

Alcohol Tobacco Other Drug Prevention Kids On The Block

Recognizing that clients with substance misuse problems represent a significant portion of most social workers caseloads, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs offers a comprehensive overview of the substance misuse problem and how it directly affects clients. Research suggests that each user seriously affects the lives of four to six other people. This compendium was produced in response to the growing concern of social workers about the limited material written solely for work with this population. It grew out of a 5-year faculty development grant sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Prevention PrimerAn Encyclopedia of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention TermsDIANE Publishing

Although schools have the primary responsibility for educating children and adolescents, schools alone cannot prevent the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Preventing youth from smoking, drinking, and using drugs must be a collaborative effort, jointly undertaken by the school, community, and youths themselves. This guide was developed to explain the partnerships that schools and communities can create to share the responsibilities of planning, funding, and implementing preventive strategies and programs. The first section presents a conceptual framework for planning by reviewing the extent of the substance abuse problem among youth, identifying misconceptions that lead to ineffective programs, defining drug use as a behavioral problem determined by many systems of influence, exploring the need for an integrated approach to prevention, identifying both risk and protective factors within students' influence groups, formulating a new definition of prevention, and introducing a comprehensive health approach to drug prevention. The next section develops a leadership role for schools, explaining how to build a partnership among schools, law enforcement, and the community; identifying the planning steps; recommending a comprehensive program for the school site; considering community- and school-based program strategies; and listing criteria for preventive programs and curricula. The final three sections of the guide look briefly at the intervention plan, school policy, and program support. Relevant sections of California legal codes, resources, and references are appended. (NB)

Roughly 27 percent of the U.S. population lives in rural regions of the country. These citizens face challenges that city-dwellers and suburbanites do not. Geographic isolation, lack of available resources and activities, and a relative absence of anonymity lead many rural residents to turn to alcohol and other drugs. This guide includes a host of resources that we believe will help prevention specialists, teachers, health care providers, and others like you in a mutual quest for drug-free neighborhoods.

Over 60 terms defined. Provides a brief history of prevention efforts as well as an overview of the issues, principles, & approaches that work best. Topics are listed in alpha order & include: acronyms, AIDS, binge drinking, children of alcoholics, cocaine, evaluation, federal agencies, heroin, Hispanic/Latino, impaired driving, marijuana, media advocacy, older adults, parents & prevention, PCP, prevention, risk factors, social bonding, social marketing, steroids, tobacco, violence, youth participation, etc. Each entry includes a list of references.

[Copyright: 3ce67c19d68cbe0aae36ca0977f842c8](https://www.diane.com/3ce67c19d68cbe0aae36ca0977f842c8)