

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION CICAD

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

OEA/Ser.L/XIV. 1.65 CICAD/doc.2475/19 8 May 2019 Original:

SIXTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF CICAD May 8 - 10, 2019 Buenos Aires, Argentina

NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN ELIGE VIVIR SIN DROGAS



NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN ELIGE VIVIR SIN DROGAS





SENDA Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública

Gobierno de Chile

May 8, 2019.



I. ASSESSMENT IN CHILEAN STUDENTS



Chilean school students are the **Top 1** users of tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, cocaine paste and tranquilizers (not prescribed) in the Americas.

Main indicators of substance use in Chilean students (8th to 12th grade) Source: SENDA 2017

	Alcohol month	Tobacco daily	Marijuana year	Cocaine year	Cocaine paste year	Tranquilizers s/r year
Prevalence 2017	31,1%	4,3%	30,9%	3,0%	1,4%	8,6%
Population (N)	292.455	40.610	290.843	28.611	13.393	81.270
Ranking Americas*	10	1	1	1	1	1
Age of onset (years)	13,7	13,8	14,4	15,1	14,1	13,9

Source: XIII National Study of Drugs in School Population, 2017

Reference: Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse. (2019). Report on drug use in the Americas Washington, D.C.: Organization of American States. For Tobacco reference is made to the month consumption data.





II. NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN

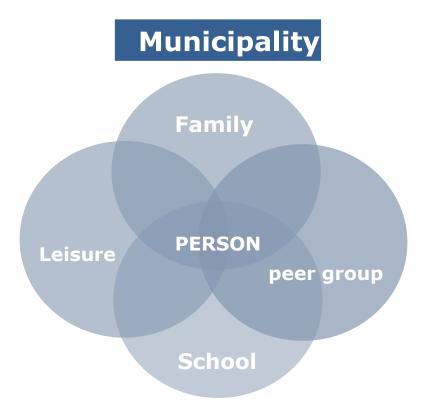


National Prevention Plan Elige Vivir Sin Drogas

Elige Vivir Sin Drogas is inspired by the successful **Planet Youth Iceland Model**. It includes the contribution of medical and scientific societies and the experience of civil society and local and national government.



Why the Icelandic model/Planet Youth?



Evidence-based Program, which has demonstrated effectiveness to **decrease drug use prevalence in a significant and sustained way**.

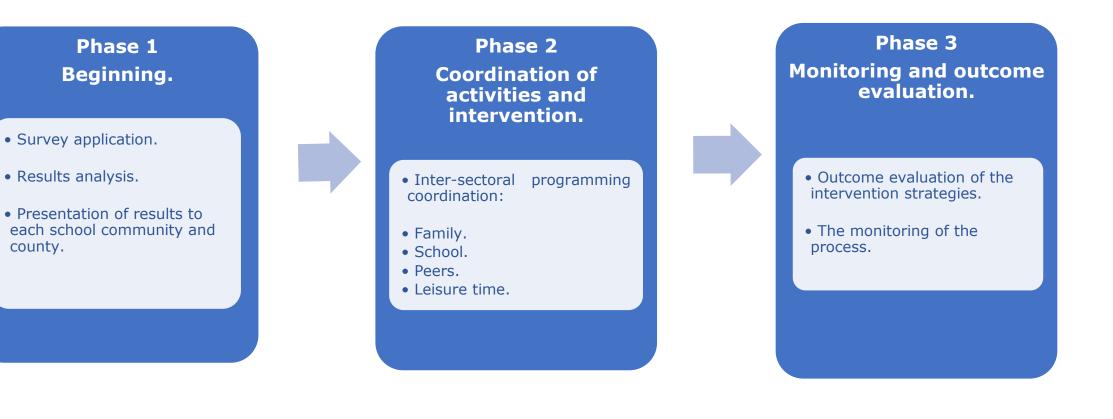
Cost-effective Program, which fosters coordination among SENDA and other government offices and allows capitalizing previously made investments.

Current community data allows to identify protective and risk factors with communal and **neighborhood specificity**.

Strengthens co-responsibility, through a **society agreement** at the **country and local level**, providing a **protective and inclusive discourse**.



Phases of the National Prevention Plan Elige Vivir Sin Drogas.



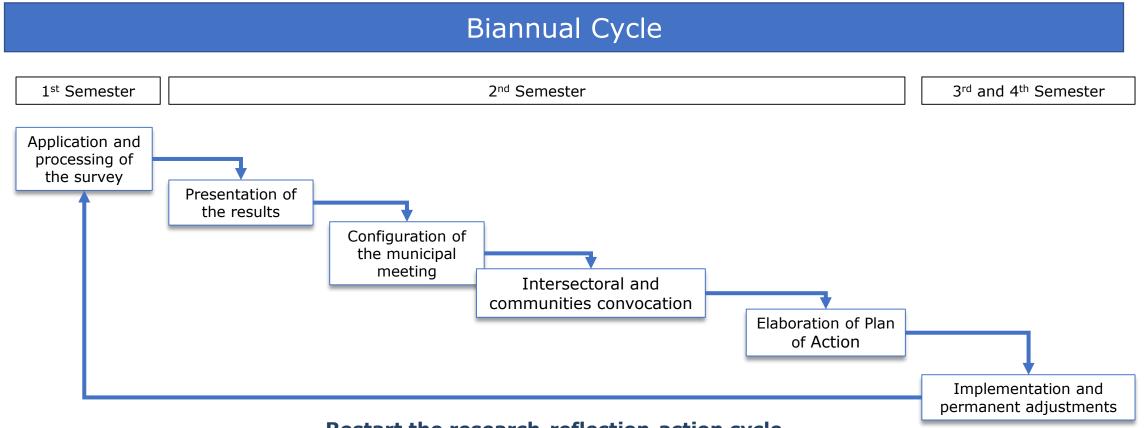
GOAL:

Promote the social construction of an environment that gives children and adolescents more significant opportunities to choose behaviors and protective activities and reduces the risk of substance use.





National Prevention Plan Elige Vivir Sin Drogas



Restart the research-reflection-action cycle



Phase 1: Beginning of the National Prevention Plan *Elige Vivir Sin Drogas*.

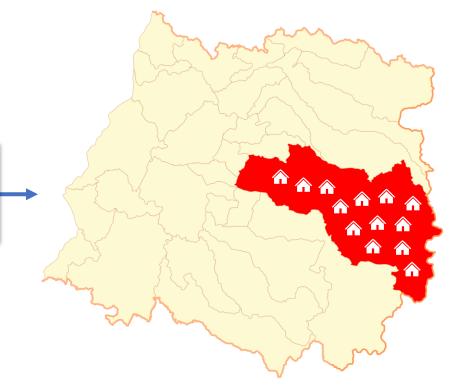




Contact, agreement, and commitment to the scope of the National Study of Drugs in the Student Population.

National Prevalence and Trends Regional Prevalence and Trends Protective (PF) and Risk Factors (RF)

> Local prevalence Prevalence by school PF and RF specific for communities Evaluation of results and achievements





Phase 1: Beginning of the National Prevention Plan *Elige Vivir Sin Drogas*.



 Application of survey comprised of 77 questions. Confidential and selfadministered instrument.

• The instrument is applied in schools, regardless of type, to **tenth-grade students.**

• **Identify risk factors** for substance use and protective factors from parents, school and community (approximately 300 variables).

Survey application.

Analysis of results.

- Delivery of <u>results 2-3</u> <u>months</u> after data collection.
- <u>Reports for each</u> <u>municipality and each</u> <u>school community</u> (approximately 100 graphics).

- Structure of Report:
- 1. prevalence of substance use.
- 2. <u>risk and protective factors</u> of adolescents, concerning: parents and family, peers, school environment, leisure activities and other wellness indicators.
- 3. <u>Cross-tabulations</u>: risk and protective factors, and selected results.

Presentation of results to each school and local government.

Phase 1: Assessment







School Commitment



Deliver material to the School



The School appoints a teacher in charge of the survey

Information about number of students per school



We send letter to the parents to obtain informed consent



Survey application in 10th grade students



Information registry per each course



Packing and storage of responded surveys



Pick up boxes



Data Base is sent to Island



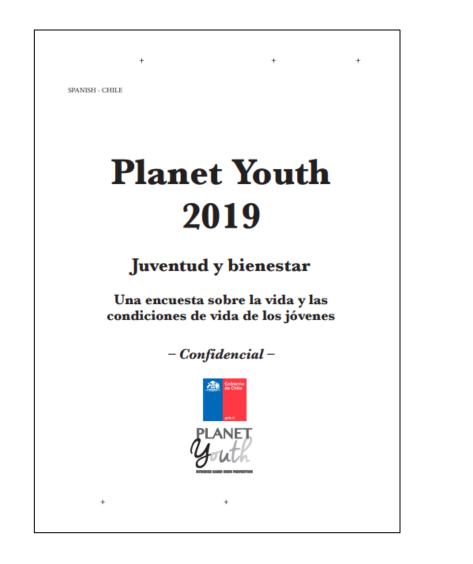
Reporting



obierno de Chi

Instrument characteristics







28 pages



77 questions



60 minutes



Use of envelope



Black or blue ink



Multiple selection answers



Social Determinants of Health in Survey "Youth and Wellbeing"



Gender Generation Frequency and drug use contexts Individual Age of onset of drug use factors and Physical and mental health preferences in Night outs lifestyles Academic performance Life project and self-esteem Sports and recreational activities Use of digital media Respect the rules, violent behavior, and law infringement School attachment and commitment Parental involvement and monitoring Group of peers support Neighborhood integration Religion and religious community Family links Economic activity of parenting adults Neighborhood environment and informal social control Perception of environmental security (neighbor, school, house) Migration Educational level of parenting adults Situation of economic vulnerability of the family

Community and social

Living and working conditions

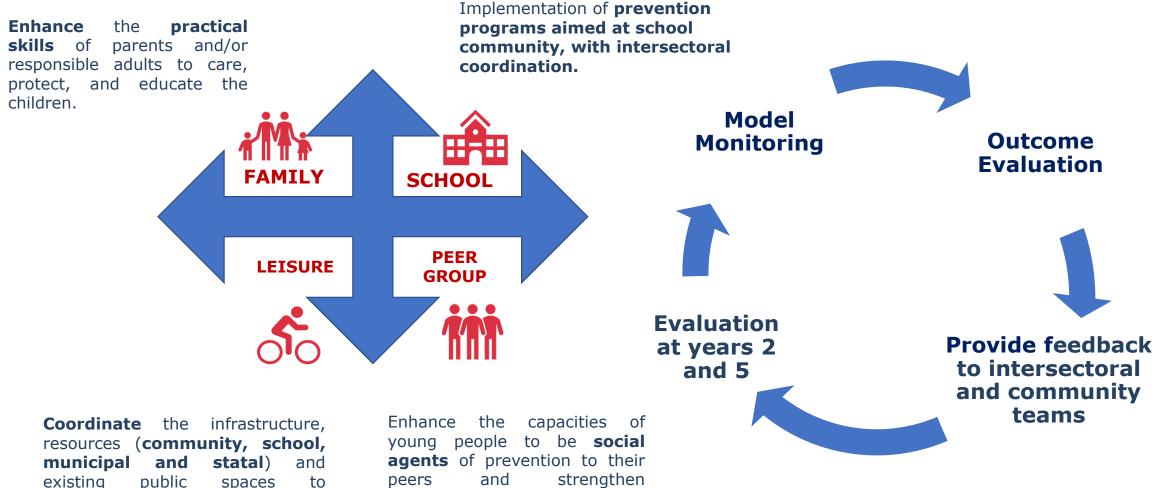
Cultural and environmental conditions

Socio economics conditions



Phase 2: Coordination of activities and intervention. Phase 3: Monitoring and outcome evaluation.





protective factors.

effectively promote the positive

use of free time.





PILOT IMPLEMENTATION IN 6 COUNTIES

Colina - Las Condes - Lo Barnechea – Melipilla – Peñalolén - Renca



Phase 1 Beginning of the Model.

- Application of survey.
- Outcome analysis.
- Presentation of results to each school community and county.

Phase 2

Coordination of activities and intervention.

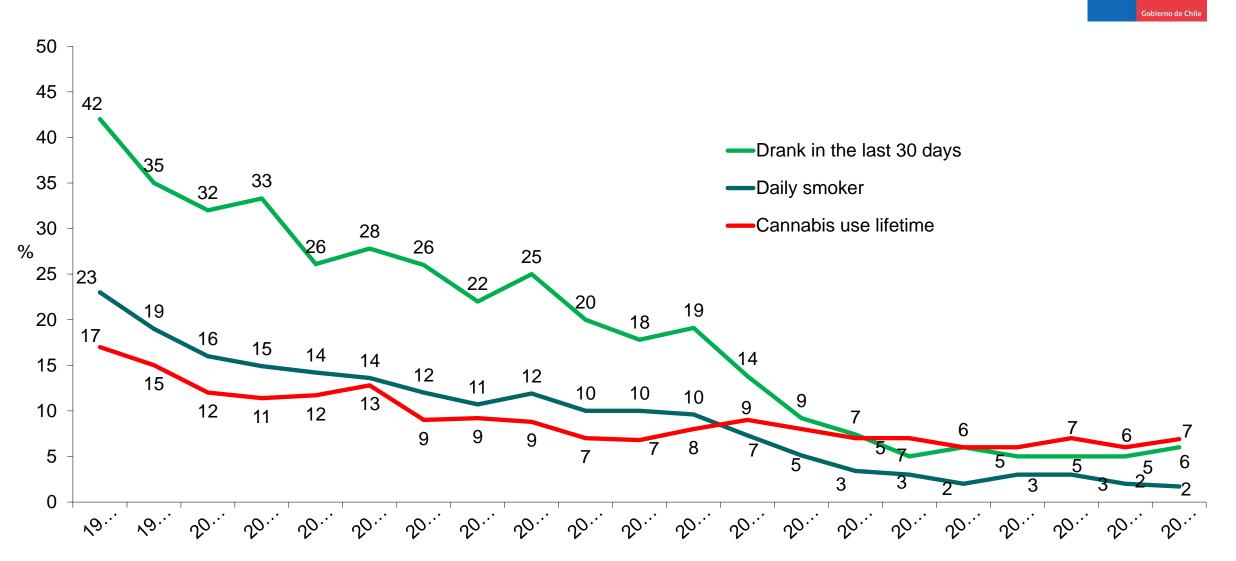
- Intersectoral coordination.
- Needs assessment vs local availability of services.
- Elaboration of Working Plan and distribution of local resources.

Phase 3 Monitoring and outcome evaluation.

- Program monitoring.
- Outcome evaluation.
- Provide feedback to intersectoral and community teams.



Trends of Substance Use in Iceland 1998 - 2018



SENDA

Ministerio del Inter v Seguridad Pública