

Intervention: Adding community interventions to school programs

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Background on the intervention:

Broadening school-based education by including family, community, and mass media will reinforce desired behaviors by providing a supportive context for school-based programs.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

Systematic reviews provided sufficient evidence to add community interventions to school-based programs. Parents and the wider community should be involved in school-based drug education. The effects of school-based programs can be increased significantly when community components are added.

Limitations/Comments:

While researchers and academics bring academic knowledge and technical skills, community members are experts on the culture of the community. Community input needs to be solicited and used to direct drug prevention at every stage of the project.

References:

Cuijpers P. Effective ingredients of school-based drug prevention programs. A systematic review. *Addict. Behav.* 2002 Nov-Dec; 27(6):1009-1023.

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Midford R, Munro G, McBride N, Snow P, Ladzinski U. Principles that underpin effective school-based drug education. *J. Drug Educ.* 2002; 32(4):363-386.