Mothers and Daughters: The Intergenerational Reproduction of Violence and Drug Use in Home and Street Life

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In many inner-city households, children are simultaneously exposed to substance use, violence, and sexual exploitation. Sadly, these youths often seek solace and escape in the inner-city street subculture, only to find the same problems there. As young adults, these persons typically reproduce the household norms and the street subculture they experienced in their own childhoods. This paper illustrates the processes behind these interconnected phenomena based on detailed ethnographic accounts of two generations of females’ experience from two separate households.

KEYWORDS: Drug subculture, Intergenerational drug use, ethnography

Attitudes of College Students in a Predominately Hispanic University Regarding Alcohol Use

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The focus of this particular study is to determine the drinking-related attitudes of college students at a predominantly Hispanic university, and to determine if there are ethnic and gender-related differences in the areas of acceptable levels of consumption, and the...
The Recruitment Process: Factors that Predict African-American Adolescents’ Initial Engagement into an Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention Study
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This article explored recruitment patterns, as well as factors that predicted these patterns, in a relationship-based substance abuse prevention intervention study targeting inner-city African American adolescents living in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Of the 237 eligible participants, 38.5% (N = 99) enrolled in the program. It required a total of 559 contacts to enroll these participants, in addition to the 99 home visits that were conducted to secure baseline data. Results from hierarchical logistic regression analysis indicated that the teens’ attitudes towards alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as the parents’ report of family conflict predicted rate of recruitment. Implications for recruitment strategies and future research are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Tobacco, African-American adolescent, prevention

Native Americans and Alcoholism Therapy: The Example of Handsome Lake as a Tool of Recovery
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Substance abuse counselors recognize the diversity of their clients and the fact that specific people have distinct needs and vulnerabilities. Native Americans suffering from alcoholism reflect this reality. Here, the work and perspectives of Handsome Lake, a 19th century spiritual leader of the Iroquois Nation who overcame seemingly intractable alcoholism, are used to show how reaffirming a cultural heritage and respecting individuality can go hand in hand. Beyond merely providing an historical example, this paper generalizes that approach so it can be adapted to the needs of a wide range of indigenous peoples.

KEYWORDS: Native Americans, alcoholism, recovery, revitalization movements

Predictors of Alcohol Drinking Among the Older Chinese in Canada
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Research on alcohol drinking among the older adults, particularly the ones in ethnic minority communities, is lacking. This study examined the predictors of alcohol drinking among a random sample of 2,772 older Chinese in Canada. The participants aged between 55 years and 101 years and resided in seven major Canadian cities. The findings indicated that 16.7% of the older Chinese in this study reported drinking. Logistic regression was used and age, gender, living arrangement, country of origin, income, and attitude toward aging were found to be significant factors that increased the probability for the older Chinese to drink. Directions for practitioners working with older Chinese were discussed.

KEYWORDS: Older Chinese, predictors of drinking, ethnicity, culture

Examining the Prevalence and Perceived Harm of Ecstasy and Other Drug Use Among Juvenile Offenders
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To date, few studies have examined the use of 3,4-methyldioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or “ecstasy”) among Canadian populations. In the current study, self-report drug use data and urine specimens were collected from 86 male juvenile offenders surveyed through Maryland’s Offender Population Urinalysis Screening (OPUS) Program. Prevalence estimates of ecstasy use were generated and associations between ecstasy use, demographic characteristics, and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use were explored. Nineteen percent of the sample reported lifetime ecstasy use, 14% within the past 12 months, and 8% within the past 30 days. One percent of the sample reported ecstasy use in the two days preceding the interview, and none tested positive for MDMA via urinalysis. Compared to non-users, 51-year ecstasy users were significantly more likely to be white and to have tried alcohol, marijuana, pentyl nitrite, and heroin within the 12 months preceding the interview. The use of marijuana once or twice and regularly was associated with the least amounts of risk of physical and/or psychological harm for both the past-year ecstasy users and the non-users in the sample. Policy implications are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Criminal justice, MDMA, perceived risk, urinalysis