

MONITOROWANIE RUTYNOWYCH REALIZACJI PROGRAMU PROFILAKTYKI ALKOHOLOWEJ „PROGRAM DOMOWYCH DETEKTYWÓW”

Krzysztof Bobrowski

Pracownia Profilaktyki Młodzieżowej „Pro-M”
Zakładu Promocji Zdrowia Psychicznego
Instytutu Psychiatrii i Neurologii w Warszawie

MONITORING OF THE ROUTINE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAM: “HOME DETECTIVES PROGRAM”

ABSTRACT – This paper presents the results of routine implementations of alcohol prevention program – Home Detectives Program – designed for the fourth or fifth grade pupils and their parents. Realization of program elements, significant obstacles to program realization, program reception by its implementers and participants were analysed. The quality of routine implementations was judged in accordance to standards, which were determined in earlier studies as crucial to the effectiveness of the program. Monitoring procedure had a stepwise character. Basic data on the course of the program were collected from the questionnaires filled by program coordinators, who in turn were putting together data from the surveys conducted among the teachers running the program in their classrooms. The teachers gathered their information from the short, anonymous questionnaires, given to their pupils immediately after termination of the program. The data obtained from 83 coordinators encompassed 370 classes (8262 pupils), which represented 65 to 84 percent of the classes where implementation was planned. The fourth and fifth grade classes were represented in more or less equal numbers, and about one third of the classes were from the rural area schools.

It was found that the monitored routine implementations of the program were successful in achieving desired standards and their quality was similar to the one achieved in the 1998 study, which proved to have a high degree of effectiveness among the pupils. The quality of implementation proved to be higher among the fourth graders than in the fifth grade classes, according to the most of indicators analysed, and it depended only in a very small degree on the type of environment (village – small town – large city). Regardless of the overall positive results for the whole group, it was found that in 16% of the classes there had been serious obstacles to proper implementation of the program. In addition, in about 22% of the classes at least one of the standards had not been achieved. The results confirmed that the program may be successfully implemented in different environments in the fourth as well as in the fifth grade classes.

The value of these results is somewhat diminished by the fact that the monitoring scope was not complete (missing data), and that the monitoring was conducted by the implementers of the program.

Key words: monitoring, process evaluation, school-based prevention, alcohol.