A study examining the impact of drug abuse resistance education (D.A.R.E.) and a comparison group in a rural setting

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Abstract

ROTH, C. J. A study examining the impact of drug abuse resistance education (D.A.R.E.) and a comparison group in a rural setting. MPH in Community Health Education, 1992, 112pp. (R. D. Duquette). This research examined the effectiveness of D.A.R.E. in a rural setting. A comparison (nonD.A.R.E.) group was utilized to strengthen the study. The total subject pool equaled 530 fifth and sixth grade students, with 312 subjects in the experimental group (D.A.R.E.) and 222 subjects in the comparison group. Both groups were evaluated regarding 12 variables over 3 time samples-pretest, post 1, and post 2. An instrument designed for this study measured the change scores of all Ss regarding the predetermined variables that were based on program objectives. Data analyses consisted of descriptive statistics, ANOVA with repeated measures, and Tukey-HSD multiple range tests. A predetermined significance level (p < .05) governed the rejection of the null hypotheses. Data indicated a significant relationship regarding self-esteem, refusal techniques, knowledge, positive alternatives, comfort level, prediction of future use, and attitude toward police officers. No significance regarding decision making skills, interpersonal skills, peer/parent influences, consequential thinking/risk taking skills, and actual alcohol and other drug use was uncovered.

Subject
D.A.R.E. (Project)
Drug abuse -- Prevention

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At least by informal design, tobacco and other drug abuse prevention programs are tailored to human developmental stage. However, few papers have been written to examine how programming has been formulated as a function of developmental stage throughout the lifespan. In this paper, I briefly define lifespan...
development, how it pertains to etiology of tobacco and other drug use, and how prevention programming might be constructed by five developmental stages: (a) young child, (b) older child, (c) young teen, (d) older teen, and (e) adult (emerging, young-to-middle and older adult substages). A Start studying Drug Education Final Review. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. Of the following, the drug that is taken the most sporadically, on a once-in-a-while basis, that is, has the lowest “loyalty” rate, is: LSD. In the United States, over the past four decades, income inequality—according to some theories, a major factor associated with deviance, crime, and drug abuse—has: increased. Not all drugs are addicting in the classic sense of the term. drug abuse is drug use. The primary impact of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 was to: establish categories or “schedules” of controlled substances. The definition of the term “drug” that is central to this book is based on a substance’s: psychoactivity. For example, see Drug Abuse Resistance Education: the Effectiveness of DARE. That’s the conclusion of the US Department of Education (DOE), the US Surgeon General, the US General Accountability Office (GAO), and the American Academy of Sciences, among others. The Department of Education strictly prohibited the use of any of its funding to support DARE in any school. DARE is, at best, ineffective. Fortunately, schools are not faced with the choice between DARE and no program. A federal agency (SAMSHA) has identified 66 model programs. Any would be preferable to the ineffective DARE program. The alternative model programs follow. Model Program: Case Study for North America: United Nations Office of Drug Control Programs. Al’s Pals: Kids Making Healthy Choices.