Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Macedonia, United Kingdom, United States.

Health Behaviour in School-aged Children, HBSC

HBSC-2005/06, ed.1.0

Study Documentation

December 13, 2016

Metadata Production

Metadata Producer(s)	Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD)
Production Date	December 2, 2013
Version	
Identification	HBSC2006OAed1.0

Table of Contents

HBSC-2005/06, ed.1.0

Overview

Identification	HBSC2006OAed1.0
Version	Production Date: 2015-10-01 HBSC 2006 OA edition 1.0 <u>Notes</u> This first edition includes all countries/regions that conducted the survey in 2005/2006 and all of their relevant mandatory variables. New editions of this file may be released in the future.

Abstract

The HBSC research network is an international alliance of researchers that collaborate on the cross-national survey of school students: Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC). The HBSC collects data every four years on 11-, 13- and 15-year-old boys' and girls' health and well-being, social environments and health behaviours. These years mark a period of increased autonomy that can influence how their health and health-related behaviours develop. The research venture dates back to 1982, when researchers from England, Finland and Norway agreed to develop and implement a shared research protocol to survey school children. By 1983 the HBSC study was adopted by the WHO Regional Office for Europe as a collaborative study. HBSC now includes 43 countries and regions across Europe and North America. This research collaboration brings in individuals with a wide range of expertise in areas such as clinical medicine, epidemiology, human biology, paediatrics, pedagogy, psychology, public health, public policy, and sociology. The approach to study development has therefore involved cross-fertilization of a range of perspectives. As such, the HBSC study is the product of topic-focused groups that collaborate to develop the conceptual foundations of the study, identify research questions, decide the methods and measurements to be employed, and work on data analyses and the dissemination of findings.

What do we research?
Behaviours established during adolescence can continue into adulthood, affecting issues such as mental health, the development of health complaints, tobacco use, diet, physical activity levels, and alcohol use. HBSC focuses on understanding young people's health in their social context - where they live, at school, with family and friends. Researchers in the HBSC network are interested in understanding how these factors, individually and together, influence young people's health as they move from childhood into young adulthood.

The international standard questionnaire produced for every survey cycle enables the collection of common data across all participating countries and thus enables the quantification of patterns of key health behaviours, health indicators and contextual variables. These data allow cross-national comparisons to be made and, with successive surveys, trend data is gathered and may be examined at both the national and cross-national level. The international network is organized around an interlinked series of focus and topic groups related to the following areas:

· Body image
· Bullying and fighting
· Eating behaviours
· Health complaints
· Injuries
· Life satisfaction
· Obesity
· Oral health
· Physical activity and sedentary behaviour
· Relationships: Family and Peers
· School environment
· Self-rated health
· Sexual behaviour
· Socioeconomic environment
· Substance use: Alcohol, Tobacco and Cannabis
· Weight reduction behaviour
· How can you use our findings and expertise?

HBSC's findings show how young people's health changes as they move from childhood, through adolescence into adulthood. Member countries and stakeholders at national and international levels use our data to monitor young people's health, understand the social determinants of health, and determine effective health improvement interventions. Those working in child and adolescent health view HBSC as an extensive databank and repository of multidisciplinary expertise, which can: support and further their research interests, lobby for change, inform policy and practice, and monitor trends over time.

After each survey cycle most countries write a national report, and each survey cycle is also followed by an international report. The international reports and more comprehensive information can be found by following these links:

HBSC Homepage: www.hbsc.org

International reports: http://www.hbsc.org/publications/international

Kind of Data	Survey data
Unit of Analysis	Individual

Scope & Coverage

Keywords	Education, Health, Children, Physical activities, Diet and nutrition, Leisure time activities, Sexual behaviour
Topics	Body image, Bullying and fighting, Eating behaviours, Health complaints, Injuries, Life satisfaction, Obesity, Oral helath, Physical activity and sedentary behaviour, Relationships: Family and Peers, School environment, Self-rated health, Sexual behaviour, Socioeconomic environment, Substance use: Alcohol, Tobacco and Cannabis, Weight and reduction behaviour
Time Period(s)	2005-2006
Countries	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Macedonia, United Kingdom, United States.

Geographic Coverage
Country/Region:
Austria,
Belgium (Flemish),
Belgium (French),
Bulgaria,
Canada,
Croatia,
Czech Republic,
Denmark,
England,
Estonia,
Finland,
France,
Germany,
Greece,
Greenland,
Hungary,
Iceland,
Ireland,
Israel,
Italy,
Latvia,

Lithuania,
Luxembourg,
Malta,
Netherlands,
Norway,
Poland,
Portugal,
Romania,
Russian Federation,
Scotland,
Slovakia,
Slovenia,
Spain,
Sweden,
Switzerland,
Turkey,
Ukraine,
Macedonia,
United States,
Wales.

Universe
The HBSC collects data every four years on 11-, 13- and 15-year-old boys' and girls' health and well-being, social environments and health behaviours in 43 countries.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children, HBSC
Other Producer(s)	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC)
Funding Agency/ies	Each member country is responsible for its own funding of the project. Norway and Scotland has a special resposibilty in the fundings of the entire project and the open acsess solution.
Other Acknowledgment(s)	, Finance the internationale reports , WHO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure
Most students are selected through random selection of classes within targeted school years/grades. In most cases only one class per grade will be selected but on occasion there may be more than one (e.g. if class sizes are small).

Sample selection

Two preferred ways a sampling are set out: 1) simple random sampling of school classes uses a computerized random sampling procedure, 2) systematic sampling of every n-th class from the list using a random starting point. Systematic sampling is just as good as random sampling as long as the list does not contain any hidden order If a different method is proposed, please give as much detail as possible. Knowledge about the method of sampling is important because it influences bias and precision of population parameter estimates.

Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling
Put simply, when PPS sampling is used, the size of the school is taken into account when drawing the sample, to ensure that students have an equal chance of selection. If PPS sampling is not used, students in smaller schools have a greater chance of

selection (e.g. 30 students selected from 150 compared with 30 students selected from 250). School size could be measured by number of classes or total number of students at the school. PPS sampling is used on many large scale social surveys.

In Wales, each school is represented on the sample frame by the total number of students in the school (we don't have information on the number of classes per school). The sampling fraction is calculated by dividing the total population by the number of schools required to deliver a sample of sufficient size. The outcome is that large schools have a greater chance of selection, which balances the fact that the chance of a student (or class) being selected in a large school is lower, the end result being that each individual class (student) in the population has a (roughly) equal chance of selection.

For example, if then we have 5 schools in a local education authority of size 1000, 750, 500, 400 and 200 students, school A will take up places 1-1000 on the sampling frame, school B 1001-1750, school C 1751-2250, school D 2251-2650 and school E 2651-2850. If 2 schools were required in the authority (using the national sampling fraction), sampling fraction would be 1425 and let's assume a random start point of 800, then the school at points 800 and 2225 would be selected i.e. schools A and C.

Response Rate
Comparing response rates across countries/regions in the HBSC study and interpreting differences is problematic for a number of reasons. First, there is variability in the primary sampling unit (PSU) between countries/regions, with some selecting classes and others schools, depending on the availability of a class-based sampling frame. Where school is the PSU, it is common to select a class in each of the three age groups within a school, increasing the potential burden, which is likely to impact on school/class level response rates. Second, country or region size and differences in the volume of school-based research may impact on school/class level response rates, with the burden on schools and likelihood of taking part varying between participating countries/regions. Third, countries/regions differ in the way that they deal with non-response, some oversampling, some pre-selecting replacement schools or a combination of both approaches. Fourth, information is not always available on pupil non-attendance on the day that fieldwork takes place, meaning that pupil level response rates cannot be calculated or have to be approximated. With these caveats in mind, data for 2005/06 suggest that school/class and pupil level response rates exceeded 70% in the majority of countries/regions, ranging from 47-100% for school/class level and 34-97% for pupil level.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates	start 2005-01-01 end 2006-12-31
Time Period(s)	start 2005 end 2006
Data Collection Mode	Paper/pencil questionnaire
Data Collector(s)	Member countries of HBSC (HBSC)

Other Processing
The mandatory items were delivered to all age groups with the following exceptions, which were delivered to 15 year olds only:

· Age of onset for drinking alcohol, drunkenness and smoking (M22)
· Illicit drug use (cannabis) (M23)
· Sexual health (M24-M27)

It is recognised that in some countries topics of illicit drug use (cannabis) and sexual health are considered highly sensitive and their inclusion may not have been possible. If the inclusion of one or more of these topics would seriously jeopardise the national survey (for example, because approval by governing bodies would not be granted or response rates would be affected to an unacceptable level) it was permissible to exclude these items.

Accessibility	
Distributor(s)	HBSC Data Management Center
Depositor(s)	

Rights & Disclaimer	
Disclaimer Neither Health Behaviour in School-aged Children nor NSD are responsible for the analysis/interpetation of the data presented here.	
Copyright	Copyright (C) 2013 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children

Files Description

Dataset contains 1 file(s)

HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0	
# Cases	205938
# Variable(s)	124

Variables Group(s)

Dataset contains 25 group(s)

Group Id variables

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	surveyyear	Survey year/round	continuous	numeric-8.0	205938	0	HBSC 2006
2	countryno	Country/WHO Region	continuous	numeric-8.0	205938	0	-
3	subregion	National region/ Municipality/Language	discrete	numeric-2.0	205147	791	Region/Municipality
4	schoolno	School number	discrete	numeric-3.0	200643	5295	School
5	classno	Class number	discrete	numeric-5.0	199448	6490	Class
6	uniqueid	Unique ID	continuous	numeric-8.0	205938	0	-

Group Sample weights

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	sampleweights	Sample weights	discrete	numeric-8.4	205938	0	Weight of dataset

Group Cluster variable

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	cluster	Class/School cluster	continuous	numeric-6.0	205938	0	[cluster question details](#)

Group Data collection

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	monhtcollect	Month of data collection	discrete	numeric-2.0	201225	4713	Month of data collection
2	yearcollect	Year of data collection	discrete	numeric-4.0	201227	4711	Year of data collection

Group Demographics

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	sex	Sex	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	MQ1. Are you a boy or a girl?
2	monthbirth	Month of birth	continuous	numeric-2.0	200391	5547	MQ3. What month were you born?
3	yearbirth	Year of birth	discrete	numeric-4.0	200289	5649	MQ4. What year were you born?
4	age	Age	continuous	numeric-7.4	204529	1409	Age
5	agecat	Age category	continuous	numeric-1.0	204533	1405	Age category

Group Health behaviours - Eating behaviour

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	breakfastwd	Breakfast weekdays	discrete	numeric-1.0	193779	12159	MQ5. How often do you usually have breakfast (more than a glass of milk or fruit juice)? Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
2	breakfastwe	Breakfast weekend	discrete	numeric-1.0	197114	8824	MQ5. How often do you usually have breakfast (more than a glass of milk

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
							or fruit juice)? Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
3	fruits	Eat fruits	discrete	numeric-1.0	204236	1702	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? A. Fruit
4	vegetables	Eat vegetables	discrete	numeric-1.0	203720	2218	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? B. Vegetabels
5	sweets	Eat sweets	discrete	numeric-1.0	203789	2149	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? C. Sweets (candy or chocolate)
6	softdrinks	Drink coke/soft drinks	discrete	numeric-1.0	203868	2070	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? D. Coke or other soft drinks that contain sugar
7	ondiet	On a diet	discrete	numeric-1.0	201578	4360	MQ7. At present are you on a diet or doing something else to lose weight?

Group Health behaviours - Injuries

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	injured12m	Times injured last 12 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	202416	3522	injured12m question details

Group Health behaviours - Oral health

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	toothbr	Tooth brushing	discrete	numeric-1.0	204775	1163	MQ11. How often do you brush your teeth?

Group Health behaviours - Physical activity

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	physact60	Physically active at least 60 min. last 7 days	continuous	numeric-1.0	200846	5092	physact60 question details
2	timeexce	Exercise - times a week	discrete	numeric-1.0	201332	4606	MQ13. OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How often do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?
3	hourexce	Exercise - hours a week	discrete	numeric-1.0	196821	9117	MQ14. OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How many hours a week do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?

Group Health behaviours - Sedentary behaviour

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	tvwd	Watch tv/dvd/video, weekdays	discrete	numeric-1.0	199414	6524	MQ15. About how many hours a day do you usually watch television (including videos and DVDs) in your free time? A. Weekdays
2	tvwe	Watch tv/dvd/video, weekend	discrete	numeric-1.0	198113	7825	MQ15. About how many hours a day do you usually watch television (including videos and DVDs) in your free time? B. Weekends
3	playgamewd	Play computer games, weekdays	continuous	numeric-1.0	199293	6645	MQ16. About how many hours a day do you usually play games on a computer or games console (Playstation, Xbox,

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
							GameCube etc.) in your free time? A. Weekdays
4	playgamewe	Play computer games, weekend	continuous	numeric-1.0	198007	7931	MQ16. About how many hours a day do you usually play games on a computer or games console (Playstation, Xbox, GameCube etc.) in your free time? B. Weekends
5	compusewd	Computer use, weekdays	discrete	numeric-1.0	200358	5580	MQ17. About how many hours a day do you usually use a computer for chatting on-line, internet, emailing, homework etc. in your free time? A. Weekdays
6	compusewe	Computer use, weekends	discrete	numeric-1.0	198920	7018	MQ17. About how many hours a day do you usually use a computer for chatting on-line, internet, emailing, homework etc. in your free time? B. Weekends

Group Health outcomes - Body weight and body image

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	thinkbody	Think about own body	discrete	numeric-1.0	202710	3228	MQ8. Do you think your body is……..?
2	bodyweight	Body weight	continuous	numeric-3.0	183912	22026	MQ9. How much do you weigh without clothes?
3	bodyheight	Body height	continuous	numeric-3.0	181713	24225	MQ10. How tall are you without shoes?

Group Health outcomes - Health complaints

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	headache	Headache last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	202482	3456	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? A. Headache
2	stomachache	Stomach ache last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201950	3988	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? B. Stomach-ache
3	backache	Back ache last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201529	4409	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? C. Back ache
4	feellow	Feeling low last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201325	4613	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? D. Felling low
5	irritable	Irritability or bad temper last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201562	4376	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? D. Irritability or bad temper
6	nervous	Feeling nervous last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201368	4570	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? E. Feeling nervous
7	sleepdifficulty	Difficulties in sleeping last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	201473	4465	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? F. Difficulties in getting to sleep
8	dizzy	Feeling dizzy last 6 month	discrete	numeric-1.0	201437	4501	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? G. Feeling dizzy

Group Health outcomes - Self rated health and life satisfaction

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	health	Self rated health	discrete	numeric-1.0	203024	2914	MQ40. Would you say your health is……?
2	lifesat	Self rated life satisfaction	discrete	numeric-2.0	195526	10412	MQ42. Here is a picture of a ladder. The top of the ladder '10' is the best possible life for you and the bottom '0' is the worst possible life for you. In general, where on the ladder do you feel you stand at the moment?

Group Risk behaviours - Alcohol use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	beer	How often drink beer	discrete	numeric-1.0	187071	18867	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. A. Beer
2	wine	How often drink wine	discrete	numeric-1.0	186315	19623	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. B. Wine
3	spirits	How often drink spirits	discrete	numeric-1.0	185897	20041	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. C. Spirits
4	alcopops	How often drink alcopops	discrete	numeric-1.0	181512	24426	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. D. Acopops
5	otheralco	How often, other alcoholic drink	discrete	numeric-1.0	168375	37563	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. H. Other alcoholic drink
6	drunk	Ever been drunk	discrete	numeric-1.0	187682	18256	MQ21. Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?
7	agealco	Age of first alcohol drink - 15-year-olds	continuous	numeric-2.0	110638	95300	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? A. Drink alcohol (more than a small amount)
8	agedrunk	Age of first time drunk - 15-year-olds	continuous	numeric-1.0	109799	96139	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? B. Get drunk

Group Risk behaviours - Bullying

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	beenbullied	Been bullied past couple of months	discrete	numeric-1.0	193001	12937	beenbullied question details

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
2	bulliedothers	Bullied others past couple of months	discrete	numeric-1.0	192818	13120	MQ31. How often have you taken part in bullying another student(s) at school in the past couple of months?

Group Risk behaviours - Cannabis use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	cannabisltm	Cannabis use life time - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-2.0	87414	118524	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? A. In your life
2	cannabis12m	Cannabis use last 12 months - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-2.0	84888	121050	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? B. In the last 12 months
3	cannabis30d	Cannabis use last 30 days - 15-year-olds	continuous	numeric-2.0	84767	121171	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? C. In the last 30 days

Group Risk behaviours - Fighting

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	fight12m	Times in physical fight last 12 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	202673	3265	MQ29. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

Group Risk behaviours - Sexual behaviour

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	hadsex	Had sexual intercourse - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	67212	138726	MQ24. Have you ever had sexual intercourse (sometimes this is called "making love," "having sex," or "going all the way" or other appropriate colloquial terms)?
2	agesex	Age when first sexual intercourse - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-2.0	51761	154177	MQ25. Age of first sexual intercourse
3	contraceptnever	Contraceptive-Never - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-2.0	46926	159012	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? A. I have never had sexual intercourse
4	contraceptnomet	Contraceptive-No method - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-2.0	24769	181169	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
5	contraceptpill	Contraceptive-birth control pills - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	10995	194943	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? C. Birth control pills
6	contraceptcondom	Contraceptive-condoms - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	14413	191525	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? D. Condoms
7	contraceptwithdra	Contraceptive-withdrawal - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	9905	196033	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? E. Withdrawal

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
8	contraceptother	Contraceptive-other method - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	9312	196626	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? G. Some other method
9	contraceptnotsure	Contraceptive-not sure - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	11410	194528	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? G. Not sure
10	condomuse	Condom use at last intercourse - 15-year-olds	discrete	numeric-1.0	49278	156660	MQ27. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

Group Risk behaviours - Tobacco use

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	triedsmoke	Tried smoking	discrete	numeric-1.0	198649	7289	MQ18. Have you ever smoked tobacco? (At least one cigarette, cigar or pipe)
2	smoking	Smoking at present	discrete	numeric-1.0	198523	7415	MQ19. How often do you smoke tobacco at present?
3	agecigarette	Age when smoked first cigarette - 15-year-olds only	continuous	numeric-1.0	109838	96100	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? C. Smoke a cigarette (more than a puff)

Group Social context - Family

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	motherhome1	Mother in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	motherhome1 question details
2	fatherhome1	Father in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	fatherhome1 question details
3	stepmohome1	Stepmother in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	stepmohome1 question details
4	stepfahome1	Stepfather in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	stepfahome1 question details
5	grandmohome1	Grandmother in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	grandmohome1 question details
6	grandfahome1	Grandfather in main home (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	grandfahome1 question details
7	fosterhome1	Living in foster/childhome (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	fosterhome1 question details
8	elsehome1	Living with someone else or somewhere else (recoded)	discrete	numeric-1.0	205938	0	elsehome1 question details
9	brothershome1	No. brothers main home	discrete	numeric-2.0	178917	27021	brothershome1 question details
10	sistershome1	No. sisters main home	discrete	numeric-2.0	176890	29048	sistershome1 question details
11	havehome2	Have second home	continuous	numeric-1.0	188161	17777	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced?
12	stayhome2	How often stay in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	30202	175736	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? A. How often do you stay in second home?

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
13	motherhome2	Mother in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	85353	120585	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? B. Mother
14	fatherhome2	Father in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	88154	117784	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? B. Father
15	stepmohome2	Stepmother in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	85635	120303	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? C. Stepmother
16	stepfahome2	Stepfather in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	84252	121686	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? D. Stepfather
17	grandmohome2	Grandmother in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	84732	121206	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? E. Grandmother
18	grandfahome2	Grandfather in second home	discrete	numeric-1.0	84395	121543	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? F: Grandfather
19	fosterhome2	Living in foster/child home	discrete	numeric-1.0	83882	122056	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? G. Living in foster home/children's home
20	elsehome2	Living with someone else or somewhere else	discrete	numeric-1.0	79338	126600	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? H. Somone or somewhere els: pleas writ it down ...
21	brothershome2	No. brothers second home	discrete	numeric-2.0	31937	174001	brothershome2 question details
22	sistershome2	No. sisters second home	discrete	numeric-2.0	31595	174343	sistershome2 question details
23	talkfather	Talk to father	discrete	numeric-1.0	196416	9522	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? A. Father
24	talkstepfa	Talk to stepfather	discrete	numeric-1.0	154387	51551	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? B. Stepfather
25	talkmother	Talk to mother	discrete	numeric-1.0	196257	9681	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? C. Mother
26	talkstepmo	Talk to stepmother	discrete	numeric-1.0	151639	54299	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? D. Stepmother
27	talkbrother	Talk to elder brother	discrete	numeric-1.0	169953	35985	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? E. Elder brother(s)
28	talksister	Talk to elder sister	discrete	numeric-1.0	168427	37511	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? F. Elder sister(s)

Group Social context - Peers

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	talkbestfriend	Talk to best friend	discrete	numeric-1.0	191829	14109	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? G. Best friend
2	talksamesex	Talk to friend same sex	discrete	numeric-1.0	186215	19723	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? H. Friend of the same sex
3	talkopposex	Talk to friend opposite sex	discrete	numeric-1.0	184083	21855	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? I. Friend of oppsite sex?
4	malefriends	Close male friends	discrete	numeric-1.0	199577	6361	MQ35. At present, how many close male and female friends do you have? A. Male friends
5	femalefriends	Close female friends	discrete	numeric-1.0	197815	8123	MQ35. At present, how many close male and female friends do you have? B. Female friends
6	friendsafternoon	After school with friends	continuous	numeric-1.0	200702	5236	MQ36. How many days a week do you usually spend time with friends right after school?
7	friendsevening	Evenings with friends	continuous	numeric-1.0	200463	5475	MQ37. How many evenings per week do you usually spend out with your friends?
8	emedia6m	E-& media communication with friends last 6 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	188762	17176	MQ38. How often do you talk to your friend(s) on the phone or send them text messages or have contact through the internet?

Group Social context - Puberty

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	menarche	Age of menstruation	discrete	numeric-2.0	72522	133416	MQ53. Have you begun to menstruate (have periods)?

Group Social context - School environment

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	acachieve	Perceived academic achievement	discrete	numeric-1.0	202206	3732	MQ42. In your opinion, what does your class teacher(s) think about your school performance compared to your classmates?
2	likeschool	Liking school at present	discrete	numeric-1.0	202853	3085	MQ43. How do you feel about school at present?
3	studtogether	Students like being together	discrete	numeric-1.0	201736	4202	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one. A. The students in my class(es) enjoy being together
4	studhelpful	Students are kind and helpful	discrete	numeric-1.0	201469	4469	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one. B. Most of the students in my class(es) are kind and helpful
5	studaccept	Students accept me	discrete	numeric-1.0	200918	5020	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
							with each one. C. Other students accept me as I am
6	schoolpressure	Pressured by schoolwork	discrete	numeric-1.0	201895	4043	MQ45. How pressured do you feel by the schoolwork you have to do?

Group Social inequality - Family affluence

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	famcar	Family car	discrete	numeric-1.0	201054	4884	MQ47. Does your family own a car, van or truck?
2	bedroom	Own bedroom	discrete	numeric-1.0	200827	5111	MQ48. Do you have your own bedroom for yourself?
3	holidays	Holidays with family last 12 months	discrete	numeric-1.0	200848	5090	MQ49. During the past 12 months, how many times did you travel away on holiday [vacation] with your family?
4	computers	No. of computers	discrete	numeric-1.0	200929	5009	MQ50. How many computers does your family own?
5	welloff	Family well off	discrete	numeric-1.0	200475	5463	MQ51. How well off do you think your family is?
6	hungry	Hungry to bed	discrete	numeric-1.0	199382	6556	MQ52. Some young people go to school or to bed hungry because there is not enough food at home. How often does this happen to you?

Group Social inequality - Parents occupational status

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	occupsesfa	Occupational SES Father, extended codes	continuous	numeric-2.0	205938	0	Composite measure
2	occupsesmo	Occupational SES Mother, extended codes	continuous	numeric-2.0	205938	0	Composite measure

Variables Description

Dataset contains 124 variable(s)

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

surveyyear: Survey year/round

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2006-2006] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=2006 /-]
Literal question	HBSC 2006

countryno: Country/WHO Region

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 8000-840000] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=471455.203 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
8000	Albania	0	
40000	Austria	4848	2.4%
51000	Armenia	0	
56001	Belgium (Flemish)	4311	2.1%
56002	Belgium (French)	4476	2.2%
100000	Bulgaria	4854	2.4%
124000	Canada	5930	2.9%
191000	Croatia	4968	2.4%
203000	Czech Republic	4782	2.3%
208000	Denmark	5741	2.8%
233000	Estonia	4484	2.2%
246000	Finland	5249	2.5%
250000	France	7155	3.5%
276000	Germany	7274	3.5%
300000	Greece	3715	1.8%
304000	Greenland	1366	0.7%
348000	Hungary	3532	1.7%
352000	Iceland	9540	4.6%
372000	Ireland	4894	2.4%
376000	Israel	5686	2.8%
380000	Italy	3951	1.9%
428000	Latvia	4245	2.1%
440000	Lithuania	5632	2.7%
442000	Luxembourg	4387	2.1%
470000	Malta	1404	0.7%
498000	Republic of Moldova	0	
528000	Netherlands	4278	2.1%
578000	Norway	4711	2.3%
616000	Poland	5489	2.7%
620000	Portugal	3919	1.9%
642000	Romania	4684	2.3%
643000	Russia	8231	4.0%
703000	Slovakia	3882	1.9%
705000	Slovenia	5130	2.5%
724000	Spain	8891	4.3%
752000	Sweden	4415	2.1%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

countryno: Country/WHO Region

Value	Label	Cases		Percentage
756000	Switzerland	4621		2.2%
792000	Turkey	5639		2.7%
804000	Ukraine	5069		2.5%
807000	Macedonia	5281		2.6%
826001	England	4783		2.3%
826002	Scotland	6190		3.0%
826003	Wales	4409		2.1%
840000	USA	3892		1.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

subregion: National region/Municipality/Language

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-67] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205147 /-] [Invalid=791 /-] [Mean=7.831 /-]
Literal question	Region/Municipality

Value	Label	Cases		Percentage
1		65764		32.1%
2		20668		10.1%
3		15027		7.3%
4		16062		7.8%
5		13952		6.8%
6		8615		4.2%
7		5187		2.5%
8		3537		1.7%
9		3499		1.7%
10		4029		2.0%
11		3507		1.7%
12		3439		1.7%
13		2813		1.4%
14		2083		1.0%
15		2036		1.0%
16		2635		1.3%
17		1483		0.7%
18		1849		0.9%
19		1375		0.7%
20		2452		1.2%
21		2443		1.2%
22		2506		1.2%
23		2198		1.1%
24		1523		0.7%
25		1848		0.9%
26		934		0.5%
27		1415		0.7%
28		1031		0.5%
29		711		0.3%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

subregion: National region/Municipality/Language

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
30		1214	0.6%
31		966	0.5%
32		1430	0.7%
33		825	0.4%
34		446	0.2%
35		536	0.3%
36		252	0.1%
37		495	0.2%
38		153	0.1%
39		304	0.1%
40		75	0.0%
41		206	0.1%
42		59	0.0%
43		170	0.1%
44		119	0.1%
45		154	0.1%
46		168	0.1%
47		203	0.1%
48		50	0.0%
49		188	0.1%
50		179	0.1%
51		91	0.0%
52		140	0.1%
53		226	0.1%
54		80	0.0%
55		147	0.1%
56		140	0.1%
57		163	0.1%
58		65	0.0%
59		64	0.0%
60		143	0.1%
61		194	0.1%
62		69	0.0%
63		67	0.0%
64		89	0.0%
65		207	0.1%
66		104	0.1%
67		345	0.2%
Sysmiss		791	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

schoolno: School number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-923046] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200643 /-] [Invalid=5295 /-] [Mean=12469.331 /-]

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

schoolno: School number

Literal question	School

classno: Class number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-35104] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=199448 /-] [Invalid=6490 /-] [Mean=658.503 /-]
Literal question	Class

uniqueid: Unique ID

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 400000001-8400004845] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=4714555563.722 /-]

sampleweights: Sample weights

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.035276-5.787101] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1 /-]
Literal question	Weight of dataset

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0.035276		24	0.0%
0.072218		40	0.0%
0.078839		29	0.0%
0.080777		136	0.1%
0.081208		28	0.0%
0.083013		77	0.0%
0.086715		17	0.0%
0.091374		72	0.0%
0.092003		40	0.0%
0.093223		110	0.1%
0.110992		46	0.0%
0.115326		36	0.0%
0.115411		99	0.0%
0.117027		23	0.0%
0.122029		57	0.0%
0.122344		22	0.0%
0.123575		58	0.0%
0.138805		56	0.0%
0.140228		62	0.0%
0.141065		25	0.0%
0.155035		50	0.0%
0.161429		68	0.0%
0.172668		24	0.0%
0.185098		27	0.0%
0.187577		63	0.0%
0.195792		33	0.0%
0.20184		23	0.0%
0.203103		21	0.0%
0.208293		17	0.0%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sampleweights: Sample weights

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0.211212		22	0.0%
0.213561		51	0.0%
0.214925		52	0.0%
0.215042		33	0.0%
0.216909		29	0.0%
0.226238		21	0.0%
0.227459		35	0.0%
0.229937		44	0.0%
0.231905		49	0.0%
0.233566		46	0.0%
0.234302		14	0.0%
0.243618		33	0.0%
0.246525		76	0.0%
0.24744		23	0.0%
0.25043		72	0.0%
0.254878		24	0.0%
0.260516		30	0.0%
0.260764		34	0.0%
0.262312		48	0.0%
0.274763		107	0.1%
0.283784		64	0.0%
0.290971		39	0.0%
0.294749		32	0.0%
0.29686		18	0.0%
0.300851		24	0.0%
0.301583		35	0.0%
0.304629		25	0.0%
0.306022		57	0.0%
0.323525		110	0.1%
0.329447		25	0.0%
0.333124		33	0.0%
0.347002		83	0.0%
0.355325		25	0.0%
0.371236		57	0.0%
0.375348		41	0.0%
0.377948		31	0.0%
0.386189		31	0.0%
0.386264		94	0.0%
0.389275		41	0.0%
0.389848		26	0.0%
0.403605		50	0.0%
0.417477		51	0.0%
0.422938		40	0.0%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sampleweights: Sample weights

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0.430177		55	0.0%
0.436046		98	0.0%
0.438978		26	0.0%
0.442987		28	0.0%
0.444044		50	0.0%
0.447061		25	0.0%
0.447546		65	0.0%
0.450396		24	0.0%
0.459954		62	0.0%
0.473956		71	0.0%
0.482717		75	0.0%
0.483748		63	0.0%
0.493147		35	0.0%
0.496857		94	0.0%
0.499968		25	0.0%
0.50165		64	0.0%
0.5092823608348		841	0.4%
0.510991		24	0.0%
0.524695		38	0.0%
0.529213		31	0.0%
0.533358		44	0.0%
0.536782		20	0.0%
0.54614		40	0.0%
0.551583		22	0.0%
0.559207		41	0.0%
0.565913		15	0.0%
0.570597		20	0.0%
0.571909		53	0.0%
0.587057		28	0.0%
0.595272		53	0.0%
0.602988		23	0.0%
0.604159		58	0.0%
0.621298		62	0.0%
0.62515		29	0.0%
0.629552		29	0.0%
0.637692		75	0.0%
0.6512488405637		725	0.4%
0.653494		41	0.0%
0.658397		41	0.0%
0.676615		27	0.0%
0.6781		228	0.1%
0.684924		22	0.0%
0.687132		33	0.0%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sampleweights: Sample weights

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0.688367		75	0.0%
0.693646		65	0.0%
0.6992		159	0.1%
0.6993634984313		712	0.3%
0.726256		24	0.0%
0.737584		24	0.0%
0.741446		89	0.0%
0.74467		77	0.0%
0.749220264		605	0.3%
0.7598		177	0.1%
0.773956		73	0.0%
0.779363		76	0.0%
0.7988		314	0.2%
0.8015		266	0.1%
0.802108		115	0.1%
0.803104		23	0.0%
0.814056633		800	0.4%
0.815421		61	0.0%
0.816243		77	0.0%
0.821115		34	0.0%
0.837269654		613	0.3%
0.8531		309	0.2%
0.8859		236	0.1%
0.88644		11	0.0%
0.887834		20	0.0%
0.890259552		591	0.3%
0.910824		31	0.0%
0.927797		58	0.0%
0.936211		35	0.0%
0.950184		47	0.0%
0.950438		46	0.0%
0.967301244		721	0.4%
0.975158		54	0.0%
0.990033		54	0.0%
0.994884072		584	0.3%
1		182577	88.7%
1.00767		21	0.0%
1.009661		21	0.0%
1.0133		183	0.1%
1.0142		308	0.1%
1.029561		58	0.0%
1.034379		77	0.0%
1.035269		14	0.0%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sampleweights: Sample weights

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1.036861		20	0.0%
1.039186		20	0.0%
1.048893		52	0.0%
1.054897		12	0.0%
1.069724		43	0.0%
1.079752		47	0.0%
1.098407		16	0.0%
1.100605		86	0.0%
1.168425		27	0.0%
1.170577		51	0.0%
1.1812474082276		1181	0.6%
1.192252		59	0.0%
1.2134		429	0.2%
1.215732		71	0.0%
1.217912		10	0.0%
1.2310208566347		1094	0.5%
1.240385328		239	0.1%
1.254704		41	0.0%
1.288865		30	0.0%
1.3051		1106	0.5%
1.347726366		159	0.1%
1.3642484859116		1133	0.6%
1.386157108		265	0.1%
1.461083		64	0.0%
1.473885504		202	0.1%
1.574351		90	0.0%
1.601433288		74	0.0%
1.603046		35	0.0%
1.606749		37	0.0%
1.647098544		216	0.1%
1.668658		55	0.0%
1.883417		49	0.0%
1.979942		87	0.0%
2.065143		27	0.0%
2.100721		56	0.0%
2.170366		77	0.0%
2.21558		52	0.0%
2.216964		24	0.0%
2.260425		75	0.0%
2.43422		70	0.0%
2.465756		58	0.0%
2.512805		31	0.0%
2.518924		41	0.0%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sampleweights: Sample weights

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2.711797		17	0.0%
2.80859		72	0.0%
2.83316		57	0.0%
2.902842		56	0.0%
2.932689		15	0.0%
2.958363		66	0.0%
3.038194		19	0.0%
3.042635		63	0.0%
3.133309		111	0.1%
3.20774		65	0.0%
3.212622		27	0.0%
3.331036		34	0.0%
3.552447		25	0.0%
3.6906		15	0.0%
3.709316		91	0.0%
3.712783		45	0.0%
3.75405		51	0.0%
4.003429		48	0.0%
4.008417		22	0.0%
4.048314		74	0.0%
4.087526		20	0.0%
5.633476		15	0.0%
5.787101		23	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cluster: Class/School cluster

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1001-41208] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=20888.95 /-]
Literal question	The idcluster variable is used for incorporating design effects into the estimation procedure. The objective of the syntax is to obtain a unique cluster id that can be used as a primary sampling unit (PSU) in design-based adjustment of design effects. In the existing id system (ID1 to ID4), some countries have hierarchical id systems, were the id3 has to be combined with other ids to identify the class. In most survey packages (SPSS Complex, Stata SVY commands) it is preferable to have a single variable that uniquely identifies the primary sampling unit. The variable idcluster provides unique information. The objective of this spss syntax is to obtain a common and unique cluster id for the PSU, to be used in complex survey analysis.

monhtcollect: Month of data collection

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201225 /-] [Invalid=4713 /-] [Mean=3.97 /-]
Literal question	Month of data collection

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		9593	4.8%
2		48816	24.3%
3		38678	19.2%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

monhtcollect: Month of data collection

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4		40439	20.1%
5		37036	18.4%
6		12671	6.3%
7		12	0.0%
10		1611	0.8%
11		12052	6.0%
12		317	0.2%
Sysmiss		4713	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

yearcollect: Year of data collection

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 2005-2006] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201227 /-] [Invalid=4711 /-] [Mean=2005.954 /-]
Literal question	Year of data collection

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2005		9197	4.6%
2006		192030	95.4%
Sysmiss		4711	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

sex: Sex

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.509 /-]
Literal question	MQ1. Are you a boy or a girl?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Boy	101047	49.1%
2	Girl	104891	50.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

monthbirth: Month of birth

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200391 /-] [Invalid=5547 /-] [Mean=6.446 /-]
Literal question	MQ3. What month were you born?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	January	16371	8.2%
2	February	15184	7.6%
3	March	17826	8.9%
4	April	17314	8.6%
5	May	17599	8.8%
6	June	17266	8.6%
7	July	17799	8.9%
8	August	17096	8.5%
9	September	16751	8.4%
10	October	16182	8.1%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

monthbirth: Month of birth

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
11	November	15291	7.6%
12	December	15712	7.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

yearbirth: Year of birth

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1988-1998] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200289 /-] [Invalid=5649 /-] [Mean=1992.138 /-]
Literal question	MQ4. What year were you born?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1988		9	0.0%
1989		2101	1.0%
1990		51190	25.6%
1991		15094	7.5%
1992		53966	26.9%
1993		15068	7.5%
1994		52269	26.1%
1995		10587	5.3%
1996		2	0.0%
1997		2	0.0%
1998		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		5649	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

age: Age

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 10.5-16.5833333333333] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=204529 /-] [Invalid=1409 /-] [Mean=13.601 /-]
Literal question	Age

agecat: Age category

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=204533 /-] [Invalid=1405 /-] [Mean=2.006 /-]
Literal question	Age category
Notes	Computed from MQ3/MQ4: month of birth/year of birth

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	11	66707	32.6%
2	13	69954	34.2%
3	15	67872	33.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

breakfastwd: Breakfast weekdays

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=193779 /-] [Invalid=12159 /-] [Mean=4.67 /-]
Literal question	MQ5. How often do you usually have breakfast (more than a glass of milk or fruit juice)? Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02.

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

breakfastwd: Breakfast weekdays

	Description: A measure on frequency of breakfast consumption in order to identify those who regularly skip this meal, which is generally considered an important factor in a healthy lifestyle. Skipping breakfast has been associated with other health compromising behaviours, such as substance use and reduced cognitive functioning. The question is split between weekdays and weekends to identify those who do not eat breakfast on a school day.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	32215	16.6%
2	One day	8303	4.3%
3	Two days	9315	4.8%
4	Three days	12496	6.4%
5	Four days	10418	5.4%
6	Five days	121032	62.5%
Sysmiss		12159	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

breakfastwe: Breakfast weekend

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=197114 /-] [Invalid=8824 /-] [Mean=2.733 /-]
Literal question	MQ5. How often do you usually have breakfast (more than a glass of milk or fruit juice)? Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02. Description: A measure on frequency of breakfast consumption in order to identify those who regularly skip this meal, which is generally considered an important factor in a healthy lifestyle. Skipping breakfast has been associated with other health compromising behaviours, such as substance use and reduced cognitive functioning. The question is split between weekdays and weekends to identify those who do not eat breakfast on a school day.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	13366	6.8%
2	One day	25920	13.1%
3	Two days	157828	80.1%
Sysmiss		8824	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fruits: Eat fruits

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=204236 /-] [Invalid=1702 /-] [Mean=4.705 /-]
Literal question	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? A. Fruit
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/06, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response categories expanded; 'raw' and 'cooked' vegetables combined into one item 'vegetables'). Description: These four items represent broad indicators of healthy (fruit and vegetables) and unhealthy (sweets and soft drinks) food consumption.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	6353	3.1%
2	Less than once a week	13470	6.6%
3	Once a week	22715	11.1%
4	2-4 days a week	58969	28.9%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

fruits: Eat fruits

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5	5-6 days a week	30046	14.7%
6	Once daily	35359	17.3%
7	More than once daily	37324	18.3%
Sysmiss		1702	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

vegetables: Eat vegetables

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=203720 /-] [Invalid=2218 /-] [Mean=4.559 /-]
Literal question	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? B. Vegetabels
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/06, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response categories expanded; 'raw' and 'cooked' vegetables combined into one item 'vegetables'). Description: These four items represent broad indicators of healthy (fruit and vegetables) and unhealthy (sweets and soft drinks) food consumption.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	9883	4.9%
2	Less than once a week	13561	6.7%
3	Once a week	23688	11.6%
4	2-4 days a week	54054	26.5%
5	5-6 days a week	37667	18.5%
6	Once daily	37851	18.6%
7	More than once daily	27016	13.3%
Sysmiss		2218	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

sweets: Eat sweets

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=203789 /-] [Invalid=2149 /-] [Mean=4.388 /-]
Literal question	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? C. Sweets (candy or chocolate)
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/06, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response categories expanded; 'raw' and 'cooked' vegetables combined into one item 'vegetables'). Description: These four items represent broad indicators of healthy (fruit and vegetables) and unhealthy (sweets and soft drinks) food consumption.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	6948	3.4%
2	Less than once a week	19774	9.7%
3	Once a week	34613	17.0%
4	2-4 days a week	55818	27.4%
5	5-6 days a week	28876	14.2%
6	Once daily	28050	13.8%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

sweets: Eat sweets

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
7	More than once daily	29710	14.6%
Sysmiss		2149	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

softdrinks: Drink coke/soft drinks

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=203868 /-] [Invalid=2070 /-] [Mean=4.004 /-]
Literal question	MQ6. How many times a week do you usually eat or drink .... ? D. Coke or other soft drinks that contain sugar
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/06, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response categories expanded; 'raw' and 'cooked' vegetables combined into one item 'vegetables'). Description: These four items represent broad indicators of healthy (fruit and vegetables) and unhealthy (sweets and soft drinks) food consumption.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	16556	8.1%
2	Less than once a week	34450	16.9%
3	Once a week	34690	17.0%
4	2-4 days a week	45385	22.3%
5	5-6 days a week	22340	11.0%
6	Once daily	19572	9.6%
7	More than once daily	30875	15.1%
Sysmiss		2070	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

ondiet: On a diet

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201578 /-] [Invalid=4360 /-] [Mean=1.806 /-]
Literal question	MQ7. At present are you on a diet or doing something else to lose weight?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/94, 1997/988, 2001/02 (revised: definition was expanded to include 'doing something else'; response category 3 was added). Description: This item identifies those who are currently engaging in some form of behaviour in order to lose weight.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No, my weight is fine	113915	56.5%
2	No, but I should lose some weight	40636	20.2%
3	No, because I need to put on weight	19191	9.5%
4	Yes	27836	13.8%
Sysmiss		4360	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

injured12m: Times injured last 12 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202416 /-] [Invalid=3522 /-] [Mean=1.776 /-]

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

injured12m: Times injured last 12 months

Literal question	MQ28. Many young people get hurt or injured from activities such as playing sports or fighting with others at different places such as the street or home. Injuries can include being poisoned or burned. Injuries do not include illnesses such as Measles or the Flu. The following questions are about injuries you may have had during the past 12 months.
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/4 (mandatory); 19978 (optional package); 2001/02 (mandatory).
	Description: A measure of the frequency of significant injuries during the previous 12 months. In order to distinguish from minor injuries that are a common occurrence amongst young people a significant injury is here defined as one that requires medical attention.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I was not injured in the past 12 months	114205	56.4%
2	1 time	48408	23.9%
3	2 times	20778	10.3%
4	3 times	8917	4.4%
5	4 times or more	10108	5.0%
0	Inap	21	
Sysmiss		3501	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

toothbr: Tooth brushing

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=204775 /-] [Invalid=1163 /-] [Mean=1.467 /-]
Literal question	MQ11. How often do you brush your teeth?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02.
	Description: A basic measure on frequency of tooth-brushing. The commonly accepted recommendation for tooth-brushing is twice a day. This item has been included in every HBSC survey since the study's inception.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	More than once a day	129696	63.3%
2	Once a day	60782	29.7%
3	Once a week	9726	4.7%
4	Less than once a week	2905	1.4%
5	Never	1666	0.8%
Sysmiss		1163	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

physact60: Physically active at least 60 min. last 7 days

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200846 /-] [Invalid=5092 /-] [Mean=4.056 /-]
Literal question	MQ12.
	Physical activity is any activity that increases your heart rate and makes you get out of breath some of the time. Physical activity can be done in sports, school activities, playing with friends, or walking to school. Some examples of physical activity are running, brisk walking, rollerblading, biking, dancing, skateboarding, swimming, soccer, basketball, football, & surfing. [COUNTRY SPECIFIC EXAMPLES CAN BE GIVEN] For this next question, add up all the time you spent in physical activity each day.
	Over the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?
Notes	Source: Prochaska JJ, Sallis JF, Long B. (2001). A physical activity screening measure for use with adolescents in primary care. Archives of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine. 155: 554-559. Adapted for use in HBSC survey 2001/02.
	Description:

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

physact60: Physically active at least 60 min. last 7 days

	A measure of weekly moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. It has been used to identify those who meet the current international guidelines for physical activity of one hour or more of at least moderate intensity on five or more days a week. As indicated in the question definition text, the focus is on the total amount of activity undertaken and therefore includes all types of activity undertaken both in and out of school hours.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	0 days	9641	4.8%
1	1 day	15696	7.8%
2	2 days	27173	13.5%
3	3 days	32809	16.3%
4	4 days	29670	14.8%
5	5 days	27933	13.9%
6	6 days	17715	8.8%
7	7 days	40209	20.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

timeexce: Exercise - times a week

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201332 /-] [Invalid=4606 /-] [Mean=3.031 /-]
Literal question	MQ13. OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How often do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (optional). Description: A two-item measure of the frequency and duration of vigorous physical activity undertaken as a recreational/ leisure pursuit outside of school hours.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	39345	19.5%
2	4-6 times	42818	21.3%
3	2-3 times	58872	29.2%
4	Once a week	28852	14.3%
5	Once a month	8176	4.1%
6	Less than once a month	10602	5.3%
7	Never	12667	6.3%
Sysmiss		4606	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

hourexce: Exercise - hours a week

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=196821 /-] [Invalid=9117 /-] [Mean=3.499 /-]
Literal question	MQ14. OUTSIDE SCHOOL HOURS: How many hours a week do you usually exercise in your free time so much that you get out of breath or sweat?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (optional). Description: A two-item measure of the frequency and duration of vigorous physical activity undertaken as a recreational/ leisure pursuit outside of school hours.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None	21820	11.1%
2	1/2 hour	30429	15.5%
3	1 hour	42723	21.7%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

hourexce: Exercise - hours a week

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	2-3 hours	52439	26.6%
5	4-6 hours	28346	14.4%
6	7 hours or more	21064	10.7%
Sysmiss		9117	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

tvwd: Watch tv/dvd/video, weekdays

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=199414 /-] [Invalid=6524 /-] [Mean=4.359 /-]
Literal question	MQ15. About how many hours a day do you usually watch television (including videos and DVDs) in your free time? A. Weekdays
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (Revised: weekday/weekend split introduced; response categories expanded; 'videos' included). Description: A measure of the hours a day spent watching television as an indicator of, for example, sedentary activity.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	10331	5.2%
2	About half an hour a day	20544	10.3%
3	About 1 hour a day	36610	18.4%
4	About 2 hours a day	48705	24.4%
5	About 3 hours a day	36550	18.3%
6	About 4 hours a day	20922	10.5%
7	About 5 hours a day	11089	5.6%
8	About 6 hours a day	4717	2.4%
9	About 7 or more hours a day	9946	5.0%
Sysmiss		6524	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

tvwe: Watch tv/dvd/video, weekend

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198113 /-] [Invalid=7825 /-] [Mean=5.2 /-]
Literal question	MQ15. About how many hours a day do you usually watch television (including videos and DVDs) in your free time? B. Weekends
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (Revised: weekday/weekend split introduced; response categories expanded; 'videos' included). Description: A measure of the hours a day spent watching television as an indicator of, for example, sedentary activity.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	6946	3.5%
2	About half an hour a day	11144	5.6%
3	About 1 hour a day	21679	10.9%
4	About 2 hours a day	37882	19.1%
5	About 3 hours a day	38506	19.4%
6	About 4 hours a day	30969	15.6%
7	About 5 hours a day	20623	10.4%
8	About 6 hours a day	11611	5.9%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

tvwe: Watch tv/dvd/video, weekend

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
9	About 7 or more hours a day	18753	9.5%
Sysmiss		7825	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

playgamewd: Play computer games, weekdays

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=199293 /-] [Invalid=6645 /-] [Mean=2.92 /-]
Literal question	MQ16. About how many hours a day do you usually play games on a computer or games console (Playstation, Xbox, GameCube etc.) in your free time? A. Weekdays
Post-question	Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: weekly activity changed to daily; weekday/weekend split introduced; definition in brackets added). Description: These items measure hours a day spent using a computer and playing electronic games during the week and at weekends in students' free time.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	64960	32.6%
2	About half an hour a day	35072	17.6%
3	About 1 hour a day	35677	17.9%
4	About 2 hours a day	26856	13.5%
5	About 3 hours a day	15208	7.6%
6	About 4 hours a day	8401	4.2%
7	About 5 hours a day	4869	2.4%
8	About 6 hours a day	2469	1.2%
9	About 7 or more hours a day	5781	2.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

playgamewe: Play computer games, weekend

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198007 /-] [Invalid=7931 /-] [Mean=3.609 /-]
Literal question	MQ16. About how many hours a day do you usually play games on a computer or games console (Playstation, Xbox, GameCube etc.) in your free time? B. Weekends
Post-question	Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: weekly activity changed to daily; weekday/weekend split introduced; definition in brackets added). Description: These items measure hours a day spent using a computer and playing electronic games during the week and at weekends in students' free time.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	50517	25.5%
2	About half an hour a day	27281	13.8%
3	About 1 hour a day	30099	15.2%
4	About 2 hours a day	28708	14.5%
5	About 3 hours a day	20102	10.2%
6	About 4 hours a day	14363	7.3%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

playgamewe: Play computer games, weekend

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
7	About 5 hours a day	9498	4.8%
8	About 6 hours a day	5792	2.9%
9	About 7 or more hours a day	11647	5.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

compusewd: Computer use, weekdays

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200358 /-] [Invalid=5580 /-] [Mean=2.972 /-]
Literal question	MQ17. About how many hours a day do you usually use a computer for chatting on-line, internet, emailing, homework etc. in your free time. A. Weekdays
Post-question	Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	C surveys1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: weekly activity changed to daily; weekday/weekend split introduced; definition in brackets added). Description: These items measure hours a day spent using a computer and playing electronic games during the week and at weekends in students' free time.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	60393	30.1%
2	About half an hour a day	36865	18.4%
3	About 1 hour a day	37554	18.7%
4	About 2 hours a day	27877	13.9%
5	About 3 hours a day	15795	7.9%
6	About 4 hours a day	8672	4.3%
7	About 5 hours a day	5104	2.5%
8	About 6 hours a day	2510	1.3%
9	About 7 or more hours a day	5588	2.8%
Sysmiss		5580	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

compusewe: Computer use, weekends

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-9] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198920 /-] [Invalid=7018 /-] [Mean=3.344 /-]
Literal question	MQ17. About how many hours a day do you usually use a computer for chatting on-line, internet, emailing, homework etc. in your free time. B. Weekends
Post-question	Please tick one box for weekdays and one box for weekend
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: weekly activity changed to daily; weekday/weekend split introduced; definition in brackets added). Description: These items measure hours a day spent using a computer and playing electronic games during the week and at weekends in students' free time.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None at all	58750	29.5%
2	About half an hour a day	28869	14.5%
3	About 1 hour a day	30742	15.5%
4	About 2 hours a day	27144	13.6%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

compusewe: Computer use, weekends

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5	About 3 hours a day	18422	9.3%
6	About 4 hours a day	12735	6.4%
7	About 5 hours a day	8048	4.0%
8	About 6 hours a day	4834	2.4%
9	About 7 or more hours a day	9376	4.7%
Sysmiss		7018	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

thinkbody: Think about own body

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202710 /-] [Invalid=3228 /-] [Mean=3.143 /-]
Literal question	MQ8. Do you think your body is……..?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/4, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response category 'I don't think about it' was removed).
	Description: This item examines perceived body size in order to identify those who are dissatisfied with their body weight.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Much too thin	5093	2.5%
2	A bit too thin	25751	12.7%
3	About the right size	114227	56.3%
4	A bit too fat	50297	24.8%
5	Much too fat	7342	3.6%
Sysmiss		3228	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

bodyweight: Body weight

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 19-150] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=183912 /-] [Invalid=22026 /-] [Mean=50.783 /-]
Literal question	MQ9. How much do you weigh without clothes?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1997/98 (optional package), 2001/02 (mandatory).
	Description: Height and weight is used to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI), which is used to determine those who are overweight or obese.

bodyheight: Body height

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 102-256] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=181713 /-] [Invalid=24225 /-] [Mean=161.257 /-]
Literal question	MQ10. How tall are you without shoes?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1997/98 (optional package), 2001/02 (mandatory).
	Description: Height and weight is used to calculate Body Mass Index (BMI), which is used to determine those who are overweight or obese.

headache: Headache last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202482 /-] [Invalid=3456 /-] [Mean=3.959 /-]
Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? A. Headache

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

headache: Headache last 6 months

	Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
	Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02
		Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	12520	6.2%
2	More than once a week	22489	11.1%
3	About every week	24811	12.3%
4	About every month	43679	21.6%
5	Rarely or never	98983	48.9%
Sysmiss		3456	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stomachache: Stomach ache last 6 months

	Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
	Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201950 /-] [Invalid=3988 /-] [Mean=4.182 /-]
	Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? B. Stomach-ache
	Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
	Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02
		Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	7051	3.5%
2	More than once a week	14635	7.2%
3	About every week	18762	9.3%
4	About every month	55523	27.5%
5	Rarely or never	105979	52.5%
Sysmiss		3988	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

backache: Back ache last 6 months

	Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
	Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201529 /-] [Invalid=4409 /-] [Mean=4.257 /-]
	Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? C. Back ache
	Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
	Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02
		Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	11013	5.5%
2	More than once a week	12967	6.4%
3	About every week	16432	8.2%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

backache: Back ache last 6 months

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	About every month	33914	16.8%
5	Rarely or never	127203	63.1%
Sysmiss		4409	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

feellow: Feeling low last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201325 /-] [Invalid=4613 /-] [Mean=3.952 /-]
Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? D. Felling low
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	14238	7.1%
2	More than once a week	20381	10.1%
3	About every week	24722	12.3%
4	About every month	43544	21.6%
5	Rarely or never	98440	48.9%
Sysmiss		4613	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

irritable: Irritability or bad temper last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201562 /-] [Invalid=4376 /-] [Mean=3.553 /-]
Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? D. Irritability or bad temper
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	18192	9.0%
2	More than once a week	30220	15.0%
3	About every week	38167	18.9%
4	About every month	51970	25.8%
5	Rarely or never	63013	31.3%
Sysmiss		4376	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

nervous: Feeling nervous last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201368 /-] [Invalid=4570 /-] [Mean=3.706 /-]

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

nervous: Feeling nervous last 6 months

Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? E. Feeling nervous
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	18178	9.0%
2	More than once a week	25238	12.5%
3	About every week	32553	16.2%
4	About every month	47042	23.4%
5	Rarely or never	78357	38.9%
Sysmiss		4570	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

sleepdifficulty: Difficulties in sleeping last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201473 /-] [Invalid=4465 /-] [Mean=3.987 /-]
Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? F. Difficulties in getting to sleep
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	18797	9.3%
2	More than once a week	19091	9.5%
3	About every week	20314	10.1%
4	About every month	30934	15.4%
5	Rarely or never	112337	55.8%
Sysmiss		4465	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

dizzy: Feeling dizzy last 6 month

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201437 /-] [Invalid=4501 /-] [Mean=4.407 /-]
Literal question	MQ39. In the last 6 months: how often have you had the following….? G. Feeling dizzy
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A non-clinical measure of mental and physical health. The list includes physical and psychological symptoms. (Note: this measure is also referred to as 'the HBSC symptom checklist' and 'psychosomatic complaints').

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	About every day	7933	3.9%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

dizzy: Feeling dizzy last 6 month

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2	More than once a week	11369	5.6%
3	About every week	12881	6.4%
4	About every month	27889	13.8%
5	Rarely or never	141365	70.2%
Sysmiss		4501	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

health: Self rated health

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=203024 /-] [Invalid=2914 /-] [Mean=1.816 /-]
Literal question	MQ40. Would you say your health is……?
Notes	Source: Idler, E. L. & Benyamini, Y. (1997). Self-rated health and mortality: A review of twenty-seven community studies. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 38, 21-37. HBSC 2001/02

Description: A measure of perceived health status. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Excellent	71287	35.1%
2	Good	101241	49.9%
3	Fair	26972	13.3%
4	Poor	3524	1.7%
Sysmiss		2914	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

lifesat: Self rated life satisfaction

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-10] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=195526 /-] [Invalid=10412 /-] [Mean=7.572 /-]
Literal question	MQ42. Here is a picture of a ladder. The top of the ladder '10' is the best possible life for you and the bottom '0' is the worst possible life for you. In general, where on the ladder do you feel you stand at the moment?
Post-question	Tick the box next to the number that best describes where you stand.
Notes	Source: Cantril, H. (1965). The pattern of human concern. Rutgers University Press. Adapted for HBSC survey 2001/02.

Description:
A measure of general life satisfaction as an indicator of well being. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	Worst possible life	975	0.5%
1		1035	0.5%
2		1665	0.9%
3		3193	1.6%
4		5863	3.0%
5		17354	8.9%
6		17467	8.9%
7		32819	16.8%
8		46475	23.8%
9		36805	18.8%
10	Best possible life	31875	16.3%

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

lifesat: Self rated life satisfaction

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		10412	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

beer: How often drink beer

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=187071 /-] [Invalid=18867 /-] [Mean=4.382 /-]
Literal question	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. A. Beer
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of the frequency with which adolescents currently consume alcohol. The item on 'Alcopops' concerns beverages that are categorised as 'Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages' (FABs) by the drinks industry, and includes both 'pre-mixed' and 'designer' drinks. The addition of this item acknowledges the growth in popularity of these drinks amongst young people over the past ten years.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	2124	1.1%
2	Every week	12360	6.6%
3	Every month	11974	6.4%
4	Rarely	46117	24.7%
5	Never	114496	61.2%
Sysmiss		18867	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

wine: How often drink wine

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=186315 /-] [Invalid=19623 /-] [Mean=4.533 /-]
Literal question	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. B. Wine
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of the frequency with which adolescents currently consume alcohol. The item on 'Alcopops' concerns beverages that are categorised as 'Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages' (FABs) by the drinks industry, and includes both 'pre-mixed' and 'designer' drinks. The addition of this item acknowledges the growth in popularity of these drinks amongst young people over the past ten years.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	1272	0.7%
2	Every week	4984	2.7%
3	Every month	9353	5.0%
4	Rarely	48347	25.9%
5	Never	122359	65.7%
Sysmiss		19623	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File : HBSC-2006, OpenAccess, ed. 1.0

spirits: How often drink spirits

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=185897 /-] [Invalid=20041 /-] [Mean=4.619 /-]
Literal question	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. C. Spirits
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of the frequency with which adolescents currently consume alcohol. The item on 'Alcopops' concerns beverages that are categorised as 'Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages' (FABs) by the drinks industry, and includes both 'pre-mixed' and 'designer' drinks. The addition of this item acknowledges the growth in popularity of these drinks amongst young people over the past ten years.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	1182	0.6%
2	Every week	5968	3.2%
3	Every month	9657	5.2%
4	Rarely	28821	15.5%
5	Never	140269	75.5%
Sysmiss		20041	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

alcopops: How often drink alcopops

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=181512 /-] [Invalid=24426 /-] [Mean=4.462 /-]
Literal question	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. D. Acopops
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of the frequency with which adolescents currently consume alcohol. The item on 'Alcopops' concerns beverages that are categorised as 'Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages' (FABs) by the drinks industry, and includes both 'pre-mixed' and 'designer' drinks. The addition of this item acknowledges the growth in popularity of these drinks amongst young people over the past ten years.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	1653	0.9%
2	Every week	8670	4.8%
3	Every month	14034	7.7%
4	Rarely	36883	20.3%
5	Never	120272	66.3%
Sysmiss		24426	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

otheralco: How often, other alcoholic drink

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=168375 /-] [Invalid=37563 /-] [Mean=4.51 /-]
Literal question	MQ20. At present, how often do you drink anything alcoholic, such as beer, wine or spirits like….[Add appropriate examples]? Try to include even those times when you only drink a small amount. H. Other alcoholic drink
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of the frequency with which adolescents currently consume alcohol. The item on 'Alcopops' concerns beverages that are categorised as 'Flavoured Alcoholic Beverages' (FABs) by the drinks industry, and includes both 'pre-mixed' and 'designer' drinks. The addition of this item acknowledges the growth in popularity of these drinks amongst young people over the past ten years.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	1978	1.2%
2	Every week	6420	3.8%
3	Every month	9811	5.8%
4	Rarely	35658	21.2%
5	Never	114508	68.0%
Sysmiss		37563	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

drunk: Ever been drunk

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=187682 /-] [Invalid=18256 /-] [Mean=1.554 /-]
Literal question	MQ21. Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of lifetime drunkenness.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No, never	134935	71.9%
2	Yes, once	22897	12.2%
3	Yes, 2-3 times	15625	8.3%
4	Yes, 4-10 times	6979	3.7%
5	Yes, more than 10 times	7246	3.9%
Sysmiss		18256	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

agealco: Age of first alcohol drink - 15-year-olds

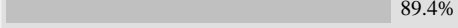|	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=110638 /-] [Invalid=95300 /-] [Mean=2.745 /-]
Literal question	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? A. Drink alcohol (more than a small amount)
Notes	Source: Adapted from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) 1995, 1999, 2003. HBSC survey 2001/02 Description: A measure of the age of initiation into smoking, drinking alcohol and drunkenness.
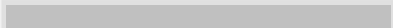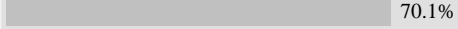
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	never	41336	37.4%
2	11 years or younger	16802	15.2%

agealco: Age of first alcohol drink - 15-year-olds

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
3	12 years	13842		12.5%
4	13 years	15692		14.2%
5	14 years	14212		12.8%
6	15 years	7886		7.1%
7	16 years or older	868		0.8%
0	Inap	38181		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

agedrunk: Age of first time drunk - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=109799 /-] [Invalid=96139 /-] [Mean=2.305 /-]
Literal question	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? B. Get drunk
Notes	Source: Adapted from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) 1995, 1999, 2003. HBSC survey 2001/02 Description: A measure of the age of initiation into smoking, drinking alcohol and drunkenness.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	never	70161		63.9%
2	11 years or younger	3424		3.1%
3	12 years	4575		4.2%
4	13 years	8716		7.9%
5	14 years	11414		10.4%
6	15 years	10116		9.2%
7	16 years or older	1393		1.3%
0	Inap	38183		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

beenbullied: Been bullied past couple of months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=193001 /-] [Invalid=12937 /-] [Mean=1.564 /-]
Literal question	MQ30. Here are some questions about bullying. We say a student is BEING BULLIED when another student, or a group of students, say or do nasty and unpleasant things to him or her. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she does not like or when he or she is deliberately left out of things. But it is NOT BULLYING when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight. It is also not bullying when a student is teased in a friendly and playful way. How often have you been bullied at school in the past couple of months?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/94, 1997/98. Revised in 2001/02 to conform with: Olweus, D, 1996: The revised Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire. Mimeo. HEMIL, University of Bergen, N-5015 Bergen, Norway. Description: Two measures of the frequency of being bullied and bullying others at school. 'Bullying' is the assertion of interpersonal power through aggression. It has been defined as negative physical or verbal actions that have hostile intent, cause distress to victims, are repeated over time, and involve a power differential between bullies and their victims.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Haven't	131254		68.0%
2	Once or twice	37704		19.5%
3	2 or 3 times per month	9331		4.8%
4	Once a week	6289		3.3%
5	Several times a week	8423		4.4%
Sysmiss		12937		

beenbullied: Been bullied past couple of months

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

bulliedothers: Bullied others past couple of months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=192818 /-] [Invalid=13120 /-] [Mean=1.532 /-]
Literal question	MQ31. How often have you taken part in bullying another student(s) at school in the past couple of months?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/94, 1997/98. Revised in 2001/02 to conform with: Olweus, D, 1996: The revised Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire. Mimeo. HEMIL, University of Bergen, N-5015 Bergen, Norway. Description: Two measures of the frequency of being bullied and bullying others at school. 'Bullying' is the assertion of interpersonal power through aggression. It has been defined as negative physical or verbal actions that have hostile intent, cause distress to victims, are repeated over time, and involve a power differential between bullies and their victims.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Haven't	128606	66.7%
2	Once or twice	43792	22.7%
3	2 or 3 times per month	8795	4.6%
4	Once a week	5396	2.8%
5	Several times a week	6229	3.2%
Sysmiss		13120	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cannabisltm: Cannabis use life time - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=87414 /-] [Invalid=118524 /-] [Mean=1.401 /-]
Literal question	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? A. In your life
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line.
Notes	Source: ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol & other Drugs, 1995). Adopted by HBSC in 2001/02 (items 1 & 2).

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	74369	85.1%
2	Once or twice	5675	6.5%
3	3 to 5 times	1896	2.2%
4	6 to 9 times	1310	1.5%
5	10 to 19 times	1223	1.4%
6	20 to 39 times	839	1.0%
7	40 times or more	2102	2.4%
0	Inap	53910	
Sysmiss		64614	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cannabis12m: Cannabis use last 12 months - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=84888 /-] [Invalid=121050 /-] [Mean=1.292 /-]
Literal question	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? B. In the last 12 months
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line.
Notes	Source: ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol & other Drugs, 1995).

cannabis12m: Cannabis use last 12 months - 15-year-olds

	Adopted by HBSC in 2001/02 (items 1 & 2).		

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	75230	88.6%
2	Once or twice	4224	5.0%
3	3 to 5 times	1606	1.9%
4	6 to 9 times	1054	1.2%
5	10 to 19 times	891	1.0%
6	20 to 39 times	686	0.8%
7	40 times or more	1197	1.4%
0	Inap	53909	
Sysmiss		67141	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

cannabis30d: Cannabis use last 30 days - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=84767 /-] [Invalid=121171 /-] [Mean=1.15 /-]
Literal question	MQ23. Have you ever taken cannabis [INSERT APPROPRIATE STREET NAMES] ………? C. In the last 30 days
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line.
Notes	Source: ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol & other Drugs, 1995). Adopted by HBSC in 2001/02 (items 1 & 2).

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never	79400	93.7%
2	Once or twice	2573	3.0%
3	3 to 5 times	862	1.0%
4	6 to 9 times	598	0.7%
5	10 to 19 times	511	0.6%
6	20 to 39 times	319	0.4%
7	40 times or more	504	0.6%
0	Inap	53909	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fight12m: Times in physical fight last 12 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202673 /-] [Invalid=3265 /-] [Mean=1.847 /-]
Literal question	MQ29. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?
Notes	Source: Brener ND, Collins JL, Kann L, Warren CW, Williams BI. Reliability of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey questionnaire. American Journal of Epidemiology. 1995;141:575-580. HBSC survey 2001/02. Description: A measure of aggression and violence assessed through the frequency of physical fighting in the previous 12 months.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I have not been in a physical fight	121685	60.0%
2	1 time	35443	17.5%
3	2 times	17931	8.8%
4	3 times	10003	4.9%
5	4 times or more	17611	8.7%

fight12m: Times in physical fight last 12 months

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		3265	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

hadsex: Had sexual intercourse - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=67212 /-] [Invalid=138726 /-] [Mean=1.772 /-]
Literal question	MQ24. Have you ever had sexual intercourse (sometimes this is called "making love," "having sex," or "going all the way" or other appropriate colloquial terms)?
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. HBSC survey 2001/02.
	Description: A measure of the prevalence of sexual intercourse among 15 year olds.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	15306	22.8%
2	No	51906	77.2%
0	Inap	60336	
Sysmiss		78390	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

agesex: Age when first sexual intercourse - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=51761 /-] [Invalid=154177 /-] [Mean=1.955 /-]
Literal question	MQ25. Age of first sexual intercourse
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. HBSC survey 2001/02.
	Description: A measure of the age at which sexual intercourse first took place.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I have never had sexual intercourse	39384	76.1%
2	11 years old or younger	779	1.5%
3	12 years old	734	1.4%
4	13 years old	1869	3.6%
5	14 years old	4063	7.8%
6	15 years old	4245	8.2%
7	16 years old	687	1.3%
0	Inap	45003	
Sysmiss		109174	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptnever: Contraceptive-Never - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=46926 /-] [Invalid=159012 /-] [Mean=1.197 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? A. I have never had sexual intercourse
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02.
	Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts.

contraceptnever: Contraceptive-Never - 15-year-olds

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	37660	80.3%
2	No	9266	19.7%
0	Inap	49632	
Sysmiss		109380	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptnomet: Contraceptive-No method - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=24769 /-] [Invalid=181169 /-] [Mean=1.894 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02. Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	2624	10.6%
2	No	22145	89.4%
0	Inap	54935	
Sysmiss		126234	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptpill: Contraceptive-birth control pills - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=10995 /-] [Invalid=194943 /-] [Mean=1.701 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? C. Birth control pills
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02. Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	3289	29.9%
2	No	7706	70.1%
0	Inap	56270	
Sysmiss		138673	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptcondom: Contraceptive-condoms - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=14413 /-] [Invalid=191525 /-] [Mean=1.268 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? D. Condoms
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02.

contraceptcondom: Contraceptive-condoms - 15-year-olds

	Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	10555	73.2%
2	No	3858	26.8%
0	Inap	56265	
Sysmiss		135260	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptwithdraw: Contraceptive-withdrawal - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=9905 /-] [Invalid=196033 /-] [Mean=1.84 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? E. Withdrawal
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02.

Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	1585	16.0%
2	No	8320	84.0%
0	Inap	56273	
Sysmiss		139760	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptother: Contraceptive-other method - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=9312 /-] [Invalid=196626 /-] [Mean=1.943 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? G. Some other method
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02.

Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts. |

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	530	5.7%
2	No	8782	94.3%
0	Inap	56273	
Sysmiss		140353	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

contraceptnotsure: Contraceptive-not sure - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*/0]

contraceptnotsure: Contraceptive-not sure - 15-year-olds

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=11410 /-] [Invalid=194528 /-] [Mean=1.934 /-]
Literal question	MQ26. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what method(s) did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? G. Not sure
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. Adapted for use in HBSC 2001/02. Description: A measure of contraception used at the last experience of sexual intercourse. This question and the following item on condom use (M27 below) aim to measure separately the methods used to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Cognitive testing during the development of these on contraceptive use (by the YRBS) showed that asking the questions separately helps to ensure that respondents adequately consider what actions they took on both counts.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	756	6.6%
2	No	10654	93.4%
0	Inap	56275	
Sysmiss		138253	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

condomuse: Condom use at last intercourse - 15-year-olds

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=49278 /-] [Invalid=156660 /-] [Mean=1.308 /-]
Literal question	MQ27. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Notes	Source: Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (YRBS), Centres for Disease Control (CDC), USA. HBSC survey 2001/02. Description: A measure of condom use at last intercourse in order to estimate those at risk from STIs (sexually transmitted infections).

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I have never had sexual intercourse	37068	75.2%
2	Yes	9236	18.7%
3	No	2974	6.0%
0	Inap	53637	
Sysmiss		103023	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

triedsmoke: Tried smoking

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198649 /-] [Invalid=7289 /-] [Mean=1.679 /-]
Literal question	MQ18. Have you ever smoked tobacco? (At least one cigarette, cigar or pipe)
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/8, 2001/02. Description: A measure of the prevalence of tobacco use among participating students.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	63789	32.1%
2	No	134860	67.9%
Sysmiss		7289	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

smoking: Smoking at present

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=198523 /-] [Invalid=7415 /-] [Mean=3.737 /-]
Literal question	MQ19. How often do you smoke tobacco at present?

smoking: Smoking at present

Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02.
	Description: A measure of the frequency of tobacco use.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Every day	11493	5.8%
2	Once a week	5123	2.6%
3	Less than once a week	7554	3.8%
4	I do not smoke	174353	87.8%
Sysmiss		7415	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

agecigarette: Age when smoked first cigarette - 15-year-olds only

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-7] [Missing=*/0]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=109838 /-] [Invalid=96100 /-] [Mean=2.028 /-]
Literal question	MQ22. At what age did you first do the following things? C. Smoke a cigarette (more than a puff)
Notes	Source: Adapted from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) 1995, 1999, 2003. HBSC survey 2001/02
	Description: A measure of the age of initiation into smoking, drinking alcohol and drunkenness.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	never	69184	63.0%
2	11 years or younger	10594	9.6%
3	12 years	7634	7.0%
4	13 years	8921	8.1%
5	14 years	7946	7.2%
6	15 years	4861	4.4%
7	16 years or older	698	0.6%
0	Inap	38183	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

motherhome1: Mother in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.076 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. A. Mother
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	190319	92.4%
2	No	15619	7.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fatherhome1: Father in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.242 /-]

fatherhome1: Father in main home (recoded)

Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. B. Father
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	**Label**	**Cases**	**Percentage**	
1	Yes	156156		75.8%
2	No	49782	24.2%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stepmohome1: Stepmother in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.983 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. C. Stepmother
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	**Label**	**Cases**	**Percentage**	
1	Yes	3516	1.7%	
2	No	202422		98.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stepfahome1: Stepfather in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.931 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. D. Stepfather
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	**Label**	**Cases**	**Percentage**	
1	Yes	14303	6.9%	
2	No	191635		93.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

grandmohome1: Grandmother in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.857 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. E. Grandmother
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

grandmohome1: Grandmother in main home (recoded)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	29484	14.3%
2	No	176454	85.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

grandfahome1: Grandfather in main home (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.911 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. F. Grandfather
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	18402	8.9%
2	No	187536	91.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fosterhome1: Living in foster/childhome (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.994 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. G. Living in Foster home or children's home
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	1314	0.6%
2	No	204624	99.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

elsehome1: Living with someone else or somewhere else (recoded)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1.967 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. H. Someone or somewhere els: pleas writ it down
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	6863	3.3%
2	No	199075	96.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

brothershome1: No. brothers main home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-50] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=178917 /-] [Invalid=27021 /-] [Mean=0.9 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none. Please do not count yourself. I. How many brothers?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		67644	37.8%
1		78342	43.8%
2		23411	13.1%
3		6148	3.4%
4		1898	1.1%
5		685	0.4%
6		295	0.2%
7		211	0.1%
8		78	0.0%
9		62	0.0%
10		40	0.0%
11		41	0.0%
12		19	0.0%
13		7	0.0%
14		5	0.0%
15		5	0.0%
17		2	0.0%
20		2	0.0%
21		8	0.0%
22		2	0.0%
23		7	0.0%
24		1	0.0%
25		2	0.0%
30		1	0.0%
50		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		27021	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

sistershome1: No. sisters main home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-61] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=176890 /-] [Invalid=29048 /-] [Mean=0.863 /-]
Literal question	MQ32. All families are different (for example, not everyone lives with both their parents, sometimes people live with just one parent, or they have two homes or live with two families) and we would like to know about yours. Please answer this first question for the home where you live all or most of the time and tick the people who live there. Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none.

sistershome1: No. sisters main home

	J. How many sisters?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		71670	40.5%
1		74283	42.0%
2		21592	12.2%
3		5936	3.4%
4		1910	1.1%
5		727	0.4%
6		318	0.2%
7		164	0.1%
8		90	0.1%
9		52	0.0%
10		36	0.0%
11		62	0.0%
12		18	0.0%
13		10	0.0%
14		7	0.0%
15		2	0.0%
19		1	0.0%
20		2	0.0%
21		4	0.0%
22		2	0.0%
24		1	0.0%
25		1	0.0%
59		1	0.0%
61		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		29048	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

havehome2: Have second home

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=188161 /-] [Invalid=17777 /-] [Mean=1.156 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No	158889	84.4%
2	Yes	29272	15.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stayhome2: How often stay in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=30202 /-] [Invalid=175736 /-] [Mean=2.629 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced?

stayhome2: How often stay in second home

	A. How often do you stay in second home?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Half the time	5243	17.4%
2	Regularly but less than half the time	8187	27.1%
3	Sometimes	9301	30.8%
4	Hardly ever	7471	24.7%
Sysmiss		175736	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

motherhome2: Mother in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=85353 /-] [Invalid=120585 /-] [Mean=1.89 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? B. Mother
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	9402	11.0%
2	No	75951	89.0%
Sysmiss		120585	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fatherhome2: Father in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=88154 /-] [Invalid=117784 /-] [Mean=1.743 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? B. Father
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)
	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	22662	25.7%
2	No	65492	74.3%
Sysmiss		117784	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stepmohome2: Stepmother in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=85635 /-] [Invalid=120303 /-] [Mean=1.886 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? C. Stepmother
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06)

stepmohome2: Stepmother in second home

	Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.		

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	9735	11.4%
2	No	75900	88.6%
Sysmiss		120303	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

stepfahome2: Stepfather in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=84252 /-] [Invalid=121686 /-] [Mean=1.97 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? D. Stepfather
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	2497	3.0%
2	No	81755	97.0%
Sysmiss		121686	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

grandmohome2: Grandmother in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=84732 /-] [Invalid=121206 /-] [Mean=1.927 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? E. Grandmother
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	6221	7.3%
2	No	78511	92.7%
Sysmiss		121206	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

grandfahome2: Grandfather in second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=84395 /-] [Invalid=121543 /-] [Mean=1.95 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? F: Grandfather
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	4179	5.0%

grandfahome2: Grandfather in second home

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
2	No	80216		95.0%
Sysmiss		121543		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

fosterhome2: Living in foster/child home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=83882 /-] [Invalid=122056 /-] [Mean=1.996 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? G. Living in foster home/children's home
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Yes	367	0.4%	
2	No	83515		99.6%
Sysmiss		122056		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

elsehome2: Living with someone else or somewhere else

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=79338 /-] [Invalid=126600 /-] [Mean=1.976 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? H. Somone or somewhere els: pleas writ it down ...
Post-question	Please tick the people who live there:
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Yes	1879	2.4%	
2	No	77459		97.6%
Sysmiss		126600		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

brothershome2: No. brothers second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-50] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=31937 /-] [Invalid=174001 /-] [Mean=0.591 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please do not include those you already listed in the question above or yourself. Write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none. I. How many brothers?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0		19641		61.5%
1		8296		26.0%
2		2740	8.6%	

brothershome2: No. brothers second home

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3		776	2.4%
4		238	0.7%
5		101	0.3%
6		39	0.1%
7		29	0.1%
8		14	0.0%
9		14	0.0%
10		7	0.0%
11		26	0.1%
12		5	0.0%
13		2	0.0%
14		2	0.0%
15		2	0.0%
20		1	0.0%
21		1	0.0%
23		2	0.0%
50		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		174001	
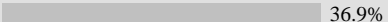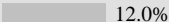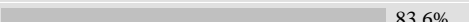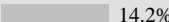
Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
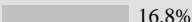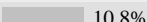
sistershome2: No. sisters second home

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=31595 /-] [Invalid=174343 /-] [Mean=0.572 /-]
Literal question	MQ33. Do you have another home or another family, such as the case when your parents are separated or divorced? Please say how many brothers and sisters live here (including half, step or foster brothers and sisters). Please do not include those you already listed in the question above or yourself. Write in the number or write 0 (zero) if there are none. J. How many sisters?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02 (revised for 2005/06) Description: A measure of family structure and household composition.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		19935	63.1%
1		7814	24.7%
2		2600	8.2%
3		752	2.4%
4		243	0.8%
5		80	0.3%
6		50	0.2%
7		44	0.1%
8		14	0.0%
9		13	0.0%
10		10	0.0%
11		26	0.1%
12		2	0.0%
13		4	0.0%
14		2	0.0%

sistershome2: No. sisters second home

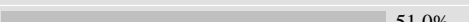| Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
15		1	0.0%
16		1	0.0%
18		1	0.0%
21		2	0.0%
23		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		174343	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkfather: Talk to father

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=196416 /-] [Invalid=9522 /-] [Mean=2.37 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? A. Father
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	49260	25.1%
2	Easy	71877	36.6%
3	Difficult	42117	21.4%
4	Very difficult	19730	10.0%
5	Don`t have or see this person	13432	6.8%
Sysmiss		9522	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkstepfa: Talk to stepfather

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=154387 /-] [Invalid=51551 /-] [Mean=4.489 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? B. Stepfather
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	5851	3.8%
2	Easy	10326	6.7%
3	Difficult	8435	5.5%
4	very difficult	7715	5.0%
5	Don`t have or see this person	122060	79.1%
Sysmiss		51551	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkmother: Talk to mother

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=196257 /-] [Invalid=9681 /-] [Mean=1.828 /-]

talkmother: Talk to mother

Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? C. Mother			
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line			
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.			

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very easy	87444		44.6%
2	Easy	72508		36.9%
3	Difficult	23569		12.0%
4	very difficult	8122		4.1%
5	Don`t have or see this person	4614		2.4%
Sysmiss		9681		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkstepmo: Talk to stepmother

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=151639 /-] [Invalid=54299 /-] [Mean=4.606 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? D. Stepmother
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very easy	4596		3.0%
2	Easy	7242		4.8%
3	Difficult	6579		4.3%
4	very difficult	6448		4.3%
5	Don`t have or see this person	126774		83.6%
Sysmiss		54299		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkbrother: Talk to elder brother

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=169953 /-] [Invalid=35985 /-] [Mean=3.64 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? E. Elder brother(s)
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	Very easy	24178		14.2%
2	Easy	28514		16.8%
3	Difficult	18394		10.8%
4	very difficult	12157		7.2%
5	Don`t have or see this person	86710		51.0%

talkbrother: Talk to elder brother

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		35985	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talksister: Talk to elder sister

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=168427 /-] [Invalid=37511 /-] [Mean=3.53 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? F. Elder sister(s)
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	31206	18.5%
2	Easy	29816	17.7%
3	Difficult	12733	7.6%
4	very difficult	7822	4.6%
5	Don`t have or see this person	86850	51.6%
Sysmiss		37511	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkbestfriend: Talk to best friend

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=191829 /-] [Invalid=14109 /-] [Mean=1.737 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? G. Best friend
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	95287	49.7%
2	Easy	68893	35.9%
3	Difficult	16157	8.4%
4	very difficult	5851	3.1%
5	Don`t have or see this person	5641	2.9%
Sysmiss		14109	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talksamesex: Talk to friend same sex

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=186215 /-] [Invalid=19723 /-] [Mean=1.979 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? H. Friend of the same sex
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	63894	34.3%
2	Easy	83370	44.8%
3	Difficult	24160	13.0%

talksamesex: Talk to friend same sex

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	very difficult	8499	4.6%
5	Don`t have or see this person	6292	3.4%
Sysmiss		19723	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

talkopposex: Talk to friend opposite sex

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=184083 /-] [Invalid=21855 /-] [Mean=2.577 /-]
Literal question	MQ34. How easy is it for you to talk to the following persons about things that really bother you? I. Friend of oppsite sex?
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of communication with family members and friends as an indicator of the quality of relationships.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very easy	34829	18.9%
2	Easy	63068	34.3%
3	Difficult	46897	25.5%
4	very difficult	23687	12.9%
5	Don`t have or see this person	15602	8.5%
Sysmiss		21855	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

malefriends: Close male friends

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=199577 /-] [Invalid=6361 /-] [Mean=3.415 /-]
Literal question	MQ35. At present, how many close male and female friends do you have? A. Male friends
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised) Description: A measure of the size and gender of the student's friendship group.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None	18118	9.1%
2	One	19139	9.6%
3	Two	24213	12.1%
4	Three or more	138107	69.2%
Sysmiss		6361	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

femalefriends: Close female friends

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=197815 /-] [Invalid=8123 /-] [Mean=3.414 /-]
Literal question	MQ35. At present, how many close male and female friends do you have? B. Female friends
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised) Description: A measure of the size and gender of the student's friendship group.

femalefriends: Close female friends

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None	17481	8.8%
2	One	19417	9.8%
3	Two	24597	12.4%
4	Three or more	136320	68.9%
Sysmiss		8123	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

friendsafternoon: After school with friends

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-6] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200702 /-] [Invalid=5236 /-] [Mean=2.99 /-]
Literal question	MQ36. How many days a week do you usually spend time with friends right after school?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: response categories adjusted to match that of evening contact with peers) Description: A measure of frequency of contact with friends after school.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	0 days	21601	10.8%
1	1 day	26088	13.0%
2	2 days	34941	17.4%
3	3 days	37781	18.8%
4	4 days	20774	10.4%
5	5 days	49478	24.7%
6	6 days(to add)	10039	5.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

friendsevening: Evenings with friends

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200463 /-] [Invalid=5475 /-] [Mean=2.365 /-]
Literal question	MQ37. How many evenings per week do you usually spend out with your friends?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 Description: A measure of frequency of contact with friends in the evening.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	0 days	53035	26.5%
1	1 day	33446	16.7%
2	2 days	35076	17.5%
3	3 days	25742	12.8%
4	4 days	15671	7.8%
5	5 days	12227	6.1%
6	6 days	7397	3.7%
7	7 days (to add)	17869	8.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

emedia6m: E-& media communication with friends last 6 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=188762 /-] [Invalid=17176 /-] [Mean=3.462 /-]

emedia6m: E-& media communication with friends last 6 months

Literal question	MQ38. How often do you talk to your friend(s) on the phone or send them text messages or have contact through the internet?
Notes	Source: HBSC 2001/02 Description: A measure of frequency of contact with friends through electronic media.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Rarely or never	28615	15.2%
2	1 or 2 days a week	29586	15.7%
3	3 or 4 days a week	31367	16.6%
4	5 or 6 days a week	24394	12.9%
5	Every day	74800	39.6%
Sysmiss		17176	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

menarche: Age of menstruation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-18] [Missing=*/-9/-99]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=72522 /-] [Invalid=133416 /-] [Mean=8.218 /-]
Literal question	MQ53. Have you begun to menstruate (have periods)?
Notes	Source: HBSC 2001/02 Description: A measure of the onset of puberty in girls. An equivalent indicator for boys is available as an optional package.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No, I have not yet begun to menstruate	25584	35.3%
2		16	0.0%
3		8	0.0%
4		6	0.0%
5		10	0.0%
6		8	0.0%
7		14	0.0%
8		43	0.1%
9		464	0.6%
10		2400	3.3%
11		9543	13.2%
12		16514	22.8%
13		13063	18.0%
14		4145	5.7%
15		677	0.9%
16		13	0.0%
17		11	0.0%
18		3	0.0%
-99	Inap	77085	
-9	Out of range	410	
Sysmiss		55921	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

acachieve: Perceived academic achievement

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202206 /-] [Invalid=3732 /-] [Mean=2.205 /-]

acachieve: Perceived academic achievement

Literal question	MQ42. In your opinion, what does your class teacher(s) think about your school performance compared to your classmates?				
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: This item is a measure of the student's perception of how the teacher evaluates their academic performance.				

Value	Label		Cases	Percentage	
1	Very good		42161	20.9%	
2	Good		87111	43.1%	
3	Average		62162	30.7%	
4	Below average		10772	5.3%	
Sysmiss			3732		

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

likeschool: Liking school at present

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=202853 /-] [Invalid=3085 /-] [Mean=2.077 /-]
Literal question	MQ43. How do you feel about school at present?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: This item is intended to measure the students' global feeling about school as a whole.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	I like it a lot	56069	27.6%
2	I like it a bit	92258	45.5%
3	I don`t like it very much	37360	18.4%
4	I don`t like it at all	17166	8.5%
Sysmiss		3085	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

studtogether: Students like being together

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201736 /-] [Invalid=4202 /-] [Mean=2.091 /-]
Literal question	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one. A. The students in my class(es) enjoy being together
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: introductory text revised to specify students; response categories changed to agree/disagree from 'always'….'never') Description: These three items are intended to form a composite scale to measure social support from classmates.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	60025	29.8%
2	Agree	84143	41.7%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	41321	20.5%
4	Disagree	11612	5.8%
5	Strongly disagree	4635	2.3%
Sysmiss		4202	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

studhelpful: Students are kind and helpful

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]

studhelpful: Students are kind and helpful

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201469 /-] [Invalid=4469 /-] [Mean=2.288 /-]
Literal question	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one. B. Most of the students in my class(es) are kind and helpful
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: introductory text revised to specify students; response categories changed to agree/disagree from 'always'….'never') Description: These three items are intended to form a composite scale to measure social support from classmates.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	48420	24.0%
2	Agree	82805	41.1%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	41999	20.8%
4	Disagree	20267	10.1%
5	Strongly disagree	7978	4.0%
Sysmiss		4469	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

studaccept: Students accept me

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200918 /-] [Invalid=5020 /-] [Mean=1.985 /-]
Literal question	MQ44. Here are some statements about the students in your class(es). Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one. C. Other students accept me as I am
Post-question	Please tick one box for each line
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: introductory text revised to specify students; response categories changed to agree/disagree from 'always'….'never') Description: These three items are intended to form a composite scale to measure social support from classmates.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	71413	35.5%
2	Agree	83969	41.8%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	28776	14.3%
4	Disagree	10745	5.3%
5	Strongly disagree	6015	3.0%
Sysmiss		5020	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

schoolpressure: Pressured by schoolwork

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201895 /-] [Invalid=4043 /-] [Mean=2.275 /-]
Literal question	MQ45. How pressured do you feel by the schoolwork you have to do?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: This item intends to measure the global feeling of being pressured by schoolwork, which includes work at school and homework.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Not at all	39265	19.4%
2	A little	90007	44.6%

schoolpressure: Pressured by schoolwork

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	Some	50512	25.0%
4	A lot	22111	11.0%
Sysmiss		4043	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

famcar: Family car

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=201054 /-] [Invalid=4884 /-] [Mean=2.308 /-]
Literal question	MQ47. Does your family own a car, van or truck?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of material family wealth as an alternative measure for socio-economic status, given the difficulties in obtaining reliable information on parental occupation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No	27449	13.7%
2	Yes, one	84320	41.9%
3	Yes, two or more	89285	44.4%
Sysmiss		4884	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

bedroom: Own bedroom

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200827 /-] [Invalid=5111 /-] [Mean=1.759 /-]
Literal question	MQ48. Do you have your own bedroom for yourself?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of material family wealth as an alternative measure for socio-economic status, given the difficulties in obtaining reliable information on parental occupation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	No	48309	24.1%
2	Yes	152518	75.9%
Sysmiss		5111	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

holidays: Holidays with family last 12 months

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200848 /-] [Invalid=5090 /-] [Mean=2.665 /-]
Literal question	MQ49. During the past 12 months, how many times did you travel away on holiday [vacation] with your family?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02. Description: A measure of material family wealth as an alternative measure for socio-economic status, given the difficulties in obtaining reliable information on parental occupation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Not at all	35623	17.7%
2	Once	57828	28.8%
3	Twice	45563	22.7%
4	More than twice	61834	30.8%
Sysmiss		5090	

holidays: Holidays with family last 12 months

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

computers: No. of computers

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200929 /-] [Invalid=5009 /-] [Mean=2.486 /-]
Literal question	MQ50. How many computers does your family own?
Notes	Source: HBSC 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02.
	Description: A measure of material family wealth as an alternative measure for socio-economic status, given the difficulties in obtaining reliable information on parental occupation.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	None	24660	12.3%
2	1	91190	45.4%
3	2	47764	23.8%
4	More than two	37315	18.6%
Sysmiss		5009	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

welloff: Family well off

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-5] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=200475 /-] [Invalid=5463 /-] [Mean=2.328 /-]
Literal question	MQ51. How well off do you think your family is?
Notes	Source: HBSC surveys 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02.
	Description: A measure young people's perceptions of their own family's socio-economic position.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Very well off	39784	19.8%
2	Quite well off	71435	35.6%
3	Average	75621	37.7%
4	Not very well off	11009	5.5%
5	Not at all well off	2626	1.3%
Sysmiss		5463	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

hungry: Hungry to bed

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-4] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=199382 /-] [Invalid=6556 /-] [Mean=3.779 /-]
Literal question	MQ52. Some young people go to school or to bed hungry because there is not enough food at home. How often does this happen to you?
Notes	Source: HBSC survey 2001/02
	Description: This item was originally devised to measure extreme poverty in terms of deprivation and hardship related to socio-economic status. However, analyses of the 2001/02 survey data has revealed the potential of this item to be an indicator of a more subtle phenomenon that could be linked to other health inequality issues such as neglect, household disorganisation, family dysfunction.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Always	2602	1.3%
2	Often	3650	1.8%
3	Sometimes	28925	14.5%
4	Never	164205	82.4%

hungry: Hungry to bed

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		6556	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

occupsesfa: Occupational SES Father, extended codes

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=5.057 /-]
Literal question	Composite measure
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: format split into separate questions)
	Description: The aim of this set of questions is to obtain sufficient information on parents' occupations to enable classification according to a standardised coding system. This is used as an indicator of socio-economic status.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	SES 1 (HIGH)	11539	5.6%
2	SES 2	22075	10.7%
3	SES 3	30820	15.0%
4	SES 4	47017	22.8%
5	SES 5 (LOW)	25669	12.5%
6	JOB, SES NOT CLASS.	30543	14.8%
7	SICK,RETIRED, STUD.	4985	2.4%
8	LOOKING FOR JOB	4173	2.0%
9	HOME WORKING	1586	0.8%
10	DON'T KNOW	5404	2.6%
11	DON'T HAVE OR SEE	8466	4.1%
12	NOT CLASSIFIABLE	13661	6.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

occupsesmo: Occupational SES Mother, extended codes

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-12] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=205938 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=5.703 /-]
Literal question	Composite measure
Notes	Source: HBSC 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/94, 1997/98, 2001/02 (revised: format split into separate questions)
	Description: The aim of this set of questions is to obtain sufficient information on parents' occupations to enable classification according to a standardised coding system. This is used as an indicator of socio-economic status.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	SES 1 (HIGH)	7185	3.5%
2	SES 2	23468	11.4%
3	SES 3	32168	15.6%
4	SES 4	26613	12.9%
5	SES 5 (LOW)	25665	12.5%
6	JOB, SES NOT CLASS.	25967	12.6%
7	SICK,RETIRED, STUD.	4814	2.3%
8	LOOKING FOR JOB	7045	3.4%
9	HOME WORKING	25979	12.6%
10	DON'T KNOW	6715	3.3%
11	DON'T HAVE OR SEE	1562	0.8%
12	NOT CLASSIFIABLE	18756	9.1%

occupsesmo: Occupational SES Mother, extended codes

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.