



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EDDRA, logic model and evaluation

Croatia, May 2011

Gregor Burkhardt, EMCDDA

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the EMCDDA website. The page title is "EMCDDA | Evaluated examples of best practice in Europe: EDDRA". The main heading is "EDDRA" in large yellow letters. Below the heading, there is a navigation menu with options like "Drug situation", "Themes", "Responses to drug use", "Drug policy and law", "Publications", "Press room", "News", and "About EMCDDA". The current page is "Examples of evaluated practices: EDDRA". The main content area is divided into several sections: "Find projects by characteristics" (with sub-sections for "By type of intervention", "By target group (universal)", "By type of approaches", "By type of evaluation", and "Substance-specific interventions"), "Search the database" (with a search box and "OK" button), and "Find projects by country" (with a list of countries). A "Related links" section is also present on the right side. The browser's address bar shows the URL "http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/themes/best-practice/examples". The taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including Firefox, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft PowerPoint.

Several possible forms of Good Practice

- Prove that your intervention is in line with existing evidence
- ➔ **Process evaluation**
- Sound intervention design and
- proper implementation

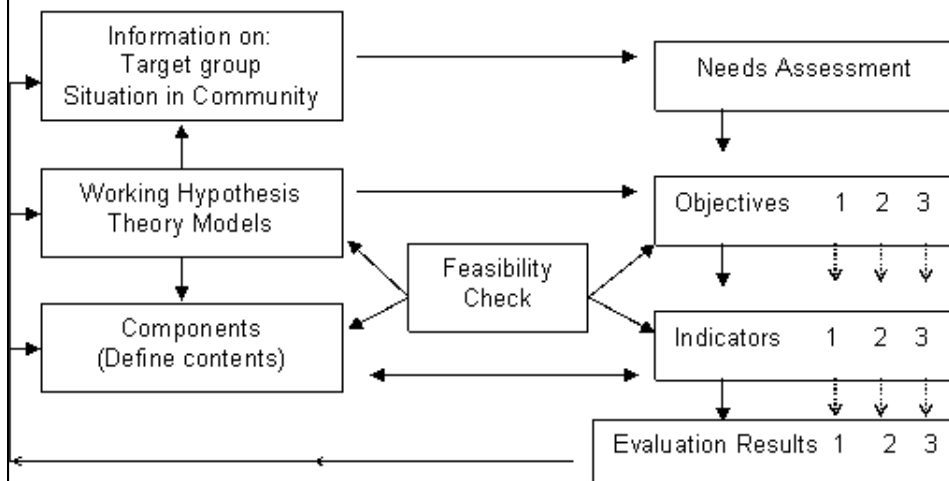
PROCESS:
“...well done?”

- Establish evidence directly from your intervention
- ➔ **outcome evaluation**
- sound evaluation design and indicators
- Effect size measures

OUTCOME:
“... effective?”



EDDRA + PERK LOGIC MODEL

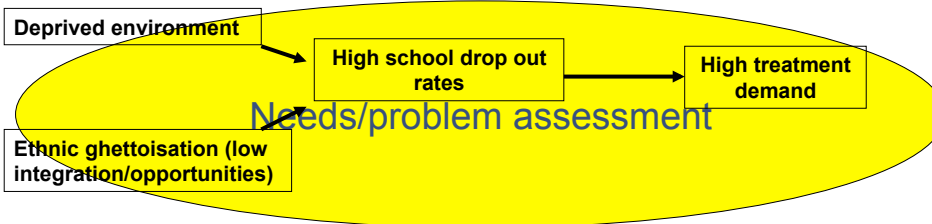


3 axes for EDDRA score

1. **Internal coherence**: logical, plausible, theory-led?
2. Level of **evidence creation** (process evaluation, levels of outcome evaluation)
3. Additional information and context (Coordination with other services)



Modus operandi according to Logic Model

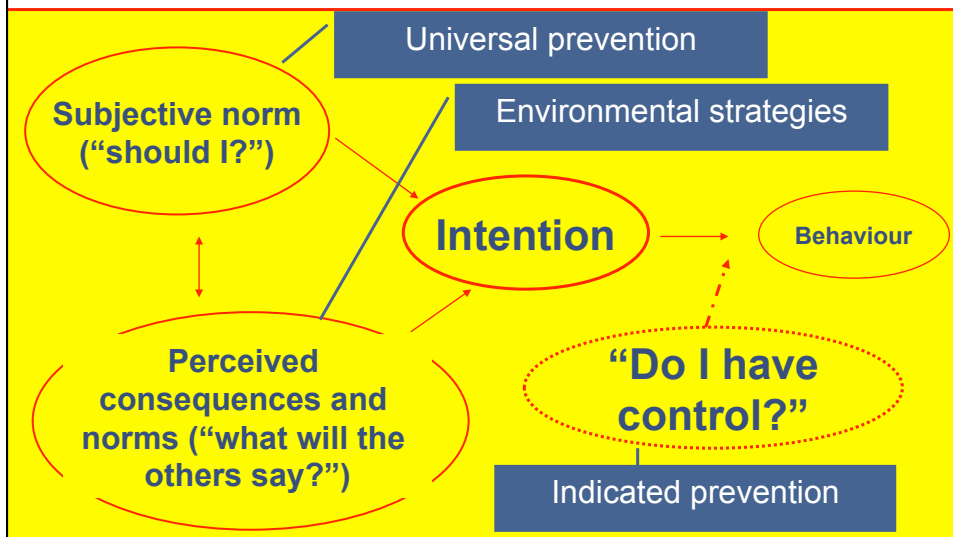


Social Development (Catalano & Hawkins)

- Focused on high risk environments
- low bonding to conventional institutions (family, school, peers),
- low psychosocial or academic competences
- low reinforcement for positive behaviour (by teachers or parents)
- Leads to integration into deviant groups and drug use.
- Not gender-specific, the sequence is questioned (Flay & Petraitis)



Reasoned action theory; Ajzen Fishbein

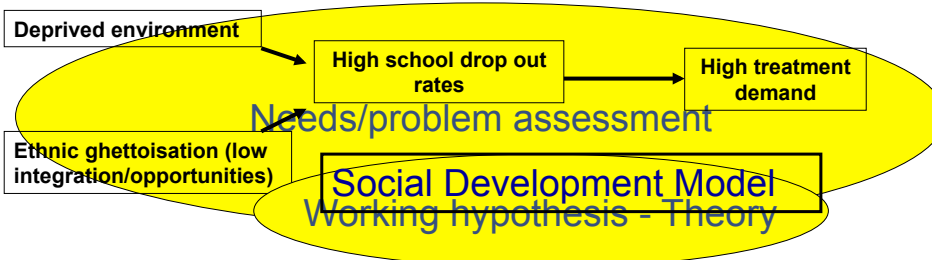


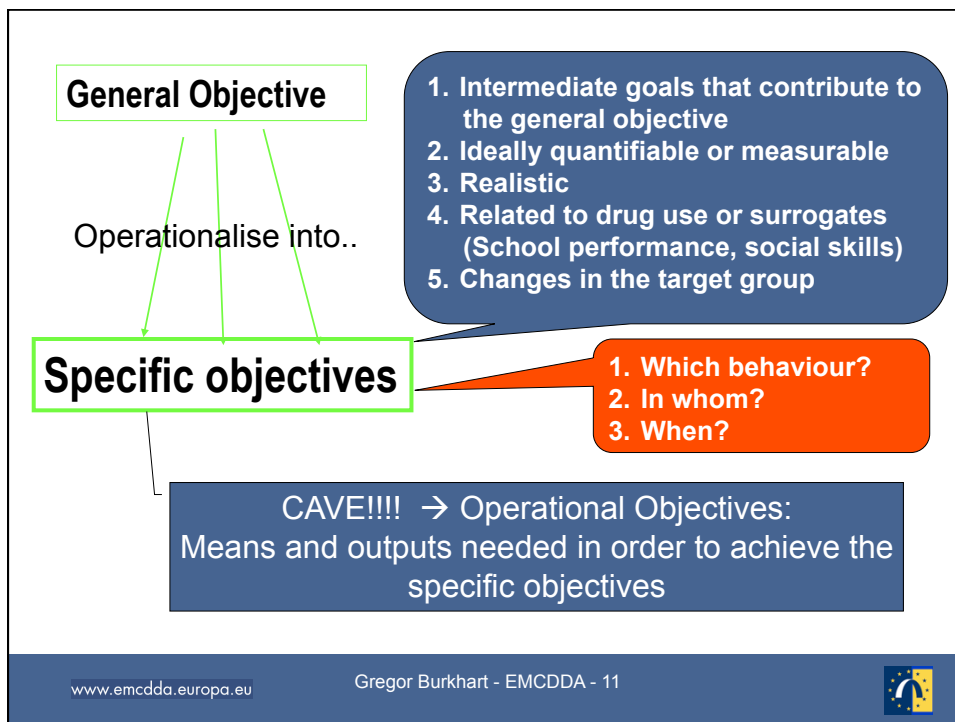
Theories and working mechanisms


- Theories predict the effects of certain variables and their interaction.
- When proven theories are the basis for defining objectives and strategies, the intervention is 'theory led'.
- Assumptions are then based on published research evidence.
- Identify the causes of the problem, the risk factors and how the problem can be solved.
- Define Objectives: what you want to achieve and in/with whom regarding substance use and mediating variables.



Modus operandi according to Logic Model





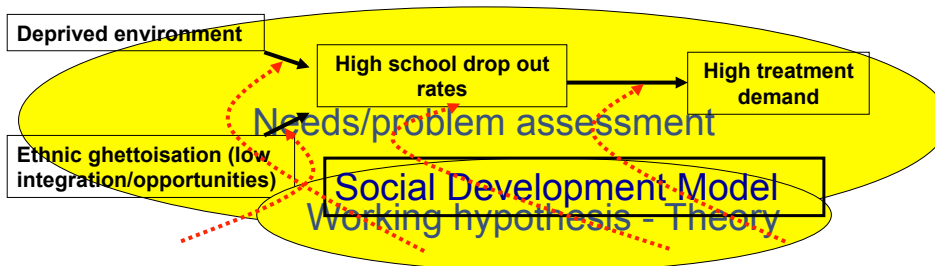
- ## Specific objectives?
- “Reaching out for more people“
 - “Provide information about ... “
 - “Provide opportunities to ... “
 - “Provide a space for ...”
 - “Involve... “
 - “Actively sensitising and informing ...”
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Essential distinctions

- **Operational Objectives:**
 - Means and outputs needed in order to achieve the specific objectives
- **Specific Objectives**
 - Ideally quantifiable or measurable
 - Changes in the target group:
 - related to drug use or behavioural surrogates
 - ... or status (health, social, economic)



Modus operandi according to Logic Model



What seems to work best in schools

- **Social skills** (assertiveness, communication, peer-pressure resistance), personal skills (decision making, coping, goal setting), **Attitudes** (especially normative beliefs) and **Information** (on drugs and consequences of use).
- Interactive delivery (peer group vs. frontal teaching) focussing on social skills
- Intensive (10 sessions, small groups)
- Involve Family (and community)
- Supported by local and school norms on legal drugs

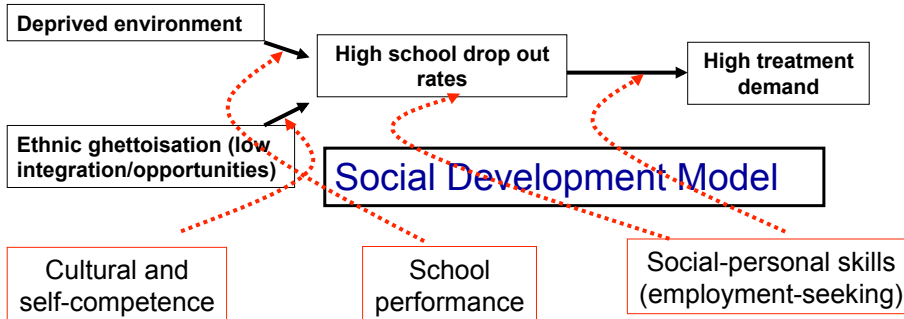


Normative beliefs

- Correct misperception about acceptance and prevalence of drug use in reference populations
- Unravel cognitive and value discrepancies (smoking ⇔ no-global)
- Correct selective perceptions about peer populations – pluralistic ignorance
- Reveal influences of industries, also the “alternative” ones: Rebellion sells well, or: drug use is neither rebellious nor alternative

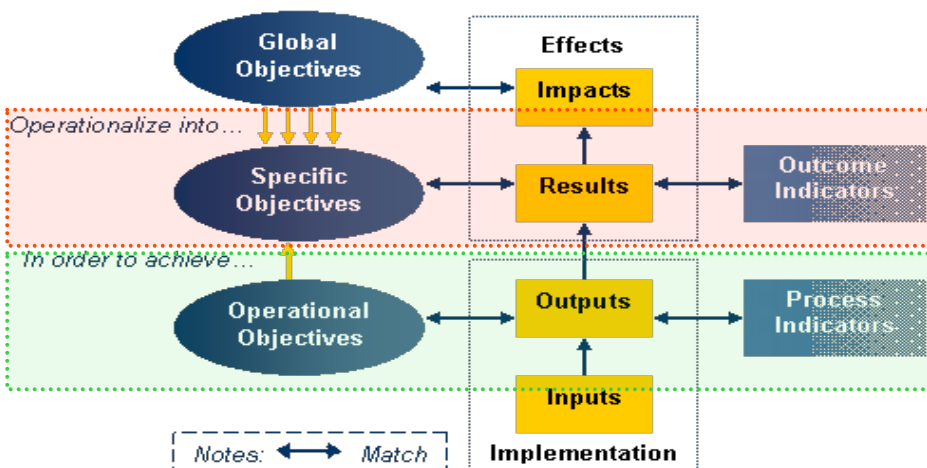


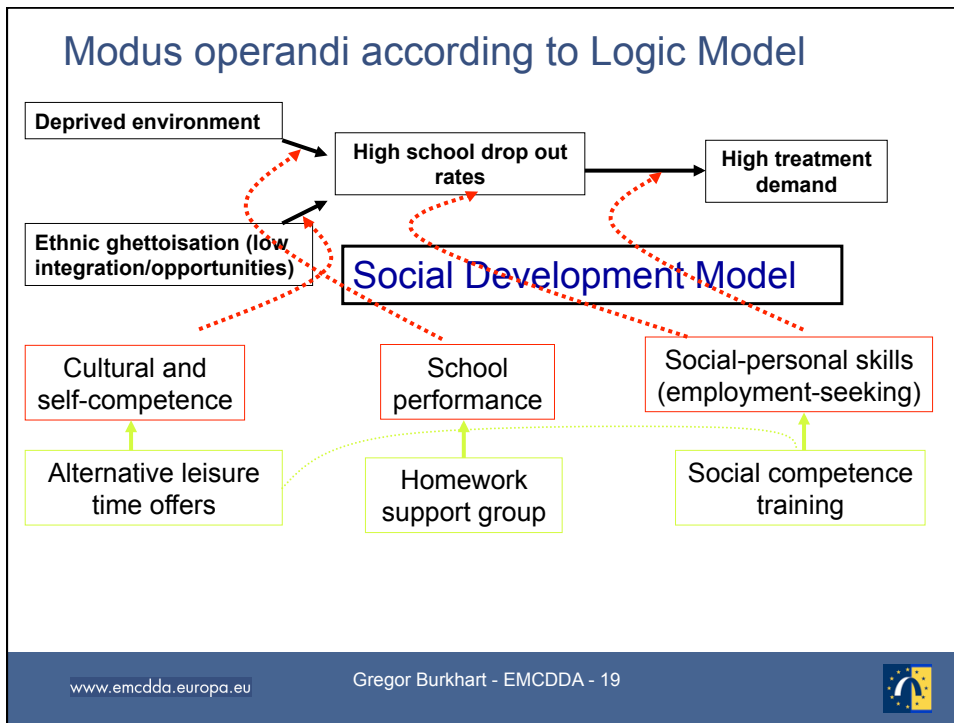
Modus operandi according to Logic Model



Outcome vs. process

Indicators and Objectives





Search Download Player Explore Rank: 176,365 Help

Google Kalender EMCDDA | Evaluation Instrument...

Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB)

The Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB) is an online archive of freely available instruments for evaluating drug-related interventions. Details regarding copyright and/or possible use restrictions are specified for each instrument. Instruments are generally classed according to the intervention field they are designed to be used in (treatment, prevention, or harm reduction), though some instruments may be usable in more than one field.

Treatment instruments >>

By aspect: Needs and planning | Mediating and risk factors | Process | Outcome | Satisfaction

By target population: Children | Adolescents | Adults | Special groups and settings

Prevention instruments >>

By aspect: Needs and planning | Mediating and risk factors | Process | Outcome

By target population: Children | Adolescents | Adults | Special groups and settings

Harm reduction instruments >>

View all instruments

Search by title

Enter keyword(s) to search within instrument titles.

Non-English languages

Most instruments are in English but some instruments are available in other languages.

Spanish | Czech | Danish | German | Greek | French | Italian | Lithuanian | Hungarian | Dutch | Polish | Portuguese | Romanian | Slovak | Slovene | Swedish | Norwegian | Russian

Specific topics

The keywords below show instruments which focused on a particular topic.

attitude | coping | HIV/AIDS | interview | motivation | satisfaction | substitution

What is an evaluation instrument?

An evaluation instrument is typically a questionnaire, an interview script, or a set of observation guidelines, used to evaluate one or more aspects of an intervention in the drugs field. Depending on what is being evaluated, an instrument may be used only once during the intervention, or several times. It may administered by or to a professional, by or two a parent/teacher, or directly to the target group.

Click here to learn more about evaluation and evaluation instruments >>

Related links

Examples of evaluated practices: EDDRA

Prevention and Evaluation Resource Kit: PERK

EMCDDA publications

Guidelines for the evaluation of treatment in the field of problem drug use

Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work: a manual for practitioner

Evaluation: a key tool for improving drug prevention

Guidelines for the evaluation of drug prevention: a manual

TMN: 'about that' No Calendars zotero

EMCDDA | Evaluatio... Adobe Reader 19:38

Habilidades para tomar de decisiones

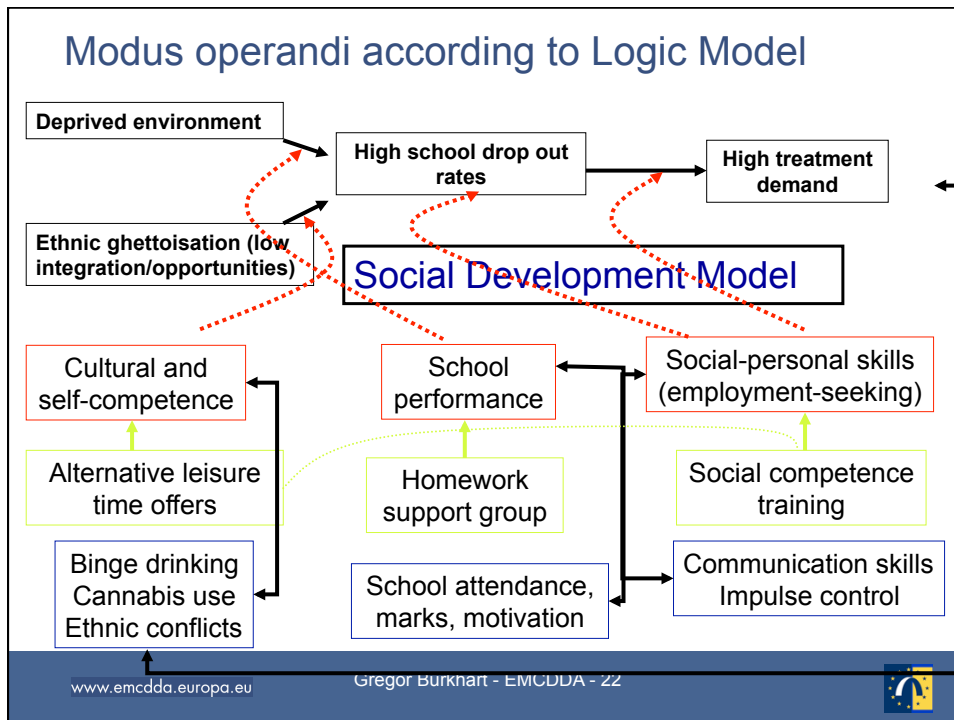
A continuación figuran varios enunciados relativos a tus puntos de vista sobre el modo de tomar decisiones. Marca la casilla que te parezca correcta en tu caso.

	Totalmente de acuerdo	De acuerdo	Difícil de decir	En desacuerdo	Totalmente en desacuerdo
a) Cuando he decidido hacer algo, siempre lo llevo a cabo	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
b) Rara vez tomo decisiones sin pensar en las consecuencias	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
c) Algunas veces, decido algo "según me viene a la cabeza"	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
d) Sopeso todas las opciones antes de decidirme a algo	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
e) Rara vez decido hacer algo de lo que después me arrepienta	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
f) Cuando tengo una idea, a veces tomo una decisión sin pensar	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
g) A veces cambio mi decisión sobre algo varias veces al día	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
h) Cuando decido algo, no importa lo que piensen mis amigos	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

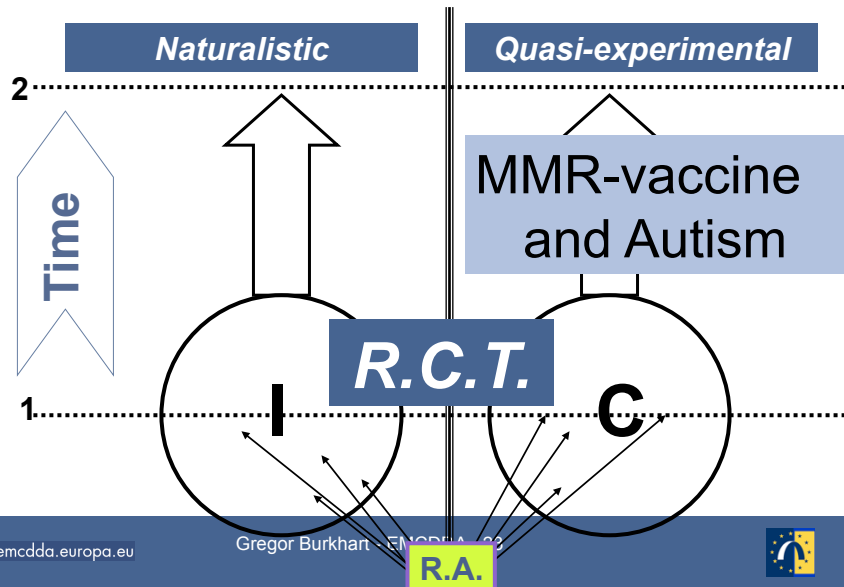
Cálculo de índices:

Cada respuesta se puntúa de 5 = "Totalmente de acuerdo" a 1 = "Totalmente en desacuerdo". Invierta las puntuaciones correspondientes a los ítems (c), (f) y (g), es decir, puntúe estos ítems de 1 a 5. La media de las puntuaciones proporcionará una medida de la habilidad personal para la toma de decisiones basada en criterios racionales. Cuanto más alta sea la puntuación obtenida, más capacidad de toma de decisiones racional mostrará el sujeto o sujetos encuestados.

Modus operandi according to Logic Model



Evaluation Designs



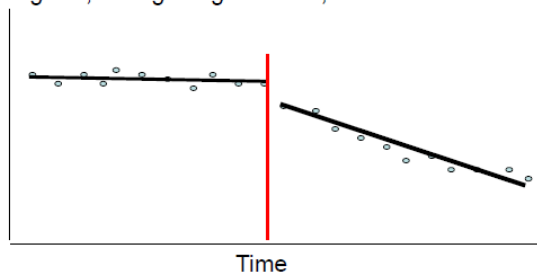
Alternatives to RCTs: interrupted time series

Observe some measure at regular intervals over time

Note there is one observation per time point

At some point an interruption occurs

- New program, change in guidelines, intervention



Several possible forms of Best Practice

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish evidence of efficacy directly from the intervention• → outcome evaluation• sound evaluation design, especially for outcome• Effect size measures• → Logic Model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prove that this intervention is in line with existing evidence• → process evaluation• proper implementation and design of the intervention• sound theory base• → Logic Model |
|---|--|



Several possible forms of Good Practice

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prove that your intervention is in line with existing evidence→ Process evaluation• Sound intervention design and• proper implementation <p>PROCESS:
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|--|---|



Why?

- Using a Logic Model facilitates entering into EDDRA
- Logic Models facilitate comparability
- Not only effectiveness: context, benefit for targets → Evidence in practice
- Exchange practice, make experiences reproducible
- Standardisation: to allow also a common professional to perform reasonably well. Not only the charismatic inventor of an approach

