

Adolescents

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Crime - " [Adolescents - Crime](#) " *statistics and studies concerning crimes committed by adolescents in conjunction with drug use.*

1.

(drug usage - generational forgetting) "Another point worth keeping in mind is that there tends to be a continuous flow of new drugs onto the scene and of older ones being rediscovered by young people. Many drugs have made a comeback years after they first fell from popularity, often because young people's knowledge of their adverse consequences faded as generational replacement took place. We call this process "generational forgetting." Examples include LSD and methamphetamine, two drugs used widely in the 1960s that made a comeback in the 1990s after their initial popularity faded as a result of their adverse consequences becoming widely recognized during periods of high use; heroin, cocaine, PCP, and crack are some others. At present, LSD, inhalants, and ecstasy are all showing the effects of generational forgetting—that is, perceived risk is declining appreciably for those drugs—which puts future cohorts at greater risk of having a resurgence in use."

Source:

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2010). Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2009 (NIH Publication No. 10-7583). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, p. 6.

<http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2009.pdf>

2. Adolescents - Data

(2010 - adolescents - top concerns) "As in past years, teens continue to cite drugs as their top concern. When asked, "What is the most important problem facing people your age?" 26 percent responded drugs (including tobacco and alcohol); 22 percent responded social pressures; 14 percent, academic pressures; 2 percent, crime and violence. (Figure 3.A) The pressure to drink or use drugs is often mentioned as one of the social pressures teens face."

Source:

Knowledge Networks and QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VX: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2010), p. 9.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/upload/2010/20100819teensurvey.pdf>

3.

(2010 - adolescents - drug free schools) "In 2001, 62 percent of public school students and 79 percent of private and religious school students said they attended drug-free schools (drugs are not used, kept or sold on the grounds of their school). This year, 43 percent of public school students and 78 percent of private and religious school students say they attend drug-free schools."

Source:

Knowledge Networks and QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VX: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2010), p. 3.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/upload/2010/20100819teensurvey.pdf>

4.

(2010 - adolescents - perceived availability of drugs) "In 2010, about half (48.6 percent) of youths aged 12 to 17 reported that it would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to obtain marijuana if they wanted some (Figure 6.5). About one in eight (11.6 percent) indicated that heroin would be fairly or very easily available, and 12.9 percent reported so for LSD."

Source:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings," NSDUH Series H-41, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4658. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011. p. 63.

<http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.pdf>

5.

(2010 - adolescents - gangs in schools)

"□ Forty-five percent of high school students say that there are gangs or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang in their school.

"□ Thirty-five percent of middle school students say that there are gangs or students who consider themselves to be part of a gang in their school.

"Compared to teens in schools without gangs, those in schools that have gangs are nearly twice as likely to report that their school is drug infected, meaning drugs are used, kept or sold on school grounds (30 percent vs. 58 percent).

"A quarter of public school students (27 percent) say that their school is both drug infected and has gangs."

Source:

Knowledge Networks and QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VX: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2010), p. 2.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/upload/2010/20100819teensurvey.pdf>

6.

(2008-2010 - adolescents - ease of drug purchases) "For years, CASA has been asking teens: 'Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer, marijuana, or prescription drugs such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or Ritalin, without a prescription?'"

In 2008, CASA reported that 25% said cigarettes, 23% said marijuana, 19% said prescription drugs, 15% said beer, and 7% said it was the same for all.

In 2009, CASA reported that 26% said cigarettes, 26% said marijuana, 16% said prescription drugs, 14% said beer, and 10% said it was the same for all.

In 2010, CASA reported that 27% said cigarettes, 15% said marijuana, 13% said prescription drugs, 26% said beer, and 5% said it was the same for all.

Source:

QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse XIII: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2008), p. 17 and Figure 3.P.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/articlefiles/380-2008%20Teen%20Survey%20Repo...>

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Knowledge Networks and QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VX: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2010), p. 11, Figure 3.F.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/upload/2010/20100819teensurvey.pdf>

7.

(2008 - adolescents - family dinners) "As frequency of family dinners increases, reported drinking, smoking and drug use decreases. Compared to teens who have five to seven family dinners per week, those who have fewer than three family dinners per week are more than twice as likely to have used tobacco or marijuana, and one and a half times likelier to have used alcohol."

Source:

QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse XIII: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY:

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2008), p. 11.

<http://www.casacolumbia.org/articlefiles/380-2008%20Teen%20Survey%20Repo...>

8.

(2007 - adolescents - use of inhalants)

"□ The percentage of adolescents (i.e., youths aged 12 to 17) who used inhalants in the past year was lower in 2007 (3.9 percent) than in 2003, 2004, and 2005 (4.5, 4.6, and 4.5 percent, respectively)

"□ Among adolescents who used inhalants for the first time in the past year (i.e., past year initiates), the rate of use of nitrous oxide or "whippits" declined between 2002 and 2007 among both genders (males: 40.2 to 20.2 percent; females: 22.3 to 12.2 percent)

"□ In 2007, 17.2 percent of adolescents who initiated illicit drug use during the past year indicated that inhalants were the first drug that they used; this rate remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2007

(Note: "Inhalants" are defined as: "Aerosol sprays other than spray paint include products such as aerosol air fresheners, aerosol spray, and aerosol cleaning products (e.g., dusting sprays, furniture polish). The aerosol propellants in these products are commonly chlorofluorocarbons. By contrast, nitrous oxide is used as a propellant for whipped cream and is available in 2-inch tapered cylinders called "whippits" that are used to pressurize home whipped-cream charging bottles.")

Source:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. (March 16, 2009). "The NSDUH Report: Trends in Adolescent Inhalant Use: 2002 to 2007." Rockville, MD, pp. 1 and 3.

<http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k9/inhalantTrends/inhalantTrends.pdf>

9.

(2000-2004 - crime - drug and alcohol offenses in schools and colleges) "Table 9 provides the reported instances in each offense record in which the offenders were suspected of using alcohol, computers, and/or drugs. ²² The data show that such use was minimal in situations occurring at schools during the 5-year study period. Of the 589,534 offense records, reports of offenders suspected of using drugs totaled 32,366, while reports of alcohol use totaled 5,844."

Source:

Noonan, James H., Vavra, Malissa C., "Crime in Schools and Colleges: A Study of Offenders and Arrestees Reported via National Incident-Based Reporting System Data," United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division (Washington DC: October 2007), p. 14.

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/crime-in-schools-and-colleges...>

10.

(2003 - *adolescents - age of first use*) "Most teens who use alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana do so before they are 14. Among teens who have tried alcohol, tobacco or marijuana, the average age of first use is a little more than 12 for alcohol, 12-1/2 for cigarettes, and 13 years 11 months for marijuana."

Source:

QEV Analytics, "National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VIII: Teens and Parents" (New York, NY: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, August 2003), p. 2.

<http://www.eric.ed.gov/PDFS/ED478693.pdf>

11.

(1999 - *adolescents - parent in prison*) "Of the Nation's 72.3 million minor children in 1999, 2.1% had a parent in State or Federal prison. Black children 7.0% were nearly 9 times more likely to have a parent in prison than white children 0.8%. Hispanic children 2.6% were 3 times as likely as white children to have an inmate parent."

Source:

Mumola, Christopher J., US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, Incarcerated Parents and Their Children (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, August 2000), p. 2.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/iptc.pdf>

12. **Adolescents - Research**

(adolescents - zero tolerance) "The disciplinary policies in effect in many schools today apply zero tolerance to public school students in three draconian ways. First, they are blind to the most basic distinctions between types of offenses. In many schools, dangerousness is irrelevant; the penalties are the same for weapons and alcohol, sale and possession, robbery, and disorderly offenses. Offenses that used to be resolved informally with an apology or an after-school detention now lead to formal disciplinary hearings. Second, they require a severe sanction, typically suspension or expulsion, for all of these offenses, regardless of the circumstances of the offense or the intent, history and prospects of the offender. Third, these policies generally mandate some degree of information-sharing with law enforcement. This multiplies the consequences of student misconduct in two directions: out-of-school offenses referred to the child's school may result in suspension or other sanctions,¹⁸ and in-school infractions referred to law enforcement agencies may result in juvenile or criminal prosecution."

Source:

Eric Blumenson, Eva S. Nilsen, "How to Construct an Underclass, or How the War on Drugs Became a War on Education," *The Journal of Gender, Race & Justice*, (May 2002), p. 65.

http://lsr.nellco.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=suffolk_f...

13.

(marijuana - regular adolescent use) In an ethnographic study of adolescents who were regular marijuana users, researchers at the University of British Columbia, concluded,

"Thematic analysis revealed that these teens differentiated themselves from recreational users and positioned their use of marijuana for relief by emphasizing their inability to find other ways to deal with their health problems, the sophisticated ways in which they titrated their intake, and the benefits that they experienced. These teens used marijuana to gain relief from difficult feelings (including depression, anxiety and stress), sleep difficulties, problems with concentration and physical pain. Most were not overly concerned about the risks associated with using marijuana, maintaining that their use of marijuana was not 'in excess' and that their use fit into the realm of 'normal.'

Conclusion: Marijuana is perceived by some teens to be the only available alternative for teens experiencing difficult health problems when medical treatments have failed or when they lack access to appropriate health care."

Source:

Bottorff, Joan L , Johnson, Joy L, Moffat, Barbara M, and Mulvogue, Tamsin, "Relief-oriented use of marijuana by teens," *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* (Vancouver, BC: April 2009), pp. 4-7.

<http://www.substanceabusepolicy.com/content/pdf/1747-597X-4-7.pdf>

14.

(marijuana - adolescent motivation) The World Health Organization noted that, while some studies indicate that adolescents who use marijuana might be more likely to drop out of high school and experience job instability in young adulthood, "the apparent strength of these cross-sectional studies ... has been exaggerated because those adolescents who are most likely to use cannabis have lower academic aspirations and poorer high school performance prior to using cannabis, than their peers who do not."

Source:

Hall, W., Room, R., & Bondy, S., WHO Project on Health Implications of Cannabis Use: A Comparative Appraisal of the Health and Psychological Consequences of Alcohol, Cannabis, Nicotine and Opiate Use August 28, 1995 (Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1998).

<http://www.druglibrary.net/schaffer/hemp/general/who-probable.htm>

15.

(adolescents - difference between young cannabis users and abstainers) "In fact, what our research indicates is that the main difference between COG [cannabis use only group] youth and abstainers [those abstaining from all drugs] is that the former are more socially driven: they are significantly more likely to practice sports, and they have a better relationship with their peers. Moreover, even though they are more likely to skip class, they have the same level of good grades; and although they have a worse relationship with their parents, they are not more likely to be depressed."

"In addition, and contrary to previous research, ²³ our study does not confirm the negative effect of cannabis on academic performance among COG youth. In our case, they are more likely to be high school students and they report similar grades as abstainers ... "

Source:

Suris, J. C.; Akre, Christina; Berchtold, Andre'; Jeannin, Andre'; Michaud, Pierre-Andre', "Some Go Without a Cigarette: Characteristics of Cannabis Users Who Have Never Smoked Tobacco," Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine (Chicago, IL: American Medical Association, November 2007) Vol. 161, No. 11, p. 1046.

<http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/161/11/1042.pdf>

16. **Adolescents - Alcohol**

(adolescents - alcohol) "The presence of alcohol in almost all of the polydrug-use repertoires and among all of the different populations addressed is one of the key findings of this 'Selected issue'. Alcohol is almost always the first drug with strong psychoactive and mind-altering effects used by young people, and its widespread availability makes it the ever-present drug in substance combinations among young adults, particularly in recreational settings."

Source:

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, "Polydrug Use: Patterns and Responses" (Lisboa, Portugal: 2009), p. 26.

http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/attachements.cfm/att_93217_EN_EMCCDDA_SI09_po...

17.

(2009 - adolescents - alcohol) "Alcohol use remains extremely widespread among today's teenagers. Nearly three quarters of students (72%) have consumed alcohol (more than just a few sips) by the end of high school, and more than one third (37%) have done so by 8th grade. In fact, more than half (57%) of 12th graders and one sixth (17%) of 8th graders in 2009 report having been drunk at least once in their life."

Source:

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2010). Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2009 (NIH Publication No. 10-7583). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, p. 7.

<http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2009.pdf>

18.

(2006 - adolescent - past month use of alcohol and other drugs) "In 2006, more than one third (35.8 percent) of persons aged 12 to 20 who used alcohol in the past month also had used an illicit drug in the past month, and 16.0 percent of underage drinkers used an illicit drug within 2 hours of using alcohol on their last occasion of alcohol use."

"Marijuana was the illicit drug most used by underage drinkers, with nearly one third (30.0 percent) having used marijuana in the past month, and 15.0 percent having used marijuana within 2 hours of their last alcohol use."

Source:

Pemberton, M. R., Colliver, J. D., Robbins, T. M., & Gfroerer, J. C. (2008). Underage alcohol use: Findings from the 2002-2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and ealth (DHHS Publication No. SMA 08-4333, Analytic Series A-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, p. 4.

<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/underage2k8/underage.pdf>

19.

(2002-2006 - alcohol - rates of current and binge alcohol use) "Combined data from 2002 to 2006 indicated that rates of current (past month) alcohol use were 7.0 percent for youths aged 12 to 14, 27.5 percent for youths aged 15 to 17, and 51.3 percent for 18 to 20 year olds. Binge alcohol use rates for these age groups were 3.3, 17.8, and 36.3 percent, respectively."

Source:

Pemberton, M. R., Colliver, J. D., Robbins, T. M., & Gfroerer, J. C. (2008). Underage alcohol use: Findings from the 2002-2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and ealth (DHHS Publication No. SMA 08-4333, Analytic Series A-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, p. 2.

<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/underage2k8/underage.pdf>

20.

(2002-2006 - adolescents - payment for alcohol) "Among all underage current drinkers, 31.0 percent paid for the alcohol the last time they drank, including 9.3 percent who purchased the alcohol themselves and 21.6 percent who gave money to someone else to purchase it. Underage persons who paid for alcohol themselves consumed more drinks on their last drinking occasion (average of 5.9 drinks) than did those who did not pay for the alcohol themselves (average of 3.9 drinks).

More than one in four underage drinkers (25.8 percent) indicated that on their last drinking occasion they were given alcohol for free by an unrelated person aged 21 or older. One in sixteen (6.4 percent) got the alcohol from a parent or guardian, 8.3 percent got it from another family member aged 21 or older, and 3.9 percent took it from their own home."

Source:

Pemberton, M. R., Colliver, J. D., Robbins, T. M., & Gfroerer, J. C. (2008). Underage alcohol use: Findings from the 2002-2006 National Surveys on Drug Use and ealth (DHHS Publication No. SMA 08-4333, Analytic Series A-30). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, p. 4.

<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/underage2k8/underage.pdf>

21. **Adolescents - Crime**

(2007 - *adolescents - arrests for drug abuse violations*) There were an estimated 195,700 arrests of young people for drug abuse violations in 2007.

"Between 1990 and 1997, the juvenile arrest rate for drug abuse violations increased 145%. The rate declined 21% between 1997 and 2007, but the 2007 rate was still almost double the 1990 rate.

"Over the 1980–2007 period, the juvenile drug arrest rate for whites peaked in 1997 and then held relatively constant through 2007 (down 10%). In contrast, the rate for blacks peaked in 1995, then fell 49% by 2002. Despite the recent increase—23% since 2002—the rate in 2007 was 37% less than the 1995 peak."

Source:

Puzzanchera, Charles, "Juvenile Arrests 2007" (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 2009), p. 10.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/225344.pdf>

22.

(2007 - *adolescents - arrests for drug abuse violations*) The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention estimated that in 2007 there were 195,700 arrests of juveniles for drug abuse violations out of a total 2,180,500 juvenile arrests. By comparison, there were 97,100 violent crime index offense arrests and 419,000 property crime index offense arrests of juveniles that year.

Source:

Puzzanchera, Charles, "Juvenile Arrests 2007" (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 2009), p. 3.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/225344.pdf>

23.

(2004 - *adolescents - arrests for drug violations in schools and colleges*) "The most common offense code reported in arrestee records was simple assault—a crime against persons, followed by drug/narcotic violations—a crime against society. These two arrest offense codes were reportedly associated with more than half (52.2 percent) of the total arrestees." These values were 51,462 "Simple Assaults" and 43,294 "Drug/Narcotics Violations" in Schools and Colleges over a five year period from 2000 through 2004. Other related counts during the same time frame were 5,108 "Drug Equipment Violations", 594 "Liquor Law Violations", 202 for "Drunkenness", and 95 for "Driving Under the Influence".

Source:

Noonan, James H., Vavra, Malissa C., "Crime in Schools and Colleges: A Study of Offenders and Arrestees Reported via National Incident-Based Reporting System Data," United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division (Washington DC: October 2007), pp. 14-16.

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/crime-in-schools-and-colleges...>

24.

(2003 - adolescents - juvenile drug arrest rates) "In contrast to the 1980-1993 period, the overall juvenile drug arrest rate increased by 77% in the short period between 1993 and 1997. Large increases were also seen in the rates of juvenile subgroups: male (72%), female (119%), white (109%), American Indian (160%), and Asian (105%). The black juvenile arrest rate for drug abuse violations, which had increased dramatically in the earlier period, increased an additional 25% between 1993 and 1997. Between 1997 and 2003, the juvenile drug arrest rate fell marginally (22%), with most of the overall decline attributable to a drop in arrests of blacks (41%) and males (24%)."

Source:

Snyder, Howard N., and Sickmund, Melissa, "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2006), p. 144.

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>

25.

(2003 - adolescents - trends in juvenile arrest rates) "In 1980, there were an estimated 1,476 arrests of persons ages 10-12 for every 100,000 persons in this age group in the U.S. population. By 2003, this arrest rate had fallen to 1,296, a decline of 12%. In 1980, 9.5% of all juvenile arrests were arrests of persons under age 13; in 2003, this percentage had decreased to 8.5% -- with the majority of the decrease occurring during the mid-1990s."

Source:

Snyder, Howard N., and Sickmund, Melissa, "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2006), p. 130.

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/downloads/NR2006.pdf>

26.

(2003 - *adolescents - substance use and nonfatal violent victimization*) "Juveniles using drugs or alcohol committed 1 in 10 of the nonfatal violent victimizations against older teens. This was 2-1/2 times higher than the percentage of victimizations against younger teens perceived to be committed by a juvenile who was using drugs or alcohol.

"Younger teens were more likely than older teens to report that their juvenile offender was not using drugs or alcohol. In about 4 in 10 victimizations against younger and older teens committed by juveniles, the victim could not ascertain whether or not the offender was using drugs or alcohol."

Source:

Baum, Katrina, PhD, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003" (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Aug. 2005), p. 8.

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jvo03.pdf>

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