



CONVEGNO

La salute degli adolescenti: i dati della sorveglianza
Health Behaviour in School-aged Children

Aula Pocchiarri - Istituto Superiore di Sanità - 1 ottobre 2019

Lo studio HBSC: i dati italiani nel contesto internazionale

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La Ricerca HBSC

La ricerca “Health Behaviour in School-aged Children” (HBSC) è uno studio trans-nazionale coordinato dall’ufficio Europeo dell’OMS.

E’ stata realizzata per la prima volta nel 1982 e attualmente coinvolge 49 nazioni.

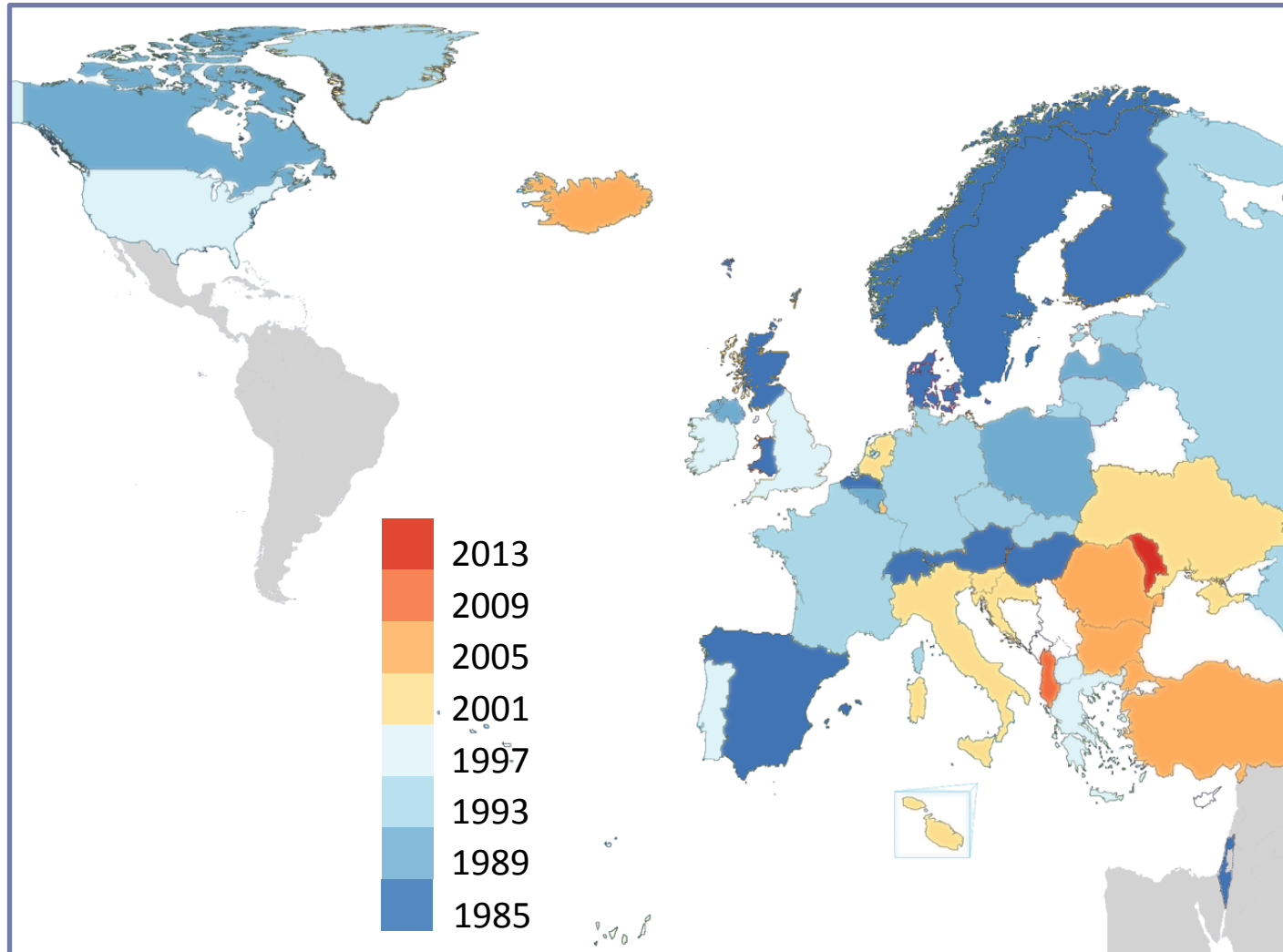
Viene ripetuta ogni 4 anni ed è stata effettuata nella regione Veneto, per la prima volta in Italia, nel Maggio del 2000.



HBSC SURVEYS: COUNTRIES AND REGIONS INCLUDED IN THE INTERNATIONAL DATA FILES

1985/1986	1989/1990	1993/1994	1997/1998	2001/2002	2005/2006	2009/2010	2013/2014
1 England	1 Finland	1 Finland	1 Finland	1 Finland	1 Finland	1 Finland	1 Finland
2 Finland	2 Norway	2 Norway	2 Norway	2 Norway	2 Norway	2 Norway	2 Norway
3 Norway	3 Austria	3 Austria	3 Austria	3 Austria	3 Austria	3 Austria	3 Austria
4 Austria	4 Belgium ^b	4 Belgium (French)	4 Belgium (French)	4 Belgium (French)	4 Belgium (French)	4 Belgium (French)	4 Belgium (French)
5 Denmark ^a	5 Hungary	5 Hungary	5 Hungary	5 Hungary	5 Hungary	5 Hungary	5 Hungary
	6 Israel	6 Israel	6 Israel	6 Israel	6 Israel	6 Israel	6 Israel
	7 Scotland	7 Scotland	7 Scotland	7 Scotland	7 Scotland	7 Scotland	7 Scotland
	8 Spain	8 Spain	8 Spain	8 Spain	8 Spain	8 Spain	8 Spain
	9 Sweden	9 Sweden	9 Sweden	9 Sweden	9 Sweden	9 Sweden	9 Sweden
	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland	10 Switzerland
1983/1984	11 Wales	11 Wales	11 Wales	11 Wales	11 Wales	11 Wales	11 Wales
	12 Denmark	12 Denmark	12 Denmark	12 Denmark	12 Denmark	12 Denmark	12 Denmark
	13 Canada	13 Canada	13 Canada	13 Canada	13 Canada	13 Canada	13 Canada
	14 Latvia ^a	14 Latvia	14 Latvia	14 Latvia	14 Latvia	14 Latvia	14 Latvia
	15 Northern Ireland ^a	15 Northern Ireland	15 Northern Ireland	15 Northern Ireland	15 Northern Ireland	15 Northern Ireland	15 Northern Ireland
	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Poland	16 Belgium (Flemish)
	17 Netherlands ^a	17 Belgium (Flemish)	17 Belgium (Flemish)	17 Czech Republic	17 Czech Republic	17 Czech Republic	17 Czech Republic
	18 Belgium (Flemish) ^b	18 Czech Republic	18 Czech Republic	18 Estonia	18 Estonia	18 Estonia	18 Estonia
	19 Hungary	19 Estonia	19 Estonia	19 France	19 France	19 France	19 France
	20 Scotland	20 France	20 France	20 Germany	20 Germany	20 Germany	20 Germany
	21 Spain	21 Germany	21 Germany	21 Greenland	21 Greenland	21 Greenland	21 Greenland
	22 Sweden	22 Greenland	22 Greenland	22 Lithuania	22 Lithuania	22 Lithuania	22 Lithuania
	23 Switzerland	23 Lithuania	23 Lithuania	23 Russian Federation	23 Russian Federation	23 Russian Federation	23 Russian Federation
	24 Wales	24 Russian Federation	24 Russian Federation	24 Slovakia	24 Slovakia	24 Slovakia	24 Slovakia
	25 Denmark ^a	25 Slovakia	25 Slovakia	25 England	25 England	25 England	25 England
	26 Netherlands ^a	26 England	26 Greece	26 Greece	26 Greece	26 Greece	26 Greece
	13 Canada	27 Portugal	27 Portugal	27 Portugal	27 Portugal	27 Portugal	27 Portugal
	14 Latvia ^a	28 Ireland	28 Ireland	28 Ireland	28 Ireland	28 Ireland	28 Ireland
	15 Northern Ireland ^a	29 United States	29 United States	29 United States	29 United States	29 United States	29 United States
	16 Poland	30 MKD ^c	30 MKD ^c	30 MKD ^c	30 MKD ^c	30 MKD ^c	30 MKD ^c
		31 Netherlands	31 Netherlands	31 Netherlands	31 Netherlands	31 Netherlands	31 Netherlands
		32 Italy	32 Italy	32 Italy	32 Italy	32 Italy	32 Italy
		33 Croatia	33 Croatia	33 Croatia	33 Croatia	33 Croatia	33 Croatia
		34 Malta	34 Malta	34 Malta	34 Malta	34 Malta	34 Malta
		35 Slovenia	35 Slovenia	35 Slovenia	35 Slovenia	35 Slovenia	35 Slovenia
		36 Ukraine	36 Ukraine	36 Ukraine	36 Ukraine	36 Ukraine	36 Ukraine
		37 Bulgaria	37 Bulgaria	37 Bulgaria	37 Bulgaria	37 Bulgaria	37 Bulgaria
		38 Iceland	38 Iceland	38 Iceland	38 Iceland	38 Iceland	38 Iceland
		39 Luxembourg	39 Luxembourg	39 Luxembourg	39 Luxembourg	39 Luxembourg	39 Luxembourg
		40 Romania	40 Romania	40 Romania	40 Romania	40 Romania	40 Romania
		41 Turkey	41 Turkey	41 Turkey	41 Turkey	41 Turkey	41 Turkey
							42 Republic of Moldova

La crescita dello studio






Obiettivi della Ricerca HBSC

Contribuire allo sviluppo teorico e metodologico della ricerca nell'area dei comportamenti legati alla salute e dei contesti sociali in preadolescenza/adolescenza.

Migliorare i sistemi nazionali e regionali di monitoraggio della salute fornendo ai governi locali dati per orientare investimenti, politiche sociali e sanitarie.

Monitorare come i comportamenti osservati nei diversi paesi si avvicinino agli obiettivi dell'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità (Health21).

Disseminare e fornire indicazioni utili per la progettazione di iniziative di educazione e di promozione del benessere tra i ragazzi in età scolare.






Raccolta dati

School based surveys (ogni 4 anni) che prevede la somministrazione di un questionario in modalità/condizione di “compito in classe”

10 surveys complete (con quella del 2017/2018; 5 in Italia). Siamo attualmente in fase di scrittura del IR

Campioni nazionali rappresentativi – 1550 alunni per le tre fasce d’età 11, 13 e 15 anni (dal 2010/2011 l’Italia raccoglie campioni regionali)

Raccolta dati basta su un protocollo standard che illustra le procedure e definisce il questionario (validato da studi cross-national)





Il protocollo internazionale

Prodotto da un network di ricercatori (350) ogni 4 anni (processo che dura circa 2.5 anni)

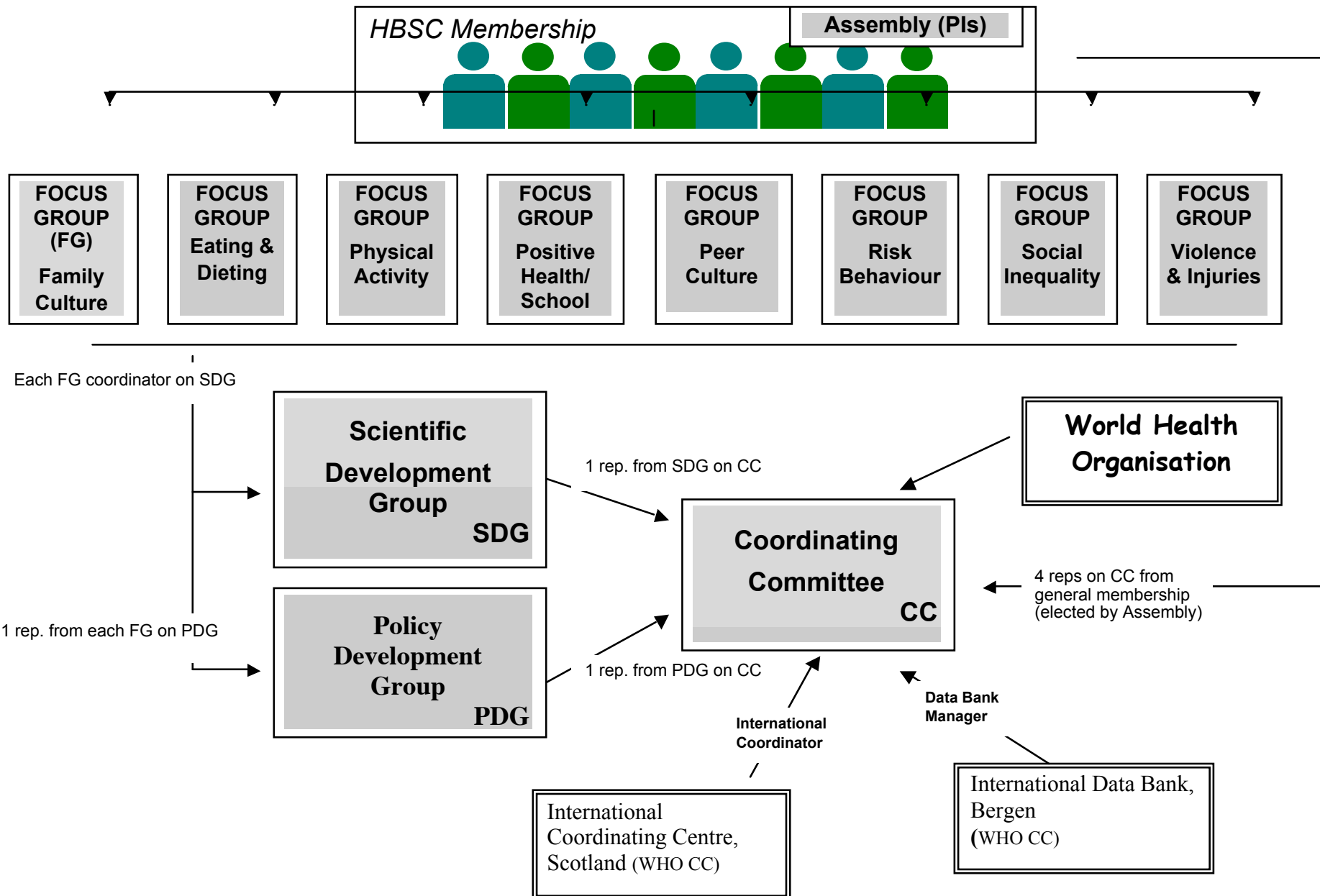
Divisi in sottogruppi tematici (focus group)

Messi assieme dal Scientific Development Group

Input dal Policy e Methodology Development Groups

Approvato dalla PI assembly







Il questionario

Composto da un set di items (mandatory) utilizzati da tutti gli stati membri

Arricchito da una serie di Optional Package (di approfondimento)


Ed eventualmente aggiunta di qualche Items Nazionale

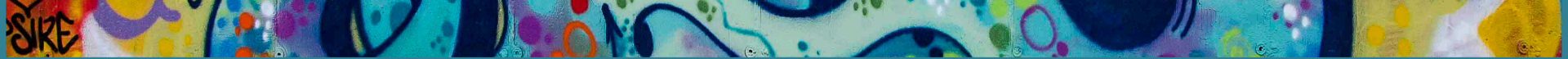




Utilizzo dei dati

Ci consente dunque:

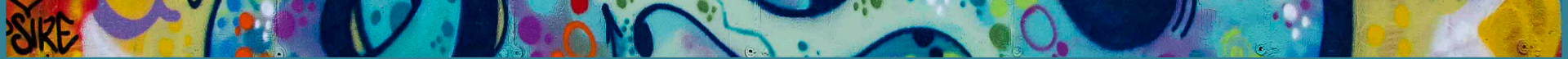
- Confronto dei dati/prevalenza dei fenomeni nel tempo (trends analysis)
 - Di comparare la situazione italiana con quella di altri stati (cross-national analysis)
 - Di comparare gruppi sociali demografici diversi (analysis of health inequalities)
 - Specifico Italiano: Il confronto tra le Regioni italiane
- 



Alcuni esempi del 13/14

Partiamo dalle good news

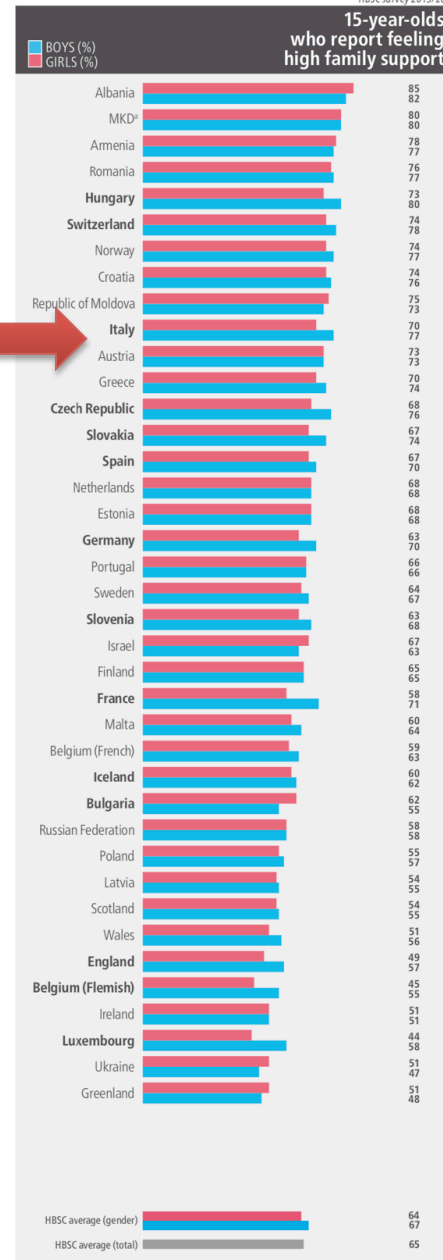
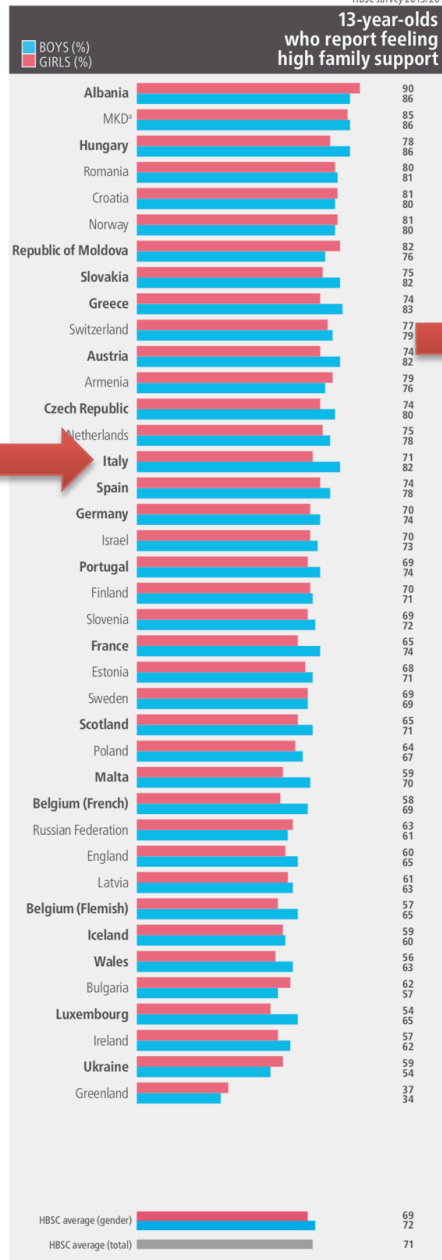
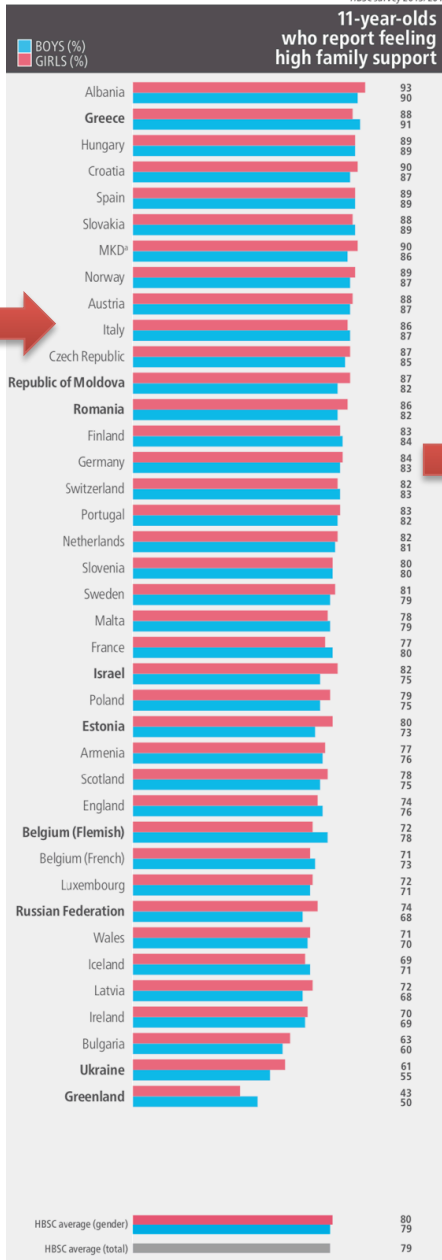




HBSC survey 2013/2014

HBSC survey 2013/2014

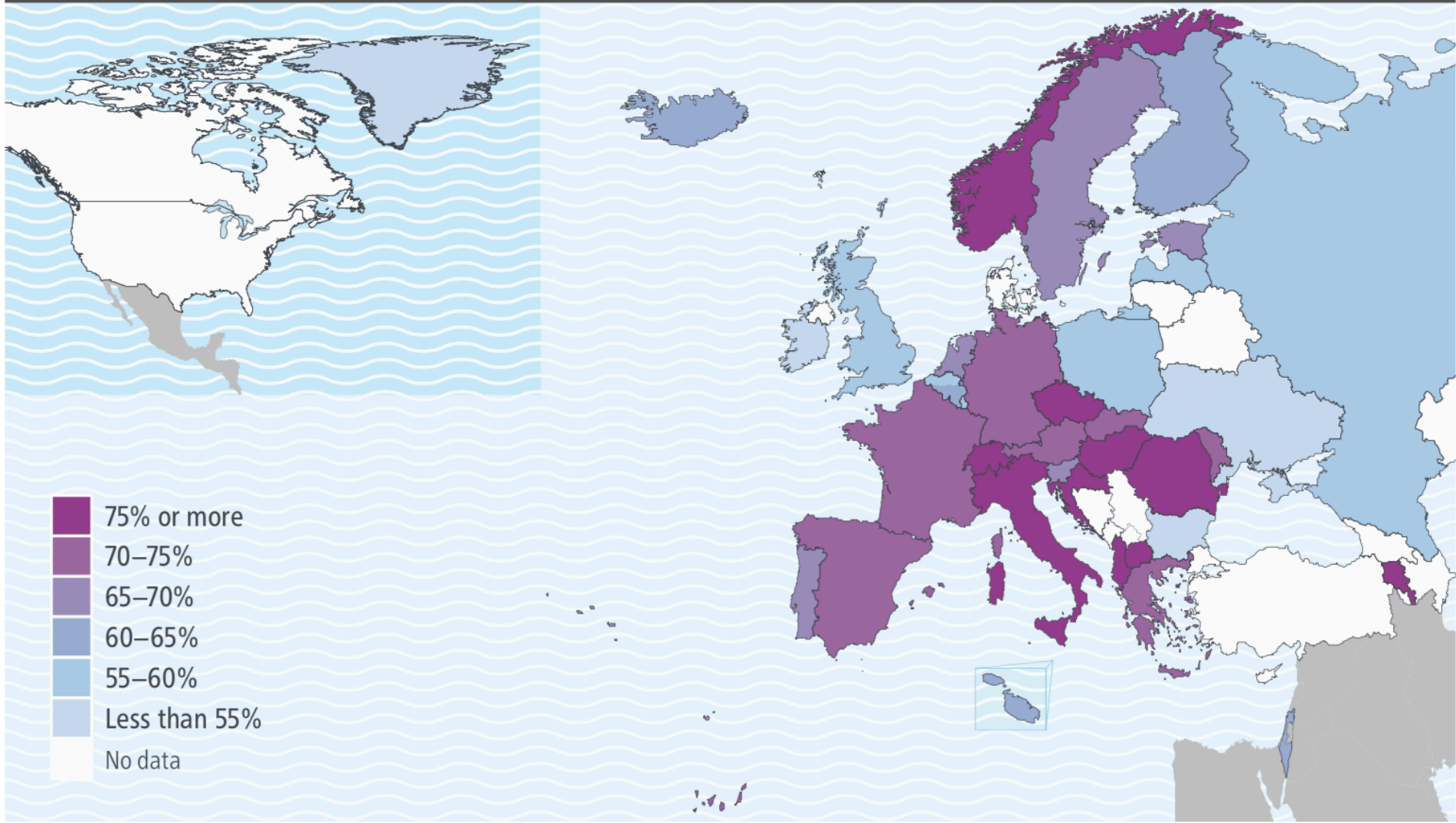
HBSC survey 2013/2014



* The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Note: Indicate significant gender differences (p < 0.05).

15-year-old boys who report feeling high family support

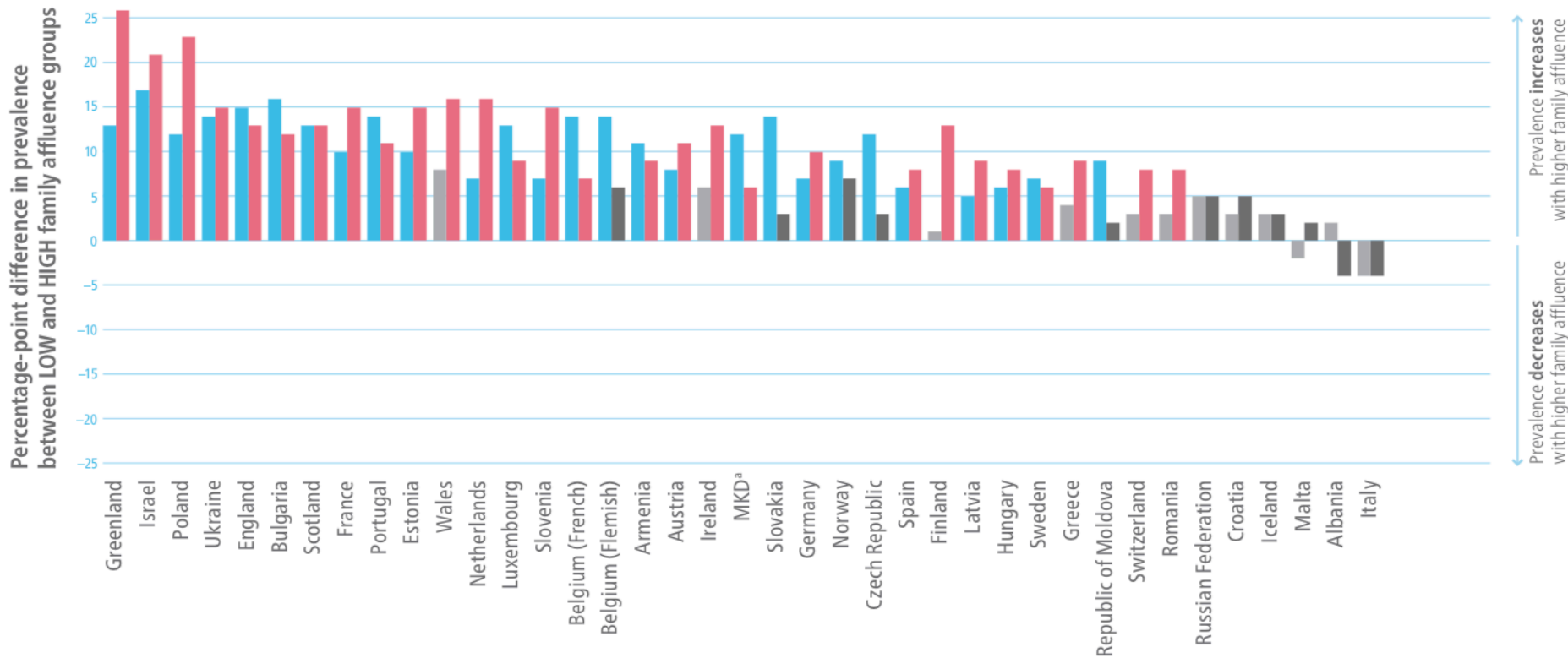


Note: HBSC teams provided disaggregated data for Belgium and the United Kingdom; these data appear in the map above.

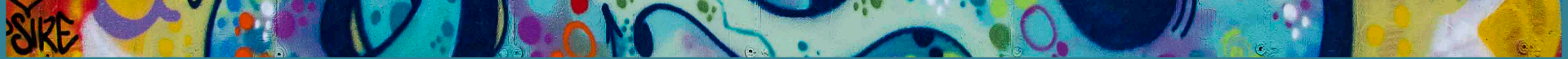
Associations between family affluence and indicators of health, by country/region and gender: feeling high family support

BOYS
GIRLS

SIGNIFICANT
TRENDS



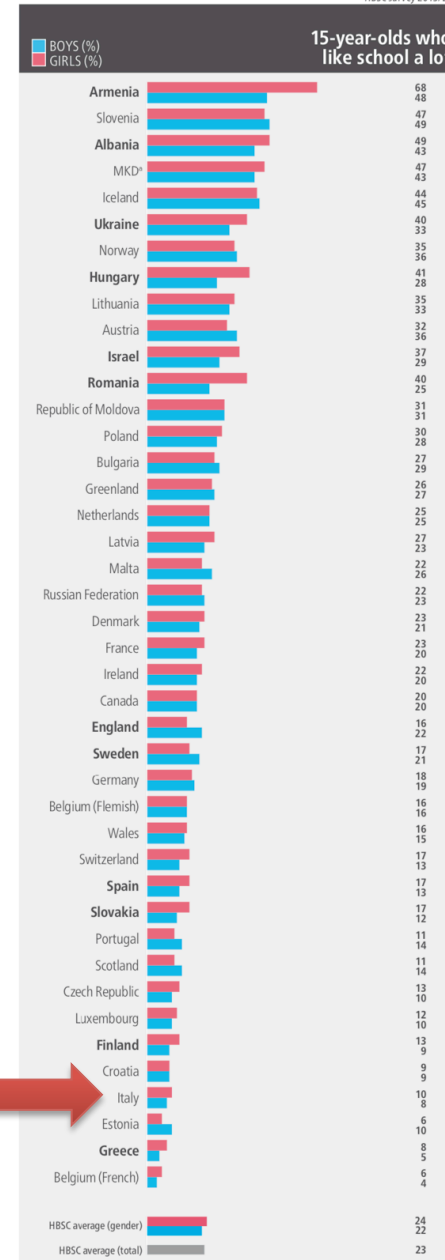
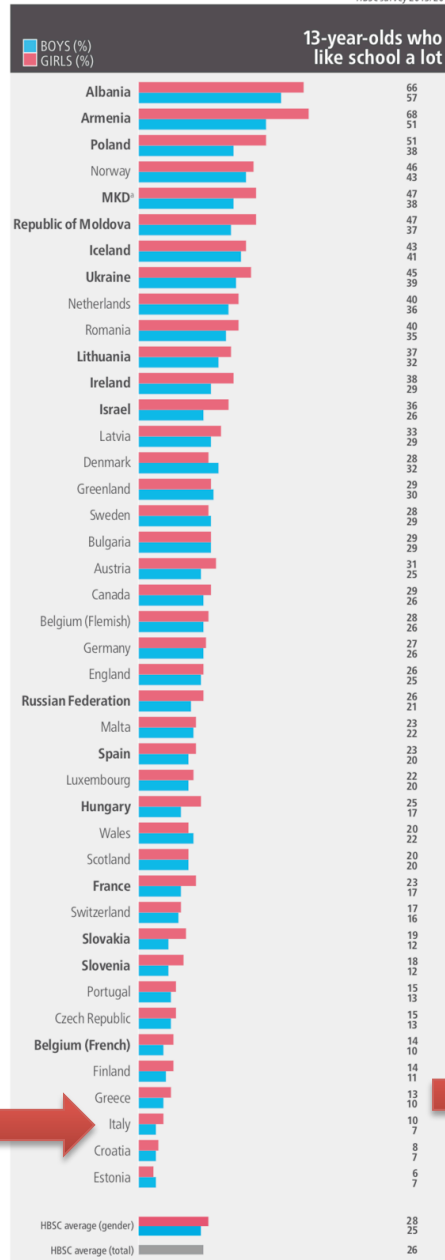
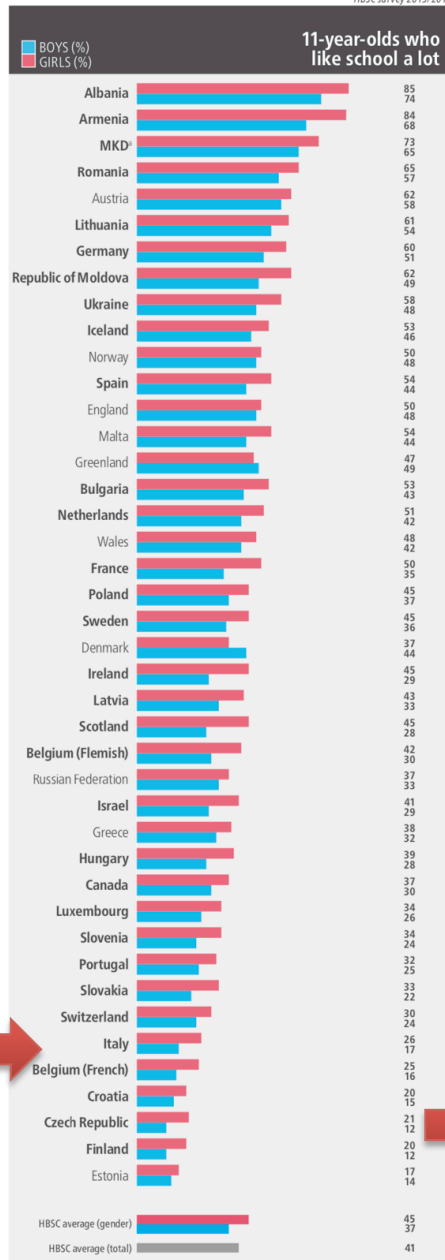
^aThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Note: low- and high-affluence groups represent the lowest 20% and highest 20% in each country. No data were received from Canada, Denmark and Lithuania.



Alcuni esempi del 13/14

Passiamo alle bad news





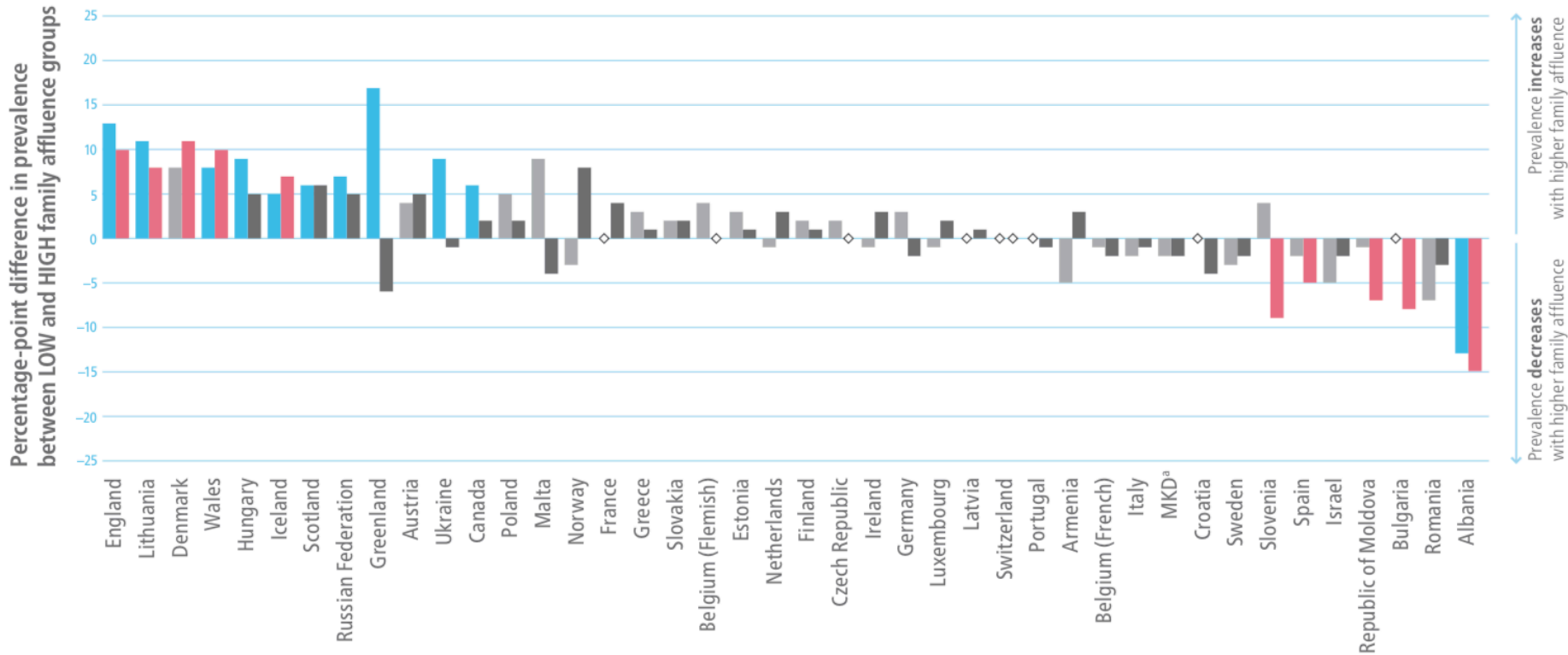
* The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Note: indicates significant gender difference (at p<0.05).

Associations between family affluence and indicators of health, by country/region and gender: liking school a lot

BOYS
GIRLS

SIGNIFICANT
TRENDS



^aThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Note: low- and high-affluence groups represent the lowest 20% and highest 20% in each country. ◇ means less than +/- 0.5%.

MEASURE

Young people were asked how they feel about school at present. Response options ranged from liking it a lot to not liking it at all.

I trend

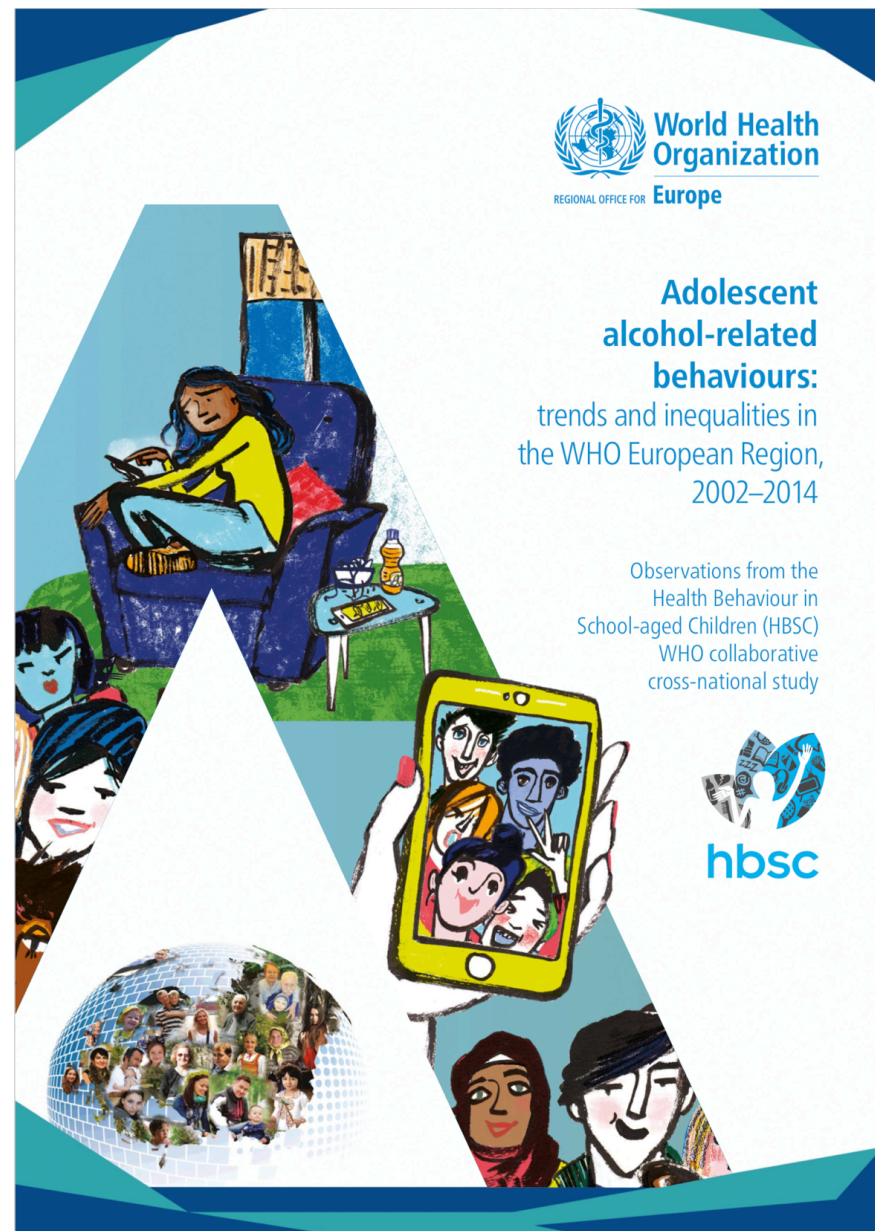


Fig. 2.1.

Prevalence of weekly drinking, 2014, by gender (%)

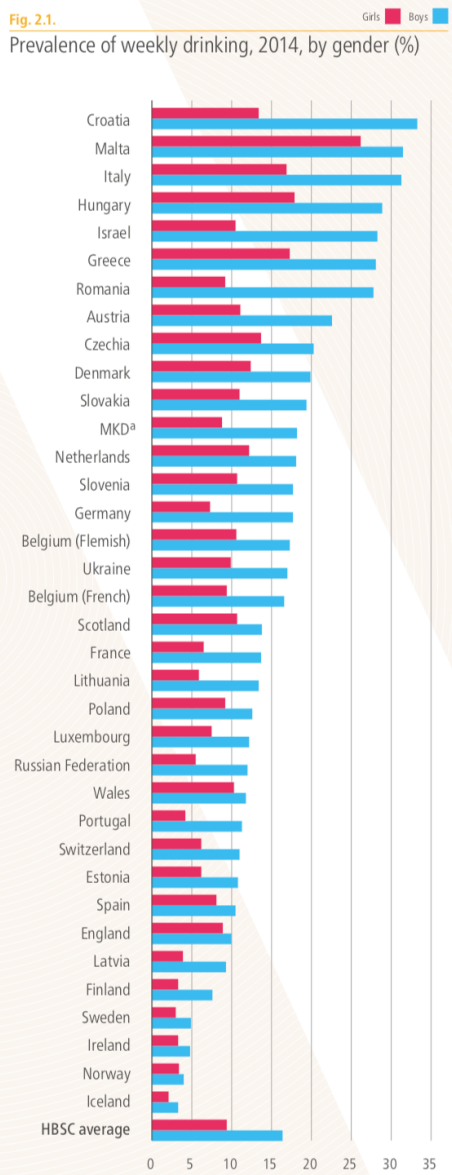


Fig. 2.2.

Change in prevalence of weekly drinking, 2002–2014, by gender (%)

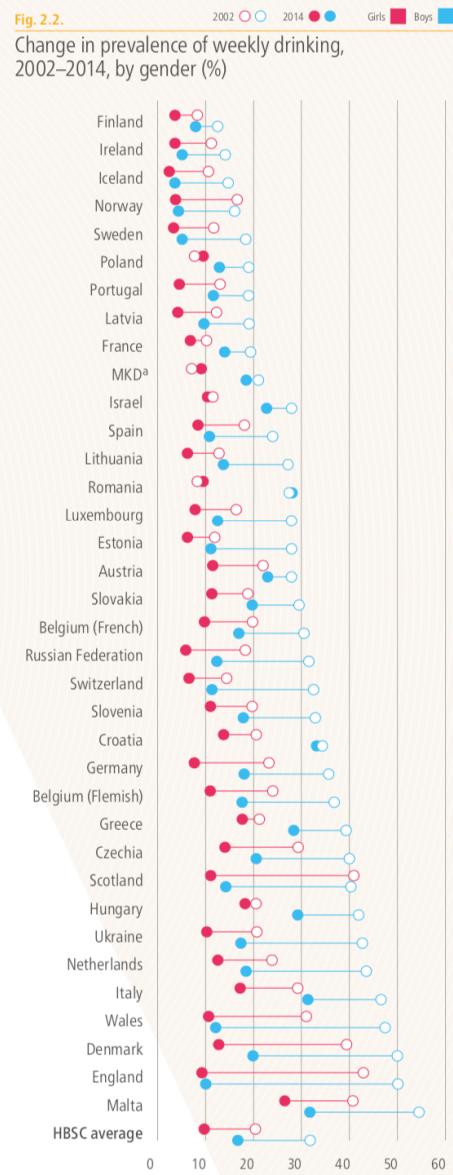
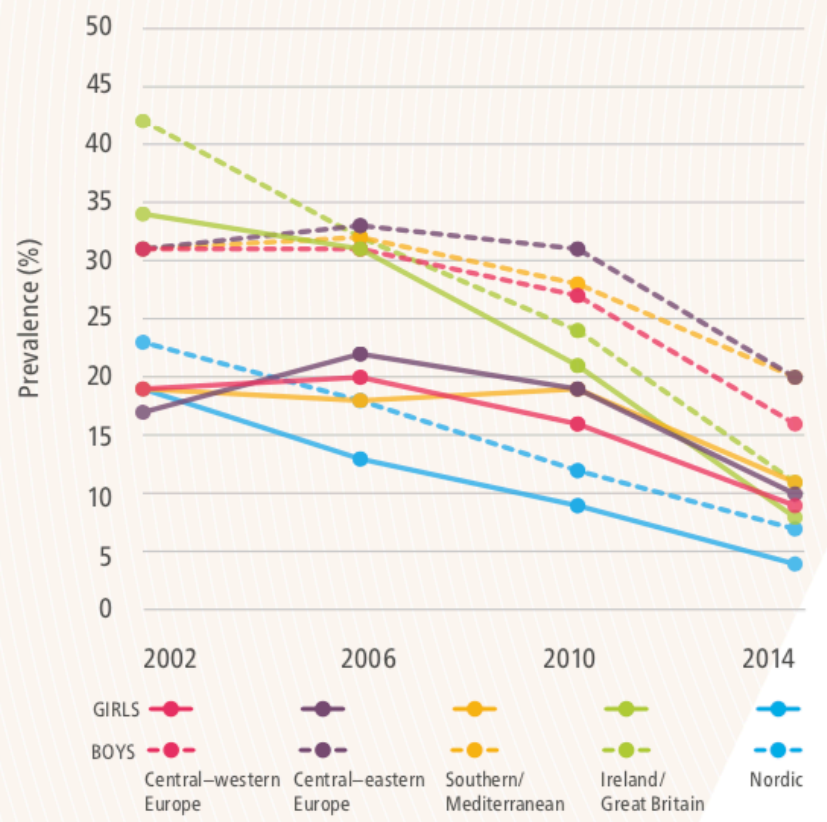


Fig. 2.3.

Trends in weekly drinking, 2002–2014, by subregion and gender (%)

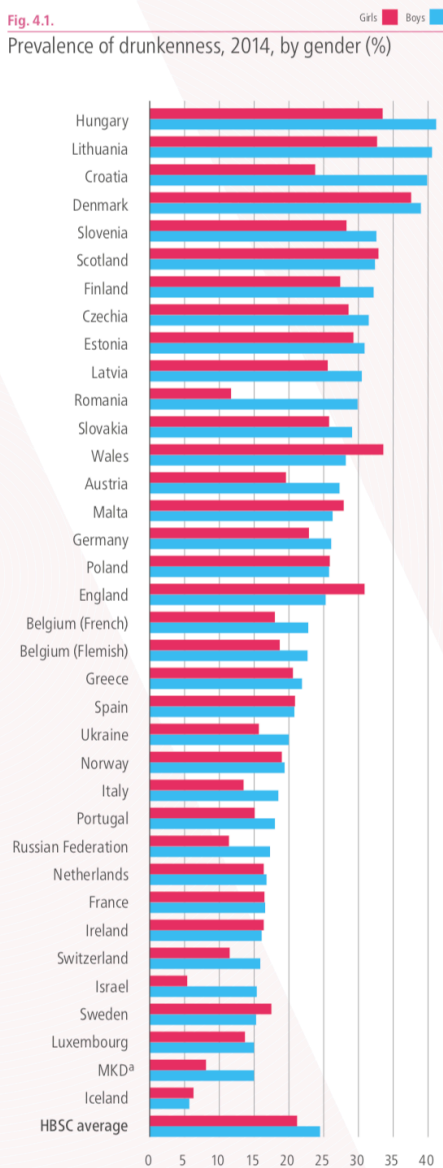


Fifteen-year-olds only. No data for 2002 were received for Iceland, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia. No data for 2006 were received for Spain. No data for 2010 were received for Malta. See Chapter 1 for list of countries in each subregion.

Fifteen-year-olds only.
^aThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO).

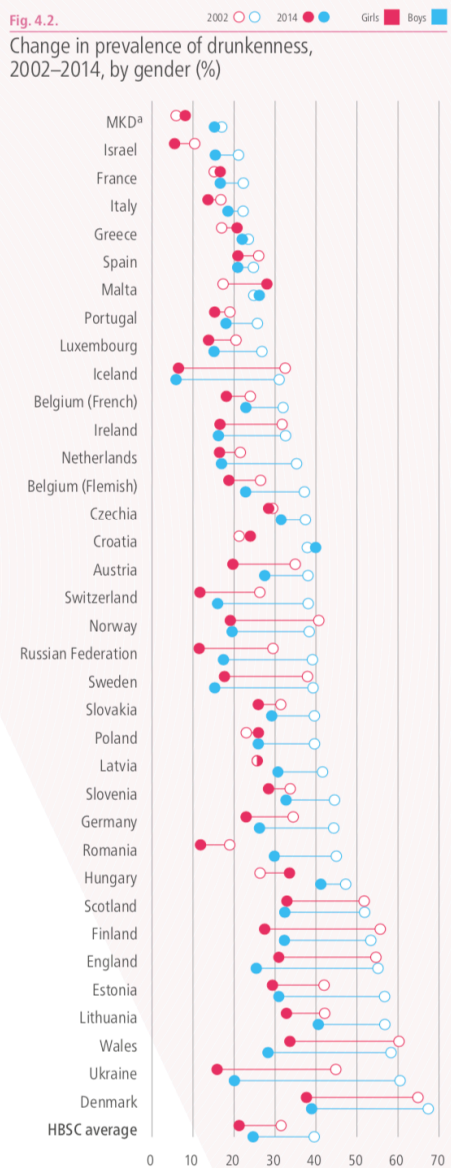
Fifteen-year-olds only. No data for 2002 were received for Iceland, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia. Data for Iceland, Romania, Luxembourg and Slovakia describe the difference from 2006 to 2014. Statistically significant change in prevalence is indicated in the corresponding table in Annex 1.
^aThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO).

Fig. 4.1. Prevalence of drunkenness, 2014, by gender (%)



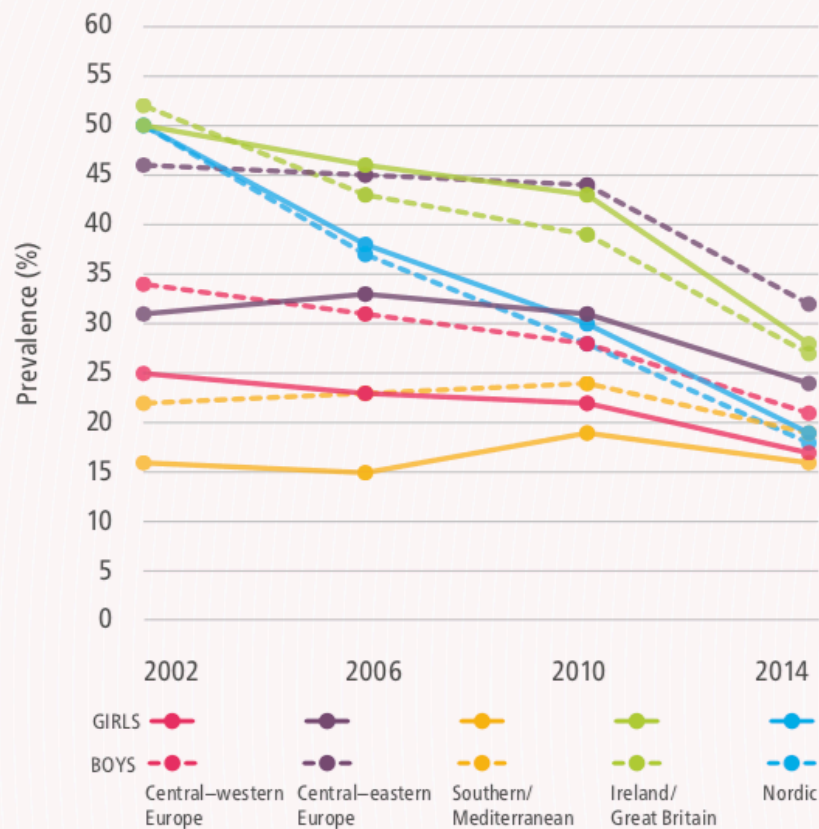
^aFifteen-year-olds only. ^bThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO).

Fig. 4.2. Change in prevalence of drunkenness, 2002–2014, by gender (%)



^aFifteen-year-olds only. No data for 2002 were received for Iceland, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia. Data for Ireland, Romania, Luxembourg and Slovakia describe the difference from 2006 to 2014. Statistically significant change in prevalence is indicated in the corresponding table in Annex 1. ^bThe former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD is an abbreviation of the ISO).

Fig. 4.3. Trends in drunkenness, 2002–2014, by subregion and gender (%)



Fifteen-year-olds only. No data for 2002 were received for Iceland, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovakia. Data for Ireland, Romania, Luxembourg and Slovakia describe the difference from 2006 to 2014. No data for 2006 were received for Spain. No data for 2010 were received for Malta. See Chapter 1 for list of countries in each subregion.



La spiegazione dei trend
Un esempio sugli astinenti da alcol

**Difference in proportion
of abstainers from
2002 to 2014**

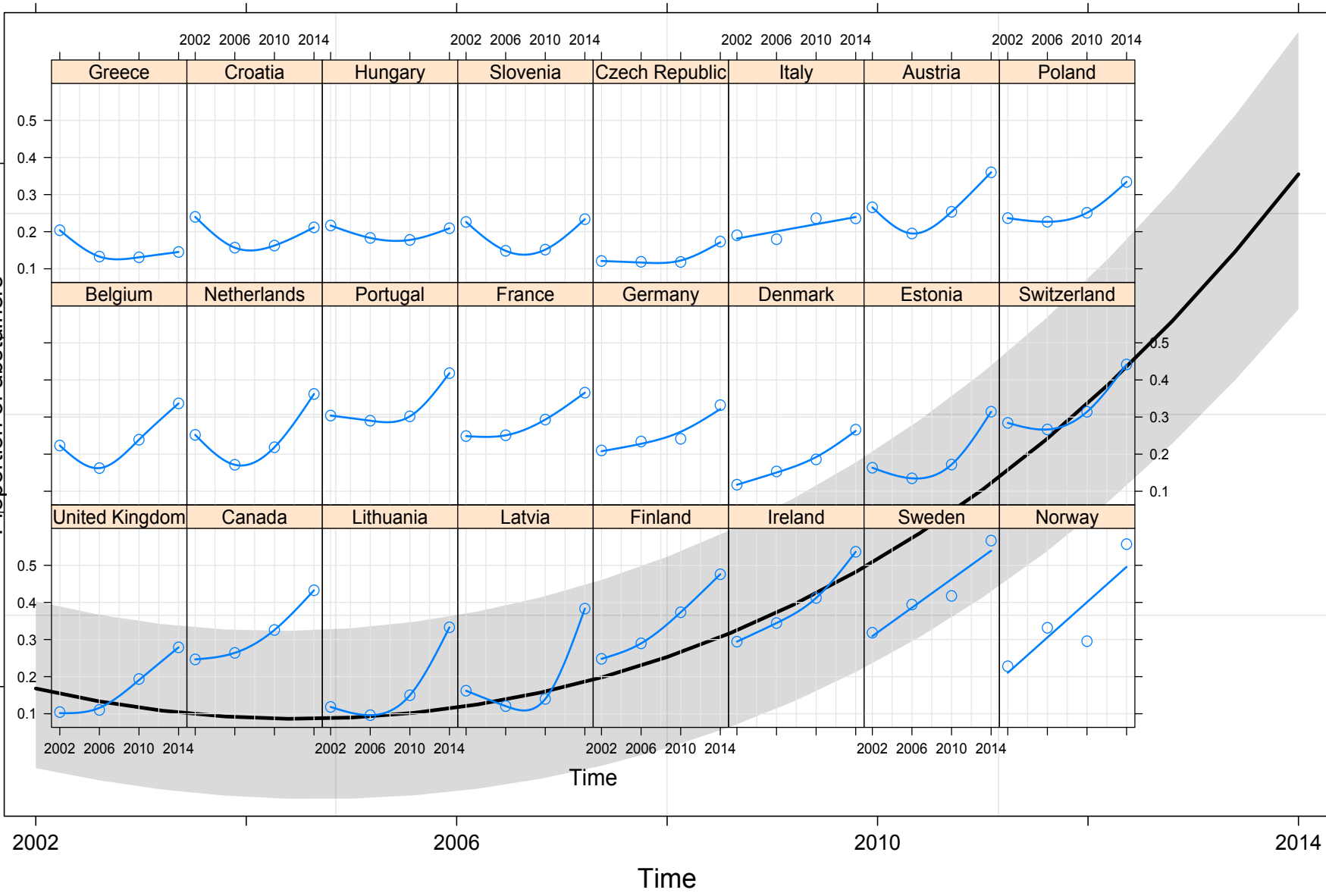
Proportion of abstainers (95% confidence interval)

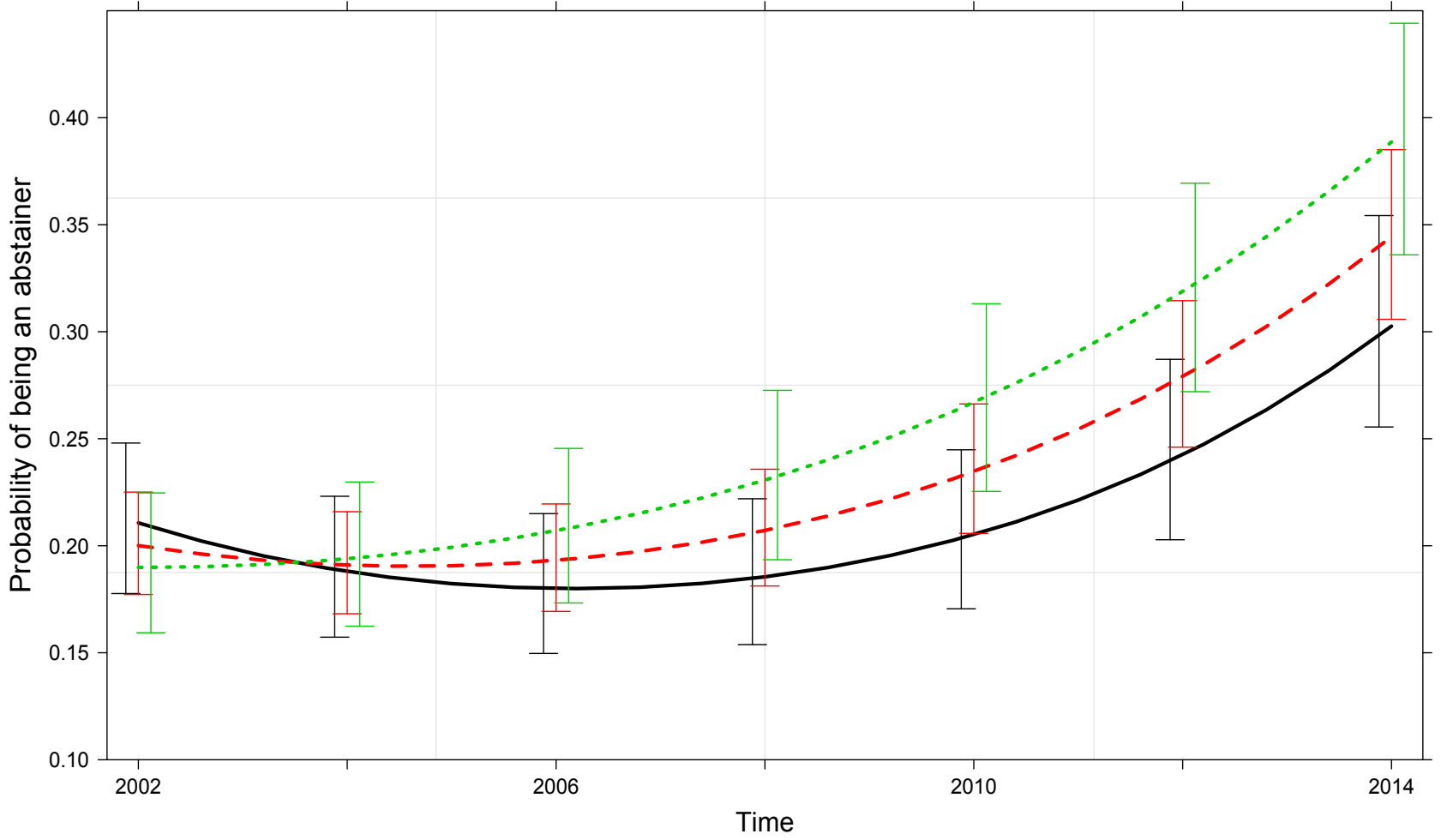
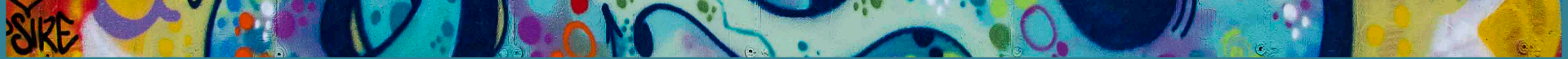
Country	Value	$\chi^2(1)$	<i>P</i>	2002	2006	2010	2014
Significant decrease in proportion of abstainers							
Greece	-0.06	15.33	<0.001	0.20 (0.18–0.23)	0.13 (0.12–0.15)	0.13 (0.12–0.15)	0.15 (0.13–0.17)
No significant change in proportion of abstainers							
Croatia	-0.03	3.57	0.059	0.24 (0.22–0.26)	0.16 (0.14–0.18)	0.16 (0.15–0.18)	0.21 (0.19–0.23)
Hungary	-0.01	0.16	0.689	0.22 (0.19–0.24)	0.18 (0.16–0.21)	0.18 (0.16–0.2)	0.21 (0.19–0.23)
Slovenia	0.01	0.16	0.691	0.23 (0.2–0.25)	0.15 (0.13–0.17)	0.15 (0.14–0.17)	0.23 (0.21–0.26)
Significant increase in proportion of abstainers							
Czech Republic	0.05	18.03	<0.001	0.12 (0.11–0.14)	0.12 (0.10–0.14)	0.12 (0.1–0.14)	0.17 (0.16–0.19)
Italy	0.05	7.36	0.007	0.19 (0.17–0.21)	0.18 (0.16–0.20)	0.24 (0.21–0.26)	0.24 (0.21–0.26)
Austria	0.09	24.88	<0.001	0.27 (0.24–0.29)	0.20 (0.18–0.22)	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.36 (0.33–0.39)
Poland	0.10	40.14	<0.001	0.24 (0.22–0.26)	0.23 (0.21–0.24)	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.33 (0.31–0.36)
Belgium	0.11	107.68	<0.001	0.22 (0.21–0.24)	0.16 (0.15–0.18)	0.24 (0.22–0.26)	0.34 (0.32–0.35)
Netherlands	0.11	36.34	<0.001	0.25 (0.23–0.28)	0.17 (0.15–0.19)	0.22 (0.2–0.24)	0.36 (0.34–0.39)
Portugal	0.11	26.79	<0.001	0.30 (0.27–0.34)	0.29 (0.27–0.32)	0.30 (0.28–0.33)	0.42 (0.39–0.45)
France	0.12	67.08	<0.001	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.29 (0.27–0.31)	0.37 (0.34–0.39)
Germany	0.12	69.34	<0.001	0.21 (0.19–0.23)	0.23 (0.22–0.25)	0.24 (0.22–0.26)	0.33 (0.31–0.35)
Denmark	0.15	91.39	<0.001	0.12 (0.10–0.14)	0.15 (0.14–0.17)	0.19 (0.16–0.21)	0.27 (0.24–0.29)
Estonia	0.15	78.59	<0.001	0.16 (0.14–0.19)	0.13 (0.12–0.15)	0.17 (0.15–0.19)	0.31 (0.29–0.34)
Switzerland	0.16	92.13	<0.001	0.28 (0.26–0.31)	0.27 (0.24–0.29)	0.31 (0.29–0.33)	0.44 (0.42–0.46)
United Kingdom	0.17	411.13	<0.001	0.10 (0.10–0.11)	0.11 (0.10–0.12)	0.19 (0.18–0.20)	0.28 (0.27–0.29)
Canada	0.19	135.67	<0.001	0.25 (0.22–0.27)	0.26 (0.25–0.28)	0.33 (0.31–0.34)	0.43 (0.42–0.45)
Lithuania	0.21	239.31	<0.001	0.12 (0.10–0.13)	0.10 (0.08–0.11)	0.15 (0.13–0.17)	0.33 (0.31–0.36)
Latvia	0.22	156.70	<0.001	0.16 (0.14–0.19)	0.12 (0.10–0.14)	0.14 (0.12–0.16)	0.38 (0.36–0.41)
Finland	0.23	202.43	<0.001	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.29 (0.27–0.31)	0.37 (0.35–0.39)	0.48 (0.45–0.50)
Ireland	0.24	126.05	<0.001	0.29 (0.26–0.33)	0.34 (0.32–0.37)	0.41 (0.39–0.44)	0.54 (0.51–0.56)
Sweden	0.25	204.57	<0.001	0.32 (0.29–0.35)	0.39 (0.37–0.42)	0.42 (0.40–0.44)	0.57 (0.55–0.59)
Norway	0.33	257.76	<0.001	0.23 (0.21–0.25)	0.33 (0.31–0.36)	0.30 (0.27–0.32)	0.56 (0.52–0.59)
TOTAL	0.14	2135.4	<0.001	0.21 (0.20–0.21)	0.20 (0.20–0.20)	0.25(0.24–0.25)	0.35(0.35–0.36)

^a*n* = 175 331. Countries were ordered with respect to their difference in proportion of abstainers between 2014 and 2002. Furthermore, for descriptive purposes, countries were clustered in three groups: significant decrease in the proportion of abstainers at 0.05 level, no significant variation and significant increase at 0.05 level.



Probability of being an abstainer







Grazie per l'attenzione

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