



The use of innovative national survey systems to ensure evidence-based drug and alcohol policy in Israel

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and

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- 1. National and local population surveys Social epidemiology and determinant studies
- 2. Israel Monitoring Center for Drugs & Alcohol (IMCDA)
- 3. Evaluation research
- 4. Extramural academic research
- 5. Learning from success: Systematic documentation & integration of best practices





Population surveys

Social epidemiology, monitoring and determinants studies

- 1. Children and youth (11-17)
 - WHO-HBSC (+ ESPAD)
- 2. Young Adults (18-24)
 - IDF
 - College Youth (students)
- 3. Adults 18+
- 4. Target populations
- 5. Short-Term Monitoring Survey (STMS)
- 6. Local Authority Level





Local authority survey system:

The development and implementation of a community-based youth survey compatible with the national HBSC/ESPAD.

Producing baseline and trends data to support local level evidence-based Policy & intervention strategy





Israel Monitoring Center for Drugs and Alcohol (IMCDA)

- GPS, EYE, DUP Prevalence & patterns of drug use in various populations
- 2. TDI Drug users accessing treatment
- 3. DRID Drug-related infectious diseases
- 4. DRD Drug-related death and mortality
- 5. PDU Prevalence & patterns of 'problem' drug use
- 6. SZR Drug seizure information
- 7. PPP Price, purity & potency information





Evaluation research

- Evaluation of the National Alcohol Strategy
- Evaluation of a pilot implementation of the "Community-Based Comprehensive Prevention Strategy" in 3 cities
- Evaluation of national policy over time using the repeated population surveys
- Evaluation of programs (new or adapted programs with no previous evaluation)





Extramural academic research(Basic and applied research)

- -Social and behavioral sciences
- -Life sciences research
- -Graduate and post-graduate fellowships



Population surveys: Children and youth



Every two years IADA conducts a school-based survey of a national representative sample of about

10,000 students ages 11-17 (grades 6th-12^{th)}.

The survey relates to the following two European crossnational survey systems:

- 1. The World Health Organization Health Behavior in School-aged Children (WHO-HBSC) School-based Survey
- 2. The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD)

Each takes place every 4 years, so the survey in Israel alternates every 2 years between HBSC and ESPAD with a common core questionnaire and a common focus on drugs and alcohol and their social determinants.





Yossi Harel-Fisch, Presentation at EMCDDA-GPS, 17-18 June, 2014







The STMS is a web-based survey implemented every 3-4 months on 1,500 respondents who are randomly sampled from a representative internet panel of over 150,000 individuals.

Sample includes: ages 12-17 - n-500

ages 18-21 - n-500

ages 22-40 - n-500

Questionnaire includes 30 items on recent exposure to drugs and alcohol prevention campaigns and activities, changes in attitudes, exposure to new substances, and any other ad-hoc need for timely information related to drugs and alcohol prevention.



Goal and Topics for STMS



To provide ongoing monitoring information on:

- Changing attitudes
- Exposure to new substances
- Exposure to intervention activities
- Exposure to, and effectiveness of campaigns
- Support of legislation and enforcement
- Exposure to, and Utilization of IADA hot lines and web-site





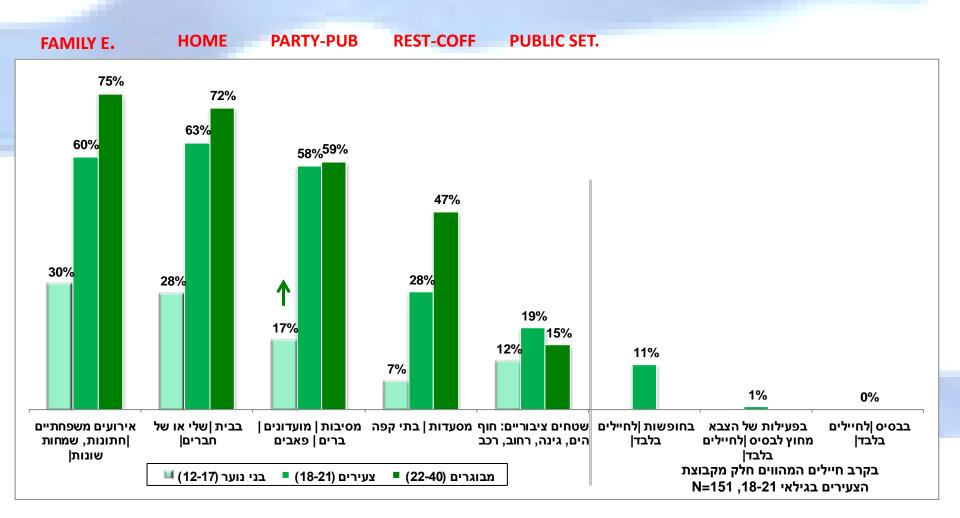
Some findings STMS





WHERE DOES DRINKING TAKE PLACE?

BY AGE GROUP

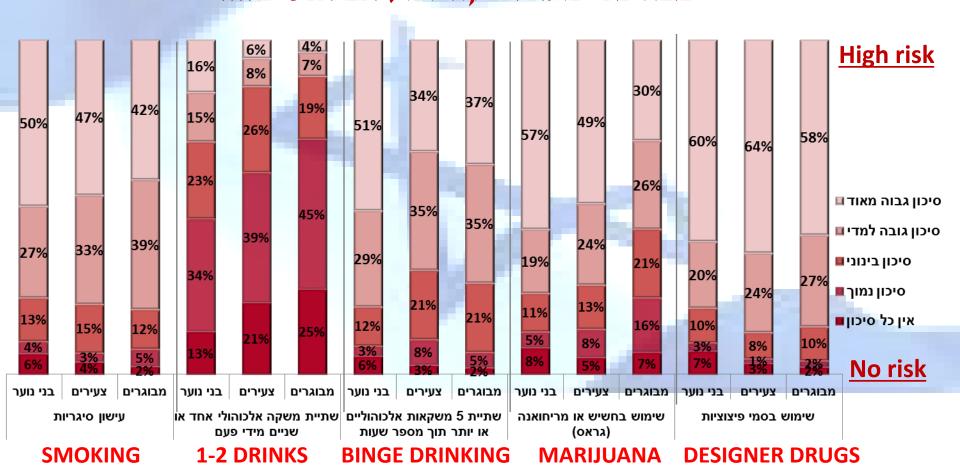




PERCEPTION OF RISK TO HEALTH: SMOKING, DRINKING AND USING DRUGS



״לפי דעתך, עד כמה יש או אין סיכון (מבחינה בריאותית, מבחינת יכולת תפקוד וכו׳) אם אנשים....״







Exposure to IADA activities



"בשלושת החודשים האחרונים, באיזו מידה נחשפת לפעילות הסברה, מניעה והרתעה נגד שתיה מופרזת של אלכוהול במקומות הבאים?"

סה"כ שיעור הנחשפים	נחשפתי וזה גרם לי להיזהר יותר	נחשפתי, אבל זה לא השפיע עליי	לא נחשפתי	
55% ↓	38% ↓	17%	45% \uparrow	בבית ספר
18%	11%	8%	82%	בקהילה (מתנ"ס או חוגים)
29%	15% ↓	14% 🕇	71%	בפייסבוק
22%	12%	10%	78%	במאקו
28%	14% 🗸	14%	72%	באתרים אחרים
40%	23% ↓	18%	60%	בטלויזיה
32%	17% 🗸	15%	68%	בעיותונות או רדיו
34%	16% ↓	18%	66%	בשלטי חוצות
17%	10%	8%	83%	בזמן מופעים או אירועים ציבוריים
32%	23% 🗸	9%	68%	(הורים/אחים)

SCHOOL
COMMUNIT
FACEBOOK
INTERN-MAKOA
OTHER INTERN
T.V.
NEWSPAPRADIO
BILBOARDS
PERFORMSNCE
HOME

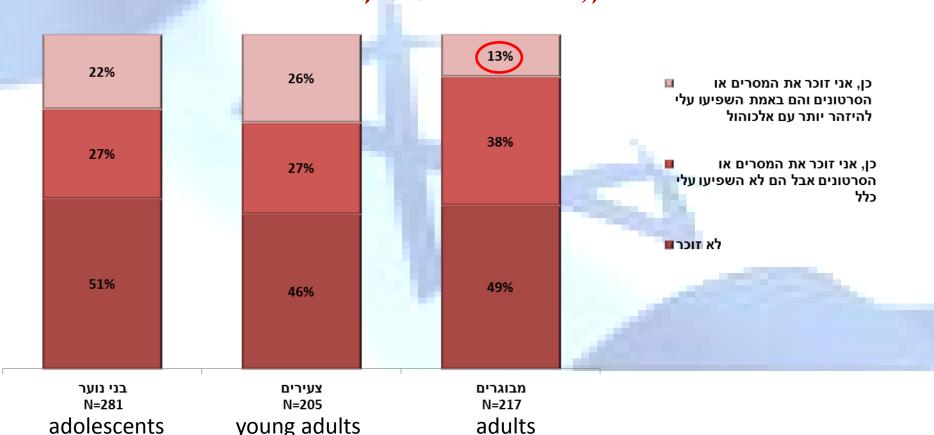


Exposure to TV clips on "Israeli Idol"



בקרב צופי בכוכב נולד בטלוויזיה

״האם צפית בעונה האחרונה של תוכנית כוכב נולד? האם אתה זוכר מסרים או סרטונים שהוקרנו במהלך השידור נגד שתייה מופרזת של אלכוהול? ואם כן, האם הם השפיעו עליך או לא?״







Recognizing the slogan:



Yossi Harel-Fisch, Presentation at EMCDDA-GPS, 17-18 June, 2014





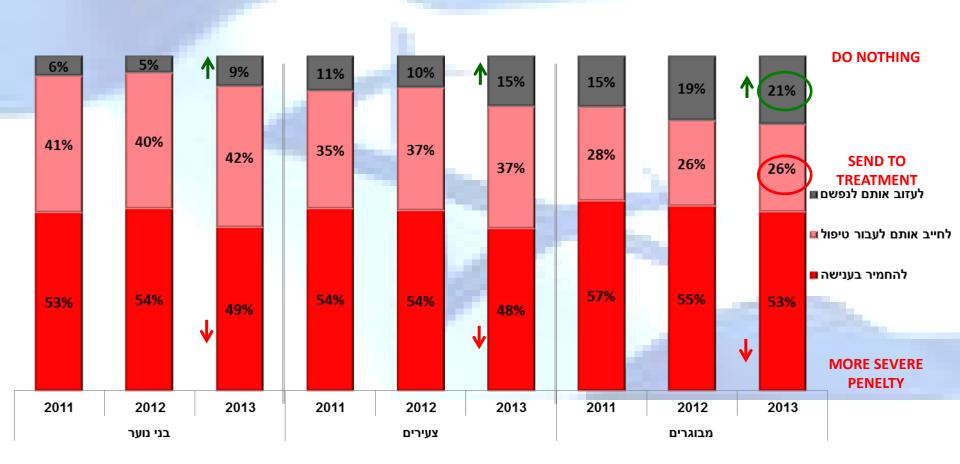
Attitudes towards new legislation initiatives





Attitudes towards more severe penalties for drug users

״האם לדעתך צריך להחמיר בענישה כלפי משתמשי | צרכני סמים?״



adolescents

young adults

adults

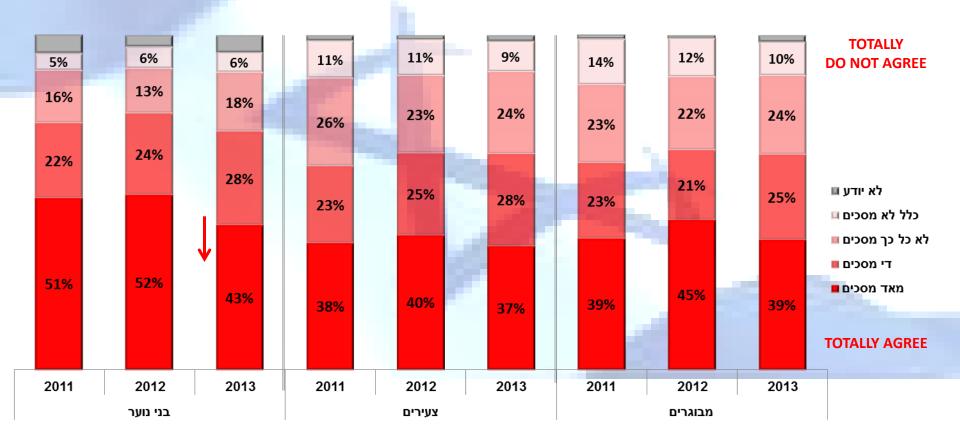
Yossi Harel-Fisch, Presentation at EMCDDA-GPS, 17-18 June, 2014



Agreeing with new legislation forbidding drinking in public places



"לפי החוק החדש אסור לשתות אלכוהול במקומות ציבוריים כמו פארקים, חופי ים. האם אתה מסכים עם החוק הזה?"



adolescents

young adults

adults

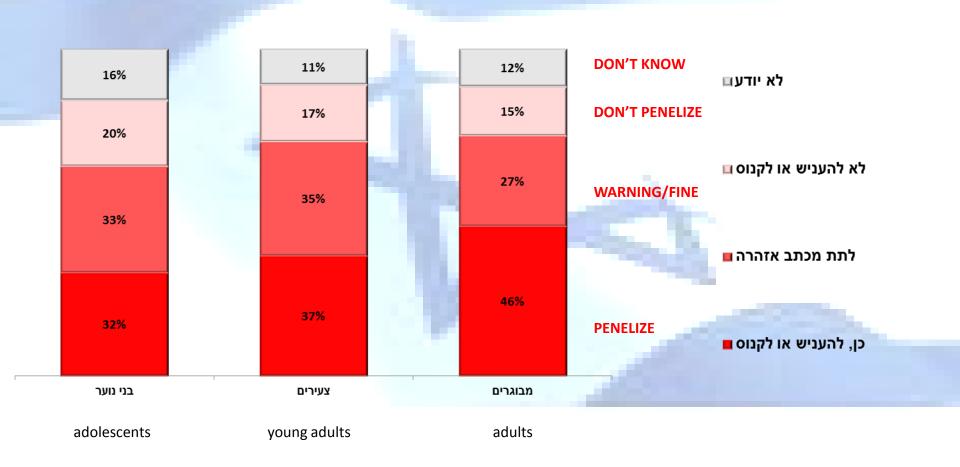






ממצאי 2013 - השוואה בין הגילאים

״האם יש להעניש או לקנוס הורים על שתיית אלכוהול מופרזת של ילדיהם שמתחת לגיל 18?״









Some findings from the WHO-HBSC

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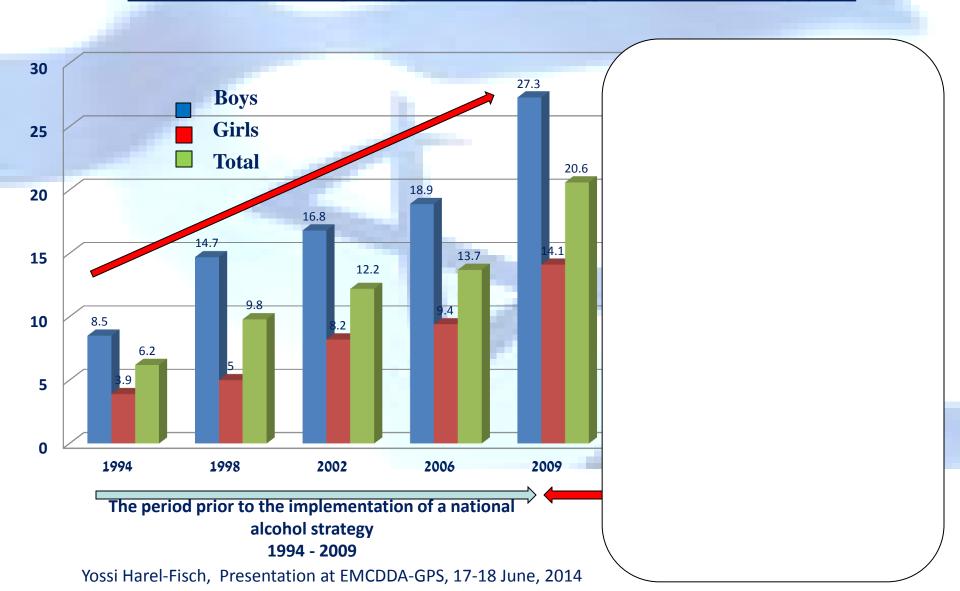
Binge drinking

driving and evaluating national policy



Binge drinking: Percent of 6th, 8th and 10th grade Israeli students who drank five or more alcohol drinks during one occasion at least once during the past 30 days: by gender and survey year

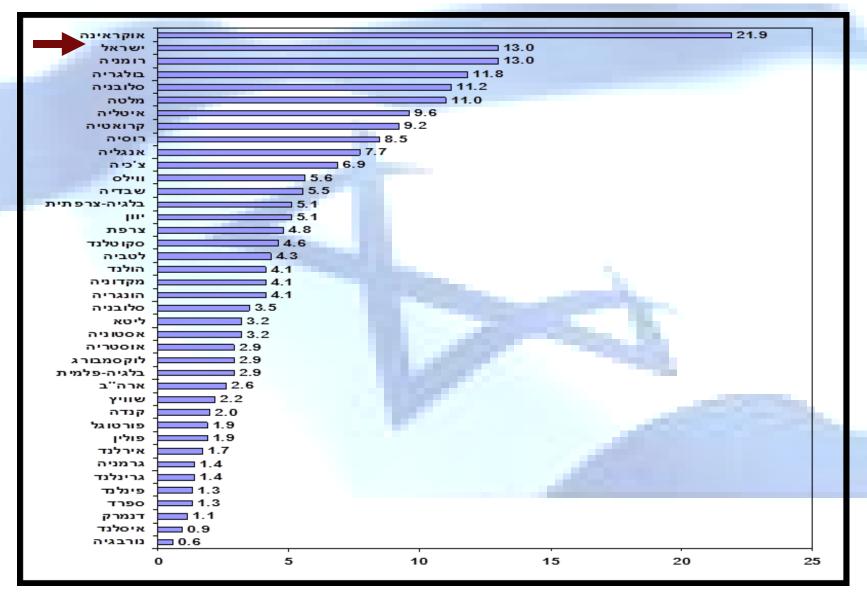












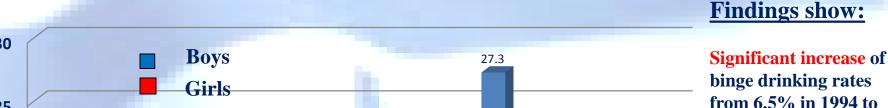
The national strategy to reduce the problem of alcohol: 2010-2013

- Implementing a comprehensive national strategy
- Building partnerships with relevant agencies
- Developing consistent and coherent messages
- Implementing effective national media campaign
- Developing, passing and enforcing new legislation
- Implementing a wide variety of school-based programs
- Implementing comprehensive community-based intervention strategies at the local settings



Binge drinking: Percent of 6th, 8th and 10th grade Israeli students who drank five or more alcohol drinks during one occasion at least once during the past 30 days: by gender and survey year



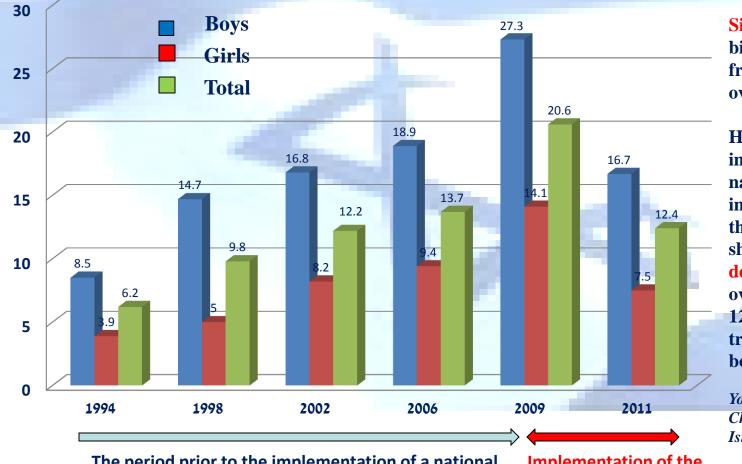


over 20% in 2009. However, from the implementation of the national alcohol strategy in January 2010 and till the end of 2011 – findings show a significant decrease in rates from over 20% in 2009 to 12.4% in 2011. These

trends are similar for both genders.

Yossi Harel-Fisch, PhD Chief Scientist, Israeli Anti-Drugs Authority

Data source: HBSC-Israel, 1994-2011



The period prior to the implementation of a national alcohol strategy 1994 - 2066CC

Implementation of the national Alcohol strategy -2010-2011





Use of Canabis (Marijuana, Hashish, Grass)





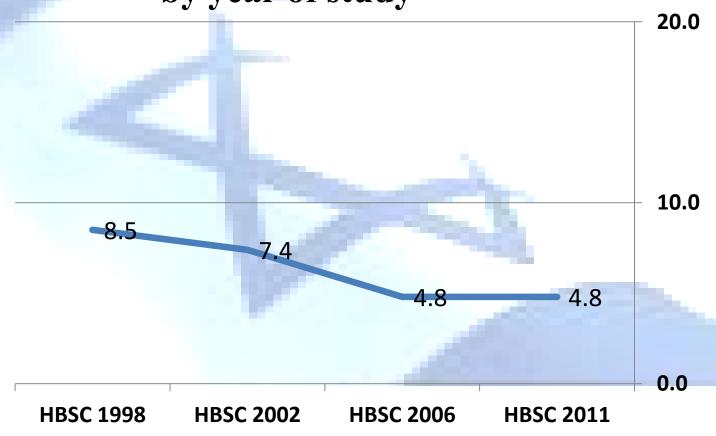
Social debate:

medicalization,
legalization,
de-criminalization





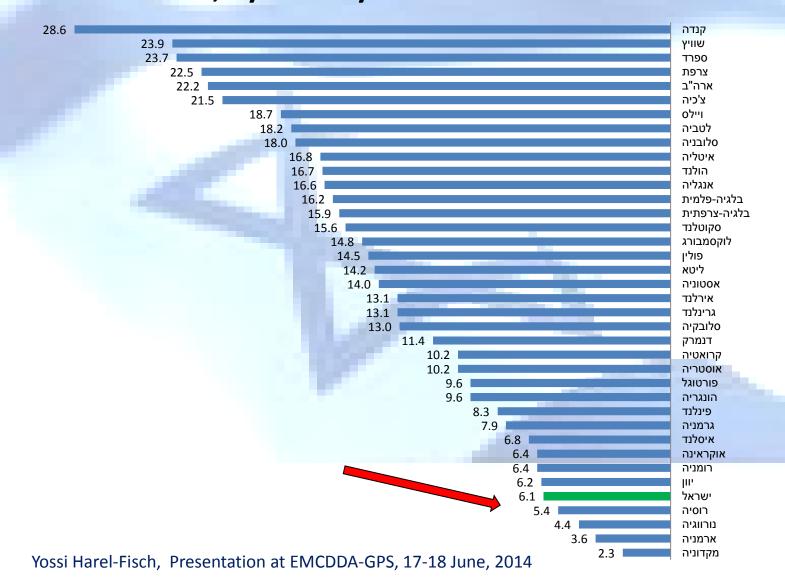
Percent of 10th grade Jewish students who used Cannabis (Grass) at least once during the past 30 days by year of study





Percent of 10th grade students who used Cannabis (Grass) at least once during the past 12 months, by country: HBSC 2010-11









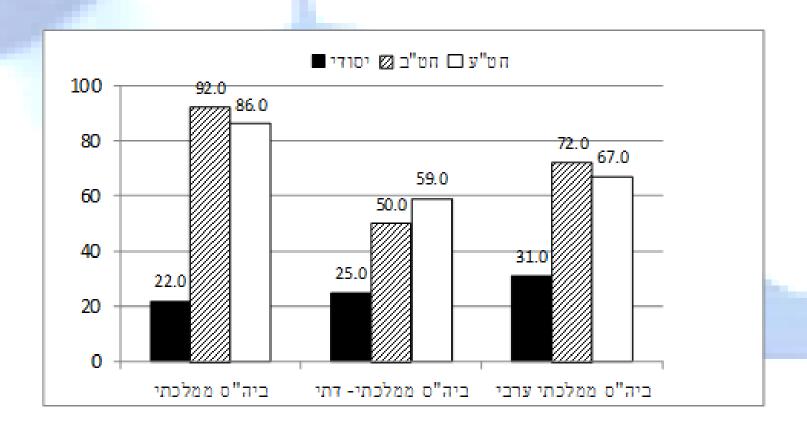
School-level

principal questionnaire





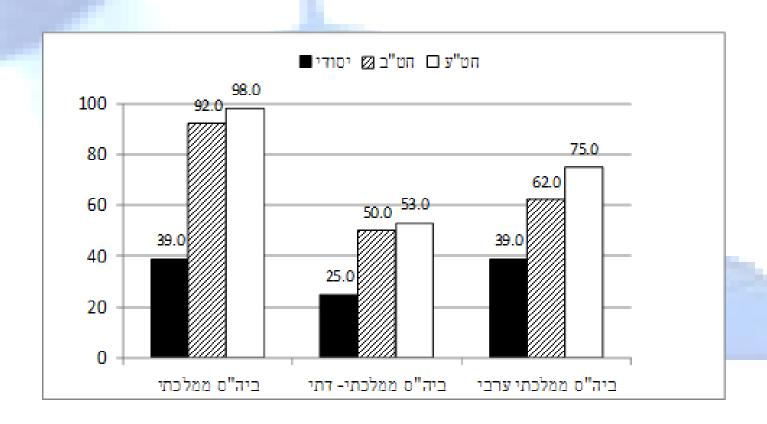
Percent of principals that carry out prevention programs for smoking







Percent of principals that carry out prevention programs for drugs and alcohol







Policy Coherency at the school-level: School Principal Questionnaire

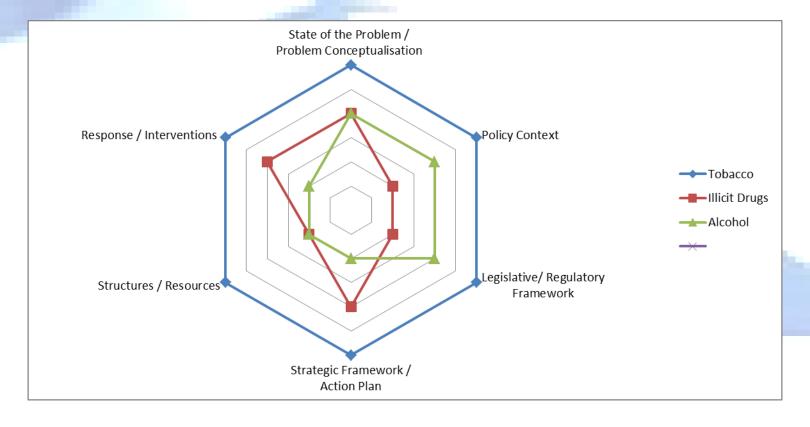
Have to translate criteria to school-level setting

	Tobacco	Illicit Drugs	Alcohol	
State of the Problem / Problem Conceptualisation	3	2	2	
Policy Context	3	1	2	
Legislative/ Regulatory Framework	3	1	2	
Strategic Framework / Action Plan	3	2	1	
Structures / Resources	3	1	1	
Response / Interventions	3	2	1	



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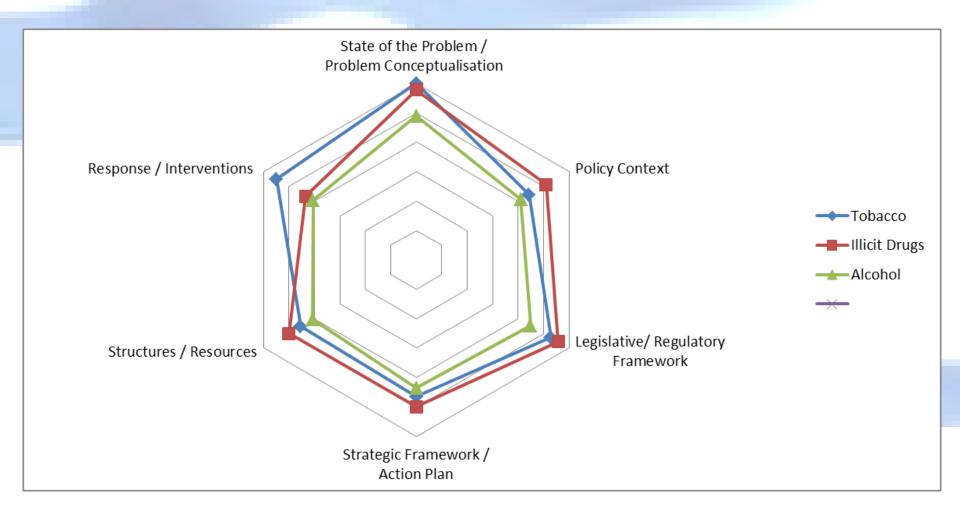








Findings of the Israeli pilot study: coherent policy methodology -- B







HBSC/ESPAD Changing the methodology to an On Line Survey (OLS)





Evidence Based Intervention

Learning from success





"Hardware" VS. "Software"



The "hardware": A comprehensive strategy



- 1. Committed leadership
- 2. Supervised focal coordination at the local level
- 3. Coherent, comprehensive and visible policy
- 4. Developing and maintaining a coalition of partners
- 5. Effective educational media campaign
- 6. Implementing a host of intervention programs
- 7. Identifying & monitoring measurable objectives





Continuation of success is dependent on the implementation of appropriate "software"





A shift from

models of risk and pathology

to

models of health and resiliency





A shift

from focusing on

what not to do

to focusing on

what to do instead

(המעבר ממצוות "אל תעשה" למצוות "עשה")



A shift from



reactive implementation of scattered programs and intervention activities

to

a proactive coordinated, evidence based coherent and comprehensive strategy





The role of parents, teachers and friends

70% variance explained....





Youth and young adults need to take responsibility

To learn how to influence fun instead of seeking fun under the influence





"Be the change you want to see in the world"

Mahatma Gandhi









Thank you!!!