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PROGRAM EFFECTS; Chapter Five SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION'S EFFECTIVENESS AT REDUCING LIFETIME DRUG USE; MEASURING DECAY OF SHORT-TERM EFFECT; TAKING ACCOUNT OF LENGTH OF INITIATION DELAY
TRANSLATING EFFECTIVENESS PREDICTORS TO RESULTSChapter Six
ADJUSTMENTS TO PREVENTION'S EFFECTIVENESS; CAUSATION VERSUS CORRELATION QUALIFIER; SCALE-UP QUALIFIER; SOCIAL MULTIPLIER; MARKET MULTIPLIER; Chapter Seven SOCIAL COSTS OF DRUG CONSUMPTION; ESTIMATING THE SOCIAL COST OF ALCOHOL USE; ESTIMATING THE SOCIAL COST OF TOBACCO USE; ESTIMATING THE SOCIAL COST OF COCAINE USE AND USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN GENERAL; ESTIMATING THE SOCIAL COST OF MARIJUANA USE; SUMMARY;
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Sommario/riassunto

School-based drug prevention, popular with the public and politicians alike, is now a nearly universal experience for American youth. Analysis has shown that the best programs can reduce use of a wide range of substances. But questions remain regarding how to think about and, hence, fund, these programs. Should they be viewed principally as weapons in the war against illicit drugs, or, at the other extreme, do prevention programs benefit students and society most by reducing use of alcohol and tobacco? The authors address these questions by comparing for the first time the social benefits of
