

Normative Education

Article: 14K

Dent, C.W., et al. (1995). Two-year behavior outcomes of Project Towards No Tobacco Use. *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology*, 63, 676-677

Research Checklist

- The strategy (or program) produced the desired changes in the target population.
- The research was conducted by reputable researchers and published in a reputable journal.
- The study used a rigorous evaluation design.
- The study shows few negative side effects.
- The study was replicated at more than one site.
- The program was implemented by school staff in the study.
- The study is a meta-analysis.

Check all that apply:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intervention | <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Problem Behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool | <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle School |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High School | <input type="checkbox"/> School Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Parents |

Summary: (Give your opinion about the quality and outcome of this study. Would you recommend use of this strategy based on this article?)

This study examined the relative effectiveness of 4 programs in preventing tobacco use in an adolescent population. These programs included: 1) an informational social influences program, 2) a normative social influences program, 3) a physical consequences program, and 4) a combined program. The normative educational component was limited in its effect to preventing trial cigarette use. Data reveals that a modified "combined" program emphasizing physical consequences would most likely lead to longer-term prevention. Therefore, normative education as a single component program is not recommended for the prevention of tobacco use.