



DrugScope Reading List

Young People and Drugs

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This reading list contains a selection of key documents on drugs and pregnancy with web links to the full document where available. For a more comprehensive list please search our library database, DrugData, [here](#)

Please call our information service on 020 7520 7550 between 10am and 1pm Monday to Friday, or email us on info@drugscope.org.uk if you need any more information.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON DRUGS

Feedback on the UK Drug Strategy consultation

Mentor UK Youth Involvement Project, 2007

Mentor UK's Youth Involvement Project enables young people to input into drug prevention policy.

Available from:

http://www.mentorfoundation.org/uploads/UK_YIP_Drug_Strategy_Feedback.pdf

KEY POLICY DOCUMENTS

Drugs: protecting families and communities

Home Office, 2008

One of the four strands of the UK drug policy is preventing harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse

Available from: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2008-2018>

The Children's plan: building brighter futures

DCSF, 2007

The plan details strategies for reducing the harms associated with alcohol use, drug use and parental substance use.

Available from:

http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/childrensplan/downloads/The_Childrens_Plan.pdf

Pathways to problems: Hazardous use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by young people in the UK and its implications for policy

ACMD, 2006

This report covers why people use psychoactive drugs, how they work and why they can be harmful, patterns and trends in the hazardous use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by young people in the UK, their availability and the impact of controls, pricing and marketing, key characteristics of the young people who are most at risk, and school and other education-based prevention initiatives.

Available from: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/acmd/pathways-to-problems/Pathwaystoproblems.pdf?view=Binary>

Every Child Matters: change for children young people and drugs

DfES, 2005

Choosing not to take illegal drugs is an aim within the Every Child Matters outcome, Be healthy. The ECM programme aims to prevent drug misuse and the harm it causes to young people, through more effective drugs education, prevention and early intervention.

Available from: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/young-people/every-child-matters.pdf?view=Binary>

Hidden Harm: responding to the needs of children of problem drug users

ACMD, 2003

This report sets out the findings of an Inquiry carried out by the Advisory Council, focussing on children in the UK with a parent, parents or other guardian whose drug use has serious negative consequences for themselves and those around them.

Available from: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/acmd/hidden-harm?view=Binary>

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Blueprint Drug Education Research Programme- Delivery and Practitioners Reports

University of Stirling, Open University, 2007

Blueprint is the Government's research programme designed to test the effectiveness of a multi-component approach to school-based drug education. The results of the programme will provide both immediate learning to influence drug education policy and practice, and a clearer idea of what future research priorities should be.

Available from: <http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/blueprint/dpreports/>

Community-based interventions to reduce substance misuse among vulnerable and disadvantaged children and young people.

NICE, 2007

Community-based interventions work through organisations such as schools and youth centres. They aim to change the risk factors for the target population - in this instance children and young people who are at risk, either directly or indirectly, from the consequences of drug misuse. The emphasis is on good practice guidelines for prevention and harm reduction.

The document includes a series of recommendations in terms of both local strategy and government policy.

Available from: <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/PHI004guidance.pdf>

Drug use prevention among young people: a review of reviews

NICE, 2006

The aim of this publication is to update the evidence briefing, Drug use prevention among young people: a review of reviews (2004), by reviewing tertiary-level evidence published between January 2002 and September 2004. Consistent with the previous briefing, it focuses on 'what works' to prevent and/or reduce illicit drug use among young people aged between 7 and 25 years old.

Available from: http://www.nice.org.uk/niceMedia/docs/drug_use_prev_update_v9.pdf

Drugs: guidance for the youth service

DrugScope, Alcohol Concern, 2006

This guidance covers working in partnership for the benefit of young people, drugs education and prevention, good management of drugs by the youth service, policy development, outreach and youth work settings, and training about drugs for youth workers. It also has a range of appendices covering what to do in an emergency, drugs and the law, the use of sniffer dogs and drug testing, developing local protocols, screening and referral, Every Child Matters, human rights documents and providing an incident record form.

Available from:

<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/Documents/PDF/Education%20and%20Prevention/Drugsguideservice.pdf>

Joining forces: drugs: guidance for police working with schools and colleges

DrugScope, Alcohol Concern, ACPO, 2006

This guidance includes sections on working with schools and colleges, the context of drug education, good management of drugs in schools and colleges, and training and quality issues for the police working in schools and colleges.

Available from:

<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/Documents/PDF/Education%20and%20Prevention/acpomain.pdf>

Drugs: guidance for schools

DfES, 2004

This document provides guidance on all matters relating to drug education, the management of drugs within the school community, supporting the needs of pupils with regard to drugs and drug policy development.

Available from:

<http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/eOrderingDownload/DfES%200092%20200MIG373.pdf>

TREATMENT

Assessing young people for substance misuse

NTA, 2007

Developed for service managers and practitioners delivering specialist substance misuse services to children and young people under 18 years, this guidance describes the framework for specialist substance misuse assessment, how specialist misuse assessment dovetails with the Common Assessment Framework (DfES, 2006) for children and young people.

Available from

http://www.nta.nhs.uk/publications/documents/nta_assessing_young_people_for_substance_misuse_yp1.pdf

Young people's specialist substance misuse treatment: needs assessment guidance

NTA, 2007

This guidance focuses on the process to identify the needs of young people requiring specialist substance misuse treatment for substance misuse.

Available from:

http://www.nta.nhs.uk/areas/young_people/Docs/YP_needs_assessment.pdf

The role of CAMHS and addiction psychiatry in adolescent substance misuse services [Draft]

NTA, 2007

The purpose of this document is to highlight the unrealised potential for recovery and rehabilitation of a large group of substance misusing/dependent young people. This is achievable by better assessment of the most severely affected young people, delivery of more systematic, practical interventions and much greater synergy between mental health services and those working currently in the substance misuse field. This document has been developed by the Young People's Substance Misuse Psychiatrists Working Group and published by the NTA.

Available from:

http://www.nta.nhs.uk/areas/young_people/Docs/camhs_doc_draft_261107.pdf

Common Assessment framework (CAF): Managers' and Practitioners' guides

DCSF, 2007

The managers' guide is for all strategic and operational managers across all children's services who have responsibility for implementing the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), to ensure better outcomes for children, young people and their families. The practitioners' guide is for all practitioners who want to know about the CAF and how to use it.

Available from: <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00063/>

Young people's substance misuse treatment services – essential elements

NTA, 2005

This document has been developed to facilitate the commissioning and development of substance misuse treatment services for children and young people in line with this joint strategy. In addition to the strategy, this document is part of a range of products being developed to aid the commissioning of young people's substance misuse services.

Available from:

http://www.nta.nhs.uk/areas/young_people/Docs/NTA_Essential_elements_young%20people.pdf

Needle Exchange for Young people under 18 years old: a framework for providing needle exchange to young people.

DrugScope, 2005

Providing needle exchange services to young drug users is complex. Injecting is a dangerous activity, every effort should be made to encourage all young injectors to change their route of administration to a safer one, engage into treatment as urgently as possible and stop using drugs. The principle of reducing harm must not be lost when considering young drug users. However, additional harmful factors and the difference in legal status must be carefully considered and balanced.

Available from:

<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/Documents/PDF/Good%20Practice/needle.pdf>

CRIME REDUCTION

Evaluation of Drug Interventions Programme pilots for children and young people: arrest referral, drug testing and Drug Treatment and Testing Requirements

Matrix Research and Consultancy, Institute for Criminal Policy Research, Kings College, Home Office, 2007

This report evaluates the Drugs Interventions Programme (part of the Drugs Strategy aimed at reducing drug related crime). DIP seeks to identify young people at risk of problematic drug use and refer them to appropriate programmes for help

Available from: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0707.pdf>

YOT substance misuse worker: guidance

YJB, NTA, 2006

Guidance focused on supporting local children's and young people's partnerships to improve access to substance misuse for young offenders, has been jointly developed by the NTA and the Youth Justice Board. The guidance is aimed at YOT managers, DATs, commissioners and substance misuse workers and outlines effective management, appropriate clinical supervision, locally agreed protocols and care pathways.

Available from:

<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/Publications/Scripts/prodView.asp?idproduct=298&eP=YJB>

Young people and crime: findings from the 2005 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey

Home Office, 2006

This study provides an estimate of the extent, frequency and nature of offending among 14 to 25 year olds in England and Wales combined. It omits three high-offending groups: prisoners, the homeless, and children in care. It examines the problem of youth offending under the following headings: extent of offending; characteristics of offending; contact with the criminal justice system; anti-social and other problem behaviour; personal victimisation.

Available from:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1706.pdf>

Substance misuse and the secure juvenile estate

YJB, 2004

A study of the prevalence and nature of substance misuse among young offenders in custody and the services available to them within custody and on leaving it

Available from:

<http://www.yjb.gov.uk/Publications/Scripts/prodView.asp?idProduct=190&eP=>

YOUNG PEOPLE AND CANNABIS

Cannabis supply and young people: 'It's a social thing'.

JRF, 2008

The report looks at; how and where young people got hold of cannabis; what involvement, if any, they had in supplying cannabis to others; how young people paid for cannabis;

Available from:

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2174-supply-cannabis-youth.pdf>

Young people, cannabis use and anti-social behaviour.

King's College London. Institute for Criminal Policy Research, 2007

The aim of the study was to see if a link could be established between young people's drug use and anti-social behaviour. The resultant report is based on interviews with young people, with professionals in various spheres, and with members of the community. It reflects their respective views on cannabis use and anti-social behaviour.

Available from:

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icpr/publications/FinalYPandCannabisReport.pdf>

The impact of heavy cannabis use on young people's lives: vulnerability and youth transitions.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation., 2007

Research report based on interviews with 100 heavy cannabis users aged 16-25. Focus on: Heavy cannabis use; when, why and how young people begin to use cannabis; heavy cannabis and youth transitions; young people's belief about cannabis use; ychanges in cannabis use and social situations.

Available from: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/details.asp?pubID=926>

Cannabis and young people: reviewing the evidence.

Jenkins R., Jessica Kingsley; RCP, 2006

This book reviews and summarizes the available evidence on a range of issues relating to cannabis use among children and adolescents. Topics include patterns of use, attitudes towards the drug, potential consequences in terms of mental health, educational attainment, antisocial behaviour and the use of other drugs, and the impact of changes in policy, such as decriminalisation.

ISBN 1843103982

Available from: <http://www.jkp.com/>

RESEARCH

Identifying and exploring young people's experience of risk, protective factors and resilience to drug use.

Home Office, 2007

This development and practice report summarises the findings from two studies which explored methods of identifying groups of young people and individuals 'at risk' of using illicit drugs, and explored the risk and protective factors that might influence young peoples' decisions about using drugs, as well as the nature of resilience to drug use amongst these groups.

Available from: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/dpr47.pdf>

Predictive factors for illicit drug use among young people

Home Office, 2007

The report identifies a diverse range of factors linked to increased risk of drug use and factors that protect against drug use. The evidence points to associations between risk and protective factors which are both time and context dependent and operate on people taking drugs for disparate reasons.

Available from: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/rdsolr0507.pdf>

Bouncing back! Exploring resilience, diversity and family in drug and alcohol prevention.

Adfam, 2007

This report describes the 'Bouncing Back!' programme of preventative work with the families of young drug users in England. 'Bouncing Back!' funded six projects to address the lack of research into how to involve families and into the impact of diversity and vulnerability in families on drug and alcohol prevention.

Available from: <http://www.adfam.org.uk/docets/Bouncing%20Back!.pdf>

The effect of parental substance abuse on young people

Joseph Rowntree Foundation. 2007

The study was undertaken in Scotland and explored the lives of 38 young people between the ages of 15 and 27 years whose parents have or had a drug and/or alcohol problem. It reveals the negative consequences for the children of such parents.

Available from: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/064.asp>

STATISTICS

Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2007

This report contains results from an annual survey of secondary school pupils aged 7 to 15. Overall, 7831 pupils in 273 schools in England completed questionnaires in 2007. The report is available at:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles-related-surveys/smoking-drinking-and-drug-use-among-young-people-in-england/drug-use-smoking-and-drinking-among-young-people-in-england-2007>

Scottish Schools Adolescent and Lifestyles and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS)

The survey is part of the biennial series of secondary school surveys on smoking, drinking and drug use commissioned by the Scottish Executive. The survey collects a large amount of data on the prevalence, attitudes and behaviour of young people in regard to smoking, drinking and drug use

The latest edition, 2006 is available from:

http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/local/SALSUS_2006.pdf

Offending Crime and Justice Survey

The Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) was commissioned by the Home Office to measure levels of self-reported offending, anti-social behaviours and drug use in the general household population in England and Wales between 2003 - 2006. Various reports have been published based on the surveys have been published by the Home Office and are available from: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/offending_survey.html