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Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems

**JA2015 - GPSD [705038]**

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<th>01/01/2017</th>
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<td>29/02/2020</td>
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<td><strong>PROGRAMME TITLE:</strong></td>
<td>3rd Health Programme (2014-2020)</td>
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<td><strong>PROGRAMME PRIORITY:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CALL:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TOPIC:</strong></td>
<td>Gathering knowledge and exchanging best practises to on measures to prevent illicit drug use in line with the minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction</td>
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<td><strong>EC CONTRIBUTION:</strong></td>
<td>599511.79 EUR</td>
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<td>Criminal Justice System, Drug Prevention Quality Standards, New Psychoactive Substances, Polydrug Use, Prevention, Prevention, Young People</td>
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Project abstract

Young offenders are considered one of the most vulnerable or at risk groups of developing drug problems and they are likely to be affected by a myriad of health and social inequalities. This proposal focuses on young people aged between 15 and 24 who have been in contact with the criminal justice system. The ‘health in all policies’ approach encourages consideration of the needs of this target group across policy domains, including public health.

The objectives of this proposal address the 3rd EU Health Programme: they are to gather knowledge, exchange best practice and identify transferable innovations and principles of good practice on interventions to prevent illicit drug use, the development of polydrug use and the use of new psychoactive drugs (NPS) among vulnerable young people in touch with the criminal justice systems in partner countries (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK); to assess identified initiatives against minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction; to examine the appropriateness of the existing standards within the criminal justice context and to develop a set of guidelines adapted to initiatives aimed at the target group; and to initiate a European knowledge exchange network for practitioners and stakeholders working with young people in the criminal justice system.

In order to understand the perspectives of the young people and those who work with them, the project employs a range of qualitative approaches including literature reviews, a scoping survey to collect new information on initiatives, interviews and focus groups, data obtained through interaction on the project website, and documented webinar discussions, consultations with stakeholders and young people and output from thematic meetings. Key outcomes include: increased policy and practice knowledge of preventive interventions, innovative practices and quality criteria among relevant stakeholders; increased engagement of professionals in a European knowledge exchange practitioner forum; awareness of new quality standards guidelines and how to access them.

Summary of context, overall objectives, strategic, relevance and contribution of the action

Adolescence and young adulthood are important periods for initiation into substance use and for use to become established patterns of behaviour. During this time, interventions are needed to prevent onset into different forms of substance use, reduce escalation into heavy substance use and intervene to reverse problematic substance use. Young offenders are considered one of the groups most at risk of developing drug problems and they are likely to be affected by a myriad of health and social inequalities.
However, there has been very little attention paid to young people in contact with the criminal justice system in relation to drugs prevention policy and practice. This project focuses on young people aged between 15 and 24 who have been in contact with the criminal justice system in six European countries (UK, Italy, Denmark, Poland, Germany and Austria).

Overall objectives

1. To gather knowledge, exchange best practice and identify transferable innovations and principles of good practice on interventions to prevent illicit drug use, the development of polydrug use and use of NPS among young people in the criminal justice system.
2. To develop a set of guidelines adapted to the development of initiatives aimed at the target group based on European Drug Prevention Quality Standards.
3. To initiate a European knowledge exchange network for practitioners and stakeholders working with young people in the criminal justice system.

Strategic relevance and contribution of the action to the health programme

The project meets the objectives defined in the Third Programme of Community Action in the Field of Health, in that it will:
- Address issues of health, healthy environments, and social inequality of this group of young people (those in touch with criminal justice systems) who are at greater risk than their contemporaries of incurring problem drug use, including polydrug use and use of NPS.
- Identify and describe drug using trajectories of the target group and identify key intervention points to facilitate prevention and intervention efforts and promote healthier lifestyles.
- Identify and develop tools (e.g. guidelines for quality assurance) and mechanisms (e.g. Criminal Justice Practitioner Forum) to facilitate the implementation of ‘best practice’ approaches in EU member states.
- Facilitate the exchange of knowledge across partner countries and across other EU member states (research based and experiential knowledge, shared and jointly developed).

Furthermore, the prevention of drug use and drug-related problems among young people is one of the key pillars of the European Drugs Strategy 2013-2020. This project links to a number of objectives and actions within the EU Drug Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2020.

Methods and means

The project employs a range of qualitative approaches to:
- Collect and analyse available, published information and new data on existing initiatives and approaches and evidence of ‘best practice’ through a
scoping survey.
• Conduct interviews and focus groups with young people and practitioners to capture perspectives and experiential evidence on new, innovative approaches identified in partner countries.
• Interview young people to gather their accounts of their drug using trajectories and identify factors and processes associated with the direction of trajectories, in particular transitions in and out of polydrug use and NPS use, and, in consultation with country advisory groups, identify key points for intervention.
• Examine the appropriateness of existing quality standards on drug demand reduction to the criminal justice system and develop a set of guidelines adapted to initiatives aimed at drug using young people in touch with criminal justice agencies; this work is based on data collected in and through partner and country advisory group collaboration, with input from wider feedback from stakeholders (website and social media communication).
• Assess the extent to which interventions and the set of guidelines are transferable across contexts, cultures and countries, based on workshops with country advisory groups and other relevant stakeholders, and discussion and feedback at 3rd. thematic project meeting.
• Document all consultations with the project country advisory groups, data obtained through feedback and interaction on the project website, documented webinar discussions, and the documented output from the project’s thematic meetings.
• Facilitate systematic collection and documentation of management processes, decisions and outcomes; dissemination activities, decisions, outputs and outcomes; and evaluation processes, outputs and outcomes.

Work performed during the reporting period

Work performed during the reporting period:

Over the course of the first 18 months (Jan 2017 – June 2018), the following main activities have been carried out:

Development of communication and knowledge exchange mechanisms (methods and means = Project website has been set up and twitter account has been established. All project reports have been uploaded onto the website. Project reports have been disseminated within the partner countries to relevant stakeholder groups. A discussion forum for practitioners has been set up and is available on the project website.

Production of cross national report WP4: Drug prevention interventions for young people in the criminal justice system in six European countries. Report from EPPIC Work Package 4 (methods and means = Collection and analysis of available, published information and new data on existing initiatives and
approaches and evidence of ‘best practice’. This included published literature, map of legislation and regulatory approaches and scoping surveys in each partner country to collect new information on initiatives. Relevant stakeholders were identified to form project advisory groups in each partner country. Country reports were completed and uploaded on to the project website.

Production of cross national report WP5 (Phase 1): Descriptions of innovative approaches including professionals’ and young peoples’ perceptions and narratives. (methods and means = Interviews and focus groups were conducted with young people and practitioners to capture perspectives and experiential evidence on new, innovative approaches identified through WP4. Two interventions in each country were identified and described. Country reports based on data collected from young people and professionals were completed and uploaded on the project website.

Production of 6 Preliminary country reports on Quality Standards: (methods and means = The initiatives identified in WP4 and WP5 were assessed in consultation with project advisory groups, against existing European drug prevention quality standards and other guidelines for best practice. Six preliminary country reports were completed and forwarded to WP6 lead.

Action to achieve internal partner communication and collaboration: (meetings, circulation of all country and cross national reports for comment and discussion etc). Methods and means = Organisation and facilitation of project meetings (both face to face thematic meetings and virtual meetings) and frequent email communications in order to discuss project progress and outcomes.

Action to ensure monitoring of project activities: All partners completed 6 monthly reports detailing progress regarding milestones and deliverables, dissemination and communication activities; timesheets were also completed for each person working on the project. Partner reports were compiled by the co-ordinator and submitted to Chafea and to the external evaluator. The external evaluator conducted a survey and interviews with project partners and submitted the interim evaluation report (on the EU portal). The co-ordinator arranged a meeting with all partners to discuss the recommendations.

The main output achieved so far and their potential impact and use by target group (including benefits)
Over the course of the first 18 months (Jan 2017 – June 2018), the following main outputs have been achieved:

Drawing on the literature review, contextual information, the scoping survey and initial key informant interviews, six country reports were completed and a cross-national report was compiled (WP4). These reports and executive summaries are on the EPPIC website. https://www.eppic-project.eu

For WP5, country reports based on interviews with practitioners and young people have been completed and a cross national report compiled. These reports cover: descriptions of 1-2 selected innovative interventions in each country and report on interviewees’ perceptions and experiences of interventions. In total 70 young people were interviewed; 3 focus group discussions and 28 individual interviews were conducted with practitioners. These reports and executive summaries are available on the EPPIC website.

The reports and executive summaries have been disseminated to relevant stakeholders in partner countries. It is hoped that they will raise discussion and knowledge exchange among practitioners. Opportunities to comment on and discuss the outputs have been made available through the EPPIC website and other country websites.

The project has also been presented at 16 international/ national meetings and has been mentioned on the WEPHREN website: https://wephren.tghn.org/community/blogs/post/49326/2017/08/preventing-drug-use-young-people-criminal-justice-

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project and the target group are young people in contact with the CJS impacted by drug use. The results so far indicate that these young people are hard to engage outside prison/secure contexts. Additionally, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of practitioners in criminal justice, drug services, drug prevention and education, who are confronted with challenges in serving this population. They are the immediate target group for this project and each country has disseminated results from the project to relevant stakeholders. With regards to added value, EPPIC aspires to encourage more research to be developed in the realm of drug use among young people in contact with the CJS and is using the project as a platform to exchange and develop prevention practices within partner countries. Lastly, member states of the European Union themselves are the added value and the future cooperation and existing collaboration of member states on the activities of the project will be solicited over the next 18 months to ensure that the project is contextualized and will meet the needs of their populations. Discussion is underway with EMCDDA regarding the possibility of enlisting the help of Focal Points.
Achieved outcomes compared to the expected outcomes

All expected outcomes have been achieved during January 2017-June 2018:

Objective 1 (WP4):

Collect and disseminate existing knowledge and new data/knowledge on evidence for effective approaches and interventions to address illicit drug use, in particular polydrug use and use of NPS by young people in touch with the criminal justice systems in partner countries.

Outcome/Impact indicators: Targets: Distribution of country and cross-national report reached relevant national policy makers largely through country advisory groups; distribution of reports to national stakeholders – practitioners, policy makers and respondents to the survey; talks given at national level and presentations of EPPIC at international meetings have raised awareness of the project and preliminary findings; mention of the project and link to EPPIC website on the worldwide prison exchange network (WEPHREN), and on national websites; activity on the twitter account.

Objective 2 (WP5):

Based on the perspectives of young people and relevant stakeholders, analyse the potential for interventions (and different innovative intervention approaches) to influence drug using trajectories (prevent/delay/reverse/interrupt onset/continuance of polydrug use and use of NPS) among young people in touch with the criminal justice system.

Outcome/Impact indicators: As for WP4 - Targets: Distribution of country and cross-national report reached relevant national policy makers largely through country advisory groups; distribution of reports to national stakeholders – practitioners, policy makers and respondents to the survey; talks given at national level and presentations of EPPIC at international meetings.

Objective 3 (WP6):

Using data collected in 1-2, examine the appropriateness of the existing European drug prevention quality standards to the criminal justice context and develop a set of guidelines adapted to initiatives aimed at drug using young people in touch with criminal justice agencies.

Although this WP has not officially started, partners agreed that it was
relevant to begin collection of information from existing quality standards in the drugs and CJ fields, and from interviews with practitioners in collecting data for WP5. The following activities have been completed to facilitate process indicator 3.1 – ‘A draft set of guidelines based on and including as examples of good practice, initiatives collected in other WPs’:

- ISFF elaborated an overview of existing international and European guidelines that might be of relevance to EPPIC
- Using a template produced by the WP lead, all partners produced a short report covering: 1) a content analysis of existing national guidelines of potential use for EPPIC; 2) a preliminary analysis of responses from practitioners interviewed for WP4 and WP5 relevant to quality standards
- Based on the national reports, ISFF is currently preparing a paper on quality standards/guidelines to serve as a reference point for achieving the milestones and deliverables for WP6
- Insights from preliminary discussions with practitioners (and partners) led to a minor amendment in the specific objective of WP6 (see details in WP6 below).

Objective 4 (WP7) – not applicable this reporting period

Objective 5 (WP1) – see section below

Objective 6 (WP2):

Set up dissemination mechanisms: a project website, linked on-line forum for knowledge exchange and collaboration between relevant stakeholders working in criminal justice systems, and other mechanisms for disseminating project findings at local, national and international levels

Outcome/ Impact indicators: Presentations of the EPPIC project at national and international meetings, distribution of EPPIC reports, summaries and a newsletter within partner countries have ensured that a growing number of relevant stakeholders are aware of the project and its outcomes. Downloads of reports and hits on the EPPIC website (387 downloads of documents) indic

Dissemination and evaluation activities carried out so far and their major results

The following mechanisms and tools for communication and dissemination have been set up (January 2017-June 2018):

- A project website was developed and is being continuously reviewed and improved and populated with relevant materials and output from the EPPIC project (https://www.eppic-project.eu). A TWITTER account has been set up: Twitter: @eppic_project. As at 10 June 2018, the twitter account has 277 followers and has tweeted information 220 times.
• A tool for internal partner communication has been set up – Freedcamp, this provides all project partners with an exchange-tool.
• An EPPIC section has been added to some partner websites and institutional links made between partner websites and EPPIC:
  (MU) http://drugandalcoholresearchcentre.org/eppic-portal/;
• Approaches to engaging practitioners in an on-line forum have been tested (see: http://drugandalcoholresearchcentre.org/eppic-portal/community/ ) and there is a section for comments on the main EPPIC website.
• All partners have compiled lists of relevant stakeholders for communication regarding EPPIC in their country
• A project leaflet has been produced
• Information leaflets in partner country languages have also been produced. E.g. AU: An introduction to EPPIC to be used to inform young people when contacting them for interviews. The same with a short info sheet to professionals, when contacting them. These are based on the short info that is available on the webpage, but differs in language depending on whom it is for.
• Project teams have produced 2 minute videos addressing the question, “What is EPPIC doing in your country?” These have been tweeted from the EPPIC twitter account and placed on institution websites. The UK video has been viewed 364 times. The UK video was uploaded on to twitter on 24.4.18 and has had 294 views, 18 re-tweets and 18 likes. The Danish video was uploaded at end May on both the Danish and the EPPIC webpage. It has been tweeted using the CRF twitter account.

Conference presentations and meetings: Altogether 16 conference presentations have been made by partners using EPPIC data and materials

Jan 17 – June 2018

Psycho-Soziale Kommission: Inter-disciplinary Discussion Group
30th Jan. 2018, Oberster Gerichtshof, Justizpalast Vienna
Participant: Günter Stummvoll

Gesundheit Österreich GmbH (GÖG): Drogenworkshop
23. March 2018, Vienna
Presentation: Günter Stummvoll: Therapie im Zwangskontext der Justiz – Zwischenergebnisse aus dem EPPIC Projekt (presentation of first EPPIC results)

19th. Interdisziplinärer Kongress für Suchtmedizin,,
7th. May 2018 Munich
Presentation Niels Graf and Heino Stöver: Drogenkonsum bei Jugendlichen im Arrest/in Haft – erste Ergebnisse aus dem EU-Forschungsprojekt EPPIC,
Präsentation.

International Society for the Study of Drug Policy (ISSDP) Annual Conference
16-18 May 2018; Vancouver, Canada
Oral Presentation: Framing drug prevention for young people in contact with criminal justice systems: the views from practitioners and professionals. Karen Duke (UK)

UNODC Informal Technical Expert Group Meeting, Vienna
4-7 June 2018
Elements of Family Based Treatment for Adolescents with Drug Use Disorders including in Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Creating Societies Resilient to Drugs and Crime. Oral presentation: Karen Duke (MDX) The challenges of delivering therapeutic interventions to young people in contact with criminal justice settings.

Public Health England (PHE) Health & Justice Deep Dive session
June 4th 2018. Talk presenting preliminary findings from EPPIC WP4 and WP5. Betsy Thom (UK)

9th EUSPR conference and Member’s meeting
24-26 October 2018; Lisbon, Portugal. 6 papers related to the EPPIC project will be presented at this conference. Title of the session
Work package

Work Package 1: Coordination of the project
Start month: 1
End month: 36
Work Package Leader: MUHEC

MU will be responsible for the technical and administrative management of the project. This will include: project planning; monitoring WP contents, progress and deliverables; undertaking process evaluation and overseeing project evaluation reports (and work of the external evaluator); and meeting milestones and deliverables as specified in the WPs. The co-ordinator will be responsible for producing the formal project reports, including periodic management reports, the interim and the final project report and six monthly progress reports to CHAFEA. All partners will contribute to the overall reporting of the project. The coordinator will also be responsible for financial control and monitoring, and for obtaining audit certificates for each of the participants. Financial management of the project will include ensuring swift processing of payments to the partners, and the coordination of the financial and administrative aspects in relation to the financial reporting to the EC, and assisting with any related queries from the partners relating to financial issues.

A project advisory board will be set up in M1. This will comprise representatives from EMCDDA (Marica Ferri), UNICRI (Alessandra Liquori O’Neil), Addiction Research Centre, Utrecht and Charles University, Prague (Jean-Paul Grund, PhD), representatives from DG SANTE and DG HOME, and a representative from a young person organisation. They will be invited to participate in all project meetings but some advisory group meetings may be by virtual communication.

A project steering group will be established by MU. This will comprise WP leaders and project administrators. A representative from CHAFEA will be invited as an observer and, as required, external experts may be asked to attend to inform specific decisions.

MU will facilitate communication between partners, with other organisations and with the EC. With input from other partners, MU will be responsible for four main project meetings. Representatives from CHAFEA DG SANTE and DG HOME will be invited.

- The ‘kick- off’ meeting (M2): project/ WP planning (in Luxembourg).
- Themed meeting (M13): Day 1: half- day on progress, planning and issues arising; Day 2: half day thematic workshop on Area 1: WP4/5 (phase 1) findings regarding: the extent to which the EU quality standards are adequate/ relevant to the assessment of the initiatives identified in the scoping and in WP5; half day planning for the next stages (in London)
- Themed meeting: (M25): Day 1: half- day on progress, planning and issues arising; Day 2: half day thematic on Area 2: WP5 (all data): Trajectories and implications for intervention; half day planning for the next stages (in Aarhus).
- Themed meeting: (M36): Half day on Area 3 (WPs 7/8): transferability of policy/best practice approaches; half day sum up, final report planning etc. (in
One day international conference (following immediately the themed meeting above) - practice and policy implications (using webinar to facilitate wider international engagement) (in London).

Data management: All data pertaining to project management will be centrally stored on the coordinator’s central computers using the University’s standard archiving data control procedures and routinely (daily) backed up onto secure areas on a central server, according to standard policies and procedures. All data collected by partners for all WPs will be stored by secure means (MU and all partners). Data will be made publicly available by presentation at conferences, by publication in peer-reviewed journals and by other relevant methods. All data presented or published will be anonymised. The project’s website will have hierarchical levels for public engagement, interested stakeholders & detailed scientific information to increase and further participation/collaboration (responsibility of ECSWPR with an oversight from MU).

Ethical issues: All partners will be responsible for conforming with ethical r

Work Package 2: Dissemination

Start month: 1
End month: 36
Work Package Leader: European Centre

The project communication and dissemination strategy will include a range of activities to disseminate project outcomes and findings but also to foster exchange of views and discussion of project outcomes among a wide group of stakeholders beyond partner countries, and encourage reporting of experiential knowledge from practitioners and youth. Scientific findings and key messages from the project will be disseminated in an accessible format both in English and in the language of each partner country with the support of partners; this may take the form of press releases, information leaflets, project newsletter as well as formal presentations at conferences and academic journal publications.

It is important to involve/inform national stakeholders and they will be reached using diverse channels of communication, e.g. lay summaries and project newsletters (which can be emailed to national/ international stakeholders as well as available on websites), items in professional (non academic) journals such as STOF in Denmark, and websites in partner countries which are aimed more directly at professionals or policy makers.

On-line communication via a project website will include a special criminal justice practitioner discussion forum that will be set up. A twitter account will be set up early in the project. All partners will be encouraged to set up a social media platform in their own language (or link into an established one), in particular to engage young people and associations/ professionals/ researchers working with youth in discussion about knowledge and good practices around polydrug and NPS use. Established youth directed websites (such as FRANK in the UK) will be contacted, provided with project information and invited to collaborate. The work will culminate in the organisation of a final high level conference for policy makers;
and will aim to ensure sustaining the practitioner forum website beyond the life of the project.

**Tasks**

1. Develop and agree a detailed dissemination strategy to encompass national dissemination by each partner and joint dissemination ECSWPR and all partners
2. As part of the dissemination strategy, each partner country will conduct a stakeholder analysis

http://ec.europa.eu/chafea/management/Fact_sheet_2010_10.html This will facilitate identification of stakeholders and assessment of their relevance to the project and will generate a list of relevant stakeholders for use in WP4 and subsequent WPs. A similar exercise will be led by ECSWPR in collaboration with all partners to analyse stakeholders at EU level and generate a list for use in project dissemination.

3. Develop a project website, with external and internal pages, and a section for a criminal justice practitioner forum. Set up a twitter account. Assist with other country specific media and on-line based dissemination approaches. The project website will be the core element of the dissemination strategy, and the level of participation will be monitored during the entire project period: ECSWPR with input from all partners (M1-36)

4. Set up a criminal justice practitioner forum as a vehicle for delivering lay accounts and for facilitating exchange of information. ECSWPR

5. Produce a project newsletter e-published annually from the end of the first year of the project: ECSWPR (M12, 24, 36)

6. In collaboration with WP leaders, at least six monthly, produce brief lay versions of the evidence produced by work packages and summaries of project work for relevant policy/professional/practitioner stakeholders both at EU level and national level, and assist with the development and dissemination of policy briefings: ECSWPR with assistance from all partners (M12-36)

7. Write press releases for national and international media: ECSWPR (M3-36)

8. Disseminate all reports and outputs from the project and assist partners to disseminate materials/ information about the project to relevant associates and institutions. Dissemination lists drawn up by all partners

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**Work Package 3: Evaluation**

Start month: 1  
End month: 36  
Work Package Leader: MUHEC

The evaluation will include process, outcome, and impact evaluation. Process evaluation is useful both for the success of the project and for understanding issues which arise in conducting cross-national research; this is particularly important for EU work and will be examined with a view to contributing to the understanding of issues which may reduce the potential of cross-national, cross-disciplinary teams to work to best effect. It will entail data collection throughout the project, including documented minutes of team meetings, evaluation of the main project meetings. Outcome evaluation will focus on the extent to which deliverables are produced as planned and on considering the extent to which the project has resulted in the
identification of ‘best practice’ interventions, formation of new networks, and ‘best practise’ exchange mechanisms that may be sustained in the longer term. Evaluation will cover the delivery of milestones and deliverables on time, outputs from the project, breadth of dissemination, project management and partner communication/ interaction; it will employ interviews and surveys with partners and team members. Impact evaluation will involve assessing the extent to which project findings and project networking has spread beyond partners both within partner countries and to include other EU countries. This will include data from website ‘hits’, media uptake, engagement of stakeholders other than partners in on-line discussions/ meetings/ conferences.; it will produce an interim report and a final report.

Middlesex will prepare a tender document and will sub-contract an external evaluator. The external evaluator will be responsible for collecting the data for an interim and final evaluation, including process evaluation data supplied by Middlesex and by ECSWPR, and writing the interim and final evaluation reports. MU will be responsible for the collection of process evaluation data and impact data, ECSWPR will be responsible for collecting output and impact data relating to communication and dissemination and these data will be made available to the external evaluator.

Task 1: Prior to the kick-off meeting: prepare a draft evaluation strategy to be discussed and finalised at the kick off meeting. The strategy will include tasks 2-4. (M1)

Task 2: MU will collect data for process evaluation (achievement of milestones, meetings held, status of fieldwork, issues arising) and will evaluate progress at each project meeting (4) and provide feedback to partners and to the external evaluator (M2, 12, 24, and 36).

Task 3: Interim assessment: project management, partner interaction, use of resources, progress, outputs will be evaluated, by assessment of process evaluation documents from MU, survey of partner team members, and telephone interviews with WP leads. (M18)

Task 4: Final evaluation report, covering project management, partner interaction, use of resources, outputs and outcomes will be evaluated, by survey with team members, and telephone interviews with WP leads, and using data provided by MU: external evaluator with input from MU (M36)

Work Package 4: Knowledge exchange on current evidence and practice: Research and documented evidence
Start month: 2
End month: 8
Work Package Leader: IPiN

Although there is considerable literature on young people and drug use and on polydrug use, and a growing literature on NPS, there has been little focus on drug use among young people in touch with the criminal justice system, be it in the prison context or within youth and criminal justice agencies in the community.
Equally, while there is some information on ‘best practice’ approaches to addressing drug use in prison contexts (e.g. EMCDDA portal), few of the initiatives listed relate to young people. This WP will review existing information on the nature and extent of illicit drug use (and polydrug and NPS use) among young people in CJS settings; it will document published accounts of prevention and harm reduction approaches/initiatives directed towards the target group; it will gather new information regarding current (unpublished) initiatives. Previous and existing EU actions under the Second and Third Health Programmes will be examined in order to identify summaries of research evidence, best practices and ways of engaging with the target group. For example, learning from actions relating to the development of standards and guidelines for young people (e.g. NEWIP and CLUB HEALTH) and tools (e.g. ReDNET and Health Promotion for Young Prisoners) will be important in identifying best practices. Overviews of the evidence around harm reduction in relation to drugs (e.g. MAIDS project, WHO Scaling up Harm Reduction Project, EU Report on Prevention and Reduction of Health-related Harm associated with Drug Dependence and HA-REACT – Joint Action on HIV and Co-infection Prevention and Harm Reduction) and in relation to alcohol (e.g. WHO DGA MOPAC _ Monitoring of national policies related to alcohol consumption and harm reduction) will be included in the review as they relate to young people, drugs and the criminal justice system.

The scoping survey will draw on the lists of stakeholders drawn up (see WP2) and will include representatives from governmental drug agencies, relevant ministries (such as education, justice, ministry of the interior), police and prison authorities, NGOs targeting young drug consumers, NGOs targeting young offenders, including ex-offenders, NGOs targeting vulnerable young people and those representing views of young people, other relevant stakeholders. The survey will also ask respondents to indicate other relevant stakeholders who will be approached in a second round of scoping survey. It is envisaged that the survey will reach approximately 30 persons per country. A careful analyses of survey results will be carried out to identify several key informants with who will be interviewed to capture all new initiatives and policy approaches. The scoping survey will also alert relevant stakeholders to the project and will introduce them to the criminal justice practitioner forum.

The survey and key informant interviews will also help to identify 5-6 relevant key stakeholders (e.g. from the criminal justice system, from youth organisations, from educational institutions, from public services, prevention and drug specialist organisations) and a ‘young person’ representative to form a project cohort panel; this panel will be consulted across WPs.

The WP will serve to locate the findings from partner country studies within a wider European context. It will provide a framework of research and documented evidence and will lay the foundations for a knowledge exchange network. Specific relevant interventions, identified in this WP, will also be assessed against the EU minimum quality standards at the first thematic meeting (M13).

Tasks
1. Conduct a literature review a) to gather information on the extent and nature of illicit drug use (and polydrug and NPS use) among young people in CJS settings; b) to identify interventions/approaches/services targeting drug use among youth in the CJS: IPiN assisted by all partners (M1-4)
2. Map relevant legislation and regulatory approaches in each partner country: all p
Work Package 5: Drug using trajectories, innovative interventions and experiential evidence

Start month: 6
End month: 36
Work Package Leader: AU

Understanding how patterns of substance use start, develop and modify over the life course is essential for developing more effective prevention and treatment strategies. Trajectories are influenced by individual factors – such as gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status – and by environmental factors (e.g. deprived areas, drug availability). Even ‘organizational’ factors can impact on drug trajectories, for instance with regard to the effectiveness of social and health services in delaying onset, continuance or cessation of use. CJS can impact on trajectories in opposite ways. For instance, it is known that some individuals stop or reduce their consumptions when sent to prison, while others initiate to take drugs or engage in more damaging or more risky patterns, possibly because of stress, social and health problems. Furthermore, release from prison may increase the risk of relapse and overdose. However, the data about drug trajectories regarding experiences in CJS (in community contexts as well as in prison) are scarce and fragmented, partly because a common methodology is lacking and there are no cross-cultural studies.

This WP will describe the drug using trajectories of samples of young people in touch with criminal justice agencies. It will draw on the work on youth transitions and desistance to understand the variations in young people’s substance use and offending behaviour over time and how these link to the wider contexts of their lives (Aldridge et al, 2011; Pruin and Dunkel, 2015). Particular attention will be paid to the factors associated with the onset/ continuance and cessation of polydrug use and to the onset/ continuance and cessation of use of NPS. The research will look at individual factors (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, involvement in criminal activity), wider social and environmental factors (e.g. area factors (deprivation), availability of substances) and at organisational factors (e.g. role of services in delaying onset, continuance or in prompting cessation of substances). The work will aim to suggest drug using typologies for this group and to identify key points for intervention to prevent and delay onset of drug use, of NPS use, and widening of drug use into polydrug use.

Linked to this is the examination of the experiences of intervention and the extent to which current intervention approaches are adequate/ appropriate as a response to prevent/interrupt the identified drug use trajectories. Young people within the criminal justice system or known to criminal justice agencies are among those most vulnerable and at risk of using illicit substances and of progressing to polydrug use or more harmful drug using patterns. They are likely to be of lower socio-economic status or from poorer communities. Universal prevention approaches or targeted approaches not specifically directed towards these young people – such as education and skills based programmes in schools or colleges or involving joint
family/school intervention - are likely to miss this group of young people. An initial brief examination of the literature and relevant websites has revealed little by way of interventions designed for young people in the CJS. This WP will build on the broader picture and themes emerging from WP4 and examine in more depth young peoples’ perceptions and experiences regarding intervention approaches with particular focus on experiences of selected innovative interventions. In addition, we will seek stakeholder perceptions and experiences of interventions in each partner country. The selected innovative interventions will be identified from the review and scoping survey carried out in WP4. They will also be assessed against the EU minimum quality standards at the first thematic meeting (M13).

In each country, 40 young people will be interviewed. Interviews will consist of 2 main dimensions: 1. Accounts of the drug use trajectory and the factors influencing the trajectory,

Work Package 6: Guidelines for good practice and quality standards in the CJS

Start month: 25
End month: 35
Work Package Leader: FRA-UAS

A set of principles and standards for assessing the quality of drug prevention is already available (Brotherhood et al, 2011) and subsequent activities have seen the standards adapted to suit different contexts: (http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/646/TD3111250ENC_318193.pdf) and (http://prevention-standards.eu/wpcontent/uploads/2015/03/EDPQS_Toolkit4_Example_projects.pdf) although these adaptations have not included interventions directed towards young people in the CJS.

Drawing on work conducted in WPs 4 and 5, this work package will collate and augment the views of relevant stakeholders regarding the adequacy and appropriateness of the standards to improve interventions and outcomes directed towards young people in the CJS, taking heed of the differences between the ages within the 15-24 years age band, and addressing issues around intervention/outcomes in polydrug use and in the use of NPS. The WP will produce an adapted set of principles and guidelines for those engaged in this field of work. Drawing on existing work mentioned above (EDPQS and related projects):

• A preliminary list of criteria for assessing good practice in developing interventions will be drawn up (including for example dimensions such as: evidence of effectiveness, quality of delivery and monitoring, sustainability, adequacy and appropriateness to target group, workforce wellbeing and development, stakeholder involvement etc). This will be discussed with all partners and circulated to project country cohort groups to generate an agreed set of criteria to guide development of guidelines.
• A draft set of guidelines for quality standards for interventions in the drug use of young people in the CJS drawing on EDPQS and on guidelines of WHO, UNODC, and national guidelines of good practice will be drawn up.
The draft guidelines will be tested with project cohort groups in each partner country and discussed with health providers in prisons and with other relevant stakeholders, regarding criteria such as acceptability, transferability, usefulness, cultural and context appropriateness etc.

The amended guidelines will be placed on the project website for comment and distributed through the project’s associated member networks and other means.

Feedback will be collected via a short online questionnaire.

The guidelines will be amended as required.

Tasks
1. Basing the work on existing European drug prevention quality standards, develop a draft set of guidelines based on and including as examples of good practice, initiatives collected in other WPs. This will be led by FRA-UAS with input from WP leads, through virtual meetings (M25-27)
2. In each partner country, test the draft guidelines with project cohort groups and document findings and conclusions: all partners (M28-29)
3. Produce an adapted set of principles/guidelines and quality standards: FRA-UAS (M30)
4. Place the draft set of principles/guidelines on the project website and criminal justice practitioner forum and invite feedback; use associate networks for further distribution of the guidelines and request feedback via a short questionnaire FRA-UAS and all partners (M31-33)
5. Amend guidelines as required and disseminate: FRA-UAS and ECSWPR with all partners (M34)

Work Package 7: Cultural appropriateness and transferability
Start month: 28
End month: 36
Work Package Leader: MUHEC

Policy measures and interventions seen to be useful in one national or local context are often transferred or recommended for implementation in other settings, often without due consideration of the relevance/acceptability and practical application issues which might impede successful transfer into a different context. While these issues are recognised, there is a lack of systematic investigation into policy transfer issues in the addictions field and a lack of guidelines to assist in decision making.

There is a considerable literature on policy transfer and policy translation that provides a useful basis of theory and critique (e.g. Stone, 2012; Stone 2004). This literature highlights issues of knowledge transfer, including the role of international actors and non-state actors and transnational networks in the transfer of policy and practice; and considers the shift from a policy/practice transfer perspective to ‘learning’/‘mobilities’/‘translation models of policy and practice that stress the complexity of the contexts within which transfer (or translation) takes place. This literature will provide a framework for examining the within country and cross...
country transfer/ translation of ‘best practice’ initiatives/ tools and interventions identified in WPs 4/5. The aim of this WP is: to investigate the extent to which different approaches/ interventions identified in WPs 4 and 5 are seen as transferable between/ translatable to different policy systems/ different cultures and different (national and local) contexts (taking account of the research and experiential evidence gathered in WPs 4/6: to identify factors facilitating or impeding transfer of ‘best practice’ measures and initiatives: and to suggest a framework and guidelines for assessing the potential of measures/interventions/ tools to transfer successfully across different contexts.

References

Tasks
1. Review of literature to develop a conceptual framework for investigating and analysing policy transfer/ translation and developing a set of criteria for assessing transferability: MU in consultation with partners (M28-29)
2. Develop a common set of questions regarding policy transfer/ translation. Conduct expert workshop with country project cohort and additional stakeholders (such as national policy makers and relevant practitioners in the drugs and criminal justice fields) in each partner country to explore themes and develop ideas for criteria for assessing the potential of measures, interventions, tools to transfer/translate across contexts (use examples of interventions in WP4 and WP5); produce national reports: all partners (M30-32)
3. Synthesis of data on policy transfer/ translation and cross national report: MU in consultation with all partners (M34)
4. Discuss cross national report at third thematic meeting (M35) and amend: MU (M36)
COORDINATOR

MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION (MUHEC)

The Burroughs, Hendon
NW4 4BT London

United Kingdom
WEBSITE: http://www.mdx.ac.uk

PARTNERS

AARHUS UNIVERSITET
Street: KATRINEBJERGVEJ 107, build. 5530 - room 214
City: 8200 AARHUS N

Country: Denmark
Website: http://www.mdx.ac.uk

AARHUS UNIVERSITET
Street: KATRINEBJERGVEJ 107, build. 5530 - room 214
City: 8200 AARHUS N

Country: Denmark
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AARHUS UNIVERSITET
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City: 8200 AARHUS N

Country: Denmark
Website: http://www.mdx.ac.uk

AARHUS UNIVERSITET
Street: KATRINEBJERGVEJ 107, build. 5530 - room 214
City: 8200 AARHUS N

Country: Denmark
Website: http://www.mdx.ac.uk
INSTYTUT PSYCHIATRII I NEUROLOGII
Street: Soieskiego 9
City: 02957 Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: http://www.mdx.ac.uk

EUROPAISCHES ZENTRUM FUR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG
Street: BERGGASSE 17
City: 1090 WIEN
Country: Austria
Website: http://www.mdx.ac.uk
Layman version of the final report
MUHEC
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Expected on: 01/01/2020
A short (e.g. 10 pages) version of the final report, written for the interested public as a target group.

Second cross national report interventions and trajectories
ECLECTICA
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Expected on: 01/01/2019
Drug using trajectories, innovative interventions and experiential evidence (phase 2)

Set of principles/ guidelines on good practice
FRA-UAS
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Expected on: 01/11/2019
Set of principles/ guidelines on good practice and minimum quality standards for approaches for target group, on website

Cross national report on good practice guidelines and minimum quality standards
FRA-UAS
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Expected on: 01/12/2019
Report on cross national analysis of workshop and interview findings
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<th>Version</th>
<th>Published/Expected Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>MUHEC</td>
<td>01/01/2020</td>
<td>Cross national report on transferability of interventions across contexts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second technical and financial report</td>
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<td>01/01/2020</td>
<td>This report describes the project implementation and the results achieved with deliverables annexed.</td>
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<td>Edited book on drug using trajectories, interventions and experiences of young people in the criminal justice system. submitted</td>
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<td>Final evaluation report</td>
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<td>MUHEC</td>
<td>01/11/2018</td>
<td>Describes the activities carried out, milestones and results achieved in the first half of the project. Deliverables attached as annexes.</td>
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Interim evaluation report
MUHEC
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 01/11/2018
Interim evaluation report

First cross national report interventions and trajectories
ECLECTICA
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 10/10/2018
Cross national report on innovative intervention approaches and drug using trajectories (phase 1)

State of the art cross national report
IPiN
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 09/10/2018
Cross national report on ‘state of the art’ in partner countries using literature review, data from scoping and consultation workshop with project cohort group.

Report Consortium agreement
MUHEC
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 21/09/2018
Consortium Agreement

Leaflet
European Centre
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth In Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 21/09/2018
A leaflet to promote the project
**Dissemination strategy**
European Centre
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth in Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 21/09/2018
Detailed account of strategy for dissemination and communication.

**Website and twitter account**
European Centre
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth in Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 04/09/2017
Dedicated web-site / web-pages. With public part and another one accessible only to the applicants.; and criminal justice practitioner forum section; twitter account

**Evaluation strategy**
MUHEC
Exchanging Prevention practices on Polydrug use among youth in Criminal justice systems (EPPIC)
Published on: 04/09/2017
Detailed account of evaluation aims, methodology and methods.