

Report

Friendship, fun and risk behaviours in Nightlife Recreational Contexts in Europe



**European Commission
Health & Consumer Protection Directorate-General
Directorate C – Public Health and Risk Assessment**

IREFREA
European Institut of
Studies on Prevention.



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

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Presentation

Recreational culture as a tool to prevent Risk Behaviours (Recreational-prev) is a project cofinanced by the EC Public Health Programme (DG Health and Consumer Protection (**Grant Agreement draft No 2004319**)). The general objective is to explore risk behaviours and their risk and protective factors in nightlife recreational contexts in nine European countries.

In this report we will present epidemiological data obtained through a sample of approximately 150 young recreational substance users from each city (total sample of 1.383). We will explore the association between party drug use and several risk behaviours.

Participating countries were Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the UK, with surveys undertaken in the cities of Vienna, Brno, Berlin, Athens, Venice, Lisbon, Ljubljana, Palma and Liverpool respectively.

Before developing the survey, the European IREFREA network research group (representing each country) developed a context research, in order to have as much information as possible about the recreational context where the sample was recruited. For that purpose we have developed a kit for assessment of the cities, recreational areas and venues where this survey took place. The name of this kit is Kit for Assessment of Recreational Nightlife (KAReN) and can be downloaded from www.irefrea.org. The reports obtained through the implementation of this kit can be also downloaded from the same site. These reports provide ethnographic information very useful to contextualize the present report. The use of qualitative and quantitative information should be very useful for researchers, policy makers and people interested in prevention.

1. Analysis. Notes on methodology

This report is based in a sample of 1.383 young people from nine European cities (Athens, Berlin, Brno, Lisbon, Liverpool, Ljubljana, Palma, Venice and Vienna).

Fieldwork: February-august 2006

Analytical report: sep 06- march 07

1.1 Aims

The questionnaire is specially oriented to explore the role and influence of the friends network in the behaviour of the young people that likes clubbing. But this information is not explored in the present report. Here we will explore mainly the risk behaviours (related to sexuality, alcohol and drug use, violence, driving,...). The questionnaire is quite large (can be download from www.irefreea.org) and explores the following areas:

- Going out habits in Nightlife (39 items)
- Public transport use (16 items)
- Self-assessment of health (7 items)
- Sexual behaviour (35 items)
- Alcohol and drug use (30 items)
- Risk behaviour and intrapersonal factors (26 items)
- Relationships with friends and group of friends (31 items)
- Network of friends (110 items)

1.2 Sample


The target group is **young people 15 to 30 years old**, who likes going out clubbing. **The sample size is around 150 individuals in each town. The full European sample was 1.383 individuals.** The criterion to choose the sample was the snowballing technique. Sampling technique utilised a variation of respondent driven sampling methodology (RDS) that had previously been developed and validated as mechanism for recruiting recreational drug users while minimising selection bias (Wang et al, 2005). A research protocol was designed in order to facilitate the homogeneity of the sampling and survey process in all the participating countries.

This technique will enable individuals to be interviewed in any setting including *outside* of nightlife settings. This facilitates the task to the investigators and allows more control over the sampling.

For the analysis has been used the statistical package SPSS version 11.5.

2. Who participated in the survey. Socio-demographic characteristics the sample.

Table 2.1 Age and gender:

 European Union		AU	CZ	GER	GRE	IT	POR	SL	SP	UK
		Vienna	Brno	Berlin	Athens	Venice	Lisbon	Ljubliana	Palma	Liverpool
Age (Mean)	21,75	20,30	20,85	22,37	21,04	21,00	22,50	22,54	21,87	23,58
Age groups										
14-18	29,3%	47,9%	34,9%	8,5%	47,3%	41,2%	18,1%	23,5%	26,4%	10,1%
19-21	23,0%	19,2%	30,9%	43%	6,6%	14,2%	27,1%	21,5%	25%	23,5%
22-24	23,8%	16,2%	16,1%	25,4%	25,7%	21,6%	24,3%	27,5%	20,3%	37,6%
>25	23,9%	16,8%	18,1%	23,2%	20,4%	23%	30,6%	27,5%	28,4%	28,9%
N	1.363	167	149	142	167	148	144	149	148	149
Gender										
Male	48,1%	54,5%	50,3%	47,3%	47,3%	52,7%	55,9%	41,6%	43,3%	40%
Female	51,9%	45,5%	49,7%	52,7%	52,7%	47,3%	44,1%	58,4%	56,7%	60%
N	1.373	167	149	150	167	148	143	149	150	150

2.2 Other sociodemographic characteristics.













Table 2.2 Other sociodemographic characteristics

Marital status (n: 1336)	
Single (never married)	55%
Have a partner but not married	37%
Married or living with partner	6,9%
Separated/divorced	0,7%
Widowed	0,4%
Who do you live with? (n:1327)	
Your own family	59%
Your spouse / partner	11,8%
Friends	11,6%
On your own	13%
In student accommodation	1,7%
Other	3%
Studies you have finished or that you are studying right now (n: 1299)	
Compulsory education	18,4%
Secondary education	42,4%
University / Higher education	39,2%
If you are no longer studying, at what age did you leave school? (n: 486)	
(Mean)	19,18
Evaluate yourself as a student. (n: 1341)	
very good or good	54,6%
Average	36,8%
very bad or bad	8,6%
Your present occupation (n: 1167)	
Student	47%
Temporary job	11,8%
Permanent employment	31,7%
Unemployed or looking for a job	6,1%
Other	3,3%
Rate the financial level of your family (n: 1345)	
high and medium high	33,3%
Medium	48,9%
medium low and low	17,8%
Mean of total money available in the year	
	7.840,65 €
Situate yourself in respect of political ideas (n: 1203)	
extreme left or left	40,2%
Center	40,9%
right or extreme right	19%
Describe your attitude to religion (n: 1331)	
strong believer and some beliefs	31,3%
few beliefs and some doubts	36%
Non-believer	32,8%

Comments:

- Half of the population of this survey is single and another important part has a partner but they are not married and not living together.
- A 59% of them live with their families and more than a 30% live on their own, it means with friends, with partner or alone.
- About education 42,4% have secondary education, 39,2% have or are in process to higher education (university). The mean age when they leave the studies is 19,18 years old. A big part of the population interviewed is student, and more than a half consider themselves good or very good students. Most of them (54,6%) consider them self good student.
- The economic background of the family is basically medium (48,9%) and medium High (33,3%).
- In political ideas they feel equally in extreme left-left position (40,2%) and the centre (40,9%). Just a comparatively small proportion (19%) define themselves as being in right or extreme right positions.
- In relation to the religion there's almost the same number of those who say they are strong believers, those who say they are non-believers, and the one's that have doubts about this matter.

3. Nightlife in Europe. Amusement, context and economy

Table 3.1: Frequency of going out clubbing ¹									
	 AU	 CZ	 GER	 GRE	 IT	 POR	 SL	 SP	 UK
How many of the last four weekends have you gone out to a pub/bar/nightclub? (mean)									
3 (n: 1380)	2,66 (167)	3,22 (149)	2,90 (150)	3,60 (167)	3,31 (150)	3,15 (144)	2,63 (152)	2,73 (150)	2,81 (151)
Nights in a weekend (include Fri, Sat, Sun) you normally go to a nightclub (mean)									
1,55 (n: 1367)	1,8 (151)	1,58 (149)	1,24 (152)	1,86 (168)	2,01 (150)	1,70 (144)	1,38 (152)	1,33 (150)	0,97 (151)
Hours you generally are out at night at the weekend (mean)									
6,23 (n: 1362)	6,12 (162)	6,94 (148)	7,31 (151)	5,15 (167)	7,07 (149)	6,42 (143)	4,67 (144)	5,94 (150)	6,54 (148)
Number of pubs/nightclubs you visit during your last night out (mean)									
2,46 (n: 1358)	2,08 (167)	2,51 (146)	2,17 (149)	1,86 (167)	2,91 (145)	3,08 (142)	2,15 (144)	2,40 (149)	3,13 (149)

¹ Questions N1, N2, N3, N4.

3.2 Category of clubbers

According with their implication in going out clubbing (measured through three variables) it is possible to classify the clubbers.

Implication scale on time spent in nightlife activity

less implication on night life

- Go out less than one to two weekends per month
- none or one night per weekend
- less than five hours per night

more implication on night life

- Go out from two to four weekends per month
- two or three nights per weekend
- more than five hours per night

Questions used:

N1: How many of the last four weekends have you gone out to a pub, bar or nightclub in the last four weeks?

N2: On how many nights in a weekend (including Friday, Saturday and Sunday) would you normally go to a nightclub?

N3: When you go out at night at the weekend, how many hours are you generally out for on each occasion?

Table 3.2: Implication on time in the nightlife activity



Scale of implication	Total	Gender		Age groups			
		Male	Female	<18	19-21	22-24	> 25
1. less	11,7%	8,1%	14,9%	9,4%	11%	13,4%	13,5%
2. medium-less	26,3%	23,5%	28,8%	21,9%	26,1%	27,7%	30,4%
3. medium-more	35,1%	34,0%	36,0%	40,2%	34,2%	34,4%	31,0%
4. more	27,0%	34,4%	20,2%	28,5%	28,7%	24,5%	25,1%
		p= 0,000		p= 0,097			

When P value is under 0,05 we can say that there is association between the two variables.

To construct the scale we combined the three variables together. We get a scale that goes from 1 to 48, and we recoded these 48 categories into 4.

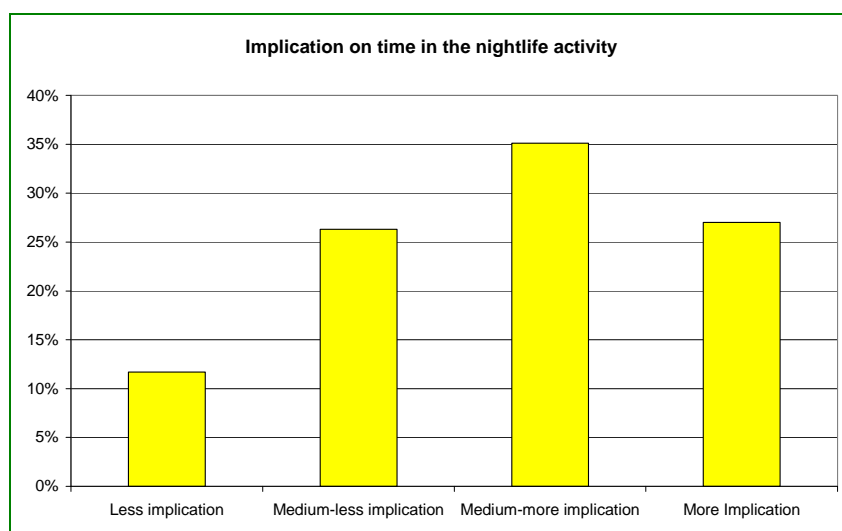


Table 3.3: Importance given to certain reasons to choose a pub/nightclub when going out



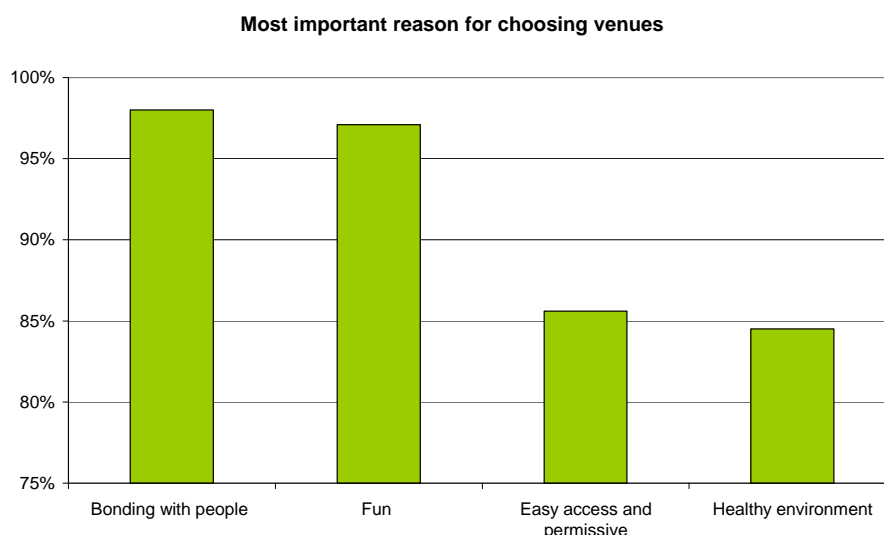
• I like the type of music played there	93,1%
• My friends go there	88,6%
• Safe place (no violence)	73,5%
• Good place for dancing	64,3%
• It is easy to get to	60,3%
• I like the area the venue is in	57,1%
• The bathrooms are clean	57,0%
• I can get in free	56,5%
• Is very busy	55,4%
• Alcoholic drinks are cheap	54,4%
• Easy to get to know new people	50,0%
• People go a little wild there	45,6%
• Easy to get off with people	38,0%
• It is not too smoky	30,5%
• I know some of the staff	32,3%
• It feels a little seedy*	27,0%
• No problem smoking cannabis in the venue	20,9%
• Easy to get drugs in the venue	10,6%

We divided all these categories in thematic groups, and we combined them together, as we can see below

Table 3.3: Reasons for choosing venues (after reagruping variables) by gender and age group

	Total	gender			age groups				p
		female	male	P	<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
1. Fun	97,1%	98%	96%	P=0,023	97,5%	97,7%	96,2%	97,2%	P= 0,669
2. Bonding with people	98,0%	97,5%	98,4%	P=0,157	99,2%	99%	98,1%	95,6%	P=0,003
3. Easy access and permissive	85,6%	84,2%	87%	P=0,09	91,2%	81%	88,2%	81,1%	P=0,000
4. Healthy environment	84,5%	89,1%	79,8%	P= 0,000	83,8%	81,5%	87,5%	86,4%	P=0,144

When P value is under 0,05 we can say that there is association between the two variables.



3.4 The perception of the own clubbing habits in the future²



Table 3.4: The clubbing habits in the future			
	In two years	In five years	
More involved	25,1%	55,5%	
No change	47,7%	28,2%	
Less involved	27,2%	16,2%	
Cronbach's Alpha (n8, n9): 0.649		N: 1.370	

Table 3.5: The perception of future clubbing habits (future nightlife implication) crosstab considering 2 year and 5 years				
5 years		2 years		
		more involved	less involve	no change
	More	50,7%	4,3%	4,6%
	Less	33,2%	90%	47,5%
	no change	16%	5,6%	47,8%
	n= 343	n= 373	n= 650	

We found significant correlation ($p=0.000$) between the two variables. (N: 821) In this table we can see that the people who say that in two years they will be more involved in clubbing also say with 50,7% that will be involved in clubbing in five years; some of them (33,2%) saying that will be involved in two years say however that will be less involved in five years, and a 16% say that will be no change. From those who say that in two years they will be less involved in clubbing than now, a 90% keep saying that will be less involved in five years. The people who say that in two years will be no change in their clubbing habits also say with a 47,5% that will be less involved in five years and a 47,8% says that will be no change in two years and also in five.

² Questions N8

Table 3.6: Index of future perception in nightlife implication* by nightlife implication, gender and age groups



	less	more	no change
Total	40,9%	21,2%	37,9%
Current nightlife implication $p = 0,017$			
1. less	55,8%	13,5%	30,8%
2.	44,1%	21,3%	34,6%
3.	37,5%	23,5%	39%
4. more	35,2%	22,5%	42,3%
Gender $p = 0,013$			
male	36,2%	21,7%	42,0%
female	45,8%	20,8%	33,4%
age groups $p = 0,000$			
<18	20,3%	50%	29,7%
19-21	40,4%	18,7%	40,9%
22-24	56,5%	6%	37,5%
> 25	50,9%	5%	44,1%

When we consider the posible relation between future nightlife implication with other variables we can see significative relation between future nightlife implication and current nightlife implication, with gender and age groups.

4. Social capital. Peers and friends in nightlife

Friendship is one of the key things that gives meaning to the nocturnal recreational life of young people. In recreational atmospheres new relations are created, fortify those that already exist when sharing touching experiences. Young people have their own group of reference. In this research we explore the forms, dynamics and solidity of those groups. The important question is that these groups of friends and known people facilitates the behaviour and the goals of the individuals. Without the social capital to achieve goals is very difficult. We will try to measure this social capital.

4.1 Friends and group of friends




Table 4.1: Peers and Friendship in nightlife ³		
Average of friends you went with last few times you went out	5,75	(Mean)
Do you normally go out with the same group of friends? (yes)	70,9%	
With how many different groups of friends do you go out?	3,21	(Mean)
Do you have other close friends which you don't go clubbing? (yes)	79%	

Table 4.2: Why you go out with friends? (if answered yes)		
▪ like the same places	86,8%	
▪ know them for a long time	80,3%	
▪ they understand me well	78,4%	
▪ same preferences	77,8%	
▪ similar drinking & drug taking habits	51,9%	
▪ similar sexual interests	34,6%	
▪ no choice, no other friends	7,3%	

³ Questions F1, F2, F4

Table 4.3: Other friends out of nightlife activities		
	yes %	no %
Total	79%	21%
current nightlife implication $p = 0,969$		
1 less	79,6%	20,4%
2	79,1%	20,9%
3	78,8%	21,2%
4 more	80,2%	19,8%
Gender $p = 0,189$		
Male	77,5%	22,5%
female	81,0%	19,0%
age groups $p = 0,002$		
<18	73,7%	26,3%
19-21	77,4%	22,6%
22-24	84,3%	15,7%
> 25	83,1%	16,9%
(N:1346)		

4.2 Parents and friends



Table 4.4: Your parents know your usual friends		
Yes	75,4%	(N: 1043)
Table 4.5: How many of your usual friends know your parents?		
some	35,6%	no, (+ only few) 35,6%
most	48,9%	yes, (+ most-all) 64,4%
All	15,5%	
Total	(N: 1071)	

Table 4.6: Parents know the friends by nightlife implication, gender and age group		
	yes %	no %
Total	63,2%	36,8%
Current nightlife implication $p = 0,008$		
1 less	66,1%	33,9%
2	70,1%	29,9%
3	61,5%	38,5%
4 more	56,5%	43,5%
Gender $p = 0,443$		
male	62,8%	37,2%
female	63,4%	36,6%
Age groups $p = 0,052$		
<18	61,3%	38,7%
19-21	59,8%	40,2%
22-24	70,2%	29,8%
> 25	61,2%	38,8%

4.3 Categories of Social Capital (quantitative)

Table 4.7: Categories of more/less social capital in nightlife



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 4 friends for nightlife only one group of friends for nightlife no change of group going out 	31,5%	less social capital (less SC)
Middle situation	46,9%	medium social capital (medium SC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more than 4 friends for nightlife more than one group of friends for nightlife change of group going out 	21,6%	the most social capital (more SC) (2 +3 situation over 3)

There is significant correlation between the group that “usually change their friend group” and those that “change the group by going out at night”; we found these individuals do have more number of friends.

Table 4.8: Social capital in nightlife (quantity) by nightlife implication, gender and age groups




	less SC %	medium SC %	more SC %
Total	31,5%	46,9%	21,6%
current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)			
1 less	42,1%	42,8%	15,2%
2	38%	45,3%	16,7%
3	31,9%	46,9%	21,2%
4 more	19,8%	49,1%	31,1%
Gender (p = 0,189)			
Male	29,1%	48,1%	22,8%
female	33,7%	45,7%	20,6%
age groups (p = 0,002)			
<18	28,3%	52,4%	19,4%
19-21	28,6%	43,4%	27,9%
22-24	30,5%	49,5%	20%
> 25	39,2%	41,5%	19,3%

The group with less nightlife implication has also less social capital, and the same happens the other way round. No gender differences were found. The age associated with the biggest social capital is from 19-21 y.o., and the group of 25 y.o. do have less social capital.

5 Recreational use of alcohol and other drugs

One central aspect of this research is to explore the drug consumption of the young people in the recreational context. Questions related to the consumption has to do with the age they start to use drugs and the frequencies of consumption of each substance. We analyzed the consumption in relation to variables of gender and age, as well as with their involvement in the recreational context and the social capital.

5.1 Age of first use

Table 5.1 Age of first drug used by substances		
	(means)	(N)
Alcohol	14,49	1243
Cigarettes	14,66	1096
Cannabis (joints)	15,94	939
Heroin/Illicit Opiates	17,21	52
LSD	17,55	205
Poppers/Amyl Nitrates	17,92	234
Ecstasy	18,09	359
Magic Mushrooms	18,12	291
Amphetamine/Speed	18,14	220
Cocaine	18,53	386
Tranquilizers/Sedatives	18,74	107
Ketamine	19,90	61
GHB	20,10	41
Others	18,86	49

5.2 Frequencies of drug use by substances⁴

Table 5.2: Frequency of drug use by substances



	Alcohol	Tobacco	cannabis	cocaine	ecstasy	LSD	Amphetamin e/speed	opiates	GHB	Ketamina	Popper	Magic mushrooms	tranquilizers
Never used	5,5%	17,5%	30,0%	71,0%	72,8%	85,0%	82,7%	95,0%	96,5%	95,4%	81,5%	78,2%	91,4%
Tried once or twice but never since	3,0%	11,1%	15,2%	10,9%	9,3%	6,9%	7,7%	2,3%	1,7%	3,4%	10,1%	12,4%	3,5%
Used to use but now an ex-user	2,5%	10,3%	14,3%	4,5%	6,7%	4,2%	4,5%	1,2%	,7%	,4%	4,2%	3,8%	2,7%
Use less than once a month	7,8%	3,0%	9,5%	6,4%	6,8%	3,0%	3,3%	,5%	,7%	,4%	2,9%	4,8%	1,2%
Use 1 to 3 times a month	16,1%	2,0%	7,8%	3,5%	3,1%	,7%	1,2%	,1%	,1%	,2%	,9%	,3%	,1%
Use once a week	21,3%	2,5%	5,1%	2,1%	,5%	,1%	,1%	,1%	-	0%	,2%	,2%	,1%
Use 2 to 4 days a week	34,9%	5,6%	7,5%	1,1%	,6%		,3%	,1%	,1%	0%	,7%	,1%	,2%
Use 5 or more days a week	9,0%	47,9%	10,6%	,6%	,3%	,2%	,2%	,6%	,3%	,2%	,2%	,1%	,7%

(N: 1383)

⁴ Question D1 about drug use by frequencies

5.3 Drunkenness

Table 5.3: Drunkenness frequencies during the last month

Never	1 last month	twice	> than 2
31,5%	17,3%	17,1%	34,1%
N= 436	N= 239	N= 236	N= 472

How many times drunk in last four weeks

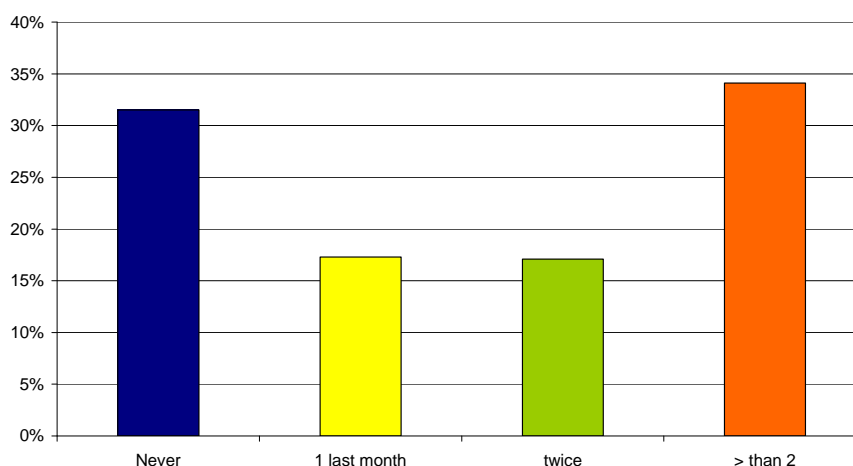


Table 5.4: Drunkenness last month by different variables

	never	1	2	>2
Total	31,5%	17,3%	17,1%	34,1%
current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)				
1 less	52,9%	23,6%	9,6%	14%
2	35,9%	22,3%	20,6%	21,2%
3	27,5%	15,5%	19,1%	37,9%
4 more	21,8%	12,7%	14,6%	51%
Gender (p = 0,000)				
male	26,5%	14,1%	17,7%	41,8%
female	36,0%	20,4%	16,7%	27%
Age groups (p = 0,449)				
<18	35,1%	17%	16%	31,8%
19-21	27,4%	18,2%	16,2%	38,2%
22-24	28,7%	17%	19,4%	34,9%
> 25	33,1%	17,5%	17,8%	31,6%
Social capital (quantity) (p = 0,000)				
Less SC	30,7%	22,2%	20,0%	27,2%
Medium SC	31,3%	17,1%	17,9%	33,8%
More SC	27,2%	13,4%	13,8%	45,7%

5.4 Tobacco users

Table 5.5: Category of tobacco users

never	Ex-users	Moderated user	user
17,5%	10,3%	24,2%	47,9%
N= 242	N= 143	N= 335	N= 663



Typology of tobacco users

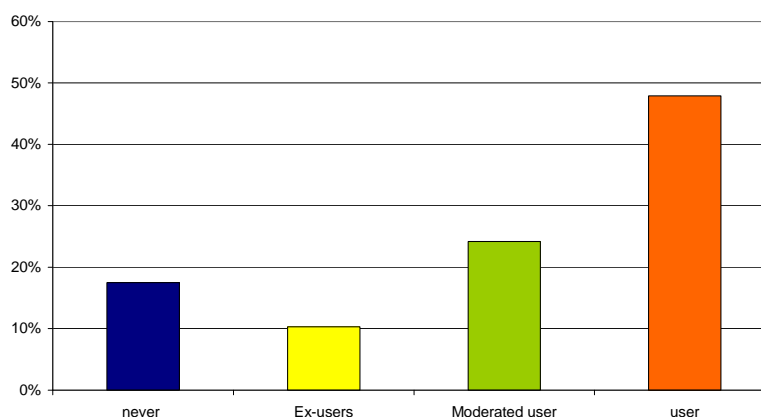


Table 5.6: Categories of tobacco users crossed by different variables

	never	Ex-users	Moderated user	user
Total	17,5%	10,3%	24,2%	47,9%
current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)				
1 less	16,6%	14,6%	18,1%	5,9%
2	29,8%	37,2%	24,8%	23,5%
3	25,5%	30,7%	35,3%	39,3%
4 more	28,1%	17,5%	21,8%	31,3%
Gender (p = 0,006)				
male	52,9%	44,4%	40,7%	51,0%
female	47,1%	55,6%	59,3%	49,0%
Age groups (p = 0,022)				
<18	29,9%	15,7%	32,0%	30,5%
19-21	24,8%	28,6%	20,2%	22,6%
22-24	18,8%	30,0%	23,9%	24,2%
> 25	26,5%	25,7%	23,9%	22,6%
Social capital (quantity) (p = 0,336)				
Less SC	31,9%	38,3%	33,7%	28,7%
Medium SC	46,2%	45,1%	45,7%	48,1%
More SC	21,9%	16,5%	20,6%	23,2%



5.5 Illicit drug users

Table 5.7: Categories of cannabis users according the frequency of use



never	ex-users	experimental users	Moderated users	users
30%	14,3%	15,2%	17,4%	23,1%

Typology of cannabis users

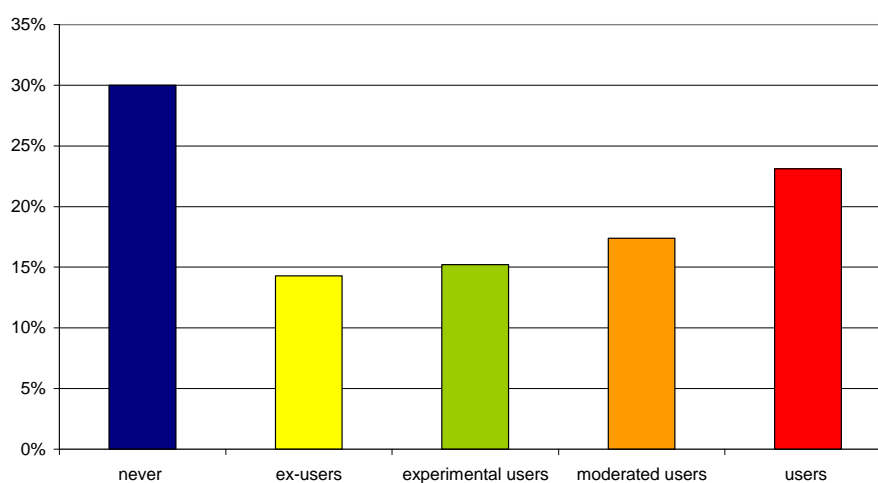



Table 5.8: Categories of cannabis users by several variables



	never	Ex-users	experim. users	moderat. users	users
Total	30%	14,3%	15,2%	17,4%	23,1%
Current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)					
1 less	18,1%	13,8%	12,1%	5,9%	6,3%
2	27,2%	26,7%	32,4%	26,3%	21,0%
3	32,1%	31,8%	31,9%	44,1%	36,2%
4 more	22,6%	27,7%	23,7%	23,7%	36,5%
Gender (p = 0,000)					
male	40,9%	44,9%	38,5%	49,4%	64,9%
female	59,1%	55,1%	61,5%	50,6%	35,1%
Age groups (p = 0,000)					
<18	39,5%	20,2%	24,3%	29,2%	25,1%
19-21	22,3%	20,2%	24,3%	23,7%	24,4%
22-24	17,4%	25,8%	26,2%	23,3%	29,5%
> 25	20,8%	33,8%	25,2%	23,7%	21,0%
Capital social (quantity) (p = 0,001)					
Less SC	34,7%	29,1%	35,0%	34,8%	23,8%

Medium SC	48,9%	47,1%	48,7%	41,6%	47,2%
More SC	16,4%	23,8%	16,2%	23,6%	29,0%

Table 5.9 Frequencies of use of others illicit drugs				
	never	Ex-users	experimental users	users
cocaine	71%	4,5%	10,9%	13,6%
Ecstasy	72,8%	6,7%	9,3%	11,3%
Popper	81,5%	3,5%	10,1%	4,8%
tranquilizers	91,4%	2,7%	3,5%	2,3%
others*				
1	89,8%	2,2%	5,2%	2,8%
2	89,1%	2,4%	5,6%	2,9%

* multiple-response analysis.
1= (LSD, amphetamines, heroine, GHB, ketamina, magic mushrooms, others).
2= multiple-response analysis (popper, trankimazin, LSD, amphetamines, heroine, GHB, ketamina, Magic mushrooms, others)

Table 5.10 Frequencies of cocaine use by several variables.



	never	ex-users	experim. users	users
	71%	4,5%	10,9%	13,6%
current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)				
1 less	13,0%	15,0%	6,1%	8,1%
2	27,7%	13,3%	33,3%	17,7%
3	34,4%	36,7%	35,4%	37,6%
4 more	24,9%	35,0%	25,2%	36,6%
Gender (p = 0,000)				
male	44,0%	56,5%	57,0%	59,9%
female	56,0%	43,5%	43,0%	40,1%
Age groups (p = 0,000)				
<18	35,0%	9,7%	19,3%	14,1%
19-21	23,2%	29,0%	18,0%	24,3%
22-24	22,0%	17,7%	26,0%	33,0%
> 25	19,8%	43,5%	36,7%	28,6%
Social capital (quantity) (p = 0,032)				
Less SC	32,3%	32,1%	30,3%	28,0%
Medium SC	47,8%	41,1%	51,0%	40,6%
More SC	19,9%	26,8%	18,6%	31,4%

Typology of cocaine users by typologies of young people in nightlife

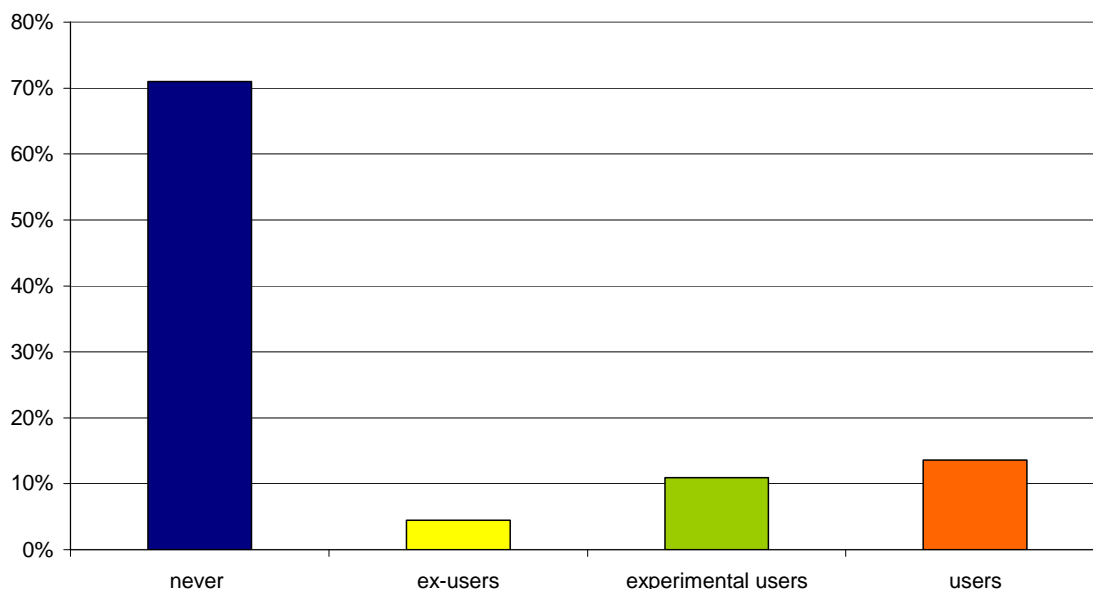
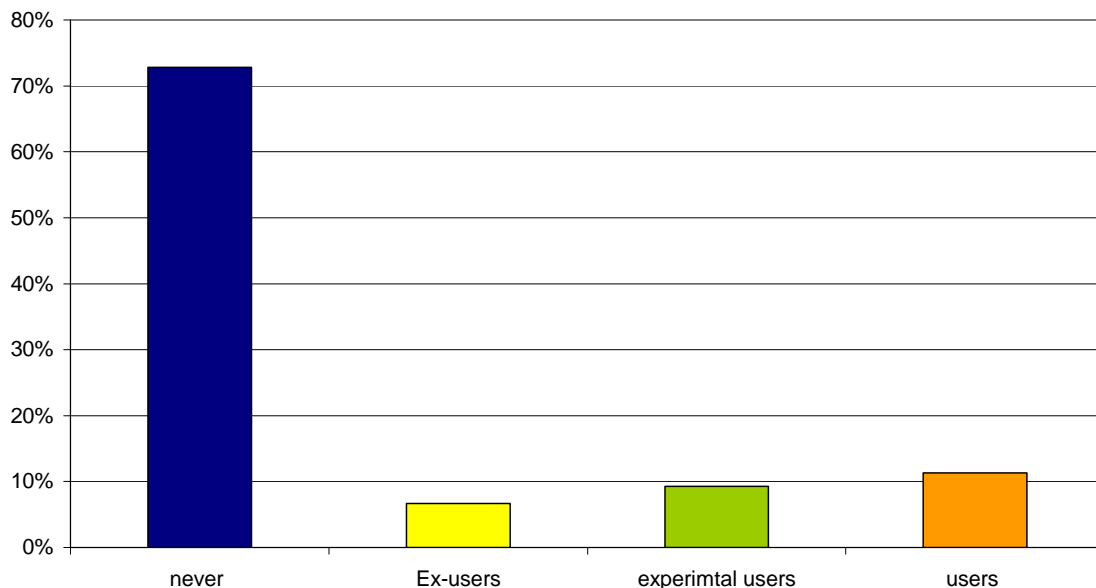


Table 5.11 Frequencies of ecstasy use by several variables



	never	Ex-users	experim. users	users
Total	72,8%	6,7%	9,3%	11,3%
Current nightlife implication (p = 0,000)				
1 less	12,8%	16,5%	8,0%	4,6%
2	27,8%	20,9%	31,2%	15,9%
3	36,0%	29,7%	33,6%	33,8%
4 more	23,5%	33,0%	27,2%	45,7%
Gender (p = 0,000)				
Male	44,8%	57,6%	51,6%	61,0%
Female	55,2%	42,4%	48,4%	39,0%
Age groups (p = 0,000)				
<18	34,1%	8,8%	18,0%	19,6%
19-21	21,6%	23,1%	23,4%	32,0%
22-24	22,1%	31,9%	27,3%	26,8%
> 25	22,2%	36,3%	31,3%	21,6%
Social capital (quantity) (p = 0,000)				
Less SC	32,4%	29,4%	34,7%	23,6%
Medium SC	49,3%	41,2%	38,7%	41,7%
More SC	18,2%	29,4%	26,6%	34,7%

Typology of ecstasy users by typologies of young people in nightlife



5.6 Polydrug use



Table 5.12 Polydrug use scale by number of used drugs*									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26,8%	13%	9,5%	5,6%	4,8%	2,8%	2,4%	0,9%	0,6%	0,4%
* Alfa de Cronbach = 0.761									

Table 5.13 Polydrug use by several variables					
	1 drug	2	3-4	>4 drugs	
Total (N:1383)	26,8%	13%	15%	11,9%	
drunkenness last month (p = 0,000)					
never	27,8%	10,6%	8%	6%	
1	26,4%	14,6%	12,6%	6,7%	
2	33,1%	11,4%	16,5%	13,6%	
>2	22,9%	15,3%	22%	19,1%	
Current nightlife implication(p = 0,000)					
1 less	11,6%	9%	6,9%	6,2%	
2	28,4%	26%	24,5%	20,5%	
3	38%	39%	38,2%	29,8%	
4 more	22%	26%	30,4%	43,5%	
Gender (p = 0,000)					
male	23,8%	13,9%	17,7%	15,9%	
female	29,6%	12,1%	12,5%	8,3%	
Age groups (p = 0,000)					
<18	29,1%	13%	10%	5%	
19-21	29,3%	12,4%	13,7%	14,6%	
22-24	24,4%	14,5%	16,7%	17,6%	
> 25	24,2%	11,7%	20,2%	12,3%	
Social Capital (quantity) (p = 0,000)					
Less SC	29,7%	12,5%	15,7%	8%	
Medium SC	28,4%	14,4%	14,5%	9,2%	
More SC	21,4%	13,8%	16,7%	22,1%	

Policonsum scale by number of used drugs

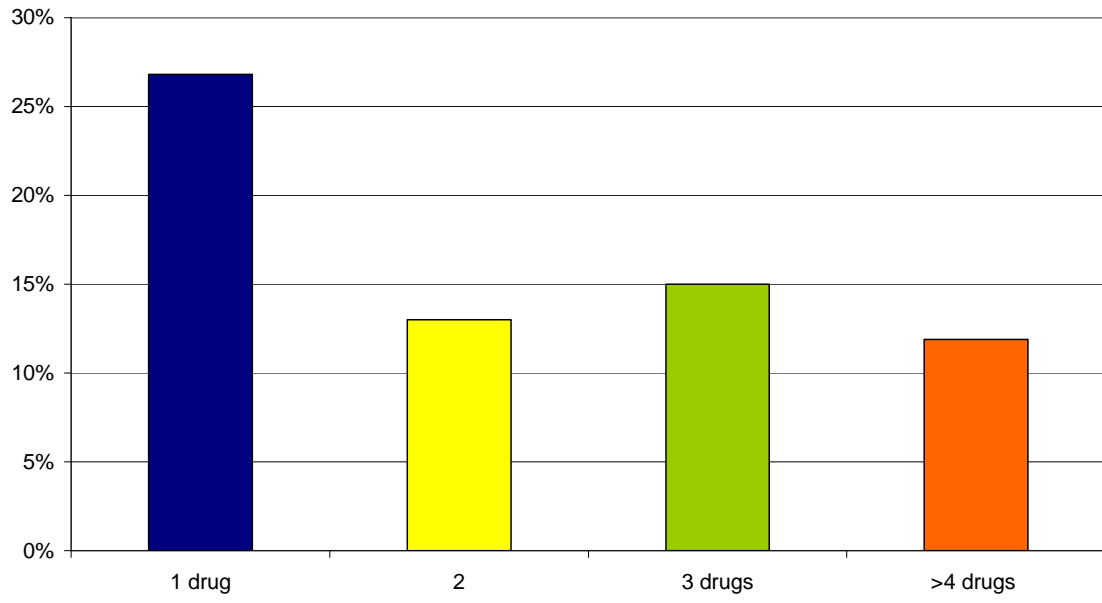


Tabla 5.14: Frequencies of drug use by several sociodemographic variables

Drugs	Studies			Self evaluation as student			Economic level			Political position			Religion position		
	Compul	secon	univer	G/VG	A	B/VB	H/MH	M	ML/L	EL/L	C	R/ER	SB	FB-SD	NonB
drunkenness	P = 0,691			P = 0,048			P = 0,179			P = 0,267			P = 0,000		
never	30,5%	30,3%	32,6%	34,7%	27,9%	24,3%	29,9%	32,8%	28,0%	30,0%	27,4%	33,8%	38,0%	29,9%	25,6%
1	15,1%	17,1%	19,1%	17,5%	18,4%	13,9%	18,8%	18,4%	13,0%	17,6%	16,9%	18,0%	15,9%	17,6%	19,2%
2	19,2%	17,4%	16,9%	16,7%	17,4%	19,1%	17,9%	16,0%	19,2%	19,0%	16,3%	17,5%	15,1%	21,1%	14,6%
>2	35,1%	35,2%	31,4%	31,1%	36,2%	42,6%	33,5%	32,8%	39,7%	33,3%	39,4%	30,7%	31,0%	31,4%	40,5%
cannabis use	P = 0,114			P = 0,000			P = 0,001			P = 0,000			P = 0,000		
never	35,6%	29,8%	27,3%	34,2%	26,3%	18,3%	33,9%	30,9%	19,2%	21,1%	33,9%	36,0%	38,0%	31,0%	20,6%
ex	11,7%	14,5%	15,1%	15,0%	13,8%	14,8%	12,3%	14,7%	16,3%	16,1%	12,4%	13,6%	13,5%	11,9%	17,6%
experimental	13,8%	14,2%	17,1%	16,9%	13,4%	9,6%	15,6%	15,2%	14,2%	13,3%	16,7%	11,8%	17,3%	15,5%	13,0%
moderate	13,4%	17,6%	19,8%	15,2%	20,6%	17,4%	18,3%	17,0%	17,6%	21,7%	15,4%	17,5%	14,4%	18,4%	19,7%
user	25,5%	24,0%	20,6%	18,7%	25,9%	40,0%	19,9%	22,2%	32,6%	27,7%	21,5%	21,1%	16,8%	23,2%	29,1%
cocaine	P = 0,002			P = 0,000			P = 0,016			P = 0,044			P = 0,256		
never	70,7%	75,0%	68,2%	74,2%	71,7%	47,8%	73,0%	73,1%	60,7%	66,9%	72,2%	73,7%	72,1%	73,0%	66,8%
ex	4,6%	4,0%	4,9%	4,5%	4,3%	5,2%	4,0%	4,0%	6,3%	4,8%	3,9%	5,7%	4,1%	3,8%	5,9%
experimental	7,5%	8,9%	15,5%	10,7%	9,1%	21,7%	10,0%	10,0%	16,3%	14,9%	8,9%	9,6%	10,6%	9,4%	13,5%
user	17,2%	12,2%	11,4%	10,7%	15,0%	25,2%	12,9%	12,9%	16,7%	13,5%	15,0%	11,0%	13,2%	13,8%	13,7%
ecstasy	P = 0,021			P = 0,000			P = 0,059			P = 0,423			P = 0,002		
never	72,4%	72,6%	73,7%	76,2%	71,5%	54,8%	76,1%	73,4%	64,0%	70,8%	72,8%	73,7%	74,5%	76,4%	66,1%
ex	3,8%	7,4%	6,9%	6,0%	7,7%	7,8%	6,0%	6,5%	8,8%	5,4%	7,1%	8,3%	7,9%	4,4%	8,2%
experimental	7,9%	8,7%	11,2%	8,7%	8,5%	16,5%	7,8%	9,3%	13,0%	11,4%	8,9%	7,5%	6,5%	8,6%	13,3%
user	15,9%	11,3%	8,3%	9,0%	12,3%	20,9%	10,0%	10,8%	14,2%	12,4%	11,2%	10,5%	11,1%	10,7%	12,4%

6. Sex activity in nightlife and drug use

Some of the risk associated to the drug consumption have been explored. There risks associated to sexuality that can be either physical or emotional. There are, of course different, according to gender and age. The social norms that regulates sexuality are changing very rapidly, specially those that affect women. Women are experimenting a period of normative transition. Nightlife recreational context facilitates sexual encounters and the evolution of the sexual roles. It is also a privileged space to explore the sort of risks young people are assuming when acceding to sexual relations and the influence of using alcohol and illicit drugs.

Sexual adscription by age

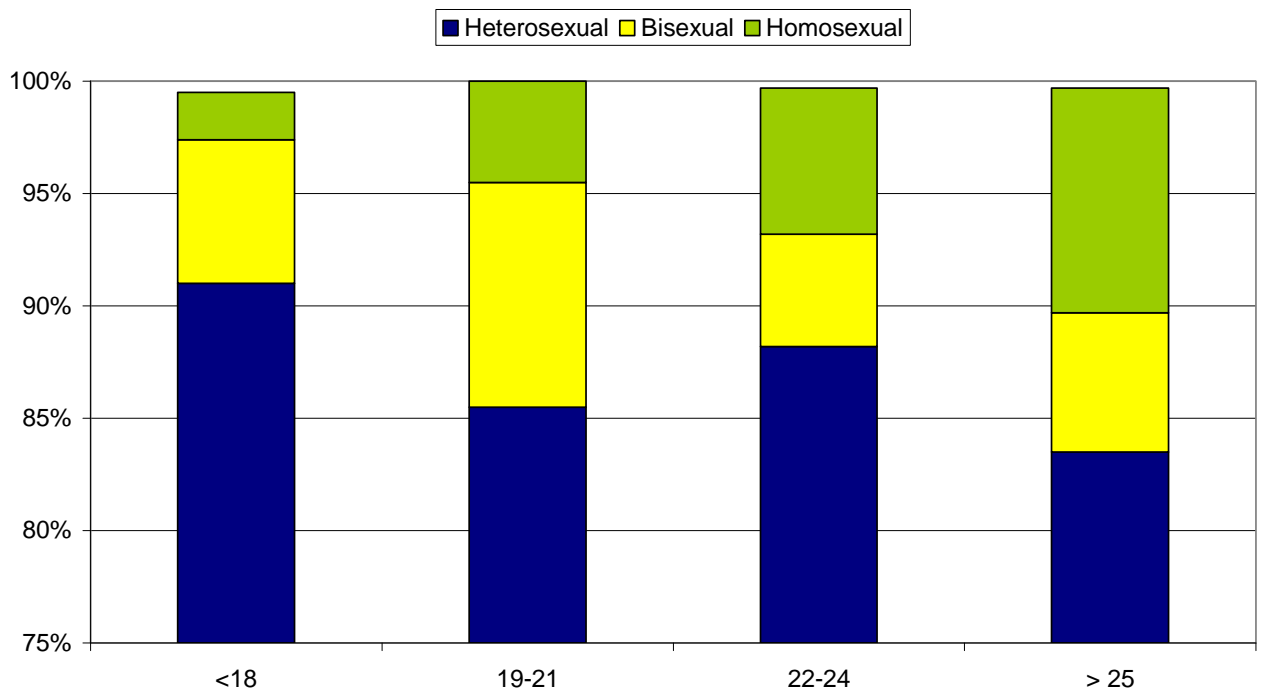




Table 6.1: Sexual activity and related variables.

Sexual adscription⁵	Total	Male	Female		<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
○ Heterosexual	87,1%	86,2%	88,1%	P =0,000	91,0%	85,5%	88,2%	83,5%	P =0,000
○ Bisexual	6,8%	4,9%	8,4%		6,4%	10,0%	5,0%	6,2%	
○ Homosexual	5,9%	8,5%	3,4%		2,1%	4,5%	6,5%	10,0%	
You ever had sex⁶	90,7%	93,2%	88,6%	P =0,002	77,4%	94,9%	96,6%	97,5%	P =0,000
Age of first sex intercourse⁷	16,32	16,05	16,58	P =0,001	15,53	16,10	16,62	17,01	P =0,000
You had a test for a sexually transmitted infection⁸	23,8%	24,8%	23,0%	P = 0,239	11,3%	23,6%	29,6%	33,4%	P =0,000
Times you had sex during the last 12 months⁹				P = 0,363					P =0,000
○ None	13,2%	11,8%	14,3%		26,6%	10,8%	6,5%	5,8%	
○ 1-10	17,6%	18,3%	16,7%		24,1%	17,2%	16,7%	10,7%	
○ 11-50	31,7%	33,1%	30,5%		26,6%	30,9%	35,2%	35,6%	
○ +50	20,3%	36,8%	38,5%		22,8%	41,1%	41,7%	47,9%	

⁵ Question S1
⁶ Question S2
⁷ Question S3
⁸ Question S 4.9
⁹ Question S 4.2

6.2 Sexual risk behaviour

Table 6.2: Frequencies of several sexual risk behaviours during the last year



	None	Some	Most	All
without using a condom ...	36,5%	28,6%	14,5%	20,3%
without using any form of birth control ...	60,8%	22,5%	6,5%	10,2%
while under influence of alcohol ...	37,6%	52,9%	8,0%	1,5%
while under influence of drugs ...	66,2%	27,5%	5,3%	1,0%

Table 6.3: Socidemographics of the higher frequencies of several sexual risk behaviours during the last year



	Total	Male	Female		<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
without using a condom ...	63,5%	64,3%	62,8%	P=0,299	47,9%	68,8%	70,1%	70,2%	P = 0,000
without using any form of birth control ...	38,9%	42,5%	36,0%	P=0,008	32,8%	34,4%	42,3%	47,2%	P = 0,000
while under influence of alcohol ...	62,4%	67,9%	57,4%	P = 0,000	47,9%	68,2%	72,5%	64,7%	P = 0,000
while under influence of drugs ...	33,7%	39,5%	28,4%	P = 0,000	24,3%	38,9%	37,7%	36,2%	P = 0,000

Frecuency you had sex some, most or all time (...) during the last 12 months

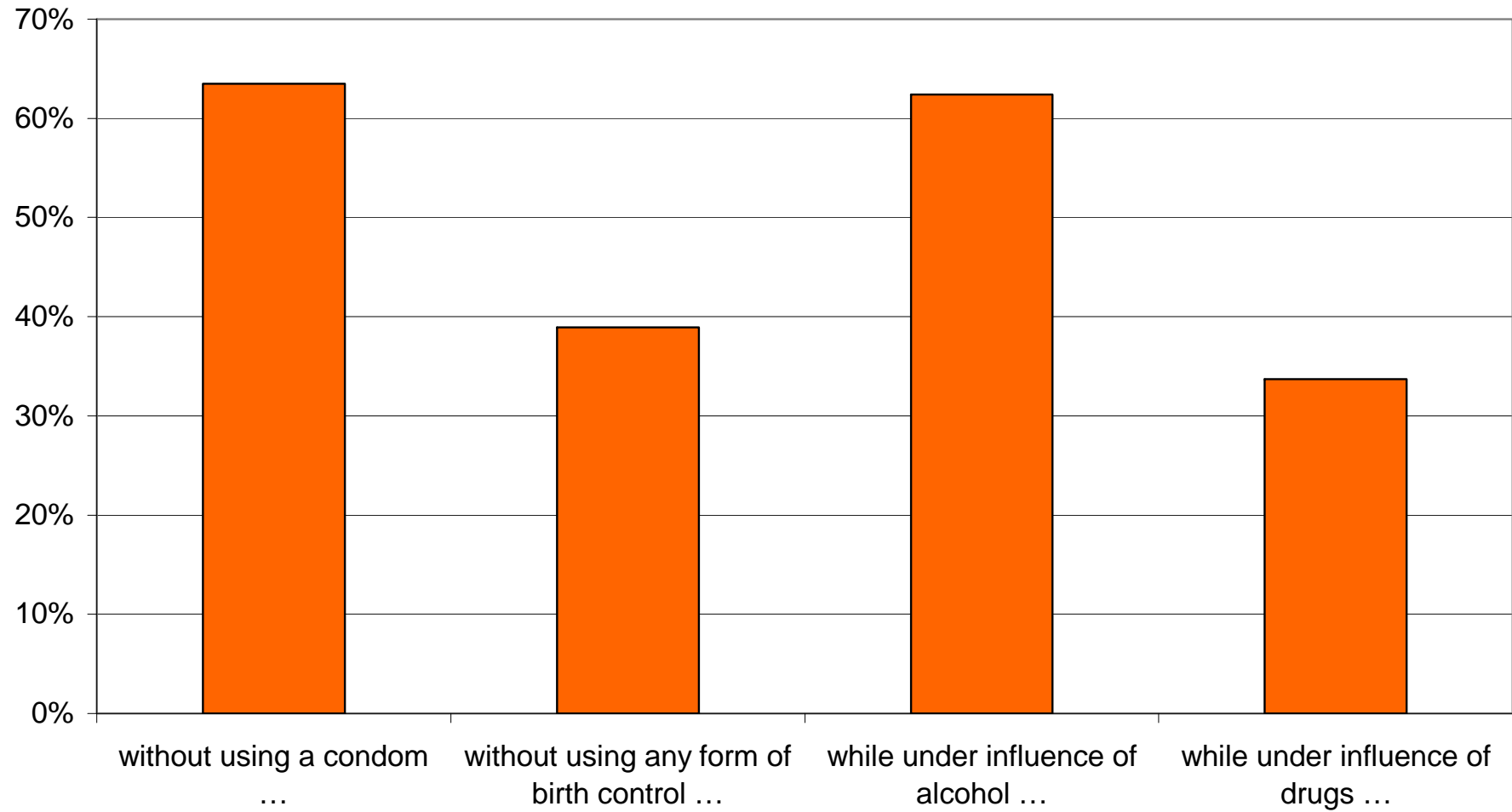


Table 6.4: Reasons to have sex without condoms¹⁰



	Total	Male	Female		<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
Sex with a steady partner	48,0%	44,3%	51,5%	P = 0,004	30,3%	50,3%	57,4%	57,7%	P = 0,000
Trusted partner	34,7%	35,7%	34,0%	P = 0,271	30,6%	39,8%	34,0%	35,3%	P = 0,081
Chose not to use a condom	17,9%	20,0%	16,0%	P = 0,033	19,5%	18,5%	17,6%	16,0%	P = 0,646
Did not have a condom	14,8%	17,2%	12,5%	P = 0,038	16,3%	16,6%	13,0%	12,6%	P = 0,036
Got carried away	14,8%	16,3%	13,5%	P = 0,002	15,3%	14,6%	15,7%	13,5%	P = 0,210
Too drunk / high	8,8%	11,2%	6,6%	P = 0,414	10,3%	9,9%	8,3%	6,1%	P = 0,017
Forgot to use a condom	5,3%	6,5%	4,2%	P = 0,008	5,5%	8,0%	5,2%	2,8%	P = 0,304
Felt awkward asking / using	2,5%	2,6%	2,2%	P = 0,079	3,8%	3,5%	1,5%	,6%	P = 0,862
Other reasons	7,6%	6,2%	8,8%	P = 0,040	5,8%	8,9%	8,6%	7,4%	P = 0,357

¹⁰ Question S4: If you have had sex without a condom in the past 12 months, why? (% yes)

Reasons to have sex without condom

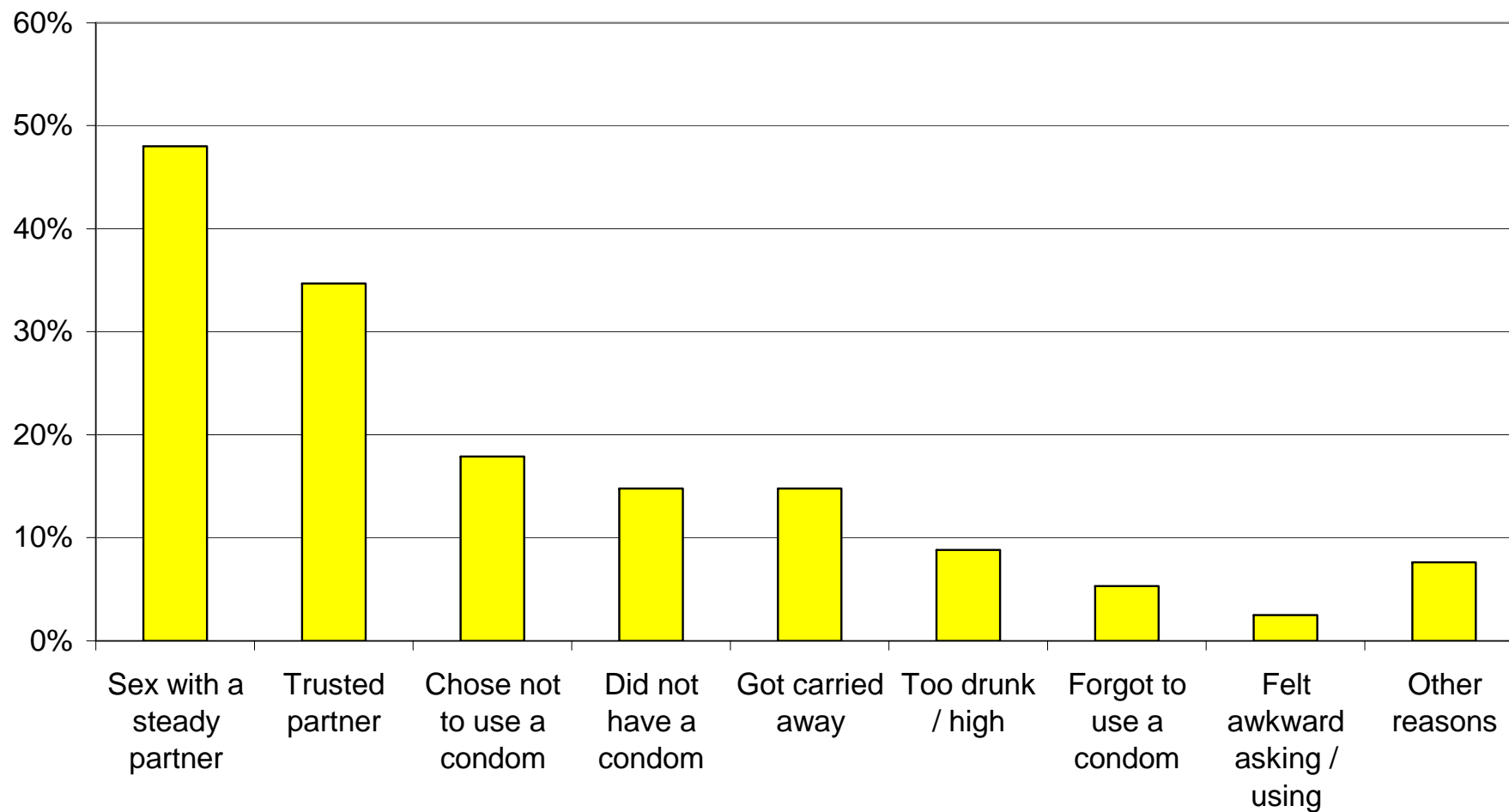




Table 6.5: Situations caused you to decide not to have sex¹¹

	Total	Male	Female		<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
Thinking it was not an appropriate partner	38,1%	35,2%	41,0%	P = 0,104	36,1%	35,4%	40,1%	41,1%	P = 0,100
Not having a condom	33,2%	31,6%	35,0%	P = 0,016	33,8%	32,5%	38,0%	28,8%	P = 0,321
Not having access to a clean and comfortable place	20,6%	19,1%	22,1%	P = 0,097	22,6%	20,4%	22,2%	16,0%	P = 0,123
Worried about pregnancy	19,7%	16,3%	23,0%	P = 0,000	25,3%	16,2%	19,4%	16,9%	P = 0,439
Thinking that you could catch a sexually transmitted disease	19,2%	21,0%	17,8%	P = 0,077	20,1%	20,4%	18,5%	18,4%	P = 0,880
Being too drunk or too high	16,5%	20,9%	12,6%	P = 0,001	17,8%	15,0%	18,5%	14,7%	P = 0,008

Table 6.6: Being under substances influence affects in not taking birth control measures or preventing STD¹²



Total (yes)	Male	Female		<18	19-21	22-24	> 25	
39,6%	39,0%	40,2%	P = 0,354	41,6%	37,9%	42,0%	37,1%	P = 0,451

¹¹ Question S6. Have any of the following situations caused you to decide not to have sex? (tick all that apply) (% of yes)

¹² S9. Being under substances influence affects you in not taking birth control measures or preventing STD (%Yes, people yes)

6. 3 Sex and drugs association

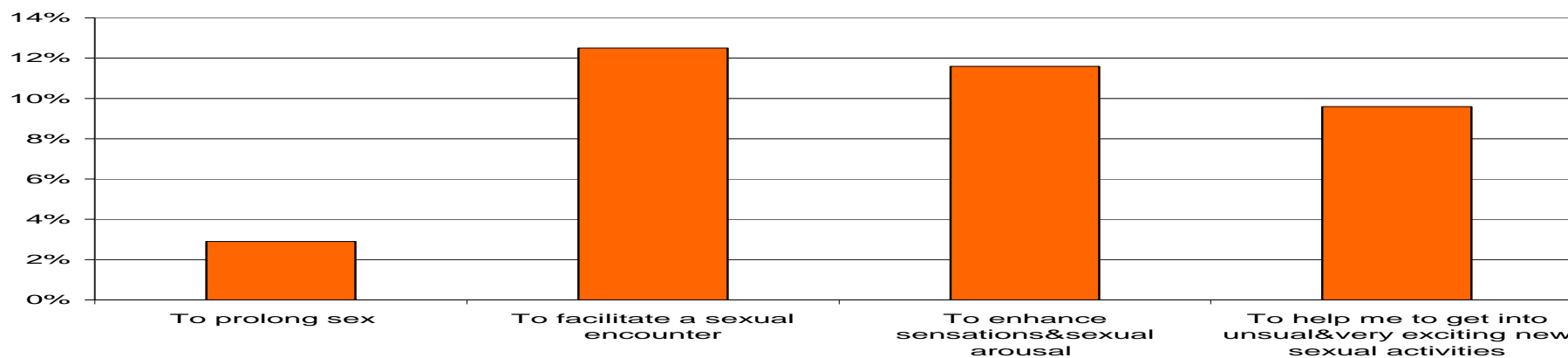
Table 6.7: Use of different drugs to facilitate sex¹³



	None	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Others
To prolong sex	91.7%	3.6%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.7%
To facilitate a sexual encounter	87,5%	8,7%	2%	0,9%	0,6%	0,4%
To enhance sensations&sexual arousal	88,4%	4%	3,6%	1,9%	1,3%	0,9%
To help me to get into unusual&very exciting new sexual activities	90,4%	4,5%	1,8%	1,4%	1,1%	0,7%

This is a multiresponse question, so the percentages are responses no cases.

Reasons to use drugs related sex



¹³ Question S 8, which respect to sex, do you usually use the drugs or alcohol according to the following reasons? This is a multiresponse question so the percentages are responses no cases.



Table 6.8: Reasons to use drugs to improve sex, by substances, gender and age¹⁴

	Gender			P	age			P
	All	Female	Male		16-20	21-25	26-35	
Alcohol Users (n)	1111	557	553		445	446	210	
Prolong sex	11,7%	6,6%	16,8%	0,001	14,7%	9,4%	10,0%	0,05
Enhance sensations and arousal	12,9%	14,4%	11,4%	0,140	15,2%	11,4%	11,0%	0,162
Facilitate sexual encounter	28,7%	24,8%	32,7%	0,005	29,7%	29,4%	25,2%	0,464
Unusual/exciting sexual activity	14,5%	14%	15%	0,634	14,5%	15,5%	12,4%	0,577
Cannabis Users (n)	526	223	302		219	223	84	
Prolong sex	11,4%	9,4%	12,9%	0,213	17,4%	6,3%	9,5%	0,005
Enhance sensations and arousal	25,3%	22,8%	28,7%	0,128	29,7%	19,7%	28,6%	0,05
Facilitate sexual encounter	14,1%	14,8%	13,2%	0,611	17,4%	9,9%	16,7%	0,058
Unusual/exciting sexual activity	12,4%	11,7%	12,9%	0,666	16,4%	9,0%	10,7%	0,051
Cocaine Users (n)	182	74	108					
Prolong sex	26,4%	24,3%	27,8%	0,604	30,5%	31,1%	33,3%	0,269
Enhance sensations and arousal	28,6%	23,0%	32,4%	0,166	35,6%	18,9%	42,4%	0,05
Facilitate sexual encounter	14,8%	14,9%	14,8%	0,993	11,9%	13,3%	24,2%	0,236
Unusual/exciting sexual activity	22,0%	23,0%	21,3%	0,788	28,8%	14,4%	30,3%	0,052
Ecstasy (n)	151	60	90		64	66	21	
Prolong sex	10,6%	3,3%	15,6%	0,05	10,9%	10,6%	9,5%	0,983
Enhance sensations and arousal	22,5%	15,0%	27,8%	0,067	20,3%	19,7%	38,1%	0,183
Facilitate sexual encounter	11,9%	8,3%	13,3%	0,344	9,4%	13,6%	14,3%	0,708
Unusual/exciting sexual activity	19,9%	10,0%	26,7%	0,05	18,8%	18,2%	28,6%	0,558

¹⁴ Question S 8, Which respect to sex, do you usually use the drugs or alcohol according to the following reasons?

6.4 Sex&Risk categories

Table 6.9: Categories on risky sex

no risky sex		Risky sex
No risk	Medium risk	Total risk
33%	31,2%	35,7%

Variables used:

- S4.3: frequency sex without condom
- S4.4: frequency sex without any birth control

To construct the Category we combined the variables together. We get a scale that goes from 0 (no risk, never) to 2 (risk in the two situations).

Cronbach's Alpha = 0,526.

Typology on risky sex

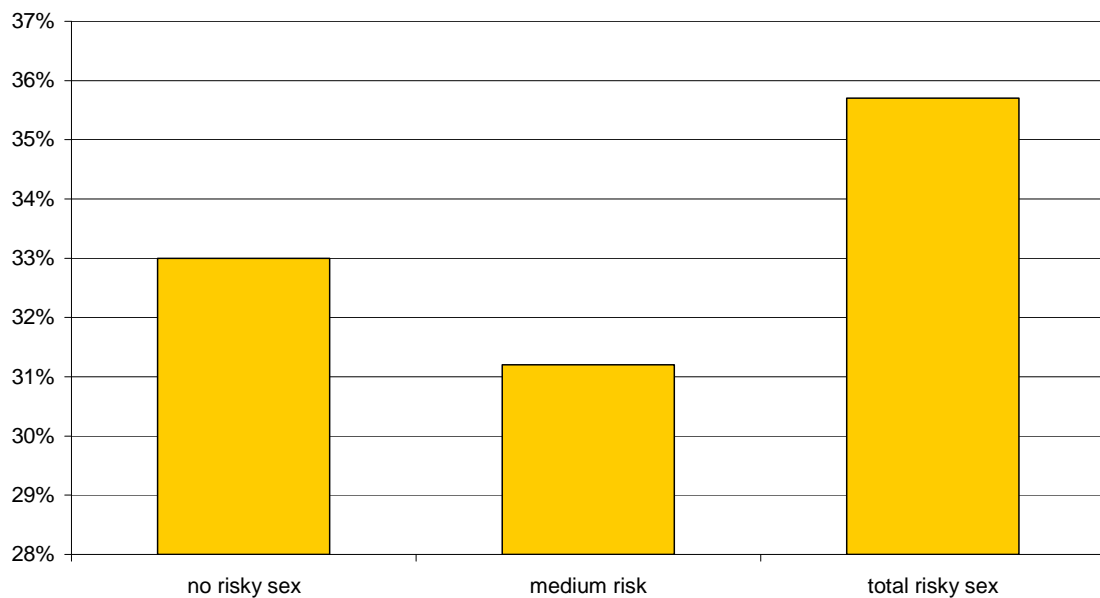


Table 6.10: Categories of risky sex behaviour in relation to nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital

Categories of risky sex			
	1 (no risk)	2	3 (more risk)
current nightlife implication (p = 0.000)			
1 less	13,5%	13,2%	8,7%
2	28,1%	29,2%	22,1%
3	34,6%	31,5%	38,6%
4 more	23,8%	26,1%	30,6%
Gender (p = 0.000)			
Male	48,1%	41,8%	53,8%
Female	51,9%	58,25	46,2%
age groups (p = 0.000)			
<18	44,6%	16,9%	25,9%
19-21	18,5%	31,9%	19,5%
22-24	18,3%	27,6%	25,5%
> 25	18,5%	23,7%	29,2%
Social Capital (quantity) (p = 0.326)			
Less SC	34,7%	28,9%	30,8%
Medium SC	46,1%	49,6%	45,2%
More SC	19,2%	21,5%	24,0%

Table 6.11: Categories on sex & drugs

no relation					total relation			
no	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27,3	21,4	15,9	10,2	10,1	6,7	5,6	2,5	0,4
27,3%	21,4%	15,9%	10,2%	16,7%		8,5%		
0	1	2	3	4		5		

To construct these categories we take into consideration several variables in the questionnaire related to the use of drugs and sex. In this way we get a scale that goes from 0 (no variables showing a relation between sex and drugs) to 8 (the maximum number of relations between sex & drugs).

Variables used:

- S4.5: frequency sex under alcohol influence
- S4.6: frequency sex under drug influence
- S4.10: interchange sex by drugs
- S8 reasons to have drugs by improve sex experience
- D3.11 problems with drugs: sex experience

Cronbach's Alpha = 0,642.

Table 6.12: Crosstab of scales sex & drugs and risky sex

Index sex & drugs	Index of risky sex			Total
	no risk in sex (safe safe)	one risk in sex	total risk in sex	
0	47,9%	19,7%	15,0%	27,3%
1	19,5%	26,2%	19,0%	21,4%
2	11,8%	17,1%	18,6%	15,9%
3	6,8%	13,9%	10,1%	10,2%
4	9,2%	17,6%	22,9%	16,7%
5	4,8%	5,6%	14,4%	8,5%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

P= 0.000

This table shows us the high correlation between the association of sex with drugs and rik sexual behaviour

Table 6.13: Categories on sex and drugs related to nightlife implication, gender, age groups and social capital

index or relation sex&drugs						
	1 (none)	2	3	4	5	6 (maximum)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Current nightlife implication (p = 0.000)						
1 less	20,5%	12,2%	9,7%	6,6%	5,3%	4,4%
2	28,5%	30,7%	30,0%	24,1%	20,8%	14,9%
3	35,1%	32,8%	34,1%	38,0%	36,7%	36,0%
4 more	15,9%	24,4%	26,3%	31,4%	37,2%	44,7%
Gender (p = 0.000)						
male	39,1%	40,5%	48,8%	60,0%	56,5%	64,7%
female	60,9%	59,5%	51,2%	40,0%	43,5%	35,3%
Age groups (p = 0.000)						
<18	42,5%	22,2%	21,6%	24,5%	26,3%	30,4%
19-21	18,7%	22,9%	23,4%	27,3%	24,1%	29,6%
22-24	16,6%	27,0%	31,7%	24,5%	26,3%	18,3%
> 25	22,2%	28,0%	23,4%	23,7%	23,2%	21,7%
Social capital (quantity) (p = 0.000)						
Less SC	33,5%	34,9%	34,0%	29,0%	24,5%	28,0%
Medium SC	48,3%	50,2%	44,0%	42,0%	51,9%	35,5%
More SC	18,2%	14,9%	22,0%	29,0%	23,6%	36,4%

Table 6.14: Categories of risky sex behaviour by drug use

Drugs		1	2	3
Drunkenness (p = 0.000)	never	40,3%	26,9%	27,5%
	1	20,6%	17,6%	14,0%
	2	15,5%	16,4%	19,0%
	>2	23,6%	39,1%	39,5%
cannabis use (p = 0.000)	never	42,0%	26,9%	21,7%
	ex	9,2%	17,4%	16,4%
	experimental	16,2%	13,9%	15,4%
	moderate	15,8%	19,0%	17,4%
	user	16,8%	22,9%	29,1%
Cocaine (p = 0.000)	never	81,6%	72,0%	60,3%
	ex	2,6%	4,2%	6,5%
	experimental	8,3%	9,7%	14,4%
	user	7,4%	14,1%	18,8%
Ecstasy (p = 0.000)	never	83,8%	70,8%	64,4%
	ex	3,5%	7,6%	8,7%
	experimental	7,9%	8,8%	10,9%
	user	4,8%	12,7%	16,0%
Others (p = 0.000)	never	97,8%	95,14%	95,3%
	ex	0,22%	0,231%	1,42%
	experimental	0,88%	2,546%	2,43%
	user	1,09%	2,083%	0,81%

Table 6.15: Categories of sex and drugs relation by drug use

Drugs		1	2	3	4	5	6
Drunkenness (p = 0.000)	never	57,9%	29,4%	20,5%	19,1%	15,6%	18,8%
	1	15,3%	23,3%	21,8%	17,0%	10,0%	14,5%
	2	11,9%	16,9%	17,3%	21,3%	24,2%	14,5%
	>2	14,8%	30,4%	40,5%	42,6%	50,2%	52,1%
cannabis use (p = 0.000)	never	51,3%	34,1%	27,3%	14,9%	14,3%	5,1%
	ex	12,7%	19,9%	15,0%	10,6%	12,6%	12,0%
	experimental	19,3%	23,0%	12,7%	7,1%	10,8%	5,1%
	moderate	9,0%	15,5%	21,4%	30,5%	20,3%	19,7%
	user	7,7%	7,4%	23,6%	36,9%	42,0%	58,1%
Cocaine (p = 0.000)	never	91,5%	82,4%	69,5%	57,4%	54,5%	27,4%
	ex	1,6%	3,0%	5,9%	5,0%	5,6%	12,0%
	experimental	5,6%	10,8%	11,8%	10,6%	14,3%	20,5%
	user	1,3%	3,7%	12,7%	27,0%	25,5%	40,2%
Ecstasy (p = 0.000)	never	92,1%	83,1%	70,5%	61,7%	60,6%	26,5%
	ex	2,1%	7,4%	5,9%	10,6%	6,9%	15,4%
	experimental	4,5%	6,8%	12,3%	8,5%	12,6%	19,7%
	user	1,3%	2,7%	11,4%	19,1%	19,9%	38,5%
Others (p = 0.000)	never	98,4%	98,3%	96,4%	92,9%	93,5%	91,5%
	ex	0,3%	0,7%	0,5%	0,0%	0,9%	2,6%
	experimental	0,5%	0,7%	1,4%	5,0%	3,5%	4,3%
	user	0,8%	0,3%	1,8%	2,1%	2,2%	1,7%

Table 6.16: Reasons for don't use condom by gender, age groups, risky sex and Categories of sex and drugs



	Steady partner		Trusted partner		choose not to use it		Forgot to use it		Too drunk/high		Felt awkward asking/using		Not have it		Got carried away		Other reasons	
Gender																		
male	44,4%	P=0,004	49,4%	P=0,271	53,7%	P=0,033	58,9%	P=0,038	61,2%	P=0,002	51,5%	p=0,414	56,2%	P=0,008	52,9%	P=0,079	39,4%	P=0,000
female	55,6%		50,6%		46,3%		41,1%		38,8%		48,5%		43,8%		47,1%		60,6%	
Age groups																		
<18	18,5%	P=0,000	25,8%	P=0,081	31,8%	P=0,646	30,1%	P=0,036	34,5%	P=0,210	45,5%	P=0,017	32,5%	P=0,304	30,2%	P=0,862	22,3%	P=0,000
19-21	24,2%		26,5%		23,7%		34,2%		26,1%		33,3%		26,0%		22,8%			
22-24	28,5%		23,3%		23,3%		23,3%		22,7%		15,2%		21,0%		25,2%		27,2%	
> 25	28,8%		24,4%		21,2%		12,3%		16,8%		6,1%		20,5%		21,8%		23,3%	
T. risky sex																		
1	7,7%	P=0,000	5,6%	P=0,000	3,2%	P=0,000	4,1%	P=0,000	6,6%	P=0,000	5,7%	P=0,000	5,4%	P=0,000	3,4%	P=0,000	7,6%	P=0,000
2	47,6%		42,1%		35,6%		19,2%		21,3%		22,9%		18,6%		22,9%		52,4%	
3	44,7%		52,3%		61,1%		76,7%		72,1%		71,4%		76,0%		73,7%		40,0%	
T. sex and drugs																		
0	20,3%	P=0,000	16,9%	P=0,000	12,1%	P=0,000	6,8%	P=0,000	0,0%	P=0,000	5,7%	P=0,000	11,8%	P=0,000	9,8%	P=0,000	21,9%	P=0,000
1	27,0%		21,7%		17,4%		9,6%		8,2%		11,4%		13,2%		10,7%		21,9%	
2	18,7%		18,8%		17,4%		15,1%		8,2%		22,9%		15,2%		16,6%		13,3%	
3	10,2%		12,3%		11,3%		11,0%		10,7%		14,3%		12,7%		11,2%		15,2%	
4	18,1%		20,2%		23,5%		26,0%		36,9%		17,1%		27,5%		32,7%		21,9%	
5	5,7%		10,2%		18,2%		31,5%		36,1%		28,6%		19,6%		19,0%		5,7%	

7. Transport related to the nightlife

The quality and the quantity of transport is an essential part of the safety in nightlife activities. The use of private cars, the timetable of public transports, the prices, the drink and driving, etc are important issues that should be explored for safety reasons.

Transport



Table 7.1. Form of transport used to get to destination (when going out)

N: 1039

Bus, train (metro) or tram	32,3%
Taxi	18,3%
Private vehicle (e.g. car or motorbike)	37,1%
Walking	10,5%
Other	1,9%

Table 7.2. Form of transport used to get home (at the end of the night)

N: 1.032

Bus, train (metro) or tram	19,8%
Taxi	32,9%
Private vehicle (e.g. car or motorbike)	35,5%
Walking	10,2%
Other	1,6%

Form of transport you use to get to destination

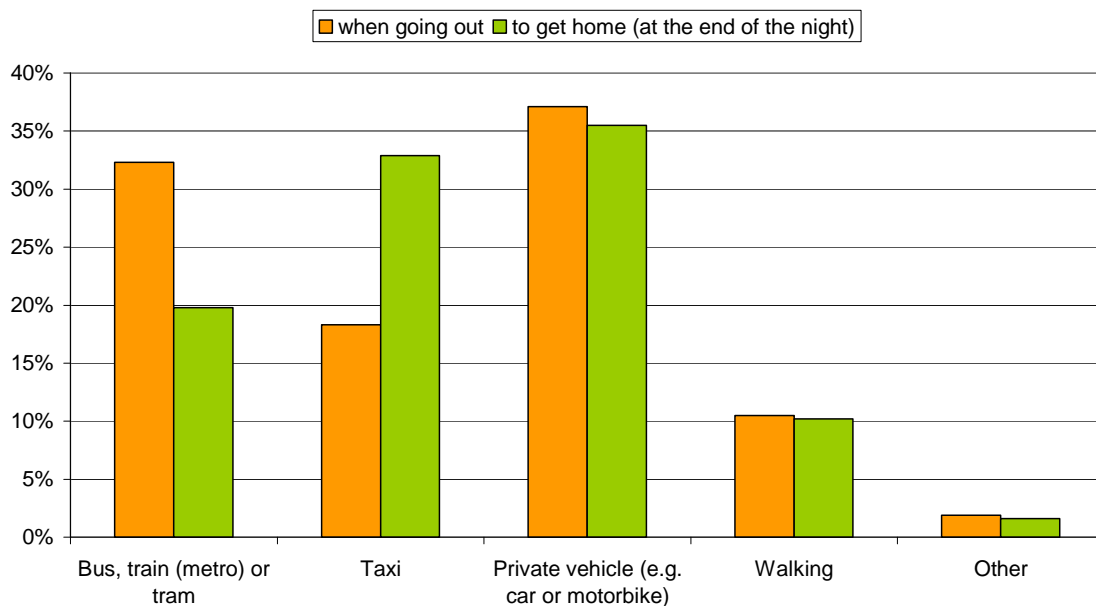


Table 7.3. Most important reason for not using public transport N: 763

There is none where I live	6,2%
The services do not run late enough	23,7%
I prefer to use a car (or friend's car)	41%
I don't need to (e.g. because you live close)	16,9%
It is unsafe	5,9%
Other reason	6,3%

Table 7.4. How often do you travel to another city to go clubbing? (N: 1.383)

Never	41,1%
Less than once a month	37,3%
Once a month or more	21,6%

Form of transport you use to get to destination

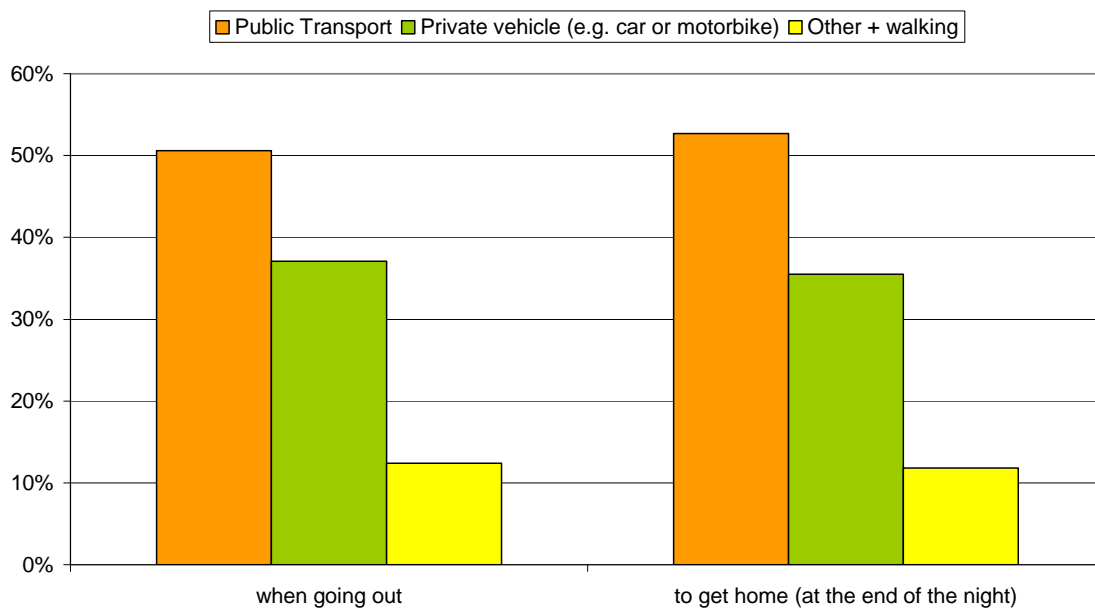


Table 7.5: Form of transport you use to get to destination (when going out) by several variables.

	Bus, train (metro) or tram	Taxi	Private vehicle (e.g. car or motorbike)	Walking	Other
Nightlife implication p=0,211					
less implication in nightlife	24,4%	20,5%	43,3%	11,0%	,8%
more implication in nightlife	33,6%	17,9%	35,9%	10,5%	2,0%
Drunkenness p=0,000					
never	25,5%	14,8%	46,0%	11,9%	1,8%
once a month	28,8%	17,9%	41,3%	10,9%	1,1%
twice a month	39,9%	16,9%	33,3%	8,2%	1,6%
more than three a month	36,7%	22,7%	27,8%	10,1%	2,7%
Social capital p=0,097					
Less SC	33,6%	14,8%	39,2%	11,1%	1,2%
Medium SC	28,6%	20,9%	37,2%	10,8%	2,4%
More SC	39,4%	19,2%	31,6%	8,3%	1,6%

Table 7.6: Form of transport you use to get home (at the end of the night)

	Bus, train (metro) or tram	Taxi	Private vehicle (e.g. car or motorbike)	Walking	Other
Nightlife implication p=0,197					
less implication in nightlife	12,1%	33,1%	41,1%	12,1%	1,6%
more implication in nightlife	20,9%	32,8%	34,6%	10,0%	1,6%
Drunkenness p=0,000					
never	13,4%	27,2%	45,7%	11,9%	1,8%
once a month	17,3%	34,1%	38,0%	10,1%	,6%
twice a month	28,1%	30,3%	31,5%	9,0%	1,1%
more than three a month	22,9%	39,4%	26,2%	9,1%	2,4%
Social capital p=0,224					
Less SC	21,8%	29,3%	37,5%	10,1%	1,3%
Medium SC	16,0%	34,9%	36,3%	11,0%	1,8%
More SC	23,6%	36,1%	29,8%	8,9%	1,6%

Risk related to drink or using drugs while driving

Tabla 7.7: Driving when under the effect of alcohol or drugs in relation to several variables (nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital)

	Times young people.... (past 30 days) ¹⁵		
	1 (mean) ride in a car/vehicle driven by someone drunk/under substances' influence	2 (mean) drive a car/vehicle drunk	3 (mean) drive a car/vehicle under illegal drugs influence
Total N = 1346	1,34	0,52	0,65
% of people who does it	36,9% (511)	17,4% (241)	12,4% (171)
current nightlife implication			
1 less	,47	,37	,38
2	,81	,27	,42
3	1,56	,62	,85
4 more	1,92	,74	,66
Gender			
male	1,91	0,84	1,02
female	0,81	0,23	0,32
age groups			
<18	1,25	,40	,28
19-21	1,42	,56	,86
22-24	1,40	,69	,93
> 25	1,34	,48	,65
capital social (quantity)			
Less SC	,97	,48	,51
Medium SC	1,23	,44	,67
More SC	2,16	,69	,84

¹⁵ Questions R1, R2, R3

Risk related drive

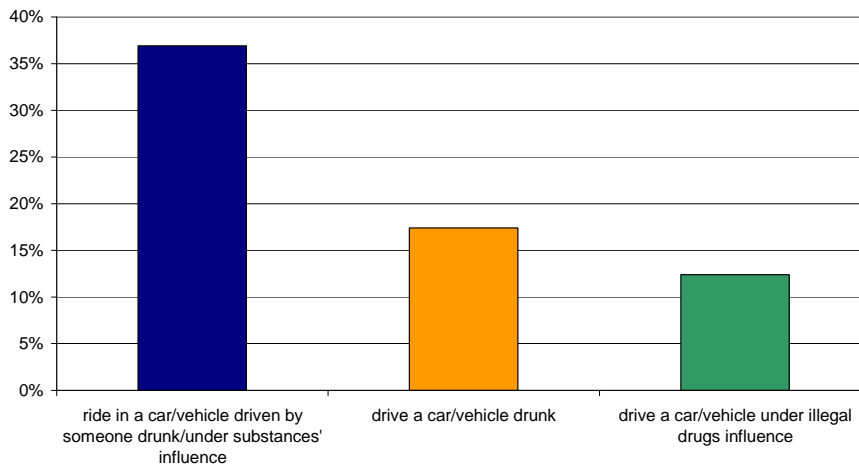


Tabla 7.8: Risk behaviour in driving by drug use

	1 (mean) ride in a car/vehicle driven by someone drunk/under substances' influence	2 (mean) drive a car/vehicle drunk	3 (mean) drive a car/vehicle under illegal drugs influence
Drugs use			
Drunkenness			
never	,87	,25	,32
1	,72	,28	,35
2	1,13	,56	,87
>2	2,19	,87	1,01
Cannabis use			
never	,69	,25	,11
ex	,94	,51	,21
experimental	,66	,35	,04
moderate	,96	,53	,45
user	3,14	,98	2,19
Cocaine			
never	,86	,32	,24
ex	2,53	,77	,95
experimental	1,32	,52	,79
user	3,44	1,47	2,60
Ecstasy			
never	,96	,43	,35
ex	2,36	,64	1,17
experimental	1,57	,72	,73
user	3,00	,89	2,23
Others			
never	1,27	,50	,63
ex	3,56	,78	2,89
experimental	3,52	,67	,74
user	1,83	1,50	1,28

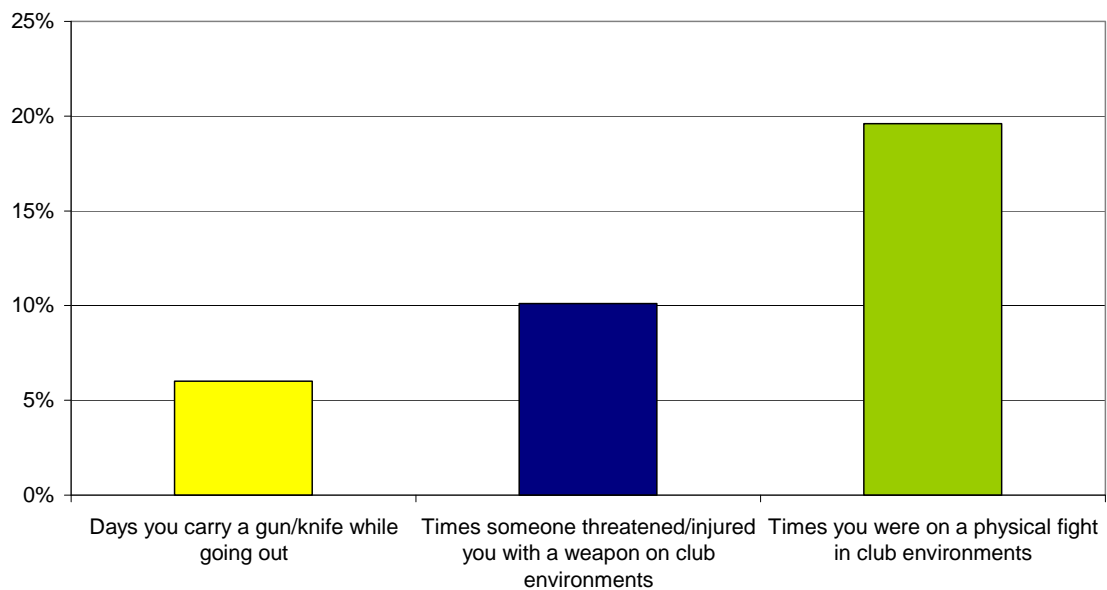
8. Violence in the nightlife

Unfortunately the violence is increasingly present in the nightlife. This not affects equally all countries and fortunately many times is not an everyday experience. It's a phenomenon that worries policy makers and needs more insight.

Table 8.1 : Experienced violence by gender

(past 12 months) ¹⁶	Total (Yes)	Male (means)	Female (means)
Days you carry a gun/knife while going out	6%	3.47	1.39
Times someone threatened/injured you with a weapon on club environments	10,1%	0.79	0.14
Times you were on a physical fight in club environments	19,6%	1,03	0,32

Risk related violence



¹⁶ Question R4, R5 and R6

Table 8.2: Violence in relation to nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital

(past 12 months) ¹⁷	Days you carry a gun/knife while going out	Times someone threatened/injured you with a weapon on club environments	Times you were on a physical fight in club environments
Total (means)	2,37	0,45	0,66
Current nightlife implication			
1 less	4,18	1,79	,35
2	,76	,25	,36
3	2,60	,29	,63
4 more	2,82	,31	1,15
Gender			
male	3,47	,79	1,03
female	1,39	,13	,32
Age groups			
<18	4,38	,47	1,13
19-21	2,10	1,08	,89
22-24	2,26	,18	,30
> 25	,43	,08	,21
Social Capital (quantity)			
Less SC	,22	,16	,32
Medium SC	2,67	,23	,72
More SC	2,57	,37	,93

¹⁷ Question R4, R5 and R6

Table 8.3: Violence by drug use			
	Days you carry a gun/knife while going out	Times someone threatened/injured you with a weapon on club environments	Times you were on a physical fight in club environments
Drug use (past 12 months) ¹⁸	(means)	(means)	(means)
drunkenness			
never	1,81	,31	,59
1	,79	,10	,52
2	,61	,22	,42
>2	4,57	,86	,92
cannabis use			
never	2,69	,20	,45
ex	2,56	,19	,82
experimental	,26	,21	,44
moderate	1,40	,39	,74
user	3,95	1,12	,92
cocaine			
never	1,79	,26	,66
ex	1,13	,27	1,05
experimental	2,97	,18	,39
user	5,37	1,68	,78
ecstasy			
never	2,52	,24	,63
ex	1,96	,35	1,01
experimental	,46	,21	,58
user	3,23	2,04	,74
others			
never	2,34	,44	,64
ex	,78	,33	1,11
experimental	4,67	,56	,93
user	2,11	,78	1,67

¹⁸ Question R4, R5 and R6

Table 8.4: Involvement in a physical fight the last 12 months while clubbing¹⁹ by Social Capital

	Social Capital categories				Total
	1. less than 4 friends, one group, no change group	2	3	4. more than 4 friends, more than 1 group, change groups go out	
yes	5,5%	6,9%	7,5%	20,3%	7,2%
no	94,5%	93,1%	92,5%	79,7%	92,8%
Total	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

P= 0,000

¹⁹ Question /7

9. Intrapersonal determinants

Antisocial behaviour

Table 9.1: Ansocial behaviour you have done at some time in your life ²⁰	Total (Yes)	Male	Female
Driven a car on a public road without a driving licence	39,6%	50,4%	29,5%
Deliberately damaged property	30,4%	47,2%	14,9%
Taken things from shops or stores without paying	38,9%	44,2%	34,3%
Been initiated into a named gang, since you were 12 years old	10,5%	16,6%	4,8%

Table 9.2: Antisocial behaviour scale* by typologies in nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital					
	antisocial behaviour				
	0	1	2	3	4
Total	34,8%	29,1%	21,3%	11,6%	3,2%
current nightlife implication P = 0,008					
1less	15,0%	11,9%	6,3%	11,5%	9,1%
2	31,8%	26,2%	22,2%	19,1%	20,5%
3	33,7%	35,6%	36,8%	33,8%	38,6%
4 more	19,5%	26,2%	34,7%	35,7%	31,8%
Gender P=0,000					
male	30,7%	44,6%	60,3%	76,9%	83,7%
female	69,3%	55,4%	39,7%	23,1%	16,3%
age groups P=0,010					
<18	24,7%	30,1%	34,0%	30,0%	37,2%
19-21	20,3%	26,0%	22,3%	25,0%	23,3%
22-24	23,9%	23,7%	24,1%	23,1%	23,3%
> 25	31,1%	20,2%	19,6%	21,9%	16,3%
Social Capital (quantity) P=0,002					
Less SC	36,5%	31,1%	27,7%	26,7%	21,6%
Medium SC	46,8%	48,7%	46,4%	45,9%	37,8%
More SC	16,7%	20,2%	25,9%	27,4%	40,5%
We can build up an antisocial behaviour scale from 0 (no antisocial behaviour at all) to 4 (when the 4 behaviour are present). Cronbach's alpha 0,81 (male) y 0,48 (female)					

²⁰ Question R8

Antisocial behaviour scale

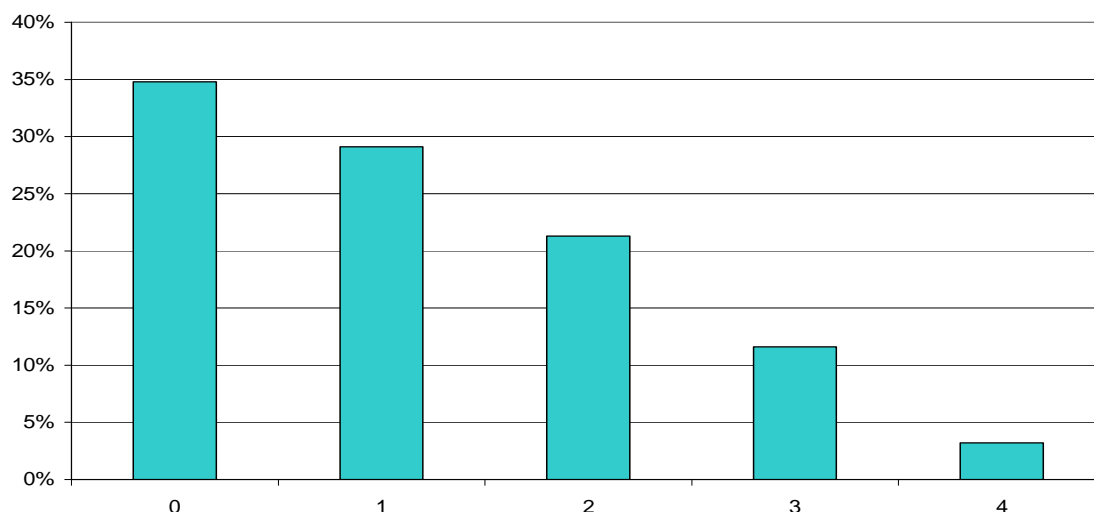


Table 9.3: Antisocial behaviour scale by drug users categories

	antisocial behaviour				
Drugs	0	1	2	3	4
Drunkennness P=0,000					
never	39,5%	31,1%	25,8%	21,7%	22,7%
1	19,8%	18,2%	16,9%	9,9%	11,4%
2	14,8%	19,7%	15,9%	19,3%	18,2%
>2	26,0%	31,1%	41,4%	49,1%	47,7%
Cannabis use P=0,000					
never	38,3%	32,8%	20,7%	18,0%	20,5%
ex	12,3%	14,9%	15,6%	18,6%	6,8%
experimental	22,2%	14,7%	11,5%	5,6%	2,3%
moderate	15,4%	16,2%	21,4%	17,4%	22,7%
user	11,9%	21,4%	30,8%	40,4%	47,7%
Cocaine P=0,000					
never	80,2%	72,6%	63,7%	55,9%	59,1%
ex	3,3%	4,2%	4,7%	8,7%	2,3%
experimental	8,3%	11,2%	13,6%	13,7%	9,1%
user	8,1%	11,9%	18,0%	21,7%	29,5%
Ecstasy P=0,000					
never	81,3%	74,6%	66,1%	59,0%	59,1%
ex	4,8%	5,5%	8,8%	11,8%	4,5%
experimental	7,1%	10,7%	9,2%	11,2%	13,6%
user	6,9%	9,2%	15,9%	18,0%	22,7%
Others P=0,063					
never	97,3%	97,8%	94,2%	91,9%	95,5%
ex	0,2%	0,2%	1,7%	1,2%	0,0%
experimental	1,2%	1,5%	2,4%	4,3%	2,3%
user	1,2%	0,5%	1,7%	2,5%	2,3%

Those who have behaved more antisocially are the ones who have more probability to get drunk more frequently, to use cannabis, cocaine or ecstasy.

Table 9.4: Antisocial behaviour scale by sex & drugs and risky sex scales

	0	1	2	3	4
Risky sex P=0,000					
1	40,5%	30,8%	30,2%	23,0%	27,3%
2	33,5%	31,8%	27,8%	31,7%	22,7%
3	26,0%	37,3%	42,0%	45,3%	50,0%
Sex&drugs P=0,000					
1	36,8%	26,9%	22,0%	15,5%	6,8%
2	26,2%	22,6%	18,0%	13,7%	9,1%
3	15,6%	15,7%	16,3%	17,4%	13,6%
4	6,4%	10,2%	11,2%	16,8%	20,5%
5	6,7%	10,9%	12,2%	11,8%	18,2%
6	4,8%	6,0%	9,2%	8,7%	9,1%
7	2,3%	6,0%	8,1%	8,1%	11,4%
8	1,2%	1,7%	2,0%	8,1%	4,5%
9	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	6,8%

Antisocial behaviour scale by index of sex&drugs relation

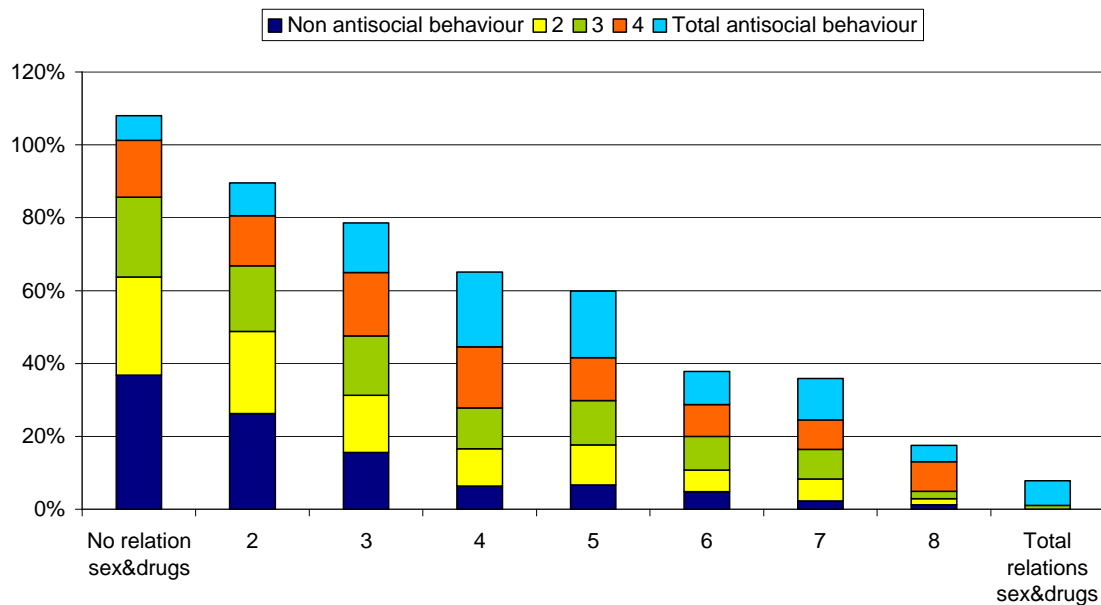


Tabla 9.5: Scale of rebelliousness* by nightlife implication, gender, age and social capital

	Scale			
	0	1	2	3
Total	40,3%	28,2%	19,7%	11,8%
*Scale of rebelliousness (question R9), between 0, that means no presence of any rebellious behaviour, and 3 that means the presence of the 3 behaviours). Cronbach's alpha total 0,74 (male=0,91; female 0,71)				
current nightlife implication p=0,000				
less	17,3%	9,9%	5,3%	7,5%
1	29,5%	29,1%	20,1%	20,0%
2	33,9%	32,5%	39,4%	38,8%
more	19,2%	28,5%	35,2%	33,8%
Gender p=0,000				
male	41,0%	52,2%	55,3%	50,6%
female	59,0%	47,8%	44,7%	49,4%
Age groups p=0,000				
<18	21,9%	29,1%	34,6%	43,7%
19-21	24,3%	22,8%	22,4%	20,3%
22-24	26,3%	23,1%	24,7%	16,5%
> 25	27,6%	24,9%	18,3%	19,6%
Social Capital p=0,213				
Less SC	33,6%	32,3%	27,5%	26,9%
Medium SC	47,7%	44,8%	46,7%	51,0%
More SC	18,7%	22,9%	25,9%	22,1%

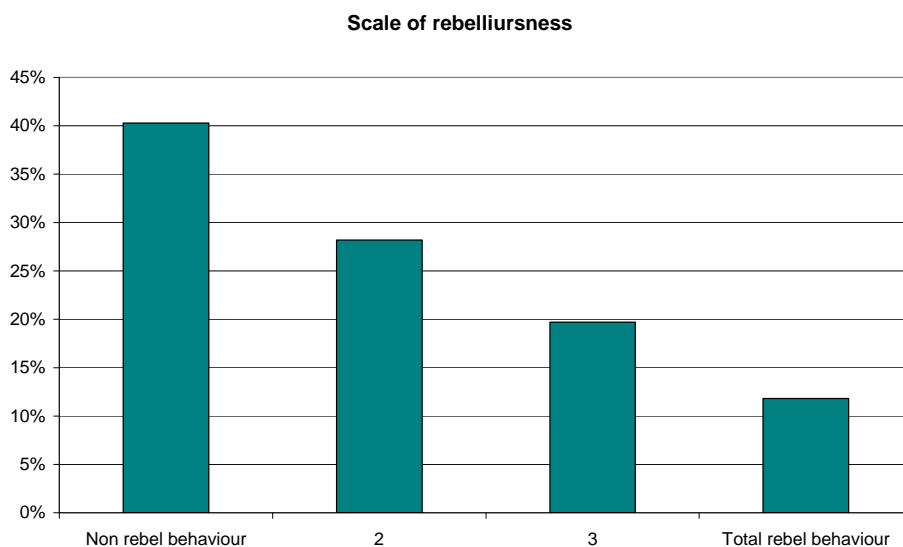


Tabla 9.6: Scale of rebelliousness by drug use

	Scale			
	0	1	2	3
drunkenness p=0,000				
never	35,6%	31,6%	26,1%	24,4%
1	20,3%	18,0%	11,6%	16,3%
2	16,5%	16,7%	17,9%	21,3%
>2	27,6%	33,7%	44,4%	38,1%
Cannabis use p=0,000				
never	33,8%	29,5%	24,3%	23,8%
ex	15,0%	14,9%	16,0%	10,0%
experimental	18,5%	14,6%	12,7%	10,6%
moderate	15,2%	18,8%	16,4%	24,4%
user	17,6%	22,2%	30,6%	31,3%
Cocaine p=0,000				
never	77,9%	69,5%	63,8%	61,9%
ex	2,9%	6,3%	5,2%	5,0%
experimental	11,2%	9,9%	11,2%	11,9%
user	8,0%	14,4%	19,8%	21,3%
Ecstasy p=0,000				
never	78,8%	71,3%	67,5%	63,8%
ex	4,9%	9,1%	7,1%	6,9%
experimental	9,0%	8,6%	10,8%	10,0%
user	7,3%	11,0%	14,6%	19,4%
Others p=0.350				
never	96,9%	95,6%	94,4%	96,9%
ex	0,2%	0,8%	1,5%	0,6%
experimental	1,5%	2,6%	3,0%	0,6%
user	1,5%	1,0%	1,1%	1,9%

Tabla 9.7: Scale of rebelliousness by sex scales (risky sexuality and sex & drugs)

	Scale			
	0	1	2	3
Risky sex p=0,000				
1	30,9%	37,3%	32,1%	29,4%
2	39,1%	26,9%	27,6%	22,5%
3	30,0%	35,8%	40,3%	48,1%
Sex&drugs p=0,000				
1	31,6%	27,7%	20,5%	21,9%
2	28,5%	18,8%	15,7%	14,4%
3	17,0%	18,5%	13,4%	11,3%
4	7,1%	11,7%	13,8%	10,6%
5	7,1%	11,5%	11,6%	14,4%
6	5,5%	5,0%	10,4%	8,1%
7	2,0%	5,0%	9,0%	12,5%
8	0,9%	1,8%	4,5%	5,6%
9	0,2%	0,0%	1,1%	1,3%

Tabla 9.8: Impulsivity scale ²¹ by nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital

	Scale*				
	0	1	2	3	4
Total	2,2%	33,1%	31,4%	25,3%	8,0%
* The impulsivity scale is constructud with the Question R10. 0 means the absence of any impulsivity question and 4 means the presence of the four questions considered.					
current nightlife implication p=0,129					
less	14,8%	14,6%	10,8%	9,0%	9,6%
1	22,2%	32,0%	26,1%	20,6%	22,1%
2	29,6%	33,1%	37,3%	34,6%	36,5%
more	33,3%	20,3%	25,8%	35,8%	31,7%
Gender p=0,281					
male	53,3%	47,9%	44,6%	52,2%	50,9%
female	46,7%	52,1%	55,4%	47,8%	49,1%
Age groups 0,013					
<18	35,7%	24,0%	27,9%	32,9%	41,7%
19-21	32,1%	22,2%	22,4%	25,0%	20,4%
22-24	21,4%	25,6%	25,2%	21,2%	19,4%
> 25	10,7%	28,3%	24,5%	20,9%	18,5%
Social capital p=0,671					
Less SC	18,2%	34,4%	32,1%	28,2%	30,6%
Medium SC	54,5%	44,4%	47,4%	48,3%	49,0%
More SC	27,3%	21,2%	20,6%	23,5%	20,4%

²¹ Impulsivity scale (question R10)

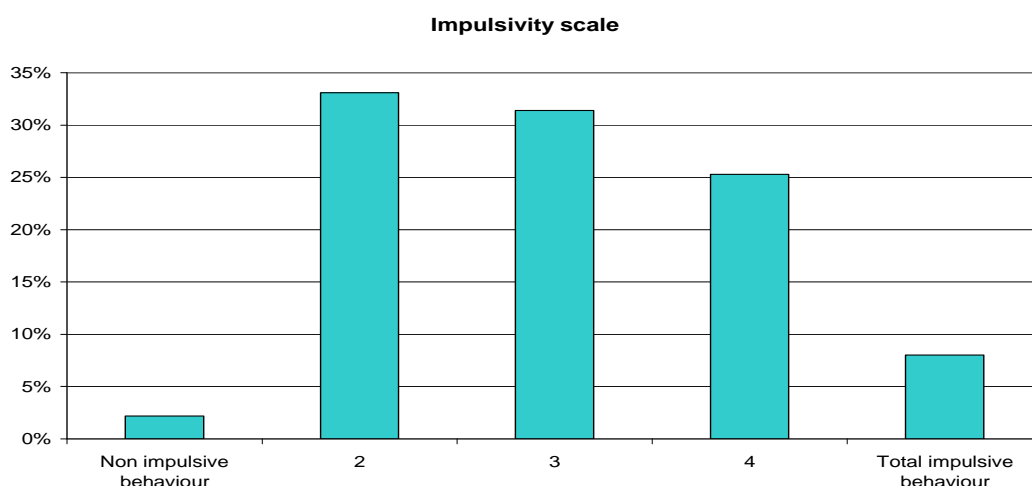


Tabla 9.10: Impulsivity scale ²² by drug use

Drugs	scale				
	0	1	2	3	4
Drunkennness p=0,000					
never	36,7%	38,4%	31,4%	23,6%	24,1%
1	6,7%	19,8%	17,8%	15,2%	16,7%
2	20,0%	16,2%	19,7%	16,0%	13,9%
>2	36,7%	25,6%	31,1%	45,2%	45,4%
cannabis p=0,035					
never	33,3%	32,2%	30,7%	26,2%	23,1%
ex	13,3%	16,7%	11,9%	15,2%	13,9%
experimental	16,7%	16,0%	15,7%	14,3%	14,8%
moderate	26,7%	18,2%	16,6%	15,5%	20,4%
user	10,0%	16,9%	25,1%	28,9%	27,8%
Cocaine p=0,000					
never	80,0%	75,8%	71,4%	65,6%	61,1%
ex	10,0%	4,0%	3,5%	5,5%	6,5%
experimental	6,7%	10,9%	13,1%	8,7%	13,0%
user	3,3%	9,3%	11,9%	20,1%	19,4%
Ecstasy p=0,004					
never	83,3%	76,7%	75,4%	64,4%	66,7%
ex	6,7%	5,3%	5,6%	8,5%	12,0%
experimental	0,0%	8,4%	9,8%	12,0%	6,5%
user	10,0%	9,6%	9,1%	15,2%	14,8%
Others p=0,203					
never	86,7%	96,4%	95,6%	96,8%	97,2%
ex	0,0%	0,9%	0,5%	0,6%	0,0%
experimental	6,7%	1,3%	2,6%	1,5%	2,8%
user	6,7%	1,3%	1,4%	1,2%	0,0%

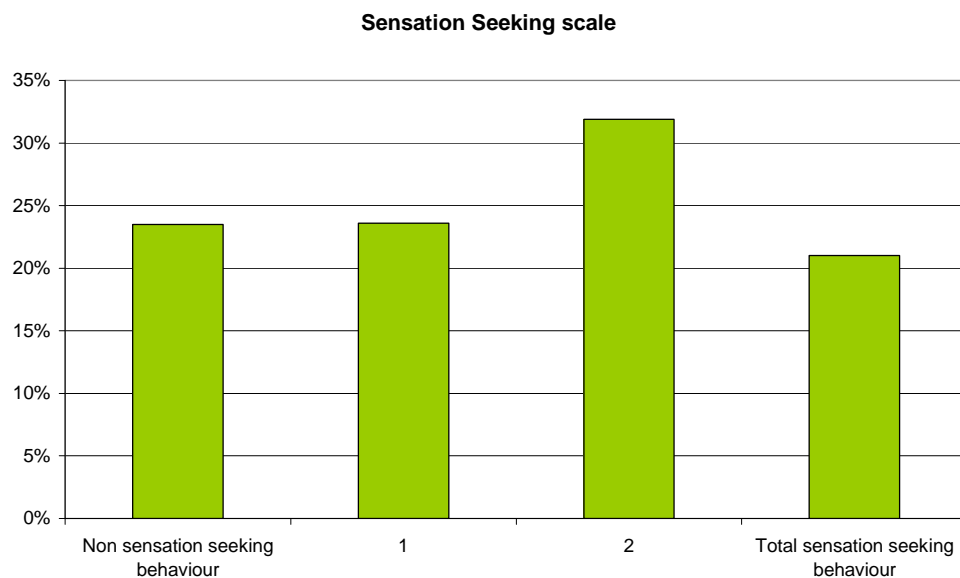
²² Impulsivity scale (question R10)

Tabla 9.11: Impulsivity scale ²³ by sex scales (risky sexualitiy and sex & drugs)					
	scale				
	0	1	2	3	4
Risky sex p=0,084					
1	36,7%	35,6%	29,3%	33,2%	29,6%
2	40,0%	33,8%	31,4%	27,4%	31,5%
3	23,3%	30,7%	39,3%	39,4%	38,9%
Sex&drugs p=0,001					
1	33,3%	33,1%	26,7%	20,7%	23,1%
2	13,3%	24,2%	20,6%	18,7%	24,1%
3	20,0%	15,1%	18,5%	15,2%	13,0%
4	6,7%	8,9%	10,1%	11,1%	13,0%
5	10,0%	9,6%	9,8%	10,5%	11,1%
6	13,3%	4,2%	6,6%	9,3%	7,4%
7	3,3%	4,0%	5,6%	7,9%	5,6%
8	0,0%	0,7%	2,1%	5,5%	1,9%
9	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	1,2%	0,9%

²³ Impulsivity scale (question R10)

Tabla 9.12: Sensation seeking scale²⁴ in nightlife implication, gender, age groups, social capital

	scale			
	0	1	2	3
Total	23,5%	23,6%	31,9%	21,0%
The sensation seeking scale is build up with the three questions (R 11) of the questionnaire. 0 means no questions involved and 3 means the presence of the three questions.				
current nightlife implication p=0,000				
less	35,7%	33,1%	20,4%	10,8%
1	27,7%	23,7%	32,5%	16,1%
2	23,1%	20,1%	32,6%	24,2%
more	14,6%	23,7%	35,5%	26,2%
Gender p=0,000				
male	19,7%	21,0%	33,1%	26,2%
female	27,0%	26,3%	30,6%	16,2%
Age groups 0,000				
<18	16,5%	18,8%	34,8%	29,8%
19-21	16,9%	23,2%	35,4%	24,5%
22-24	28,1%	25,0%	28,4%	18,5%
> 25	33,7%	29,1%	27,6%	9,5%
Capital social (quantity) p=0,047				
Less SC	25,2%	27,7%	29,9%	17,2%
Medium SC	22,4%	24,1%	31,9%	21,6%
More SC	19,9%	19,6%	36,6%	32,3%



²⁴ Sensation seeking scale (question R11)

Tabla 9.13: Sensation seeking scale by drug use categories

	Scale			
Drugs	0	1	2	3
Drunkennness p=0,000				
never	34,9%	24,1%	27,1%	14,0%
1	27,2%	30,1%	28,9%	13,8%
2	18,6%	26,3%	31,4%	23,7%
>2	13,8%	18,6%	37,9%	29,7%
cannabis p=0,000				
never	32,0%	25,1%	26,5%	16,4%
ex	20,7%	25,8%	37,4%	16,2%
experimental	30,5%	26,2%	31,4%	11,9%
moderate	18,3%	22,1%	33,3%	26,3%
user	13,8%	20,0%	34,4%	31,9%
Cocaine p=0,000				
never	25,3%	24,3%	31,3%	19,1%
ex	21,0%	22,6%	35,5%	21,0%
experimental	26,5%	27,2%	31,1%	15,2%
user	13,3%	17,6%	34,0%	35,1%
Ecstasy p=0,000				
never	26,4%	24,7%	30,7%	18,2%
ex	18,5%	22,8%	37,0%	21,7%
experimental	21,9%	24,2%	30,5%	23,4%
user	9,6%	16,7%	23,4%	36,5%
Others p=0, 401				
never	24,0%	23,6%	31,3%	11,1%
ex	22,2%	33,3%	33,3%	22,2%
experimental	11,1%	25,9%	51,9%	38,9%
user	11,1%	22,2%	11,1%	27,8%

Tabla 9.14: Sensation seeking scale by sex scales (risky sex and sex & drugs)

	Scale			
	0	1	2	3
Risky sex p=0,000				
1	28,4%	23,2%	30,4%	17,9%
2	23,8%	25,7%	35,0%	15,5%
3	18,8%	22,3%	30,4%	28,5%
Sex&drugs p=0,000				
1	35,2%	27,5%	24,9%	12,4%
2	29,4%	26,0%	36,1%	8,4%
3	21,8%	21,8%	36,4%	20,0%
4	10,6%	19,9%	36,9%	32,6%
5	15,8%	23,0%	28,8%	32,4%
6	12,0%	25,0%	27,2%	35,9%
7	7,8%	15,6%	32,5%	44,2%
8	8,8%	8,8%	44,1%	38,2%
9	16,7%	,0%	33,3%	50,0%

10. Perception of the environment

Tabla 10.1: People who cares for you

	Teachers people at work	Parents relatives	friends	neighbourhood	recreational premises where you club
not care at all	19,0%	12,8%	10,8%	49,4%	41,0%
care a little	31,4 %	8,1%	9,4%	27%	28,2%
rather care	36,9 %	20,7%	35,7%	14,9%	18,2%
a lot of care	12,7 %	58,4%	44,1%	8,7%	12,7%

Table 10.2: Protection scale by nightlife implication, gender, age and social capital

	Non-protection / Protection Scale		
	Less protection	Average protection	More protection
Total	31,9%	44%	24,1%
We have created a scale with these five variables. The presence or absence of these five questions creates a raking from non protection to more protection.			
current nightlife implication P = 0,486			
1 less	11,3%	11,0%	12,2%
2	26,3%	23,6%	29,7%
3	36,3%	36,6%	31,4%
4 more	26,1%	28,9%	26,7%
Gender P=0, 331			
male	48,6%	49,2%	44,1%
female	51,4%	50,8%	55,9%
age groups P=0, 893			
<18	29,4%	30,8%	27,1%
19-21	23,2%	21,4%	25,2%
22-24	23,4%	24,3%	23,5%
> 25	23,9%	23,4%	24,2%
Social Capital (quantity) P=0,241			
Less SC	31,0%	30,0%	35,3%
Medium SC	44,4%	48,5%	46,4%
More SC	24,6%	21,5%	18,3%

Table 10.3: Perception of protection by drug use			
	Non-protection / Protection Scale		
	Less protection	Average protection	More protection
Total	31,9%	44%	24,1%
Drugs			
Drunkenness P = 0,035			
never	27,3%	28,2%	34,5%
1	15,3%	19,4%	17,6%
2	19,2%	15,5%	19,2%
>2	38,2%	36,9%	28,7%
cannabis use P = 0,006			
never	22,9%	30,5%	35,8%
ex	14,8%	13,4%	16,6%
experimental	17,2%	13,9%	14,0%
moderate	17,7%	19,1%	14,7%
user	27,3%	23,2%	18,9%
Cocaine P = 0,026			
never	64,0%	73,6%	73,9%
ex	5,7%	4,3%	3,9%
experimental	12,6%	9,8%	11,4%
user	17,7%	12,3%	10,7%
Ecstasy P = 0,200			
never	68,7%	73,4%	75,2%
ex	5,9%	6,4%	7,5%
experimental	11,6%	8,4%	8,5%
user	13,8%	11,8%	8,8%

Table 10.4: perception of care of recreational premises by nightlife implication, gender, age and social capital

how much care about you: recreational premises where you go clubbing				
	not care at all	care a little	rather care	a lot of care
Total	41,0	28,2	18,2	12,7
current nightlife implication P = 0,008				
1less	13,6%	8,6%	9,2%	15,4%
2	29,7%	23,8%	21,4%	27,2%
3	32,6%	36,9%	38,2%	35,5%
4 more	24,1%	30,7%	31,1%	21,9%
Gender P=0, 267				
Male	46,3%	52,1%	45,3%	48,8%
Female	53,7%	47,9%	54,7%	51,2%
age groups P=0, 118				
<18	30,3%	28,8%	31,4%	21,5%
19-21	20,6%	25,9%	22,9%	27,3%
22-24	22,3%	24,5%	23,3%	28,5%
> 25	26,8%	20,8%	22,4%	22,7%
Social Capital P=0,716				
Less SC	31,5%	33,8%	28,6%	29,9%
Medium SC	48,2%	45,1%	46,3%	47,6%
More SC	20,2%	21,1%	25,1%	22,6%

Table 10.5: Perception of care of recreational premises by drug use

how much care about you: recreational premises where you go clubbing				
	not care at all	care a little	rather care	a lot of care
Total	41,0	28,2	18,2	12,7
Drugs**				
Drunkennness P = 0,000				
never	35,4%	31,6%	25,5%	25,4%
1	20,8%	14,4%	15,8%	15,0%
2	16,7%	19,3%	18,2%	12,7%
>2	27,1%	34,7%	40,5%	46,8%
cannabis use P = 0,053				
never	29,4%	33,7%	27,5%	25,4%
ex	16,5%	11,0%	14,6%	15,0%
Experimental	16,7%	13,1%	13,0%	17,9%
moderate	16,9%	15,7%	22,3%	15,6%
user	20,5%	26,6%	22,7%	26,0%
Cocaine P = 0,310				
never	72,9%	70,8%	68,8%	67,6%
ex	3,6%	6,3%	4,9%	2,9%
experimental	11,7%	9,1%	11,3%	12,1%
user	11,8%	13,8%	15,0%	17,3%
Ecstasy P = 0,000				
never	77,4%	73,1%	67,6%	63,6%
ex	4,7%	6,3%	9,3%	10,4%
experimental	10,1%	7,3%	8,1%	13,3%
user	7,9%	13,3%	15,0%	12,7%

11. Health dimension

Tabla 11.1: Preferences between health and fun (N: 1326)²⁵		
Would you rather have fun or be healthy?	Have fun	Be healthy
	33,0%	67%
Health and fun by nightlife implication, gender, age and social capital		
current nightlife implication	P = 0,000	
less	6,8%	14,5%
1	17,6%	30,6%
2	34,7%	35,8%
more	41,0%	19,1%
Gender	P = 0,000	
male	58,1%	43,2%
female	41,9%	56,8%
age groups	P = 0,001	
<18	33,6%	27,0%
19-21	25,4%	21,8%
22-24	23,5%	24,2%
> 25	17,5%	27,0%
Social capital	P = 0,000	
Less SC	24,1%	35,4%
Medium SC	50,3%	45,7%
More SC	25,6%	18,9%

²⁵ Question H4

Tabla 11.2: Preferences between health and fun by drug use (N: 1326)		
	Have fun	Be healthy
Drugs		
Drunkennness P = 0,000		
never	22,4%	35,5%
1	12,4%	20,2%
2	14,0%	18,7%
>2	51,3%	25,5%
cannabis use P = 0,000		
never	23,6%	33,2%
ex	11,9%	15,4%
experimental	11,9%	16,8%
moderate	18,8%	16,5%
user	33,9%	18,1%
Cocaine P = 0,001		
never	65,4%	73,3%
ex	4,8%	4,5%
experimental	10,5%	11,2%
user	19,2%	10,9%
Ecstasy P = 0,000		
never	64,8%	76,7%
ex	7,3%	6,3%
experimental	11,0%	8,4%
user	16,9%	8,5%

Tabla 11.3: Health self evaluation by gender²⁶

	(N)	Total (Yes)	Male	Female	P =
In the last four weeks, good physical health (Yes)	1090	78,8%	80,5%	77,1%	0,072
During the past 12 months, feel so sad/hopeless that you stopped doing usual activities for a week/more (yes)	478	35,0%	32,5%	37,5%	0,030
Satisfied with your life as a whole	1151	83,2%	83,1%	83,6%	0,428
Not satisfied with your weight	455	32,9%	75,0%	60,0%	0,000
You do physical exercise or sport (at least 30 minutes)?	1239	70,1%	73,5%	67,3%	0,000
On how many days per week do you do physical exercise or sport (at least 30 minutes)?	1239	2,09	2,39	1,84	0,000
During the past 12 months you seriously consider attempting suicide	101	7,3%	7,3%	7,2%	0,513

²⁶ Question H1 to H7

Tabla: health by drug use					
	Have health	1	2	3	No health
Drugs					
Drunkenness P = 0,023					
never	33,2%	29,4%	31,5%	24,6%	37,5%
1	20,0%	14,5%	13,8%	21,7%	4,2%
2	16,9%	18,7%	17,2%	8,7%	16,7%
>2	29,9%	37,4%	37,4%	44,9%	41,7%
cannabis use P = 0,012					
never	32,1%	29,7%	26,1%	21,7%	33,3%
ex	15,0%	12,0%	17,2%	14,5%	8,3%
experimental	18,2%	12,7%	12,3%	10,1%	8,3%
moderate	15,5%	20,4%	16,3%	21,7%	16,7%
user	19,2%	25,2%	28,1%	31,9%	33,3%
Cocaine P = 0,027					
never	74,2%	67,6%	68,5%	71,0%	58,3%
ex	3,1%	6,0%	5,4%	4,3%	12,5%
experimental	10,5%	13,7%	8,9%	7,2%	4,2%
user	12,2%	12,7%	17,2%	17,4%	25,0%
Ecstasy P = 0,000					
never	79,2%	68,6%	66,0%	58,0%	62,5%
ex	4,5%	7,0%	11,8%	7,2%	16,7%
experimental	8,0%	10,5%	8,9%	15,9%	8,3%
user	8,3%	14,0%	13,3%	18,8%	12,5%

	Have health	1	2	3	No health	
current nightlife implication p= 0,021						
less		11,4%	11,3%	13,6%	8,7%	16,7%
1		28,7%	24,4%	25,1%	18,8%	20,8%
2		35,9%	31,4%	40,7%	33,3%	29,2%
more		23,9%	32,9%	20,6%	39,1%	33,3%
Gender p= 0,268						
male		49,9%	48,7%	41,6%	44,1%	54,2%
female		50,1%	51,3%	58,4%	55,9%	45,8%
Age groups p = 0,139						
<18		26,0%	30,2%	36,0%	33,3%	37,5%
19-21		23,8%	22,3%	23,5%	18,8%	20,8%
22-24		23,2%	25,9%	20,0%	24,6%	33,3%
> 25		26,9%	21,6%	20,5%	23,2%	8,3%
Capital social (quantity) p = 0,017						
Less SC		31,1%	30,9%	34,4%	26,6%	40,9%
Medium SC		50,6%	42,7%	45,4%	39,1%	45,5%
More SC		18,3%	26,3%	20,2%	34,4%	13,6%