

«European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs - ESPAD»



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ
імені
Олександра Яременка
ГРОМАДСЬКА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ



ESPAD in Ukraine

Study waves : 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2019

Partners of the study:

- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
- Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
- Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine
- State Service on Drug Control
- Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group)

Regions of the study:

24 oblasts and Kyiv,
(AR Crimea, except for 2015)

National Sample size enables analysis by age, gender, type of school, type of settlement, region, type of family material status etc.

Ukraine, 2015:

6674 respondents

aged 15-17 years

449 schools

Questionnaire topics



The prevalence of alcohol consumption



The prevalence of tobacco use



The prevalence of drug use



Leisure, family, friends



The dependence of students on the Internet, gaming, gambling



Consumption of new substances that imitate drugs



Since 2007, the items on HIV/AIDS knowledge are traditional for Ukraine

Country specific questions



Sexual life and behavior



Addressing medical and social services



Adolescents' mental health

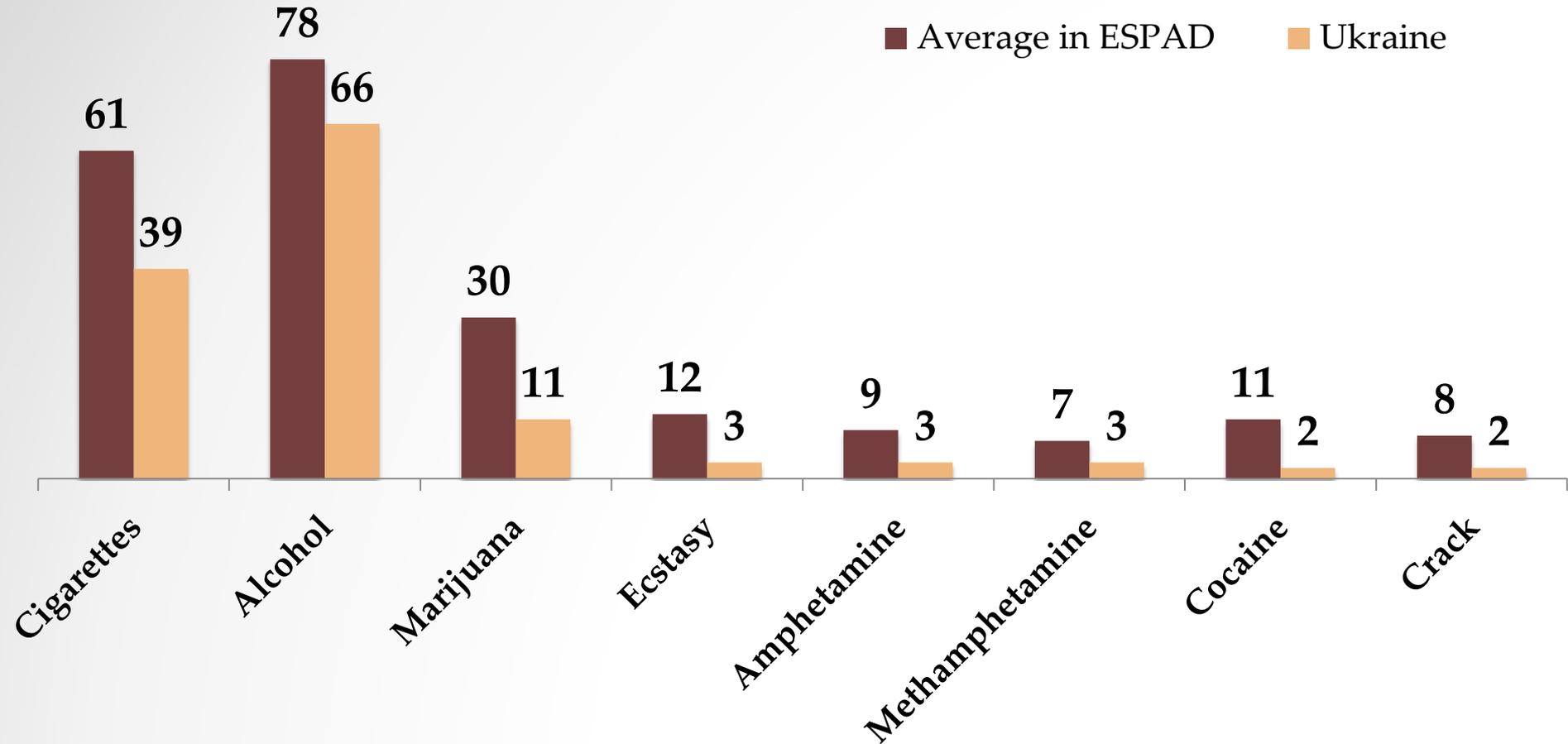


Events on the East of the country

**Key results
of 2015
and trends**

Perceived availability of substances

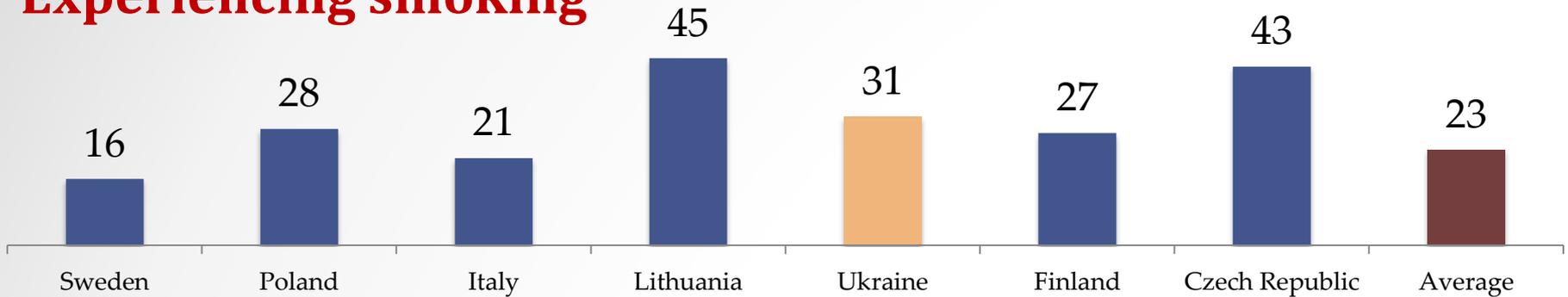
Distribution of answers «very easy» and «fairly easy»), %



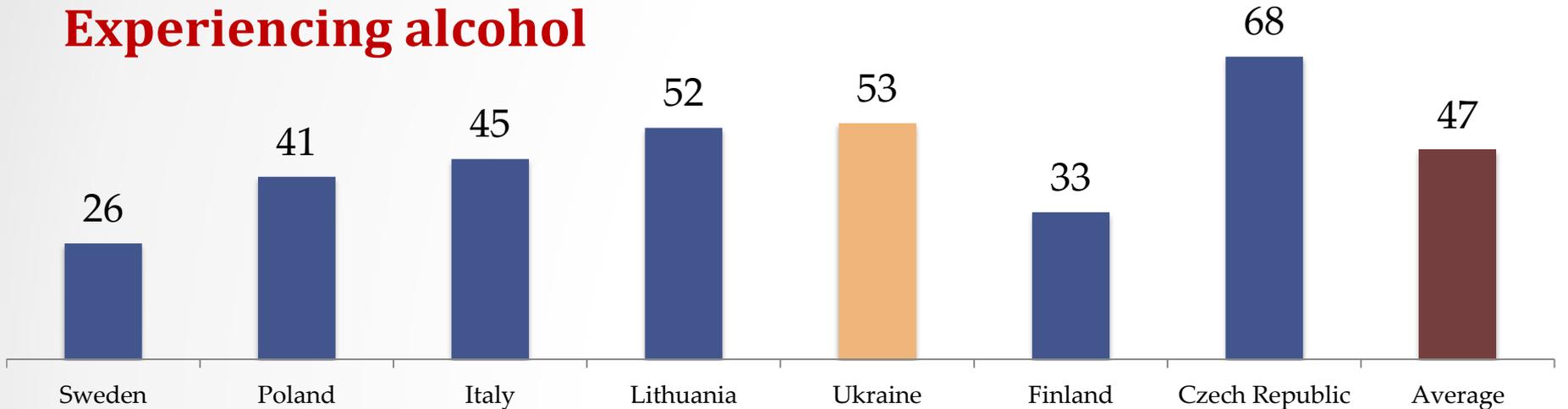
Early onset of substance use (cigarettes and alcohol)

Prevalence of experiencing at the age of 13 or younger, %

Experiencing smoking

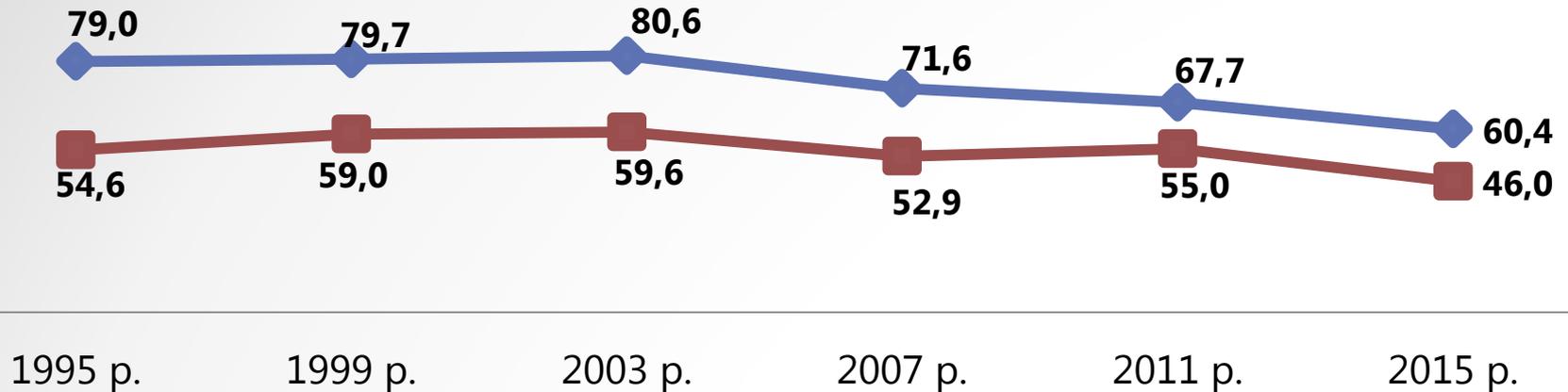


Experiencing alcohol

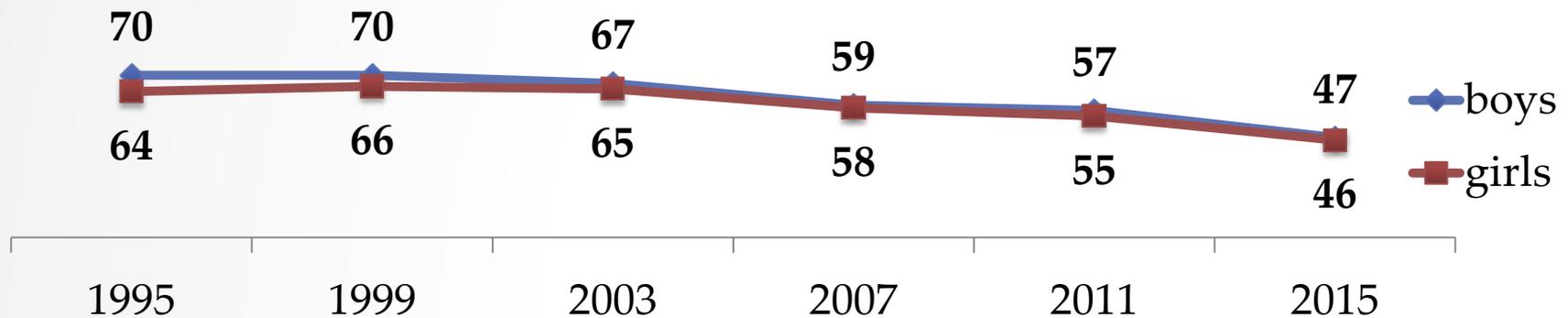


Smoking (1)

UKRAINE: a part of young people who smoked at least once during lifetime, % by gender, in dynamics

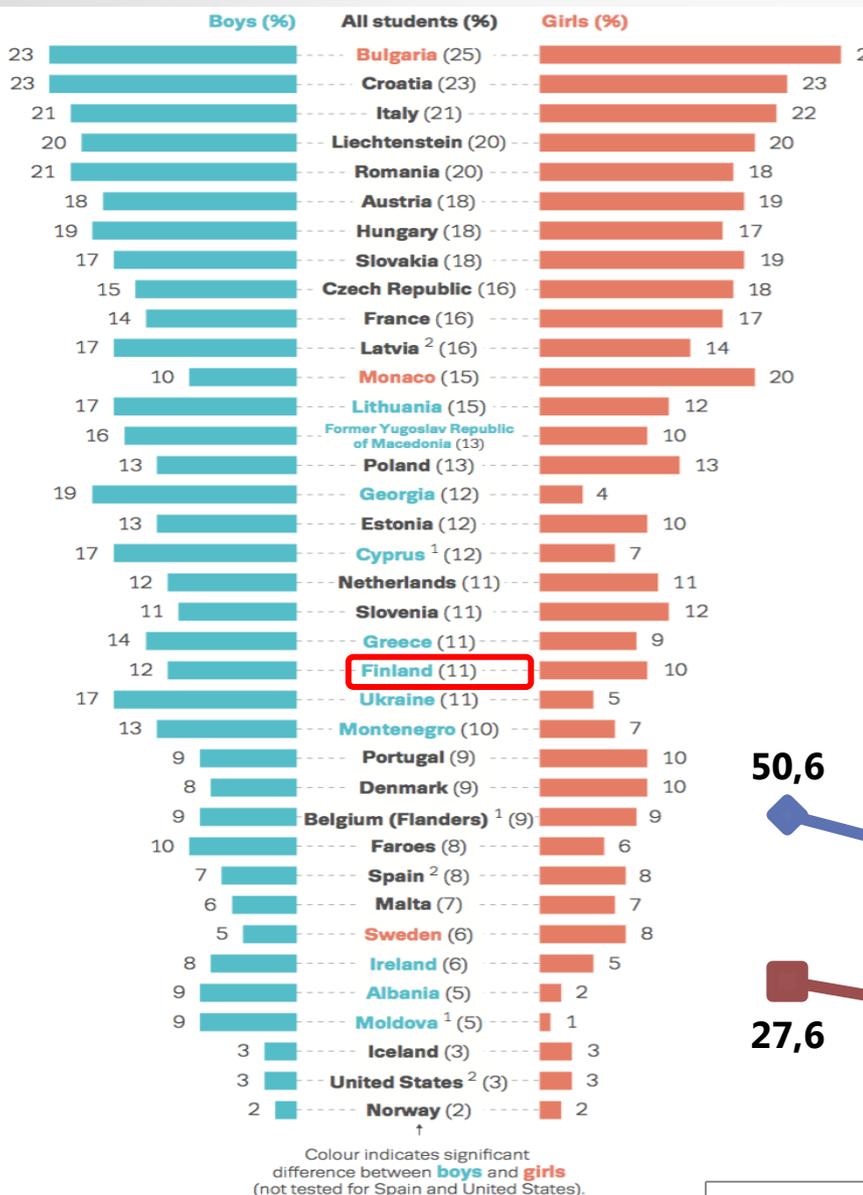


25 European countries: a part of young people, who smoked at least once during lifetime, % by gender, in dynamics



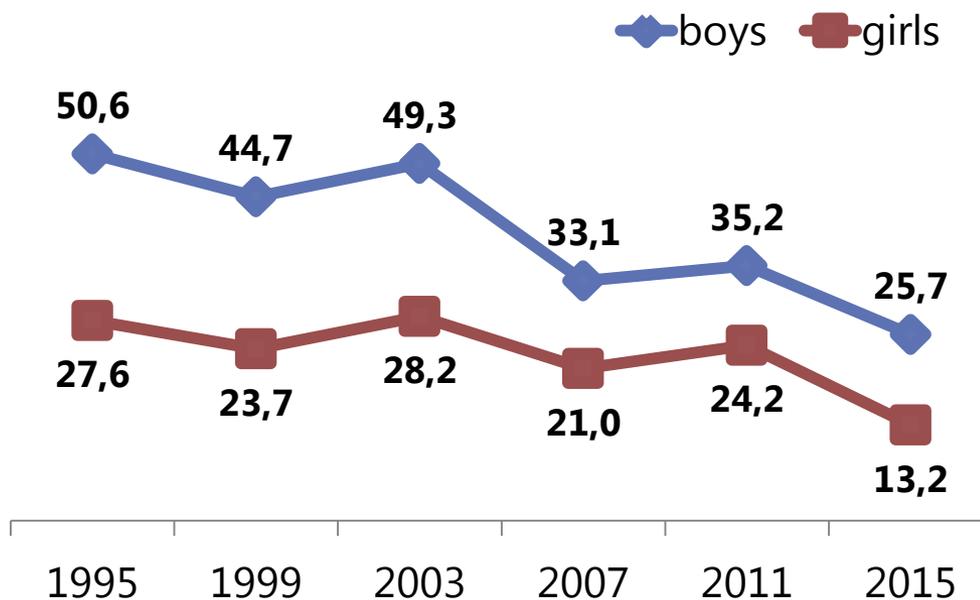
Smoking (2)

Young people, who smoke daily during last 30 days, %



In Ukraine, every eighth 15-17 year old adolescent smokes daily.

Young people of 25 countries who smoked at least once during past 30 days, % by gender, in dynamics

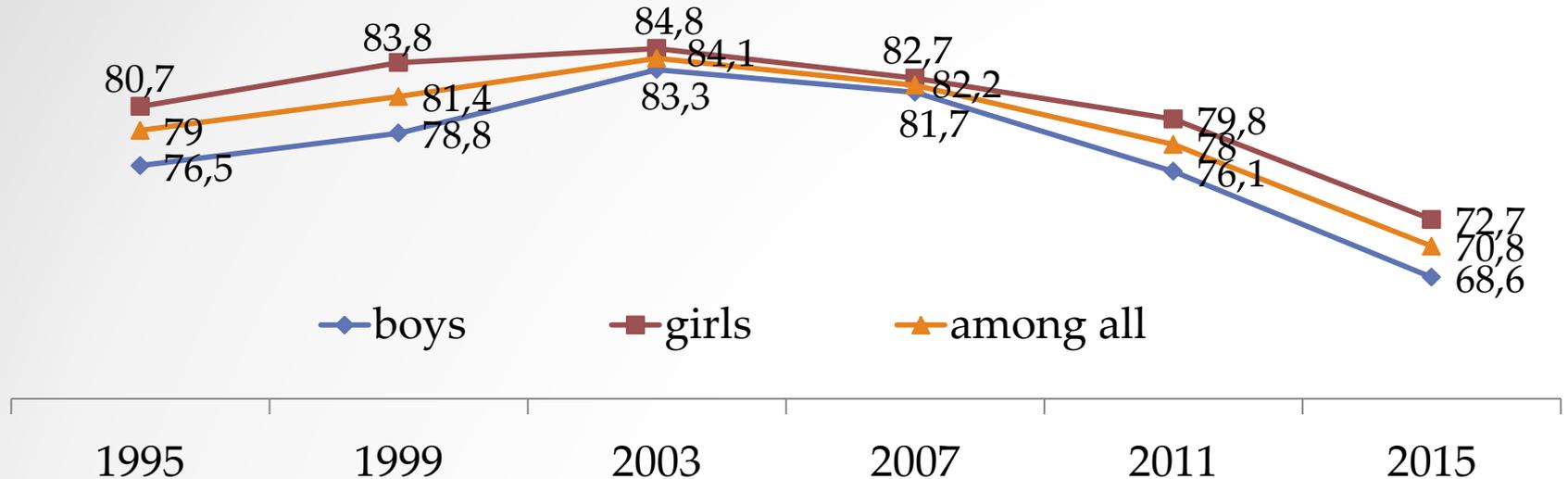


Belgium (Flanders), Cyprus and Moldova: limited geographical coverage.
Latvia, Spain and United States: limited comparability.

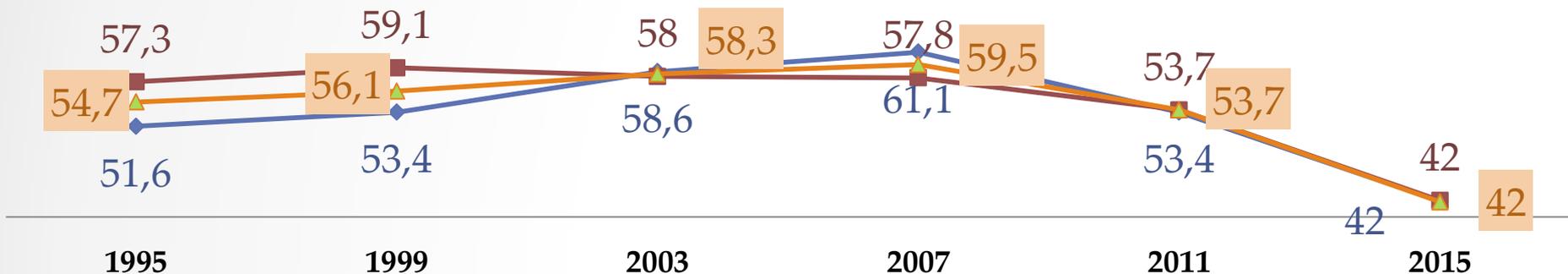
Alcohol consumption (1)

Lifetime alcohol consumption – 84% (82% among boys and 86% among girls).

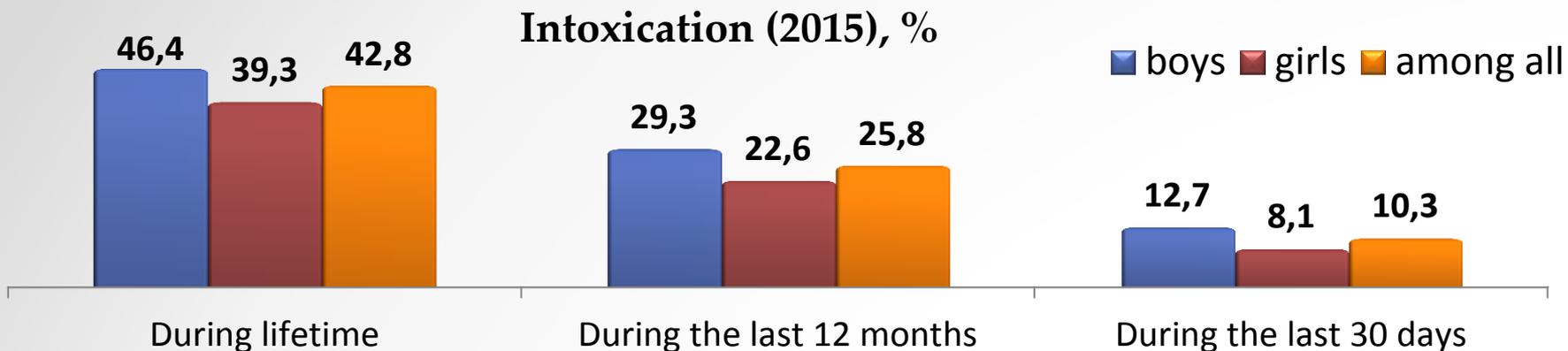
Dynamics of alcohol consumption at least once for the past 12 months, %



Dynamics of alcohol consumption at least once during the last 30 days, %



Alcohol consumption (2)



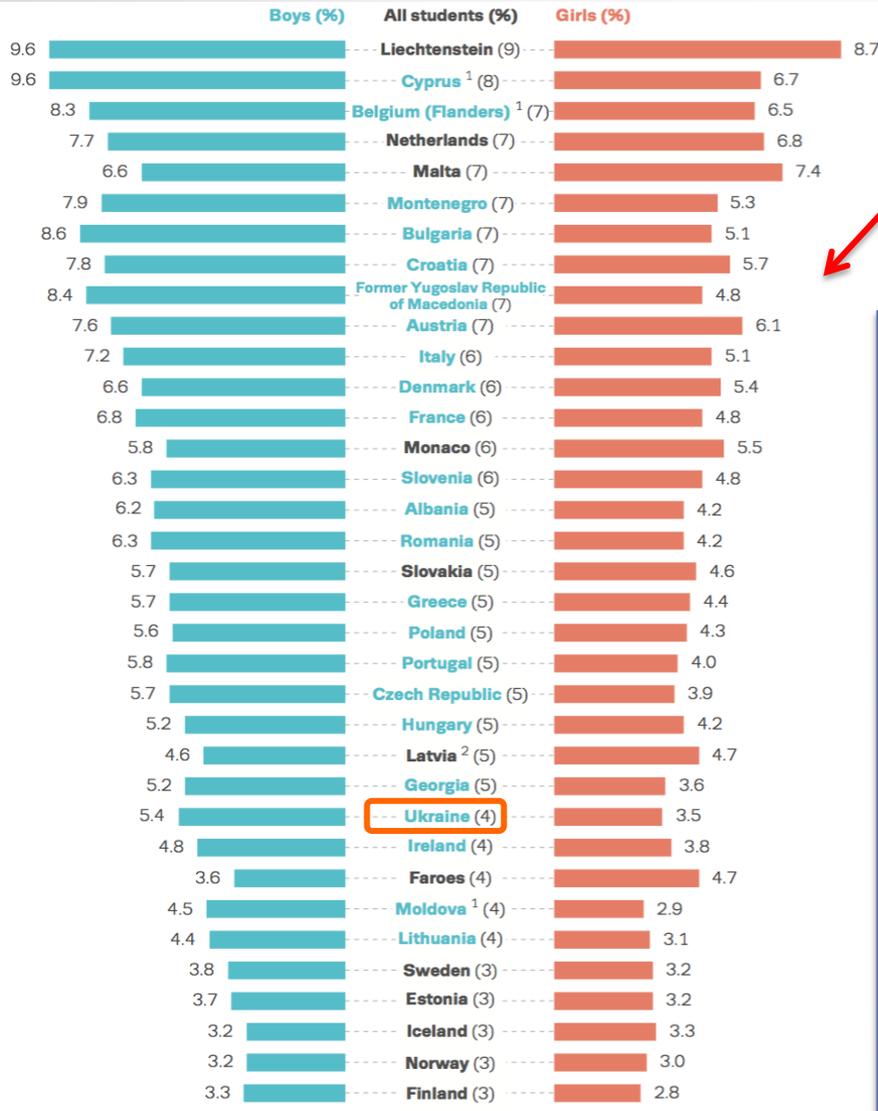
Heavy episodic drinking (5+ «drinks» on one occasion)

At least once during the last 30 days (2015), %



"Drink" – is a glass/ bottle/can of beer (appr. 330ml) or bottle/can of alcopops produced industrially that have a proof of 4-6% (appr. 330ml), or a glass of wine or champagne (appr. 100ml), or a shot glass of spirits (appr. 40 ml).

Alcohol consumption(3)



Colour indicates significant difference between boys and girls.

Average frequency of alcohol intake in the last 30 days by gender (mean number of occasions among users).

Every sixth adolescent consumes alcohol on weekly basis or more often.

During past 30 days:

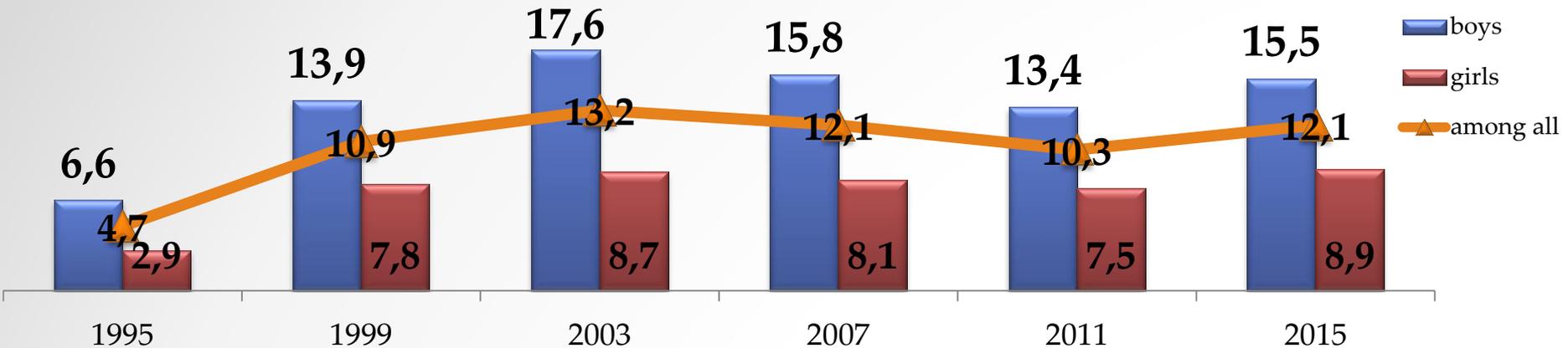
- 41% girls and 32% boys consumed wine;
- 34% of young people 15-17 years of age had beer (48% among boys and 26,5% among girls);
- 30% have consumed alcopops;
- every fifth adolescent consumed spirits.

¹ Belgium (Flanders), Cyprus and Moldova: limited geographical coverage.

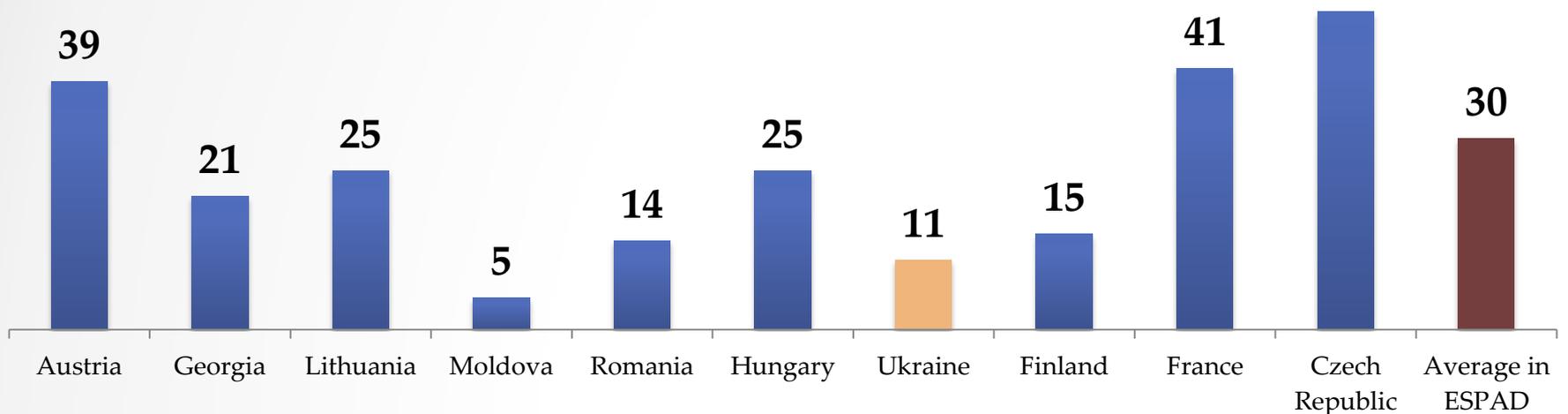
² Latvia: limited comparability

Drug use (1)

Availability trends of marijuana or hashish in dynamics, % by gender (sum of answers «very easy» and «fairly easy»)

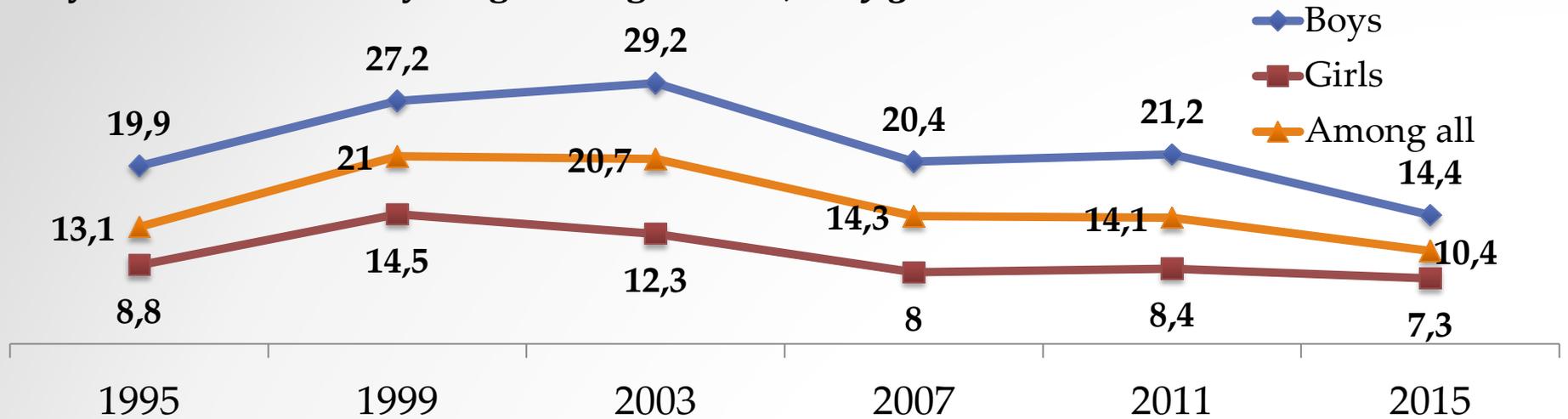


Perceived availability of marijuana or hashish in selected European countries, % (sum of answers "very easy" and "fairly easy")

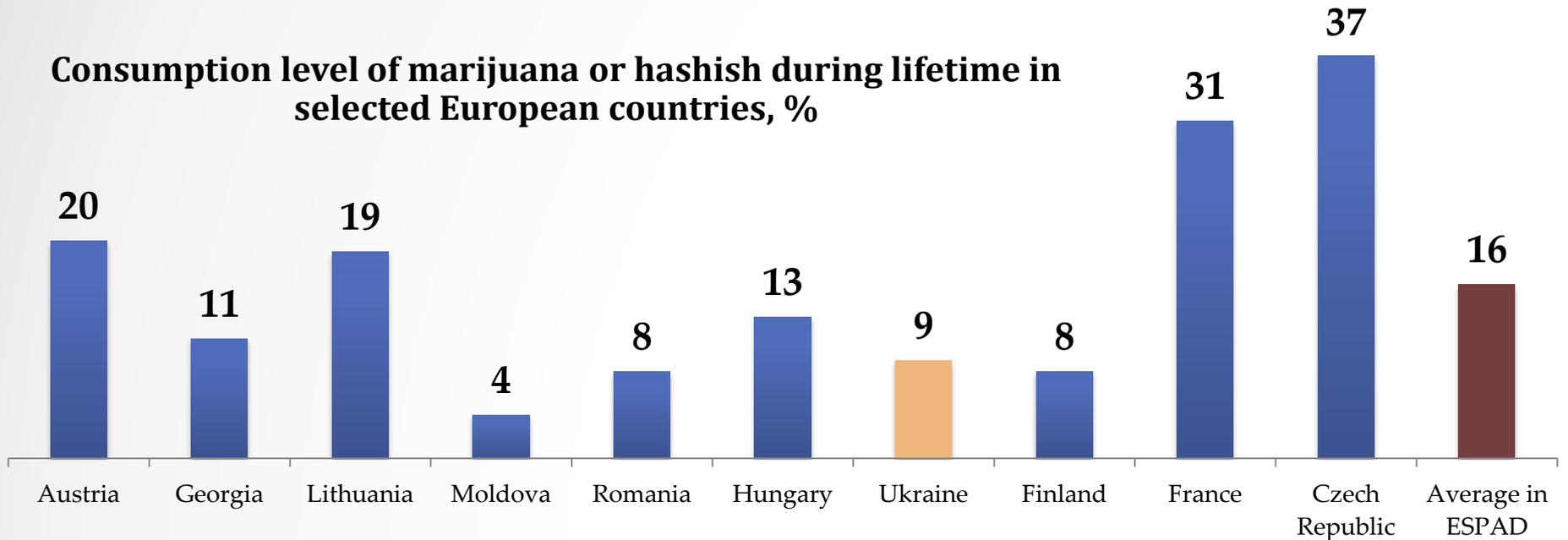


Drug use (2)

Dynamics of use of any drugs during lifetime, % by gender



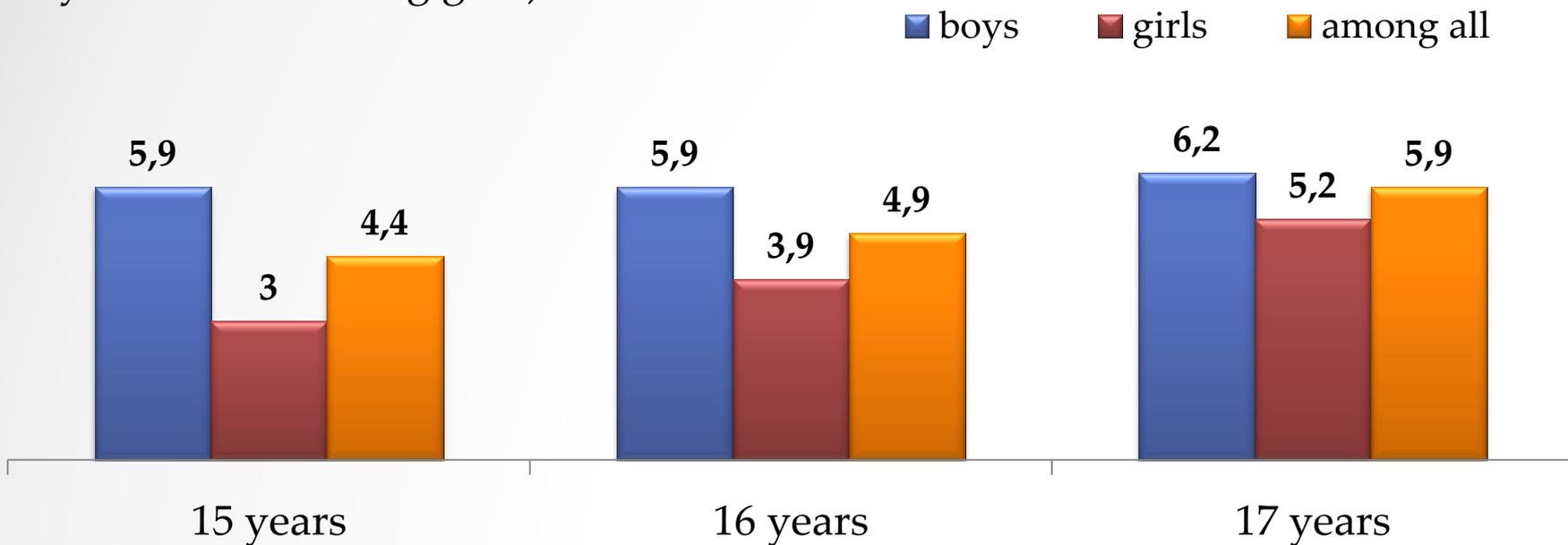
Consumption level of marijuana or hashish during lifetime in selected European countries, %



The experience of new substance use consumption, % by age and gender

New substances that imitate the effects of illicit drugs (such as cannabis or ecstasy) may now be sometimes available. They are some times called ('legal highs', 'ethno botanicals', 'research chemicals' and can come in different forms, for example – herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tables.

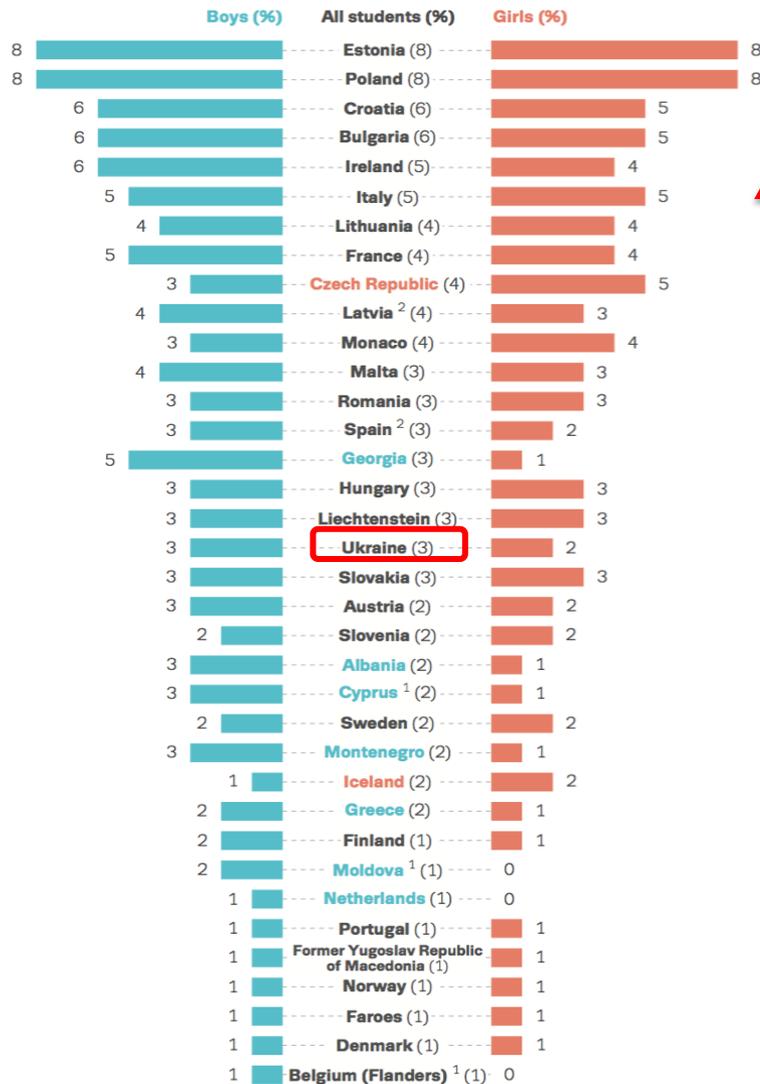
Among those who had used such substances during the last 12 months, the highest percentage was used in the form of smoking mixtures - 3.7% (4.6% among boys and 2.8% among girls).



5,4% of students do not know or are not sure whether they have consumed these substances.

New substances use

Figure 9b. Prevalence of new psychoactive substance use in the last 12 months by gender (percentage)



↑
Colour indicates significant difference between boys and girls (not tested for Spain).

Prevalence of new psychoactive substance use in the last 12 months by gender, %.



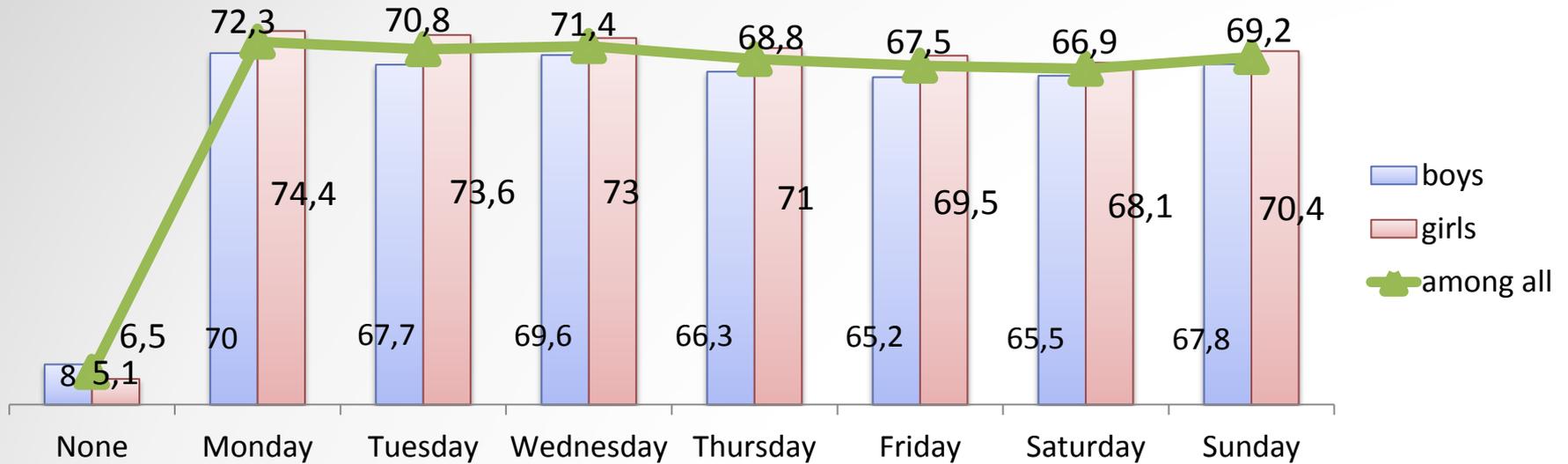
In Ukraine:
Every tenth respondent smoked water pipe during past 30 days

¹ Belgium (Flanders), Cyprus and Moldova: limited geographical coverage.

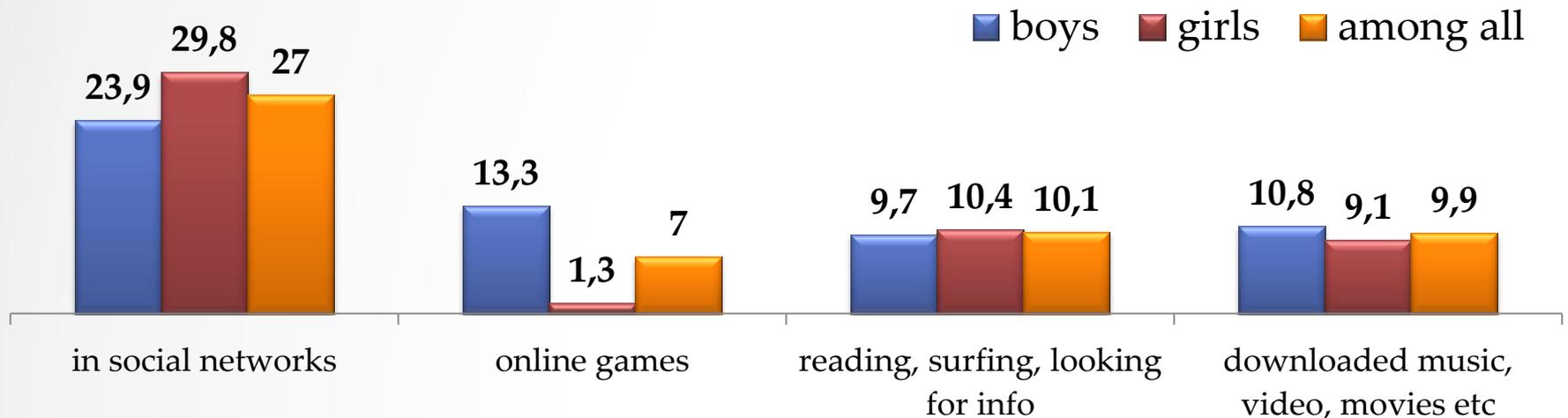
² Latvia and Spain: limited comparability.

Internet use(1)

The level of use of the Internet on weekdays and weekend during last week,% by gender



Students that have used Internet for 6 and more hours during one day in the past months, by selected activities, % by gender

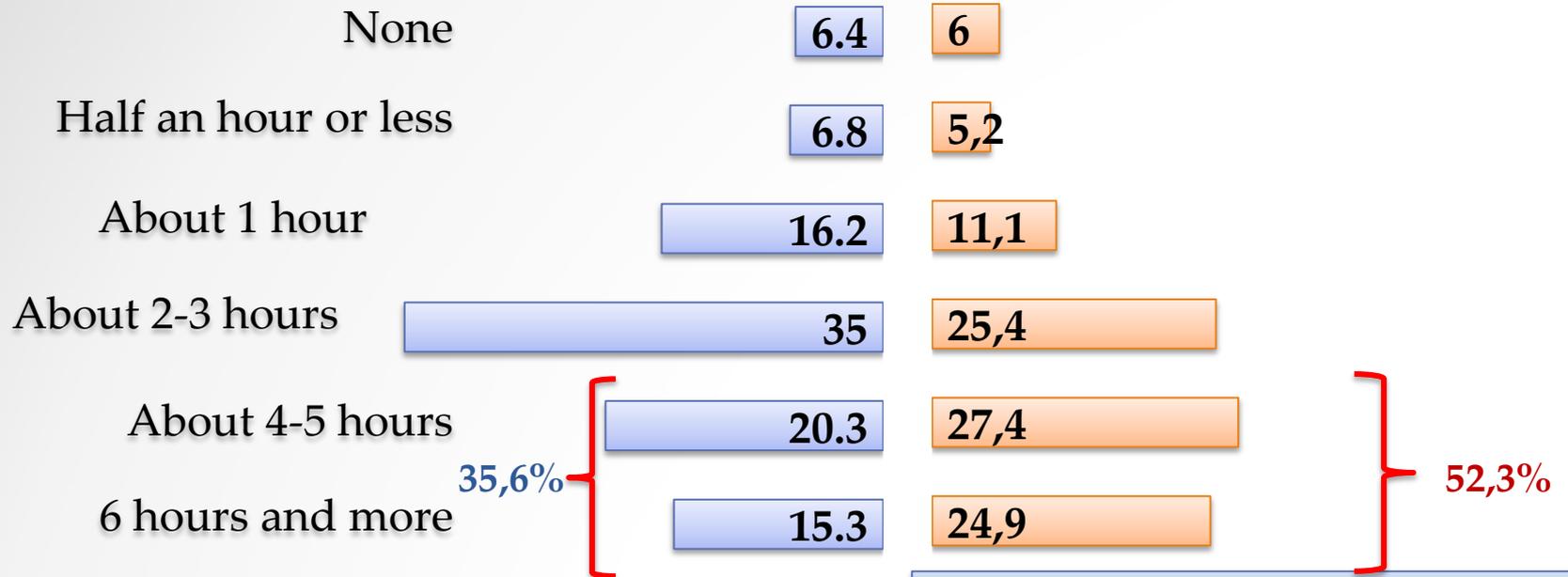


Internet use (2)

The level of Internet use on working days and weekends during the last week, %

During working day (Monday- Friday)

During weekend (Saturday - Sunday)



Every third adolescent spends more than 4 hours in Internet during working day

Every second adolescent spends more than 4 hours during the weekend.

Compulsive Internet Use*

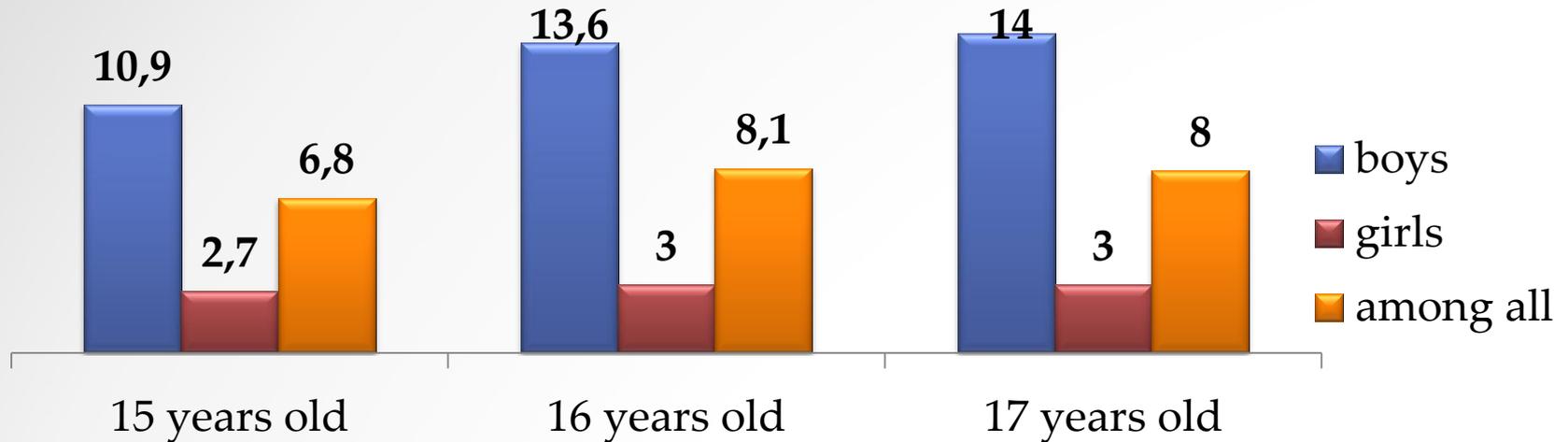
The compulsive Internet use index among the respondents ,% by gender

	Boys	Girls	Among all
No Internet dependency	10,9	6,1	8,4
Moderate Internet dependency	79,3	82,5	81,0
Strong Internet dependency	9,8	11,4	10,6

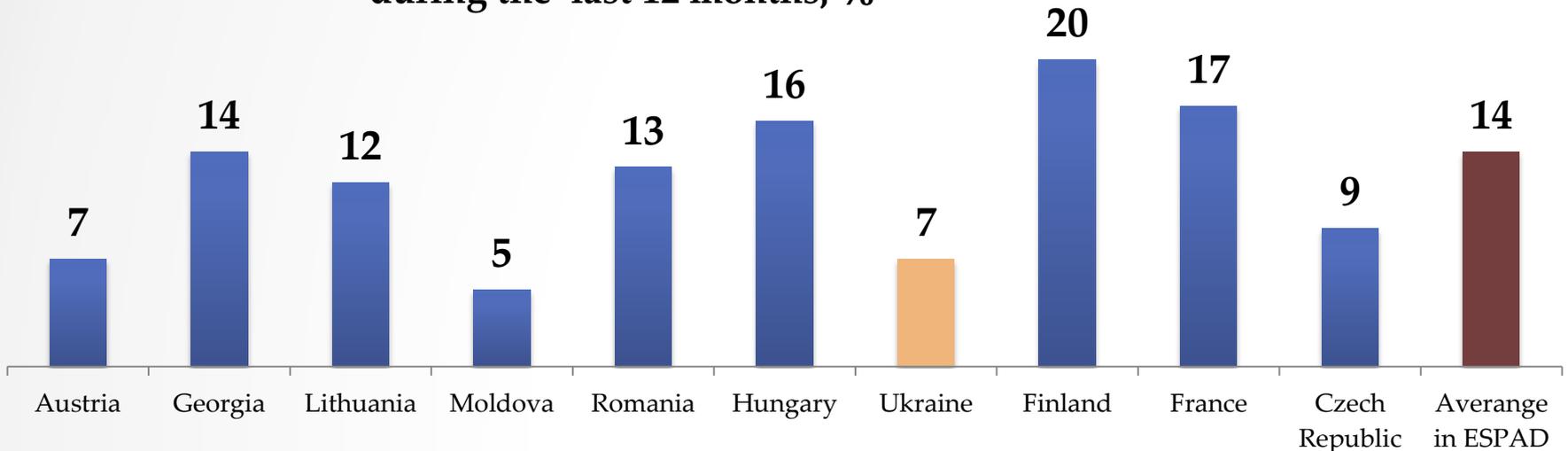
**Integral indicator, which is measured by 14 items - the The Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS)*

Gambling (1)

The part of adolescents, who gambled at least 1 time during the last 12 months,
% by age and gender

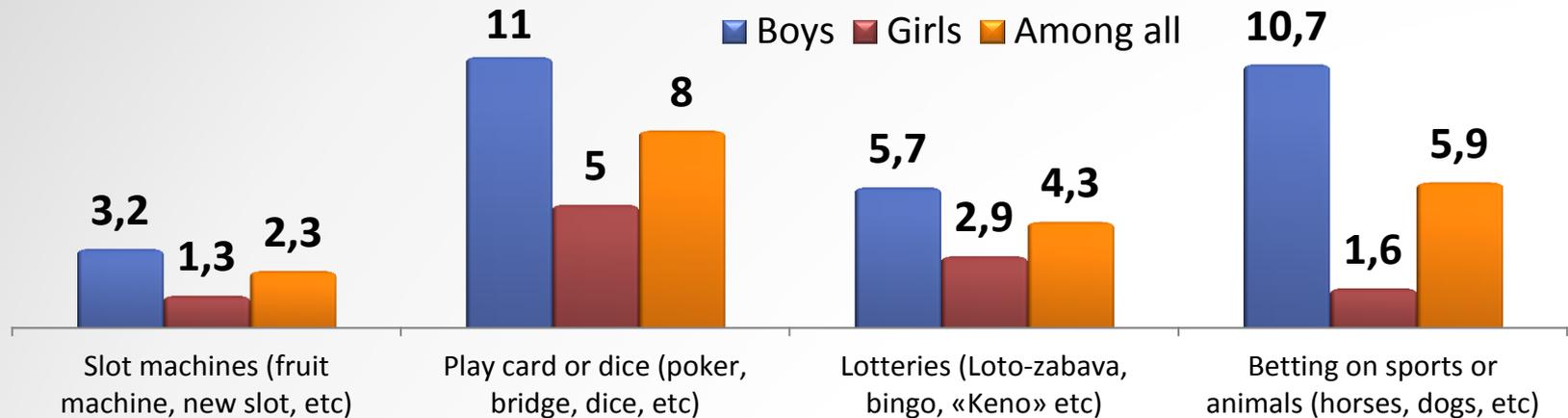


The part of European adolescents, who gambled at least 1 time
during the last 12 months, %

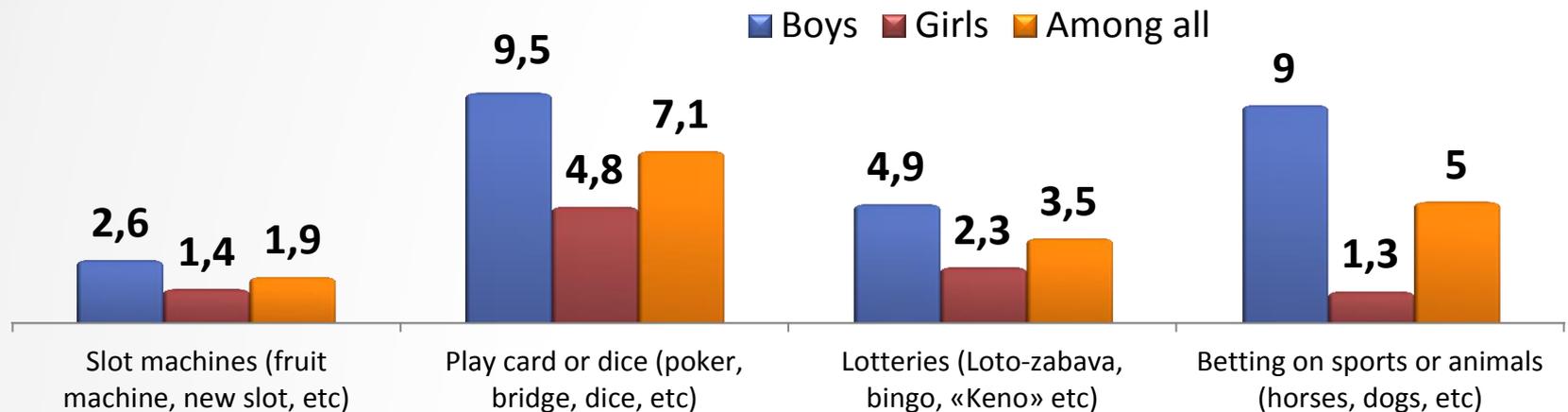


Gambling (2)

Types of games,% of respondents, who played **ON THE INTERNET** with some frequency during last 12 months



Types of games,% of respondents, who played **NOT ON THE INTERNET** with some frequency during last 12 months



Dependency on online games*

Problematic online-gaming, %

	Boys	Girls	Among all
No dependency on online gaming	27,4	69,0	49,3
Moderate dependency on online gaming	66,4	30,1	47,3
Strong dependency on online gaming	6,2	1,0	3,4

**Integral indicator, which is measured by 12 items concerning the online games - Problematic Online Gaming Questionnaire POGQ-ST.*

Other results are presented in the national and international reports:

- The prevalence of adolescents' consumption of certain alcoholic beverages: beer, wine, champagne, soft drinks, spirits
- The volume of alcohol consumption by adolescents
- Places of consumption
- The consumption of different types of psychoactive substances
- The consumption of energy drinks, including with alcohol
- Poly drug use (the combined consumption of psychoactive substances)
- The characteristics of the substance use risks
- Parent family
- Relations with parents
- Sexual relations (in the context of HIV – infection)
- The application for social services and medical assistance

Recomendations

Recomendations (1)

- Implementation of a **comprehensive alcohol and drug policy**, aimed at reducing the prevalence of substance use among the general population and among young people, in particular, among school-aged children.
- On-going **monitoring and evaluation** of implementation of already adopted legislation, orders, regulations prohibiting smoking and drinking alcohol in public places.
- Expansion the **interaction network** of Youth Friendly Clinics, non-governmental organizations experts with school staff.
- Implementation of preventive programs for **adolescents who use non-injective drugs**, promotion of methods and best practices of interventions.

Recomendations (2)

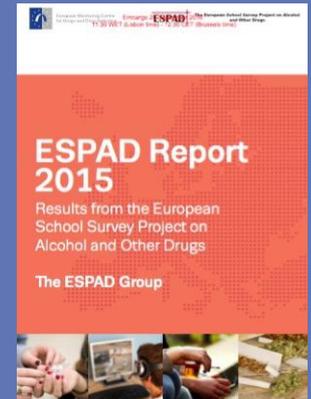
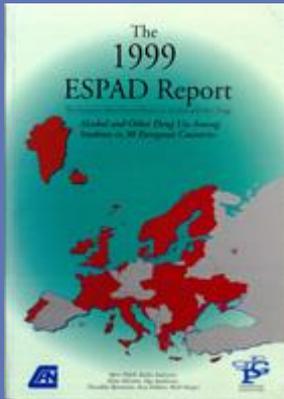
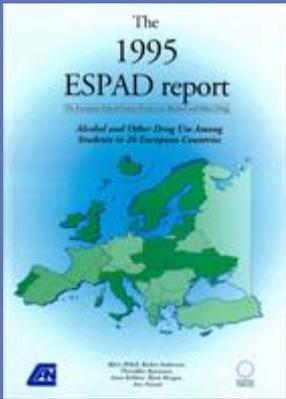
- Formation and implementation of measures to conduct **antinicotine informational and educational campaign** for students, parents and professionals.
- Taking into account successful implementation of the educational course “Health Basics”, continue systematic educational work with children and adolescents in the area of health promotion. Prevention programs should be aimed at the high school students, student of vocational schools and higher educational institutions.
- The implementation of **social programs for MARA** and their immediate environment, work with families in difficult life circumstances.
- Strengthening **preventive education** on the use of Internet resources.

Recomendations (3)

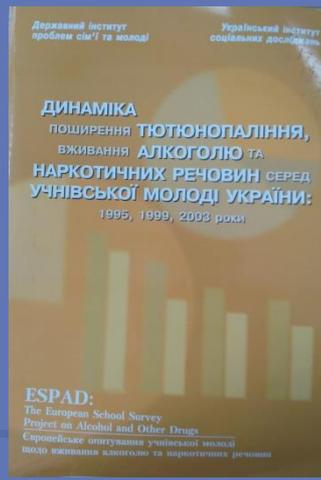
- General educational establishments need to develop a strategy for **cooperation with parents**, to actively involve them in the school life, offer common forms of entertainment on campus, to inform about the results of the school surveys with a focus on the adolescents' assessment of the parents' awareness level.
- The active **involvement of youth** in public control over the regulations observance and implementation of programs designed to support health promotion, including a ban on the sale of alcohol to minors, their use in public places, etc.

ESPAD Reports

International reports ESPAD: www.espad.org



National reports ESPAD: www.uisr.org.ua/espac



Additional information can be obtained at:

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