

Long Term Multi-Year Programming

Article: 3K

Ellickson, P.L., Bell, R.M. and McGuigan, K. (1993). Preventing adolescent drug use: Long-term results of a junior high program. American Journal of Public Health, 83:856-861.

Research Checklist

- The strategy (or program) produced the desired changes in the target population. *initially*
- 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 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 type="checkbox"/> High School | <input checked="" 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?)

the results of this study demonstrated that during the implementation of a school-based drug use prevention curriculum, drug use was curbed. However, once the curriculum ended, the effects on drug use stopped.

the necessity for multi-years reinforcement of the lessons contained in such a curriculum is revealed in the results of this study.