Project of Evaluation of Community Programme of (Primary) Prevention

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Why Evaluation Project here?

- to show the use of survey methodology in the context of prevention interventions among school-aged children
About the Evaluation Project

- Prev-Centrum (NGO), Institute of Psychology, Center for Addictology of Faculty of Medicine; started in 2003

Aims of the project:
- To prove whether the proposed instruments and evaluation design are appropriate for assessment of the impact of interventions on target group
- To compare the differences between the outcomes of interventions based on the community prevention programme and so-called minimum prevention programme
Tested programme (Prev-Centrum) 1

IPP
„Club“

SPP
Programme „Satisfied class“

UPP
Long-term programme of universal prevention
Miovsky et al. 2006

- universal prevention programme
  - long-term programme of prevention of substance use and other forms of risk behaviour at elementary schools
  - continuous 4-year programme focusing on influencing the attitudes and behaviour of children during school-attendance
- grade 6-9 ~ 11-15 years
Project design

- 5-year-long project – longitudinal/cohoot follow-up

→ **quantitative part:**
  - 2003: pre-test, baseline situation description of substance use behaviour among 11-year-olds (grade 5)
  - 2005: first re-test, among 13-year-olds (grade 7)
  - 2007: second re-test, among 15-year-olds (grade 9)

→ **qualitative part:**
  - 2004: focus groups (I.) in grade 6 and structured interviews with preventive workers at schools
  - 2006: focus groups (II.) in grade 8
Description of the sample

- Prague 6 district
- **sample A = experimental group**
  - classes/pupils *involved* in the community prevention programme realized by Prev-Centrum
  - 30 classes, 619 respondents
- **sample B = control group 1**
  - classes/pupils *not involved* in the community prevention programme realized by Prev-Centrum
- **sample C = control group 2**
  - classes/pupils *not involved* in the community prevention programme realized by Prev-Centrum, outside the territory of Prague 6 district
  - samples B+C – 31 classes, 559 respondents
Methods

quantitative part:
- ESPAD questionnaire and NEO-PI-R questionnaire used
  - basic epidemiological indicators (with adaptation for 11 and 13-year-olds)
  - attitudes towards drug and drug users
  - knowledge of drugs and drug users
  - respondent's personality characteristics
- anonymous, not allowing for identification of individuals; testing and evaluation based on class samples

qualitative part:
- focus groups, participant observation and educated guess, semi-structured interviews
# Results – prevalence of substance use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use (lifetime)</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>91.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use (last 30 days)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness (lifetime)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drunkenness (last 30 days)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tobacco smoking</strong> (lifetime)</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco smoking (last 30 days)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Any illicit drug</strong> (lifetime)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis (lifetime)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis (last 30 days)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pervitin (methamphetamine)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile substances (solvents)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miovsky et al. 2004, Miovska, 2006
Results – trends and differences

Miovsky et al. 2004, Miovská, 2006
Risk perception

11-year-olds

- Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes daily: 3.4%, 20.7%, 64.1%, 7.4%
- Take 1-2 drinks of alcohol daily: 8.6%, 22.6%, 41.0%, 17.1%, 10.7%
- Try cannabis once or twice: 5.6%, 12.3%, 26.4%, 37.9%, 17.8%
- Try pervitin once or twice: 5.6%, 10.3%, 26.5%, 26.0%, 32.0%
- Use drugs by injection regularly: 5.4%, 76.1%, 16.0%
- Use solvents regularly: 4.1%, 17.4%, 65.3%, 22.4%

13-year-olds

- Smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes daily: 4.6%, 24.5%, 61.5%, 2.9%
- Take 1-2 drinks of alcohol daily: 10.5%, 29.2%, 39.3%, 17.0%, 4.0%
- Try cannabis once or twice: 9.3%, 27.9%, 27.3%, 25.4%, 10.0%
- Try pervitin once or twice: 5.6%, 15.0%, 27.8%, 31.7%, 21.9%
- Use drugs by injection regularly: 5.3%, 75.4%, 14.7%
- Use solvents regularly: 8.3%, 71.6%, 17.2%

Categories: no risk, slight risk, moderate risk, great risk, don’t know
For the future

n 2007
   n second re-test – 15-year-olds (grade 9)
   n evaluation of the results (questionnaire study, focus groups and interviews)
   n preparation of Monograph on Addictive Substance Use Prevention and Evaluation

n 2007-2008
   n preparation of Handbook on Addictive Substance Use Prevention and Evaluation
   n final project report and outputs published in journals
Data sources and related articles

Thank you for your attention 😊

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