Annotated Reference List

Copello, A., Templeton, L., & Powell, J. (2010). The impact of addiction on the family: Estimates of prevalence and costs. *Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy*, *17*(Suppl 1), 6374.

Copello et al. (2010) investigated the impact of addiction on family as well as society as a whole. The investigation was conducted through comparisons of previous research, census, and statistics available on the number of families with a family member who abuses substances and the cost substance abuse has on the family. This also investigated the societal cost. Family and societal cost entailed financial, criminal, employment, healthcare, resource i.e. social services cost. The study concluded the impact of addiction on family and society require an attention from treatment programs for prevention and interventions targeted directly at the family members not just the substance abusers. The cost of addiction is high for families thus for society therefore the application of treatment to address the needs of families and cost to society.

Gruber, K. J., & Taylor, M. (2006). A family perspective for substance abuse: Implications from the literature. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions*, 6(1-2), 1-29.

Gruber et al. (2006) explored the role substance abuse played in families. The role of children at varying developmental stages was emphasized and the impact of substance abuse was adverse at all stages. In early childhood reports suggested conduct problems, depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, low self-esteem, aggressions and poor school performance and low self-efficacy were results of parental substance abuse. Adolescent’s affects entailed adolescent substance abuse and adult children continued to exhibit behavioral, psychological and cognitive impairments when their parents were substance abusers. The investigation led the authors to discuss implications for treatment providers of substance abusers to develop comprehensive prevention and treatment resources to address the impact and needs of the family unit but especially the children.

Kroll, B. (2007). A family affair? Kinship care and parental substance misuse: Some dilemmas explored. *Child & Family Social Work*, *12*(1), 84-93.

Kroll (2007) investigated children of substance abusers whom were removed from their parents’ home and place in the care of a family member. Even though these children were removed from the unhealthy environment, the children exhibited the same behaviors as children who remained in the homes. The children were angry, defensive, violent, anxious, and untrusting of others. An explanation was provided for the behavior regardless of the environmental change. Attachment was the explanation for the behavior; children of substance abusers do not develop healthy attachments to their caregivers because of the lack of nurturing parental relationship. A disorganized/disoriented pattern of attachment is developed by the child which causes the child to experience conflicting emotions, feel out of control, helpless and vulnerable. Therefore the result is a child who is unable to control their emotions and reactions towards others. The conclusion of this investigation entails the removal of the child from the parents care is not substantial enough alone to address the needs of the child.

McMahon, T. J., & Rounsaville, B. J. (2002). Substance abuse and fathering: Adding poppa to the research agenda. *Addiction*, *97*(9), 1109-1115.

McMahon at al. (2002) built upon research on the effects of parental substance abuse but focused on the father as the substance abuser because the lack of inclusion of paternal substance abuse in the available research. Substance abusing fathers have an impact on the child’s emotional, behavioral and social development just like maternal substance abuse. Therefore the need for further investigation into the experience of the child of a substance abusing father and the effects of the paternal substance abuse is necessary as well as procedures designed to protect and provide the children with services to meet those needs while increasing resilience.

Moore, T., McArthur, M., & Noble-Carr, D. (2011). Different but the same? Exploring the experiences of young people caring for a parent with an alcohol or other drug issue. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 14(2), 161-177.

Moore et al. (2011) conducted a study to gather information about the experiences of children who care for substance abusing parents because of the lack of research on issues pertaining to caring for substance abusing parent. The authors made a comparison between the experiences of children who care for parents who are not substance abusers with the children who do care for substance abusers. The children of substance abusers who cared for their parents were more isolated and overwhelmed by their roles. These children are at increased risk of trauma, abuse, violence, family division, homelessness, poverty and criminal activity. The needs of these children were explored through interviews and the needs determined were support and resources. The findings of the study generated implication for the need and utility of young-carer programs for children of substance abusers.

Phillips, S. D., Gleeson, J. P., & Waites-Garrett, M. (2009). Substance-abusing parents in the criminal justice system: Does substance abuse treatment improve their children’s outcomes?. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 48(2), 120-138.

Phillips et al. (2009) explored the role of substance abuse treatment for substance abusing parents on the outcome of their children. The proposal was that treating the parents’ substance abuse would in turn prevent children from developing substance abuse, behavioral and emotional problems and if the problems were already developed they would be improved. Substance abuse treatment, while it may improve some aspects of the family as a whole does not prevent or change the problematic outcomes of children. There was a lack of research on the outcomes of children of substance abusing fathers who receive substance abuse treatment. However a determination was made that supplemental services for the children are important to have an impact on the outcome of the children. Program development which addresses auxiliary services for children while parents receive substance abuse and after parents complete substance abuse programs to proactively address the impact of substance abuse on the children is warranted.

Pirsaraee, H. (2007). When parents use drugs: Key findings from qualitative research on parenting and children in Iran. *Child & Family Social Work*, *12*(2), 113-122.

Pisaraee (2007) investigated the impact of substance abuse on parenting in Iranian children by interviewing the substance abusing parents but was able to generalize the findings to children world-wide through analysis and correlations with other research. Substance abuse impaired parent’s ability to meet the material needs of their children as well as parent-child relationship requirements. Material needs were neglected due to the parental use of finances to obtain drugs while neglecting financial obligations to their children. The parent-relational problems result from break in communication as well as neglect and abuse. Implications for programs which provide support for the children of substance abusers were concluded to reduce the negative outcomes of the children if their need remain unattended.

Templeton, L. (2009). Use of a structured brief intervention in a group setting for family members living with substance misuse. *Journal of Substance Use*, *14*(3-4), 211-220.

Templeton (2009) proposed the utility of an intervention to address the needs of families of substance abusers. An emphasis was placed on the needs for children to have a structured intervention to reduce negative symptoms and problems caused by parental substance abuse. The common individualistic approach was deemed insufficient for addressing the needs of the family as a whole due to substance abuse especially considering the lack of quality support for family members. A stress explanation was provided for the emotional and behavioral symptomology associated with family members of substance abusers. The stress of being unable to effectively cope with the stress of a substance abusing family members results in psychological impairments. Therefore the intervention proposed by the author was a stress-strain-coping support model that would be provided to family members. The implementation of the intervention resulted in improvement of physical and psychological symptomology and family members reported a transformation in their family. There was a lack of explanation and inclusion of children specifically and how the intervention would have affected the impact of substance abuse on their emotions and behaviors but does provide implications for further research.