

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

Risk Factor	Strategies and Interventions
<p><u>Social Access</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement • Education 	<p>1) Interdiction</p> <p>Interrupting the supply chain can have a temporary effect on overall drug use.</p> <p>Source: 2009 Threat Assessment Report, National Drug Intelligence Center. http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs31/31379/31379p.pdf</p> <hr/> <p>2) The goal of a community empowerment program (usually in the form of a coalition) is to address the negative consequences of substance use/abuse and related effects. This coalition usually conducts a needs assessment to determine the community's pressing problems, and then mobilizes resources, selects and implements a strategy, and finally evaluates it. Project Northland in Minnesota claimed a 15% decrease in youth marijuana use.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. (2000, September). Promising strategies to reduce substance abuse. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf</p>
<p><u>Availability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement 	<p>1) Nuisance Abatement</p> <p>In nuisance abatement actions, the owners of properties from which drugs are being sold are threatened with civil suits, which may result in fines, closure, or confiscation of the property unless drug sales are terminated. Most commonly, the owner corrects the problem by evicting the drug-selling tenant. These interventions are generally an effective strategy to reduce drug activity.</p> <p>Source: New Mexico Health Department. http://www.health.state.nm.us/documents/AppdendixJ.pdf</p>

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

	<p>2) Probably the oldest and most prevalent form of environmental alteration is boarding up abandoned buildings that are used for drug sales or use, or razing them altogether. Cutting back shrubbery to make drug deals more visible and possibly installing surveillance cameras in lobbies or hallways by owners of apartment buildings with severe drug problems may also help.</p> <p>While no rigorous research has been done to examine the effects of such changes to the physical environment on drug sales and use, altering the physical environment can provide a significant deterrent to many forms of economic and personal crime.</p> <p>Source: New Mexico Health Department. http://www.health.state.nm.us/documents/AppdendixJ.pdf</p>
<p><u>Prior ATOD Use</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Education 	<p>1) Social Norms Campaign</p> <p>Adolescent drug users were more likely to use illicit drugs in mid-adulthood. A social norms campaign aimed at countering the perception that Marijuana use by adolescent peers is <i>normal</i> could contribute to a reduction in use.</p> <p>http://www.cadca.org/files/policy_priorities/Framework%20and%20Rationale.pdf</p> <hr/> <p>2) Controlling and Reducing Use</p> <p>An effective program such as Reconnecting Youth can be an effective tool to reduce and control use by youth who are already using drugs.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. (2000, September). Promising strategies to reduce substance abuse. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf</p>

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

<p>Family Norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement • Education • Media 	<p>1) Youth Curfew</p> <p>The use of youth curfews is one of the most widely implemented strategies for reducing youth crime and drug use in hundreds of cities across the country, yet there is virtually no research on the outcomes of this strategy.</p> <p>Source: New Mexico Health Department. http://www.health.state.nm.us/documents/AppdendixJ.pdf</p>
	<p>2) An effective family management program (such as the Strengthening Families Program) can help families in conflict or those that present certain risk factors for adolescent drug use—such as parental support for drugs—to achieve certain reductions in risky, multi-use behavior.</p> <p>Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.(2009). Substance use prevention dollars and cents: A cost benefit analysis. Retrieved from http://www.odmhsas.org/10-15-09Newsletter/071509samhsasaprevcb.pdf</p>
	<p>3) According to the White House Office of Drug Control Policy, pro-social parenting programs, such as Dare to be You, can be an effective way to increase family stability and decrease adult predilection for stress and associated negative behaviors.</p> <p>Source: White House Office of Drug Control Policy. http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/pdf/science.pdf</p>
	<p>4) Community mobilization is similar to a social norms campaign; however, it is combined with a change in policy that aims to influence norms over a longer (three-to-five year) period. Evidence suggests that strategies such as community forums and town hall meetings, coupled with increased enforcement, will result in a lower rate of use/misuse of marijuana.</p> <p>Source: Drug-Free Detroit. http://www.drugfreedetroit.org/samy/Laeki/Detroit%20CA%20SPF%20SIG%20Imp%20Plan.pdf</p>

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

<p>Peer Norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Media 	<p>1) Social Refusal Skills</p> <p>Research has found that a “comprehensive” long-term, school-based marijuana and alcohol prevention program (including social refusal skills) resulted in a reduction of marijuana use.</p> <p>Source: Lemstra, Mark et al. “A Systematic Review of School-Based Marijuana and Alcohol Prevention Program Targeting Adolescents 10–15.” <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i>, February 2010, 18 (84–96). http://www.drmarklemstra.com/pdf/Meta3.pdf</p>
	<p>2) School Based Intervention</p> <p>There is growing evidence that a school-based intervention program, such as Keepin’ It R.E.A.L., can be effective in the promotion of antidrug norms and the acquisition of effective decision-making skills and communication skills. The program is “from youth for youth” and teaches participants resistance strategies that are important among peers.</p> <p>Source: National Institute for Drug Abuse. http://archives.drugabuse.gov/NIDA_Notes/NNVol18N3/Multiculturalism.html</p>
	<p>3) Life Skills</p> <p>Lemstra, Mark et al. “A Systematic Review of School-Based Marijuana and Alcohol Prevention Program Targeting Adolescents 10–15.” <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i>, February 2010, 18 (84-96). http://www.drmarklemstra.com/pdf/Meta3.pdf</p>
<p>Law Perception Of Harm/Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education 	<p>4) Leadership Development</p> <p>A) Education Dissemination</p> <p>According to the White House Office of Drug Control Policy, programs such as SMART Leaders are an effective way to influence participant attitudes around alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and risky sexual behavior. In the past decade, there has been “downward trending” of high school seniors who perceive great harm in using illicit drugs once or twice. An effective information dissemination program could contribute to greater perception of harm from using illicit drugs by adolescents.</p> <p>Source: White House Office of Drug Control Policy. http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/prevent/pdf/science.pdf</p> <p>Source: NDIC; SAMHSA “Substance Use Prevention Dollars and Cents: A Cost Benefit Analysis.” 2009. http://www.odmhsas.org/10-15-09Newsletter/071509samhsasaprevcb.pdf</p>

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

<p><u>Low Commitment to School</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Enforcement 	<p>1) Creating a Drug Free School Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring Program <p>A drug-free school zone represents a space where children can play without encountering drug users and dealers. Typically, a drug-free school zone represents the space within a thousand feet of a school, and the integrity of the zone can be reinforced by laws that impose severe penalties for drug use or sale within such zones. This idea is supported by research, which suggests that negative environmental influences encountered by youth may be subverted by outside supports with businesses and the community. Drug-free school zones are most effective when the school, parents, police, and local citizens work together. Mobilize the community to work together to develop the drug-free zone, post signs, and generate publicity around the project.</p> <p>Source: New Mexico Health Department. http://www.health.state.nm.us/documents/AppdendixJ.pdf</p>
	<p>2) Family-Centered Intervention coupled with School-Based Life Skills (such as Adolescent Transitions or Guiding Good Choices)</p> <p>Research demonstrates that a family-centered intervention, coupled with school-based life skills, can effectively strengthen school bonds to family, school, and community.</p> <p>Source: SAMHSA “Substance Use Prevention Dollars and Cents: A Cost Benefit Analysis.” 2009. http://www.odmhsas.org/10-15-09Newsletter/071509samhsasaprevcb.pdf</p>
<p><u>Low Enforcement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement 	<p>1) Community Empowerment</p> <p>The goal of a community empowerment program (usually in the form of a coalition) is to address the negative consequences of substance use/abuse and related effects..</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. (2000, September). Promising strategies to reduce substance abuse. Retrieved from http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf</p>

Marijuana Use Prevention Strategies or Interventions

2) Citizen Surveillance Programs

Citizen surveillance programs such as tip lines and citizen patrols can increase reporting of illegal activity to law enforcement.

Source: New Mexico Health Department. <http://www.health.state.nm.us/documents/AppdendixJ.pdf>