

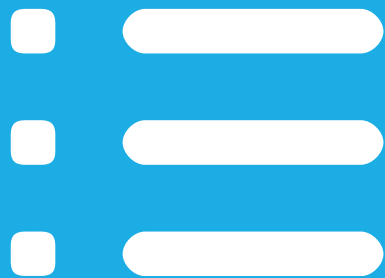


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METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND COMPARISON OF FINDINGS FROM NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SURVEYS ON ALCOHOL/TOBACCO/DRUG USE IN SERBIA

05 May 2022, Lisbon

OUTLINE



GPS and school surveys in Serbia

Main findings – school children

Main findings - adults

Summary of results

Methodological consideration and challenges for future surveys

SOURCES OF DATA

1. GYTS, HBSC, ESPAD
2. GPS
3. Online survey- adults
4. Health survey (EHIS 3 methodology)



SCHOOL-CHILDREN



GYTS

CDC and WHO

2003,2008, 2013,2017 (N= 3362; 15 y 1293) in Serbia

Various aspects relevant for measuring progress in TC

Students 13-15 years old (VII,VIII e.s, I grade s. s)

HBSC

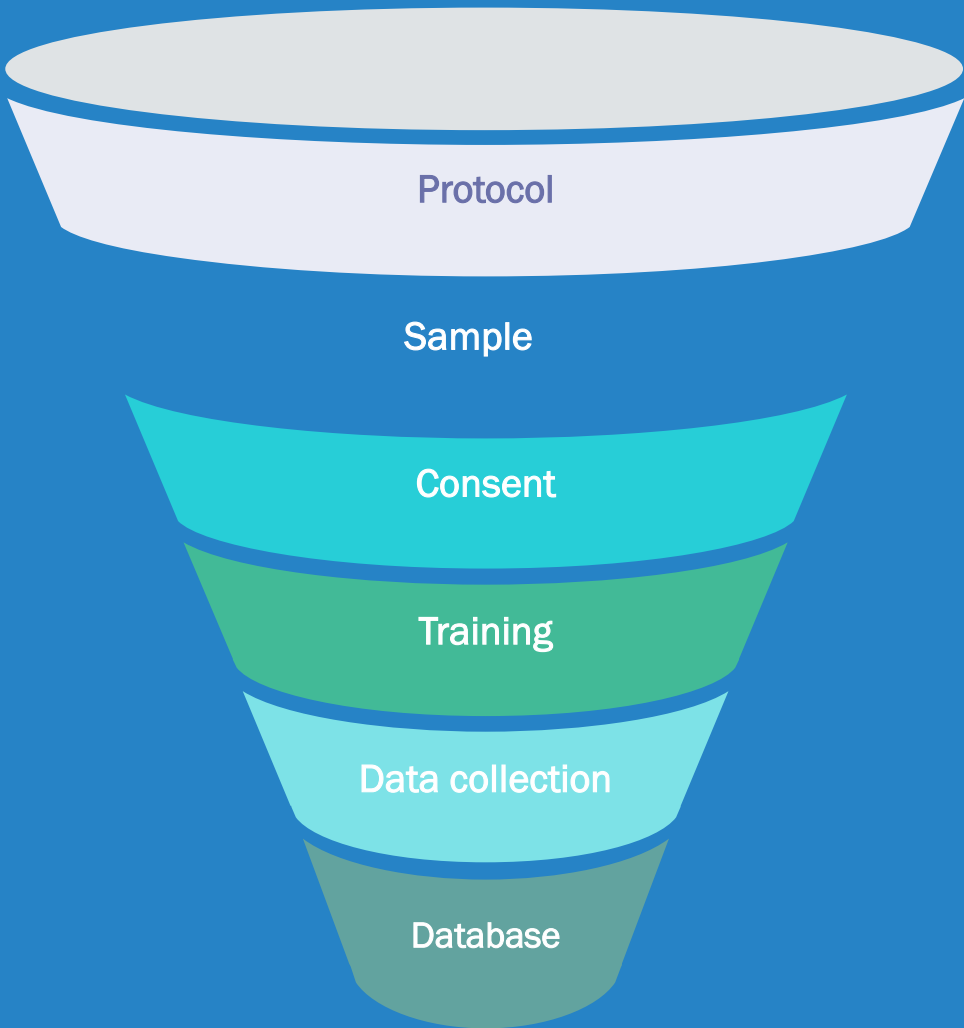
Students V, VII e.s, I grade s. s

Pilot HBSC 2017, Protocol 2013/14
(N=3267; I grade ss 1408)

HBSC 2018 Protocol 2017/18, SS (N=4028; I grade 1605)

ESPAD

2008	2011	2019
(N=6156)	(N= 6084)	(N=3529)



Methodology

Similar to all 3 surveys

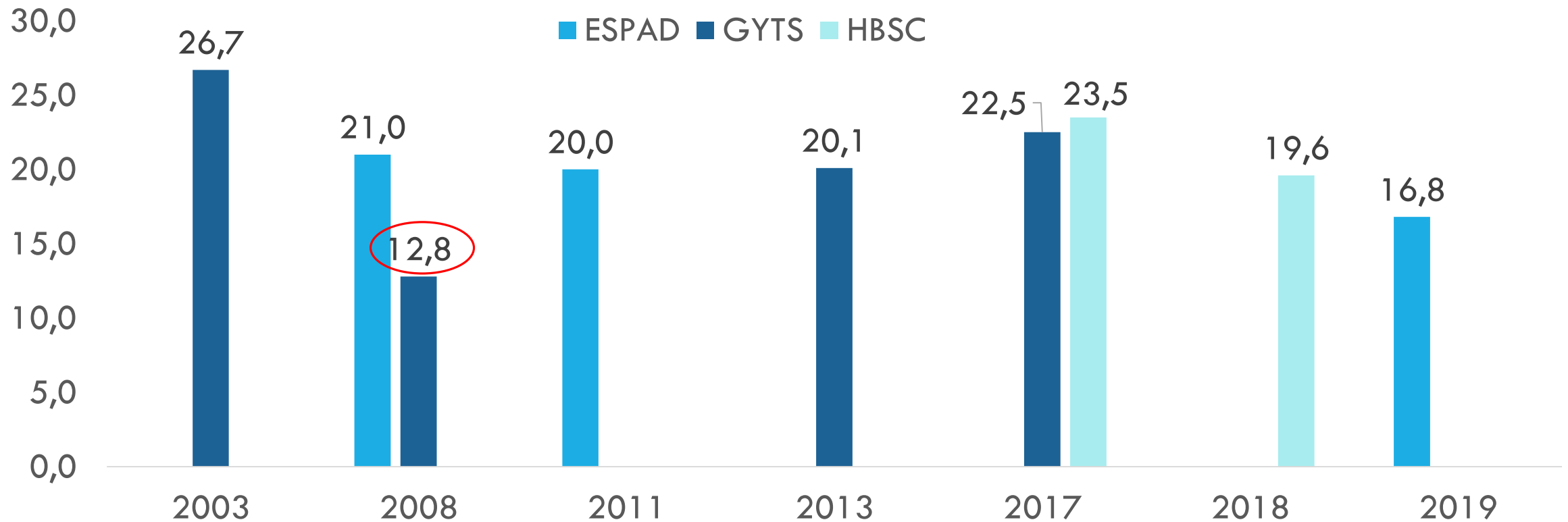
GYTS – small difference

Same challenges

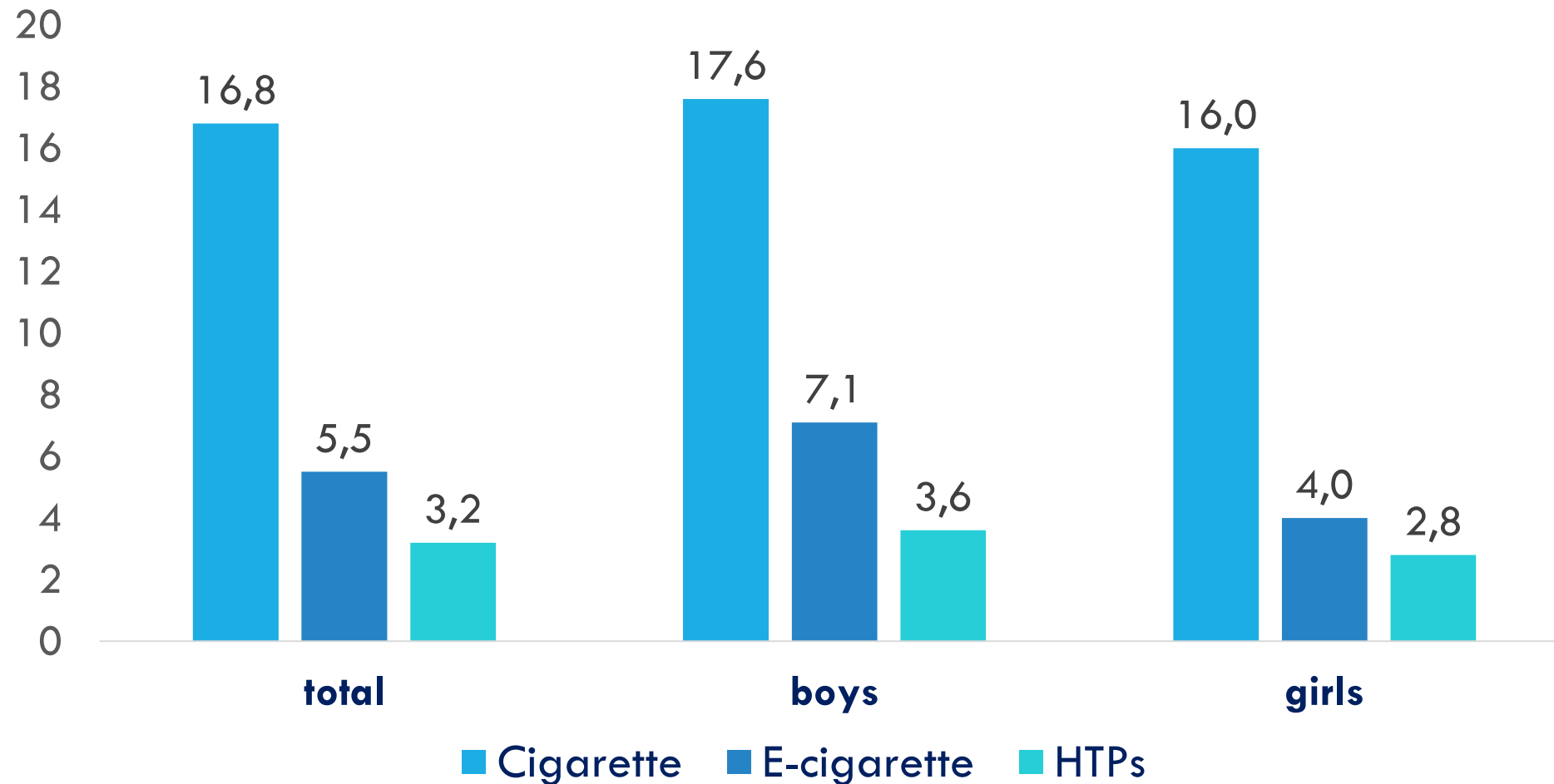
Parental consent

ADOLESCENTS - SMOKING

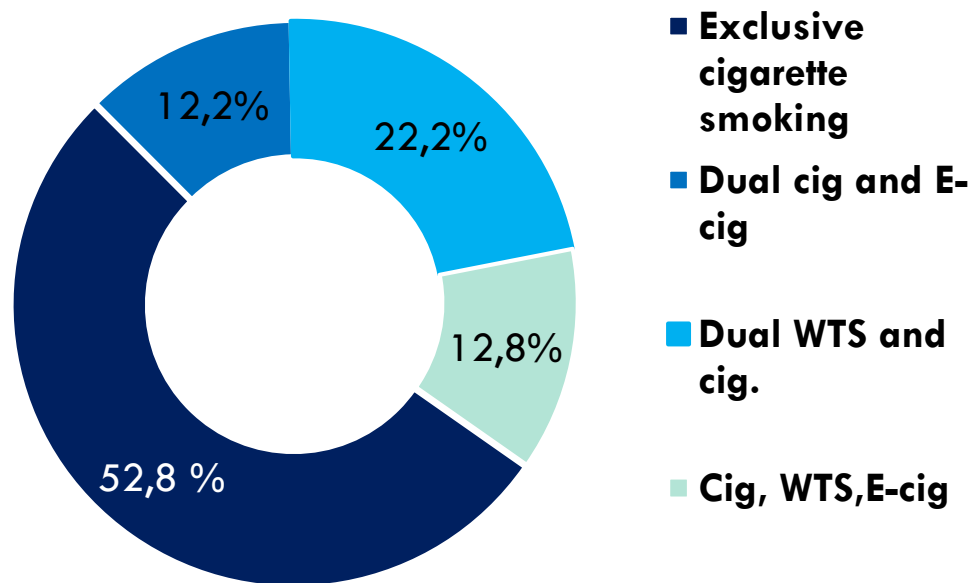
Current cigarette smoking, schoolchildren, I grade s.c, Serbia,
by survey and year (%)



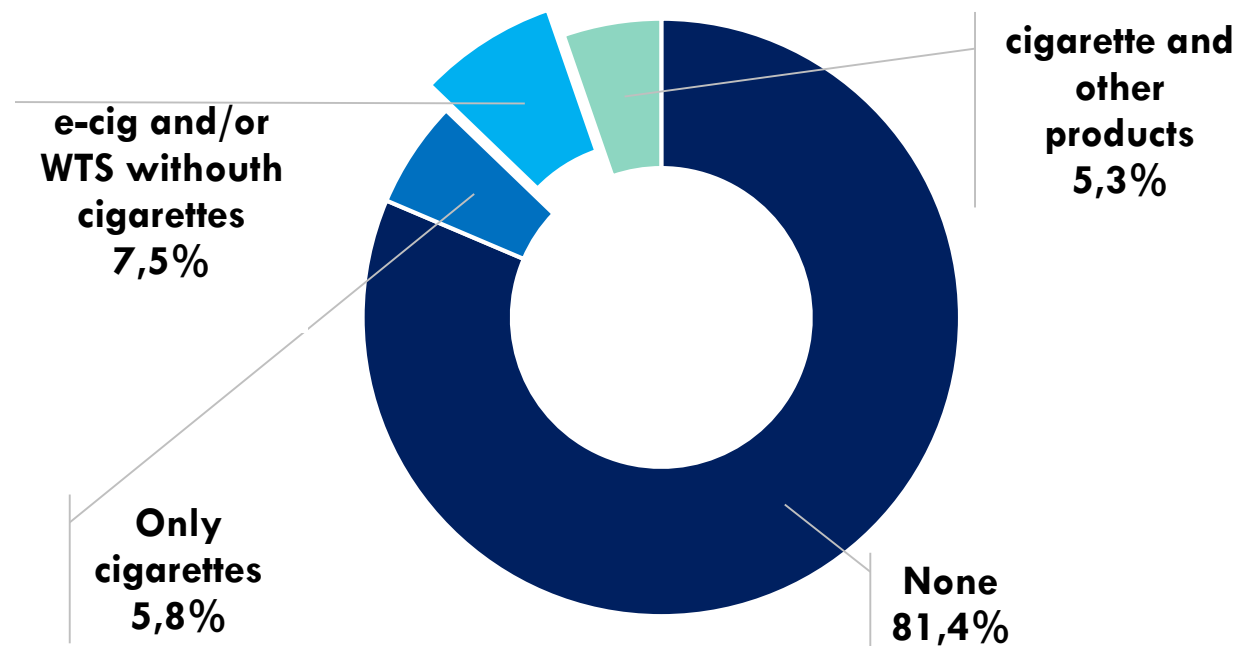
CURRENT USE OF CIGARETTES, E-CIG AND HTPs AMONG 16 YEARS OLD SERBIAN STUDENTS, ESPAD 2019 (%)



SELECTED GYTS 2017 DATA (STUDENTS 13-15 YEARS OLD)



Dual tobacco/nicotine use among current cigarette smokers

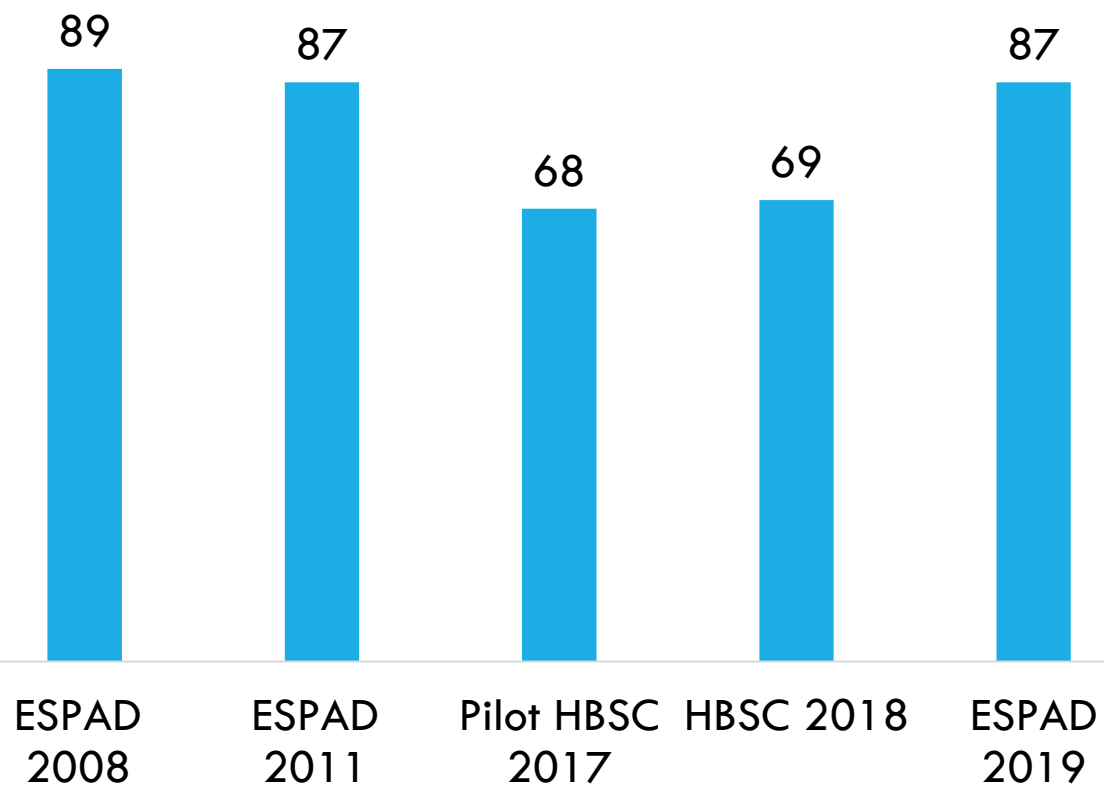


Current tobacco/nicotine use students

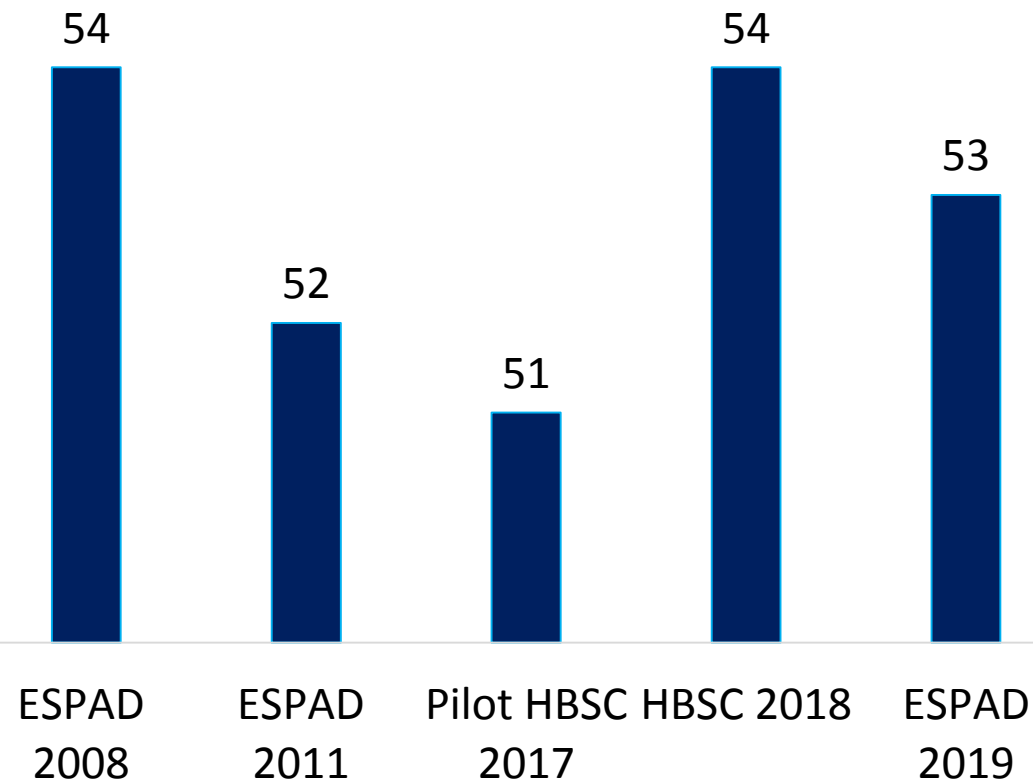
ADOLESCENTS — ALCOHOL USE

Schoolchildren, I grade secondary school, Serbia, by survey and year (%)

LTP alcohol use



LMP alcohol use



ADOLESCENTS – LTP DRUG USE (%)

ESPAD Serbia	2008	2011	2019
Any illicit drug*	7.8	7.6	8.7
Cannabis	6.7	6.7	7.3
Ecstasy	1.5	1.8	2.1
Inhalants	2.9	5.3	6.1
Sedatives without doctor prescription	7.6	7.5	5.8
LSD	0.8	0.5	0.5

* cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, LSD or other hallucinogens, heroin and GHB

LCA, Pilot HBSC 2017, unpublished results, Serbia (%)



LMP	Class 1 Abstainers	Class 2 Predominantly smokers	Class 3 Alcohol and smoking	Class 4 All substance users and drunkenness
Smoking	0	97.9	20.7	90.8
Alcohol use	2.2	0	100	94.2
Drunkenness	1.5	0	31.2	83.2
Cannabis	0.6	4.5	2.1	42.7
Aic =4771.771; bic=4855.644; entropy=0.9				
Percentage of students in specific groups	44.4	4.0	37.9	13.8

ADULTS



GPS
2014

**Representative
sample – 5835
EMQ
F2F
18-64 years old**

GPS
2018

**Quota sample
– 2000
EMQ
F2F
18-64 years
old**

HS
2019

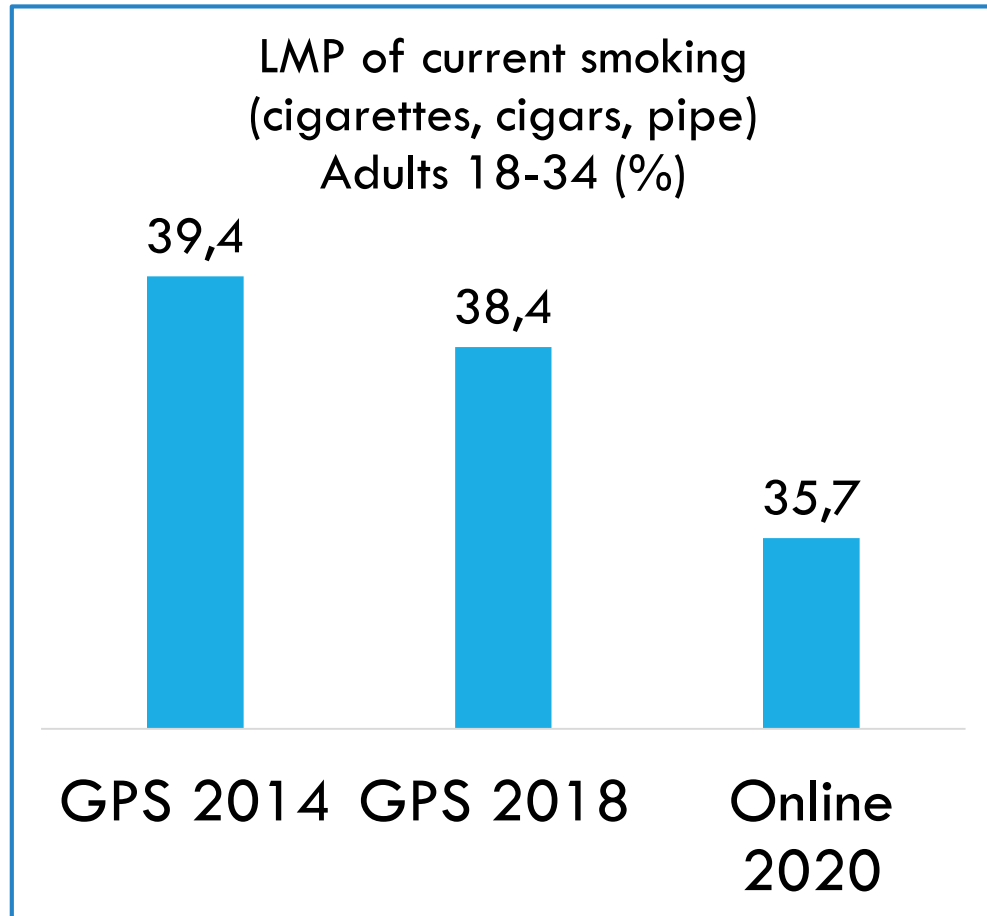
**Representative
sample – 13178
EHIS 3
F2F
15+ old**

Online
2020

**Quota sample
(age, sex, type of
settlement, region)
sample – 2514
Panel (30000+)
18-50 old**

Adults

ADULTS - SMOKING



Health survey 2019 results, 15+

Current tobacco use (including HTPs) -
31.9%

Cigarettes, cigars, tobacco pipes – 30.5%

Cigarettes -24,8%

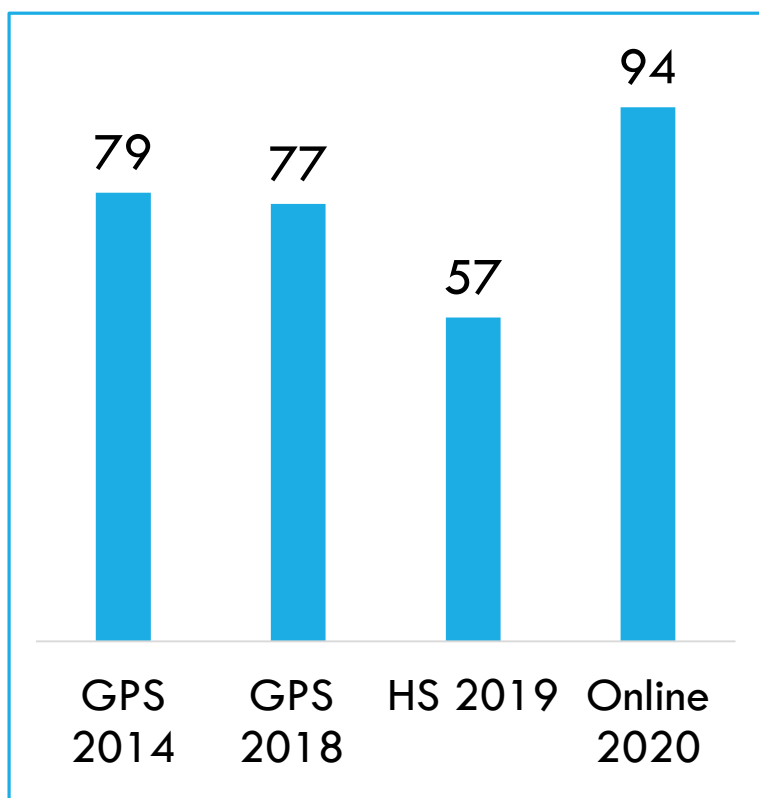
HTPs – 0.7%

ENDS – 3.3%

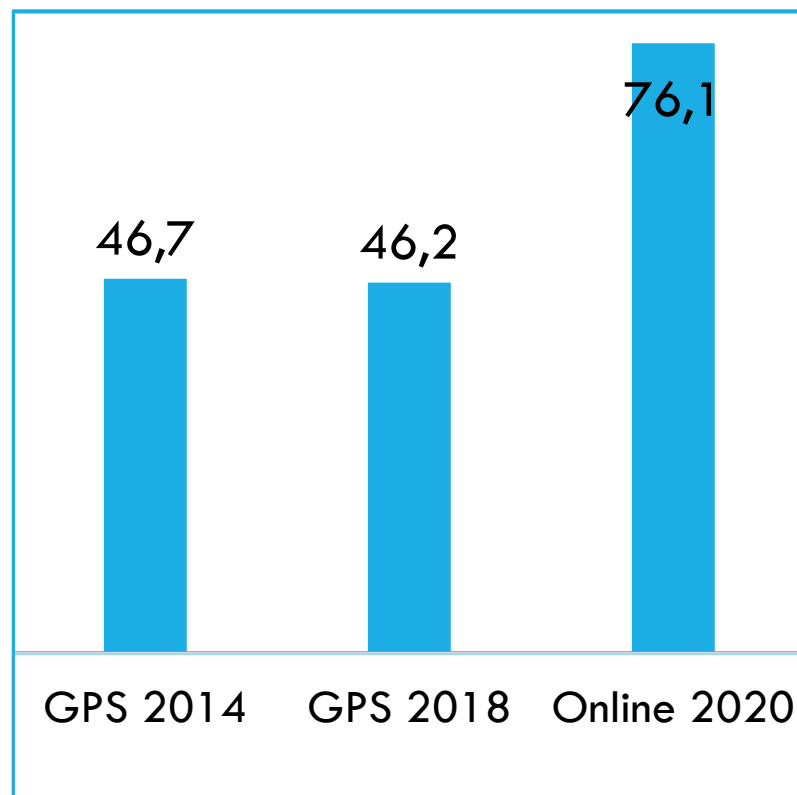
ADULTS— ALCOHOL USE

Adults 18-34 years old

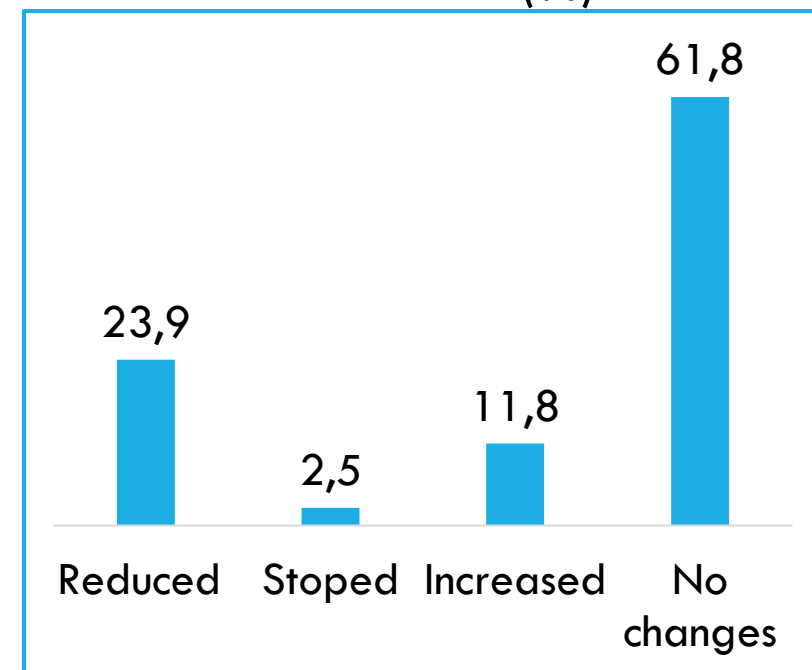
LYP alcohol use (%)



LYP binge drinking (%)



COVID-19 impact on drinking online 2020 (%)

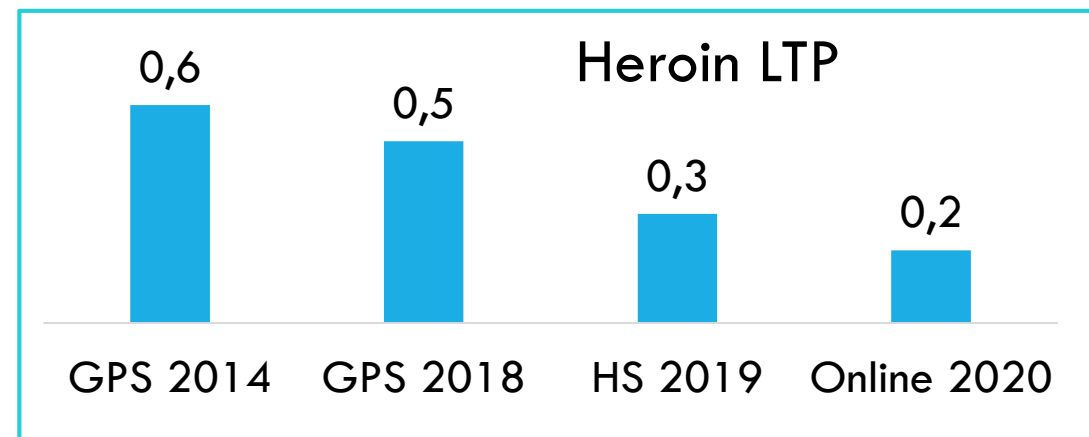
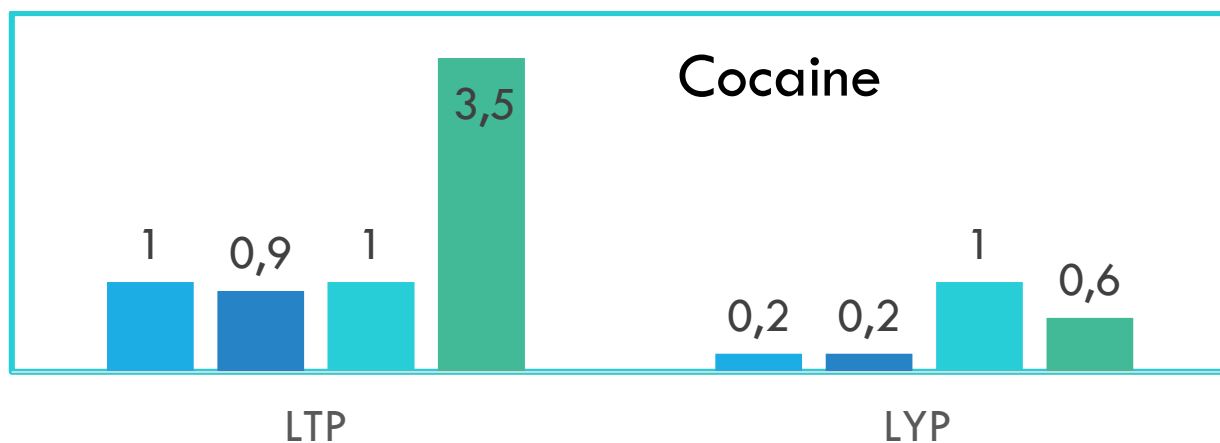
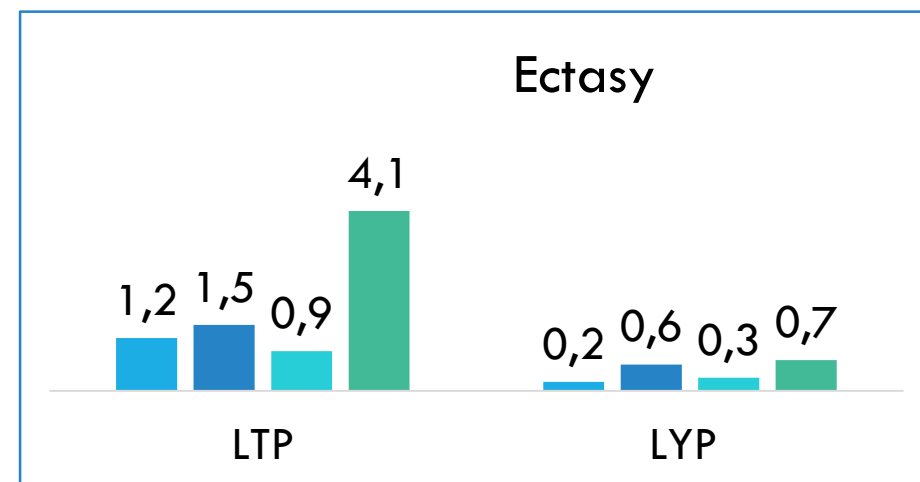
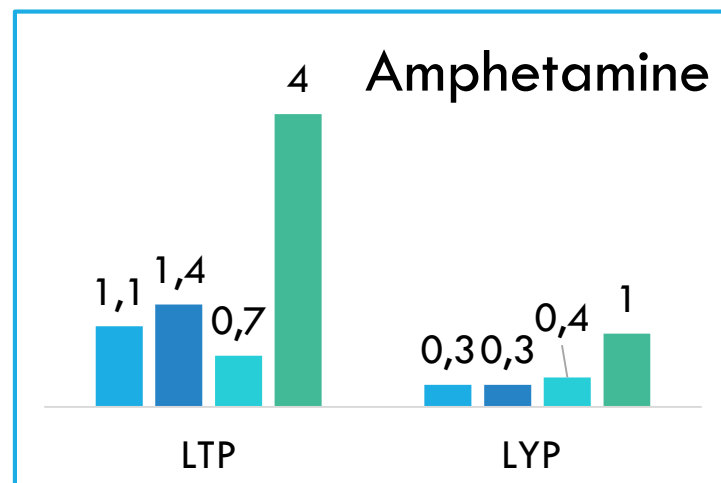
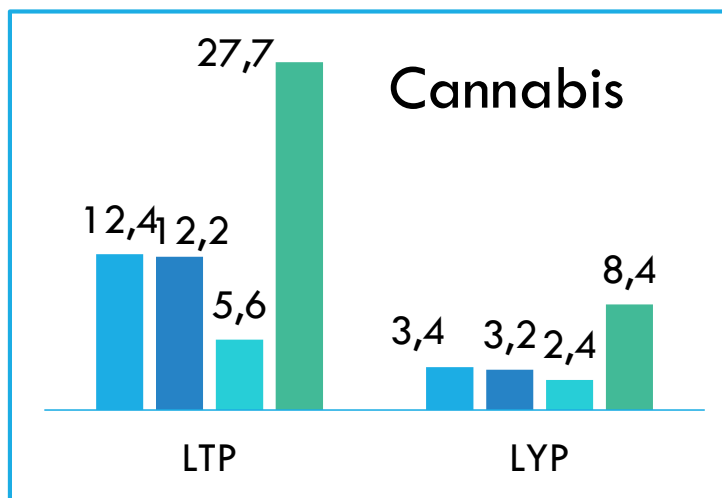


6.5% (N= 6033, 6 waves of BI WHO survey) reported drinking more

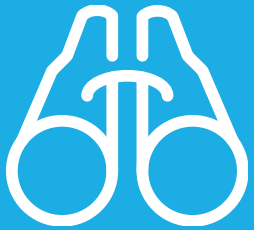
ADULTS – DRUG USE

LTP and LYP drug use among Serbian

Adults 18-34 old (%), by drug and year



THE MAIN FINDINGS



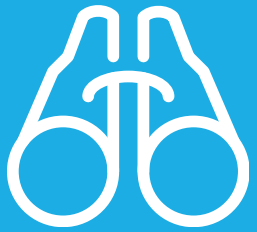
Alcohol use – inconclusive

Decrease in cigarette smoking among students and adults, but hard to conclude about emerging tobacco/nicotine products

Increase in experimentation with drugs among schoolchildren and adults

Intensive drug use is stable or decreases, but low prevalence prevents firm conclusions, both for use adolescents and adults

THE MAIN FINDINGS



Prevalence of licit substance use is lower among schoolchildren, but higher among adults compared to other countries

LYP cannabis use – among countries with the lowest %, but with the highest number of occasions among LY users

Difference in results between F2F, online and HS should be further explored

Smaller differences for socially acceptable behavior

Difference according to financial status and urban/rural

LESSONS LEARNED

- Measuring the prevalence of use of emerging tobacco/nicotine products (liquid content, puffing behavior, device characteristics) is challenging and yet important for the trend analysis
- Length of the questionnaire
- Importance of piloting the questionnaire
- Need to explore risk behavior among students after the 1 grade of secondary school
- Ownership of the data
- Thorough analysis and comparison of all available data are needed



METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION AND CHALLENGES

The blurred distinction
between
tobacco/nicotine
products

Ethical issues for online
surveys

Response rate
school, class and student level

Gap in health and
media literacy is still
an issue

Difference between
adolescents now and
before

Lack of data on school
children after 1 grade
of secondary school

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION AND CHALLENGES



How to see the forest through the trees?

How to best identify what are the burning issues?

Preparing set of recommended interventions accordingly

Dissemination of findings and how to tackle differences between data



Thank you for your
attention