

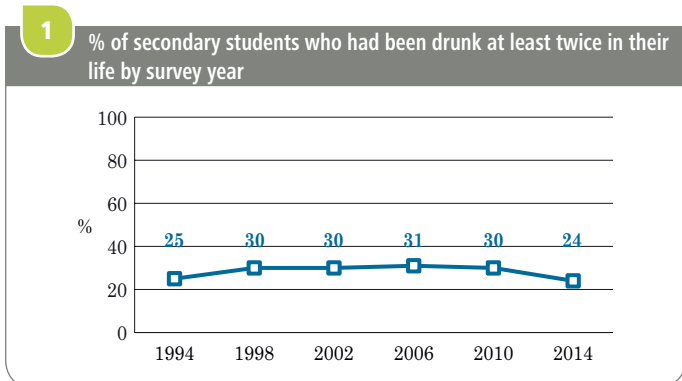
ALCOHOL & TOBACCO

In secondary education in FWB, 1 student in 10 smoked tobacco every day and 1 student in 5 had used electronic cigarettes at least once in their life. Furthermore, a quarter of students reported that they had been drunk more than once in their lifetime.

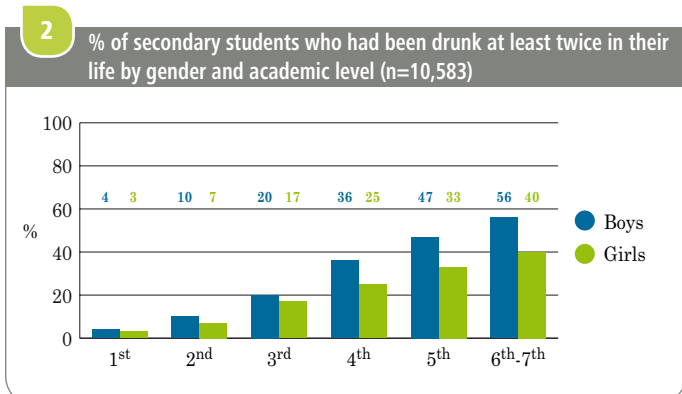
THE EXPERIENCE OF DRUNKENNESS

Alcohol is the psychoactive substance experimented with earliest. Nevertheless, consumption of alcohol during adolescence can have a detrimental effect on the development of brain regions which only fully mature at the end of adolescence. The earlier alcohol consumption begins, the greater the damage can be.

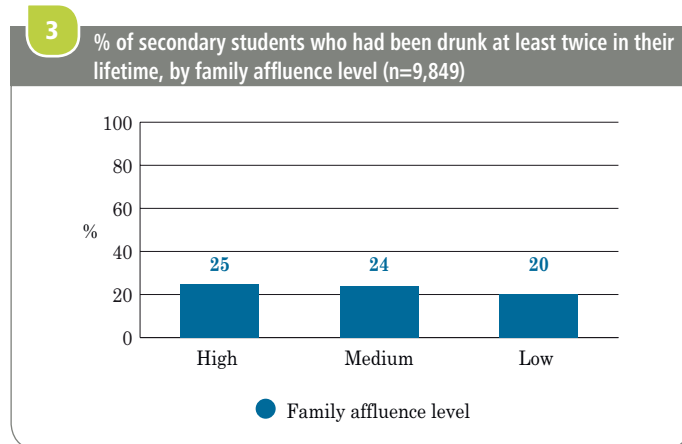
In 2014, one in four students in secondary school had already been drunk at least twice in their lives in Federation Wallonia-Brussels (FWB). Following an increase between 1994 and 1998, the proportion of young people who had been drunk at least twice in their life remained stable between 1998 and 2010. In 2014, it returned to the 1994 level. **1**



Apart from students in the 1st year of secondary school, the proportions of young people who had been drunk at least twice in their lifetime were higher among boys than girls. These proportions increased as their schooling progressed. **2**



The proportion of young people who had been drunk several times in their life was lower among young people with a low family affluence level than among those whose level was medium or high. **3**



Regardless of age and gender, the proportions of young people who had been drunk at least twice in their lifetime, seen in FWB, were close to the global proportions for countries taking part in the 2014 HBSC survey. **4**

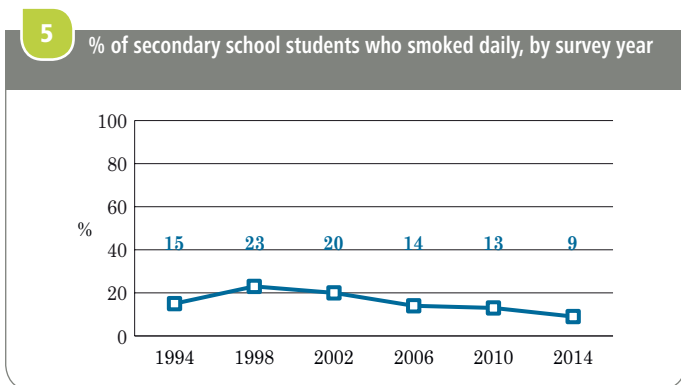
4 % of young people who had been drunk at least twice in their lifetime, internationally and in FWB

	HBSC International			FWB	
	% min	% global	% max	%	Rank
Boys (13 years)	1	6	16	5	20/42
Boys (15 years)	6	24	41	23	21/42
Girls (13 years)	1	4	10	4	15/42
Girls (15 years)	4	20	38	18	25/42

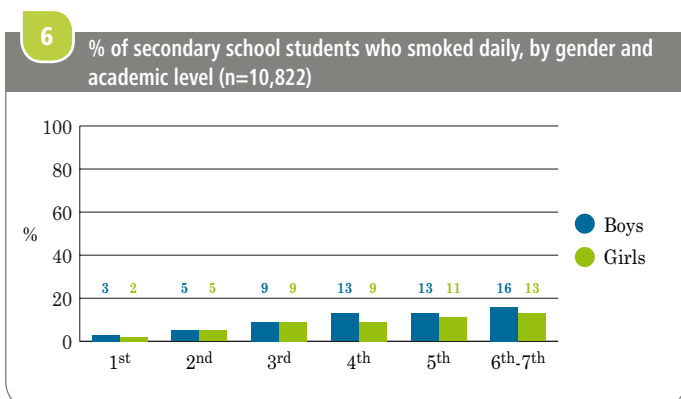
SMOKING

Many daily tobacco smokers adopt the habit during adolescence. Young people become addicted to nicotine more quickly than adults; the smoking duration and the number of cigarettes needed to develop this addiction are lower.

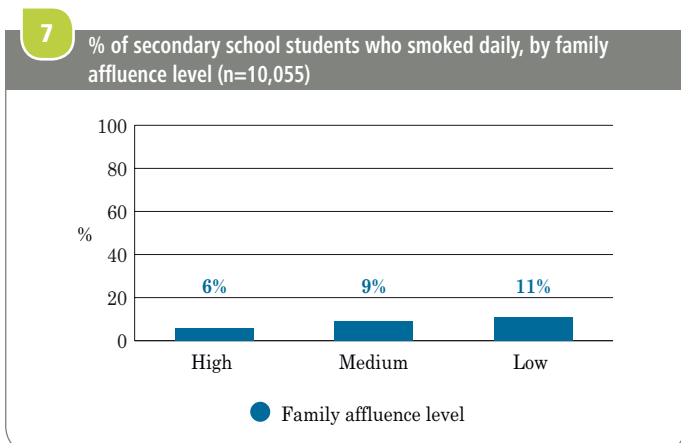
In secondary school in FWB, 9% of students reported that they smoked tobacco every day. This proportion has decreased since 1998. The fall seen between 2010 and 2014 should be analysed with care; it could be explained in part by a change in the wording of the question on smoking experimentation, which preceded the question on the frequency of current tobacco consumption. **5**



The proportions of secondary school students who smoked tobacco daily increased as their school career progressed, with no difference according to gender. **6**



The proportions of young people smoking every day were lower when the family affluence level was higher. **7**



Regardless of age and gender, the proportions seen in FWB of young people who smoked every day were close to the global proportions for countries taking part in the 2014 HBSC survey. **8**

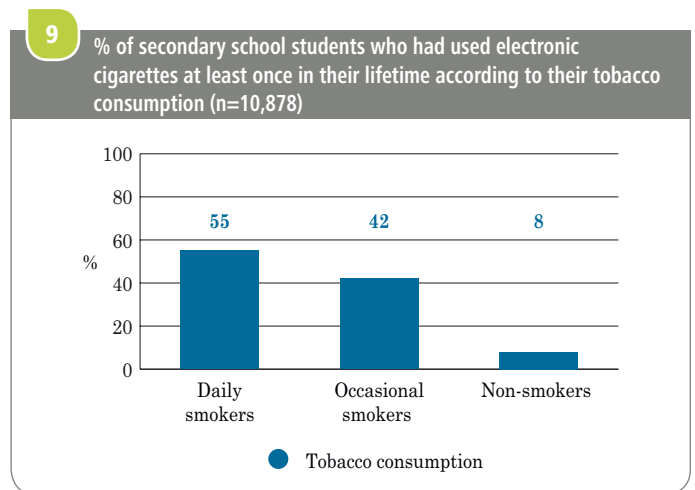
8 % of young people who smoked daily, internationally and in FWB

	HBSC International			FWB	
	% min	% global	% max	%	Rank
Boys (13 years)	1	2	10	1	29/42
Boys (15 years)	2	8	43	8	22/42
Girls (13 years)	0	2	18	2	8/42
Girls (15 years)	1	7	46	7	17/42

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

In 2014, for the first time, the use of electronic cigarettes was included in the HBSC survey in FWB.

In secondary school in FWB, 20% of young people had already tried electronic cigarettes at least once in their lifetime. These proportions were much higher among young people smoking tobacco daily and among occasional smokers than among young people who had never smoked. **9**



The full results of the HBSC Survey 2014 conducted in Federation Wallonia-Brussels will be the subject of a publication that will be available later. For further information, see the website sipes.ulb.ac.be

