Comparison of Psychosocial Influences on Substance Use in Adolescents: Implications for Prevention Programming
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This paper compares the potential for twelve psychosocial variables to act as change agents (mediators) in substance use prevention programs. A sample (N = 4,412) of students in grades six through eleven were surveyed during two consecutive years of a longitudinal study. A five-factor model of psychosocial influences was used to predict subsequent alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use. Structural equation modeling revealed that a factor labeled Drug Attitudes most consistently related to decreased future use of all three substances. The four variables composing this factor were beliefs about consequences, normative beliefs, lifestyle incongruence, and commitment. In several cases, current use mediated the relationship between a mediator factor and future use. Relationships between psychosocial factors and substance use varied little across age groups (middle school vs. high school students). Some effects were substance-specific. Implications for substance use prevention programming are discussed.

KEYWORDS. Alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, adolescents, mediators, prevention
Multi-modular Substance Use Information Program

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Keywords: Adolescents, substance use, information

The importance of early intervention and prevention initiatives cannot be overstated. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of substance use, and early intervention can significantly reduce the risk of developing long-term problems. This document outlines a comprehensive approach to multi-modular substance use information for adolescents, focusing on family support and outcome following treatment.

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Parental Substance Use, Family Support, and Outcome Following Treatment for Adolescents with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

In a study of 69 inpatient drug treatment facilities, we evaluated outcome criteria and predictors of treatment success. This was followed by a review of the literature on substance use and ADHD, focusing on the role of family support in recovery. The study concluded that family support was crucial in improving treatment outcomes for adolescents with ADHD.

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Substance Use Disorders Following Treatment for Adolescents with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and the Impact on Family Support and Outcome

In this study, we explored the relationship between substance use disorders and family support following treatment for ADHD. The findings indicated that family support played a significant role in the treatment outcomes for these adolescents. This suggests the importance of integrating family therapy into the treatment plan for better outcomes.

Keywords: Adolescents, substance use, ADHD

In summary, the multi-modular substance use information program aims to provide comprehensive support to adolescents and their families, focusing on early intervention, family involvement, and treatment effectiveness. This approach is essential in reducing the impact of substance use on adolescent development and improving overall outcomes.