

# Dare program



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DARE Program In MLA Style 2 Just like any other potential national programs, one needs to be supported by famous and credible figures and public officials in order to be acknowledged by the citizens. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) fit the “ Just Say No” movement of the former first lady Nancy Reagan. (Lohman, p 61) One of the strengths of the program is it has been linked to the famous movement and the fact that it is facilitated by police officers in schools. The marriage with the police has set the program apart from the rest of the aspiring drug abuse programs in the US. It has become an immediate hit with kids, schools, parents and the police. In the 1986 study of the National Institute of Justice, researcher William DeJong found positive results on the DARE program. Soon thereafter, the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Justice Department gave the program \$140, 000 to make it into a nationwide program and started training officers over the country to introduce the program in schools and deliver the curriculum. (Aue, p 25) The police officers received training for the facilitation of the program in schools. This benchmark has been carried out throughout the country and excellent reviews have been received by DARE officials. Support filtered up to Congress and politicians who stand against drugs and crime showed support to the program. Due to the huge amount of support DARE received, the National DARE Day was celebrated in 1989. In 1992, the funds increased to \$10 million and the National DARE Day came thereafter. (Roleff, 2005) Name 3 The idea of having police officers to facilitate the program is a brilliant idea since students look of to authorities. The credibility of the program is instilled in the minds of the young kids that have been carried out for years. Although good reviews have been received by the program, there were a number of criticisms that were against the

program. According to Research Triangle Institute, in 1993, DARE has short-term positive effects in students. It was stated that the effect on drug use was gone by middle and high school. (Aue, p 52) After a number criticisms from researchers and encouragement from government officials to reform DARE, the program decided to agree for a number of meetings with researchers and critics. Reform was needed but not replacing DARE since introduction of another program will have been a giant feat. The potential delivery system of the program was one of DARE's strengths that made them stay in operations. A change in the curricula was made after several meetings at the Vera Institute's offices in New York. A more intense program was established that is delivered even to middle and high school students. Continued improvements were made as time went on. Conclusion DARE has made a number of modifications with the program and mixed reviews have been recorded. After the revisions, the program has been more effective than it was before. Although there are still some areas of improvement, it is still better to have it than not. Political figures continue their support as they believe that birth pains of the program will eventually be gone and it will improve as time goes on. Works Cited Aue, Pamela W. Teen Drug Abuse. Detroit: Thomson/Gale, 2006. Print Lohman, Judith S. Drug Abuse Resistance Education (dare) Program. Hartford: Connecticut General Assembly, Office of Legislative Research, 2010. Print. Roleff, Tamara L. Drug Abuse: Opposing Viewpoints. Farmington Hills, MI: Greenhaven Press, 2005. Print.