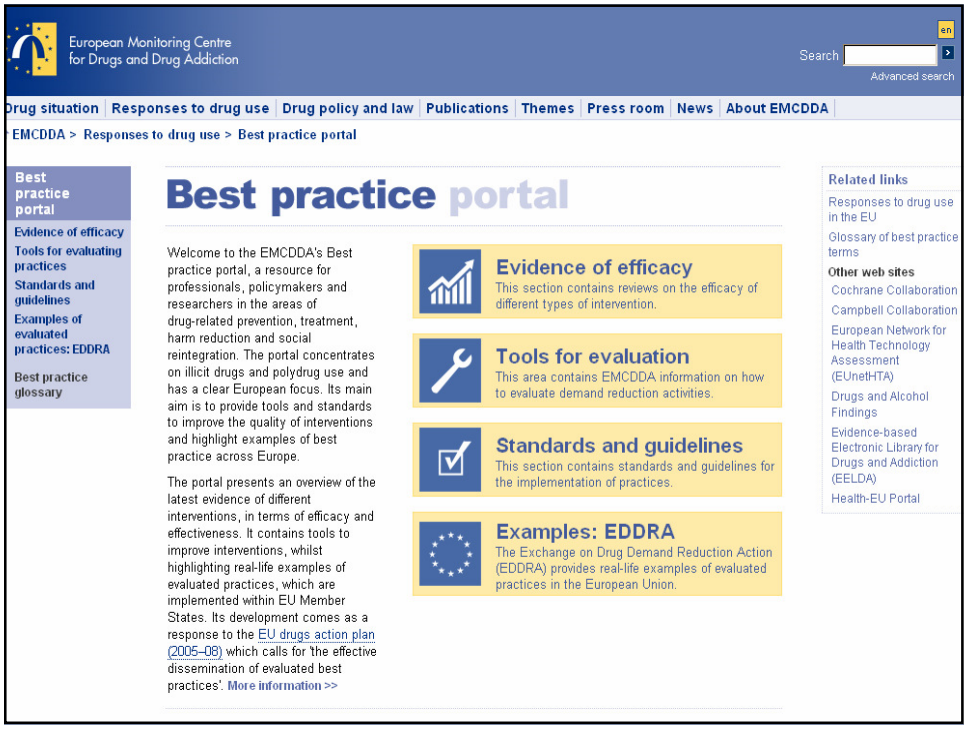
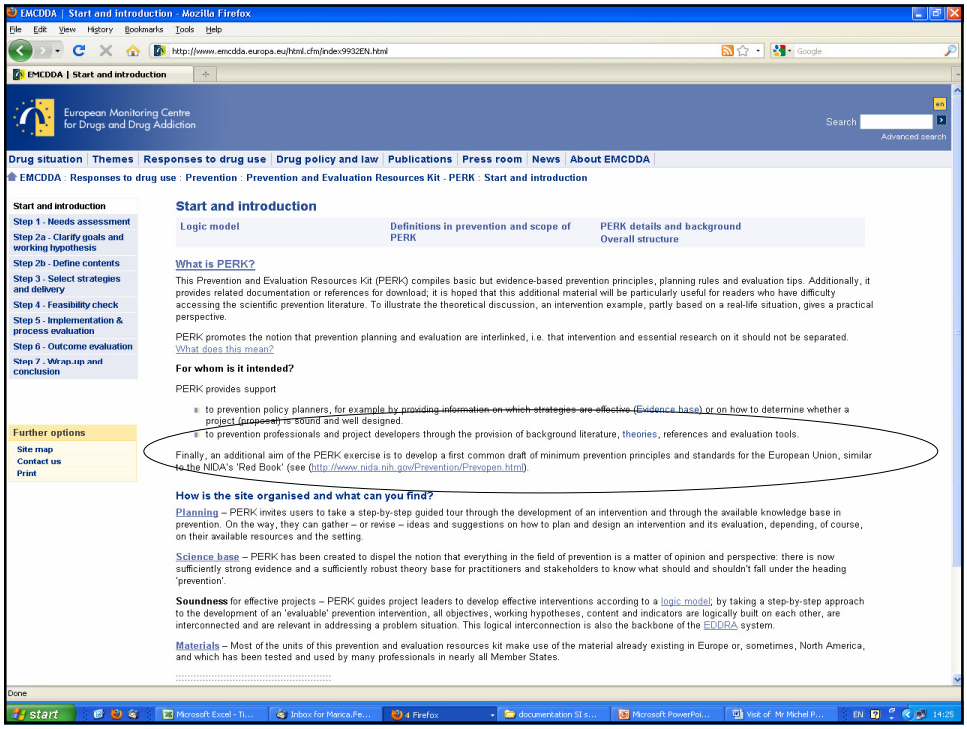
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

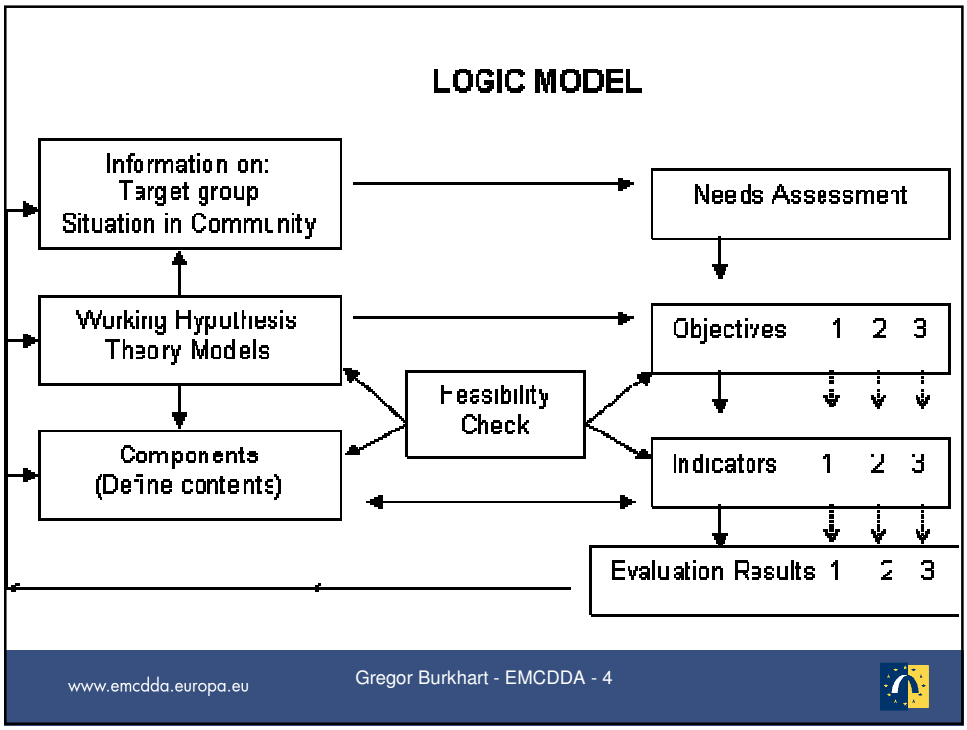
Best Practice and Standards

Zagreb, 10 December, 2009

Marica Ferri & Gregor Burkhart, EMCDDA




EMCDDA | Start and introduction - Mozilla Firefox
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
Drug situation | Themes | Responses to drug use | Drug policy and law | Publications | Press room | News | About EMCDDA
EMCDDA : Responses to drug use : Prevention : Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit - PERK : Start and introduction
Start and introduction
Step 1 - Needs assessment
Step 2a - Clarify goals and working hypothesis
Step 2b - Define contents
Step 3 - Select strategies and delivery
Step 4 - Feasibility check
Step 5 - Implementation & process evaluation
Step 6 - Outcome evaluation
Step 7 - Wrap-up and conclusion
Further options
Site map
Contact us
Print
Start and introduction
Logic model
Definitions in prevention and scope of PERK
PERK details and background
Overall structure
What is PERK?
This Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit (PERK) compiles basic but evidence-based prevention principles, planning rules and evaluation tips. Additionally, it provides related documentation or references for download; it is hoped that this additional material will be particularly useful for readers who have difficulty accessing the scientific prevention literature. To illustrate the theoretical discussion, an intervention example, partly based on a real-life situation, gives a practical perspective.
PERK promotes the notion that prevention planning and evaluation are interlinked, i.e. that intervention and essential research on it should not be separated.
What does this mean?
For whom is it intended?
PERK provides support
to prevention policy planners, for example by providing information on which strategies are effective (Evidence base) or on how to determine whether a project (proposal) is sound and well designed.
to prevention professionals and project developers through the provision of background literature, theories, references and evaluation tools.
Finally, an additional aim of the PERK exercise is to develop a first common draft of minimum prevention principles and standards for the European Union, similar to the NIDA's 'Red Book' (see (http://www.nida.nih.gov/Prevention/Prevopen.html).
How is the site organised and what can you find?
Planning – PERK invites users to take a step-by-step guided tour through the development of an intervention and through the available knowledge base in prevention. On the way, they can gather – or revise – ideas and suggestions on how to plan and design an intervention and its evaluation, depending, of course, on their available resources and the setting.
Science base – PERK has been created to dispel the notion that everything in the field of prevention is a matter of opinion and perspective: there is now sufficiently strong evidence and a sufficiently robust theory base for practitioners and stakeholders to know what should and shouldn't fall under the heading 'prevention'.
Soundness for effective projects – PERK guides project leaders to develop effective interventions according to a logic model: by taking a step-by-step approach to the development of an 'evaluable' prevention intervention, all objectives, working hypotheses, content and indicators are logically built on each other, are interconnected and are relevant in addressing a problem situation. This logical interconnection is also the backbone of the EDDRA system.
Materials – Most of the units of this prevention and evaluation resources kit make use of the material already existing in Europe or, sometimes, North America, and which has been tested and used by many professionals in nearly all Member States.
Done


LOGIC MODEL
Information on:
Target group
Situation in Community
Needs Assessment
Working Hypothesis
Theory Models
Objectives 1 2 3
Feasibility
Check
Components
(Define contents)
Indicators 1 2 3
Evaluation Results 1 2 3
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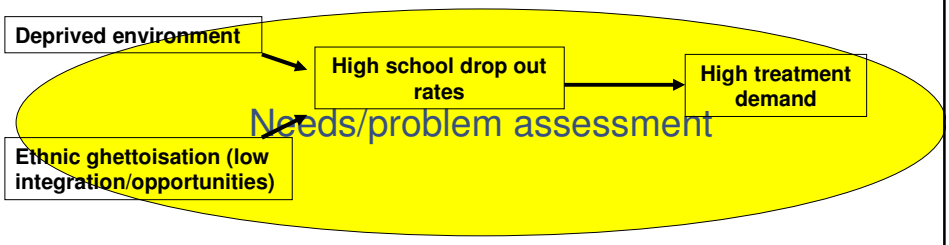
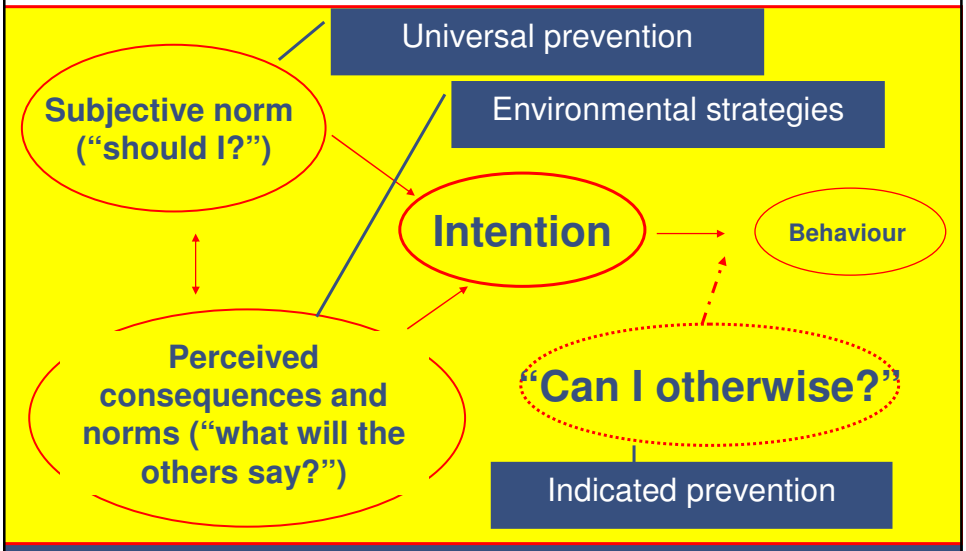
Modus operandi according to Logic Model



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)

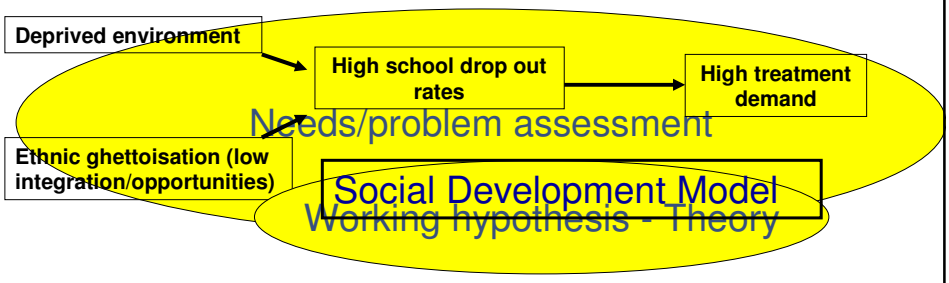
Reasoned action theory; Ajzen Fishbein

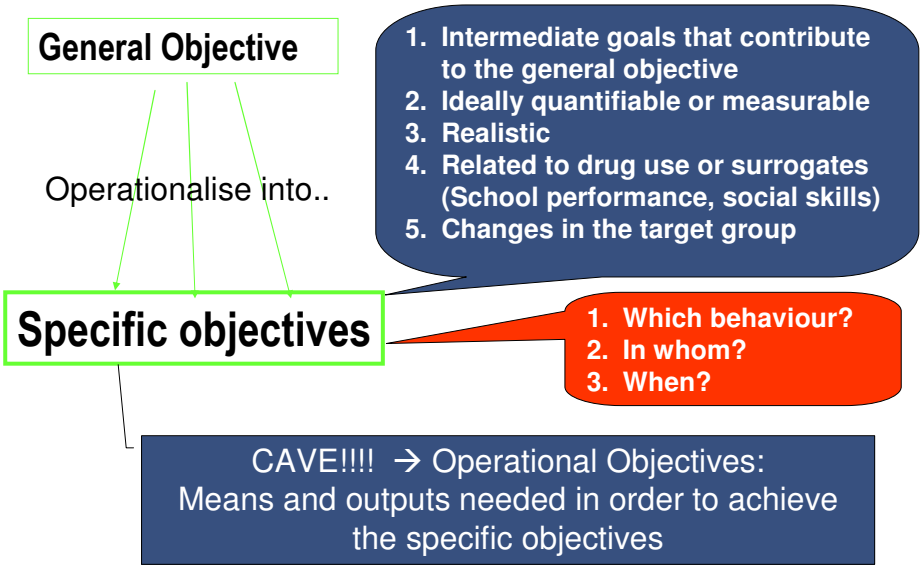


Theories and working mechanisms

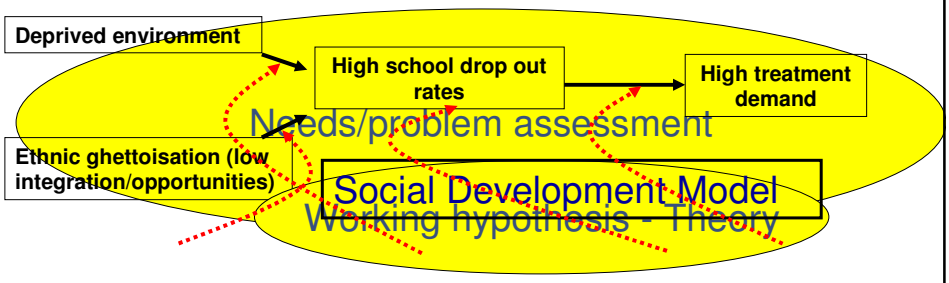
- Theories predict the effects of certain variables and their interaction.
- When proven theories are the basis for defining objectives and strategies, the intervention is 'theory led'.
- Assumptions are then based on published research evidence.
- Identify the causes of the problem, the risk factors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

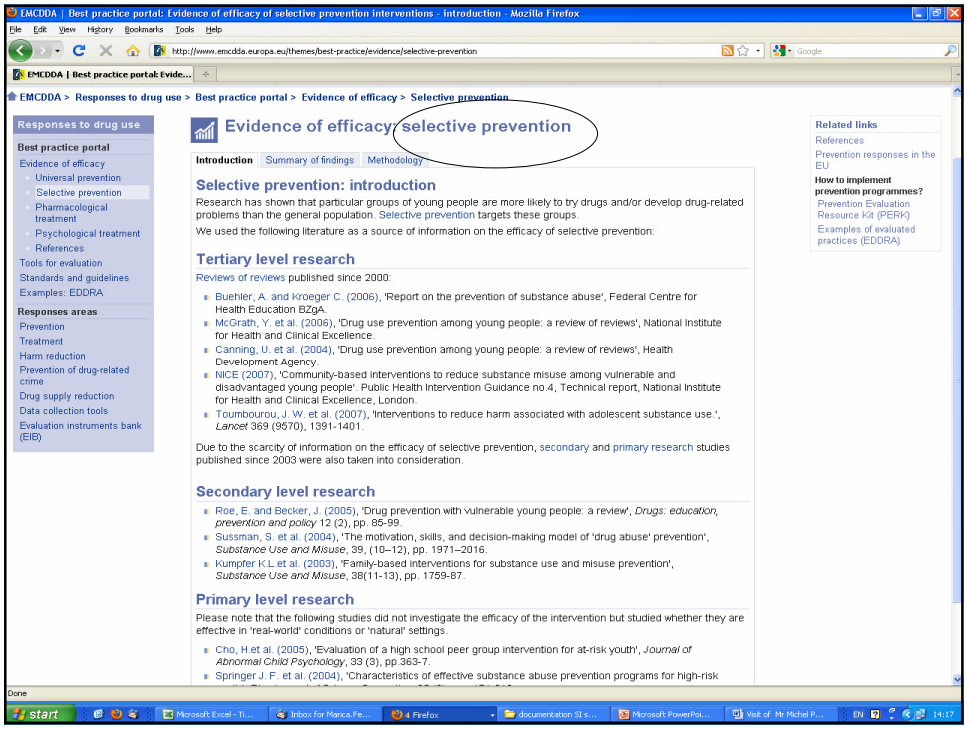
Modus operandi according to Logic Model

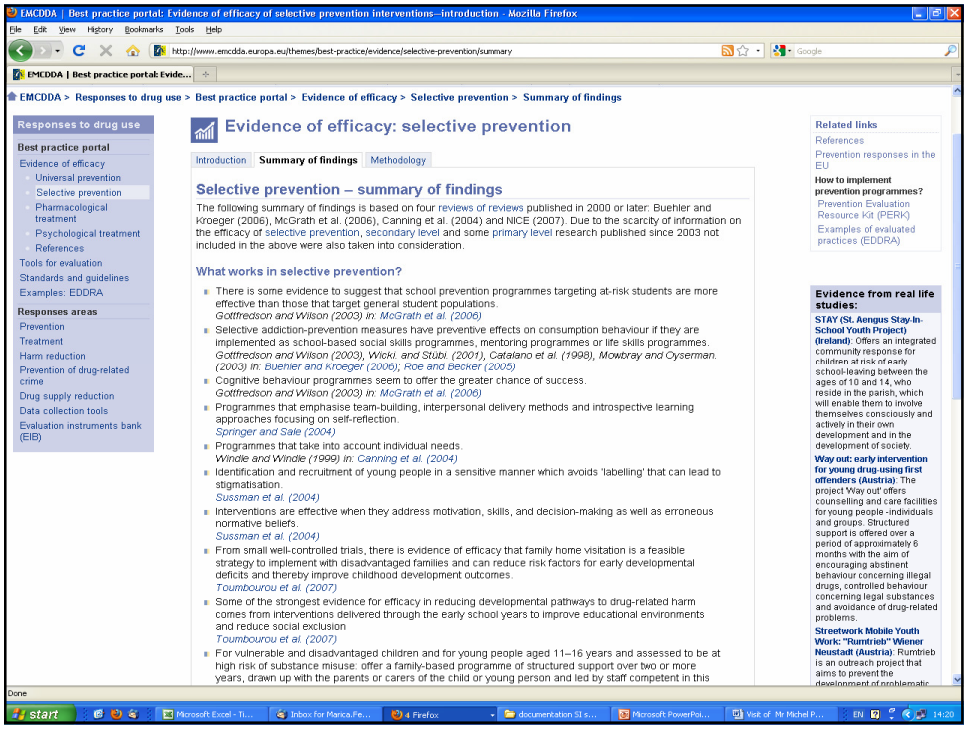




Modus operandi according to Logic Model







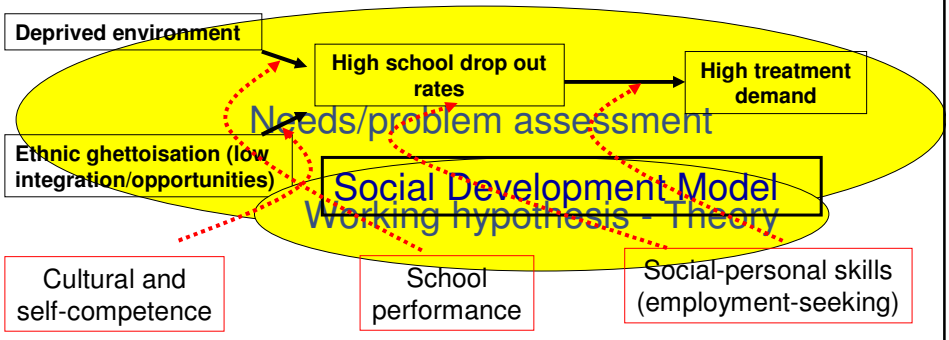
"Comprehensive effective programmes": The Canon

- **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)
- Implemented by specialised and motivated teachers, coached by prevention professionals
- Involve Family (and community)
- Supported by local and school norms on legal drugs

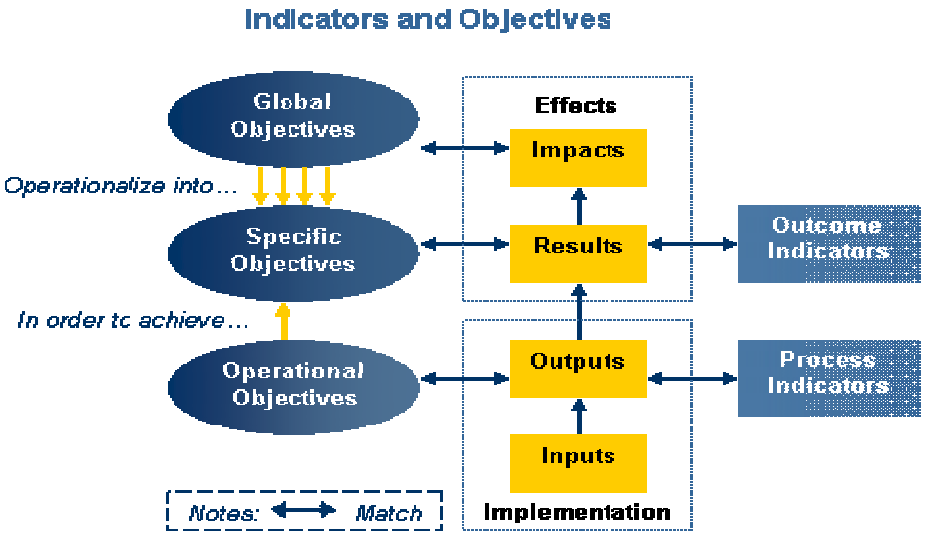
Normative beliefs

- 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
- Argumentative reinforcement of negative attitudes to drug use
- Reveal influences of industries, also the “alternative” ones: Rebellion sells well, or: no drug use is rebellion nor alternative

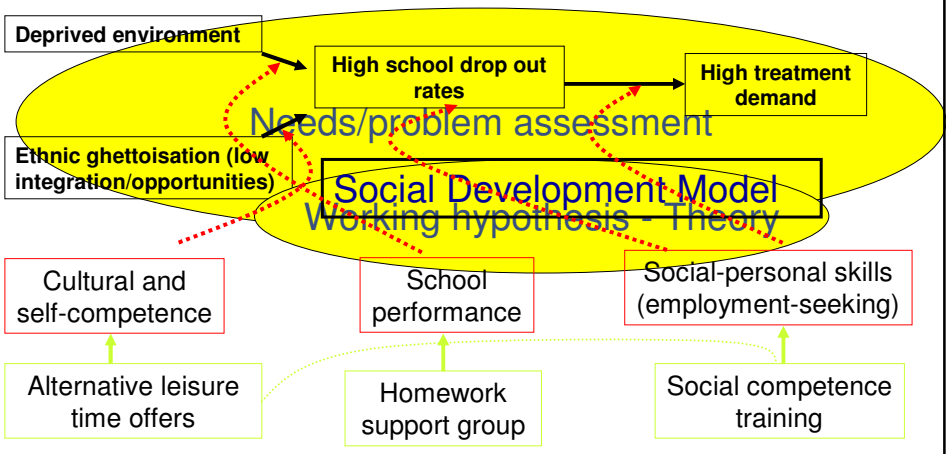
Modus operandi according to Logic Model



What is what in evaluation?



Modus operandi according to Logic Model



Intermediate indicators

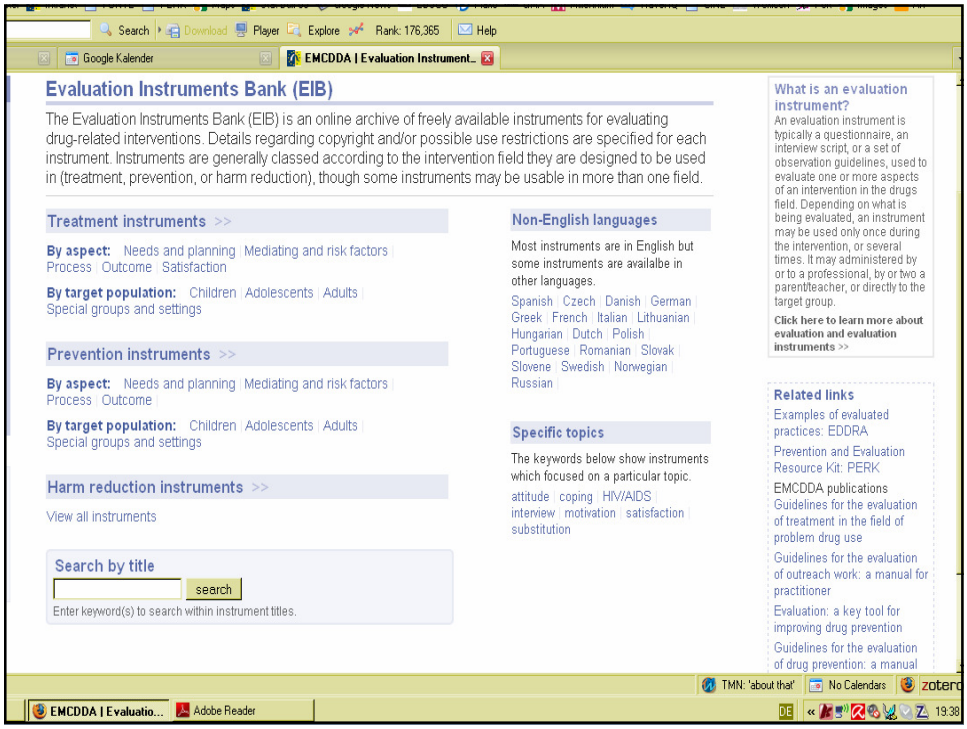
- Problem behaviour
- Health behaviour
- Self-control
- Assertiveness
- Cognitive & social skills: decision-taking, coping, problem solving …
- School performance / school grades
- Family & school attachment

Core items of constructs in scales or questionnaires already used in the field or similar fields

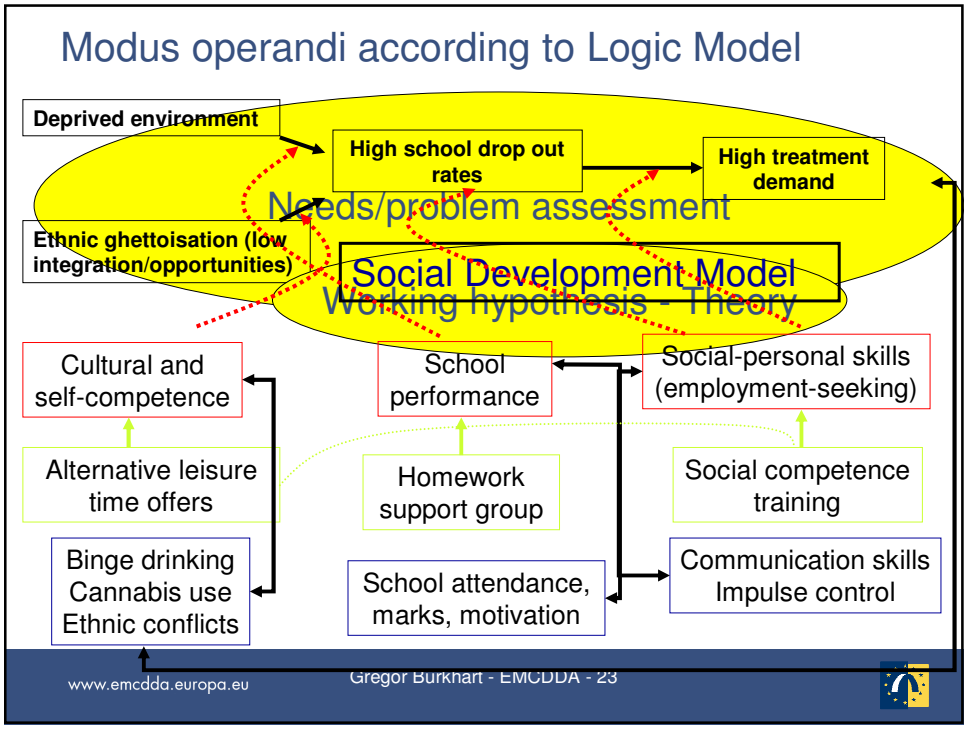
I. Martínez (GESIS)

Programme indicators – process evaluation

- Assess Implementation
- Achievement of operational objectives
- was the intervention implemented as intended? FIDELITY
- Were all the outputs produced?
- Was the intervention well accepted?
- … suited to the target? FLEXIBILITY
- Internal coherence (EDDRA, logic models)
- Number of participants
- Participant involvement
- Intensity of participation
- Programme retention
- Participants opinion about the programme


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
search
Enter keyword(s) to search within instrument titles.
Non-English languages
Most instruments are in English but some instruments are availalbe 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

Search by Language
EMCDDA Intranet
EMCDDA everyday | Agenda | Directorate | ICT info | COM | SCD | Financial helpdesk | Infralog | HR portal | Staff Committee and social activities | Living in Lisbon
Intranet > COM > Websites > Projects > EIB > EIB start page > EIB search results
Responses to drug use
Responses areas
Prevention
Treatment
Harm reduction
Drug treatment
Drug use in prison
Best practice portal
Evidence of efficacy
Tools for evaluating
Standards and guidelines
Examples (EDDRA)
Searching in all evaluation instruments
Search again
Displaying instruments where Language = Swedish
Instrument | Areas of evaluation | Phases of evaluation | Target population | Language
Addition Severity Index | Treatment | Needs assessment and planning | Adults, Special populations | English, Russian, Portuguese, Swedish, Polish, Dutch, Lithuanian
Addiction Severity Index - Feedback Form | Treatment | Process, Outcome, Needs assessment and planning | Adults | English, Swedish, Dutch
DUDIT | Treatment, Prevention | Needs assessment and planning | Adolescents, Adults, Special populations | English, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch
European Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI) | Treatment | Outcome, Needs assessment and planning | Adults | English, Italian, Portuguese, Swedish, Polish, Lithuanian
Monitoring Area and Phase System - Unit | Treatment | Process, Needs assessment and planning | Adolescents, Adults | English, Swedish
Monitoring Area and Phase System - Intake | Treatment | Process, Needs assessment and planning | Adults | English, Swedish
DUDIT-E | Treatment, Prevention | Needs assessment and planning | Adolescents, Adults, Special populations | English, Norwegian, Swedish
Monitoring Area and Phase System - Out (discharge) | Treatment | Process | Adults | English, Swedish
Monitoring Area and Phase System - Up | Treatment | Outcome, Needs assessment and planning | Adults | English, Swedish
Tasix | Treatment, Harm reduction | Outcome, Needs assessment and planning | Adults | Portuguese, Swedish
EUDAP - Process | Prevention | Process | Adolescents | English, Italian, German, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Greek
EU-DAP-Outcome | Prevention | Outcome, Mediating and risk factors | Adolescents | Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch, Greek
Related links
Examples of evaluated practices: EDDRA
Prevention and Evaluation Resource Kit: PERK
Guidelines for the evaluation of drug prevention
External resources
External website 1
External website 2
External website 3
External website 4
www.emcdda.europa.eu


Modus operandi according to Logic Model
Deprived environment
High school drop out rates
High treatment demand
Needs/problem assessment
Ethnic ghettoisation (low integration/opportunities)
Social Development Model
Working hypothesis - Theory
Cultural and self-competence
School performance
Social-personal skills (employment-seeking)
Alternative leisure time offers
Homework support group
Social competence training
Binge drinking
Cannabis use
Ethnic conflicts
School attendance, marks, motivation
Communication skills
Impulse control
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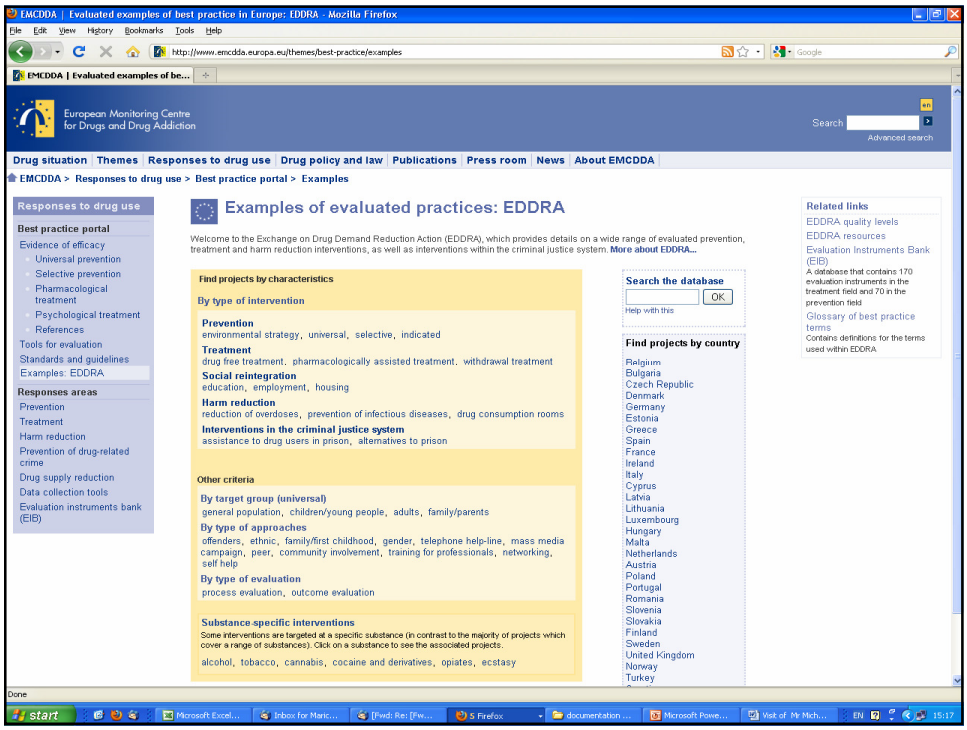
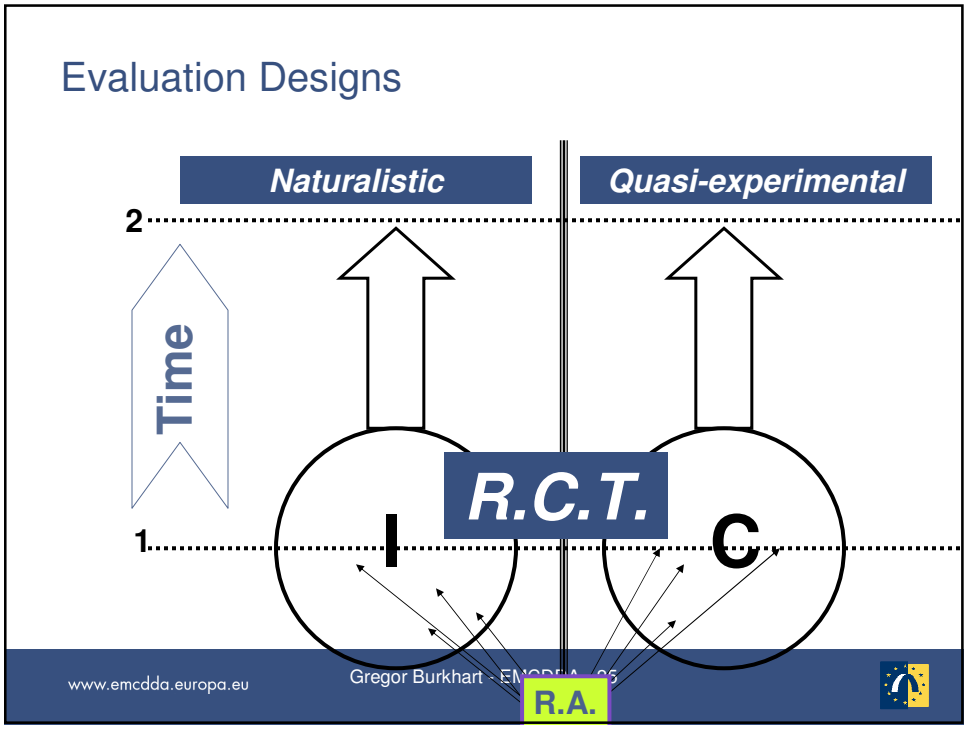
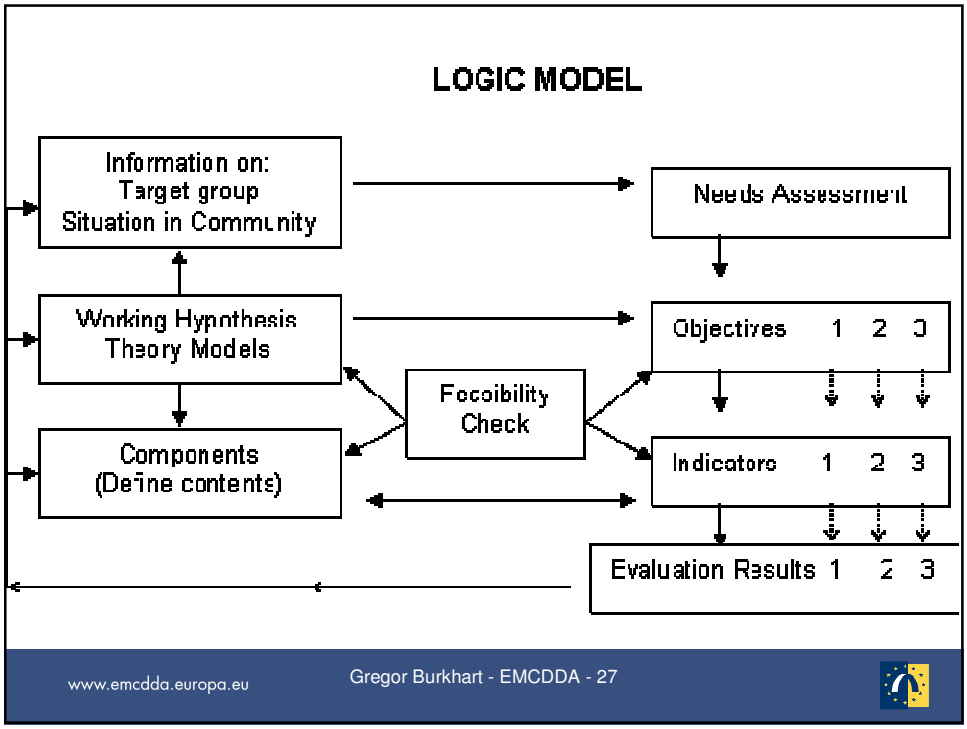

EMCDDA | Evaluated examples of best practice in Europe: EDDRA - Mozilla Firefox
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
Drug situation | Themes | Responses to drug use | Drug policy and law | Publications | Press room | News | About EMCDDA
EMCDDA > Responses to drug use > Best practice portal > Examples
Examples of evaluated practices: EDDRA
Welcome to the Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Action (EDDRA), which provides details on a wide range of evaluated prevention, treatment and harm reduction interventions, as well as interventions within the criminal justice system. More about EDDRA...
Find projects by characteristics
By type of intervention
Prevention
environmental strategy, universal, selective, indicated
Treatment
drug free treatment, pharmacologically assisted treatment, withdrawal treatment
Social reintegration
education, employment, housing
Harm reduction
reduction of overdoses, prevention of infectious diseases, drug consumption rooms
Interventions in the criminal justice system
assistance to drug users in prison, alternatives to prison
Other criteria
By target group (universal)
general population, children/young people, adults, family/parents
By type of approaches
offenders, ethnic, family/first childhood, gender, telephone help-line, mass media campaign, peer, community involvement, training for professionals, networking, self help
By type of evaluation
process evaluation, outcome evaluation
Substance-specific interventions
Some interventions are targeted at a specific substance (in contrast to the majority of projects which cover a range of substances). Click on a substance to see the associated projects.
alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine and derivatives, opiates, ecstasy
Search the database
Find projects by country
Related links
EDDRA quality levels
EDDRA resources
Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB)
Glossary of best practice terms

Evaluation Designs

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