

Normative Education

Article: 12K

Hansen, W.B. & Graham, J.W. (1991). Preventing alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use among adolescents: Peer pressure resistance training versus establishing conservative norms. *Preventing Medicine*, 20, 414-430.

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 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 compared the effectiveness of resistance skills training with conservative normative education in the prevention of drug use among adolescents. Results indicated that conservative normative education was the most effective means to delay onset of drug use. Because delayed-onset is a strong indicator for potential long-term drug use prevention, normative education is recommended as a promising strategy.