

Using Indicators in Alcohol and Drug prevention among Youth

8 February 2018

Tallinn





Different models for local prevention work in Europe and USA

- CTC – Communities that care (USA)
- Holders logic model (USA)
- Youth in Europe (Iceland)
- ILFA (Sweden)

They all have in common that they focus on the structure and organization, mapping the actual situation, working closely with local actors and that measures should be adapted to local conditions.



New research shows effect on prevention by:



Policies:

- Policies on ANDT in schools
- Action plans on several levels
- Follow-up plan
- Support from stakeholders, politicians

Activities

- Parental program
- Information to parents
- Limit illegal sales of alcohol to youth (e.g. campaigns)
- Drug-Free activities
- Enforce age limits for alcohol sales
- Education of staff



Indicator based local prevention

- Aim - Develop an effective drug prevention towards young people and adults and to create locally tailored interventions for the individual municipality
- To be implemented at the most local level possible to ensure that there is a good knowledge of ANDT situation, functional structure / organization and readiness to take care of and manage methods and interventions



Details



- Long-term commitment from the municipality
- Collaboration between important actors (e.g police, region, health care)
- Help from external experts to start the process
- Purpose is local ownership and long-term preventive work that is based on research and current data





Process

Assessments on policy, drug-use and other risk and protective factors

Recommendations based on the need assessments. Recommendations are given on both organization, structure and activities.

Implementation and follow-up of the recommendations



Need assesment



DATA USED

Examples:

- Consumption
- Mortality and morbidity -- number of patients treated and number of deaths
- Assaults
- Drink driving
- Data on licensing
- Policy – prevention data

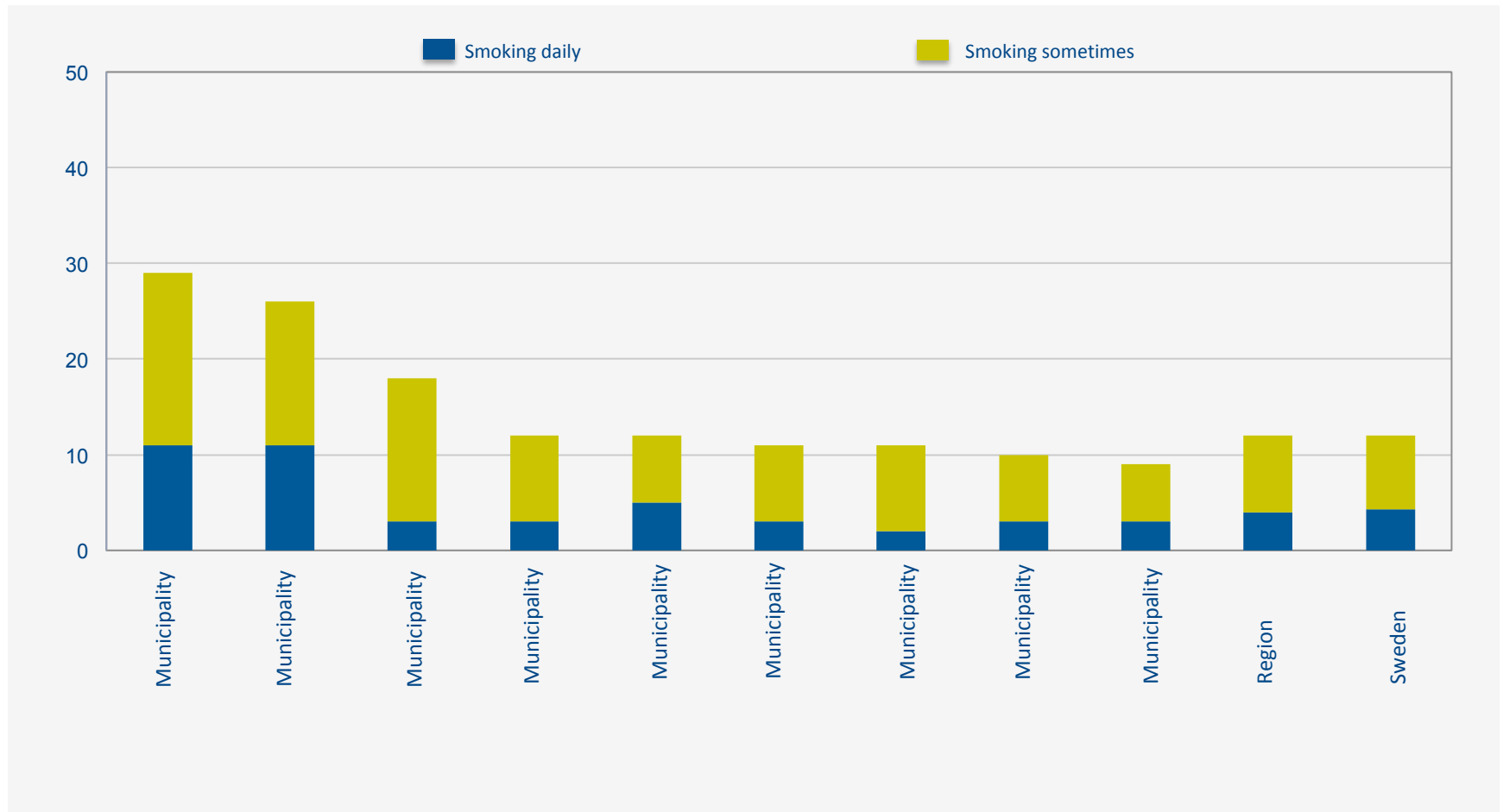
- ILFA-questionnaire (community readiness survey)
- School surveys

We also look at:

Local policy documents
Structure and organization
Budget

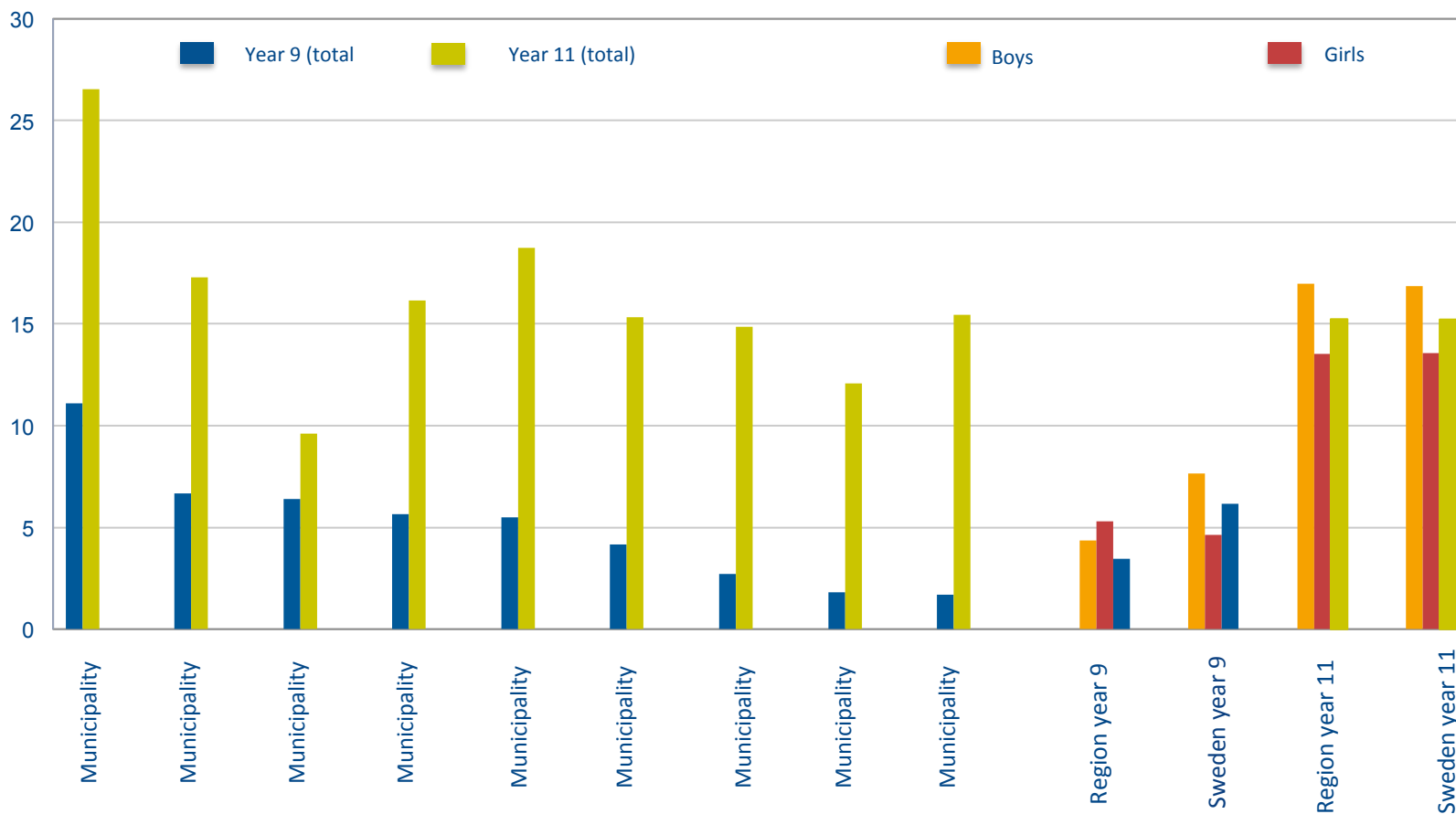
Smoking year 9 – daily, sometimes

Example



Ever used narcotic drugs, year 9 and 11

Example





Preventions index

The index contains all together 37 indicators and is divided in 5 categories:

1. Policy (10 indicators)
2. Staff and budget (3 indicators)
3. Supervision and licenses (4 indicators)
4. Cooperation with local actors (10 indicators).
5. Activities (10 indicators)

Maximum 20 points/category=100 p



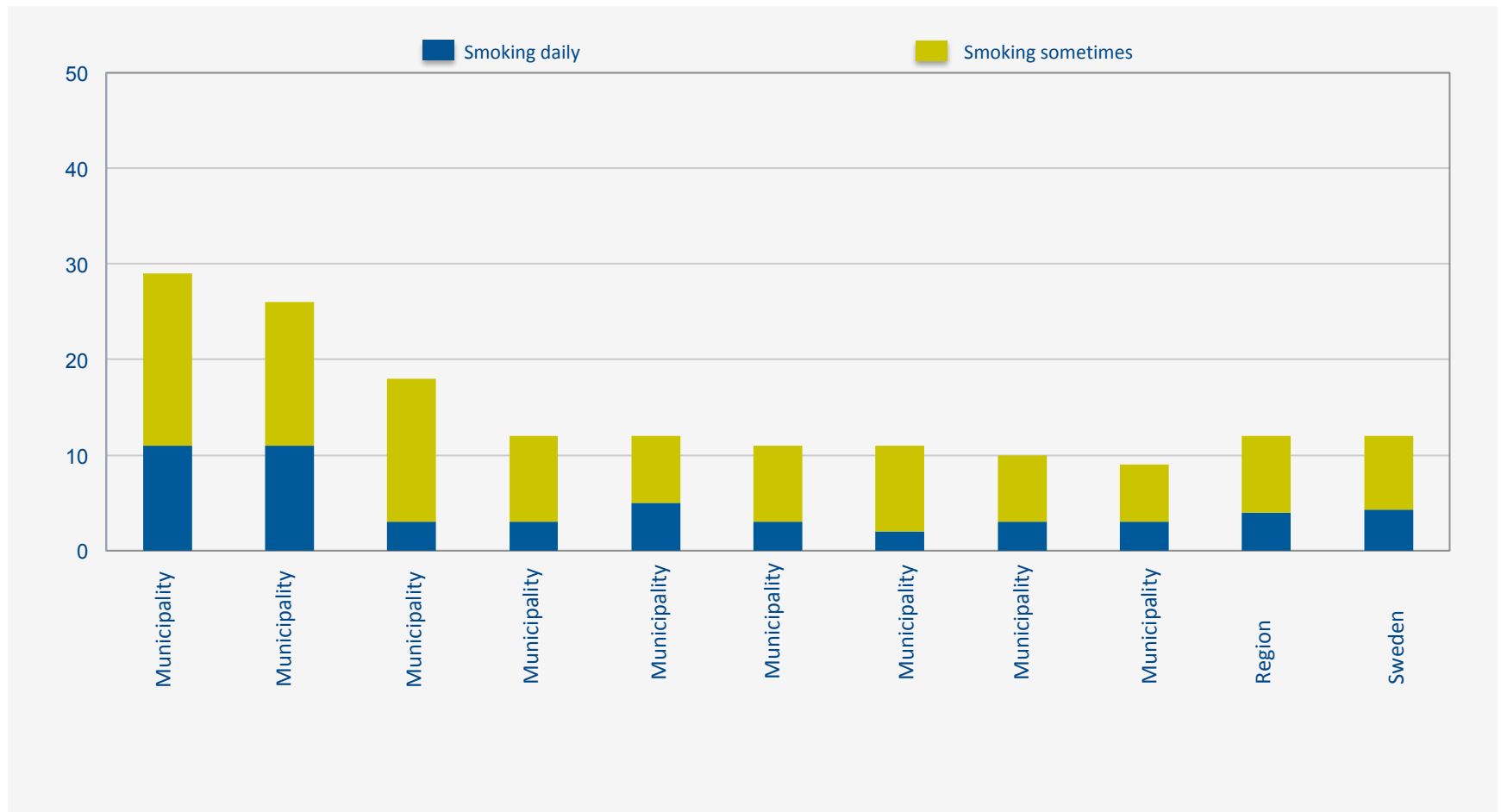
Prevention index 2012 och 2014



	Staff and budget		Policy		Collaboration		Supervision and licenses		Activities		Total (prevention index)	
	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016
Municipality	12	9,2	20	6	18	14	7,5	10,5	20	17,5	77,5	57,2
County	8,5	6,1	8,5	10,9	4,2	4,9	7	9,3	8,6	5,7	36,8	36,9
National	11,2	9,1	11,3	11,6	9,0	8,5	10,4	11,1	12,2	10,5	54,1	50,8

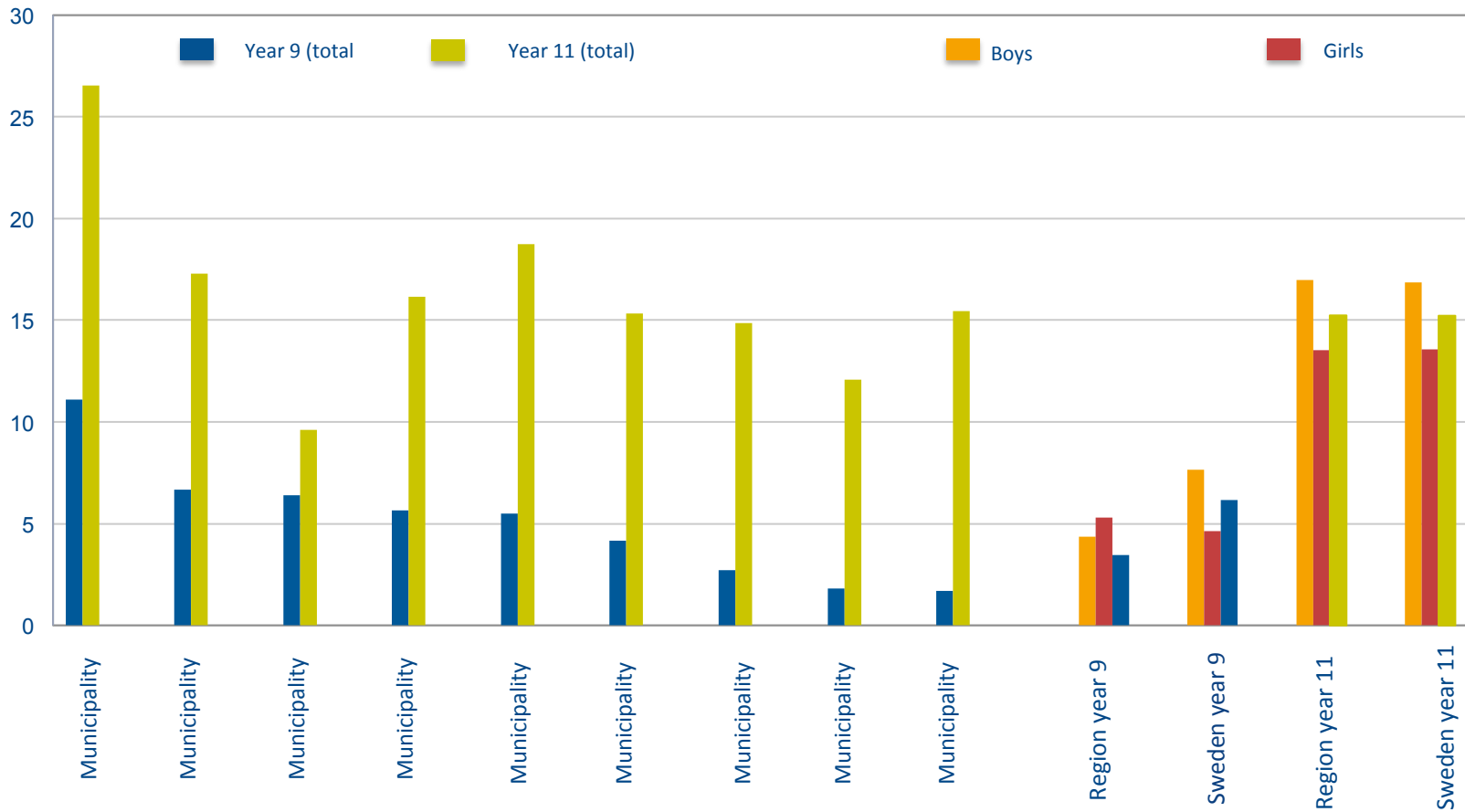


How does it look after 2 years? Example



How does it look after 2 years?

Example





Recommendations

- Generic
- Specific
- Organizational/Methods/Arenas
- How to communicate the results?
Internally (e.g staff)
Externally (e.g parents, media)

Implementation and follow up



- Guidance on implementation
 - Who is doing what?
 - Required changes?
- Follow ups
 - Revision and adjustment of recommendations
- **Create long-term methods**





Lessons learned

- Strong and long-term commitment from the municipality is needed (e.g. politicians, stakeholders, schools)
- Openness
- Appointed responsible management
- Preparedness to take care of results (even “bad” ones)
- Willingness to change
- Regional cooperation depending on structure



Thank you for you attention!

Mia Sundelin: mia.sundelin@can.se

