

How cities can work together in prevention: Experiences from the Three Cities Project in Sweden



Therese Holmkvist & Anders Eriksson

Today:

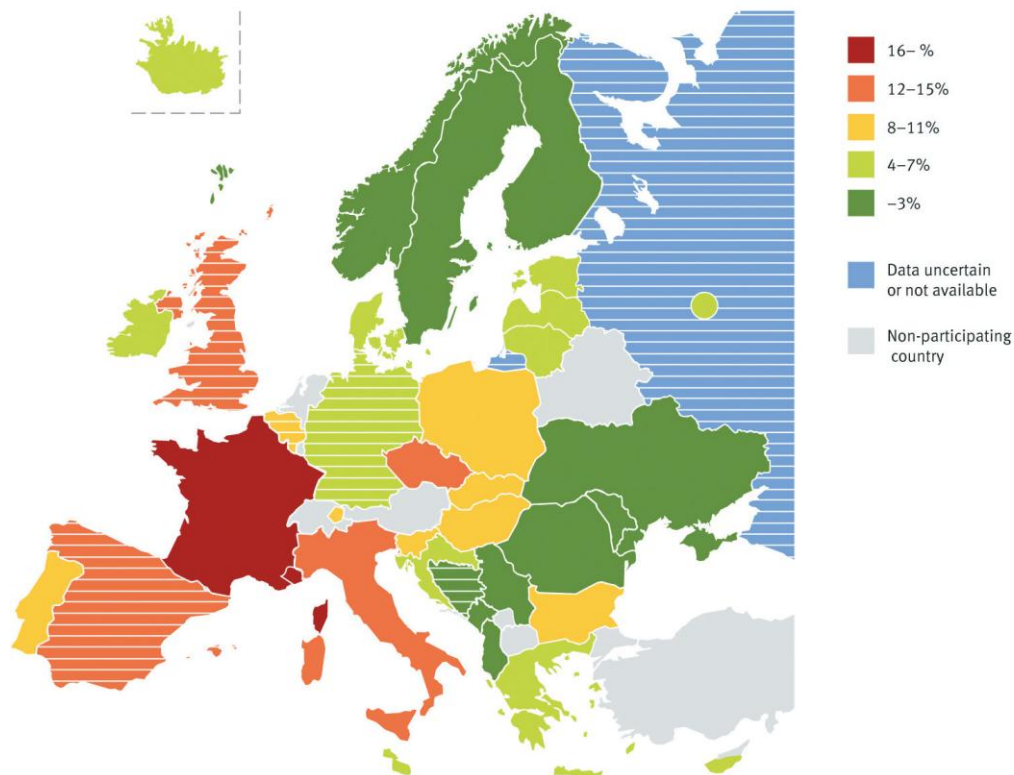
1. Swedish context

2. Three Cities Project

3. Challenges of the future

Swedish context: Cannabis use

Use of marijuana or hashish last 30 days. All students. 2011. Percentages



Summary
2011 ESPAD report
Substance use
among students in 36
European countries

Swedish context: A national cohesive strategy

A cohesive strategy for alcohol,
narcotic drugs, doping
and tobacco (ANDT) policy

A summarised version of Government Bill 2010/11:47



An infrastructure for prevention:

National level

- Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
- Public Health Agency of Sweden

Regional level

- County Councils
- County Administrative Boards

Local level

- Cities, municipalities
- NGO's

The Three Cities Project

- a multi-sector community approach

Purpose:

Quality development of effective actions to prevent and decrease cannabis consumption among young people

2012-2014, 2015

Ministry of Social Affairs - national ANDT-strategy

Prevention, Early intervention, Treatment

14 Sub-projects



The Three Cities Project - a coherent structure

- Three Cities working together: *Why* and *how*?
- Political anchoring
- Research connection
- Documentation and dissemination



Prevention, Early intervention and Treatment

<p>Primary prevention Malmo</p> <p>European Drug Prevention Quality Standards</p> <p>Tobacco: Effekt project</p> <p>CTC Communities That Care</p>	<p>Primary prevention Stockholm</p> <p>European Drug Prevention Quality Standards</p> <p>Tobacco: Effekt project</p> <p>Prevention Profile</p>	<p>Primary prevention Gothenburg</p> <p>Tobacco: Effekt project</p>
<p>Early intervention Malmo</p> <p>Develop cooperation towards risk groups</p> <p>Competence development among professionals</p>	<p>Early intervention Stockholm</p> <p>"Youth in Big City"</p> <p>"MUMIN" police & social services</p>	<p>Early intervention Gothenburg</p> <p>Report: Cannabis and youth in Gothenburg 2012</p> <p>Community readiness</p> <p>Competence development</p>
<p>Care/treatment Malmo</p> <p>Followup and analys via UngDOK</p> <p>Webbsite</p>	<p>Care/treatment Stockholm</p> <p>Followup and analys via UngDOK</p> <p>Webbsite</p>	<p>Care/treatment Gothenburg</p> <p>Followup and analys via UngDOK</p> <p>Webbsite</p> <p>Treatment Study</p>

Challenges of the future:

1. Upholding and developing present work
2. Legalization debate – medical marijuana
3. Social policy + drug prevention (risk/protective)
4. Adults present for guidance and support; norms
5. Professionalisation
6. Cooperation – no one knows everything

Thank You for Your attention!



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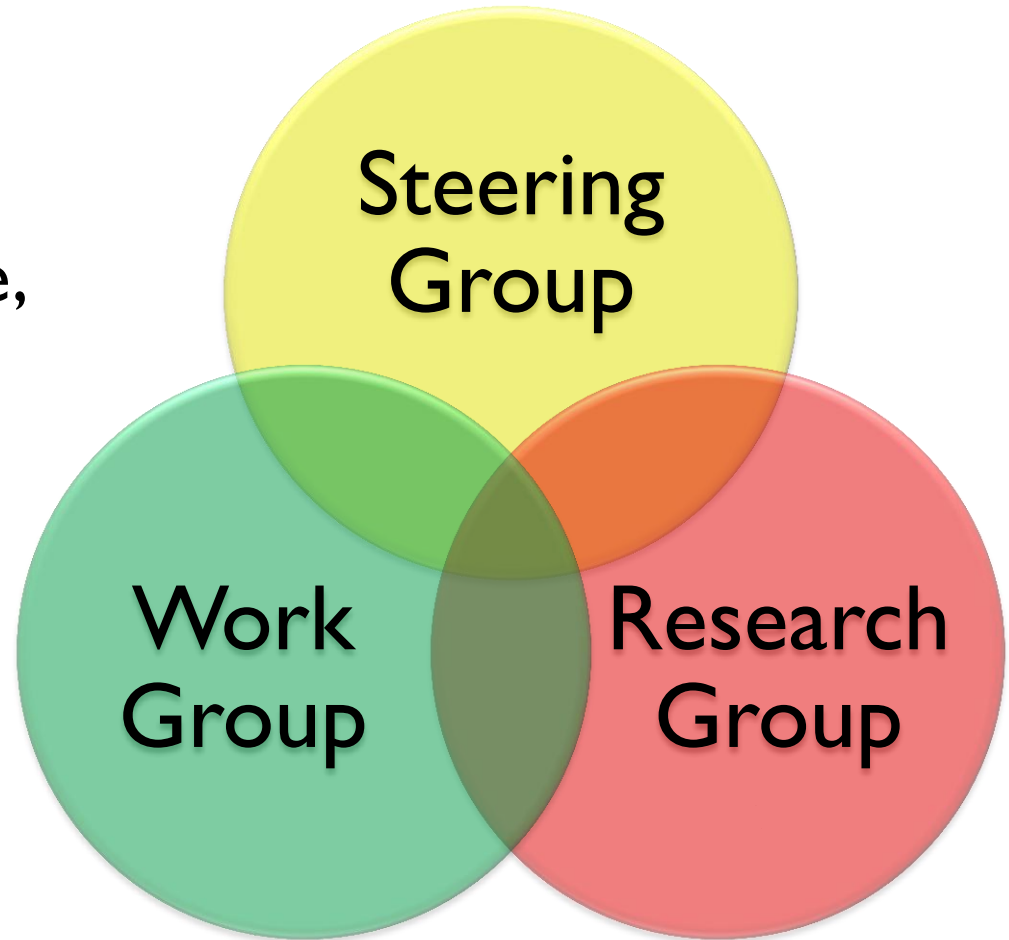


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End of presentation

Cities working together: *Why and how?*

- Enhance quality
- Broader competence, mutual inspiration
- Do – learn
- Close watch - learn



Political Anchoring (2012)



*Anna König Jerlmyr, Social Mayor,
Stockholm*



Dario Espiga, Councillor, Gothenburg

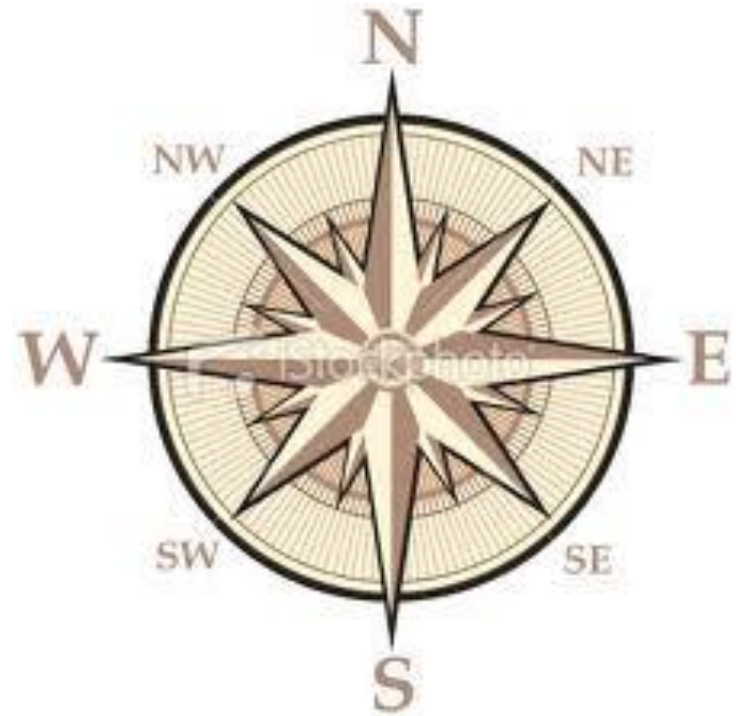


Carina Nilsson, Councillor, Malmö



Work based on Prevention & Communication Sciences

- Focus on universal prevention
- Community prevention in multiple settings
- Universal, selective, indicated
- Risk- and protective factors
- Demand reduction
- Credible senders
- Prevention and promotion
- Close collaboration with researchers.



Primary prevention Malmö	Primary prevention Stockholm	Primary prevention Gothenburg
European Drug Prevention Quality Standards	Primary prevention	
Tobacco: Effekt project		
CTC Communities That Care		
Early intervention Malmö	Early intervention Stockholm	Early intervention Gothenburg
Develop cooperation towards risk groups	"Youth in Big City"	Report: Cannabis and youth in
Competence development among professionals	"MUMIN" police & social services	Community readiness
Care/treatment Malmö	Care/treatment Stockholm	Care/treatment Gothenburg
Followup and analys via UngDOK	Followup and analys via UngDOK	Followup and analys via UngDOK
Webbsite	Webbsite	Webbsite
		Treatment Study

EDPQS

Youth in Big City
MUMIN

YoungDOC

Care/treatment

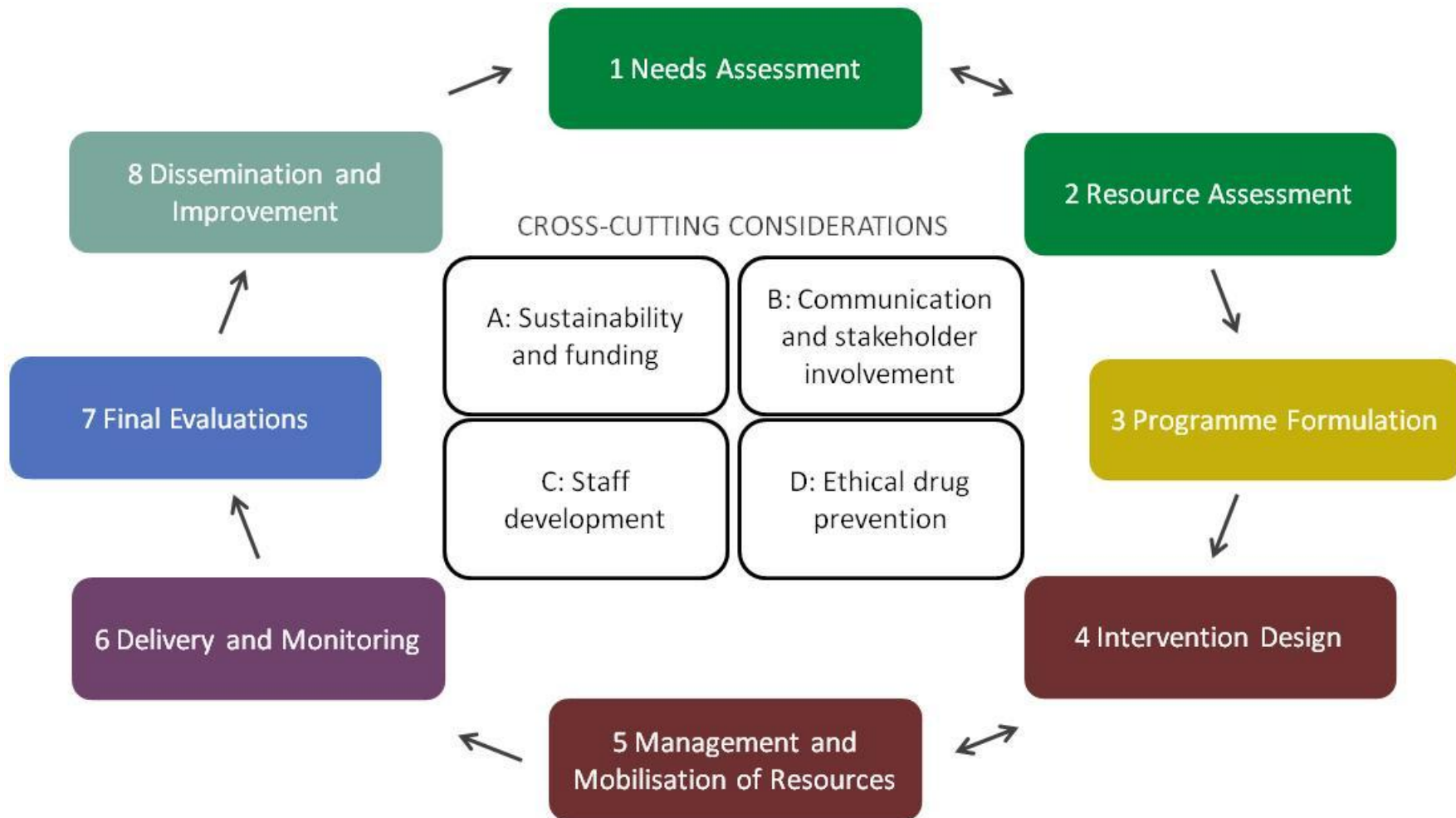


European Drug Prevention Quality Standards (EDPQS)

- **At the time of starting the project:**
 - No EU-level guidance on evidence-based drug prevention for policy makers and practitioners
 - National or regional guidance available in some countries – applicable to wider EU?
 - USA standards of evidence – applicable to European context?
- **Aims:**
 - To bridge the gaps between science, policy and practice
 - To produce a set of evidence-based drug prevention standards for use in the EU
- Phase I and Phase II projects co-funded by European Commission

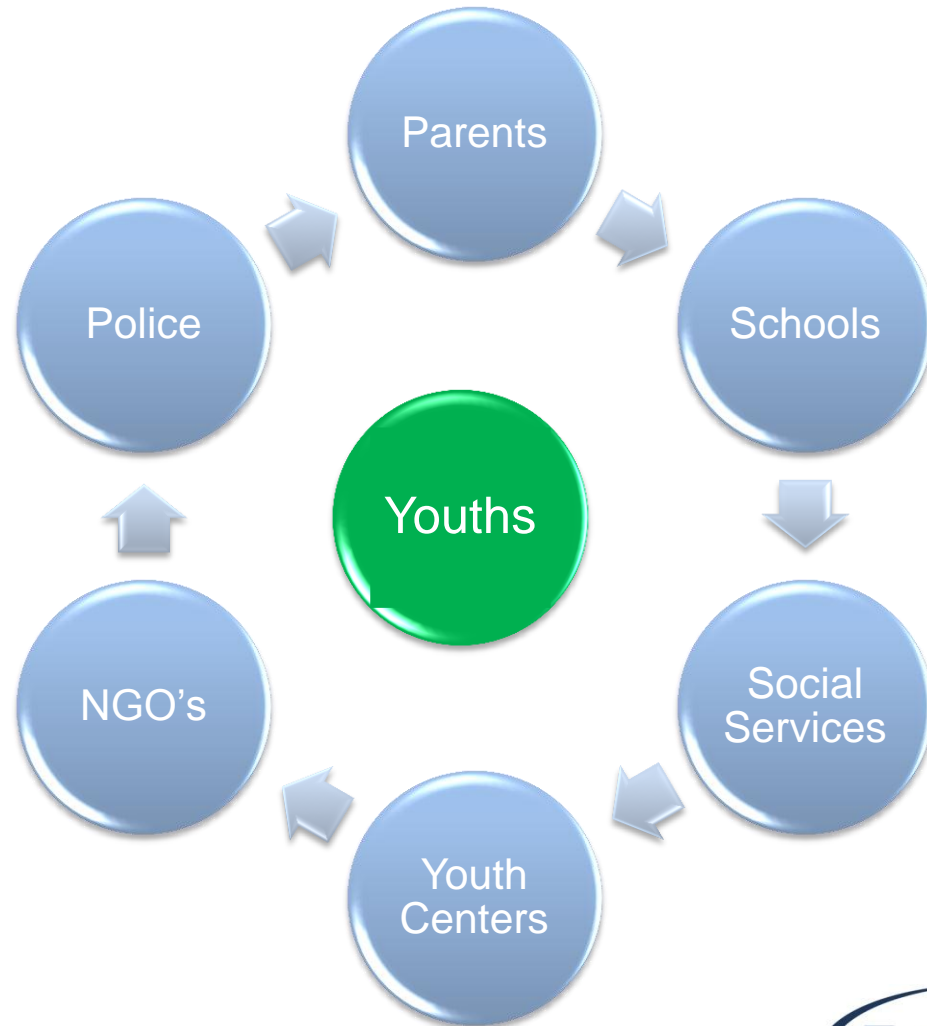


European Drug Prevention Quality Standards (EDPQS)

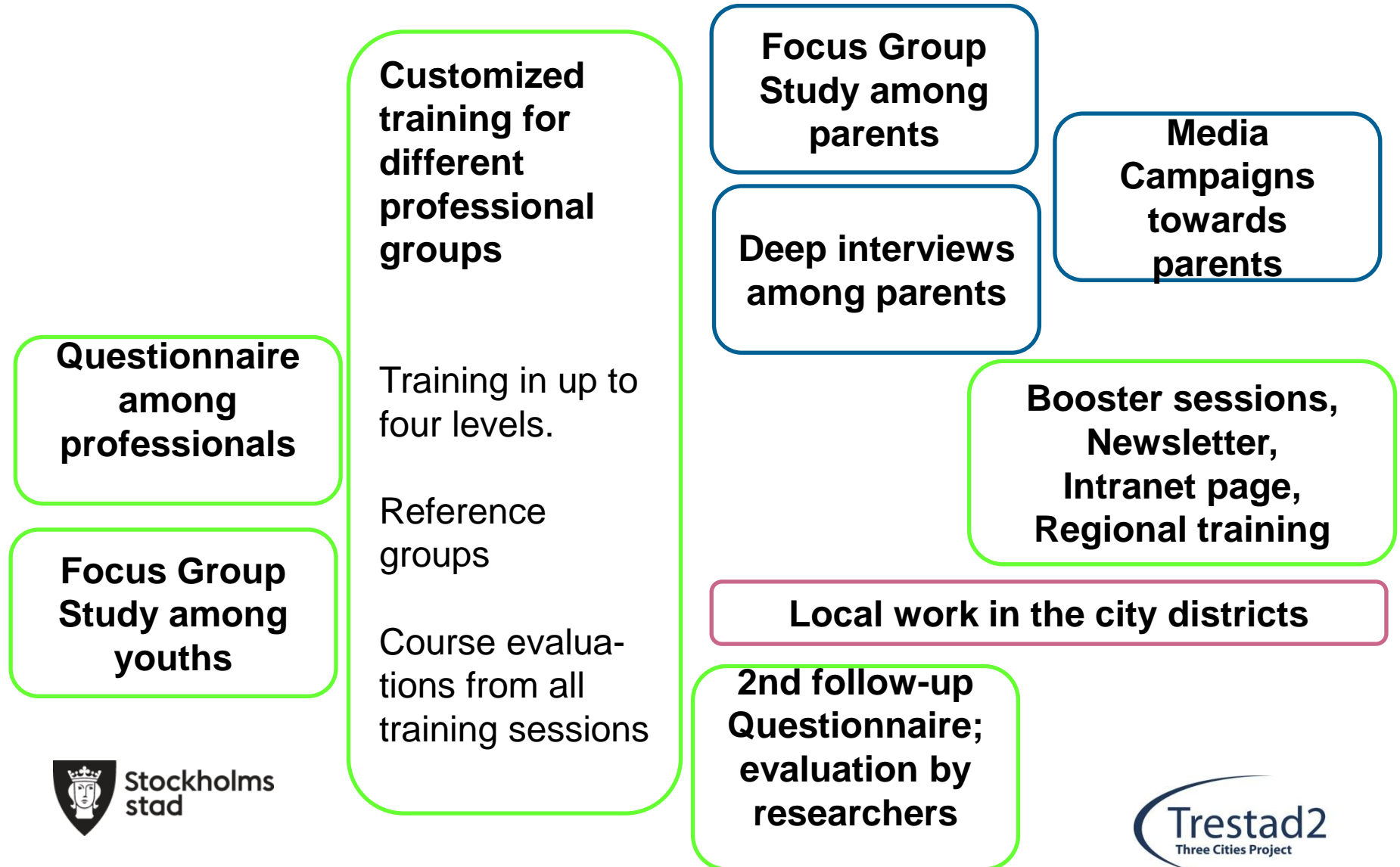


Subproject "Youth in Big City"

**100 000
good
reasons!**



Subproject "Youth in Big City" + regular work



Subproject MUMIN

Developing an ongoing function

- Social services and the Police
- Aims to motivate and immediately offer the youth and his/her family counselling/treatment
- Channeling to local social services
- Evaluation and dissemination.



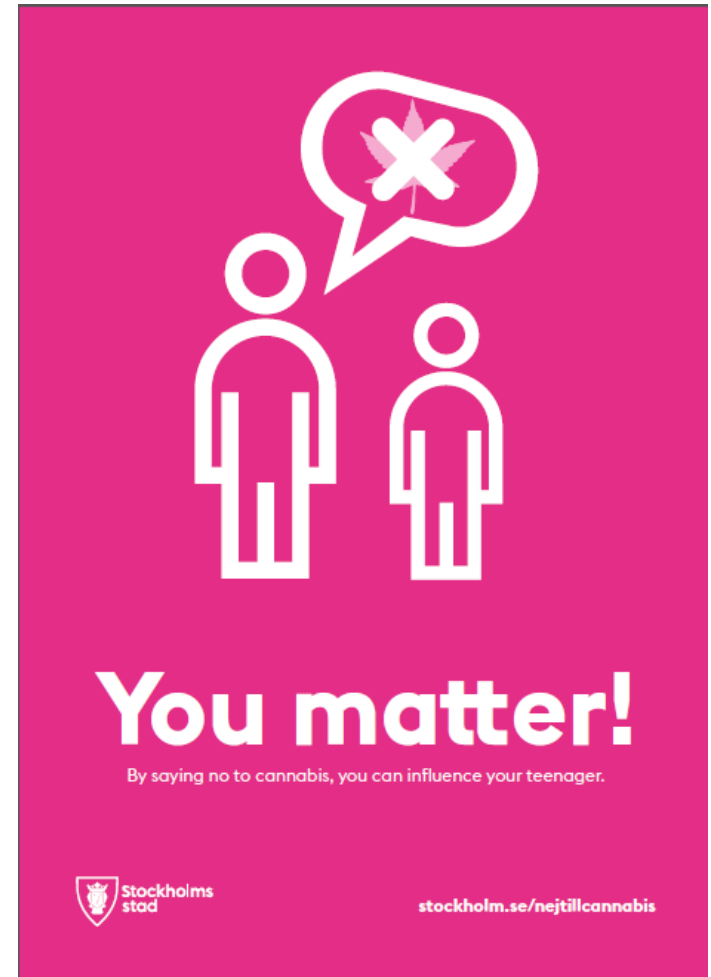
Subproject YoungDoc Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö

- A model for identifying and tracking trends of adolescent drug use and psychosocial situation in the three major cities.
- Conducted by treatment clinics in the three cities
- Data from admission, discharge and follow-up interviews
- Follow up and analysis by annual reports: UngDok trends and tendencies
- A common basis for the three cities
- A good description of the target group
- Generates important facts
- Improve methods and treatment programs
- Tracking changes over a longterm
- Learning from each other.

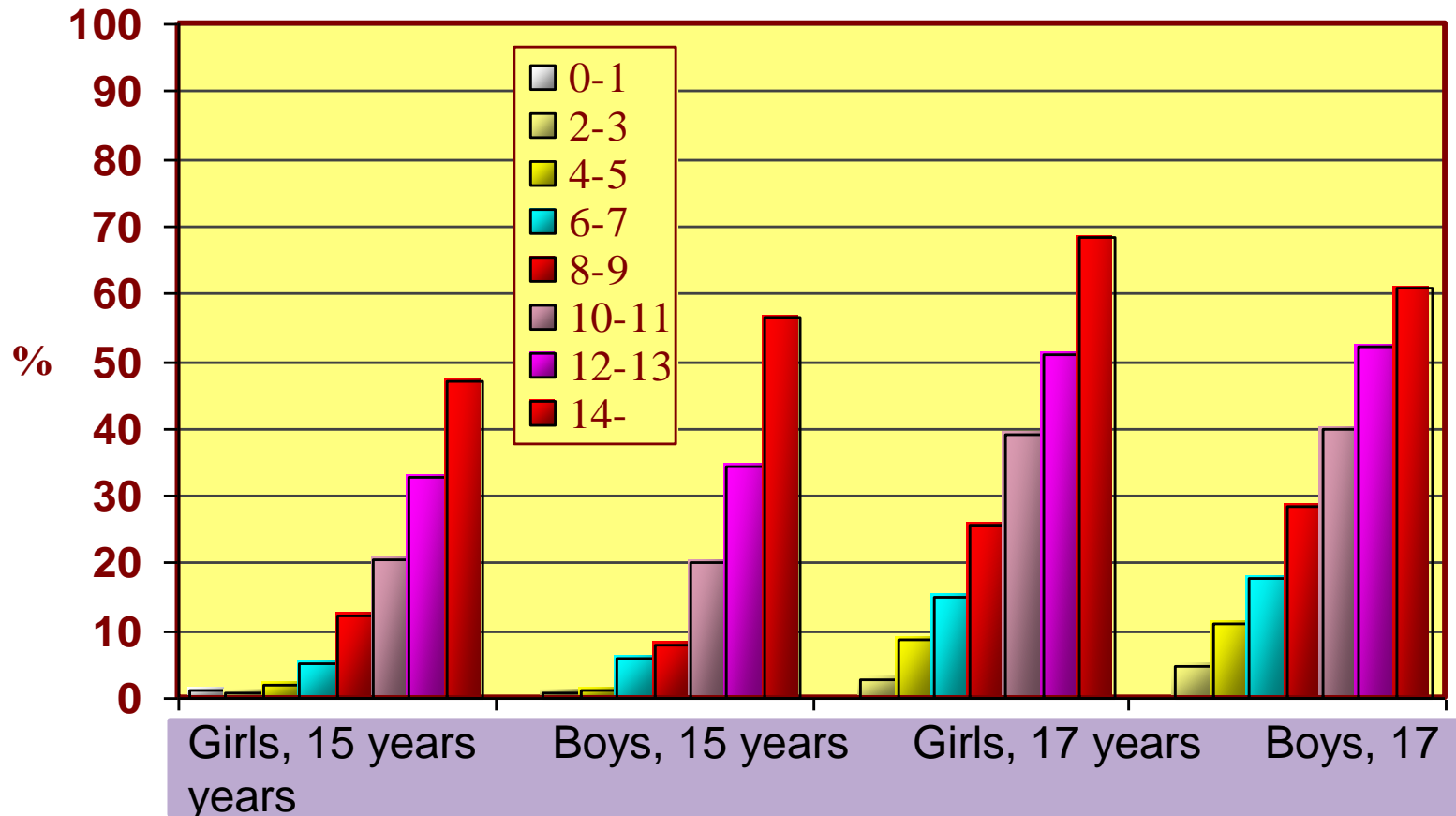


Campaign "You matter as a Parent"

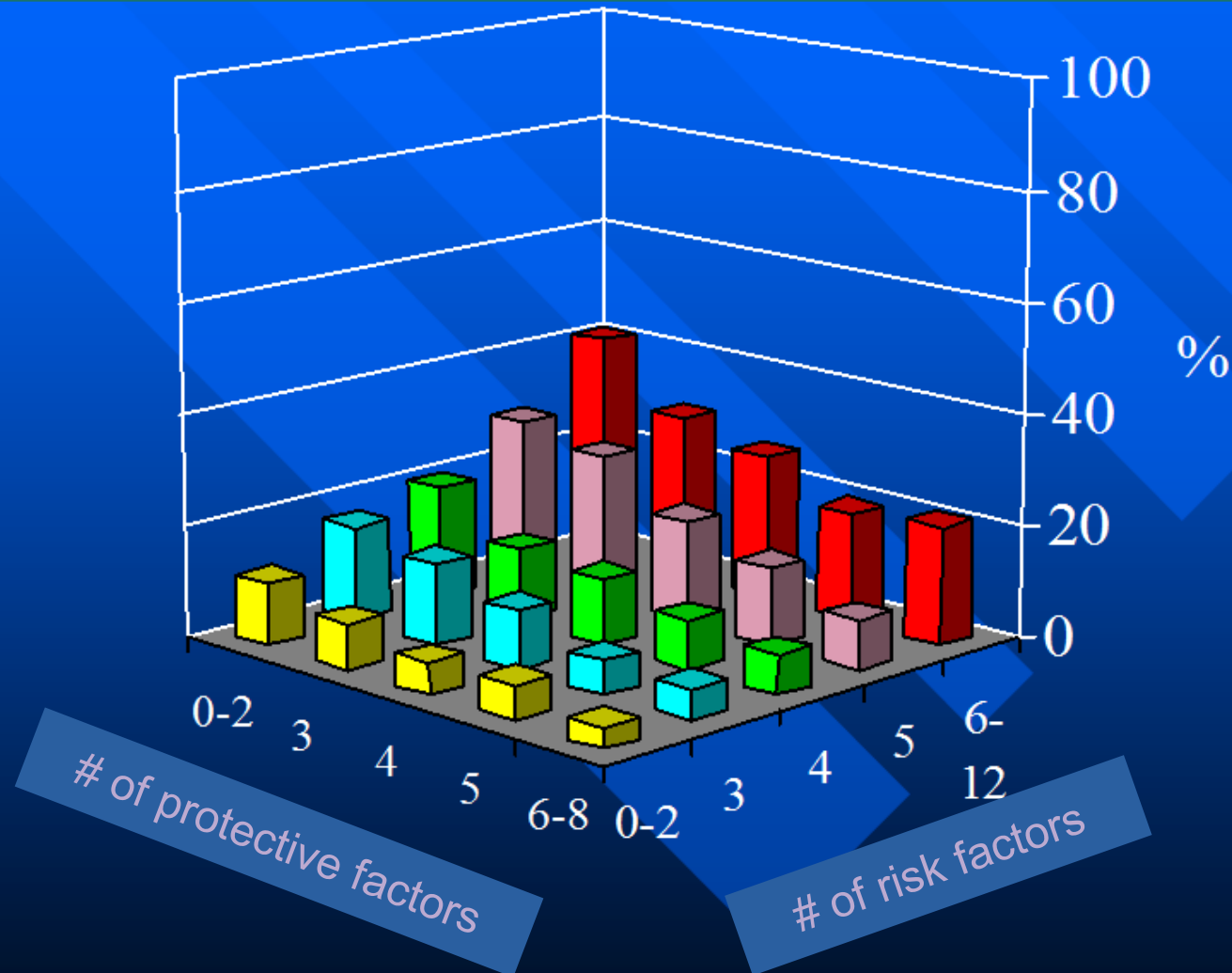
- Sent by mail to 40 000 parents of 13-15 year old youths
- Aims to empower parents, knowing the impact of their stance when it comes to youths and cannabis
- Campaign-site: www.stockholm.se/nejtillcannabis
Provides translations to other languages, local activities, facts.



Number of risk factors and proportion of students who have used drugs some time (El-Khoury et al., 2005; presentation by Knut Sundell)



Number of students (year 9, 15 years old) who ever tried narcotic drugs



K. Sundell, 2003