

Substance Abuse in Children and Adolescents: Information for Parents and Educators

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Substance abuse among American youth is a widespread problem. Despite indicators that use of illicit drugs and alcohol has declined over the past decade, a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services survey in 2002 (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 2003) of 43,700 adolescents in nearly 400 schools nationwide indicated that more than half (53%) have tried an illegal drug. If we count inhalants in the definition of illegal drugs, nearly one third of students have experimented with drugs by the time they reach eighth grade. And it isn't just marijuana—30% of the students surveyed reported using a drug other than marijuana by twelfth grade.

The survey also showed that teenagers continue to experiment with alcohol and cigarettes. Again, although there is evidence that, over time, alcohol use among youth is declining, a recent national survey indicated nearly 11% of youth age 12–17 were binge drinkers (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002).

Parents and teachers need to recognize that substance abuse is a serious threat to the physical well-being of children and adolescents (such as danger to the brain and other vital organs) and their psychological functioning (such as impaired memory, judgment, ability to learn, and decline in academic performance). Children who use drugs and alcohol are also more prone to accidents, risky sexual behavior, violence, and thoughts of suicide. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2003), 15% of 18 year-olds surveyed in 2002 reported driving under the influence of alcohol. In addition, another recent study found that high school students using marijuana on a frequent basis had much higher rates of delinquent and criminal behavior, including serious aggression, sale of illegal drugs, and carrying a handgun (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004).

Causes of Substance Abuse

Attitudes. Children and adolescents use drugs and alcohol for many reasons. Not only are the consequences of substance abuse a problem, but so are the attitudes teens have adopted toward substance use. For example, data from a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration report (2000) indicated that, as the number of young people who use marijuana has increased, the number who view marijuana as harmful has decreased. Most teens do not see any major risk trying marijuana once or twice. Researchers have suggested that changes in risk perception and knowledge may be due to a decrease in

anti-drug messages in the media, an increase in pro-drug messages through the popular culture, and a lack of awareness among parents about the prevalence of drug and alcohol use.

Social, emotional, and family influences. Parents must understand why children and adolescents use drugs and alcohol. The desire to be accepted into a social group, peer pressure, and curiosity are common reasons. Children also use drugs to deal with depression, boredom, anger, and anxiety. However, research suggests that drug use by family members plays a strong role in whether children in the family start using drugs.

It is important to keep in mind that parents are the first and most powerful influences in a child's life. As a parent, your child looks to you for help and guidance in making important decisions, including the decision not to use drugs. As a role model, your decision not to use illegal drugs will reinforce your message to your child.

Prevention Strategies for Parents

Preventing a child from using drugs and alcohol makes more sense than having to help the child to stop once he or she has started. It is more difficult to stop using drugs or alcohol when there is a psychological or physical dependence.

One of the biggest deterrent to substance abuse is the fear of disappointing a parent. Therefore, prevention starts at home. There are a number of actions parents can take to create an environment where substance abuse is discouraged.

Trust and Mutual Respect

Develop a sense of respect and trust between you and your child. Spend time in activities together:

- Do fun things such as going to movies.

- Encourage participation in family decisions.

- Build trust and establish open lines of communication early. What you say and what you do must be consistent.

- Stay involved in your child's friendships and schoolwork.

Communication

Effective communication involves talking to and listening to your child:

- Communicate that you care: Children do not care about what a parent says to them unless they know that the parent cares about them.

- Actions are just as important as words. Your child can spot hypocrisy miles away.

- Do not preach: Discuss concerns without delivering a lecture.

- Have facts handy: Know what you are talking about and use brief examples to make your points.

Be a good listener: Listen to what your child has to say. Avoid interruptions. Ask questions for clarity, state what you think is meant, and verify that you understand correctly. This shows that you did listen, and what your child says is important to you.

Do not judge: Try to understand what your child is saying without judging his or her motives, opinions, or conclusions. Use appropriate body language.

Encourage your child to recognize and express his or her feelings: While you are talking to your child, it is important to let your child know you care not only about what he or she thinks but also about what he or she feels.

Talking to Your Child About Drugs and Alcohol

Be informed and give your child the facts about drugs and alcohol, and your expectations, unemotionally and straightforward:

Scare tactics and exaggerated stories do not work: Children see and hear a great deal about drugs and alcohol at school. They see other children in the halls and on the playground who use drugs and alcohol. Children can see first-hand what is true and what is not.

Clarify your standards and expectations: Make sure you let your child know where you stand and what your expectations are regarding the use of drugs and alcohol.

Share appropriate information: Make sure the information about drugs and alcohol is developmentally appropriate to your child (your choice of words and the type of information should be at your child's grade/ability level).

Teach your child about choices and consequences: For every choice there is a consequence. Stress the importance of evaluating the consequence before making the choice. Consider what may happen first and then decide if it is worth the cost.

Interventions for Home and School

Strategies for Parents

Know the signs of substance abuse. You need to be aware of dramatic changes in your child's behavior (sometimes it is gradual; some children may use drugs and alcohol for a time and go undetected). Children may experiment with drugs and alcohol to fit in with their peers, but discontinue using after the experience. Some children continue to use drugs and alcohol and develop a psychological and/or a physical dependency. Look for the following warning signs:

- Depression, fatigue, withdrawal
- Poor grooming
- Hostility and deteriorating relationships with family and friends
- Changes in academic performance
- Increased absenteeism or truancy
- Lost interest in sports or other favorite activities