Drug and Disco in Budapest

Smoking, Alcohol Consumption and Drug-Using Behavior Among Youth in Clubbing Subculture

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Acknowledgments[*]

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Introduction

In the past 8 to 10 years, the media has been increasingly giving weight to the context of drug use. One reason for this trend is that in 1985, in response to an MSzMP[**] Central Commission decision, the drug problem lost its taboo quality, and could be covered in the news. This dispersal of taboo was also signified by the fact that in 1987 the government health organizations allowed the first drug out-patient centers, addictological hospital departments to be opened, and the Interministerial Drug Commission was formed (Gerevich & Bácskai, 1996).

The other side of the coin was the growing drug problem. The opening of the borders made access to illegal drugs much easier. The earlier use of poppy tea, poppy cuttings and codeine derivatives was now replaced by heroin, often by intravenous injection. The earlier use of cannabis, primarily in intellectual circles, spread; hashish and marijuana became widely available, especially to young people. Cocaine also appeared on the market, albeit in smaller quantities than the preceding (Bácskai & Gerevich, 1988).

The epidemiological picture formed about drug use, however contains contradictions. Almost all of the indirect indicators signal a rise in drug use. The number of drug-related crimes and court cases tripled in 1992 compared with the previous year (Fridli, Pelle & Rácz, 1994). The amount of illegal substances seized by the authorities is constantly growing (Katona & Talabér, no year), and the number of drug users seeking help at treatment centers is also on the rise. For example, in 1996, 33% more people registered for medical treatment for drugs than in the previous year (OPNI, 1997)[1]. Gerevich and Bácskai (1995) - in a survey carried out within the sphere of house doctors - also found a rise in the number of drug users between 1990 and 1992. The results show that the number of illegal drug users and psychoactive medicine users are both growing, and in the latter group this growth is more significant. It is possible that these surprising results are the consequence of the somewhat unreliable data's, namely that it is primarily the medicine users who enter the sphere of house doctors, rather than illegal drug users. As Paksi (1997) underlines, all these studies can not only be explained by

[**] former Hungarian Kommunist Party

[1] Nevertheless, we have to emphasize that man can find significant inconzistencies in the data published by different institutes or sometimes even in the data given out by the same organization.

accidental and accidentally inexact data collection, but the problem can also be that in what capacity can we extrapolate from these to show the incidence of drug use.

According to the results of those study which directly measure drug use, 10% of 16 year old high school students have tried some kind of illegal substance in their lives, and this value did not show a significant increase between 1992/93 and 1995 (Elekes & Paksi, 1996; Paksi, 1997). These results show Hungary's drug situation in a very calming light when compared with figures from the rest of Europe (for comparison see Hibbel et. al, 1997).

The inconsistencies between the above studies are still unresolved. At the moment the difficulties of gathering data make it difficult to answer the question of whether the drug problem really is growing, or whether the activities of the police and border control are growing (see amount of drug seizures or court cases), the use of more dangerous substances is on the rise (see drug-related deaths), or the greater capacities of hospitals and treatment centers and more tolerant drug policy (?) allows more options for entering treatment. The number of possible distorting factors could go on, but I would rather simply mention one characteristic phenomenon: namely, that in the past few years (since 1993), those arrested for possession of a smaller amount of drugs - in most cases marijuana and hashish - can choose treatment instead of criminal punishment. Its enough to remember that these cases are part of a much different context than those who voluntarily seek treatment, and they can just as much be dealers (though this is rare) as one-time experimenters or, in the most 'ideal' case, truly people who are addicted and are in need of help.

Going back to the studies of high school populations, these results are quite calming, although we should also keep in mind the possibility of underestimation. The actual situation is therefore quite differentiated than what the above, 'survey' type research show. These studies reveal little about the drug using habits of specific risk groups. Such studies are completely absent from the Hungarian research palette, with the one exception of Rácz's street subculture experiments using ethnographic methods and interviews (Rácz, 1992; Rácz & Hoyer, 1995),

which however, due to the method used, do not contribute to an estimation of the spread of drug use.

Gerevich (1994) proposes that the map of Hungary's drug use is characterized by a double picture. On the one hand there is 'poverty drug use' (I. Bácskai & Gerevich, 1994) and this is primarily characterized by benzodiazepin-, barbiturate- and inhalant use among those in low infrastructure rural areas. On the other hand there is an observable process of westernalization that means the appearance of a western type drug use tendency some years later than in Western-Europe and North-America. It seems in the case of the latter form, the picture is more shadowed. The growing use in Hungary of substances containing opiates, especially heroin, show the opposite tendency as in America or Western Europe, where the epidemiological stdudies show that use increased about 20 years ago, and it now seems to be stabilizing or even falling, with the average age of users growing (Kozel & Adams, 1986; Peveler, Green & Mandelbrote, 1988; Sandwijk, Cohen & Musterd, 1991; Gfroerer & Brodsky, 1992)[2]; however, Hartnoll, in his summary study (Hartnoll, 1994), draws attention to the significance of the heroin problem, and does not exclude the possibility of a new wave of use.
It appears, however, that while in Hungary the western patterns of drug use from the past 2 or 3 decades can be observed, in the case of psychostimulants generally parallel patterns can be drawn with the Western European situation, with only a couple years of lag in this regard. Despite this, specific data do not exist, and as we saw from the above, the survey type researches do not provide much information about the drug using behavior of risk groups.

The goal of the present study is to examine drug-using habits at dance clubs, which comprises a high risk subculture. Up until now, there has been no data published about the nature of psychostimulant use and the socio-demographic characteristics of the users in Hungary. The spread of these substances is simultaneously noted by the fact that the first users are appearing at treatment centers: on December 31st of 1996, 5% of those requesting treatment were

[2] Epidemiologic increase in heroin use occured between 1971 and 1977 in the United States. Smaller, probably rather local than national growth happend also in the early 90's (Kozel & Adams).

registered as amphetamine users (Network, 1997). Though the media more or less distorts the issue, it is still worth noting that the Hungarian press devotes considerable attention to the connection between drugs and discos. If we only look at the Magyar Hírlap, we already get an idea of the message, with titles like "*Drugged disco*" (MH, 1996, July 18.15.o.), "*One out of 100 young people will become a drug addict. Is there water in the toilette*" (MH, 1996, July 2.5.o.), or "*Disco and drug*" (MH, 1997, May 29, supplement).

Similarly, western data also point to a strong connection between discos and the use of stimulants (Solowij & et. al, 1992; Koster, 1992), placing emphasis on the recreational use of these drugs (Peroutka, 1987).

The goal of the present study was to measure how close the connection really is between drug use and dance parties, that is what drug using behaviors characterize those young people who attend these parties (Demetrovics, 1998).

The Study

Our study differs from the western ones, which collected data on undergraduate campus (Peroutka, 1987) or used snowball method (Solowij et. al, 1992) to study the connection between discos and drug use, primarily amphetamine derivates. In this way they placed specific emphasis on the exposure of drug using characteristics. Instead, we emphasized the question of the drug using structures among young people who attend dance parties. In our study we utilized the alloys of methodological opportunities. Thus however we met the target population in its natural setting, the discos, nevertheless chose the questionnaire method as opposed to the more qualitative method of participant observation[3].

Dance party opportunities in Budapest

Surveying the dance parties in Budapest, we were able to discern four types.

(1) The first category is comprised of the traditional '**discos**,' which can be found mostly separate from the city center, yet are easily accessible. In general they simultaneously offer two types of music in different rooms, pop music in one and techno, house, acid, rave, etc. in the other. These places have a capacity of more than 1000 people, are usually only open on the weekends (Fridays and Saturdays) and have characteristically high prices for both entry and drinks.

(2) The second category contains what we call **parties**, which are tied more to the promoters than the clubs where they take place. Parties usually happen in the city center, and only play so-called party music (house, acid, rave, etc.) provided by DJ's. The events are mostly on the weekends, and attract crowds of 300-1000 people per night. The prices are average.

(3) We put smaller **clubs** in the third category, which go on throughout the week, alongside other recreational opportunities (i.e. billiards, etc.), and also offer dancing space. In these places, the music depends on the day of the week - that is, which

[3] In this regard see the observations of Fejér (1998)

DJ has been invited. The capacity of such clubs is generally much less than the aforementioned, and prices vary. They usually don't have entry fees.

(4) The last category comprises the exclusively house or acid music events that take place away from the city center, usually in suburbs of Budapest, in warehouse type spaces where the capacity is in the thousands.

Places

For our sstudy we chose 7 places that fell into one of the first three categories. These were places which, according to our preliminary research, were well known among young people in Budapest and were regularly listed in the programs read by young people (Pesti Est, Pesti Mûsor). None of the promoters who organized events in the fourth category were willing to let us distribute the questionnaires. Nevertheless, with the exception of traditional dance houses and ethnic dance clubs, we managed to cover the range of parties frequented by the youth of Budapest.

Disco-A: About 30 minutes from the city center in an easily accessible area, this disco takes place in a huge warehouse type space. At one time, it is capable of holding about 1000 people. There are two discos within the one, the first level playing traditional pop music and the second, somewhat smaller, level specialized in techno, house and acid. The entry fee is about 800 Ft[4], but the regular guests (this is the majority) get in free with tickets received upon departure. Several bars, a restaurant and bar-corner are in service within the disco. Prices are high: one 3dl cola is 240 Ft, a beer is 400-700 Ft, and a Red-bull (energy drink) costs about 500 Ft. The disco is only open on Friday and Saturday, and on these nights about 1500-2000 people come through.

Disco-B: Found at the perimeter of the city center, a somewhat smaller disco than the above. Similar to Disco-A, there are also two levels here with two types of

[4] At the time of the data collection (November, 1997) 200 Hungarian Forint was equivalent to 1 US dollar

disco. One of the favorite discos amongst young people in Budapest, yet between 10 and 30% of the guests are foreigners.

Party-C: Monthly or bimonthly, sometimes more frequently organized party in the center of the city, but with changing locations with usually a minimum of 1000 person capacity. The party is not really tied to one type of music, and generally different DJ's cater the music. The prices are average.

Party-D: A continuously operating party in the city center, only open on Fridays (the space is used for other purposes on the other days of the week). There is usually a general direction for the music. The prices are solid: one cola costs 90 Ft, a beer 200 Ft, a Red Bull 460 Ft. In one night about 200-500 people come through.

Club-E: In the city center, this club is in a large space where in one night up to 700 people come through. The prices are low: one cola costs 90 Ft, a beer 150-300 Ft. Some nights there is a live band, on others a DJ, and acid, house or rave music dominates, according to the preferences of the DJ's. The club consists of various separate spaces, of which one is specifically used for dancing. The 200-300 Ft entry fee is only charged for events.

Club-F: At the periphery of the city center, this easily accessible club can hold a maximum of 150-200 people. They mostly play acid, rave or house music. On special occasions a DJ spins, at other times a stereo is playing. Prices are average, and a 200 Ft entrance fee is taken when DJ's spin.

Club-G: This club in the city center can hold about 200 people. The prices are low and there is no entrance fee. Music is from a stereo, and while the norm is acid, house or rave, traditional disco or alternative music is also played. In addition to dancing the club also offers billiards.

Data Collection

The data collection at these 7 places occurred on a total of 17 nights. Before collecting data, we talked with all of the organizers, familiarized them with the study and asked them for their cooperation.

We went to each place at least twice. As much as possible, we tried to collect data on different days, but in certain cases this was not possible due to the schedule of the place. Party-C was only held on Saturdays, and during the course of data collection Party-D was only held on Fridays. In the clubs, we tried to be there primary on those occasions that live music and dancing were on the program.

	Friday	Saturday	weekdays	Total
disco - A	1	1	-	2
disco - B	2	1	-	3
party - C	-	2	-	2
party - D	2	-	-	2
club - E	1	-	1	2
club - F	-	2	2	4
club - G	-	2	-	2
Total	6	8	3	17

Table 1 Place and day distribution of data collection

The data collection took place in the month of November, 1997. Two or three helpers worked each of the places. Though there were specific instructions on the front page of each questionnaire, the helpers quickly summarized these and were available to help the subjects if needed. They also tried to make sure that the questionnaires were fully completed and checked the returned forms to ensure that this was done. It is unavoidable that these checks brought to the forefront the problematics of anonymity of the subjects, but it seemed that the helpers' experience could overcome this obstacle. Aside from this the cooperation of the subjects was very helpful (see later). On the other, in the interests of a wider anonymity, we could have had the questionnaires returned in envelopes or asked them to deposit them in a box. However, it is possible that this would have dramatically increased the number of questions left unanswered. In a Dutch study, wherein similar places were examined, the researchers requested the questionnaires to be mailed back, and reported a 25% return rate (Korf et. al,

1995). Aside from the fact that similar results were not guaranteed for the Budapest sample, it is likely that this type of request would have had a large and uncontrollable influence on the sample.

A total of 442 questionnaires were filled out, 49 of which (11.6%) due to inconsistencies or large gaps could not be used in the analysis.

	Friday	Saturday	weekdays	Total	not used
disco - A	29	44	-	73	8
disco - B	64	32	-	96	7
party - C	-	55	-	55	6
party - D	66	-	-	66	11
club - E	47	-	27	74	8
club - F	-	16	22	38	4
club - G	-	20	-	20	5
Total	206	167	49	422	49

Table 2. Number of questionnaires filled out, by place and day

The distribution according to place and time of the 373 questionnaires that became part of the analysis is shown in Table 3.

		On which day the data collection took place			
		Friday	Saturday	weekdays	Total
Where the data collection took place	disco	86	68		154
	%	23.1%	18.2%		41.3%
	party	55	49		104
	%	14.7%	13.1%		27.9%
	club	43	29	43	115
	%	11.5%	7.8%	11.5%	30.8%
Total		184	146	43	373
	%	49.3%	39.1%	11.5%	100.0%

Table 3. Distribution of questionnaires in the analysis according to place and day

The Questionnaire

The first page of the questionnaire contains specific instructions, as well as insures the anonymity of the subjects and the places. We also briefly introduced the goal of the study.

The first group of questions referred to general recreational activities. The second group asked about cigarette smoking, the third about alcohol, the fourth about hashish-marijuana. In the fifth part, we asked about acquaintance with various other drugs, as well as the use of these drugs. Part V/A contained more specific questions about ecstasy, while Part V/B asked similar questions about amphetamine use. The sixth part contained questions referring to the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. The seventh and final part of the questionnaire asked for the socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects.

Representativity

Due to the nature of the study, our sample can in no way be seen to be representative. However, as I mentioned it generally covers the type of dance parties in Budapest, and can offer realistic and trustworthy data on the substance use of young people who go to these places. The results can not, nevertheless, be used to make generalizations, especially not for dance parties outside of Budapest.

Cooperation

As I mentioned earlier, we met with total resistance only at the places in the perimeter of the city or the larger techno discos belonging to the agglomeration. The promoters of Disco-B also declined initially, and then changed their minds, but after the second data collection denied us further entry.

In all three types of places the young people were happy to work with us, and often volunteered to fill out the questionnaire. In many places the general impression the helpers got was that the young people were happy to answer the questions, happy that someone was concerned about their opinion and behavior. This attitude was especially characteristic of the party-type places. Generally about 10-20% of those asked refused to fill the questionnaire out.

Sample Description

Sex

Two-thirds of the subjects were male. In the *discos* the male-female ratio was about equal, while at the other two types of places twice as many men as women filled out the questionnaire. The sex distribution according to place nevertheless did not show significant differences.

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Where the data collection took place	disco		87	67	154
		% / sex	56.5%	43.5%	100.0%
	party		69	35	104
		% / sex	66.3%	33.7%	100.0%
	club		71	44	115
		% / sex	61.7%	38.3%	100.0%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%

Table 4. Sex distribution according to place

Age

The average age of subjects was 20.62 years (sd=3.31), with no difference by sex (p=0.413, n.s.). Average age of males was 20.51 years (sd=3.17), while for women it was 20.8 years (sd=3.52). Over two-thirds of the subjects were between the ages of 17 and 22, and a total of 10.7% were younger than 16 or older than 27. The youngest subject was 13 years old, and the oldest 37, with a total of 7 people over the age of 30.

		Frequency	%	Cumulative %
Age (year)	-16	18	4.8	4.8
	17-18	92	24.7	29.5
	19-20	96	25.7	55.2
	21-22	82	22.0	77.2
	23-24	37	9.9	87.1
	25-26	26	7.0	94.1
	27-	22	5.9	100.0
Total		373	100.0	

Table 5. Age Composition of subjects

The differences in age according to location varied in tendency. 35.7% of *disco* goers were 18 and under, while this figure at *parties* was 27%, and 23.5% at *clubs* (Table C1). Both at *parties* (t=1.912, p=0.057) and *discos* (t=2.01, p=0,045) the average age was younger than at *clubs*. The former two groups did not show significant age difference (t=0.6, p=0.952).

			N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	Where the data collection took place	disco	154	20.37	3.24	15	31
		party	104	20.35	3.05	15	37
		club	115	21.21	3.57	13	33
		Total	373	20.62	3.31	13	37

Table 6. Age characteristics of subjects according to place

Other socio-demographic data

82.6% of respondents live in Budapest, and there is no data for 6.2%. The majority - 51.2% - live with their parents, while 16.4% live with one parent in a shared household. 10% live alone and another 10% live with a partner (Table C2).

Parents

The majority of parents, 47.1% of fathers and 39.3% of mothers, have intellectual careers. A further 25.7% of mothers work in an office or do light physical work, while 16.1% of fathers are blue collar workers, and the amount of other

occupations (included in this category are primarily entrepreneurs) is significant (14.6%) (Table C3.-C4.). Similarly, the most frequent combination of parental careers is that both parents work in an intellectual job, which happened in 31% of the cases.

The average monthly household income of the subjects is shown in the table below.

		Frequency	%
income in (Ft)	-30.000	31	8.8
	30-50.000	62	17.6
	50-80.000	58	16.5
	80-130.000	77	21.9
	130-200.000	54	15.3
	200-500.000	56	15.9
	500.000-	14	4.0
	Total	352	100.0
	no data	21	
Total		373	

Table 7 Subject's total household income

Primary occupation and finances

The subjects were primarily students, that is the ratio of students to workers is 2 to 1, and a total of 5% do neither (Table C5.). Both students and those who don't work or study are younger than those who work (t=8.446, that is t=4.069, p<0.0001), while there is no significant age difference between the former two groups (t=0.724, p=0.47) (Table C6.)

Half of the students attend high school while the other half attend a post-high school program.

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Where he/she studies	lower technical high school		9	5	14
		% / sex	6.7%	5.9%	6.4%
	technical high school		25	14	39
		% / sex	18.5%	16.5%	17.7%
	high school		31	17	48
		% / sex	23.0%	20.0%	21.8%
	college		26	17	43
		% / sex	19.3%	20.0%	19.5%
	university		35	26	61
		% / sex	25.9%	30.6%	27.7%
	other		9	6	15
		% / sex	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%
Total			135	85	220
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8 Distribution of subjects according to school-type (among those who are still students)

Over half of those who have finished school have either a high school or technical school degree (both 28.6%), while 18.6% have a college or university diploma.

19.8% of the subjects (26.3% of those who are still students) said they have no regular income. Two thirds of those who work make between 20-70.000 Ft. per month, while the majority of students (74.1%) get 20.000 Ft or less. Of those who neither work nor study, 40% said they have no income, while a further 26.6% get 20.000 Ft or less. At the same time, every fourth individual of this type gets over 70.000 Ft per month (note that a total of 15 people said they neither work nor study) (Table C8.)
There was no significant difference in the above statistics according to location.

Recreational occupations

About one third of the subjects spends at least 5 nights per week at home, and a total of 20 individuals (5.4%) said they go out every night if possible. Though the men go out more often, the difference between sexes is not significant.

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Average number of nights spent at home per week	5-7 nights		70	54	124
		% / sex	30.8%	37.0%	33.2%
	3-4 nights		99	62	161
		% / sex	43.6%	42.5%	43.2%
	1-2 nights		35	24	59
		% / sex	15.4%	16.4%	15.8%
	almost none		16	4	20
		% / sex	7.0%	2.7%	5.4%
	other		7	2	9
		% / sex	3.1%	1.4%	2.4%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9 Number of nights spent at home according to sex

In addition, almost a half of the subjects (44.5%) went out a maximum of three times to a disco or concert in the past four weeks, while 46.9% went between 4 and 15 times. There is no significant difference here between sex either, although the men did go out more often than the women (Table C9.).

		Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
	one	50	13.4	13.4
	2-3 nights	116	31.1	44.5
	4-9 nights	121	32.4	76.9
	10-15 nights	54	14.5	91.4
	more than 15 nights	32	8.6	100.0
Total		373	100.0	

Table 10 Number of nights spent out in the past 4 weeks

A total of 45.3% of the subject had been to a disco or party in the past month, while 4.6% had been more than 12 times.

		Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
	one	169	45.3	45.3
	2-3 nights	99	26.5	71.8
	4-6 nights	68	18.2	90.1
	8-12 nights	20	5.4	95.4
	more than 12 nights	17	4.6	100.0
Total		373	100.0	

Table 11 Number of nights spent at disco's or parties in the past 4 weeks

The men went out to discos significantly more, at least six times in the past month, than women (x^2=7.052, p=0.008). A significant difference arouse according to location. People asked at *parties* were significantly more likely to go out more than 6 times in four weeks, than those at *discos* or *clubs*[5] (Table C10.).

Those who don't work or study went to discos or parties more often in the past month than those who study or work (x^2=14.2, p=0.007); but if we analyzed which of the latter groups is more likely to go out 6 or more times, there was no significant different. As can be seen from Table C11., the difference appears primarily in that while those who work or study usually go out a maximum of three times in four weeks, those who do neither are more likely to go out 4 to 6 times.

More than 90% of subjects go out in Budapest, mainly in the city center. This tendency is also seen amongst those who live outside Budapest, 72.6% of whom look for possibilities to go out in the capitol (Table C12).

Aside from the dance parties, the subjects mainly like to spend their free time at café's, movies (theaters) or friends' houses. 2.1% said they like to go to game rooms, and 3.8% choose the street as the preferred place to spend free time (Table C13).

[5] disco-party: x^2=4.416 (p=0.032), disco-club: x^2=1.043 (p=0.307), party-club: x^2=8.181 (p=0.004)

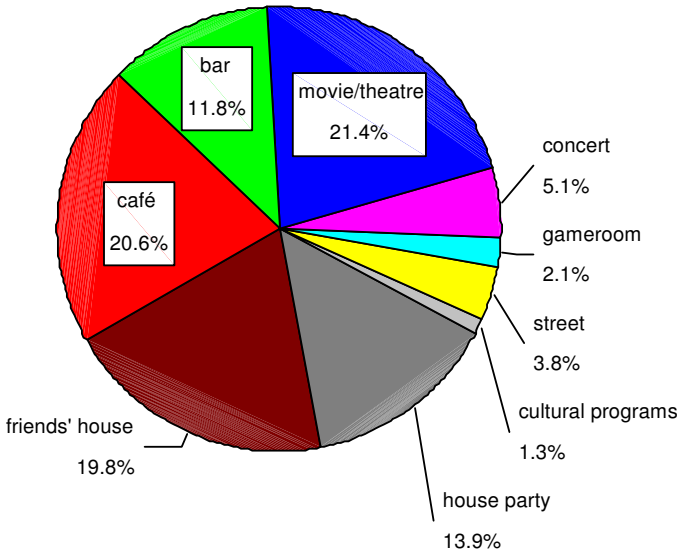

Figure 1 Primary preferences of entertainment, other than disco

Results

Tobacco Smoking

A total of 34 people (9.1%) reported that they'd never smoked, while 57.4% smoke daily (Table C14.).

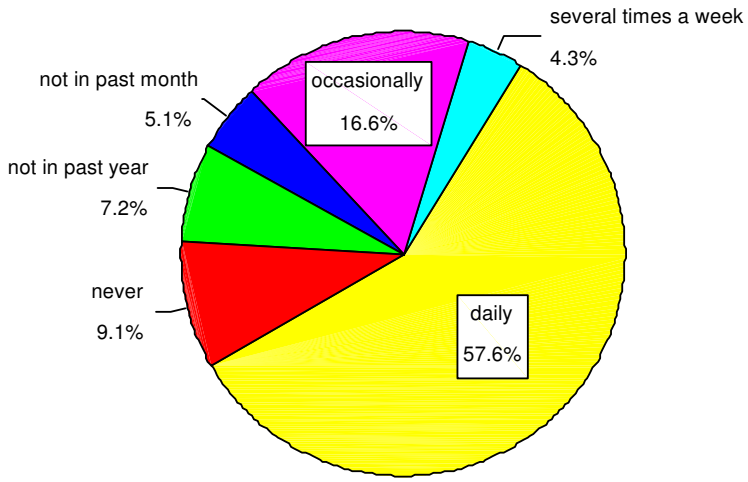

Figure 2 Tobacco smoking among the subjects (n=373)

The starting age of smoking for both men and women is 14, and this is also the age when at least half of the subjects had already tried it once. Nevertheless, the girls on average start smoking about a year later than the boys, at age 14.83, so the sex difference in this respect is significant ($t=2.441$, $p<0.015$) (Table C15.). Of those who have ever smoked 92.6% inhaled their first cigarette at the latest by age 18.

		Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
cigarette	-11	41	12.1	12.1
	12-13	72	21.2	33.3
	14-15	116	34.2	67.6
	16-17	70	20.6	88.2
	18-19	24	7.1	95.3
	20-	16	4.7	100.0
Total		339	100.0	

Table 12 Age when first cigarette was smoked

Those who smoked in the past month inhaled their first cigarette on average at the same age as those who actually don't smoke (t=0.164, p=0.87).

In the 30 days before the data collection, 78.6% had smoked. A fourth of these smoked 5 or less cigarettes, while 37% smoke 6-15 cigarettes per day. 10% smoke over a pack of cigarettes a day. Women have smoked less in the past month than men (t=2.468, p=0.014) (Table C16).

		Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
cigarette	-5	75	25.6	25.6
	6-15	109	37.2	62.8
	16-20	79	27.0	89.8
	21-	30	10.2	100.0
Total		293	100.0	

Table 13 The number of cigarettes smoked per day (among the past month smokers)

Those who smoked in the past month were more likely to be found at *parties* or *clubs* than at the traditional *discos*[6] (Table C17.). The rate of smoking however did not show significant differentiation (F=0.855, p=0.426).

Most of the smokers, especially daily smokers, said that smoking was not connected to going to discos. 79.6% of occasional smokers said they were more likely to, or only smoked at, discos. Those who smoke sometimes during the week showed a similar tendency (Table C18).

[6] disco-party: x^2=15.819 (p<0.0001), disco-club: x^2=9.495 (p=0.002), party-club x^2=1.367 (p=0.291)

Characteristics of those who have smoked in the past month

Among both those who have smoked in the past 30 and those who haven't, there is no significant difference in sex (x^2=0.19, n.s.) and age (t=0.27, n.s.), and there is also no difference in where they live or occupation. Simultaneously, those who frequent disco-goers (x^2=4.33, p=0.037), have a lower income (x^2=5.52, p=0.01) and those who graduated high school or college (x^2=3.93, p=0.04) are more likely to smoke.

Alcohol

A total of four people claimed they have never had a drink, and a further 16.6% hadn't drank in the past month. The rate of daily drinkers is 2.1% and for those who drink regularly during the week it's 18.2% (Table C19.). Those who drank in the past month were as likely to be male as female, while 24.7% of the men drank often during the week whereas that rate is only 13.7% for the women.

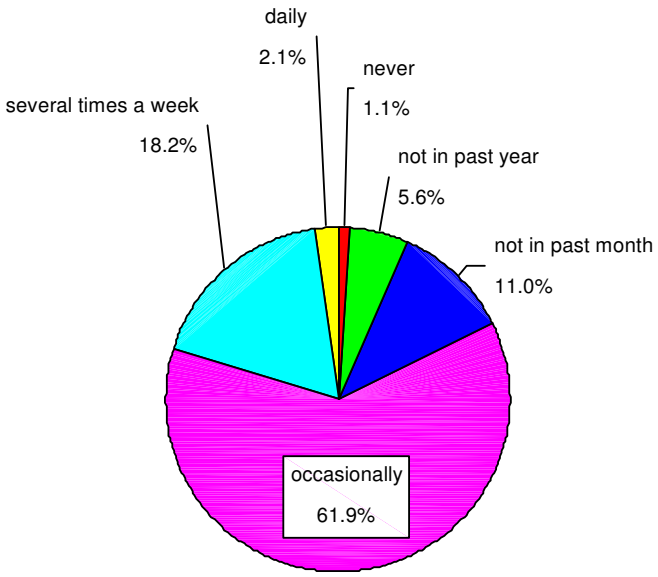

Figure 3 Alcohol use

The average age of first drinking is 13.7, both between those who ever drank and those who drank in the past month. For both sexes, 61% were past their first drink

at age 14 and 90% at age 16. The girls, however, have their first drink on average a year later (14.2 years, sd=2.35) than the boys (avg.=13.4, sd=2.72). The difference in this regard is significant (t=2.92, p=0.004).

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Age of first alcohol consumption	-10		42	14	56
		% / sex	18.8%	9.6%	15.2%
	11-12		20	9	29
		% / sex	9.0%	6.2%	7.9%
	13-14		78	62	140
		% / sex	35.0%	42.5%	37.9%
	15-16		67	40	107
		% / sex	30.0%	27.4%	29.0%
	17-18		14	18	32
		% / sex	6.3%	12.3%	8.7%
	19-		2	3	5
		% / sex	.9%	2.1%	1.4%
Total			223	146	369
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14 Age of first drink, according to sex

A total of 39 people, 14 males and 24 females (10.5%) has never been drunk. The difference between sexes is significant (x^2=9.86, p=0.002). A difference was also apparent for the first time getting drunk, where the men got drunk on average one year earlier (14.89, sd=2.22) than the women (15.89, sd=2.51; t=3.78, p<0.0001). By age 18 93.7% of subjects had been drunk.

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Age of first drunkenness	never been drunk		14	24	38
		% / sex	6.3%	16.4%	10.3%
	-12		21	3	24
		% / sex	9.4%	2.1%	6.5%
	13-14		72	28	100
		% / sex	32.3%	19.2%	27.1%
	15-16		83	52	135
		% / sex	37.2%	35.6%	36.6%
	17-18		24	27	51
		% / sex	10.8%	18.5%	13.8%
	19-		9	12	21
		% / sex	4.0%	8.2%	5.7%
Total			223	146	369
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15 Age of first drunkenness according to sex

People who had drank in the past 30 days were more likely to be at *discos* and *clubs* than at *parties*; in the latter respect, the difference is significant[7].

31.9% of those who had ever drank said that they had driven after drinking and one in five of those said they did it often (Tables C20 and C21.). Almost a third of the subjects noted they had had some kind of problem as a result of alcohol.

Of those who have drank in the past month, 33% don't drink more than the equivalent of one bottle of beer, and 61.8% drink a maximum of a 3 beer equivalent. The rate of those who drink more than 6 beers or 3dl liquor is 15.3%. It is not accidental that those who drink more often, and also those who drink more at each sitting reported more alcohol related problem (x^2=15.045, p=0.001, that is x^2=16.959, p=0.002).

Of those who have drank in the past month, 20.8% said that they only drink at discos, while a further 29.6% said they are more likely to drink at these places than elsewhere. Perhaps it is not surprising that these mostly belong to the group of rarer drinkers. A total of 10.4% claim they never drink at discos (Table C22.).

[7] disco-party: x^2=3.147 (p=0.076), disco-club: x^2=1.717 (p=0.19), party-club: x^2=8.079 (p=0.004)

Characteristics of those who drank in the past month

Those who have or have not drank alcohol in the past month show no difference in sex, while the former where on average a year older ($t=4.73$, $p<0.0001$), had more probable over 40.000 Ft income ($x^2=3.41$, $p=0.06$) and had a higher degree of schooling ($x^2=6.72$, $p=0.03$). There was no significant difference in terms of where they lived and occupation.

Marijuana/ hashish

Almost two third of the subjects (64.9%) had tried marijuana or hashish at some point. The majority of those who have tried them were found at the *parties* and *clubs*, where almost everyone had smoked marijuana (93.3% at *parties*, 81.7% at *clubs*), while at *disco's* this was true of 'only' one out of every three individuals (Table C23). Of those who had ever smoked, 78.1% - somewhat more than half of the whole sample - had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days. Every tenth person (of the entire sample) is a daily user, and a further 15.5% smoke several times a week (Table C24).

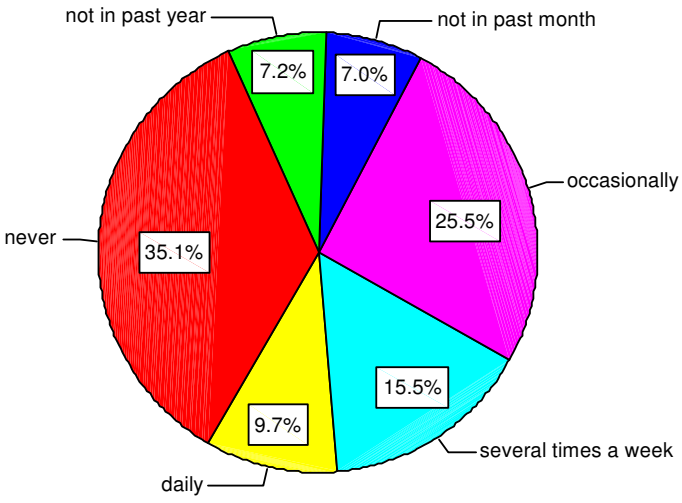

Figure 4 Hashish/marijuana use

Those who had smoked in the past month frequented *parties* and *clubs* significantly more than those who hadn't. Though the connection is not significant, more people who had smoked marijuana in the past months went to parties than clubs[8]. The probability of actual (past month) marijuana use was 4.5 times more at *parties*, and 2.5 times more at *clubs* than at *discos*.

Though the men are somewhat more likely to have used marijuana or hashish in the past month, the difference is not significant (x^2=1.830, p=1.46).

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
When did he/she last smoke hash	not in past month		30	23	53
		% / sex	19.2%	26.7%	21.9%
	in the past month		126	63	189
		% / sex	80.8%	73.3%	78.1%
Total			156	86	242
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16 Distribution of marijuana/hashish use according to sex

Most subjects tried marijuana for the first time at age 16, and 50% of those who ever tried it had done so by age 17. The probability of trying it is much smaller after the age of 21, when 91.7% of those who have tried have already done so by then.

[8] disco-party: x^2=16.008 (p<0.0001), disco-club: x^2=6.456 (p=0.011), party-club: x^2=2.715 (p=0.099)

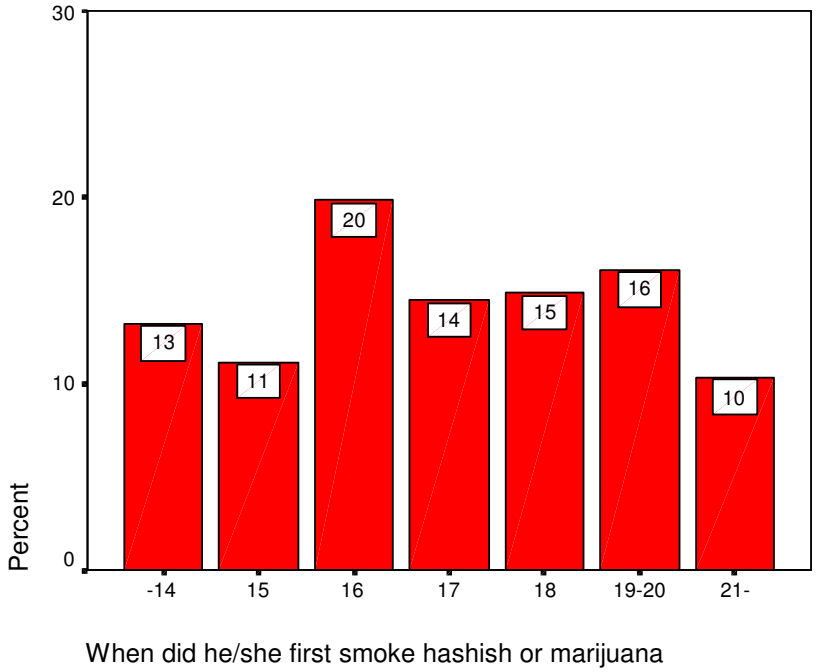

Figure 5 Age of first use of hashish or marijuana

The men had tried marijuana or hashish on average a year earlier (16.95, sd=2.34) than the women, whose average age is 17.76 (sd=2.8) of their first trial (t=2.272, p=0.024) (Table C25).

A majority of those who have smoked marijuana in the past month (40.8%) do so once per occasion, but the percentage of those who smoke marijuana or hashish more than three times per day (it does not mean that they are daily users) is also significant (18%). The men are much more likely to smoke more than twice a day than the women (x^2=11.251, p=0.001). Similarly, the daily users are more likely to smoke two or more times a day (74.3%) than those who count as occasional (13.9%) smokers, or those who smoke several times a week (41.8%) (x^2=40.29, p<0.0001) (Table C26).

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
How many times does he/she smoke per day	once		38	35	73
		% / sex	31.9%	58.3%	40.8%
	2 times		29	14	43
		% / sex	24.4%	23.3%	24.0%
	3 times		26	5	31
		% / sex	21.8%	8.3%	17.3%
	4 times		5	1	6
		% / sex	4.2%	1.7%	3.4%
	5 times		10	3	13
		% / sex	8.4%	5.0%	7.3%
	more than 6 times		11	2	13
		% / sex	9.2%	3.3%	7.3%
Total			119	60	179
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17 Frequency of daily marijuana use by sex (amongst those who have smoked in the past 30 days; use here does not mean everyday use)

The vast majority of smokers received rather than bought (12.4%) their first marijuana cigarette. In most cases the firdt trial happened at friends or acquaintances (76.4%), and only in one out of ten cases did this happen at a disco or other entertainment spot (Table C27).

		Frequency	%
hashish/marijuana	I bought	30	12.4
	I received	188	77.7
	I don't remember	24	9.9
Total		242	100.0

Table 18 How he/she got the first hashish/marijuana

In looking at the answers of those who have smoked in the past 30 days, it becomes apparent that later marijuana use also takes place within groups of friends (82.5%), and the primary source for the marijuana is also friends (68.8%). A significant place of acquisition is also the discos (18.3%), while the dealer's role is secondary (3.2%). 9% of those who have smoked in the past month noted that they smoke primarily with their partner, and 3.2% noted they prefer smoking alone (Tables C28 and C30).

39.7% of those who have used in the past month said they equally buy and receive marijuana, while 22.8% said they primarily buy it (Tables C31-C32).
Of those who smoked in the past month almost a third do not spend money on the drug, and 50% of subjects spend a maximum of 1000 Ft per month on it. Every 20th person spends between 5.000 and 15.000 Ft, and a further 5.5% spend over 15.000 Ft (Table C33). They are primarily those who smoke more often, and several times a day (Table C34).

40.9% of those who smoked in the past month have driven after smoking marijuana, and 40.7% of these, primarily the frequent daily smokers and those who spend large sums of money on it monthly, do it often (Tables C35 and 36).

			How much money he/she spends on hashish monthly			
			nothing	max. 5.000 Ft	more than 5.000 Ft	Total
Has he/she ever driven after smoking marijuana/hashish	yes, once		3	12	1	16
		% / money	18.8%	26.7%	7.1%	21.3%
	it sometimes happens, but I try to avoid these situations		7	18	3	28
		% / money	43.8%	40.0%	21.4%	37.3%
	it happens often		6	15	10	31
		% / money	37.5%	33.3%	71.4%	41.3%
Total			16	45	14	75
		% / money	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19 Connection between driving under the influence of marijuana and the amount of money spent on it

30.5% of those who smoked in the past month noted that they have had some kind of problem as a result of their marijuana use, and this rate was higher for those who smoke daily (52.8%) or several occasions per day; however there seems to be no connection between the amount of money spent and the probability of driving after smoking.

Almost half of those who have smoked marijuana in the past month do so independent of the discos, and the rate of those who only smoke at these places is relatively low (5.8%). Simultaneously, every fifth person will be more likely to smoke at some kind of dancing party than elsewhere. The highest incidence of exclusiveness is at the traditional *discos*, and as we have seen the percentage of those who ever tried marijuana is the lowest here (33.1%) (Table C23).

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
How does marijuana use connect to going to disco's	I only smoke at these places		4	6	1	11
		% / place	13.3%	7.1%	1.4%	5.8%
	I mostly smoke at disco's, otherwise rarely		5	22	12	39
		% / place	16.7%	25.9%	16.2%	20.6%
	I smoke everywhere the same		5	44	42	91
		% / place	16.7%	51.8%	56.8%	48.1%
	I never smoke at disco's		9	3	6	18
		% / place	30.0%	3.5%	8.1%	9.5%
	other		7	10	13	30
		% / place	23.3%	11.8%	17.6%	15.9%
Total			30	85	74	189
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20 The relationship of disco's to marijuana use (past 30 days users)

Characteristics of those who have ever smoked marijuana

Those who have ever smoked marijuana are somewhat more likely to be men (x^2=3.75, p=0.05), have been to discos more often in the past month (x^2=4.7, p=0.03), are more likely to live in Budapest (x^2=5.79, p=0.016) and are more likely to have graduated high school or college (x^2=15.4, p<0.0001). There was no connection between age (t=0.93, n.s.), actual occupation and monthly income.

Other drugs

Familiarization with other drugs

Familiarization with certain drugs can be deduced from three data sources.

The way the drugs look

Table C37 shows how well the subjects know what the seven drugs listed look like. As can be seen, the largest number of people didn't know what poppy and codeine look like (27.7% and 49.1%, respectively). In the case of the other drugs, this rate is between 10 and 20%. Nevertheless in the case of ecstasy and cocaine many fewer people noted that they didn't know what these looked like than with LSD or amphetamines. Naturally, the users had more precise knowledge, while those who had never done the drugs gave no answers or incorrect answers (i.e. cocaine in

capsule form, LSD or ecstasy in powdered form). Nevertheless, we cannot be completely sure that these answers are incorrect because, for example, although ecstasy is most often sold in pill form, there are those who take it in powdered form. However, seeing that the subjects were asked to note the most used form, we can assume that these answers truly were incorrect (Table C36).

Mode of use

Congruent with the above data - excepting poppy and codeine - 13-20% of the subjects could not answer how the drugs were taken. Similarly, the ones who gave the wrong answers were among those who hadn't tried the drugs (Table C38).
Therefore, it appears that the majority of the respondees are familiar with the substances on the market, however this familiarity is much more precise when talking about the classical drugs that have appeared in the country in the past few years, rather than in the case of the in Hungary traditionally used opiates (poppy, codeine).

Familiarity with slang

This same tendency appears in terms of listing slang words. The least slang words were known for poppy and codeine, where 90-95% of the subjects did not even know one word. In terms of the other drugs, 50-60% could not list slang words for (Table C39). Taking into account the circumstances of the data collection, we need to remember that the absence of slang words listed does not by any means mean that no such phrases are known[9].

Use of other drugs

50.9% of the subjects had tried one or more illegal drugs besides marijuana. If we also take marijuana into account the number of those who have never tried any illegal substance drops to 117 people (31.4%).

[9] The length of the questionnaire and the circumstances of data collection did not make it possible to ask written long answers (in fact this was the only question where subjects had to write instead of signing the chosen answer).

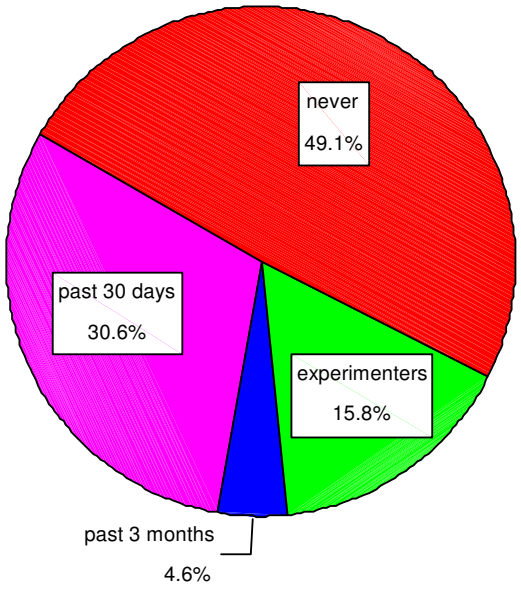

Figure 6 The use of other illegal drugs

Whether we take marijuana into account or only focus on the other illegal drugs, men were almost twice as likely to try something than were women (risk ratio=1.78, or 1.75).

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
When did he/she last use any illegal drug (other than marijuana/hashish)	never		99	84	183
		% / sex	43.6%	57.5%	49.1%
	at some point, but not in the past 3 months		33	26	59
		% / sex	14.5%	17.8%	15.8%
	in the past 3 months, but not in the past 30 days		12	5	17
		% / sex	5.3%	3.4%	4.6%
	past 30 days		83	31	114
		% / sex	36.6%	21.2%	30.6%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 21 Occurrence of other drug use by sex

Subjects at *discos* and *clubs* were much less likely to note they had tried other drugs than at *parties*[10] (Tables C40 and C41). Thus, people at parties were 11 times more likely to try other drugs than at *discos*, and 4 times more likely than at *clubs*. At the same time illegal drug use is 2.8 times higher at *clubs* than at *discos*.

Characteristics of those who have tried other drugs

The age of subjects, monthly income, urban or suburban home and level of schooling had no connection to trying illegal drugs; however, those who had no occupation were more likely to have tried illegal drugs than those who study or work (x^2=4.29, p=0.038), and similarly men were more likely than women to try illegal drugs (x^2=6.89, p=0.009). It is significantly more likely that people who went to some kind of dance party 6 or more times in the past four weeks had tried illegal drugs than those went there more rare (x^2=24.04, p<0.0001).

Opportunities to get drugs

Whichever drug we are talking about, the first time it was tried was most likely through friends or acquaintances, just like with marijuana or hashish. Excepting codeine and inhalants, the second most likely place to do drugs was at discos or other entertainment spots. In the case of inhalants it was the street, and with codeine it is the subject's own home. Depending on the specific drug, 0.5-7% of the respondees said that they had been offered it at school (Table C42).

Of those who had not tried amphetamines, ecstasy or LSD, almost one third had been offered, while with the other substances this rate is smaller: for cocaine it is 22%, for heroin, poppy or codeine it is 17.9%, 13.4%, 4.5% and 9.6%, respectively.

Specific illegal drugs

As we have seen, the total number of those who ever tried an illegal drug is 256 individuals (68.6%), and of these every fourth had only tried marijuana. As it is clear from the Table below, the most popular of the other drugs is amphetamines, over 40% of respondents had tried it. The rate for LSD is almost the same, while

[10] differences are respectively x^2=16.568 and 20.225 (p<0.0001 both cases)

for ecstasy and cocaine it is somewhat lower. The rate for ever having tried some kind of opiates is 18.2%, while 22 individuals had tried inhalants. With respect to drug use in the past month, this order does not change, though the proportion of actual users varies in the view of those who ever used the given drug. In this way, almost one third of those who had tried opiates had also used the drug in the past month, while for cocaine, ecstasy and LSD this rate is about 40-50%. The highest use rate is for amphetamines, where 2 out of 3 of those who had ever tried it (64.2%) had done it also in the past month.

	never used	**ever** used **intravenously**	**ever** used total	**experimenter** triedat some point, but not in the past 3 months	**regular** in the past 3 months, but not in the past 30 days	**actual** past 30 days
amphetamines	222	24	151	39	15	97
%	*59.5*	*6.4*	*40.5*	*10.5*	*4.0*	*26.0*
cocaine	296	12	77	36	9	32
%	*79.4*	*3.2*	*20.6*	*9.7*	*2.4*	*8.6*
ecstasy	269	6	104	41	13	50
%	*72.1*	*1.6*	*27.9*	*11.0*	*3.5*	*13.4*
LSD	232	12	141	64	18	59
%	*62.2*	*3.2*	*37.8*	*17.2*	*4.8*	*15.8*
opiate total	305	11	68	35	11	22
%	*81.8*	*2.9*	*18.2*	*9.4*	*2.9*	*5.9*
heroin	328	11	45	22	8	15
%	*87.9*	*2.9*	*12.1*	*5.9*	*2.1*	*4.0*
poppy	335	5	38	24	4	10
%	*89.8*	*1.3*	*10.2*	*6.4*	*1.1*	*2.7*
codeine	352	2	21	10	6	5
%	*94.4*	*0.5*	*5.6*	*2.7*	*1.6*	*1.3*
glue, inhalants	351	0	22	22	0	0
%	*94.1*	*0.0*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*

Table 22 The use of other drugs (n=373)

The earliest first trial with any drug was between 12 and 14 years, although such early use is very rare, and basically it is accounted for inhalants, where 47.1% of those who had ever tried them had done so by age 15. This rate is about 9-11% for the other drugs, though it is higher for opiates at 15-21%. By age 18, over a half of those who have tried illegal drugs is past their first trial, and by age 21-22 the likelihood of trying something is small: with poppy, codeine and inhalants there wasn't even one example of this (Table C43). The average age of first trial is not different for the sexes.

Ecstasy

As we saw from the above (Table 22), of those who ever tried ecstasy 60.6% had done it in the past 3 months, while the rate of actual users is 48.1%. It can be seen from the figure below that more than a third of those who had done ecstasy in the past three months uses it several times a week. Table C44 shows the difference in this regard between men and women.

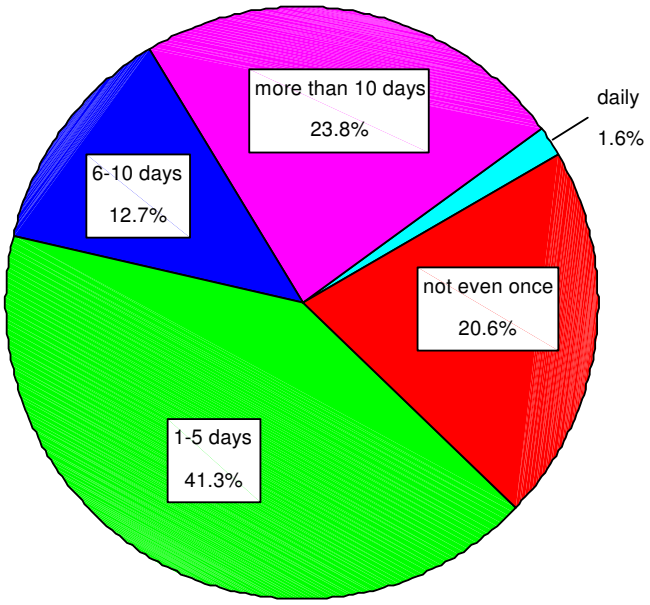

Figure 7 Frequency of ecstasy use in past month (among those who used in past 3 months, n=63)

Among those who had ever tried the drug, less than half (and in most cases rarely) had taken more than one pill. With men this is close to three times as likely than with the women (risk ratio = 2.77) (Table C45). The majority of these nevertheless have only taken two pills at one time, and a total of 15 individuals (12 men and 3 women) had ever taken 3 or more ecstasy pills at one time (Table C46). The majority had at most used ecstasy for maximum 24 hours without sleeping, and a total of 9 individuals (all men) had stayed up for over 36 hours under the influence of the drug (Table C47).

The combination of ecstasy use with other drugs is quite common, and only 16.2% only use the drug by itself. The most preferred combination is with amphetamines or marijuana/hashish (Table C48). Aside from this 34% of respondents noted that

they tend to use some other drug or medicine to control the after- or side effects of the ecstasy, and the men were twice as likely to do so than the women (r.r. = 2.19). More than half of those who had ever tried ecstasy has do so at some dance party, and a further 18.8% is more likely to do the drug at such places than elsewhere (Table C49). A total of 5 individuals noted that they never use ecstasy at discos. Simultaneously, more than 80% said they 'only' use ecstasy every third or fourth time that they go out dancing; it therefore seems that although ecstasy use is primarily done at dancing parties, going out to these places nevertheless does not entail the regular use of ecstasy (Table C50).

74.2% of ecstasy users never drive under the influence of the drug, while every 20th person does so often (Table C51). The men were more than 6 times as likely to get behind a wheel after using the drugs than the women were (r.r.=6.13, x^2=6.59, p=0.01). 28.6% of men and 14.8% of women reported some kind of problem associated with their ecstasy use. Those who take two or more pills at once were more likely to report problems than those who used less (x^2=5.6, p=0.018), but there were no such connections with the time span of the drug use (x^2=2.56, p=0.1). However, those individuals who take more than 2 pills at one time are more likely to drive under the drug's influence (x^2=2.91, p=0.08), and they also reported more than 24 hours under the influence of the ecstasy (x^2=5.47, p=0.019). Those who tend to get behind the wheel under the drug's influence were more likely to report problems (x^2=4.21, p=0.04).

Characteristics of those who have tried ecstasy

Neither age nor monthly income nor where people live had an effect on who had ever tried ecstasy. However, the chance of trying the drug was more likely among men (x^2=6.41, p=0.011), among frequent disco-goers (x2=4.15, p<0.0001) as well as among those who neither work nor go to school (x2=4.07, p=0.04). The tendency to try the drug was more present among high school graduates than those with a higher degree (x2=3.17, p=0.07).

Amphetamines

As we have seen, a total of 151 individuals (40.5%) had ever used amphetamines, and of these 74.2% are regular users[11], and 64.2% are actual users. The majority of those who had used them in the past three months had done so once a week or less, but a similar percentage (42.9%) uses them more often than this. With regard to the frequency of use, there was no significant difference among the sexes (Table C52).

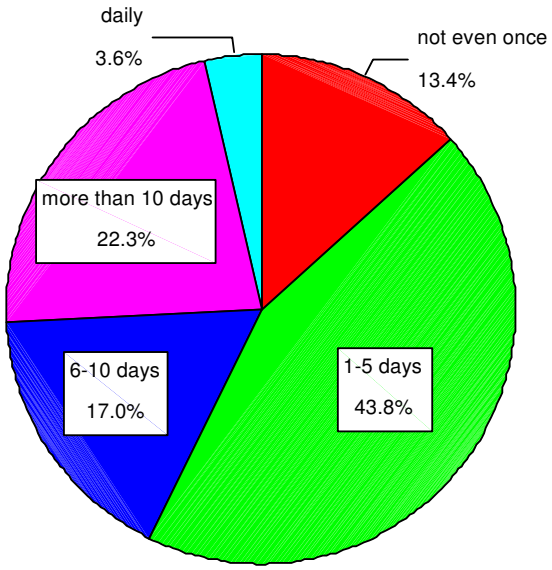

Figure 8 Frequency of amphetamine use in past month (among those who used in past 3 months, n=112)

One fifth of those who have ever used amphetamines do so intravenously as well, and the men were 3.5 times more likely to do so than the women (Table C53). The majority (43.8%) do not use amphetamines more than once at a time, but one third will do it 2-3 times or more, and more than 20% will do it even more at one time. Men are more likely to repeatedly use the drug than are women (x2=4.043, p=0.04) (Table C54).

In terms of the longest time spent awake under the influence of the drug, there was a difference between sexes only in the most extreme cases: among those who stay awake for 48 or more hours was there a larger likelihood for it to be men than

[11] the term regular users refers to those who has used amphetamines in the past 3 months (see glossary)

women (x^2=7.37, p=0.007). Perhaps it is not surprising that both the intravenous users and those who use amphetamines 3 or more times repeatedly were more likely to stay up more than 48 hours, than those who used the drug in a different way (x^2=7.18, p=0.007, and x^2=14.15, p<0.0001) (Table C55).

Like in the case of ecstasy, marijuana is the primary choice for combining with amphetamines, but alcohol is also a significant choice.

		Frequency	%
amphetamines/	nothing	24	16.9
	alcohol	52	36.6
	marijuana/hashish	90	63.4
	ecstasy	50	35.2
	cocaine	24	16.9
	LSD	22	15.5
	other	2	1.4
	Total	142	100.0
	n.d.	9	
Total		151	

Table 23 Combination of amphetamines with other substances

37.1% noted that sometimes they take some other drug or medicine to combat the after- and/or side effects of the amphetamines. This is more than twice as likely among men (r.r.=2.227).

Of those who have ever tried the drug more than half use it exclusively at some kind of dance party, and with a further one fourth of subjects its use is primarily tied to these kinds of places (Table C56). There were a total of 4 individuals who never use amphetamines at discos. 47.3% use amphetamines at least half the time when they go out to discos, and in this respect we did not find a difference between men and women (x^2=0.649, p=0.42). Approximately one in ten people always use amphetamines when they go out to discos.

The majority (62.6%) never drives after using the drug, while 12.9% do so regularly. Men were almost 4 times as likely to do so than the women (r.r.=3.71, x^2=7.36, p=0.007) (Table C58). 36.4% of subjects have had some kind of problem due to amphetamine use, with no difference between sexes. Those who stayed up

longer than 48 hours or those who did amphetamines many times at one time were more likely to state they had had some sort of problem with the drug. Similarly, there is a tight connection between intravenous use and admission of a problem, while this latter factor was not related to driving under the drug's influence[12]. There was also no relationship shown between driving and having problems with the drug (x2=0.066, p=0.79).

Characteristics of those who have tried amphetamines

We find the same characteristics among amphetamine users and those who haven't as with ecstasy. Thus, those who ever tried the drug are twice as likely to be men as women (r.r.=2.4, x^2=15.3, p<0.0001), they go to discos more frequent (x^2=36.07, p<0.0001) and often don't have a regular occupation (x^2=4.76, p=0.29), while age, place of home, monthly income and schooling had no significant difference.

Cocaine

Approximately two thirds of those who have used cocaine in the past months do so up to once a week, and only one individual is a daily user (Table C59).

[12] in case of longer use, respectively: x^2=2.89, p=0.091; x^2=10.84, p=0.001, in case of repeated use, respectively: x^2=3.66, p=0.056; x^2=3.52, p=0.06, and in case of intravenous use, respectively: x^2=7.7, p=0.006 and x^2=1.48, p=0.22.

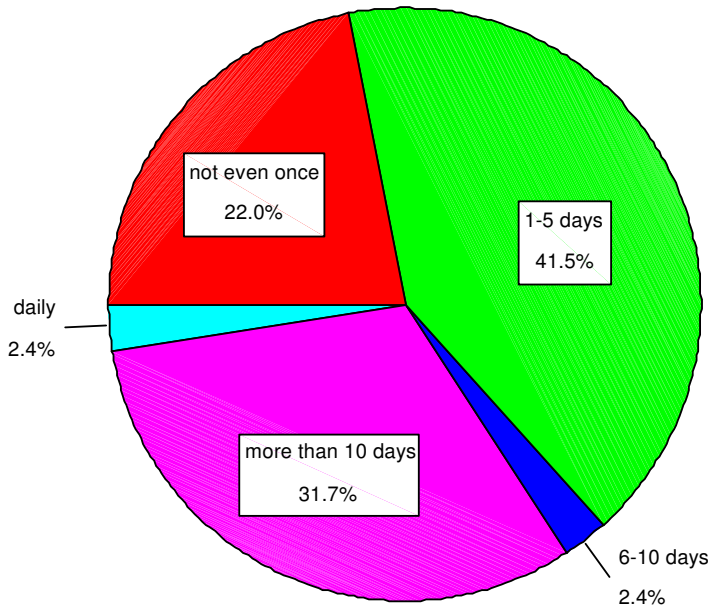

Figure 9 Frequency of cocaine use in past month (among those who used in past 3 months, n=41)

Men were more likely to try cocaine than women (x^2=11.8, p=0.001), as were those who went to discos more often (x^2=16.05, p<0.0001) and those who have no occupation (x^2=9.89, p=0.002). It is also more probable that high school graduates would use cocaine than those who had finished 8 grades, or a technical school or has university degree. Age, place of home and monthly income had no significant effect on rates.

LSD

We get a very similar picture with regard to LSD use as we do with cocaine use (Table C60).

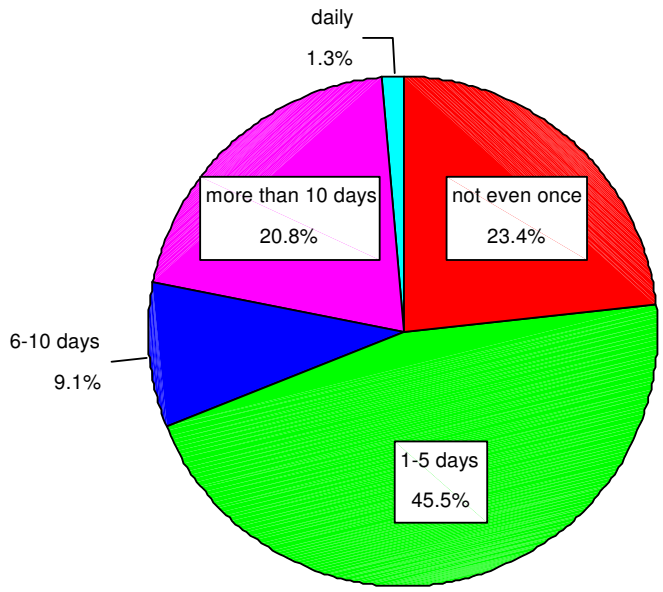

Figure 10 Frequency of LSD use in past month (among those who used in past 3 months, n=77)

The only significant difference when compared with cocaine is that both men and women tried LSD at the same rate. There was practically no difference with age, place of home or monthly income, while those more likely to try the drug were people with no occupation and those who went to discos more often. It was also more probable that those who had graduated high school would try LSD than those who had finished the first 8 grades or technical school[13] .

Opiates

The situation is also similar in terms of opiate use. Those who use weekly or daily, that is those who are probably dependent, is rare, while according to the data it seems that the majority are just experimenting with the drug. As we saw with the above, one third of those who had ever tried it (22 people), had used opiates in the past few months. Nevertheless, in these cases - even those who had only used opiate once in the past few months - it can easily be imagined that we hit upon the beginnings of an addiction (Tables C61-C63).

[13] x^2=5.86, p=0.015, x^2=21.6, p<0.0001, and x^2=3.54, p=0.06

Similar to the previous drugs, neither age nor home nor monthly income, and in this case not even schooling had an influence on trying opiates. And again, it is more likely that men, those with no occupation frequent disco goers have tried opiates[14].

Connections between usage of specific drugs

Both in terms of alcohol and marijuana/hashish use, the use of these in the past 30 days was more likely to go along with cigarette smoking than without[15]. There was, however, no such connection between drinking and marijuana use (x^2=0.87, p=0.35).

There was also a connection between alcohol use and some other drugs, but the relationship is actually *reversed*. Thus, with amphetamines and LSD, and even in the case of poppy the individual was more likely to have used these if he or she had not drank alcohol in the past 30 days[16], while with the other drugs there was no connection. In the case of hashish/marijuana, there was again a strengthening effect, thus those who had smoked in the past month were more likely to have used amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD or opiates, than those who hadn't smoked[17]. With regard to amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD and opiates, any drug's actual use made the use of another more likely than without (p<0.0001 in every case).

All these results create a polytoxic picture of the present sample. It seems that only the connection between alcohol and illegal drugs is small or reversed, though the statistical data here are also deceptive. In reality, almost a third of ecstasy as well as amphetamine users note that they use stimulants along with alcohol.

It is especially surprising that such different substances (which also recquire different personality characteristics) as opiates and alcohol, or marijuana, do not at all exclude usage of the other drug by the present sample. What could be behind this is that the majority of subjects have not (yet) developed a drug preference[18],

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[14] x^2=5.6, p=0.018, x^2=21.16, p<0.0001, x^2=8.39, p=0.004

[15] x^2=18.02, and x^2=51.84, p<0.0001, in both cases

[16] x^2=3.25, p=0.071, x^2=4.27, p=0.039, and x^2=3.51, p=0.061.

[17] x^2=67.69, x^2=13.09, x^2=25.66, x^2=39.35, and x^2=50.69, p<0.0001 in both cases

[18] Drug preference refers to the phenomenon that most drug users shows exceptional preference toward a certain drug in opposite to other drugs. In the background of this choice we can assume personality charachteristics and in relationship to these neurobiological processes (see for example Kern és mtsai, 1986).

and experimentation with as many drugs as possible dominates. This idea is strengthened by the result that most of the opiate experimenters are actually experimenters, and only a total of 2 individuals are daily users.

Future use[19]

As is seen from the figure below, every third person is sure that in the future he or she will use hashish/marijuana and alcohol. For the other drugs this figure is 10-15%. It is noteworthy that while in the case of the more popular drugs like amphetamines, LSD, ecstasy and cocaine, much fewer individuals stated that he/she will do them in the future than the number of those who have been ever tried it; on the other hand, although not many people have tried codeine or inhalants, almost twice as many plan to try them in the future. With regard to heroin and poppy derivatives, the predictions of future use match pretty much with past use. Similarly, the number of people who plan never to try the given drug is much lower than the number of people who up until now have not tried it.

Nevertheless the exceptational drug preference state in most cases develops only after experimenting with a wider scale of drugs.

[19] the definition of *future drug use* see in glossary

	surely not	probably not	50%	probably yes	surely yes	n.d.
alcohol	93	29	38	68	113	32
%	*27.3*	*8.5*	*11.1*	*19.9*	*33.1*	*8.6*
hashish/marijuana	125	29	25	39	110	45
%	*38.1*	*8.8*	*7.6*	*11.9*	*33.5*	*12.1*
amphetamines	156	47	25	41	49	55
%	*49.1*	*14.8*	*7.9*	*12.9*	*15.4*	*14.7*
cocaine	176	37	19	34	49	58
%	*55.9*	*11.7*	*6.0*	*10.8*	*15.6*	*15.5*
ecstasy	179	49	19	32	38	56
%	*56.5*	*15.5*	*6.0*	*10.1*	*12.0*	*15.0*
LSD	171	47	27	26	49	53
%	*53.4*	*14.7*	*8.4*	*8.1*	*15.3*	*14.2*
heroin	214	34	14	16	28	67
%	*69.9*	*11.1*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*9.2*	*18.0*
poppy	203	45	8	19	26	72
%	*67.4*	*15.0*	*2.7*	*6.3*	*8.6*	*19.3*
codeine	225	31	7	11	28	71
%	*74.5*	*10.3*	*2.3*	*3.6*	*9.3*	*19.0*
glue, inhalants	245	20	1	5	33	69
%	*80.6*	*6.6*	*0.3*	*1.6*	*10.9*	*18.5*

Table 24 The probability of future use of the given drug

With amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD, the planned trial of any of these showed a 0.62-0.75 correlation with any other of these given drugs. A somewhat weaker connection (r=0.41-0.64) appears in terms of predicted future opiate use. The various opiates had a 0.77-0.83 connection to each other. The planned use of hashish had a tight relation to the use of stimulants and LSD (r=0.43-0.57), but did not have a tight connection with planned opiate use (0.2-0.28). The predicted future use of alcohol only correlates tightly to that of marijuana/hashish (r=0.4), while with other drugs there appears to be no connection. Perhaps surprisingly, the planned use of inhalants showed a tight correlation to that of opiate derivatives (r=0.73-0.84), and a somewhat weaker (r=0.48-0.52) correlation to LSD and ecstasy ($p<0.0001$, in each above case).

Friends' drug use

We can see from Table 25 below what likelihood there is of drug use among the social groups of the subjects. It is not surprising that in the larger circle of a user of a given drug, this drug is also present. As can be seen, a relatively small

percentage of the subjects reported that their social group narrows down to consist mainly of drug users. Excluding alcohol and tobacco, this is primarily true only of marijuana use. Thus 45.5%, that is 49.1% of the daily or weekly marijuana users reported that almost everyone they know uses the drug. This observation is congruent with earlier results, according to which intensive marijuana use leads to the narrowing down of friendship circles to drug users (Demetrovics, 1996).

	noone	a few	about the half	most	almost all	n.d.
smokes cigarette	8	45	62	140	98	20
%	*2.3*	*12.7*	*17.6*	*39.7*	*27.8*	*5.4*
drinks alcohol	13	70	83	101	85	21
%	*3.7*	*19.9*	*23.6*	*28.7*	*24.1*	*5.6*
gets drunk weekly	101	156	38	23	23	32
%	*29.6*	*45.7*	*11.1*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*8.6*
has used XTC or amphetamine	75	115	59	56	37	31
%	*21.9*	*33.6*	*17.3*	*16.4*	*10.8*	*8.3*
smokes marijuana	79	84	57	61	64	28
%	*22.9*	*24.3*	*16.5*	*17.7*	*18.6*	*7.5*
has used cocaine	152	127	27	12	17	38
%	*45.4*	*37.9*	*8.1*	*3.6*	*5.1*	*10.2*
has used heroin	178	127	15	6	10	37
%	*53.0*	*37.8*	*4.5*	*1.8*	*3.0*	*9.9*
often uses amphetamines or XTC	123	138	40	17	19	36
%	*36.5*	*40.9*	*11.9*	*5.0*	*5.6*	*9.7*
uses inhalants	292	23	6	4	7	41
%	*88.0*	*6.9*	*1.8*	*1.2*	*2.1*	*11.0*
uses LSD	139	130	28	19	20	37
%	*41.4*	*38.7*	*8.3*	*5.7*	*6.0*	*9.9*
drives after drinking or doing drugs	115	165	31	24	9	29
%	*33.4*	*48.0*	*9.0*	*7.0*	*2.6*	*7.8*
deals drugs	175	131	16	13	3	35
%	*51.8*	*38.8*	*4.7*	*3.8*	*0.9*	*9.4*

Table 25 Drug use of acquaintances

A tight connection was present in the number of acquaintances known to use certain drugs. The more friends someone has who have used marijuana, amphetamines, ecstasy, cocaine or heroin, the more likely that they have another friend who has tried another of these ($r=6.3$-7.6, $p<0.0001$ in all cases). Having

friends who use any of these drugs also makes it much more likely that the individual also knows a dealer (r=4.2-4.9, p<0.0001 in all cases).

Noting problems among social group

Subjects have noticed the most problems among friends due to amphetamine use (49.4%), and they primarily noticed some kind of emotional problem. A total of 30.8% of respondents noted this among their social group. Physical problems were noticed also relatively often (21.7%), while family problems were noticed by 16.7%. Much fewer subjects (22.2%) noted problems in relation to their friends' cocaine use. Simultaneously, the picture becomes quite differentiated in perspective when dealing with other drugs. With ecstasy and LSD the subjects noticed mostly physical (14.6% and 14.3% respectively), emotional (14.6% and 21.6%) and family (9.5% and 9.2%) problems. Problems with police were mainly noted with regard to amphetamines (14.5%) and LSD (9.8%), while only amphetamines were noticed over 10% with regard to school problems. 5-6% of subjects had noticed withdrawal symptoms in their social group, and again this rate was higher only with regard to amphetamines (11%) (Table C64).

It should be emphasized that in the case of the four drugs, both those subjects who had ever tried them or had done so in the past 30 days were more likely to notice problems associated with drug use among their group of friends than those who had never tried the drug.

Observations of dangers

With regard to the dangers associated with specific drugs, the subjects mainly differentiated between the degree of drug use to judge the amount of danger. The majority of subjects reported little or no danger when the specific drug was used once or occasionally, while frequent use was seen to cause problems (Tables C65 and C66). Thus, frequent heroin or cocaine use is seen by 40-50% of the respondents to cause serious problems. These were practically the only two substances where the subjects noted a danger of above 2.5 on a scale of 0-4. Only one out of five people thought that daily marijuana use has serious consequences.

Very similar responses were given both for men and for women, and so in the case of most drugs the subjects think that they are equally dangerous for both sexes. In this regard there were 3 exceptions: one time cocaine use, daily chocolate use and not drinking enough fluids while doing ecstasy. The subjects thought these were more problematic for women than for men ($t=1.84$, $p=0.06$; $t=5.89$ and $t=3.99$, $p<o.0001$ in all cases).

For heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines, frequent use - for both sexes - was seen to be significantly more dangerous than one-time trial. It was also seen as more dangerous if someone does not drink enough fluids while doing ecstasy and dancing than if under similar circumstances he or she doesn't rest or cool down ($p<0.0001$ in all cases).

The general tendency is that the women saw larger dangers with using the given drugs and engaging in risky behavior, and it is especially characteristic in the case that they have to form an opinion about the dangers of risk taking behavior with respect to women. Both for men and for women, the women primarily saw frequent drug use (marijuana, amphetamines/ecstasy, heroin, cocaine) as more dangerous than the men; but this difference is even more apparent when they were judging the cases for their own sex[20].

[20] in the case of marijuana: $t=3.85$, $p<0.0001$, and $t=2.24$, $p=0.025$; in the case of amphetamines/ecstasy: $t=3.11$, $p=0.002$, and $t=2.82$, $p=0.005$; in the case of heroin: $t=2.95$, $p=0.003$, and $t=2.21$, $p=0.028$, and in the case of cocaine: $t=3.75$, $p<0.0001$, and $t=2.36$, $p=0.019$

Summary

The present study has given a picture of the cigarette-, alcohol- and drug-using patterns of young people who visit Budapest entertainment spots.

As we saw from the study, the majority of young people study and a large part of them do so at higher[21] education institutions (48.2%). A larger part of the sample comes from a middle class intellectual family background. A majority spend most of their nights at home and generally go out 1 to 3 times per week.

The life time prevalence rates of alcohol and tobacco use are less surprising, though in some cases we find differences in comparison with earlier studies. The life prevalence rates for smoking are much higher than the ones in Elekes and Paksi's (1966) national representative sample of high school students (90.9% as opposed to 69.2%), though in the present sample the average age was four years older. A more significant difference was observed in monthly life prevalence; while in our study 78.6% smoked and 82.3% drank alcohol in the past month, the high school student sample showed 35.8% and 50.4%, respectively. Although in the present sample a total of 17 individuals was younger than 15-16 years, the actual cigarette smoking among them was 94.1%, while all of them had tried alcohol and 76.5% had drank in the past month. These results definitely speak against justifying the difference in the two samples due to age.

It is further noteworthy that there are differing results in terms of alcohol use. In an earlier study it was found that 5.8% of men and 1.5% of women drank daily (Elekes & Liptay, 1987). A current (1997) national representative survey among those 14 and older showed that 9% were daily drinkers (Paksi, 1998), and it is simultaneously surprising that another national representative study done a few years earlier showed that 50% of those between the ages of 20 and 29 are daily alcohol drinkers (Kopp & Skrabski, 1995).

As opposed to these results, the rate of daily alcohol use among disco goers is only 2.8%, and the weekly alcohol use doesn't even reach the 25% mark. Although the smallness of our study does not provide a basis for large generalizations, it seems that recreational drug use can protect against intensified alcohol use. This hypothesis is strengthened by the result that in the case of several illegal drugs

[21] college or university

alcohol use in the past month lowered the chances of trying them. Further, while illegal drugs are used less frequently by those who study or work, the amount of alcohol use was not affected by the individual's occupation; people with higher degrees and higher monthly income were actually more likely to drink.

With regard to the use of illegal drugs, marijuana and hashish were the most popular, as in the rest of the world (Adams et al., 1989; Irgens-Jensen, 1991; Korf & Steenhoven, 1993; Korf, Nabben & Schreuders, 1995). 64.9% of subjects had tried the drug, while 50.7% were actual users. The starting age is 17 years, one year younger than with the other drugs. The second most popular drug is amphetamines (40.5%), and then LSD (37.7%), ecstasy (27.9%) and cocaine (20.6%).

Aside from the high life time prevalence rates, it is quite noteworthy that 17-24.4% of the cocaine, ecstasy, LSD and heroin users and 31.7% of the amphetamine users characterized himself or herself as using the drug several times a week. Though in the present study, drugs showing high life time prevalence mainly are characterized by recreational use (Peroutka, 1987; Solowij et. al., 1992), and accordingly it seems that these drugs are associated with far less psycho-social problems than heroin use (Gerevich, 1994), the present study found a quite high rate of frequent use, showing that even these drugs can be accompanied by intensified use or even dependency. It is also to be emphasized that as compared to the West, Hungary has quite a high rate of intravenous drug use (I. Solowij, Hall & Lee, 1992)[22].

A total of 34 people (24 men and 10 women) had been to some kind of treatment organization, and the majority (18 people) had only made a phone call to Drug Stop helpline, while the rest had been to a drug treatment center. They naturally were part of the group of frequent users. Similarly, we notice that in connection with both alcohol and drug use, those young people who used more substances were more likely to note that they had had problems with the drugs; and as we have seen, they were primarily those with no occupation and who went to discos often.

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[22] I have to emphasize that this survey worked with quite a different population than our research, namely college students.

In comparison to Amsterdam discos[23], we find some differences in our study (Korf et al., 1995). Though the percentage of those who ever tried marijuana is larger in Amsterdam, there is no difference between those who have used it in the past 30 days. The second most popular drug in Amsterdam is ecstasy, and almost twice as many people had tried it there than in our present sample. The rate of actual users there is 33%. Also, more people use cocaine in that study (39%, and 15% monthly prevalence rate). Somewhat fewer people had tried amphetamines and LSD there; but greater differences can be found in respect to the past month use (12% and 3%, respectively). Exactly half of the Amsterdam subjects had used heroin at discos than in Budapest, and compared with 4% here practically none had used heroin in the past month in Amsterdam. These results by all means strengthen the hypothesis of the introduction, that in Hungary although the increasing opiate usage runs counter to western trends, we can also witness the parallel emergence of a tendency towards psycho-stimulants (Demetrovics, 1998).

As we have seen, the disco is the place, apart from by friends, where young people are most likely to be offered drugs. We cannot discount the possibility that those who offer the drugs here are also part of the social group, and other results also point to the fact that drugs are spread primarily through informal channels than through the dealer routes. One third of the total sample noted that they know a few people from whom they can buy drugs. As we have seen, first time marijuana use happens 76.4% of the time through friends or acquaintances.

It is indisputable, however, that the primary location of drug use is the disco. While one third of those who have smoked in the past month, and one half of those who have drank alcohol, noted that they primarily or exclusively do so at discos, almost three fourths of those who use ecstasy or amphetamines said the same. In the case of the latter substances only every 6-9th person responded that the use is independent of discos. It is worth mentioning that in contrast to this almost half of those who have smoked marijuana in the past 30 days said it was independent of

[23] So far I know, similar research - with the only exception of the Amsterdam-survey - hasn't been carried out Korf és mtsai, 1995).

the disco, and that they smoke just as much everywhere else. It seems, therefore, that while the use of the term ‘disco drugs’ for amphetamine derivatives is based on reality - also for Budapest - the use of marijuana is a much more extensive occurrence.

Compared with the earlier mentioned Elekes-Paksi (1996) study, the difference in life time prevalence rates for illegal drugs is noteworthy. While in the present study 68.6% of subjects had tried some kind of illegal drug, the younger, Budapest local, high school age group (16 years old) has a 12.1% rate for this. Similarly, those who go to Budapest high schools did not show a life time prevalence rate higher than 8% for any illegal substance (Paksi Borbála, conversation). Just for comparison, in our sample marijuana use was 8.7 times, heroin use 15.1 times, cocaine use 34.3 times and amphetamine use 40.5 times more frequent than among the 16 year old high school student population.

It is simultaneously significant, and for the importance of differentiation we notice that basic differences manifest themselves in the different party locales, both in terms of what substances are used and in the intensity of their use (Table C40). There are even differences between the various places listed under the same type of entertainment spot category (Table C67-C69).

Although the majority of young people know what the drugs in the study look like and how they are used, this knowledge is absent or lacking in many places. There was more precise knowledge about drugs used within one’s social group, which leads us to the fact that information about drugs is spreads through informal channels, or with personal experience. It is especially noteworthy that the relatively less used and lesser known drugs, primarily opiate derivatives, were not excluded by close to a third of the subjects as potentially to be tried in the future.

Taking into account that drugs are mainly acquired through friends or at discos or other parties, those people who frequent these places are all potentially surrounded by those who use drugs. This is supported by the fact that the majority of subjects have at least a few acquaintances who have tried some illegal drug.

Taking all this into account, it would be extremely important that those who do not have information about drugs, and they most likely are part of those who have not tried drugs, should be able to get information from some source other than the people they know who do drugs, or by trying the drugs themselves. It needs to be emphasized, however, that instead of - or aside from - simple information packets, some kind of peer counseling and peer support or information services should be offered.

Naturally, the spreading of information can not be done exclusively at such places, but it seems that at discos there is a greater need for such services. At any rate it is a sensitive issue for disco to organize such information services. The owners or promoters naturally need to offer their support; and although from our observations most promoters deny the connection between drug use and discos – or if they do admit to this they will claim that their locale is 'clean' or advertise it as such - we believe that a successful cooperation with them is possible.

In conclusion, it seems that the majority of young people who frequent Budapest discos are mainly involved in social-recreational drug use, do not do drugs more than once a week, and do so in a social context dependent on the discos. The drug use is usually not of an addictive type, the people who do them are young and in most cases it does not last for more than a year or two. However, none of this guarantees that an intensified pattern of drug use can evolve.
Nevertheless I have to emphasize that however drug use and going out to disco's is strongly connected, we cannot conclude that disco's are responsible for the growing use of illegal substances. Much more possible that the growing poularity of dancing parties and using pschostimulants has the same root in the changing, namely speeding up culture of our times. However discussing cultural patterns of psychostimulant use would require another article, I am absolutly convinced that by no means closing up of disco's or party locations would result a decrease in the use of illegal drugs. These drugs are present and they found there place to be used in the world of disco-culture where loud, speeded up music is played. According to my opinion this connection is sort of 'natural' and as conclusion our

task is rather the prevention and modifying drug using behavior toward less dangerous ways by distribution of information and peer-counseling.

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Appendices

Glossary

actual user - those individuals, who have used the specific substance within the past 30 days.

disco - the word disco has two meanings in the above. First (1), it means the general dancing parties, and second (2) those specific types of entertainment spots described in the research summary as traditional discos. In the interest of differentiating between the two meanings, the word when used in the latter sense is *italicized*, as with the *clubs* and *parties*.

experimenters - those individuals who have tried the given drug, but not in the past 3 months. We only use this word when talking about other drugs.

future drug use - applies to the likelihood of the individual doing the given drug in the following 6 month.

life time prevalence - rate of those who have ever tried the given drug, even if only once.

month prevalence - rate of those who have tried the drug at least once in the past month.

n.s. - not significant, that is the 'p' (see below) value is larger than 0.05.

other drugs (or other illegal drugs) - any illegal drug (amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, LSD, poppy derivatives, heroin, codeine, inhalants). Keeping in mind that there is a separate section for marijuana and hashish, if the phrase is not distinguished then it does not apply to the latter substances.

p - measures the margin of error for the given statistical data. In the above 0.01 or lower is taken to be significant, while between 0.05 and 0.01 is taken to be a tendential relationship. Values over 0.05, as they signify tight connections, are presented but not taken to be significant.

regular user - different than the traditional use of the word, the phrase refers to those individuals who have used the given drug in the past 3 months. In some of the tables and figures, - where this is specifically presented - the actual users, that

is, those individuals who have used the drug in the past 30 days, are not signified as part of the regular users.

risk ratio (r.r) - statistical term in we count with the likelihood of one variable is realized in the mirror of the other. In the above cases we use exclusively dual matrix's of nominal variables.

sd - standard deviance

starting age - the age when the given drug was tried for the first time. We determined this age according to the median. In most cases we also present the age when over 50% of the users had already tried the drug.

Complementary tables

Socio-demographic characteristics

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
Age (year)	-16		9	6	3	18
		% / place	5.8%	5.8%	2.6%	4.8%
	17-18		46	22	24	92
		% / place	29.9%	21.2%	20.9%	24.7%
	19-20		38	30	28	96
		% / place	24.7%	28.8%	24.3%	25.7%
	21-22		24	31	27	82
		% / place	15.6%	29.8%	23.5%	22.0%
	23-24		17	7	13	37
		% / place	11.0%	6.7%	11.3%	9.9%
	25-26		13	5	8	26
		% / place	8.4%	4.8%	7.0%	7.0%
	27-		7	3	12	22
		% / place	4.5%	2.9%	10.4%	5.9%
Total			154	104	115	373
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C1 Age distribution of subjects according to place of data collection

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
With whom he/she lives together	alone		23	16	39
		% / sex	10.1%	11.0%	10.5%
	with boyfriend/girlfriend		24	20	44
		% / sex	10.6%	13.7%	11.8%
	housemate (child)		1	2	3
		% / sex	.4%	1.4%	.8%
	parents (siblings)		117	74	191
		% / sex	51.5%	50.7%	51.2%
	one of the parents (siblings)		40	21	61
		% / sex	17.6%	14.4%	16.4%
	guardian/foster-parent		3		3
		% / sex	1.3%		.8%
	other family member(s)		5	3	8
		% / sex	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
	varying (with friends, family)		6	2	8
		% / sex	2.6%	1.4%	2.1%
	other		8	8	16
		% / sex	3.5%	5.5%	4.3%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C2 Distribution of subjects according to who they live with

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Father	died		7	3	10
		% / sex	4.3%	2.5%	3.6%
	retired		13	11	24
		% / sex	8.0%	9.3%	8.6%
	unemployed		2		2
		% / sex	1.2%		.7%
	blue-collar		25	20	45
		% / sex	15.4%	16.9%	16.1%
	office or light physical work		14	12	26
		% / sex	8.6%	10.2%	9.3%
	intellectual		75	57	132
		% / sex	46.3%	48.3%	47.1%
	other		26	15	41
		% / sex	16.0%	12.7%	14.6%
Total			162	118	280
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C3 Subjects' distribution according to father's occupation (type of occupation)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Mother	died		3	4	7
		% / sex	1.7%	3.1%	2.3%
	retired		19	12	31
		% / sex	10.9%	9.4%	10.2%
	unemployed		7	1	8
		% / sex	4.0%	.8%	2.6%
	home maker		6	8	14
		% / sex	3.4%	6.3%	4.6%
	blue-collar		9	10	19
		% / sex	5.1%	7.8%	6.3%
	office or light phisical work		42	36	78
		% / sex	24.0%	28.1%	25.7%
	intellectual		75	44	119
		% / sex	42.9%	34.4%	39.3%
	other		14	13	27
		% / sex	8.0%	10.2%	8.9%
Total			175	128	303
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C4 Subjects' distribution according to mother's occupation (type of occupation)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Primary occupation	school, studying		136	86	222
		% / sex	59.9%	60.1%	60.0%
	work		62	45	107
		% / sex	27.3%	31.5%	28.9%
	no occupation		13	6	19
		% / sex	5.7%	4.2%	5.1%
	other		16	6	22
		% / sex	7.0%	4.2%	5.9%
Total			227	143	370
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C5 Distribution of the subjects' primary occupation

			N	Mean	s.d.	Minimum	Maximum
Age	Primary occupation	school, studying	222	19.57	2.50	15	30
		work	107	22.64	3.33	17	32
		no occupation	19	20.00	2.45	16	26
		other	22	22.32	5.51	13	37
		Total	370	20.64	3.32	13	37

Table C6 Age distribution according to occupation

		Frequency	%
	general school	10	7.1
	lower technical school	19	13.6
	technical school	40	28.6
	high school	40	28.6
	college, university	26	18.6
	other	5	3.6
	Total	140	100.0
	no data	8	
Total		148	

Table C7 Distribution of highest degree attained among those who don't study anymore

			Primary occupation				
			school, studying	work	no occupation	other	Total
The subjects' monthly income	no income		54		6	4	64
		% / prim. occup.	26.3%		40.0%	22.2%	19.8%
	-10.000 Ft		47	1	2	3	53
		% / prim. occup.	22.9%	1.2%	13.3%	16.7%	16.4%
	10.001-20.000 Ft		51	5	2		58
		% / prim. occup.	24.9%	5.8%	13.3%		17.9%
	20.001-40.000 Ft		31	32	1	7	71
		% / prim. occup.	15.1%	37.2%	6.7%	38.9%	21.9%
	40.001-70.000 Ft		13	26		1	40
		% / prim. occup.	6.3%	30.2%		5.6%	12.3%
	70.001-100.000 Ft		7	13	3	2	25
		% / prim. occup.	3.4%	15.1%	20.0%	11.1%	7.7%
	100.001Ft -		2	9	1	1	13
		% / prim. occup.	1.0%	10.5%	6.7%	5.6%	4.0%
Total			205	86	15	18	324
		% / prim. occup.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C8 Subjects' monthly income according to their primary occupation

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Number of nights spent out in the past 4 weeks	one		27	23	50
		% / sex	11.9%	15.8%	13.4%
	2-3 nights		63	53	116
		% / sex	27.8%	36.3%	31.1%
	4-9 nights		78	43	121
		% / sex	34.4%	29.5%	32.4%
	10-15 nights		35	19	54
		% / sex	15.4%	13.0%	14.5%
	more than 15 nights		24	8	32
		% / sex	10.6%	5.5%	8.6%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C9 Going out in the past four weeks according to sex

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
Number of nights spent at disco's or parties	less than 6 times		141	86	109	336
		% / place	91.6%	82.7%	94.8%	90.1%
	more than 6 times		13	18	6	37
		% / place	8.4%	17.3%	5.2%	9.9%
Total			154	104	115	373
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C10 Going out to disco's or parties in the past four weeks according to type of place

			Primary occupation				
			school, studying	work	no occupation	other	Total
Number of nights spent at disco's or parties in the past 4 weeks	one		107	54	2	6	169
		% / prim. occup.	48.2%	50.5%	10.5%	27.3%	45.7%
	2-3 nights		59	28	7	3	97
		% / prim. occup.	26.6%	26.2%	36.8%	13.6%	26.2%
	4-6 nights		37	13	8	9	67
		% / prim. occup.	16.7%	12.1%	42.1%	40.9%	18.1%
	8-12 nights		9	7	1	3	20
		% / prim. occup.	4.1%	6.5%	5.3%	13.6%	5.4%
	more than 12 nights		10	5	1	1	17
		% / prim. occup.	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	4.5%	4.6%
Total			222	107	19	22	370
		% / prim. occup.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C11 Relationship between primary occupation and going to disco's

			Lives in Budapest or outside the capital		
			Budapest	outside of Budapest	Total
Where does he/she go out	in the centrum of Budapest		196	28	224
		% / place of residence	68.1%	45.2%	64.0%
	Budapest, but not in the centrum		78	17	95
		% / place of residence	27.1%	27.4%	27.1%
	outside of Budapest		14	17	31
		% / place of residence	4.9%	27.4%	8.9%
Total			288	62	350
		% / place of residence	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C12 The connection between where one lives and the location of entertainment

		Frequency	%
	café	77	20.6
	bar	44	11.8
	movie/theatre	80	21.4
	concert	19	5.1
	gameroom	8	2.1
	street	14	3.8
	cultural programs	5	1.3
	house party	52	13.9
	friends' house	74	19.8
Total		373	100.0

Table C13 Primary preferences of where to go out besides disco's

Cigarette smoking

	Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
never	34	9.1	9.1
not in past year	27	7.2	16.4
not in past month	19	5.1	21.4
occasionally	62	16.6	38.1
several times a week	16	4.3	42.4
daily	215	57.6	100.0
Total	373	100.0	

Table C14 Distribution of cigarette smoking among the subjects

			sex of subject		Total
			male	female	
Age when first cigarette was smoked	-11		30	11	41
		% / sex	14.5%	8.3%	12.1%
	12-13		47	25	72
		% / sex	22.7%	18.9%	21.2%
	14-15		66	50	116
		% / sex	31.9%	37.9%	34.2%
	16-17		41	29	70
		% / sex	19.8%	22.0%	20.6%
	18-19		17	7	24
		% / sex	8.2%	5.3%	7.1%
	20-		6	10	16
		% / sex	2.9%	7.6%	4.7%
Total			207	132	339
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C15 Age of first cigarette smoked according to sex

			sex of subject		Total
			male	female	
Number of cigarettes smoked daily	-5		42	33	75
		% / sex	23.3%	29.2%	25.6%
	6-15		65	44	109
		% / sex	36.1%	38.9%	37.2%
	16-20		51	28	79
		% / sex	28.3%	24.8%	27.0%
	21-		22	8	30
		% / sex	12.2%	7.1%	10.2%
Total			180	113	293
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C16 Number of cigarettes smoked daily according to sex (among those who have smoked in the past month)

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
Tobacco smoking	never		26	3	5	34
		% / place	16.9%	2.9%	4.3%	9.1%
	not in past year		16	5	6	27
		% / place	10.4%	4.8%	5.2%	7.2%
	not in past month		15		4	19
		% / place	9.7%		3.5%	5.1%
	occasionally		32	17	13	62
		% / place	20.8%	16.3%	11.3%	16.6%
	several times a week		2	4	10	16
		% / place	1.3%	3.8%	8.7%	4.3%
	daily		63	75	77	215
		% / place	40.9%	72.1%	67.0%	57.6%
Total			154	104	115	373
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C17 Rate of smoking according to place of data collection

			Frequency of smoking				
			daily	several times a week	occasionally	other	Total
How does cigarette smoking relate to going to disco's/parties	I only smoke at such places			2	24	5	31
		% / freq.		11.8%	49.0%	38.5%	10.6%
	I mostly smoke at disco's, otherwise not so much		46	9	15	1	71
		% / freq.	21.5%	52.9%	30.6%	7.7%	24.2%
	I smoke the same everywhere		150	4	8	4	166
		% / freq.	70.1%	23.5%	16.3%	30.8%	56.7%
	I never smoke at these places		1	1	1	2	5
		% / freq.	.5%	5.9%	2.0%	15.4%	1.7%
	other		17	1	1	1	20
		% / freq.	7.9%	5.9%	2.0%	7.7%	6.8%
Total			214	17	49	13	293
		% / freq.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C18 Connection between smoking and going to disco's in terms of frequency of smoking

Alcohol

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Alcohol	never		4		4
		% / sex	1.8%		1.1%
	not in past year		12	9	21
		% / sex	5.3%	6.2%	5.6%
	not in past month		22	19	41
		% / sex	9.7%	13.0%	11.0%
	occasionally		133	98	231
		% / sex	58.6%	67.1%	61.9%
	several times a week		49	19	68
		% / sex	21.6%	13.0%	18.2%
	daily		7	1	8
		% / sex	3.1%	.7%	2.1%
Total			227	146	373
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C19 Use of alcohol according to sex

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Has he/she ever driven under the influence of alcohol	never		110	99	209
		% / sex	58.2%	83.9%	68.1%
	yes, once		20	8	28
		% / sex	10.6%	6.8%	9.1%
	It sometimes happens, but I try to avoid these situations		41	10	51
		% / sex	21.7%	8.5%	16.6%
	it happens often		18	1	19
		% / sex	9.5%	.8%	6.2%
Total			189	118	307
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C20 Drinking and driving according to sex

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
Has he/she ever driven under the influence of alcohol	never		87	57	65	209
		% / place	69.0%	73.1%	63.1%	68.1%
	yes, once		13	5	10	28
		% / place	10.3%	6.4%	9.7%	9.1%
	It sometimes happens, but I try to avoid these situations		17	12	22	51
		% / place	13.5%	15.4%	21.4%	16.6%
	it happens often		9	4	6	19
		% / place	7.1%	5.1%	5.8%	6.2%
Total			126	78	103	307
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C21 Drinking and driving according to the place of data collection

			Frequency of alcohol consumption				
			daily	several times a week	ocassionaly	other	Total
How does alcohol use relate to going to disco's or parties	I only drink at these places			11	48	5	64
		% / frequency		16.2%	23.1%	21.7%	20.8%
	I mostly drink at these places, otherwise not so		1	20	63	7	91
		% / frequency	12.5%	29.4%	30.3%	30.4%	29.6%
	I drink the same everywhere		6	31	45	3	85
		% / frequency	75.0%	45.6%	21.6%	13.0%	27.7%
	I never drink at these places			2	27	3	32
		% / frequency		2.9%	13.0%	13.0%	10.4%
	other		1	4	25	5	35
		% / frequency	12.5%	5.9%	12.0%	21.7%	11.4%
Total			8	68	208	23	307
		% / frequency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C22 Connection between alcohol use and going to disco's in terms of frequency of alcohol use

Hashish/Marijuana

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
Hashish/ Marijuana	never		103	7	21	131
		% / place	66.9%	6.7%	18.3%	35.1%
	not in past year		15	4	8	27
		% / place	9.7%	3.8%	7.0%	7.2%
	not in past month		6	8	12	26
		% / place	3.9%	7.7%	10.4%	7.0%
	occasionally		25	40	30	95
		% / place	16.2%	38.5%	26.1%	25.5%
	several times a week		2	29	27	58
		% / place	1.3%	27.9%	23.5%	15.5%
	daily		3	16	17	36
		% / place	1.9%	15.4%	14.8%	9.7%
Total			154	104	115	373
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C23 Use of hashish/marijuana according to certain places

		Frequency	%	Cumulative Percent
hashish/ marijuana	not in past year	27	11.2	11.2
	not in past month	26	10.7	21.9
	occasionally	95	39.3	61.2
	several times a week	58	24.0	85.1
	daily	36	14.9	100.0
Total		242	100.0	

Table C24 Rates of hashish/marijuana use (among those who ever used it)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
When did he/she first smoke hasish or marijuana	-14		22	10	32
		% / sex	14.1%	11.6%	13.2%
	15		20	7	27
		% / sex	12.8%	8.1%	11.2%
	16		32	16	48
		% / sex	20.5%	18.6%	19.8%
	17		24	11	35
		% / sex	15.4%	12.8%	14.5%
	18		24	12	36
		% / sex	15.4%	14.0%	14.9%
	19-20		23	16	39
		% / sex	14.7%	18.6%	16.1%
	21-		11	14	25
		% / sex	7.1%	16.3%	10.3%
Total			156	86	242
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C25 Age of first use of marijuana/hashish according to sex

			Frequency of hasish/marijuana use				
			daily	several times a week	occasionally	other	Total
How many times does he/she smoke per day	once		2	17	48	6	73
		% / frequency	5.7%	30.9%	60.8%	60.0%	40.8%
	2 times		7	15	20	1	43
		% / frequency	20.0%	27.3%	25.3%	10.0%	24.0%
	3 times		11	12	7	1	31
		% / frequency	31.4%	21.8%	8.9%	10.0%	17.3%
	4 times		3		2	1	6
		% / frequency	8.6%		2.5%	10.0%	3.4%
	5 times		4	6	2	1	13
		% / frequency	11.4%	10.9%	2.5%	10.0%	7.3%
	more than 6 times		8	5			13
		% / frequency	22.9%	9.1%			7.3%
Total			35	55	79	10	179
		% / frequency	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C26 Relationship between frequency of use and repeated daily use (among those who had used in the past month)

		Frequency	%
marijuana/ hashish	home	10	4.1
	at friends/acquaintances	185	76.4
	at disco's	6	2.5
	other clubs	16	6.6
	street	8	3.3
	in school	3	1.2
	somwhere else	14	5.8
Total		242	100.0

Table C27 Where did he/she try hashish/marijuana for the first time

		Frequency	%
marijuana/hashish	home	14	7.4
	at friends/acquaintances	78	41.3
	other clubs	47	24.9
	house party	16	8.5
	somwhere else	34	18.0
Total		189	100.0

Table C28 Primary preference of location for using marijuana, other than disco's use (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

		Frequency	%
marijuana/ hashish	alone	6	3.2
	with boyfriend/girlfriend	17	9.0
	with friends/acquaintances	156	82.5
	other	10	5.3
Total		189	100.0

Table C29 Who does he/she prefer smoking hashish/marijuana with (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

		Frequency	%
marijuana/ hashish	from friends/acquaitances	128	68.8
	in disco's	34	18.3
	from dealers	6	3.2
	somewhere else	18	9.7
	Total	186	100.0
	no data	3	
Total		189	100.0

Table C30 Who/where he/she get the hashish or marijuana (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

		Frequency	%
marijuana/ hashish	usually I buy it	43	22.8
	usually someone offers it	55	29.1
	both I buy and get	75	39.7
	other	16	8.5
Total		189	100.0

Table C31 How does he/she get the hashish/marijuana (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

			How does he/she get the marijuana/hashish				
			usually I buy it	usually someone offers it	both I buy and get	other	Total
Who/where does he/she get the hashish/ marijuana from	from friends/ acquaitances		23	48	51	6	128
		% / how	56.1%	87.3%	68.0%	40.0%	68.8%
	in disco's		14	2	17	1	34
		% / how	34.1%	3.6%	22.7%	6.7%	18.3%
	from dealers		1	2	3		6
		% / how	2.4%	3.6%	4.0%		3.2%
	somewhere else		3	3	4	8	18
		% / how	7.3%	5.5%	5.3%	53.3%	9.7%
Total			41	55	75	15	186
		% / how	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C32 Where and how he/she gets the hashish or marijuana (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

		Frequency	%
marijuana/ hashish	nothing	56	30.8
	maximum 1.000 Ft/month	37	20.3
	maximum 2.000 Ft/month	31	17.0
	maximum 5.000 Ft/month	39	21.4
	maximum 15.000 Ft/month	9	4.9
	more than 15.000 Ft/month	10	5.5
	Total	182	100.0
	no data	7	
Total		189	

Table C33 How much money does he/she spend on hashish or marijuana (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

			Frequency of hasish/marijuana use				
			daily	several times a week	occasionally	other	Total
How much money he/she spends on marijuana/ hashish	nothing		7	14	31	4	56
		% / ferq.	21.2%	24.1%	38.8%	36.4%	30.8%
	maximum 1.000 Ft/month		3	7	24	3	37
		% / ferq.	9.1%	12.1%	30.0%	27.3%	20.3%
	maximum 2.000 Ft/month		6	11	12	2	31
		% / ferq.	18.2%	19.0%	15.0%	18.2%	17.0%
	maximum 5.000 Ft/month		5	20	12	2	39
		% / ferq.	15.2%	34.5%	15.0%	18.2%	21.4%
	maximum 15.000 Ft/month		4	4	1		9
		% / ferq.	12.1%	6.9%	1.3%		4.9%
	more than 15.000 Ft/month		8	2			10
		% / ferq.	24.2%	3.4%			5.5%
Total			33	58	80	11	182
		% / ferq.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C34 Connection between money spent on hashish or marijuana and frequency of use (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

			Frequency of hasish/marijuana use				
			daily	several times a week	occasionally	other	Total
Has he/she ever driven after smoking marijuana/ hashish	never		18	28	55	9	110
		% / ferq.	51.4%	48.3%	67.1%	81.8%	59.1%
	yes, once		3	4	9		16
		% / ferq.	8.6%	6.9%	11.0%		8.6%
	it sometimes happens, but I try to avoid these situations		2	12	14	1	29
		% / ferq.	5.7%	20.7%	17.1%	9.1%	15.6%
	it happens often		12	14	4	1	31
		% / ferq.	34.3%	24.1%	4.9%	9.1%	16.7%
Total			35	58	82	11	186
		% / ferq.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C35 Connection between driving under the influence of marijuana and frequency of use (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

			How many times does he/she smoke per day		
			maximum 2 times	more than 2 times	Total
Has he/she ever driven after smoking marijuana/ hashish	never		75	27	102
		% / daily use	65.8%	43.5%	58.0%
	yes, once		10	6	16
		% / daily use	8.8%	9.7%	9.1%
	it sometimes happens, but I try to avoid these situations		18	10	28
		% / daily use	15.8%	16.1%	15.9%
	it happens often		11	19	30
		% / daily use	9.6%	30.6%	17.0%
Total			114	62	176
		% / daily use	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C36 Connection between driving under the influence of marijuana and frequency of daily use (among those who have used in the past 30 days)

Other drugs

	fluid	tablet/pill	capsule	powder	other	doesn't know	n.d.
amphetamines	12	91	12	164	8	78	8
%	*3.2*	*24.4*	*3.2*	*44.0*	*2.1*	*20.9*	*2.1*
cocaine	3	0	5	311	1	46	7
%	*0.8*	*0.0*	*1.3*	*83.4*	*0.3*	*12.3*	*1.9*
ecstasy	3	306	11	4	2	40	7
%	*0.8*	*82.0*	*2.9*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*10.7*	*1.9*
LSD	20	26	4	21	220	74	8
%	*5.4*	*7.0*	*1.1*	*5.6*	*59.0*	*19.8*	*2.1*
heroin	20	1	4	269	6	66	7
%	*5.4*	*0.3*	*1.1*	*72.1*	*1.6*	*17.7*	*1.9*
poppy	61	2	4	40	158	101	7
%	*16.4*	*0.5*	*1.1*	*10.7*	*42.4*	*27.1*	*1.9*
codeine	14	116	14	15	26	183	7
%	*3.8*	*31.1*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*7.0*	*49.1*	*1.9*

Table C37 Familiarity with other drugs (n=373)

	shooting	swallowing	sniffing	smoking	other	doesn't know	n.d.
amphetamines	115	146	128	17	7	87	10
%	*30.8*	*39.1*	*34.3*	*4.6*	*1.9*	*23.3*	*2.7*
cocaine	140	24	226	50	6	62	9
%	*37.5*	*6.4*	*60.6*	*13.4*	*1.6*	*16.6*	*2.4*
ecstasy	5	299	5	1	3	51	9
%	*1.3*	*80.2*	*1.3*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*13.7*	*2.4*
LSD	13	146	14	4	105	82	9
%	*3.5*	*39.1*	*3.8*	*1.1*	*28.2*	*22.0*	*2.4*
heroin	264	5	124	44	7	62	9
%	*70.8*	*1.3*	*33.2*	*11.8*	*1.9*	*16.6*	*2.4*
poppy	33	80	11	34	109	138	9
%	*8.8*	*21.4*	*2.9*	*9.1*	*29.2*	*37.0*	*2.4*
codeine	13	118	8	2	26	198	8
%	*3.5*	*31.6*	*2.1*	*0.5*	*7.0*	*53.1*	*2.1*

Table C38 Familiarity with modes of use of other drugs (n=373, one individual could gave more answers)

	amphetamines	cocaine	ecstasy	LSD	heroin	poppy	codeine
0	237	189	235	221	215	337	353
%	*63.5*	*50.7*	*63.0*	*59.2*	*57.6*	*90.3*	*94.6*
1	46	101	74	62	88	28	17
%	*12.3*	*27.1*	*19.8*	*16.6*	*23.6*	*7.5*	*4.6*
2	36	63	36	47	38	4	2
%	*9.7*	*16.9*	*9.7*	*12.6*	*10.2*	*1.1*	*0.5*
3	49	19	25	39	29	4	1
%	*13.1*	*5.1*	*6.7*	*10.5*	*7.8*	*1.1*	*0.3*
4-	5	1	3	4	3	0	0
%	*1.3*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*

Table C39 Number of slang words for other drugs listed

			Where the data collection took place			
			disco	party	club	Total
When did he/she last use any illegal drug (other than marijuana/hashish)	never		110	19	54	183
		% / place	71.4%	18.3%	47.0%	49.1%
	at some point, but not in the past 3 months		16	18	25	59
		% / place	10.4%	17.3%	21.7%	15.8%
	in the past 3 months, but not in the past 30		3	6	8	17
		% / place	1.9%	5.8%	7.0%	4.6%
	past 30 days		25	61	28	114
		% / place	16.2%	58.7%	24.3%	30.6%
Total			154	104	115	373
		% / place	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C40 Use of other illegal drugs according to the place of data collection

	Disco	Club	Party	Total
Ever tried marijuana or hashish	33.10%	81.70%	93.30%	64.90%
Ever tried any illegal drug (other than marijuana or hashish)	28.60%	53.00%	81.70%	50.90%
Ever tried any illegal drug (including marijuana or hashish)	40.90%	81.70%	95.20%	68.60%

Table C41 Use of illegal drugs according to the place of data collection

	home	at friends, acquaintances	at disco's	at other clubs	on street	in school	at other places
amphetamines	19	107	82	52	22	26	25
%	*5.1*	*28.7*	*22.0*	*13.9*	*5.9*	*7.0*	*6.7*
cocaine	11	68	36	21	14	6	11
%	*2.9*	*18.2*	*9.7*	*5.6*	*3.8*	*1.6*	*2.9*
ecstasy (XTC)	13	92	78	40	13	14	13
%	*3.5*	*24.7*	*20.9*	*10.7*	*3.5*	*3.8*	*3.5*
LSD	22	122	72	62	24	17	23
%	*5.9*	*32.7*	*19.3*	*16.6*	*6.4*	*4.6*	*6.2*
heroin	11	51	20	19	15	4	7
%	*2.9*	*13.7*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*4.0*	*1.1*	*1.9*
poppy	6	39	8	9	6	3	6
%	*1.6*	*10.5*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*1.6*	*0.8*	*1.6*
codeine	5	13	4	2	1	2	4
%	*1.3*	*3.5*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*1.1*
glue, inhalants	6	16	4	7	7	3	3
%	*1.6*	*4.3*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*0.8*
other drugs	4	46	12	16	8	8	9
%	*1.1*	*12.3*	*3.2*	*4.3*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.4*

Table C42 How many people had been offered drug at the given place

	those who have ever tried							the proportion of those who have ever tried	
	N	no data	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	50 %	90 %
amphetamines	130	21	18.23	18.00	2.65	13	27	18.00	21.00
cocaine	63	14	19.06	18.00	3.27	13	30	18.00	23.60
ecstasy	87	17	18.37	18.00	2.74	12	29	18.00	21.20
LSD	119	22	17.97	18.00	2.53	12	25	18.00	22.00
heroin	38	7	18.74	18.00	3.45	13	30	18.00	22.20
poppy	28	10	17.43	17.50	2.25	13	22	17.50	21.00
codeine	16	5	18.13	18.00	2.73	13	22	18.00	22.00
inhalants	17	5	16.41	16.00	2.43	14	22	16.00	20.40

Table C43 Distribution of age of first trial of the given drug

Ecstasy

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Ecstasy use in past month	not even once		11	2	13
		% / sex	25.6%	10.0%	20.6%
	1-5 days		16	10	26
		% / sex	37.2%	50.0%	41.3%
	6-10 days		7	1	8
		% / sex	16.3%	5.0%	12.7%
	more than 10 days		8	7	15
		% / sex	18.6%	35.0%	23.8%
	daily		1		1
		% / sex	2.3%		1.6%
Total			43	20	63
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C44 Frequency of XTC use in past month

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Has he/she ever taken more than one XTC pill	no, never		34	20	54
		% / sex	47.9%	71.4%	54.5%
	yes, sometimes		32	8	40
		% / sex	45.1%	28.6%	40.4%
	yes, often		3		3
		% / sex	4.2%		3.0%
	almost always		2		2
		% / sex	2.8%		2.0%
Total			71	28	99
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C45 Has he/she ever taken more than one XTC pill

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
most number of XTC pills ever used	1		34	20	54
		% / sex	47.9%	71.4%	54.5%
	2		25	5	30
		% / sex	35.2%	17.9%	30.3%
	3-5		9	3	12
		% / sex	12.7%	10.7%	12.1%
	more than 5		3		3
		% / sex	4.2%		3.0%
Total			71	28	99
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C46 What was the most number of XTC pills he/she ever took at one time

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
longest time spent under the influence of XTC	4 - 12 hour		18	5	23
		% / sex	26.1%	17.9%	23.7%
	12 - 18 hour		12	7	19
		% / sex	17.4%	25.0%	19.6%
	18 - 24 hour		8	6	14
		% / sex	11.6%	21.4%	14.4%
	24 - 36 hour		17	6	23
		% / sex	24.6%	21.4%	23.7%
	36 - 48 hour		5	4	9
		% / sex	7.2%	14.3%	9.3%
	more than 48 hour		9		9
		% / sex	13.0%		9.3%
Total			69	28	97
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C47 What was the longest time he/she stayed up under the influence of XTC

		Frequency	%
XTC /	nothing	16	16.2
	alcohol	37	37.4
	marijuana, hashish	55	55.6
	amphetamines	50	50.6
	cocaine	10	10.1
	LSD	10	10.1
	opiates	1	1.0
	Total	99	100.0
	no data	5	
Total		104	

Table C48 Rates of combining XTC with other drugs

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Relationship between XTC use and disco's	I only use XTC at such places		33	17	50
		% / sex	47.8%	63.0%	52.1%
	I mostly use XTC at disco's, otherwise not so much		16	2	18
		% / sex	23.2%	7.4%	18.8%
	I use XTC the same everywhere		8	3	11
		% / sex	11.6%	11.1%	11.5%
	I never use XTC at disco's		3	2	5
		% / sex	4.3%	7.4%	5.2%
	other		9	3	12
		% / sex	13.0%	11.1%	12.5%
Total			69	27	96
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C49 Relationship between ecstasy use and disco's according to sex

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
How likely is he/she does XTC at disco's	always		3		3
		% / sex	4.3%		3.1%
	almost always		4	1	5
		% / sex	5.7%	3.8%	5.2%
	often		5	3	8
		% / sex	7.1%	11.5%	8.3%
	at every second case		2	1	3
		% / sex	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%
	at every 3.-4. case		3	1	4
		% / sex	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%
	more rarely		45	16	61
		% / sex	64.3%	61.5%	63.5%
	never		8	4	12
		% / sex	11.4%	15.4%	12.5%
Total			70	26	96
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C50 How likely is he/she does ecstasy at disco's

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Has he/she ever driven under the influence of XTC	never		47	25	72
		% / sex	67.1%	92.6%	74.2%
	yes, once		9	1	10
		% / sex	12.9%	3.7%	10.3%
	it happens sometimes		9	1	10
		% / sex	12.9%	3.7%	10.3%
	it happens often		5		5
		% / sex	7.1%		5.2%
Total			70	27	97
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C51 Has he/she ever driven under the influence of ecstasy according to sex

Amphetamines

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
amphetamine use in the past month	not even once		11	4	15
		% / sex	12.9%	14.8%	13.4%
	1-5 days		34	15	49
		% / sex	40.0%	55.6%	43.8%
	6-10 days		17	2	19
		% / sex	20.0%	7.4%	17.0%
	more than 10 days		19	6	25
		% / sex	22.4%	22.2%	22.3%
	daily		4		4
		% / sex	4.7%		3.6%
Total			85	27	112
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C52 Frequency of amphetamine use in past month according to sex (among those who used amphetamines in the past 3 months, n=112)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Intravenous amphetamine use	never		86	38	124
		% / sex	78.2%	92.7%	82.1%
	yes, once		10		10
		% / sex	9.1%		6.6%
	occasionally		7	1	8
		% / sex	6.4%	2.4%	5.3%
	often		4	1	5
		% / sex	3.6%	2.4%	3.3%
	almost always		3	1	4
		% / sex	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%
Total			110	41	151
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C53 Distribution of intravenous amphetamine use according to sex

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
repeated amphetamine use	max .once		39	21	60
		% / sex	39.0%	56.8%	43.8%
	2-3 times		34	12	46
		% / sex	34.0%	32.4%	33.6%
	3-5 times		17	4	21
		% / sex	17.0%	10.8%	15.3%
	5-8 times		6		6
		% / sex	6.0%		4.4%
	more than 8 times		4		4
		% / sex	4.0%		2.9%
Total			101	37	137
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C54 Repeated amphetamine use according to sex (among those who ever tried ecstasy)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
longest time spent under the influence of amphetamines	4-12 hour		11	5	16
		% / sex	10.7%	13.2%	11.3%
	12-18 hour		7	1	8
		% / sex	6.8%	2.6%	5.7%
	18-24 hour		7	5	12
		% / sex	6.8%	13.2%	8.5%
	24-36 hour		21	12	33
		% / sex	20.4%	31.6%	23.4%
	36-48 hour		19	10	29
		% / sex	18.4%	26.3%	20.6%
	more than 48 hour		38	5	43
		% / sex	36.9%	13.2%	30.5%
Total			103	38	141
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C55 Longest time spent without sleep under the influence of amphetamines, according to sex

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Relationship between amphetamine use and disco	I only use amphetamines at such places		42	21	63
		% / sex	41.2%	56.8%	45.3%
	I mostly use amphetamines at disco's, otherwise not so much		28	7	35
		% / sex	27.5%	18.9%	25.2%
	I use amphetamines the same everywhere		17	4	21
		% / sex	16.7%	10.8%	15.1%
	I never use amphetamines at disco's		4		4
		% / sex	3.9%		2.9%
	other		11	5	16
		% / sex	10.8%	13.5%	11.5%
Total			102	37	139
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C56 Relationship between the use of amphetamines and going to disco's

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
How likely is he/she does amphetamine at disco's	always		13	4	17
		% / sex	13.1%	11.1%	12.6%
	almast always		8	3	11
		% / sex	8.1%	8.3%	8.1%
	often		19	6	25
		% / sex	19.2%	16.7%	18.5%
	at every second case		9	2	11
		% / sex	9.1%	5.6%	8.1%
	at every 3rd-4th case		6	3	9
		% / sex	6.1%	8.3%	6.7%
	more rarely		33	17	50
		% / sex	33.3%	47.2%	37.0%
	never		11	1	12
		% / sex	11.1%	2.8%	8.9%
Total			99	36	135
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C57 How likely is he/she does amphetamines at disco's

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
Has he/she ever driven under the influence of amphetamines	never		57	30	87
		% / sex	55.9%	81.1%	62.6%
	yes, once		5	3	8
		% / sex	4.9%	8.1%	5.8%
	it happens sometimes		23	3	26
		% / sex	22.5%	8.1%	18.7%
	it happens often		17	1	18
		% / sex	16.7%	2.7%	12.9%
Total			102	37	139
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C58 Driving under the influence of amphetamines

Illegal drugs, other than hashish/marijuana, amphetamines or ecstasy

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
cocaine	not even once	% / sex	7 23.3%	2 18.2%	9 22.0%
	1-5 days	% / sex	11 36.7%	6 54.5%	17 41.5%
	6-10 days	% / sex	1 3.3%		1 2.4%
	more than 10 days	% / sex	10 33.3%	3 27.3%	13 31.7%
	daily	% / sex	1 3.3%		1 2.4%
Total		% / sex	30 100.0%	11 100.0%	41 100.0%

Table C59 Frequency of cocaine use in past month according to sex (among those who used cocaine in the past 3 months, n=41)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
LSD	not even once	% / sex	14 23.7%	4 22.2%	18 23.4%
	1-5 days	% / sex	29 49.2%	6 33.3%	35 45.5%
	6-10 days	% / sex	5 8.5%	2 11.1%	7 9.1%
	more than 10 days	% / sex	10 16.9%	6 33.3%	16 20.8%
	daily	% / sex	1 1.7%		1 1.3%
Total		% / sex	59 100.0%	18 100.0%	77 100.0%

Table C60 Frequency of LSD use in past month according to sex (among those who used LSD in the past 3 months, n=77)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
heroin	not even once		7	1	8
		% / sex	36.8%	25.0%	34.8%
	1-5 days		3	1	4
		% / sex	15.8%	25.0%	17.4%
	6 - 10 days		2		2
		% / sex	10.5%		8.7%
	more than 10 days		6	1	7
		% / sex	31.6%	25.0%	30.4%
	daily		1	1	2
		% / sex	5.3%	25.0%	8.7%
Total			19	4	23
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C61 Frequency of heroin use in past month according to sex (among those who used heroin in the past 3 months, n=23)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
poppy	not even once		4		4
		% / sex	36.4%		28.6%
	1-5 days		2	2	4
		% / sex	18.2%	66.7%	28.6%
	6-10 days		1		1
		% / sex	9.1%		7.1%
	more than 10 days		3	1	4
		% / sex	27.3%	33.3%	28.6%
	daily		1		1
		% / sex	9.1%		7.1%
Total			11	3	14
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C62 Frequency of poppy use in past month according to sex (among those who used poppy in the past 3 months, n=14)

			sex of subject		
			male	female	Total
codeine	not even once		6		6
		% / sex	60.0%		54.5%
	more than 10 days		3	1	4
		% / sex	30.0%	100.0%	36.4%
	daily		1		1
		% / sex	10.0%		9.1%
Total			10	1	11
		% / sex	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C63 Frequency of codeine use in past month according to sex (among those who used codeine in the past 3 months, n=11)

	any problem	school problems	family problems	police problems	physical problems	addictive problems	psychological problems	n.d.
amphetamines	157	37	53	46	69	35	98	55
%	*49.4*	*11.6*	*16.7*	*14.5*	*21.7*	*11.0*	*30.8*	*14.7*
cocaine	70	13	16	20	21	20	23	58
%	*22.2*	*4.1*	*5.1*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.3*	*7.3*	*15.5*
ecstasy	97	19	30	20	46	17	46	57
%	*30.7*	*6.0*	*9.5*	*6.3*	*14.6*	*5.4*	*14.6*	*15.3*
LSD	116	24	29	31	45	16	68	58
%	*36.8*	*7.6*	*9.2*	*9.8*	*14.3*	*5.1*	*21.6*	*15.5*

Table C64 Problems observed among social group

HOW LIKELY THAT A GIRL GOING TO	proportion of the subjects					
HAVE PROBLEMS **IF**	*none*	*little*	*regular*	*frequent*	*very frequent*	n.d.
smokes a pack of cigarette per day	21.8	42.1	21.2	10.9	3.9	11.5
drinks 6 glasses of beer at the weekend	22.4	44.5	18.1	9.8	5.2	12.6
drinks alcohol almost every day	12.5	24.0	26.1	17.6	19.8	11.8
uses heroin once	30.8	43.9	7.8	8.1	9.3	13.9
she often uses heroin	12.0	12.3	12.7	13.0	50.0	13.1
smokes hash/marijuana almost every day	15.6	24.8	24.8	13.5	21.2	12.6
uses cocaine once	35.8	43.3	6.9	7.8	6.2	13.9
she often uses cocaine	12.1	14.0	15.6	18.1	40.2	13.9
eats chocolate almost every day	35.6	36.2	11.3	8.6	8.3	12.6
uses amphetamines or XTC once	42.5	40.3	6.9	7.2	3.1	14.2
she often uses amphetamines or XTC	10.5	16.7	26.6	24.8	21.4	13.4
does not drink enough when using XTC and dancing	14.6	15.2	16.1	26.9	27.2	15.3
does not rests and cools down when dancing continuously	16.7	28.8	17.3	20.7	16.4	13.4
plays often on gambling machines	31.5	24.4	18.2	9.9	16.0	13.1

Table C65 The damage attributed to the use of the certain drugs by girls (%)

MEKKORA A VALÓSZíNÛSÉGE, HOGY EGY FIÚNAK PROBLÉMÁI LESZNEK, **HA**	a válaszolók arányában					
	semennyi	*kevés*	*rendszeres*	*gyakori*	*nagyon gyakori*	n.a.
Napi egy doboz cigarettát szív	27.5	34.4	20.1	11.5	6.4	16.1
Hétvégenként megiszik 6 üveg sört	26.6	40.9	18.5	8.8	5.2	17.4
Majdnem minden nap iszik alkoholt	11.0	24.5	32.6	17.1	14.8	16.9
Egyszer használ heroint	35.2	41.4	6.6	8.2	8.6	18.5
Gyakran használ heroint	11.0	11.0	16.2	16.9	44.8	17.4
Szinte minden nap szív marihuánát/hasist	17.5	26.9	21.8	14.9	18.8	17.4
Egyszer használ kokaint	42.1	36.5	8.6	8.2	4.6	18.5
Gyakran használ kokaint	11.5	13.8	20.7	17.0	37.0	18.2
Majdnem minden nap eszik csokoládét	54.2	25.8	7.8	6.5	5.6	18.0
Egyszer használ ecstasy-t/amfetamint	45.7	37.8	7.9	5.6	3.0	18.5
Gyakran használ ecstasy-t/amfetamint	9.5	19.0	29.1	20.3	22.2	18.0
Nem fogyaszt elegendô folyadékot XTC használat és folyamatos tánc mellett	14.6	18.6	24.6	19.6	22.6	19.3
Ha nem pihen, nem hûti le magát idônként a folyamatos tánc mellett	19.6	25.2	22.2	17.0	16.0	18.0
Gyakran játszik nyerôautomatán	28.3	22.1	19.5	14.7	15.3	17.7

Table C66 The damage attributed to the use of the certain drugs by girls (%)

		Has he/she ever used hashish or marijuana		
		yes	no	Total
Where the data collection took place	Disco-A	31	35	66
	% / marijuana	12.8%	26.7%	17.7%
	Disco-B	20	69	89
	% / marijuana	8.3%	52.7%	23.9%
	Party-C	45	4	49
	% / marijuana	18.6%	3.1%	13.1%
	Party-D	52	3	55
	% / marijuana	21.5%	2.3%	14.7%
	Club-E	50	15	65
	% / marijuana	20.7%	11.5%	17.4%
	Club-F	30	4	34
	% / marijuana	12.4%	3.1%	9.1%
	Club-G	14	1	15
	% / marijuana	5.8%	.8%	4.0%
Total		242	131	373
	% / marijuana	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C67 The use of marijuana/hashish according to the place of data collection

			Has he/she ever used any illegal drug		
			no	yes	Total
Where the data collection took place	Disco-A		27	39	66
		% / illegal drug	23.1%	15.2%	17.7%
	Disco-B		65	24	89
		% / illegal drug	55.6%	9.4%	23.9%
	Party-C		4	45	49
		% / illegal drug	3.4%	17.6%	13.1%
	Party-D		1	54	55
		% / illegal drug	.9%	21.1%	14.7%
	Club-E		15	50	65
		% / illegal drug	12.8%	19.5%	17.4%
	Club-F		4	30	34
		% / illegal drug	3.4%	11.7%	9.1%
	Club-G		1	14	15
		% / illegal drug	.9%	5.5%	4.0%
Total			117	256	373
		% / illegal drug	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C68 The use of any illegal drug according to the place of data collection

			Has he/she ever used any illegal drug (other than marijuana/hashish)		
			no	yes	Total
Where the data collection took place	Disco-A		37	29	66
		% / illegal drug	20.2%	15.3%	17.7%
	Disco-B		74	15	89
		% / illegal drug	40.4%	7.9%	23.9%
	Party-C		14	35	49
		% / illegal drug	7.7%	18.4%	13.1%
	Party-D		5	50	55
		% / illegal drug	2.7%	26.3%	14.7%
	Club-E		37	28	65
		% / illegal drug	20.2%	14.7%	17.4%
	Club-F		10	24	34
		% / illegal drug	5.5%	12.6%	9.1%
	Club-G		6	9	15
		% / illegal drug	3.3%	4.7%	4.0%
Total			183	190	373
		% / illegal drug	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table C69 The use of any illegal drug (other than marijuana/hashish) according to the place of data collection