Focused Intervention Program 2007-2010
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Initial Situation

- Drug patterns of use: misuse substances - systems of administration, and context.
- Increasingly evident onset of use of illicit substances, among vulnerable groups and adults.
- Prevalence interventions with a little consistent scientific basis.
- Scarce monitoring and evaluating of effectiveness preventative interventions.
- Scarce selective prevention intervention for specific groups.

Needs

- Increase of selective preventative interventions for vulnerable families, children and young people that promote skills for dealing with the risk associated with consumption of PAS.
- Increase of selective preventative interventions for individuals with consumption patterns in recreational settings, to reduce the misuse abuse and the problems associated with use of PAS.
- Increase of evidence-based preventative interventions.

Interventions System: structural, financing, training, evaluation of projects, based on skills and efficacy criteria.

Target Group

- Projects developed with vulnerable families.
- Vulnerable children and youth.
- Individuals with PAS consumption patterns in recreational settings.

Components

- System for monitoring the projects.
- System for evaluating the projects.
- System for projects implementation.

Outcomes

- Selection of 21 promising projects.
- The quality of critical difference proved to be good predictor of projects with positive results is variable groups.
- The groups of individuals with consumption patterns of recreational settings covered by the projects apply skills / knowledge for dealing with risk associated with consumption of PAS.
- The groups of individuals with consumption patterns of recreational settings covered by the projects apply skills / knowledge to deal with the risk associated with the consumption of PAS.
- The groups of vulnerable children and youth covered by the projects apply skills / knowledge to deal with the risk associated with consumption of PAS.
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Process

Overview 

This program is based on the guiding principles of efficacy, evidence-based preventive interventions, in which positive results are the target groups and proper management of resources allocated.

The intervention to be developed under this projects sustained primarily in comprehension and social influence models. According to these models, there are risk and protective factors that influence attitudes and behaviors of youth in relation to consumption of PAS. These factors can be internal or external to individuals and across various areas of their life. In the interaction / influence of these factors are of particular importance to the development or not of consumption behavior, the family and school bonding, peer influence and resilience.

This program is based on the logic model, project methodology that has proven to facilitate the definition of interventions with positive outcomes for target groups.

Evaluation Plan

Selection

Monitoring

Evaluation

Financing

Projects

FIP Components

Guidelines

Outcomes

- Knowledge about the consequences of PAS use
- Knowledge regarding the positive consequences of PAS use
- Expectations regarding the negative consequences of PAS use
- Positive family ties
- Negative family ties
- School bonding
- Academic achievement
- Social-emotional skills

Dimensions

 Cronbach’s Alpha

- α  > .810
- α  > .810
- α  > .810
- α  > .810
- α  > .810
- α  > .810
- α  > .810

Conclusions

Regarding the objectives, the assumptions defined for FIP and the program results’ evaluation, the results showed that: the intervention showed to be multicomponent, comprehensive, focused on a specific group; of regular intensity, based on a conceptual and methodological framework, developed by technicians with specific training and experience in the field of health promotion and drug prevention, in multiple-scales teams, including evaluation as a structuring principle.

The interventions implemented contributed to skills development in the target groups to deal with the use of PAS and for individual knowledge of its effects; it is significant that projects which were based on structured programs and also evaluated performed better and were more reliable than those which were not. These results support some of the standards for preventive evidence-based intervention, and allow us to conclude that:

- A structured system for selecting, monitoring, evaluation and evaluation of preventive projects contributes to its effectiveness.
- An evidence based conceptual and methodological framework of the projects contributes to its effectiveness.
- The development of projects focused on specific groups contribute to the promotion of specific skills to deal with the risks and problems associated with use of PAS.
- A multicomponent approach and understanding of the target groups needs contribute to the changes on target groups.

The FIP has identified key dimensions to the definition and implementation of programs of selective prevention in drug addiction field, to test new methodologies and practices in the IDT, I.P., to evaluate them, but also to think about their results as a memorable contribution that may be guidelines to future preventive intervention of IDT, I.P.