
**Abstract**

Prevention and developmental sciences have many complementary goals and much to gain by collaboration. With random assignment to conditions and long-term multivariate follow-up of individuals across significant years in the life span, fundamental basic and applied research questions can now be addressed using new statistical methods. This special issue includes 4 empirical articles that used growth modeling techniques (hierarchical linear modeling, latent growth curve analyses) to examine direct and indirect effects of theory-based, longitudinal prevention experiments on developmental trajectories of children’s and adolescents’ substance use, delinquency, and school bonding.