



STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN CROATIA

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MOTIVATION FOR RESEARCH

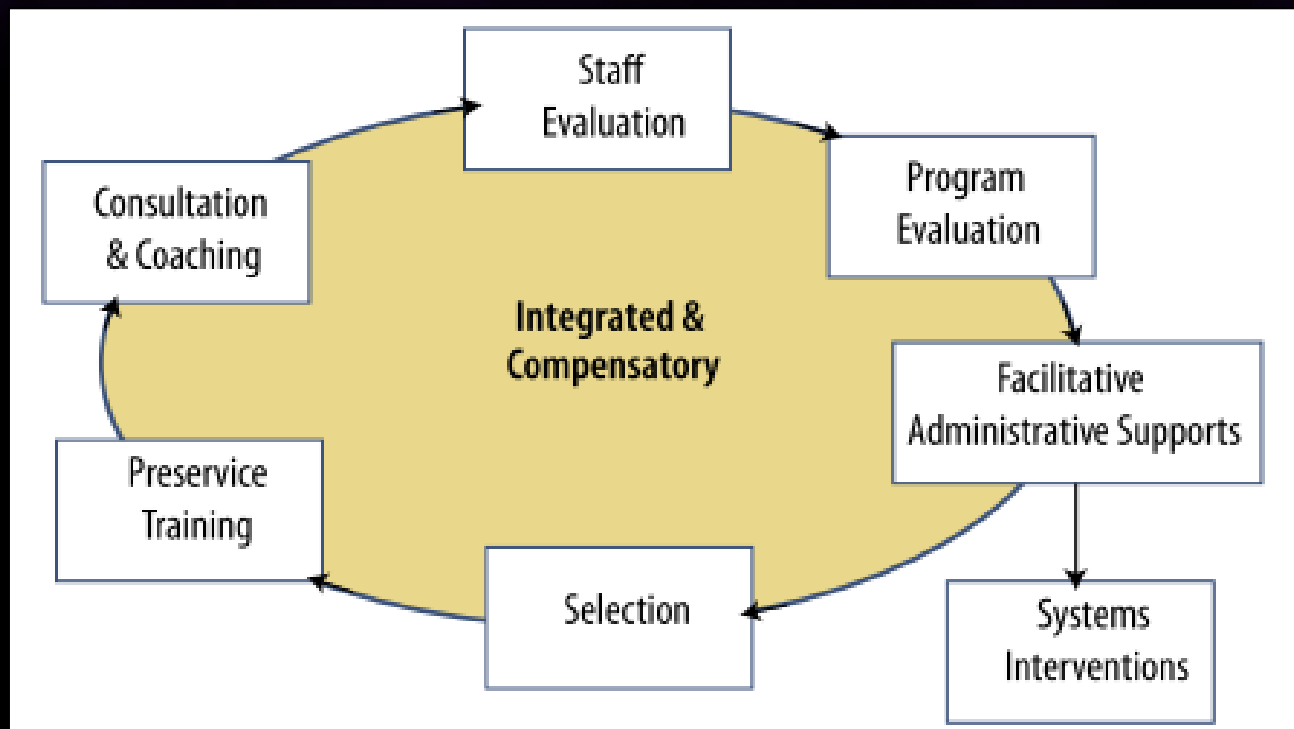
- Although the efficacy of various evidence-based interventions has been established through carefully designed trials in control conditions, there is a lack of evidence for its utilization in natural community conditions (Kam, Greenberg and Weiss, 2003; Greenberg et al., 2005; Fixsen et al., 2005, Proctor and Rosen, 2008)
- A more systematic process is warranted to translate efficacy results into positive participants' outcomes

IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH

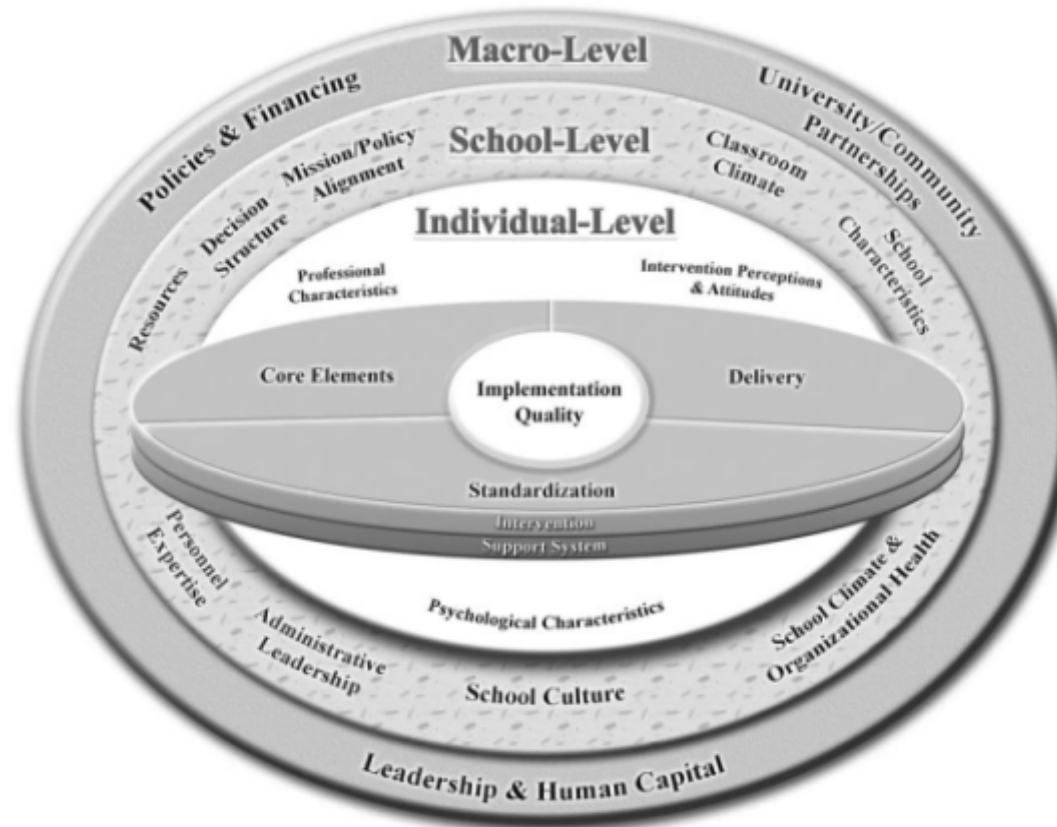
IMPLEMENTATION

- **implementation refers to what a program consist of when it is delivered in a particular setting** (Durlak and Dupre, 2008)
- **characteristics of intervention itself and characteristics of the intervention support system**
- it is important to differentiate between **factors affecting implementation quality** (Fixsen et al., 2005, 2009) and **implementation aspects** (Durlak and Dupre, 2008)

FIXSEN ET AL., 2005, 2009



DOMITROVICH ET AL., 2008



RESEARCH PROJECT

»Preffi – Quality assurance in the Region of Istria«

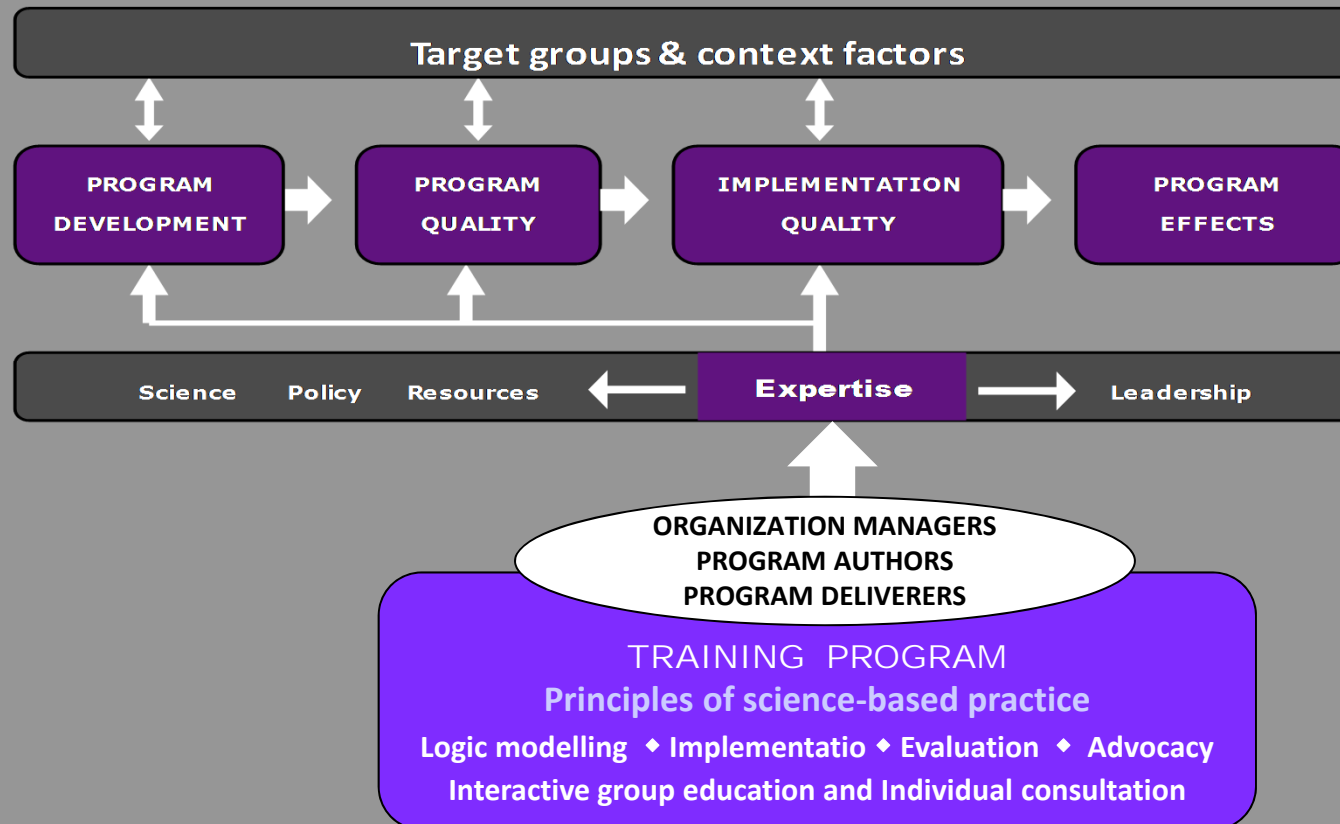
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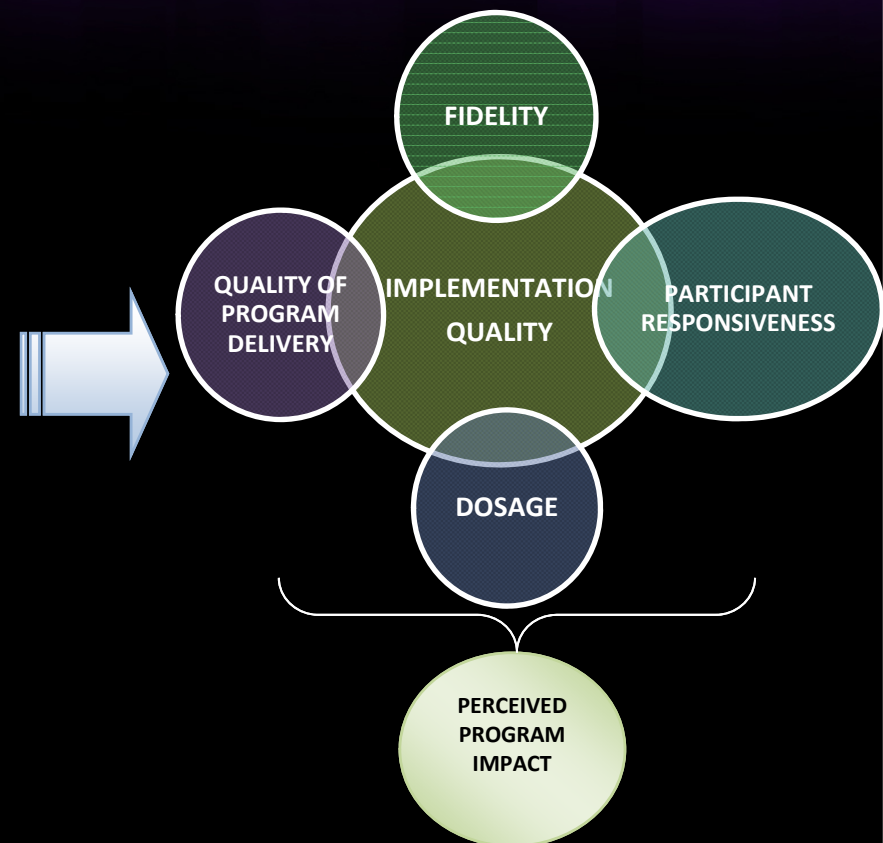
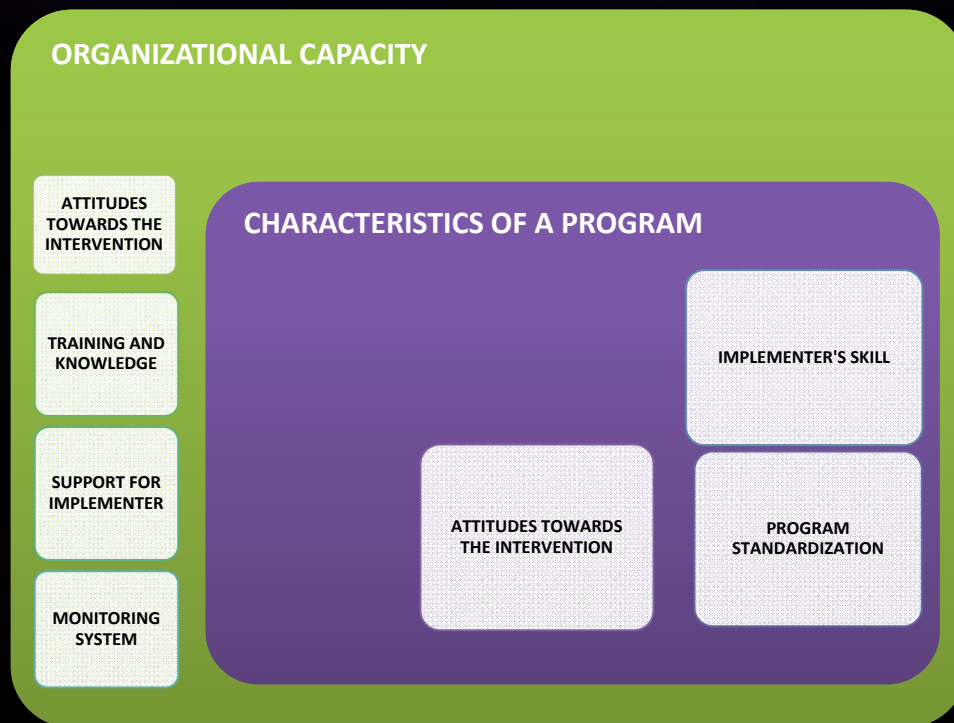
MODEL OF TRAINING STUDY AND ITS EFFECTS



IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

IMPLEMENTATION FACTORS - CAPACITY FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

INDICATORS OF IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY



**The general aim was to study
implementation processes and
their outcomes in prevention**



- **To explore the level of implementation quality in preventive programs in Istria**
- **To explore the differences in perception of implementation quality between program managers, program implementers and program participants**
- **To test the impact of the Training for Prevention on the level of implementation quality in experimental group**

METHODS

SAMPLE:

Parenting

Positive
development
and SEL

Substance
abuse

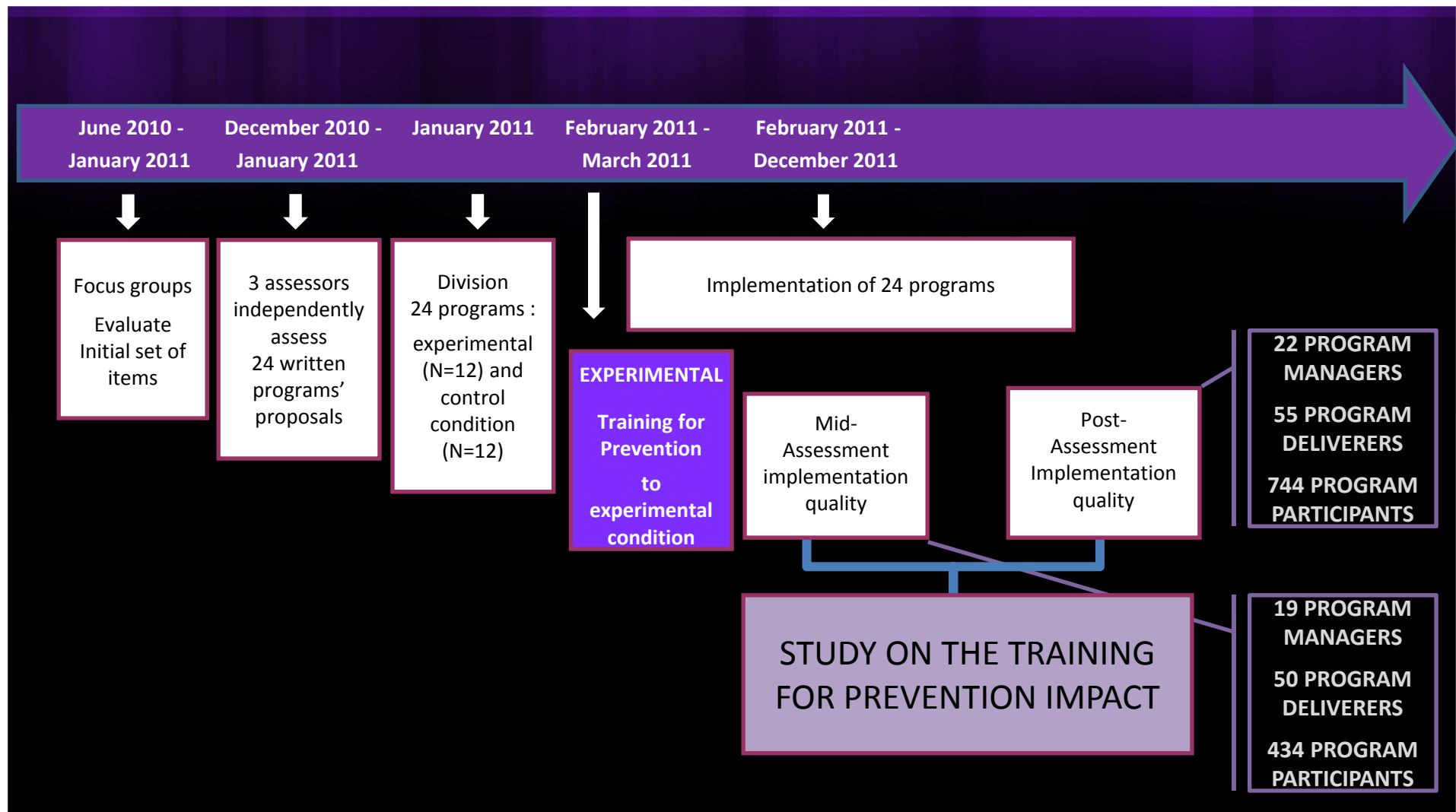
programs

	MANAGERS	IMPLEMENTERS
IMPLEMENTATION FACTORS	Standardization Implementers' skills Attitudes Training Support Monitoring	Standardization Attitudes Training Support Monitoring
	IMPLEMENTERS	PARTICIPANTS
INDICATORS OF IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY	Fidelity Quality of delivery Responsiveness Perceived program impact	Dosage Quality of delivery Responsiveness Perceived program impact

MEASURES

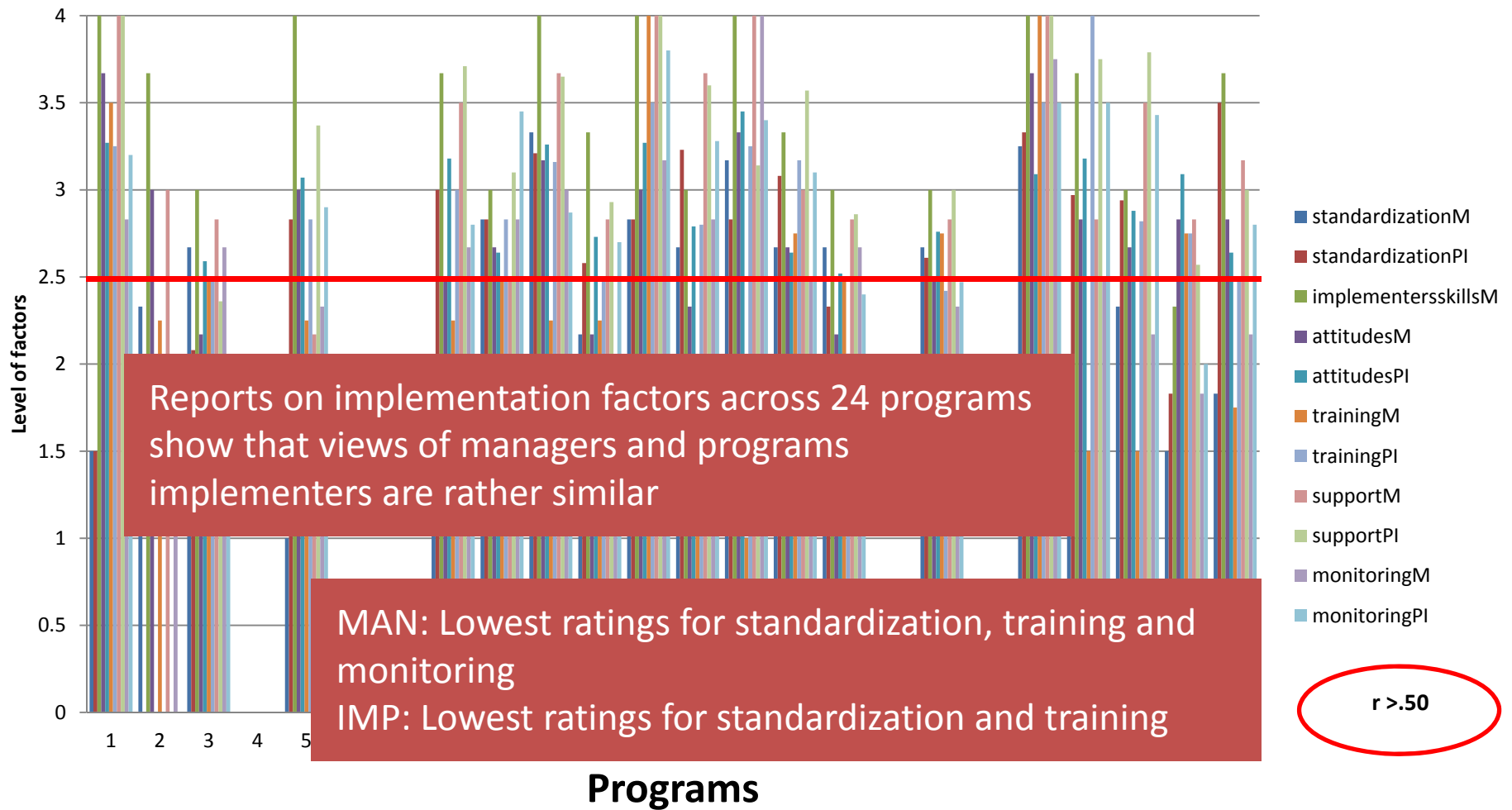
- *Implementation Factors Questionnaire for Program Managers*
- *Implementation Factors Questionnaire for Program Implementers*
- *Indicators of Implementation Quality Questionnaire for Program Implementers*
- *Indicators of Implementation Quality Questionnaire for Program Participants*

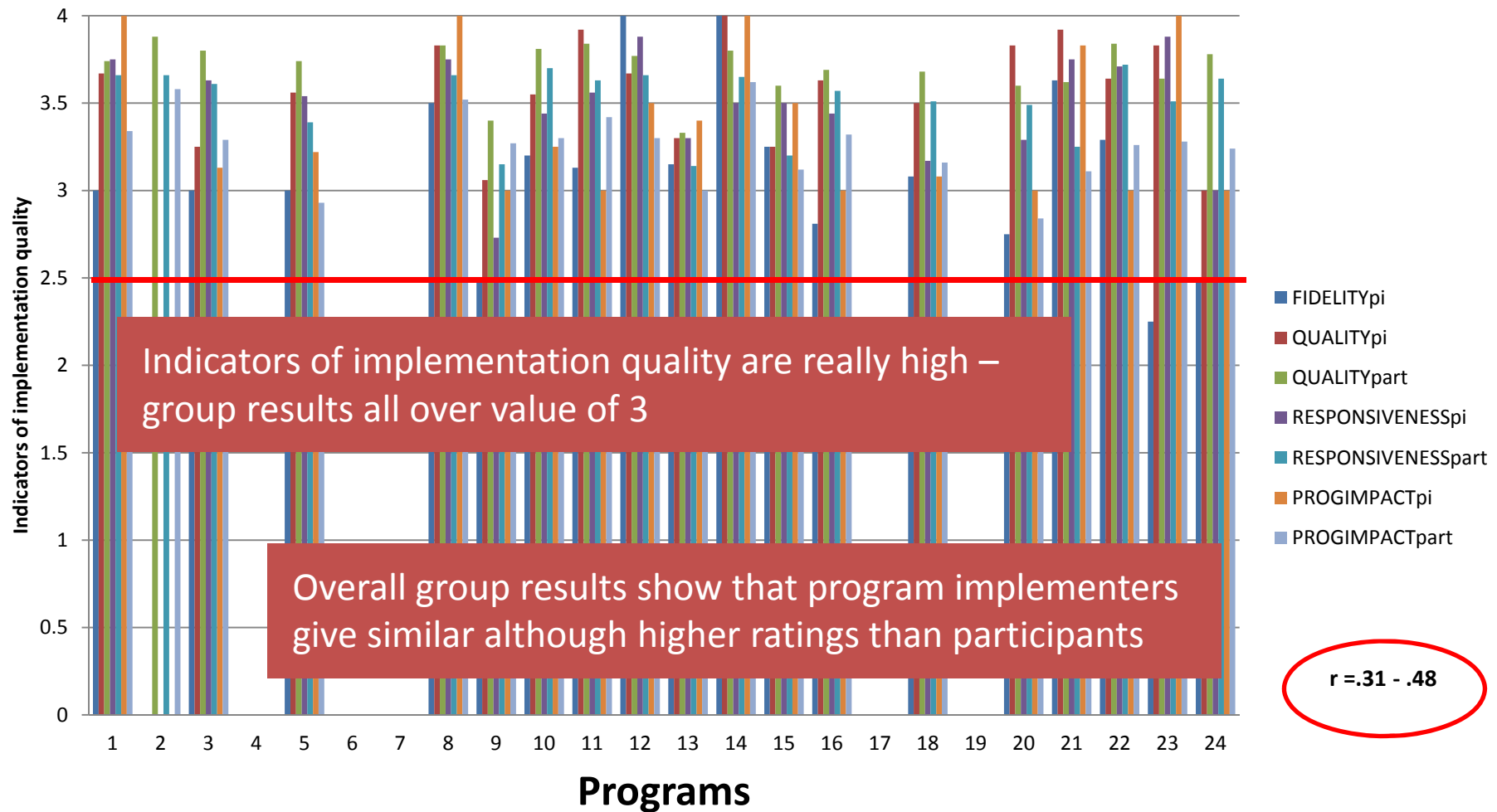
- The Preffi 2.0 instrument



RESULTS

STUDY OF IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY





STUDY OF THE TRAINING FOR PREVENTION IMPACT

IMPLEMENTATION FACTORS

- **Managers from experimental conditions give more critical answers about implementation factors than those from control = CHANGE OF CRITERIA**

Implementers from experimental conditions give more critical answers about implementation factors than those from control = CHANGE OF CRITERIA

At post-test, program implementers from the experimental group did not report improved indicators of implementation quality in comparison with the control group

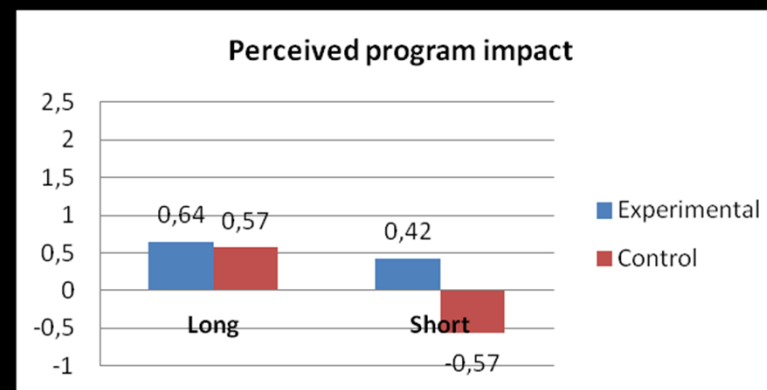
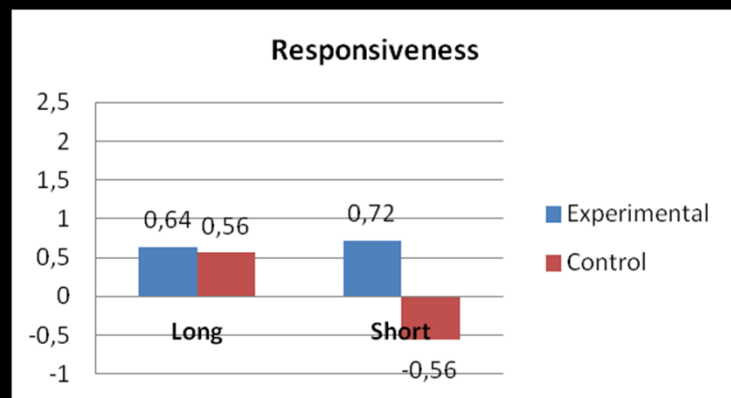
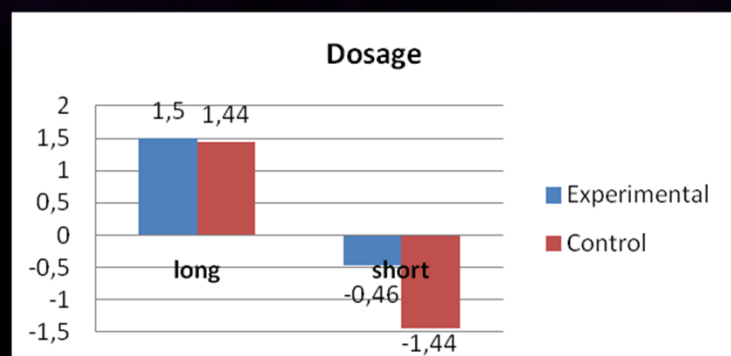
		POST INTERVENTION		INTERVENTION EFFECT		
		CONT	INT	BETA (SE)	P	EFFECT SIZE
Fidelity	M	3,29	3,22	-0.02	0.85	-0.19
	SD	0,37	0,36	(0.13)		
Quality	M	3,55	3,49	-0.03	0.82	-0.16
	SD	0,40	0,36	(0.14)		
Responsiveness	M	3,36	3,49	0.12	0.45	0.34
	SD	0,41	0,36	(0.15)		
Perceived program impact	M	3,34	3,25	0.02	0.93	-0.19
	SD	0,48	0,48	(0.19)		
N		33	22			

At post-test, participants from the experimental group report on higher levels of implementation quality, two of them being significant - quality of delivery and responsiveness.

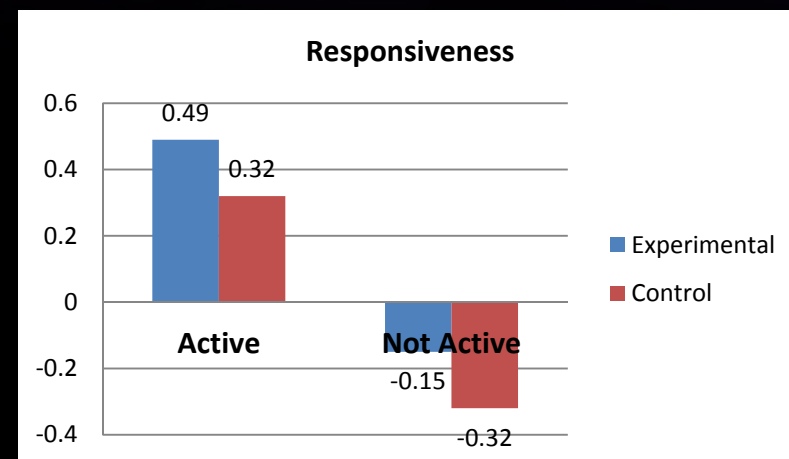
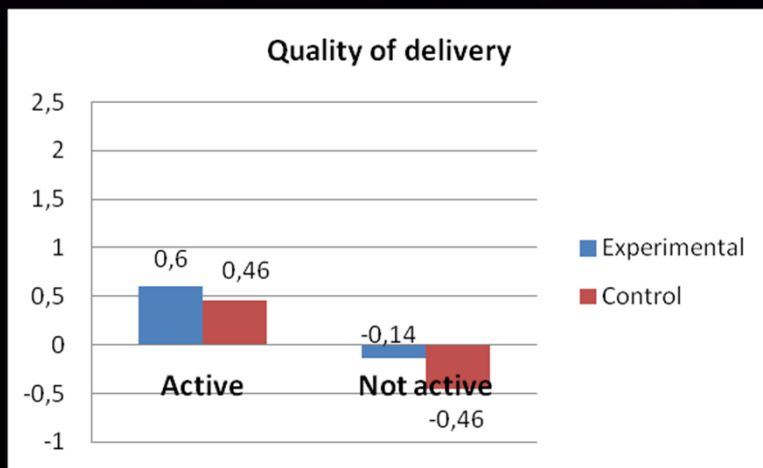
		POST INTERVENTION		INTERVENTION EFFECT		
		CONT	INT	BETA	P	EFFECT SIZE
Dosage	M	92,33	99,45	6.96	.13	0.71
	SD	18,00	2,13	(4.41)		
Quality	M	3,43	3,64	0.17	.02*	0.49
	SD	0,52	0,34	(0.07)		
Responsiveness	M	3,09	3,50	0.26	.04*	0.76
	SD	0,67	0,41	(0.12)		
Perceived program impact	M	2,94	3,23	0.19	.14	0.43
	SD	0,74	0,62	(0.12)		
	N	391	353			

PERSPECTIVES OF THE TRAINING FOR PREVENTION

Moderator analyses have shown that Training for Prevention is more effective for SHORT PROGRAMS



**Moderator analyses have shown that Training for Prevention is more effective for
PROGRAMS WHERE MANAGER IS NOT ACTIVE**



CRUCIAL CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESFUL IMPLEMENTATION

INVEST IN IMPLEMENTATION FACTORS

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

ATTITUDES
TOWARDS THE
INTERVENTION

TRAINING AND
KNOWLEDGE

SUPPORT FOR
IMPLEMENTER

MONITORING
SYSTEM

CHARACTERISTICS OF A PROGRAM

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE
INTERVENTION

IMPLEMENTER'S SKILL

PROGRAM
STANDARDIZATION



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