

Patterns of psychoactive substances use among adolescents in Kyrgyzstan

Based on the European School Survey Project on Alcohol
and Other Drugs - ESPAD

LISBON 2017

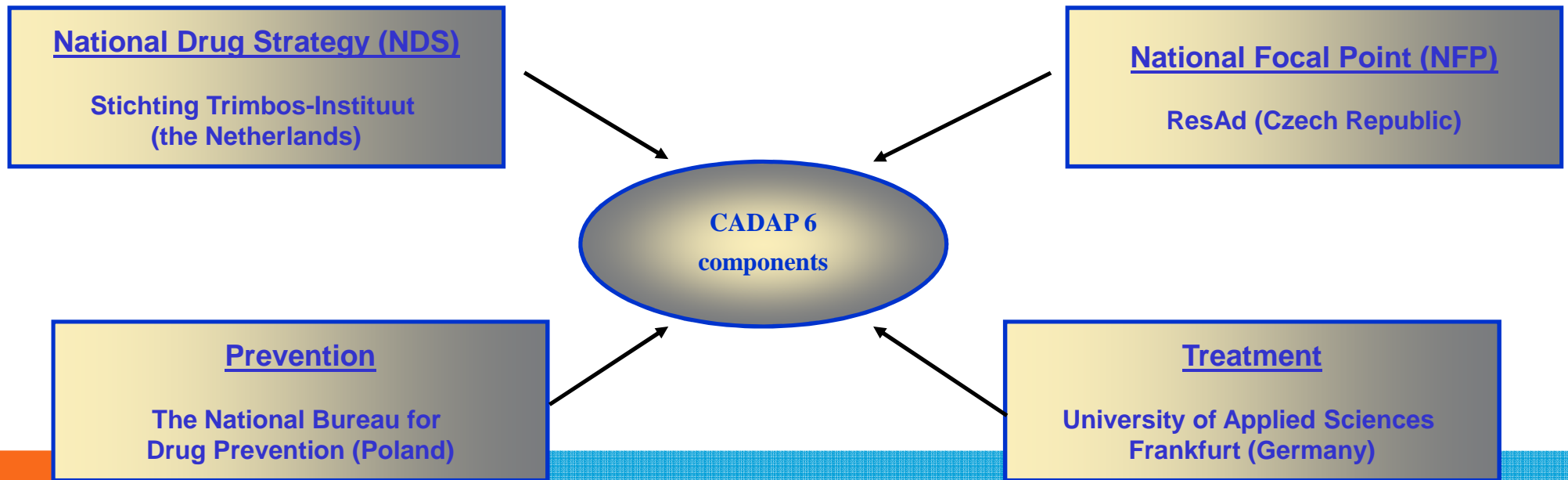
CENTRAL ASIA DRUG ACTION PROGRAMME PHASE 6 (CADAP)



CADAP is implemented by a Consortium of EU Member States led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



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Component 2: NATIONAL FOCAL POINT

Objective of Component 2: To support CA countries in acquiring a comprehensive approach of data collection and data-supported decision and policy making, using as a model the standards of European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)



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Objective:

to study licit and illicit psychoactive substances use prevalence and patterns among 16 years old students of high and of vocational schools in the Kyrgyz Republic

Design of study:

cross section study, survey of 5000 pupils 16 years old (born in 2001) from high school including private, gymnasiums, vocational schools and colleges in the sampling sites of Kyrgyzstan.

Tools:

- standard ESPAD questionnaire (translated into the Kyrgyz and Russian languages)
- adapted to national specificities, together with consultants from the State Service on Drug Control and Republican Drug Treatment Centre
- the Russian and Kyrgyz versions of the questionnaire were tested in two (Kyrgyz and Russian) 9th grade classes of state school # 40 in Bishkek

Subject of study:

- 9th and 10th grades of high school students include private from the sampling cities;
- The 1st course of vocational schools and colleges students;

PATTERNS OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN KYRGYZSTAN

Sample size: the sampling methodology is stratified cluster sampling.

Step 1. Calculation of the number of students of 9th and 10th grades of comprehensive schools and 1st year of vocational schools and colleges is made on the basis of data of the National Statistics Committee for 2015. According to data obtained, ratio of students of these categories was calculated.

Step 2. Based on the above ratio of students of sampled grades and the sample size, we received the required number of students of each category/grade.

Step 3. Having the average number of students in each grade, we have calculated the required number of classes - 200 and schools - 118 in order to achieve the sample size required.

Step 4. The list of all schools, vocational schools, colleges including private throughout the country was obtained.

Step 5. 118 sites (schools) were randomly sampled with STATA statistical DB by strata (type of schools) proportional to school size (number of students).

Step 6. In the sampled schools, after certain breakdown by availability of required classes (9th and 10th), a list of classes was obtained.

Step 7. We randomly (by lottery) selected the classes to be surveyed in each school according to selected number of classes in each type of school and grade

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Methodology

Data collection (done):

- Access to schools was provided by the Ministry of Education (Order of the Minister for assistance in this study).
- Bioethics committee of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic gave the permission for conducting the survey.
- Adapted form is fulfilled by students in the classrooms anonymously (self-administered by respondents) with the regional supervisors and research assistant functioning as survey leaders.

Analysis (on - going):

- The SPSS software (version 22.0) is used.
- 5% of the questionnaires is entered twice to check the quality (reliability) - double punching.
- Standard ESPAD coding of the variables and values is used to achieve international comparability and standardization.
- To analyze data – standard descriptive statistics methods will be used– analysis of frequency distribution and contingency tables.

Thank you for your attention!

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