Refused to answer	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4
Missed answer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0

Know HIV OR AIDS	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Do not know either	6.2	7.9	8.4	5.8	2.8
Know of one OR the other	93.3	91.4	90.7	93.7	97.0
Refused to answer either question	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2

D6 In your opinion, approximately how many people in Georgia are HIV infected / have AIDS?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Up to 100	3.0	3.5	1.9	4.3	2.4
Up to 1000	16.9	13.8	15.4	20.3	17.8
Up to 5000 (<i>correct answer</i>)	25.2	20.4	28.1	22.5	29.2
More than 10,000 people	17.9	24.6	22.1	10.2	15.2
Don't know	29.2	27.9	21.6	35.3	31.6
Refused to answer	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4
Missed answer	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.4
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.1 Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	66.7	62.4	70.1	60.2	73.6
No	7.4	11.4	4.3	9.1	5.0
Don't know	16.7	14.3	12.3	22.7	17.2
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.2 Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV infection by using a condom every time s/he has sex?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	65.5	70.3	73.8	49.6	68.0
No	5.8	6.2	3.9	9.3	4.0
Don't know	19.5	11.6	9.1	33.1	23.8
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.3 Can a healthy looking person have HIV?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	49.3	43.1	51.7	46.1	55.8
No	15.7	19.8	13.4	15.6	14.2
Don't know	25.8	25.3	21.6	30.3	25.8
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.4 Can a person get HIV from a mosquito bite?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	25.2	25.5	25.1	22.7	27.2
No	26.7	25.5	31.2	21.4	28.6
Don't know	38.9	37.1	30.5	47.8	40.0
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.5 Can a person get HIV infection through kissing?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	16.2	22.2	15.2	16.2	11.6
No	52.8	44.2	53.0	49.8	63.2
Don't know	21.8	21.8	18.6	26.0	21.0
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.6 Is it possible for a person to get HIV in a beauty salon, by using tools used by other people during manicure, pedicure, and/or tattoo?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	64.9	47.9	59.5	70.1	80.4
No	10.6	18.2	12.3	7.4	5.2
Don't know	15.3	22.0	14.9	14.5	10.2
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.7 Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	15.6	21.8	11.9	18.4	10.8
No	46.8	36.9	51.5	39.2	58.4
Don't know	28.4	29.5	23.4	34.4	26.6
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.8 Can a person get HIV if s/he uses the needle/syringe that was previously used by another person?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	79.4	73.8	75.3	80.3	87.4
No	1.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.8
Don't know	10.0	11.9	10.0	10.8	7.6
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.9 Can a fetus get HIV from HIV-infected mother during pregnancy?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	56.0	52.1	51.9	56.9	62.6
No	6.2	5.3	10.6	3.0	6.0
Don't know	28.5	30.8	24.2	32.0	27.2
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.10 Can a fetus get HIV infection from HIV-infected mother during delivery?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	39.5	33.2	45.5	37.4	41.6
No	8.7	9.5	10.2	6.1	9.2
Don't know	42.6	45.5	31.2	48.5	45.0
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D7.11 Can a baby get HIV from HIV-infected mother through breast-feeding?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=4620)	Students (N=500)
Yes	33.6	31.6	35.1	32.0	35.4
No	14.6	13.4	17.1	12.3	15.6
Don't know	42.6	43.1	334.6	47.6	44.8
Missed answer	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.7	1.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

Correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (d7.9, d7.10, d7.11)	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	21.2	18.9	26.1	19.6	22.5
No	78.8	81.1	73.9	80.4	77.5

Correct knowledge of HIV transmission (% of respondents who both correctly identify ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission; UNGASS Standard Indicator)	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	10.2	7.7	14.7	5.2	13.0
No	89.8	92.3	85.3	94.8	87.0

1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners? D7.1 (1)
2. Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time s/he has sex? D7.2 (1)
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV? D7.3 (1)
4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites? D7.4 (2)
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected? D7.7 (2)

D8.1 In your opinion, how can a person find out whether or not s/he is HIV infected?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Special blood test	39.4	31.6	38.5	34.4	51.8
General blood test	35.0	38.2	33.1	35.7	33.0
Doctor's examination	6.9	7.7	6.3	10.0	4.0
Ultrasound examination	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
According to specific symptoms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
According to partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	10.2	11.0	10.0	12.3	7.0

D8.1 In your opinion, how can a person find out whether or not s/he is HIV infected?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Refused to answer	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8
Missed answer	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.4
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D9 We are not asking about the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	3.0	2.2	6.3	1.7	2.0
No	85.2	79.8	79.7	87.2	93.4
Don't know	2.9	5.7	2.6	2.8	0.8
Refused to answer	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.6
Missed answer	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.2
System missing	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.3	3.0

D10 If you have had an HIV test, when was the last time you were tested?	Total (N=57)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=10)	Students (N=29)	Pupil (N=8)	Students (N=10)
During the last 1 year	29.8	20.0	34.5	25.0	30.0
Prior to one year	35.1	10.0	55.2	12.5	20.0
Don't remember	21.1	40.0	6.9	50.0	20.0
Refused to answer	7.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Missed answer	7.0	0.0	3.4	12.5	20.0

HIV Associated Stigma

D11 If you happen to become HIV infected, will you let your spouse / regular sex partner know about it?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I will inform him/her	79.3	70.7	80.4	79.0	86.0
No, I will not	1.7	3.8	2.6	0.5	0.2
Don't know	11.1	13.9	9.8	11.8	9.1
No answer	6.9	10.1	5.3	8.1	4.5
Missed answer	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.2

D12.1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if I were infected with HIV?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	29.7	39.2	18.9	35.1	26.0
No, I disagree	41.4	35.6	52.3	34.6	43.1
Do not know	26.8	21.9	25.1	29.6	30.1
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	20.5	32.2	14.3	18.9	17.1
No, I disagree	59.7	48.3	62.5	62.4	64.5
Do not know	17.7	16.1	19.3	17.8	17.5
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People who have HIV should be isolated?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	15.3	27.9	12.4	15.7	6.8
No, I disagree	67.9	52.9	68.7	67.0	80.8
Do not know	14.6	15.9	15.0	16.4	11.5
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is safe to let my child play with an HIV infected child?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	31.9	32.0	32.5	32.6	30.7
No, I disagree	35.3	43.8	35.6	33.9	29.1
Do not know	30.6	20.9	28.2	32.6	39.4
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:– I would rather not touch someone with HIV because I am scared of infection?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	32.0	38.7	29.6	35.8	24.9
No, I disagree	48.4	43.3	49.4	43.9	55.9
Do not know	17.5	14.7	17.2	19.4	18.4
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: A student with HIV should be allowed to continue going to school?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	74.6	70.2	71.1	78.1	78.4
No, I disagree	7.9	10.3	9.5	6.0	6.0
Do not know	15.3	16.1	15.5	15.0	14.8
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: If a teacher is HIV infected but is not sick, s/he should be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	58.8	49.8	54.9	60.7	68.2
No, I disagree	19.2	27.9	19.6	18.0	12.6
Do not know	19.8	19.0	21.7	20.3	18.4
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would go to a dentist who has HIV?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	13.5	13.7	17.4	8.1	14.8
No, I disagree	60.5	61.5	54.2	64.4	61.4
Do not know	23.8	21.4	24.6	26.6	22.9
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D12.9 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would work with a colleague who has HIV?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	51.3	41.8	52.3	51.5	58.4
No, I disagree	20.7	29.6	19.1	19.6	15.5
Do not know	25.8	25.2	24.8	27.9	27.9
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.9

D12.10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I learned that a friend of mine had HIV, I would stop being his/her friend?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes, I agree	5.2	5.8	6.7	5.1	3.5
No, I disagree	79.0	74.0	75.7	81.1	84.1
Do not know	13.7	16.8	13.8	12.9	11.5
Missed answer	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.9	0.8

D13.1 Thinking of what could happen: If a member of your family became sick with HIV, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes	89.5	86.3	87.1	88.9	94.8
No	1.9	3.4	1.2	2.8	0.6
Do not know	5.8	6.2	7.2	7.2	3.1
Missed answer	2.7	4.1	4.5	1.2	1.4

D13.2 Thinking of what could happen: If you knew a vendor was infected with HIV, would you buy fresh vegetables or fruits from him/her?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes	31.5	26.0	36.3	25.6	37.5
No	38.3	47.4	35.3	41.1	30.7
Do not know	27.4	22.6	23.9	32.1	30.3
Missed answer	2.7	4.1	4.5	1.2	1.4

D13.3 Thinking of what could happen: If a relative of yours became infected with HIV, would you want it to be kept a secret?	Total (N=1753)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=416)	Students (N=419)	Pupils (N=433)	Students (N=485)
Yes	63.7	58.2	58.0	64.0	73.0
No	10.7	14.9	11.6	12.7	5.6
Do not know	22.9	22.8	26.2	22.2	20.2
Missed answer	2.7	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.4

Drug Use

E1 Have you ever taken tranquilizers or sedatives because a doctor told you to take them?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
No, never	73.8	70.8	75.8	70.8	77.6
Yes, but for less than 3 weeks	13.4	9.7	14.3	14.3	15.0
Yes, for 3 weeks or more	2.4	1.3	2.6	3.5	2.4
Don't remember	6.8	12.3	3.5	9.7	2.0
Refused to answer	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.2
Missed answer	1.2	3.1	1.1	70.8	0.8

E2 How difficult do you think it would be for you to get marijuana (pot) or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	19.9	16.7	16.7	26.6	19.6
Very difficult	10.3	8.1	9.3	12.1	11.6
Fairly difficult	14.7	18.9	14.1	14.1	12.0
Fairly easy	18.3	18.9	24.9	11.7	17.6
Very easy	7.1	9.7	8.9	5.0	5.2
Don't know	24.1	19.8	18.4	27.3	30.4
Refused to answer	4.7	5.7	7.1	3.2	3.0
Missed answer	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.6

E3 When (if ever) did you first try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	81.8	73.8	64.5	95.0	92.8
9 years old or less	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0
10 years old	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
11 years old	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
12 years old	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.2
13 years old	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
14 years old	1.5	3.7	1.9	0.2	0.2
15 years old	1.6	2.6	3.5	0.2	0.4
16 years old	1.8	2.0	4.8	0.0	0.6
17 years old	1.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.0
18 years old or older	1.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.2
Don't remember	2.3	4.0	5.0	0.4	0.0
Refused to answer	4.3	6.6	6.3	1.9	2.4
Missed answer	1.8	4.0	0.4	1.9	0.8

Summary of E3 When (if ever) did you first try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	81.8	73.8	64.5	95.0	92.8
Tried marijuana or hashish (cannabis)	9.2	11.6	23.9	0.6	3.8
Don't remember	2.3	4.0	5.0	0.4	0.0
Refused to answer	4.3	6.6	6.3	1.9	2.4
Missed answer	1.8	4.0	0.4	1.9	0.8

Age of 1st marijuana or hashish use	Total (N=186)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=53)	Students (N=110)	Pupil (N=3)	Students (N=20)
9 years old or less	3.8	3.8	3.6	33.3	0.0
10 years old	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
11 years old	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.0
12 years old	8.1	7.5	9.1	0.0	5.0
13 years old	7.5	17.0	3.6	0.0	5.0

Age of 1st marijuana or hashish use	Total (N=186)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=53)	Students (N=110)	Pupil (N=3)	Students (N=20)
14 years old	15.1	32.1	8.2	33.3	5.0
15 years old	16.7	22.6	14.5	33.3	10.0
16 years old	18.3	17.0	20.0	0.0	15.0
17 years old	12.9	0.0	17.3	0.0	25.0
18 years old or older	15.6	N/A	20.9	N/A	30.0

E4.1 On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked marijuana or hashish in your lifetime?	Total (N=186)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=53)	Students (N=110)	Pupils (N=3)	Students (N=20)
1 - 2 times	32.8	34.0	30.0	33.3	45.0
3 - 5 times	19.4	18.9	20.0	0.0	20.0
6 - 9 times	14.5	13.2	13.6	0.0	25.0
10 -19 times	8.1	5.7	10.0	0.0	5.0
20 - 39 times	4.8	7.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
40+ times	8.6	7.5	9.1	33.3	5.0
Don't know	6.5	1.9	9.1	33.3	0.0
Refused to answer	2.7	7.5	.9	0.0	0.0
Missed answer	2.7	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0

E4.2 On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked marijuana or hashish during the last 12 months?	Total (N=186)	Males		Females		
		Pupils (N=53)	Students (N=110)	Pupils (N=3)	Students (N=20)	
Not used during last 12 months	53.8	37.7	60.9	33.3	60.0	
1 - 2 times	Smoked at least once in last 12 months (N=66)	22.0	39.6	13.6	0.0	25.0
3 - 5 times		4.8	7.5	3.6	0.0	5.0
6 - 9 times		4.3	5.7	3.6	0.0	5.0
10 -19 times		2.7	0.0	2.7	66.7	0.0
20 - 39 times		0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
40+ times		1.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Don't know	2.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	
Refused to answer	3.2	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	
Missed answer	5.4	5.7	5.5	0.0	5.0	

E4.3 On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked marijuana or hashish during the last 30 days?		Total (N=186)	Males		Females	
			Pupils (N=53)	Students (N=110)	Pupils (N=3)	Students (N=20)
Not used during last 30 days		82.3	83.0	84.5	33.3	75.0
1 - 2 times	Smoked at least once in last 30 days (N=16)	5.4	7.5	2.7		15.0
3 - 5 times		2.2	0.0	1.8	33.3	5.0
6 - 9 times		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 -19 times		1.1	1.9	0.0	33.3	0.0
20 - 39 times		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40+ times		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know		1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Refused to answer		2.7	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0
Missed answer		5.4	5.7	5.5	0.0	5.0

E5 Have you ever had the chance to try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) but did not try it?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	32.7	43.3	55.6	16.0	17.4
No, never	59.6	45.3	31.0	82.0	78.4
Don't know	2.6	2.6	5.8	0.2	1.8
Refused to answer	2.9	4.2	5.2	0.9	1.6
Missed answer	2.1	4.6	2.4	0.9	0.8

E6 If yes, how many times has this happened in your life?	Total (N=615)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=197)	Students (N=257)	Pupils (N=74)	Students (N=87)
1-2 times	35.4	38.1	19.8	60.8	54.0
3-5 times	14.6	18.8	15.2	5.4	11.5
6-9 times	7.2	7.1	9.7	0.0	5.7
10-19 times	5.7	3.6	10.1	0.0	2.3
20 -39 times	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.6
40 and more	2.9	2.0	4.7	0.0	2.3
Always refused	17.9	17.3	19.8	20.3	11.5
Don't remember	10.4	6.1	16.3	5.4	6.9

E6 If yes, how many times has this happened in your life?	Total (N=615)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=197)	Students (N=257)	Pupils (N=74)	Students (N=87)
Refused to answer	2.3	3.0	1.6	5.4	0.0
Missed answer	2.1	4.1	.8	2.7	1.1

E7.1 How difficult it would be for you to get sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	14.0	15.4	21.4	10.0	9.6
Very difficult	3.9	3.3	5.2	4.3	3.0
Fairly difficult	8.5	9.5	6.7	10.4	7.4
Fairly easy	25.3	19.6	22.3	26.4	32.2
Very easy	28.5	28.4	24.5	29.9	31.0
Don't know	17.2	19.8	15.8	18.2	15.4
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	.9	1.4

E7.2 How difficult it would be for you to get ecstasy?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	21.3	19.3	23.2	21.2	21.6
Very difficult	9.7	11.4	11.0	9.3	7.2
Fairly difficult	12.6	12.1	13.6	11.0	13.6
Fairly easy	13.8	14.3	18.6	9.7	12.8
Very easy	6.9	9.5	8.2	4.8	5.4
Don't know	33.0	29.2	21.2	43.1	38.0
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.3 How difficult it would be for you to get LSD?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	23.5	22.0	27.5	20.1	24.4
Very difficult	7.7	8.4	11.0	5.0	6.4
Fairly difficult	8.1	5.5	13.4	5.8	7.6
Fairly easy	4.5	3.7	8.4	1.7	4.0
Very easy	2.0	4.0	1.7	1.1	1.4

E7.3 How difficult it would be for you to get LSD?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Don't know	51.6	52.3	33.8	65.4	54.8
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	.9	1.4

E7.4 How difficult it would be for you to get amphetamine/ methamphetamine pills?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	24.1	23.5	28.1	21.9	23.0
Very difficult	9.2	10.5	13.2	6.5	6.6
Fairly difficult	8.0	7.3	9.5	6.3	9.0
Fairly easy	3.6	2.6	6.7	2.4	2.6
Very easy	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.4
Don't know	50.1	48.1	35.7	60.2	56.0
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.5 How difficult it would be for you to get homemade amphetamine/ methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	27.6	28.8	28.8	26.0	27.0
Very difficult	8.8	7.9	13.9	6.9	6.6
Fairly difficult	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.8
Fairly easy	4.9	1.8	9.3	4.1	4.6
Very easy	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.6
Don't know	45.9	46.4	34.0	53.0	50.0
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.6 How difficult it would be for you to get cocaine?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	44.2	47.0	44.2	46.8	39.2
Very difficult	16.1	15.4	19.0	13.9	16.0
Fairly difficult	9.3	7.3	8.4	11.7	9.8
Fairly easy	2.8	2.4	3.9	2.4	2.4
Very easy	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.6

E7.6 How difficult it would be for you to get cocaine?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Don't know	23.8	22.2	18.8	23.2	30.6
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.7 How difficult it would be for you to get heroin?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	45.0	48.1	44.4	47.6	40.2
Very difficult	15.1	14.3	18.0	13.6	14.4
Fairly difficult	9.4	8.1	8.9	10.8	9.6
Fairly easy	2.7	1.5	4.1	2.2	3.0
Very easy	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8
Don't know	24.2	22.2	19.3	24.0	30.6
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.8 How difficult it would be for you to get codeine?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	42.3	44.6	41.1	44.8	39.0
Very difficult	13.0	11.4	16.7	12.6	11.4
Fairly difficult	8.9	6.8	9.7	10.2	9.0
Fairly easy	2.3	2.0	3.5	1.7	2.2
Very easy	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.0
Don't know	29.9	29.7	23.6	29.7	36.0
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E7.9 How difficult it would be for you to get subutex?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Impossible	40.4	43.3	37.9	45.0	35.8
Very difficult	14.0	14.1	17.7	12.3	12.0
Fairly difficult	10.3	7.9	9.5	12.1	11.6
Fairly easy	3.7	3.5	5.6	2.4	3.4
Very easy	2.1	2.9	2.8	0.6	2.2

E7.9 How difficult it would be for you to get subutex?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Don't know	26.8	24.2	22.3	26.6	33.6
Missed answer	2.6	4.2	4.1	0.9	1.4

E8.1 On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy in your lifetime?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	87.1	79.8	83.5	91.3	93.0
Don't know	1.1	6.2	0.9	1.3	0.0
Refused to answer	4.2	6.6	5.4	2.2	3.2
Missed answer	4.2	0.0	3.9	3.9	2.6
Used (n=66)	3.4	7.4	6.3	1.3	1.6
1 - 2 times	1.9	3.3	2.8	1.1	0.6
3 - 5 times	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
6 - 9 times	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
10 -19 times	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
20 - 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
40+ times	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0

E8.2 On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy during the last 12 months?	Total (N=64)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=23)	Students (N=29)	Pupils (N=6)	Students (N=6)
Never	45.3	43.5	44.8	66.7	33.3
Refused to answer	10.9	13.0	10.3	16.7	0.0
Yes (n=28 cases)	43.8	43.5	44.8	16.6	66.7
1 - 2 times	21.9	21.7	13.8	16.7	66.7
3 - 5 times	9.4	13.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
6 - 9 times	4.7	4.3	6.9	0.0	0.0
10 -19 times	4.7	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
20 - 39 times	3.1	4.3	3.4	0.0	0.0

E8.3 (Of those respondents who reported using ecstasy during last 12 months) On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy during the last 30 days?	Total (N=28)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=10)	Students (N=13)	Pupils (N=1)	Students (N=4)
Never	42.9	30.0	46.2	100.0	50.0
Refused to answer	3.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Yes (N=15)	53.5	70.0	46.1	0.0	50.0
1 - 2 times	25.0	40.0	7.7	0.0	50.0
3 - 5 times	14.0	20.0	15.4	0.0	0.0
6 - 9 times	3.6	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
10 -19 times	3.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 39 times	7.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0

E9.1 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Never	77.5	73.8	77.5	79.4	79.2
No answer	2.7	3.1	4.8	0.2	2.6
Missed answer	3.9	8.1	4.8	1.7	1.4
Yes, tried	15.9	15.0	12.9	18.9	16.8
Age 9	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.4
Age 10	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2
Age 11	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2
Age 12	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.2
Age 13	1.2	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.6
Age 14	1.8	2.6	0.4	3.9	0.4
Age 15	2.6	3.3	0.9	4.3	2.0
Age 16	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.0	1.8
Age 17	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.6	3.0
Age 18+	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	8.0

E9.2 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:- Ecstasy?	Total (N=59)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=21)	Students (N=26)	Pupils (N=6)	Students (N=6)
No answer	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 11	3.4	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Age 12	3.4	4.8	0.0	16.7	0.0
Age 13	1.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 14	8.5	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 15	15.3	23.8	7.7	16.7	16.7
Age 16	23.7	33.3	34.6	66.7	0.0
Age 17	22.0	4.8	38.5	0.0	50.0
Age 18+	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3

* 5 missing cases.

E9.3 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: -LSD?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	93.7	89.3	90.7	97.6	96.7
No answer	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.6
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Age 9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 16	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 17	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0
Age 18+	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4

* 45 missing cases.

E9.4 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.0	89.6	91.4	97.6	96.9
No answer	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	1.3	0.6	3.1	0.5	1.3
Age 9	0.2	0.0	0.5		0.2
Age 10	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 12	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Age 13	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Age 16	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
Age 17	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 18+	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4

* 45 missing cases.

E9.5 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: Homemade amphetamine/ methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.1	90.0	91.8	97.9	96.9
No answer	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.4	1.5
Age 9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Age 12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 13	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 16	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

E9.5 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: Homemade amphetamine/ methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Age 17	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 18+	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4

* 45 missing cases.

E9.6 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:- Cocaine?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.5	89.6	93.2	97.6	97.1
No answer	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Age 9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Age 10	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Age 16	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Age 17	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 18+	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6

* 45 missing cases.

E9.7 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:- Heroin?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.8	90.7	92.7	98.1	97.1
No answer	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Age 9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Age 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

E9.7 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:– Heroin?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Age 12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 16	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 17	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 18+	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4

* 45 missing cases.

E9.8 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:– Codeine?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.6	90.5	92.3	98.1	97.1
No answer	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Age 9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 10	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 14	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Age 15	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 16	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 17	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Age 18+	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4

E9.9 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:– Subutex?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.3	90.5	91.6	97.8	96.9
No answer	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.6
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4

E9.9 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following:– Subutex?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
<i>Have used</i>	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.1
Age 9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 10	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 11	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 16	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Age 17	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Age 18+	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.4

E9.10 When (if ever) did you first try each of the following: Inhalants (e.g., glue)?	Total (N=1834)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=441)	Students (N=441)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=490)
Never	94.2	89.6	92.3	97.8	96.7
No answer	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6
Missed answer	4.0	8.2	5.0	1.7	1.4
<i>Have used</i>	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.5	1.3
Age 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 10	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Age 11	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Age 12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 13	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age 14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Age 15	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
Age 16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age 17	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Age 18+	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4

E10.1 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following: Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills?	Total (N=20)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=14)	Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=2)
Missed answers	2	0	2	0	0
1 - 2 times	9	1	7	1	
3 - 5 times	6	1	2	1	2
6 - 9 times	1	0	1	0	0
10 -19 times	1	0	1	0	0
20 - 39 times	1	0	1	0	0

* Due to small sample size (n=20) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.2 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following: Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)?	Total (N=17)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=9)	Pupils (N=1)	Students (N=5)
Missed answers	2	0	2	0	0
1 - 2 times	9	1	4	0	4
3 - 5 times	4	1	2	0	1
6 - 9 times	1	0	1	0	0
10 -19 times	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 39 times	1	0	0	1	0

* Due to small sample size (n=17) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.3 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following:– Cocaine?	Total (N=14)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=6)	Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=4)
Missed answers	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 2 times	4	1	3	0	0
3 - 5 times	5	0	2	2	1
6 - 9 times	2	0	0	0	2
10 -19 times	2	0	1	0	1
20 - 39 times	1	1	0	0	0

* Due to small sample size (n=14) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.4 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following:– Heroin?	Total (N=12)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=1)	Students (N=7)	Pupils (N=0)	Students (N=4)
Missed answers	2	0	2	---	0
1 - 2 times	2	0	2	---	0
3 - 5 times	2	0	1	---	1
6 - 9 times	3	1	1	---	1
10 -19 times	1	0	0	---	1
20 - 39 times	1	0	1	---	0
40+ times	1	0	0	---	1

* Due to small sample size (n=12) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.5 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following:– Codeine?	Total (N=15)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=9)	Pupils (N=0)	Students (N=4)
Missed answers	2	0	2	---	0
1 - 2 times	2	0	2	---	0
3 - 5 times	4	0	3	---	1
6 - 9 times	1	0	0	---	1
10 -19 times	3	0	2	---	1
20 - 39 times	1	0	0	---	1
40+ times	2	2	0	---	0

* Due to small sample size (n=15) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.6 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following: Subutex?	Total (N=14)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=1)	Students (N=9)	Pupils (N=0)	Students (N=4)
Missed answers	2	0	2	---	0
1 - 2 times	4	1	3	---	0
3 - 5 times	2	0	0	---	2
6 - 9 times	1	0	1	---	0
10 -19 times	3	0	3	---	0
20 - 39 times	2	0	0	---	2
40+ times	0	0	0	---	0

* Due to small sample size (n=14) data are presented in absolute numbers

E10.7 On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following: Inhalants (e.g., glue)?	Total (N=16)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=1)	Students (N=8)	Pupils (N=2)	Students (N=5)
Missed answers	1	0	1	0	0
1 - 2 times	7	0	5	1	1
3 - 5 times	1	0	0	1	0
6 - 9 times	1	0	1	0	0
10 -19 times	2	1	0	0	1
20 - 39 times	2	0	1	0	1
40+ times	2	0	0	0	2

* Due to small sample size (n=16) data are presented in absolute numbers

How many of the 10 drugs used over lifetime	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
0 (none of the 10 drugs ever used)	81.4	81.3	81.8	80.3	82.0
1 of 10 drugs used	15.4	15.2	12.8	17.7	16.0
2 of 10 drugs used	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	0.8
3 of 10 drugs used	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
4 of 10 drugs used	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
5 of 10 drugs used	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
6 of 10 drugs used	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
7 of 10 drugs used	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
8 of 10 drugs used	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
9 of 10 drugs used	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4
All 10 drugs used in lifetime	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2

E11.1 Because of your own drug use how often during the last 12 months have you experienced the following: Physical fight?	Total (N=142)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=56)	Students (N=52)	Pupils (N=17)	Students (N=17)
Never	30.3	19.6	30.8	47.1	47.1
1 - 2 times	4.2	5.4	1.9	5.9	5.9
3 - 5 times	2.1	1.8	1.9	5.9	0.0
10 -19 times	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 39 times	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0

E11.1 Because of your own drug use how often during the last 12 months have you experienced the following: Physical fight?	Total (N=142)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=56)	Students (N=52)	Pupils (N=17)	Students (N=17)
Missed answer	61.3	69.6	63.5	41.2	47.1

E12 Have you ever taken anabolic steroids to change your body shape?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.8
No, never	86.5	77.8	83.8	93.3	90.6
Don't know	4.8	9.0	3.9	3.2	3.4
Refused to answer	2.9	5.1	4.3	1.1	1.2
Missed answer	4.2	6.4	6.3	1.3	3.0

E13 Have you ever injected drugs? (exclude injecting drugs when prescribed by doctors)	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4
No, never	97.8	97.1	95.9	99.6	98.4
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refused to answer	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6
Missed answer	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.4

Sexual Behavior

F1 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Total (N=1879)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=455)	Students (N=462)	Pupils (N=462)	Students (N=500)
Yes	37.1	53.8	85.7	1.1	10.4
No	58.9	37.6	9.7	98.1	87.4
Refused to answer	3.3	6.4	4.5	0.6	1.8
Missed answer	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4

F2 At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Total (N=698)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=245)	Students (N=396)	Pupils (N=5)	Students (N=52)
Don't remember	14.0	13.1	16.2	0.0	3.8
Refused to answer	3.2	2.0	3.0	0.0	9.6
Youth who remember	82.8	84.9	80.8	100.0	86.6

F2 At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?	Total (N=698)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=245)	Students (N=396)	Pupils (N=5)	Students (N=52)
For youth who remember:					
Minimum age	12	12	12	14	15
Maximum age	23	17	20	16	23
Mean age	15.3	14.3	15.4	15.4	18.5
Median	15.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	18.0

F3 Of course, we are not asking you to give us the name, but could you tell us who was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	Total (N=654)	Males		Females	
		Pupils (N=223)	Students (N=377)	Pupil (N=5)	Students* (N=49)
Spouse	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2
Female friend	14.8	19.3	14.1	0.0	2.0
Male friend	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.5
Random partner	31.0	30.9	34.5	0.0	8.2
Commercial sex worker	44.0	44.4	50.1	0.0	0.0
Don't remember	2.6	4.9	1.3	0.0	2.0

* 2 missing cases for the female students.

F4.1 Do you use a condom during sexual contact?	Total (N=578)	Pupils Only	
		Males (N=208)	Females (N=5)
Never	1.7	3.8	40.0
Rarely	7.4	20.7	0.0
Often	6.6	18.3	0.0
Always	18.3	50.0	40.0
Don't know	1.0	2.4	20.0
Refused to answer	0.9	2.4	0.0
Missed answer	0.9	2.4	0.0
Missing	63.1	0.0	0.0

University Students Reporting Injecting Drugs (n=12)

E14.1 How many occasions have you injected drugs in your lifetime?	Total (N=12)	Students Only	
		Males (N=10)	Females (N=2)
No answer	4	3	1
1 - 2 times	5	4	1
3 - 5 times	1	1	0
6 - 9 times	0	0	0
10 -19 times	1	1	0
20 - 39 times	0	0	0
40+ times	1	1	0

* Due to small sample size (n=12) data are presented in absolute numbers

E14.2 How many occasions have you injected drugs during the last 12 months?	Total (N=8)	Students Only	
		Males (N=7)	Females (N=1)
Not once	6	5	1
1 - 2 times			
3 - 5 times			
6 - 9 times			
10 -19 times			
20 - 39 times			
40+ times			
Injected in last 12 months (N=2)			
	0	0	0
	0	0	0

* Due to small sample size (n=8) data are presented in absolute numbers

E15 Have you ever used already-used needles and/or syringes?	Total (N=12)	Students Only	
		Males (N=10)	Females (N=2)
Yes	1	1	0
No, never	11	9	2

* Due to small sample size (n=12) data are presented in absolute numbers

E16 Please recall the last time you injected drugs. Could you please tell us which drug you used at that time?	Total (N=12)	Students Only	
		Males (N=10)	Females (N=2)
Heroin	1	1	0
Don't know	7	6	1
Refused to answer	4	3	1

* Due to small sample size (n=12) data are presented in absolute numbers

E17 Did you use a sterile injecting syringe/needle the last time you injected drugs?	Total (N=12)	Students Only	
		Males (N=10)	Females (N=2)
Yes	10	9	1
No	1	1	0
Refused to answer	1	0	1

* Due to small sample size (n=12) data are presented in absolute numbers

Sexual Behavior for University Students Who Reported Ever Having Sex (N=448)

F4 Did you use a condom during your <u>first sexual intercourse</u> ?	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
Yes	75.9	82.8	23.1
No	19.6	13.1	69.2
Don't remember	1.8	2.0	0.0
Refused to answer	2.7	2.0	7.7

F5 Do you currently have a spouse or other permanent (regular) sex partner? (only for those who reported having had sex in F1)	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
Yes, I have a spouse	8.3	3.0	48.1
Yes, I have a regular sex partner	28.1	29.0	21.2
No	56.9	60.9	26.9
Refused to answer	6.7	7.1	3.8

F6 Have you had sex during last 12 months?	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
Yes	86.2	86.4	84.6
No	8.7	7.8	15.4
Don't remember	1.6	1.8	0.0
Refused to answer	3.6	4.0	0.0

F7 Could you please recall how many sex partners you have had in the last 12 months?	Total (N=386)	Students Only	
		Males (N=342)	Females (n=44)
One partner	22.3	15.5	75.0
Two partners	15.8	17.3	4.5
Three partners	17.1	19.0	2.3
Up to 5 partners	15.3	16.1	9.1
5 to 10 partners	8.3	9.1	2.3
More than 10 partners	6.0	6.7	0.0
Don't remember	13.5	14.6	4.5
Refused to answer	1.8	1.8	2.3

F8 How often did you use a condom in the last 12 months?	Total (N=386)	Students Only	
		Males (N=342)	Females (N=44)
Never	7.0	3.8	31.8
Rarely	11.7	9.6	27.3
Almost always	23.3	23.7	20.5
Always	54.1	59.1	15.9
Don't know	0.8	0.9	0.0
Refused to answer	3.1	2.9	4.5

F9 Have you paid money or given other type of material compensation to your partner for having sex with you in the last 12 months?	Total (N=386)	Students Only	
		Males (N=342)	Females (N=44)
Yes	41.2	46.2	2.3
No	57.0	51.8	97.7
Don't remember	0.5	0.6	0.0
Refused to answer	1.3	1.5	0.0

F10 Did you use a condom during your last sexual encounter with a paid sex partner?	Total (N=159)	Students Only	
		Males (N=158)	Females (N=1)
Yes	91.8	92.4	0.0
No	1.9	1.9	0.0
Don't remember	4.4	3.8	100.0
Refused to answer	1.9	1.9	0.0

F11 Have you had occasional sex partner(s) in the last 12 months?	Total (N=386)	Students Only	
		Males (N=342)	Females (N=44)
Yes	40.7	44.7	9.1
No	50.0	45.9	81.8
Don't remember	3.1	3.5	0.0
Refused to answer	6.2	5.8	9.1

F12 Please recall the last time you had sex with such a partner. Did you use a condom at that time?	Total (N=157)	Students Only	
		Males (N=153)	Females (N=4)
Yes	83.4	84.3	50.0
No	12.1	11.1	50.0
Don't remember	1.9	2.0	0.0
Refused to answer	0.6	0.7	0.0
Missed answer	1.9	2.0	0.0

F13.1 Please recall the last time you did not use a condom during sexual intercourse. What was the reason for not using it?	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
I do not use a condom with my spouse	6.5	2.8	34.6
I do not use a condom with my regular partner	12.5	13.6	3.8
Was not available	18.8	19.2	15.4
It is very expensive	1.6	1.8	0.0
I do not like it	11.2	10.6	15.4
My partner did not want it	4.2	4.3	3.8
My partner takes contraceptive pills, so I did not consider	2.9	2.5	5.8
In general I do not believe it was necessary	2.2	2.0	3.8

F13.1 Please recall the last time you did not use a condom during sexual intercourse. What was the reason for not using it?	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
Have not thought of that	4.9	5.1	3.8
I feel uncomfortable buying condoms in a pharmacy or a store	2.0	1.5	5.8
I always use a condom	17.9	19.7	3.8
Don't remember	0.2	0.3	0.0
Refused to answer	0.4	0.5	0.0
Missed answer	32.6	34.6	17.3

F14 Have you ever had sex with someone of the same sex?	Total (N=448)	Students Only	
		Males (N=396)	Females (N=52)
Never	93.1	93.9	86.5
Yes	1.6	1.0	5.8
Refused to answer	2.0	2.3	0.0
Missed answer	3.3	2.8	7.7

F15 How old were you when you first had sex with someone of the same sex?	Total (N=7)	Students Only	
		Males (N=4)	Females (N=3)
14 yrs	1	1	0
16 yrs	2	1	1
18 yrs	1	0	1
Refused to answer	3	2	1

* Due to small sample size (n=7) data are presented in absolute numbers

F16 How many times did you have sex with someone of the same sex in the last 12 months?	Total (N=7)	Students Only	
		Males (N=4)	Females (N=3)
One to two times	3	2	1
3-10 times	1	1	0
Refused to answer	2	1	1
Missed answer	1	0	1

* Due to small sample size (n=7) data are presented in absolute numbers

F17 How often did you use a condom during sex with a same-sex partner during last 12 months?	Total (N=7)	Students Only	
		Males (N=4)	Females (N=3)
Never	1	0	1
Rarely	1	0	1
Almost always	1	1	0
Always	1	1	0
Refused to answer	3	2	1
Missed answer	0	0	0

* Due to small sample size (n=7) data are presented in absolute numbers

F18 How many different same-sex partners did you have in the last 12 months?	Total (N=7)	Students Only	
		Males (N=4)	Females (N=3)
0	1	1	0
2	1	1	0
Don't remember	3	1	2
Refused to answer	1	1	0
Missed answers	1	0	1

* Due to small sample size (n=7) data are presented in absolute numbers

F19 For male respondents only: Please recall the last time you had anal sex with someone of the same sex. Did you use a condom at that time?	Total (N=4)	Students Only	
		Males (N=4)	Females (N=0)
Yes	2	2	---
No	2	2	---

* Due to small sample size (n=4) data are presented in absolute numbers

Annex 2. Questionnaires



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

GEORGIA HIV
PREVENTION PROJECT

The USAID-funded

Behavioral Surveillance Survey of School and University Students in Tbilisi

Survey Respondents: Secondary
School Students (15-17 years)

We appreciate your agreeing to participate in the survey. Please be advised that the survey is voluntary. You can refuse to answer any questions that make you feel uncomfortable. Furthermore, you can stop the survey at any time. Your answers will not be shared with your parents or school/university administration.

Thank you for your time.

A. Information about the respondent

A1. Gender

1. Male
2. Female

A2. Date of birth:

3. Year _____ Month _____

A3. Birth place:

1. Country _____
2. Settlement (City / village name) _____

A4. Your current place of residence?

1. City district _____ (e.g., vake, saburtalo, gldani, etc.)

A5. How long have you been living in Tbilisi?

1. Less than a year _____ Please indicate number of months _____
2. More than a year but not since birth _____
Please indicate number of years _____
3. Have always lived here (*From birth*) Yes _____ No _____
4. I do not live in Tbilisi and come to the city from adjustment city/village

A6. Occupation

1. Do not have a job
2. Have a permanent job
3. Have a temporary job

A7. Who else lives in your household? (*Mark all correct answers*)

1. Just myself
2. Mother
3. Stepmother
4. Father
5. Stepfather
6. Brother(s)
7. Sister(s)
8. Grandmother and/or grandfather
9. Other _____ (*Please, specify*)

A8. Altogether, how many people live with you (including yourself)?

1. _____ (Please indicate an exact number)

A9. How often (or never) have you done the following? (Mark one answer for each row)

		Never	Several times a year	1-2 times a month	At least once a week	Almost every day
1	Read fiction/literature for entertainment					
2	Engaged in sports, physical exercise					
3	Gone to parties, cafes, bars, or discos in the evening					
4	Played computer games; used the Internet to listen to music, to chat					
5	Used the Internet for educational or work purposes					
6	Gone out in the neighborhood street and passed time with neighborhood friends/neighbors					

A10. Do you have access to the Internet, and in what situations?

1. Have at home and can always use it
2. At the university / work
3. Internet accessible only when visiting friends
4. In a paid Internet café
5. Using my cellular phone
6. No access to the Internet at all (*skip to Q A12*)

A11. Which Internet sites do you visit most often (including social networks). Please list max. up to 5 sites

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A12. How often do you watch TV, and what channels do you watch mostly? (mark one cell in each row)

		Never	Rarely	Often	Regularly
1	Public broadcast - Channel 1				
2	Imedi				

3	Rustavi 2				
4	Ajara TV				
5	Pirveli Stereo				
6	Patriarchate channel				
7	Other _____ (Please, specify)				
8	Other _____ (Please, specify)				
9	Other _____ (Please, specify)				
10	I do not have TV				

A13. Do you read periodicals (newspapers-magazines)?

1. Yes Please specify _____
2. No

B. Tobacco use

B1. Have you ever smoked a cigarette?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to section C*)
88. Refused to answer

B2. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

1. _____ years old
77. Do not remember

B3. How often were you smoking cigarettes over the last month?

1. Have not smoked at all
2. Less than 1 cigarette a week
3. Less than 1 cigarette a day
4. 1-5 cigarettes a day
5. 6-10 cigarettes a day
6. 11-20 cigarettes a day
7. More than a pack a day

B4. How old were you when you started smoking on a daily basis?

1. _____ years old
2. I do not smoke cigarette on a daily basis
88. Refused to answer

C. Alcohol consumption

C1. Have you ever had an alcoholic drink (wine, beer, vodka, martini, champagne, other drink containing alcohol)?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to C8*)
88. Refused to answer

C2. Have you had an alcoholic drink over the past month?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to C4*)
88. Refused to answer

C3. How often did you have alcohol over the past month?

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. 2-3 times a week
6. Every day
7. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

C4. Please recall the last episode when you had alcohol. How would you rate the level of your alcohol affect at that time?

A scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means - did not get drunk at all;
 5 - had dizziness, was staggering;
 10 - quite strong intoxication, did not remember anything.

Please, mark a respective cell on the scale below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

A14.

77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

C5. Please recall, approximately how many times did you have alcohol intoxication (any of the listed symptoms: staggering, slurring; vomiting; did not remember anything about that day)

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't remember	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	Over your lifetime									
2	During last 12 months									
3	During last 1 month									

C6. In what situations have you consumed alcohol most often: (multiple responses possible)

1. Traditional family feasts (birthdays, New Year, Easter, etc.)
2. In bars, restaurants, discos, with friends
3. In your neighborhood
4. Alone at home
5. Other _____ (*Please, specify*)
88. Refused to answer

C7. Please recall, what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens. For each row, mark one cell best describing frequency of such feeling/experience.

		Almost always	Often	Rarely	Never
		1	2	3	4
1	Feel relaxed				
2	Run into problems with the police				
3	Harm my own health				
4	Feel happy				
5	Forget about the problems				
6	Cannot stop drinking, don't know the limit				
7	Feeling bad during hangover				
8	Become more friendly and open with others				
9	Do something that I regret later				
10	Problems with parent(s)				
11	Problems with friend(s)				
12	Physical fight				
13	Accident or injury				
14	Have a very good time				
15	Get physically sick (have a headache, nausea, vomiting, etc.)				
16	Needed emergency medical case and/or was admitted to hospital				
17	Engaged in sex without a condom				

77. Don't remember

88. Refused to answer

C8. In your opinion, how much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming themselves (physically, emotionally, or in other ways) if they ... (Mark one cell for every row)

		No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	77
1	Smoke cigarettes sometimes					
2	Smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes daily					
3	Smoke around 10-20 cigarettes daily					
4	Smoke a pack or more daily					
5	Drink a bottle (0.3 liter) of beer once or twice a week					
6	Drink a bottle of beer almost every day					
7	Drink 1-2 glasses of wine once or twice a week					
8	Drink up to 1 liter of wine almost every day					
9	Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol drink (vodka, whiskey, other) once or twice a week					
10	Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol drink (vodka, whiskey, other) almost every day					

D. HIV Knowledge and Attitude

D1. Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted through sexual contact?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to D3*)
88. Refused to answer

D2. Please list sexually transmitted infections you have heard of

A15. _____

D3. How can we protect ourselves from STDs:

1. Contraceptive pills
2. Condom
3. Abstinence
4. Other _____ (*Please specify*)

D4. Have you heard about HIV infection?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

D5. Have you heard about AIDS?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

(If you answered "No" to both questions above, D4 and D5, please go to the section E)

D6. In your opinion, approximately how many people in Georgia are HIV infected / have AIDS?

1. Up to 100 persons
2. Up to 1000 person
3. Up to 5000 persons
4. More than 10,000 people
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

D7. Please give your opinion about each of the following: (Mark a respective answer for each question)

		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	77
1	Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?			
2	Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV infection by using a condom every time he or she has sex?			
3	Can a healthy looking person have HIV?			
4	Can a person get HIV from a mosquito bite?			
5	Can a person get HIV infection through kissing?			
6	Is it possible for a person to get HIV in a beauty salon, by using tools used by other people during manicure, pedicure, tattoo?			
7	Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?			
8	Can a person get HIV if s/he uses the needle/syringe that was previously used by another person?			
9	Can a fetus get HIV from an HIV-infected mother during pregnancy?			
10	Can a fetus get HIV infection from an HIV-infected mother during delivery?			
11	Can a baby get HIV from an HIV-infected mother through breast-feeding?			

D8. In your opinion, how may a person find out whether or not he/she is HIV infected? (Mark all correct answers)

1. General blood test
2. Doctor's examination
3. Special blood test
4. Ultrasound examination
5. Other _____ (Please, specify)
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

D9. We are not asking about the result, but have you ever had HIV test?

1. Yes
2. No (*Go to D11*)
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

D10. If you had an HIV test, when was the last time you were tested?

1. During the last 1 year
2. Earlier
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

D11. Attitudes towards HIV infected person. If you happen to find out you are HIV infected, will you let your spouse / regular sex partner know about it?

1. Yes, I will inform him/her
2. No, I will not
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

D12. Please read carefully the statements below and answer whether you agree or disagree with the following statements

		Yes, I agree	No, I disagree	Do not know
		1	2	77
1	I would be ashamed if I were infected with HIV.			
2	I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.			
3	People who have HIV should be isolated.			
4	It is safe to let my child play with an HIV infected child.			
5	I would rather not touch someone with HIV because I am scared of infection.			
6	A student with HIV should be allowed to continue going to school.			
7	If a teacher is HIV infected but is not sick, s/he should be allowed to continue teaching in school.			
8	I would go to a dentist who has HIV.			

		Yes, I agree	No, I disagree	Do not know
		1	2	77
9	I would work with a colleague who has HIV.			
10	If I learned that a friend of mine had HIV, I would stop being his/her friend.			

D13. Thinking of what could happen ...

		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	77
1	If a member of your family had HIV, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?			
2	If you knew a vendor was infected with HIV, would you buy fresh vegetables or fruits from him/her?			
3	If a relative of yours became infected with HIV, would you want it to be kept a secret?			

E. Drug use

E1. Have you ever taken tranquilizers or sedatives because a doctor told you to take them?

1. No, never
2. Yes, but for less than 3 weeks
3. Yes, for 3 weeks or more
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

E2. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get marihuana (pot) or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted?

1. Impossible
2. Very difficult
3. Fairly difficult
4. Fairly easy
5. Very easy
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

E3. When (if ever) did you FIRST try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

1. I have never tried (*Go to E5*)
2. 9 years 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
- 10. 17 years old
- 11. 18 years old or older
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

E4. On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't know	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	In your lifetime									
2	During the last 12 months									
3	During the last 30 days									

E5. Have you ever had the chance to try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) but did not try it?

- 1. Yes (*Continue*)
- 2. No, never (*Go to E7*)
- 77. Don't know (*Go to E7*)
- 88. Refused to answer

E6. If yes, how many times has this happened in your life?

- 1. 1-2 times
- 2. 3-5 times
- 3. 6-9 times
- 4. 10-19 times
- 5. 20 -39 times
- 6. 40 and more
- 7. Always refused
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

E7. How difficult would it be for you to get each of the following, if you wanted?

		Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very Easy	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	5	77
1	Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)						
2	Ecstasy						
3	LSD						
4	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills						

		Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very Easy	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	5	77
5	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)						
6	Cocaine						
7	Heroin						
8	Codeine						
9	Subutex						
10	Other _____(Please specify)						

E8. On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't know	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	In your lifetime									
2	During the last 12 months									
3	During the last 30 days									

E9. When (if ever) did you FIRST try each of the following? (Mark one box for each line)

		Never	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18+
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)											
2	Ecstasy											
3	LSD											
4	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills											
5	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)											
6	Cocaine											
7	Heroin											

		Never	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18+
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Codeine											
9	Subutex											
10	Inhalants (e.g., glue)											
11	Other _____ (Specify)											

E10. On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills							
2	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)							
3	Cocaine							
4	Heroin							
5	Codeine							
6	Subutex							
7	Inhalants (e.g., glue)							
8	Other _____ (Please specify)							

E11. Because of your own drug use (for example cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamine) how often during the last 12 months have you experienced the following:

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Physical fight							
2	Accident or injury							
3	Problems with your parent(s)							
4	Problems with your friend(s)							
5	Performed poorly at school or work							

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Victimized by robbery or theft							
7	Trouble with police							
8	Needed first aid from friend(s)							
9	Needed emergency medical care							
10	Was admitted to an emergency room or hospitalized							
11	Engaged in sex without a condom							
12	Engaged in sex you regretted the next day							

E12. Have you ever taken anabolic steroids to change your body shape?

1. Yes
2. No, never
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

F. Sex Behavior

F1. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

1. Yes (*Continue*)
2. No (*Complete*)
88. Refused to answer

F2. At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?

1. _____ years old (*Please specify the age*)
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F3. Of course, we are not asking you to give us the name, but could you tell us who was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?

1. Spouse
2. Boyfriend
3. Girlfriend
4. Random partner
5. Prostitute
6. Other _____ (*Please specify*)
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F4. Do you use a condom during sexual contact? (Mark one answer only)

1. Always
2. Often
3. Rarely
4. Never
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F5. Please recall your last sexual contact. Did you use a condom at that time?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

You have completed the questionnaire.

We appreciate your time!



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

GEORGIA HIV
PREVENTION PROJECT

The USAID-funded

Behavioral Surveillance Survey of School and University Students in Tbilisi

Survey Respondents: University Students (18-24 years)

We appreciate your agreeing to participate in the survey. Please be advised that the survey is voluntary. You can refuse to answer any questions that make you feel uncomfortable. Furthermore, you can stop the survey at any time. Your answers will not be shared with your parents or school/university administration.

Thank you for your time.

A. Information about the respondent

A1. Gender:

- 5. Male
- 6. Female

A2. Date of birth:

Year _____ Month _____

A3. Birth place:

- 7. Country _____
- 8. Settlement (*City/village name*) _____

A4. Your current place of residence?

- 9. City district _____ (e.g., vake, saburtalo, gldani, etc.)

A5. How long have you been living in Tbilisi?

- 10. Less than a year _____ Please indicate number of months _____
- 11. More than a year but not since birth _____
Please indicate number of years _____
- 12. Have always lived here (*From birth*) Yes _____ No _____
- 13. I do not live in Tbilisi and come to the city from adjustment city/village

A6. Your education?

- 14. University student
- 15. Professional vocational school student

A7. Occupation (*Multiple responses possible*)

- 16. Do not have a job
- 17. Have a permanent job
- 18. Have a temporary job
- 19. Other _____ (*Please specify*)
- 20. Refused to answer

A8. What is your marital status?

- 1. Never married
- 2. Married
- 3. Divorced / separated
- 4. Other _____ (*Please specify*)

A9. Who else lives in your household? (*Mark all correct answers*)

- 10. Just myself

11. Mother
12. Stepmother
13. Father
14. Stepfather
15. Brother(s)
16. Sister(s)
17. Spouse
18. Son/daughter (Children)
19. Grandmother and/or grandfather
20. Boyfriend (sexual partner)
21. Girlfriend (sexual partner)
- Other _____ (*Please, specify*)
88. Refused to answer

A10. Altogether, how many people live with you (including yourself)?

_____ (*Please indicate an exact number*)

A11. How often (or never) have you done the following? (Mark one answer for each row)

		Never	Several times a year	1-2 times a month	At least once a week	Almost every day
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Read fiction/ literature for entertainment					
2	Engaged in sports, physical exercise					
3	Gone to parties, cafes, bars, or discos in the evening					
4	Used the Internet to listen to music, play, chat					
5	Used the Internet for educational or work purposes					
6	Gone out in the neighborhood street and passed time with neighborhood friends/neighbors					

A12. Do you have access to the Internet, and in what situations?

21. Have at home and can always use it
22. At the university / work
23. Internet accessible only when visiting friends/relatives
24. In a paid Internet café
25. Using my cellular phone
26. No access to the Internet at all (Go to A14)

A13. Which Internet sites do you visit most often (including social networks). Please list max. up to 5 sites

27. _____
28. _____

29. _____
 30. _____
 31. _____

A14. How often do you watch TV, and what channels do you watch mostly?

		Never	Rarely	Often	Regularly
		1	2	3	4
1	Public broadcast - Channel 1				
2	Imedi				
3	Rustavi 2				
4	Ajara TV				
5	Pirveli Stereo				
6	Patriarchate channel				
7	Other _____ (Please specify)				
8	Other _____ (Please specify)				
9	Other _____ (Please specify)				
10	Don't have TV				

A15. Do you read periodicals (newspapers-magazines)?

32. Yes Please specify _____
 33. No

A16. Which Internet website (including social networks) do you visit most often?

34. Please, specify _____

B. Tobacco use

B1. Have you ever smoked a cigarette?

35. Yes
 36. No (*Go to section C*)
 37. No answer

B2. How old were you when you first tried a cigarette?

38. _____ years old
 77. Don't remember

B3. How often were you smoking cigarettes over the last month?

78. Have not smoked at all
 79. Less than 1 cigarette a week
 80. Less than 1 cigarette a day
 81. 1-5 cigarettes a day
 82. 6-10 cigarettes a day

- 83. 11-20 cigarettes a day
- 84. More than a pack a day

B4. How old were you when you started smoking on a daily basis?

- 85. _____ years old
- 86. I do not smoke cigarettes on a daily basis
- 88. Refused to answer

C. Alcohol consumption

C1. Have you ever had an alcoholic drink (wine, beer, vodka, martini, champagne, other drink containing alcohol)?

- 89. Yes
- 90. No (*Go to C8*)
- 91. Refused to answer

C2. Have you had an alcoholic drink over the past month?

- 92. Yes
- 93. No (*Go to C4*)
- 94. Refused to answer

C3. How often did you have alcohol over the past month?

- 8. Once
- 9. Twice
- 10. Three times
- 11. Four times
- 12. 2-3 times a week
- 13. Every day
- 14. Don't know
- 88. No answer

C4. Please recall the last episode when you had alcohol. How would you rate the level of your alcohol affect at that time?

A scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means - did not get drunk at all;
5 - had dizziness, was staggering;
10 - quite strong intoxication, did not remember anything.

Please, mark a respective cell on the scale below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

C5. Please recall, approximately how many times did you have alcohol intoxication (any of the listed symptoms: staggering, slurring; vomiting; did not remember anything about that day)

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't remember	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88

1	Over your lifetime									
2	During last 12 months									
3	During last 1 month									

C6. In what situations have you consumed alcohol most often: (multiple responses possible)

- 6. Traditional family feasts (*birthdays, New Year, Easter, etc.*)
- 7. In bars, restaurants, discos, with friends
- 8. In your neighborhood
- 9. Alone at home
- 10. Other _____ (*Please, specify*)
- 88. Refused to answer

C7. Please recall, what happens to you or how you feel when you drink alcohol and how often that happens. For each row, mark one cell best describing frequency of such feeling/experience.

		Almost always	Often	Rarely	Never
		1	2	3	4
1	Feel relaxed				
2	Run into problems with the police				
3	Harm my own health				
4	Feel happy				
5	Forget about the problems				
6	Cannot stop drinking, don't know the limit				
7	Feeling bad during hangover				
8	Become more friendly and open with others				
9	Do something that I regret later				
10	Problems with parent(s)				
11	Problems with friend(s)				
12	Physical fight				
13	Accident or injury				
14	Have a very good time				

		Almost always	Often	Rarely	Never
		1	2	3	4
15	Get physically sick (have a headache, nausea, vomiting, etc.)				
16	Needed emergency medical case and/or was admitted to hospital				
17	Engaged in sex without a condom				

77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

C8. In your opinion, how much do you think PEOPLE RISK harming themselves (physically, emotionally, or in other ways) if they ... (Mark one cell for every row)

		No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	77
1	Smoke cigarettes sometimes					
2	Smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes daily					
3	Smoke around 10-20 cigarettes daily					
4	Smoke a pack or more daily					
5	Drink a bottle (0.3 liter) of beer once or twice a week					
6	Drink a bottle of beer almost every day					
7	Drink 1-2 glasses of wine once or twice a week					
8	Drink up to 1 liter of wine almost every day					
9	Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol drink (vodka, whiskey, other) once or twice a week					
10	Drink 50-100 ml (1-2 vodka shots) of strong alcohol drink (vodka, whiskey, other) almost every day					

D. HIV Knowledge and Attitude

D1. Have you heard of diseases that are transmitted through sexual contact?

3. Yes
4. No (*Go to D4*)
88. Refused to answer

D2. Please list sexually transmitted infections you have heard of

D3. How can we protect ourselves from STDs:

- 5. Contraceptive pills
- 6. Condom
- 7. Abstinence
- 8. Other _____ (Please, specify)

D4. Have you heard about HIV infection?

- 3. Yes
- 4. No
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

D5. Have you heard about AIDS?

- 3. Yes
- 4. No
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

(If you answered "No" to both questions above, D4 and D5, please go to the section E)

D6. In your opinion, approximately how many people in Georgia are HIV infected / have AIDS?

- 5. Up to 100 persons
- 6. Up to 1000 person
- 7. Up to 5000 persons
- 8. More than 10,000 people
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

D7. Please give your opinion about each of the following: (Mark a respective answer for each question)

		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	77
1	Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?			
2	Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV infection by using a condom every time he or she has sex?			
3	Can a healthy looking person have HIV?			
4	Can a person get HIV from a mosquito bite?			
5	Can a person get HIV infection through kissing?			
6	Is it possible for a person to get HIV in a beauty salon, by using tools used by other people during manicure, pedicure, tattoo?			
7	Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?			

		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	77
8	Can a person get HIV if s/he uses the needle/syringe that was previously used by another person?			
9	Can a fetus get HIV from an HIV-infected mother during pregnancy?			
10	Can a fetus get HIV infection from an HIV-infected mother during delivery?			
11	Can a baby get HIV from an HIV-infected mother through breast-feeding?			

D8. In your opinion, how may a person find out whether or not he/she is HIV infected? (Mark all correct answers)

- 6. General blood test
- 7. Doctor's examination
- 8. Special blood test
- 9. Ultrasound examination
- Other _____ (Please specify)
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

D9. We are not asking about the result, but have you ever had an HIV test?

- 3. Yes
- 4. No (*Go to D11*)
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

D10. If you had an HIV test, when was the last time you were tested?

- 3. During the last 1 year
- 4. Earlier than 1 year
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

D11. Attitudes towards HIV infected person. If you happen to find out you are HIV infected, will you let your spouse / regular sex partner know about it?

- 3. Yes, I will inform him/her
- 4. No, I will not
- 77. Don't know
- 88. No answer

D12. Please read carefully the statements below and answer whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (mark only one cell in each row)

		Yes, I agree	No, I disagree	Do not know
		1	2	77
1	I would be ashamed if I were infected with HIV.			

		Yes, I agree	No, I disagree	Do not know
		1	2	77
2	I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.			
3	People who have HIV should be isolated.			
4	It is safe to let my child play with an HIV infected child.			
5	I would rather not touch someone with HIV because I am scared of infection.			
6	A student with HIV should be allowed to continue going to school.			
7	If a teacher is HIV infected but is not sick, s/he should be allowed to continue teaching in school.			
8	I would go to a dentist who has HIV.			
9	I would work with a colleague who has HIV.			
10	If I learned that a friend of mine had HIV, I would stop being his/her friend.			

D13. Thinking of what could happen ...

		Yes	No	Don't know
		1	2	77
1	If a member of your family had HIV, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?			
2	If you knew a vendor was infected with HIV, would you buy fresh vegetables or fruits from him/her?			
3	If a relative of yours became infected with HIV, would you want it to be kept a secret?			

E. Drug use

E1. Have you ever taken tranquilizers or sedatives because a doctor told you to take them?

- 4. No, never
- 5. Yes, but for less than 3 weeks
- 6. Yes, for 3 weeks or more
- 78. Don't remember
- 89. Refused to answer

E2. How difficult do you think it would be for you to get marihuana (pot) or hashish (cannabis) if you wanted?

- 6. Impossible

- 7. Very difficult
- 8. Fairly difficult
- 9. Fairly easy
- 10. Very easy
- 78. Don't know
- 89. Refused to answer

E3. When (if ever) did you FIRST try marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

- 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
- 10. 17 years old
- 11. 18 years old or older
- 78. Don't remember
- 89. Refused to answer

E4. On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked marijuana or hashish (cannabis)?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't know	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	In your lifetime									
2	During the last 12 months									
3	During the last 30 days									

E5. Have you ever had the chance to try marijuana or hashish (cannabis) but did not try it?

- 3. Yes (*Continue*)
- 4. No, never (*Go to E7*)
- 78. Don't know (*Go to E7*)
- 88. Refused to answer

E6. If yes, how many times has this happened in your life?

- 8. 1-2 times
- 9. 3-5 times
- 10. 6-9 times
- 11. 10-19 times
- 12. 20 -39 times
- 13. 40 and more
- 14. Always refused
- 77. Don't remember

88. Refused to answer

E7. How difficult it would be for you to get each of the following, if you wanted?

		Impossible	Very difficult	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very Easy	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	5	77
1	Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)						
2	Ecstasy						
3	LSD						
4	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills						
5	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)						
6	Cocaine						
7	Heroin						
8	Codeine						
9	Subutex						
10	Other _____ (Please specify)						

E8. On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times	Don't know	Refused to answer
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	In your lifetime									
2	During the last 12 months									
3	During the last 30 days									

E9. When (if ever) did you FIRST try each of the following? (Mark one box for each row)

		Never	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18+
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sedatives and/or tranquilizers (without doctor's prescription)											
2	Ecstasy											

		Never	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18+
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	LSD											
4	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills											
5	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)											
6	Cocaine											
7	Heroin											
8	Codeine											
9	Subutex											
10	Inhalants (e.g., glue)											
11	Other _____ (Specify)											

88. Refused to answer

E10. On how many occasions in your lifetime (if any) have you used any of the following?

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amphetamine/methamphetamine pills							
2	Homemade amphetamine/methamphetamine (Vinti, Jeffi)							
3	Cocaine							
4	Heroine							
5	Codeine							
6	Subutex							
7	Inhalants (e.g., glue)							
8	Other ____ (Please specify)							

If you never used any of the above-mentioned drugs, skip E11 and go to E12.

E11. Because of your own drug use (for example cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamine) how often during the last 12 months have you experienced the following:

		Never	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10 -19 times	20 - 39 times	40+ times
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Physical fight							
2	Accident or injury							
3	Problems with your parent(s)							
4	Problems with your friend(s)							
5	Performed poorly at school or work							
6	Victimized by robbery or theft							
7	Trouble with police							
8	Needed first aid from friend(s)							
9	Needed emergency medical care							
10	Was admitted to an emergency room or hospitalized							
11	Engaged in sex without a condom							
12	Engaged in sex you regretted the next day							

E12. Have you ever taken anabolic steroids to change your body shape?

- 3. Yes
- 4. No, never
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

E13. Have you ever injected drugs? (exclude injecting drugs when prescribed by doctors)

- 1. Yes (*continue*)
- 2. No, never (*Go to section F "Sex Behavior"*)
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

E14. If yes, on how many occasions have you injected drugs? (Please mark one cell in each row)

		Not once	1 - 2 times	3 - 5 times	6 - 9 times	10-19 times	20-39 times	40+ times	Don't know	Refused to answer

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	77	88
1	In your lifetime									
2	During the last 12 months									
3	During the last 30 days									

E15. Have you ever used already-used needles and/or syringes?

1. Yes
2. No, never
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

E16. Please recall the last time you injected a drug. Could you please tell us which drug you used at that time?

1. Please specify _____
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

E17. Did you use a sterile injecting syringe/needle the last time you injected a drug?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F. Sex Behavior

F1. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

3. Yes (*Continue*)
4. No (*Complete*)
88. Refused to answer

F2. At what age did you first have sexual intercourse?

2. _____ years old (*Please, specify the age*)
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F3. Of course, we are not asking you to give us the name, but could you tell us who was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?

7. Spouse
8. Girlfriend
9. Boyfriend
10. Random partner
11. Prostitute
12. Other _____ (*Please specify*)
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F4. Did you use a condom during your first sexual intercourse?

1. Yes

- 2. No
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F5. Do you currently have a spouse or other permanent (regular) sex partner?

- 1. Yes, I have a spouse
- 2. Yes, I have a regular sex partner
- 3. No
- 88. Refused to answer

F6. Did you have sex during last 12 months?

- 1. Yes (*continue*)
- 2. No (*go to F13*)
- 77. Don't remember (*go to F13*)
- 88. Refused to answer

F7. Could you please recall how many sex partners you have had in the last 12 months?

- 1. One partner
- 2. Two partners
- 3. Three partners
- 4. Up to 5 partners
- 5. 5 to 10 partners
- 6. More than 10 partners
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F8. How often did you use a condom in the last 12 months?

- 1. Always
- 2. Almost always
- 3. Rarely
- 4. Never
- 77. Don't know
- 88. Refused to answer

F9. Have you paid money or given other type of material compensation to your partner for having sex with you in the last 12 months?

- 1. Yes (*Continue*)
- 2. No (*Go to F11*)
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F10. Please recall the last time you had sex with such a partner (one you gave compensation to). Did you use a condom at that time?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F11. Have you had an occasional sex partner in the last 12 months?

- 1. Yes (*Continue*)
- 2. No (*Go to F13*)

- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F12. Please recall the last time you had sex with such a partner. Did you use a condom at that time?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F13. Please recall the last time when you did not use a condom during sexual intercourse. What was the reason for not using it? (Mark all respective cells)

	✓	
1		I do not use a condom with my spouse.
2		I do not use a condom with my regular partner
3		Was not available
4		It is very expensive
5		I do not like it
6		My partner did not want it
7		My partner takes contraceptive pills, so I did not consider it necessary
8		In general I do not think it was necessary
9		Have not thought of that
10		I feel uncomfortable buying condoms in a pharmacy or a store
11		Other _____ (Please specify)

F14. Have you ever had sex with someone of the same sex?

- 1. Never (*complete*)
- 2. Yes (*continue*)
- 88. Refused to answer

F15. How old were you when you FIRST had sex with someone of the same sex?

- 1. _____ years old
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F16. How many times did you have sex with someone of the same sex in the last 12 months?

- 1. One to two times
- 2. 3-10 times
- 3. More than 10 times
- 77. Don't remember
- 88. Refused to answer

F17. How often did you use a condom during sex with a same-sex partner during last 12 months?

1. Always
2. Almost always
3. Rarely
4. Never
77. Don't know
88. Refused to answer

F18. How many different same-sex partners did you have in the last 12 months?

1. Please specify the number _____
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

F19. For male respondents only: Please recall the last time you had anal sex with someone of the same sex. Did you use a condom at that time?

1. Yes
2. No
77. Don't remember
88. Refused to answer

You have completed the questionnaire.

We appreciate your time!