Lobby Question

In general, how often do reach out to engage parents or caregivers in your prevention efforts?

Not very often...

All the time!







Parents and Caregivers:Powerful Partners in Prevention

A two-part virtual learning event for prevention practitioners in Region 2

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Technical Information

This session is being recorded. Following the event, we will share the recording with participants & Certificates of Attendance will be sent out to those who have attended the session in full.

Please contact the facilitators if you have any concerns or questions.

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The use of affirming language inspires hope. LANGUAGE MATTERS. Words have power. PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.

Presenters



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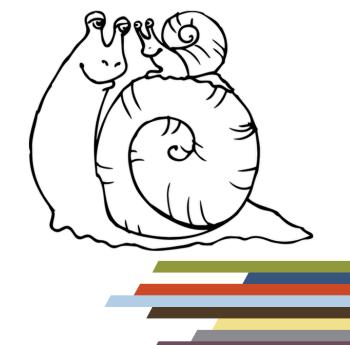
Learning Objectives

- Describe the importance in developing parents' belief in their own efficacy in preventing their child's substance misuse.
- Educate parents and caregivers about their role in addressing the factors that influence youth substance misuse.
- Discuss strategies for resolving barriers to parent/caregiver participation in prevention planning efforts and services.
- List evidence-based and promising practices to support parent/caregiver engagement in prevention efforts.





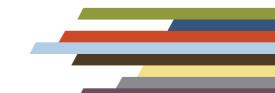
The Power of Parents



In what type(s) of prevention-related activities do you try to engage parents in most often?







Why Engage Parents?

- Parents have a significant influence in their children's decisions to experiment with alcohol and other drugs
- Youth are less likely to use addictive substances if their parents:
 - Talk to them about the risks of using these substances
 - Establish clear rules and consequences relating to use
 - Regularly monitor their activities





Some Parents Hold Dangerous Misperceptions

"It's a lost cause"

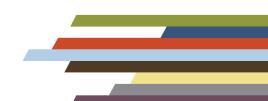
"I did it and I turned out fine"

"If they are going to drink anyway, better let them drink here and I'll take the keys"

"Kids are going to experiment and there's nothing I can do about it"

"They don't listen to me, anyway"



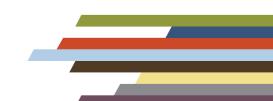


Many Parents Underestimate Their Own Influence

Youth of parents who talk to their kids about the dangers of substances early and often are 50 percent less likely to use drugs than those who do not receive these critical messages at home.

(NCADD, 2015)

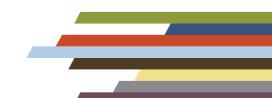




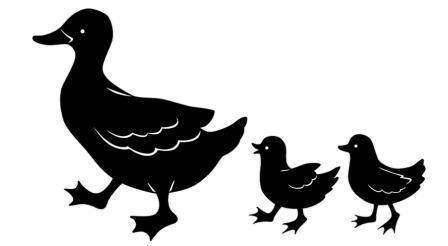
Prevention Can Help!







Parents and Prevention What's the Connection?





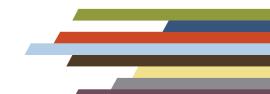


Have you identified any family-level risk or protective factors in your community?

If so, what are they?







What Parents Need to Know About Prevention as a Field

- Generally not concerned with mild, licit adult use
 - Focus on adult use tends to be on excessive use and/or severe consequences associated with use
- Primarily concerned with youth substance misuse:
 - Preventing youth use
 - Preventing risk behaviors relating to youth use
 - Preventing consequences of youth use





What Prevention Should (and Generally Does) Hold True about Parents

- Typically do what they think is best for their kids
- May need guidance about youth substance use and their role in preventing it, including accurate information about:
 - Actual rates of youth substance use and related behaviors
 - Consequences of use
 - Factors that increase or decrease the likelihood of use
 - Efficacy of prevention efforts
 - Power of setting clear expectations and maintaining open communication with youth





What the Research Says

 Parent and parent-child focused interventions aimed to prevent youth substance misuse can be very effective



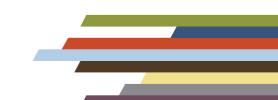
- ✓ Behavioral parent training
- ✓ Family skills training
- ✓ In-home family support
- ✓ Brief family therapy
- √ Family education

 Positive parental attitudes and behaviors can be similarly effective in preventing youth use



- ✓ Reducing risk factors
- ✓ Promoting protective factors



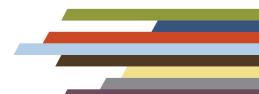


Family-Level Risk Factors

- Family history of substance use
- Parental substance use
- Poor attachment with parents
- Favorable parental attitudes
- Low parental monitoring
- Lack of supervision
- Rejection based on sexual orientation or gender identity







Family-Level Protective Factors

- Parent or family engagement
- Appropriate structure
- Family support
- Positive family norms
- Parental monitoring
- Parental disapproval of substance use



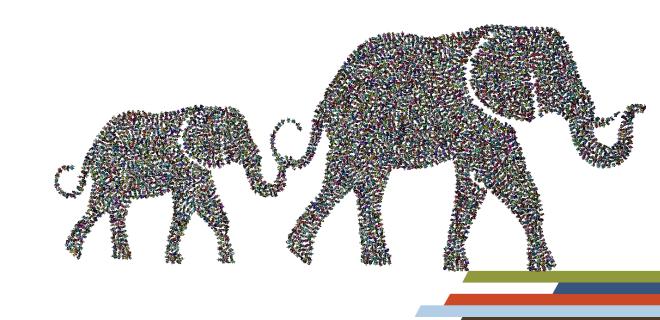






Open, direct communication
Clear expectations and limits
Consistent disapproval
Active monitoring
Safe storage
Recognition of risks
Strong support
Positive norms

Engaging Parents







What do you think is the single biggest challenge to engaging parents in prevention?





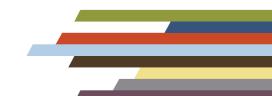
Aspects of Parent Engagement

Connect

Engage

Sustain





Considerations for Connecting with Parents

- WHO are you connecting with? WHICH groups of parents are you reaching?
- WHAT are you communicating to them?
- WHERE and WHEN are you accessing them?
- WHY are you connecting with them?
- HOW do they prefer to be contacted?





Strategies for Connecting with Parents



- Ensure your coalition/agency mission reflects the importance of parent engagement
- Leverage partner relationships
- Go to where parents are
- Describe the roles parents can play
- Ask them what is important to them
- Dedicate time and resources to recruitment
- Create a friendly, welcoming environment





Considerations for Engaging Parents

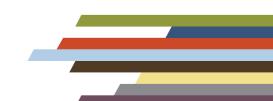
- DO YOU provide parents with support to facilitate engagement?
- HOW DO you communicate with parents about the expectations and benefits of their participation?
- ARE THERE multiple ways available to engage in your efforts?
- DO THEY have the opportunity to participate meaningfully in decisions that affect them?

Factors Influencing Willingness to Engage

Perceived susceptibility and severity of child risk

Perceived barriers and benefits to parent engagement



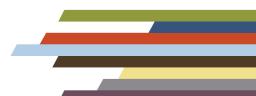


Barriers to Engagement

- Time constraints
- Competing priorities
- Perceived lack of knowledge/skills to engage in prevention efforts
- Logistical constraints (e.g., child care, language, transportation)
- Distrust toward or discomfort with institutions







Spotlight from the Field

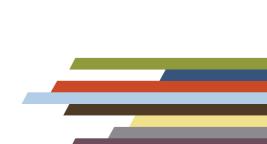
Arlene Christopher, MD
Co-founder/Vice President
Youth Arise, Inc.



Brainstorming Solutions

- Time constraints
- Competing priorities
- Institutional distrust/discomfort
- Logistical constraints (e.g., child care, language, transportation)
- Perceived lack of knowledge/ skills to engage in prevention efforts





Sustainable Solutions

- Schedule to accommodate parents
- Provide child care, interpretation, transportation, refreshments
- Provide alternative ways to participate
- Host informal get-togethers
- Offer education on topics of interest
- Ensure information shared is health literate and accessible
- Build coalition skills in parent engagement
- Make the case for parent engagement to funders and decision-makers





Questions









Evaluation

Please take the time to complete a brief evaluation:

https://ttc-gpra.org/P?s=409290



Your feedback is appreciated!





Thank You!

If you have questions or comments, don't hesitate to contact:

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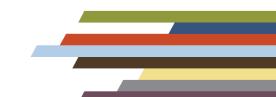




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