



Assessing and Preventing Violence in National and International Recreational Settings for Young People. Grant agreement n° – JLS/2006/DAP-1/069/Y30-CE-0117583/00-55

## **Statistical Report – Assessing and Preventing Violence in National and International Recreational Settings for Young People.**



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## The Sample

Table 1 presents the characteristics of the samples surveyed in Majorca and Ibiza. There were differences in age between both nationalities and survey locations; specifically Ibiza provided an older sample of holidaymakers, whilst Spanish participants in both locations were older than those from the UK and Germany. Overall, approximately half the sample was male with no significant gender differences between survey locations. However in each location a larger proportion of German participants were male. Mean length of stay in Majorca or Ibiza for all nationalities ranged between seven and ten days.

**Table 1: Basic characteristics of the sample, by survey location**

	Majorca					Ibiza					
	British	Spanish	German	Total	P <sup>1</sup>	British	Spanish	German	Total	P <sup>1</sup>	P <sup>2</sup>
Sample (n)	505	487	484	1476		528	499	500	1527		
Age (%)											
16-19	61.6	14.2	48.8	41.7		12.1	4.8	31.4	16.1		
20-25	33.9	43.3	40.3	39.1		56.4	40.9	46.0	47.9		
26-35	4.6	42.5	11	19.2	***	31.5	54.3	22.6	36	***	***
Sex (%)											
Male	48.7	50.3	60.7	53.2		45.1	49.9	57.2	50.6		
Female	51.3	49.7	39.3	46.8	***	54.9	50.1	42.8	49.4	***	NS
Mean length of stay (days)	10.04	9.39	7.89	9.12	***	8.87	7.43	8.45	8.26	*	**

P<sup>1</sup> shows significant differences between nationalities within each location. P<sup>2</sup> shows significant differences overall between locations. \*\*\* P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01; \*P<0.05; NS = not significant

## Reasons for visiting Majorca and Ibiza

Participants were asked to identify reasons why they had chosen to visit Majorca or Ibiza, with a list of options provided to choose from (multiple options could be selected). In both locations, nightlife was the most popular option selected overall, followed by the weather (Table 2). However, nightlife was not a major attraction for Spanish participants visiting Majorca, who were more likely to be visiting family and friends.



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**Table 2: Reasons for choosing the holiday destination**

	Majorca					Ibiza					
	British	Spanish	German	Total	P <sup>1</sup>	British	Spanish	German	Total	P <sup>1</sup>	P <sup>2</sup>
Cost	17.5	17.9	31.3	22.1	***	7.4	5.6	15.5	9.5	***	***
Nightlife	82.9	18.9	78.1	60.1	***	89.0	64.5	74.5	76.2	***	***
Culture	4.8	8.8	4.8	6.1	**	13.3	11.4	7.2	10.7	**	***
Weather	55.5	37.4	72.3	55.0	***	43.4	45.2	64.5	50.9	***	*
Work	1.8	8.0	1.0	3.6	***	3.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	***	***
Visiting family/friends	8.3	39.8	9.3	19.1	***	9.9	19.6	7.8	12.4	***	***

P<sup>1</sup> shows significant differences between nationalities within each location. P<sup>2</sup> shows significant differences overall between locations. \*\*\* P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01; \*P<0.05

### Nightlife participation

Corresponding to participants' reasons for choosing their holiday destination, the majority of British (82.1%) and German (71.1%) holidaymakers to Majorca reported visiting bars or nightclubs on five or more nights per week during their holiday, compared to just 29.6% of Spanish holidaymakers. In Ibiza, however, almost half (47.0%) Spanish holidaymakers visited bars or nightclubs five or more nights per week, similar to German participants (46.5%) yet lower than British holidaymakers (82.5%).

### Substance use

In order to measure changes in substance use during the holiday, participants were asked if, and how frequently, they used alcohol, tobacco and a range of illicit drugs at home over the past 12 months and during their holiday in Ibiza or Majorca. Table 3 shows the proportion of participants who reported having used each substance at home and during their holiday. The vast majority of holidaymakers to both locations had used alcohol, both at home and during their holiday, with Spanish participants displaying lower prevalence of alcohol use than British and German participants.

To measure levels of alcohol use on holiday, participants were asked how frequently they got drunk during their stay in Majorca or Ibiza. There were significant differences between nationalities in levels of drunkenness (Figures 1). In both Majorca and Ibiza, over half of British participants reported having been drunk on five or more days per week during their holiday, and the majority of German participants reported drunkenness at least



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twice a week on holiday. However, the majority of Spanish participants did not get drunk during their holiday.

For all nationalities, prevalence of illicit drug use both at home and on holiday was higher among the Ibiza samples. For example, during their holiday 2.1% of Spanish visitors to Majorca used ecstasy compared with 16.0% of Spanish visitors to Ibiza. However, overall illicit drug use was highest amongst British visitors to Ibiza. Here, for example, 44.2% used ecstasy during their holiday and 34.2% used cocaine. German participants were least likely to use illicit drugs on holiday.

Table 3 also shows that for many substances, levels of use on holiday, particularly in Ibiza, were higher than levels of use at home. This shows that a proportion of holidaymakers were using drugs for the first time during their holiday. For example, 8.6% of British, 7.2% of Spanish and 1.8% of German holidaymakers to Ibiza used ecstasy for the first time during their stay.

**Table 3: Prevalence of substance use at home and during the holiday, by nationality and location of survey**

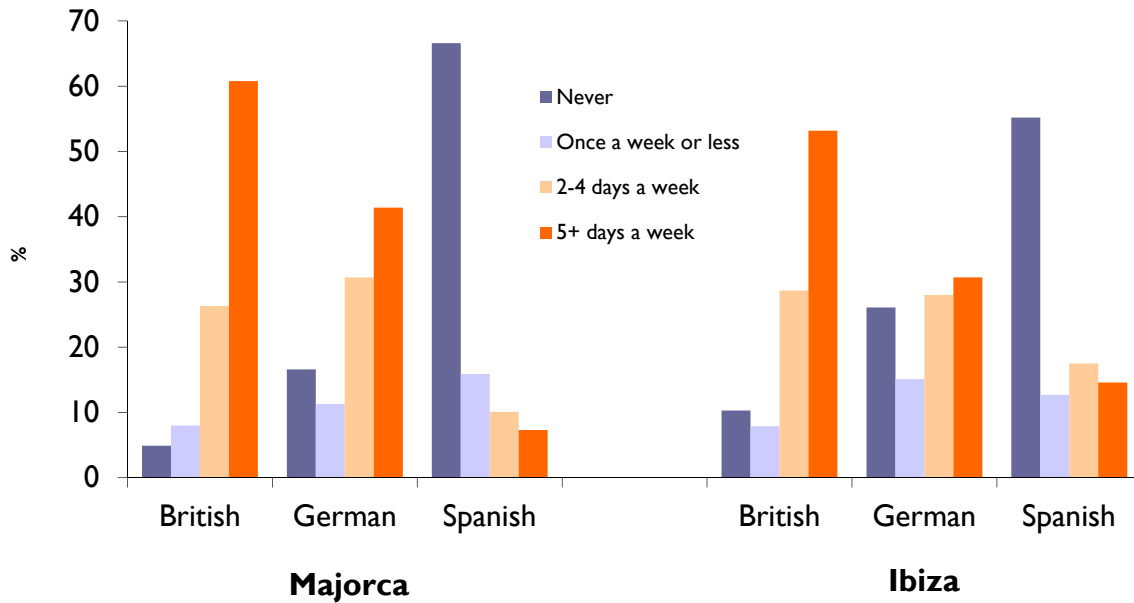
		Majorca					Ibiza				
		British	German	Spanish	Total	P	British	German	Spanish	Total	P
Ever used at home (%)	Alcohol	97.8	97.9	84.1	93.3	***	98.1	96.8	87.7	94.3	***
	Tobacco	65.4	50.5	56.0	57.4	***	40.8	55.1	52.9	49.4	***
	Cannabis	13.7	10.1	17.6	13.8	**	19.4	14.0	21.2	18.2	**
	Ecstasy	7.3	2.3	1.2	3.7	***	33.5	4.0	6.9	15.2	***
	Cocaine	9.3	2.5	3.3	5.1	***	33.7	3.6	12.9	17.1	***
	Amphetatmine	1.6	2.3	0.4	1.4	*	4.2	3.4	4.7	4.1	NS
	Ketamine	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	*	7.8	1.0	3.4	4.2	***
	GHB	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	NS	7.8	1.0	3.4	4.2	***
Used on this holiday (%)	Alcohol	99.4	96.7	87.4	94.6	***	98.7	95.4	92.5	95.6	***
	Tobacco	39.4	52.2	46.2	45.8	***	47.2	57.9	58.5	54.4	***
	Cannabis	9.5	6.0	12.6	9.4	**	20.1	11.1	23.0	18.1	***
	Ecstasy	4.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	NS	44.2	5.7	16.0	22.4	***
	Cocaine	7.5	2.9	3.9	4.8	**	34.2	5.0	17.3	19.2	***
	Amphetatmine	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	NS	5.1	2.8	8.3	5.4	**
	Ketamine	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	NS	14.2	0.8	5.9	7.1	***
	GHB	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	NS	3.6	1.0	4.1	2.9	**

\*\*\* P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01; \*P<0.05; NS = not significant



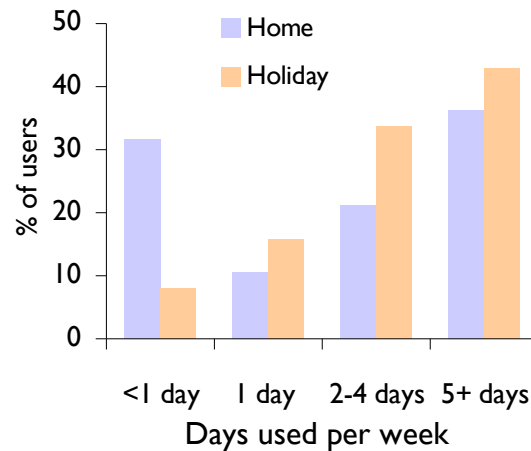
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Figure 1: Frequency of drunkenness on holiday by holiday destination and nationality



For individuals who used substances both at home and on holiday, it was possible to explore changes in the frequency of use whilst on holiday. Figures 2, 3 and 4 show changes in frequency of use for the three most commonly used substances: cannabis, ecstasy and cocaine (nationalities and holiday locations combined). For all drugs, frequency of use increased during the holiday period. For example, whilst 80% of ecstasy users reported using the drug less than once a week when at home, during their holiday 80% reported using at least twice per week. Over 40% of ecstasy users reported using the drug five or more days per week during their holiday.

Figure 2: Frequency of cannabis use at home and on holiday among those who used in both locations





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Figure 3: Frequency of ecstasy use at home and on holiday among those who used in both locations

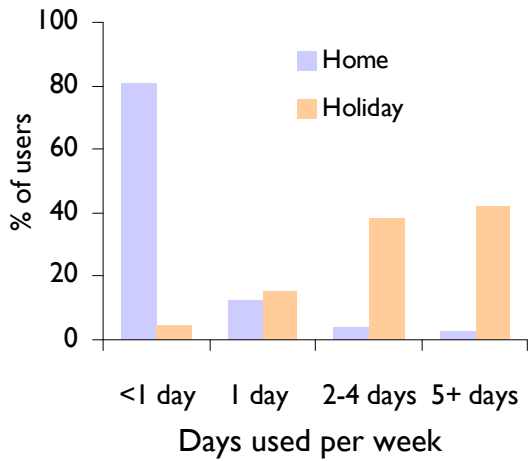
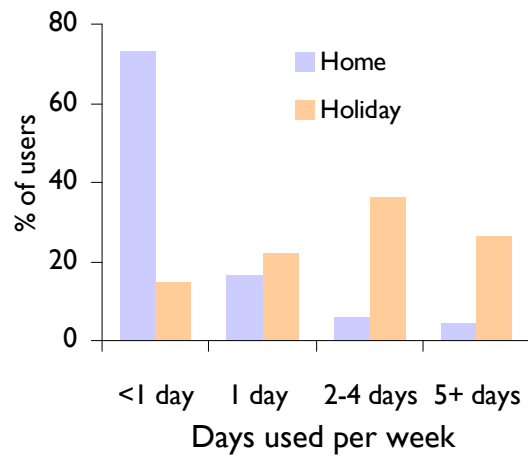


Figure 4: Frequency of cocaine use at home and on holiday among those who used in both locations





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**Perceptions of safety** Participants were asked a range of questions aimed at gaining an insight into how they felt nightlife safety and management varied between their home environments and nightlife environments in their holiday destination. Table 4 shows that over 60% of holidaymakers of all nationalities believed that nightlife environments in

**Table 4: Perceptions of nightlife safety and management between home and holiday nightlife environments, by nationality (Majorca and Ibiza samples combined)<sup>1</sup>**

	British		German		Spanish		P
	At Home	On Holiday	At Home	On Holiday	At Home	On Holiday	
I feel safer when out at night	55.8	44.2	75.5	24.5	74.7	25.3	***
Bars/nightclubs are more crowded	30.1	69.9	24.2	75.8	31.2	68.8	**
Bar staff appear better trained	58.4	41.6	71.8	28.2	47.2	52.8	***
It is easier to get illegal drugs	34.6	65.4	23.8	76.2	53.1	46.9	***
Nightlife seems more violent	86.1	13.9	74.1	25.9	60.0	40.0	***
It is easier to get home after a night out	45.4	54.6	66.9	33.1	77.0	23.0	***
There are more underage drinkers in bars	51.9	48.1	64.1	35.9	53.0	47.0	***
Legal consequences of violence are harsher	47.0	53.0	86.4	13.6	66.7	33.3	***
Bar staff are more tolerant of drunkenness	22.0	78.0	17.3	82.7	38.0	62.0	***
Door supervisors are more aggressive	73.4	26.6	80.0	20.0	59.1	40.9	***
Nightlife seems better managed	39.3	60.7	37.3	62.7	38.1	61.9	NS

<sup>1</sup> Each question was answered by at least 75% of participants.

\*\*\* P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01; \*P<0.05; NS = not significant

their holiday location were better managed than nightlife environments at home. However, perceptions for all other questions differed between countries. For example, whilst three quarters of German and Spanish holidaymakers felt safer on a night out at home than on holiday, for British participants this dropped to just over half. British and German, but not Spanish, holidaymakers believed it was easier to get drugs in the holiday location than it was at home. Over three quarters of British and German holidaymakers believed bar staff in the holiday resort were more tolerant of drunkenness than those at home, and that door supervisors working in the resort were less aggressive than those at home. German participants in particular thought that the legal consequences of violence would be stricter in their own countries than in the holiday destination.



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### Experience of violence on holiday

To explore holidaymakers' experiences with violence on holiday, the questionnaire asked whether they had seen any physical fights during their holiday and whether they had themselves been involved in a physical fight.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of holidaymakers of each nationality that reported having seen fighting at least once during their holiday, by holiday destination. There were significant differences between nationalities and locations. Among British and Spanish holidaymakers, those visiting Majorca were more likely to report having seen violence than those visiting Ibiza. However in German holidaymakers, a higher proportion of visitors to Ibiza reported seeing violence on holiday than visitors to Majorca.

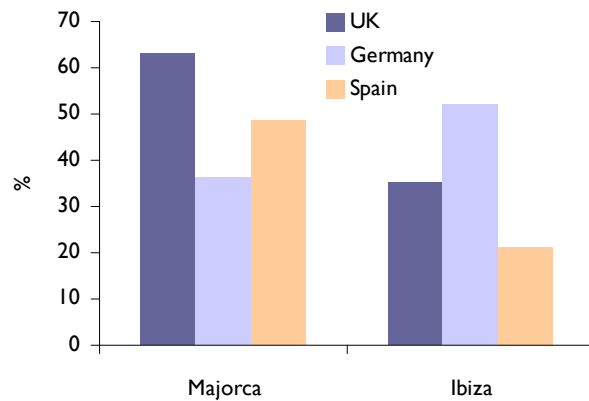
Table 5 shows the proportion of holidaymakers that were themselves involved in a fight during their holiday, by location, nationality, age and gender. Again there were significant differences between locations with prevalence of fighting higher in Majorca. Here, fighting was most commonly reported by British holidaymakers, with over one in ten involved in violence on holiday. In Ibiza, however, there were no significant differences between nationalities.

Fighting was most prevalent among younger participants in each location, although in Ibiza differences were not significant. Males were significantly more likely to be involved in violence in both Majorca and Ibiza. Involvement in violence was also analysed by the size of the group that participants travelled to Majorca and Ibiza in. In Majorca only, fighting was significantly more prevalent among those that had travelled in a group of more than four people (including the participant).

Table 5: Participants' involvement in physical violence on holiday

	Majorca	Ibiza	All
n	1420	1484	2904
All (%)	6.2	2.8	4.4
Nationality (%)			
British	11.6	2.9	7.2
German	4.8	2.5	3.6
Spanish	1.7	2.9	2.3
p	***	NS	***
Age (%)			
16-19	10.0	5.0	8.6
20-25	4.2	2.5	3.2
26-35	1.9	2.1	2
p	***	NS	***
Sex (%)			

Figure 4: Percentage of participants having seen physical violence during their holiday







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## Sexual behaviour during the holiday

Overall, 28.9% of participants travelled to their holiday destination with a sexual partner. However, one third (33.8%) of those travelling without a sexual partner had sex during their holiday and 17.9% had sex with more than one person. Of those arriving in the holiday destination without a sexual partner and having sex, a third (34.8%) did not always use a condom and 16.0% had sex with more than one partner without using condoms.

Table 6 shows a breakdown of sexual behaviour among those arriving without a sexual partner, by holiday location and nationality. There were significant differences between nationalities in the number of sexual partners reported on holiday, with British holidaymakers to both locations least likely to have sex with a new partner. In Majorca, German holidaymakers were most likely to report having sex with a new partner without a condom, while in Ibiza such risky sexual behaviour was most commonly reported by Spanish holidaymakers, although here differences between nationalities did not reach significance.

Table 6: Sexual behaviour among holidaymakers travelling without sexual partners, by holiday location and nationality

	Majorca				Ibiza			
	British	German	Spanish	P	British	German	Spanish	P
Number of sexual partners on holiday (%)								
0	70.4	60.5	57.3		74.7	65.2	61.9	
1	12.1	18.1	25.3		13.4	15.7	16.0	
2 to 4	11.1	10.4	10.1		8.2	12.5	15.5	
5 or more	6.5	11.0	7.3	**	3.7	6.7	6.6	*
Number of unprotected sexual partners (%) <sup>1</sup>								
0	66.9	53.8	74.3		65.1	70.4	63.8	
1	17.8	22.2	20.3		19.3	18.5	13.0	
2 to 4	7.6	10.3	4.1		6.0	4.6	10.1	
5 or more	7.6	13.7	1.4	*	9.6	6.5	13.0	NS

<sup>1</sup> Analyses limited to individuals who had sex on holiday  
 \*\*\* P<0.001; \*\*P<0.01; \*P<0.05; NS = not significant