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Comparative Analysis of drug use patterns among Russian and Swedish youth

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Aims of this presentation

- To compare drug use patterns among Russian and Swedish youth
- To use data from international comparative studies: European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) and Health Behaviour in School Children (HBSC)
- To present some data from our studies in Novgorod and Sweden

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The 2007 ESPAD Report

Substance Use Among Students in 35 European Countries



ESPAD

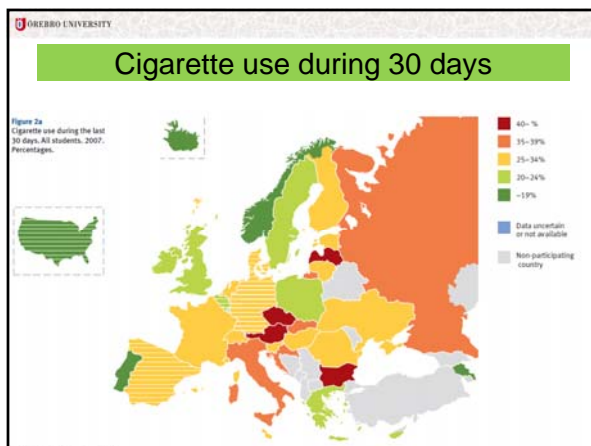
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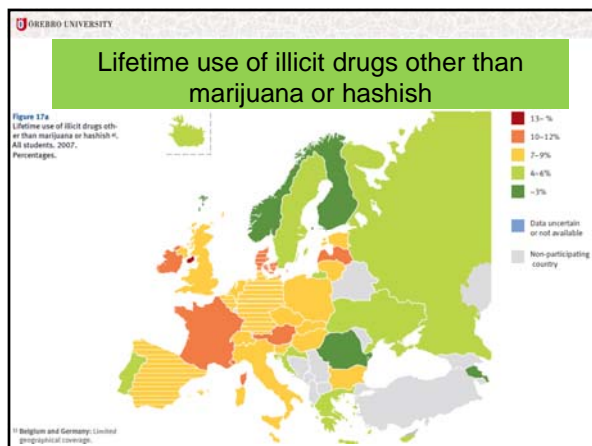
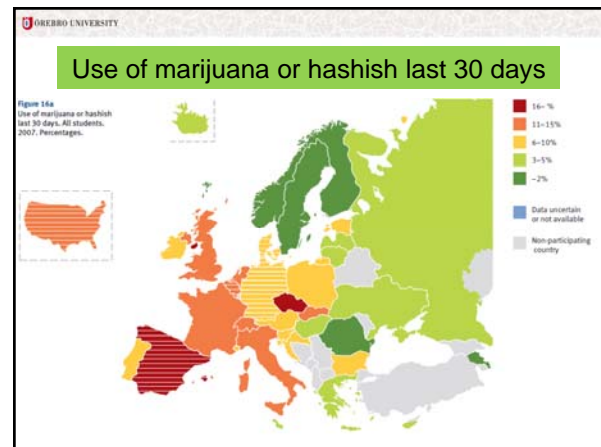
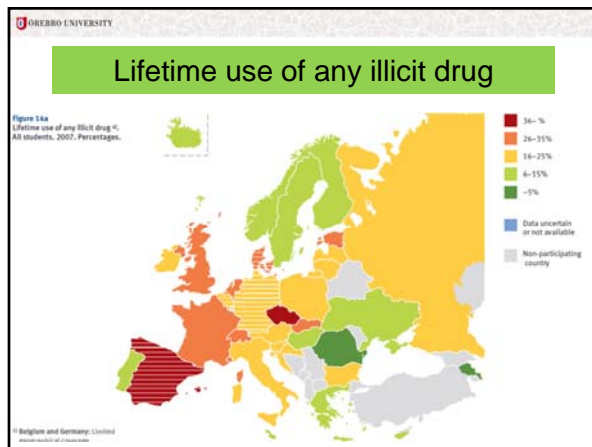
ESPAD

15-16 year-old students,
35 countries
>100 000

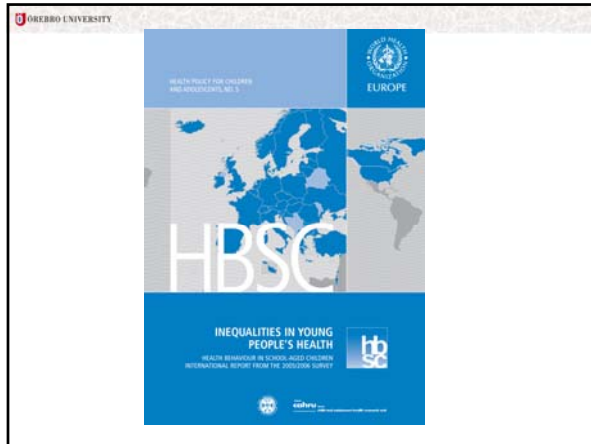
Let us look at a series of maps

Country	Cigarette use past 30 days (%)	Alcohol use past 12 months (%)	Drugs used past 12 months (%)	Alcohol volume consumed (litres)	Concussion (times)	Any HBSC drug use (times)	Unintentional injuries (times)	Traced substances (times)	Alcohol together with other drugs (times)
Austria	7	68	9	5.6	3	2	3	9	2
Belgium	40	80	26	9.5	12	11	19	9	12
Belgium (Flanders)	13	85	29	6.7	24	5	9	4	4
Belgium (Wallonia)	46	82	14	9.5	22	9	9	3	3
Denmark	38	86	43	5.2	18	4	13	5	8
Estonia	23	79	19	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Czech Republic	42	89	48	6.5	42	9	12	9	18
Ethiopia	28	67	42	5.1	26	9	9	2	5
France	35	72	40	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Finland	38	72	31	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
France	38	81	38	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Germany (East)	32	78	31	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Germany	22	67	29	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Germany (West)	32	78	31	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Latvia	14	56	14	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Latvia (East)	14	56	14	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Latvia (West)	14	56	14	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Italy	24	93	19	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Italy (North)	24	93	19	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Italy (South)	24	93	19	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Latvia	42	89	48	6.5	42	9	12	9	18
Lithuania	34	67	40	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Malta	26	67	38	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Malta (North)	26	67	38	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Malta (South)	26	67	38	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Netherlands	19	84	19	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Norway	19	84	19	1.7	6	5	18	2	8
Poland	14	79	26	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Romania	19	72	42	2.5	5	6	14	2	3
Slovak Republic	20	88	35	6.2	22	6	15	5	12
Slovenia	18	67	43	6.5	42	9	12	9	18
Sweden	11	71	37	5.2	7	4	9	2	2
Switzerland	18	82	41	6.5	42	9	12	9	18
Ukraine	11	83	33	2.8	14	4	7	4	1
United Kingdom	18	82	37	5.2	7	4	9	2	2
Average (mean)	29	82	38	6.2	18	7	9	6	6
Standard Dev.	17	16	13	7.5	11	10	9	5	9





- In summary**
- Cigarette smoking more common in Russia
 - Alcohol use last 12 months – high in both
 - One third has been drunk last 12 months
 - One fourth has been drunk last 30 days
 - Lifetime use of any illicit drug somewhat higher in Russia
 - Few have used marijuana or hashish last 30 days
 - Lifetime use of illicit drugs other than marijuana or hashish – one in twenty



Participants in Health Behavior in School Aged Children

	Total	Girls	Boys
Russia	8 232	4 340	3 892
Sweden	4 392	2 213	2 179

	Total	11 year	13 year	15 year
Russia	8 232	2 759	2 718	2 755
Sweden	4 392	1 513	1 353	1 526

Alcohol use at least once a week

	Girls			Boys		
	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year
Russia	7	17	21	10	18	27
Sweden	3	4	9	8	7	15
HBSC average	3	9	21	7	13	31

Lower level among Swedish youths,
Russian similar to HBSC average

Been drunk

- At least once 13 years old or younger

	Boys	Girls
Russia	24	15
Sweden	10	10
HBSC average	17	13

- At least twice

	Girls			Boys		
	11 år	13 år	15 år	11 år	13 år	15 år
Russia	6	18	32	8	21	38
Sweden	0,5	4	26	1	4	26
HBSC average	2	9	30	4	13	37

Higher level among Russian youths

Consumption of different types of alcohol

Age	Russian Boys			Swedish Boys			HBSC average Boys		
	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year
Strong alcohol	2	4	6	0	1	4	1	3	10
Bier	5	10	20	1	2	9	3	7	22
Wine	3	5	6	0	0	2	2	4	8

Age	Russian Girls			Swedish Girls			HBSC average Girls		
	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year
Strong alcohol	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	2	7
Bier	2	8	13	0	0	3	1	3	9
Wine	1	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	5

Bier drinking more common among Russian youth

Tobacco smoking at least once a week

Age	Girls			Boys		
	11 year	13 year	15 year	11 year	13 year	15 year
Russia	4	16	27	5	15	21
Sweden	< 0.5	3	9	< 0.5	1	8
HBSC genomsnitt	1	6	19	2	6	18

Tobacco smoking is more prevalent among youths in Russia

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**Comparative Analysis of Youth
using baseline data in our evaluation
studies in Russia and Sweden**

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Russia

Setting: Veliky Novgorod
Data Collection: Questionnaire to parents and school children aged 10-16 years

Participation rate:
Parents 85 % (596 parents)
School children 88 % (623 children)

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Sweden

Setting: Värmland county
Data collection: Questionnaires to parents and school children in school year 9
Participation rate:
Parents 46 % (411 parents)
School children 79 % (590 children)

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Sweden

Setting: Kramfors, Västernorrland county
Data collection: Questionnaires to school children in school year 7-9
Material
School children 538: 257 girls and 277 boys

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Have you smoked tobacco?

	Kramfors (n=253)	V. Novgorod (n=347)
No, never	54	78
I have tried	24	16
I have smoke but stopped	7	3
Yes, but not very dag	11	1
Yes, I smoke but not very day	4	3
Total	100	100

Higher smoking rate among Swedish youths

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Have you been drunk?

Girls	Kramfors (n=256)	V. Novgorod (n=340)
I have never drunk alcohol	24	56
No, I have tasted but never been drunk	41	33
Yes, one time	9	5
Yes, 2-3 times	11	4
Yes, four times or more	14	2
Total	100	100

Boys	Kramfors (n=275)	V. Novgorod (n=263)
Jag har aldrig druckit alkohol	26	51
No, I have tasted but never been drunk	46	33
Yes, one time	8	8
Yes, 2-3 times	9	3
Yes, four times or more	12	5
Total	100	100

Higher rates among Swedish girls and boys

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Similarities and differences between Swedish and Russian youths?

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Similarities V. Novgorod - Kramfors

Russian and Swedish school children report that they have had alcohol, tobacco and drug education to the same extent (about 79 %)

But was it the same type of education?

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Similarities V. Novgorod - Kramfors

The relationship between own consumption and if they are offered alcohol in their home are similar

As well as

How youth consume alcohol in relation to the attitudes of their parents.

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Have you used alcohol last 30 days?
1021 students aged 16 in Sweden

	Is allowed to drink alcohol	Don't know if they are allowed to drink alcohol	Is not allowed to drink alcohol	Total
Parent				
Have not been offered	53 % (19)	27 % (22)	5 % (395)	8 % (434)
Have tasted	48 % (25)	43 % (14)	23 % (43)	34 % (82)
Had offered alcohol	85 % (34)	44 % (18)	24 % (21)	58 % (73)
Total	65 % (78)	37 % (54)	8 % (457)	18 % (589)

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Differences between Novgorod - Kramfors

It is fewer of the Russian youth that have been offered alcohol by their parents

...but it is a higher proportion that report that they are allowed to drink alcohol by their parents.

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Differences between Novgorod - Kramfors

School children in Novgorod are less satisfied with school, with other school children, teachers and school work.

They are also less satisfied with life in general.

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Similarities and differences between Swedish and Russian parents?

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Has your daughter/son drunk alcohol away from the home?

	Russia	Sweden
• Absolutely not	72	43
• Probably not	17	30
• Yes, at a single occasion	4	13
• Yes, at several occasions	4	10
• Don't know	2	4

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Are you worried that your daughter / son will drink alcohol outside home?

	Russia	Sweden
• Not at all	9	27
• Not specially	6	39
• Yes, a little	18	22
• Yes, rather much	17	7
• Yes, very much	50	5

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When do you think it is okay for youths to drink alcohol? %

	Russia:	Sweden
• < 18 year	2-9	9
• 18 + year	30-50	82
• Never	40-70	9

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What is preventing youth alcohol consumption according to your opinion?

Russia	Sweden
• Being a good example	• More personal involvement in the life of the youths
• Maintaining the age limits for purchasing alcohol	• Setting and motivating clear rules and norms
• Promoting drug-free activities	• Giving support against group pressure
• More personal involvement in the life of the youths	• Not supplying alcohol to youths before parties
• Giving support against group pressure	• Transporting the youths from parties

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- ### In summary: We need Knowledge
- Distribution in the Population
 - Causal web - Determinants and Mechanisms
 - Consequences for individual and society
 - Interventions - methods for change
 - Policy and Implementation

Long-term drug prevention and control is possible



Thank you for your attention