

# Prevention of alcohol-related harms

*Prevention research  
evaluation report*

*Prevention research  
summaries*

*Reading and resource list*

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This list is intended as a guide and a starting point for the researcher. It does not aim to be comprehensive of the subject. For further information, search the library catalogue, or contact us for assistance.

The list is sorted chronologically and by author within each time period. All of the following resources are available in the DrugInfo Clearinghouse library.

## Books and reports

**Australia, Department of Education Science and Training 2004** *Rethinking drinking: You're in control; An alcohol education resource for lower-middle secondary schools*, Canberra: Department of Education, Science and Training, Australian Council for Health Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER)

This revised program aims to provide practical help to students, teachers and parents in order to minimise the harms which young people experience in relation to the use of alcohol. It aims to be culturally inclusive, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers and students. The multimedia package is suitable for 9- to 10-year-olds, and aims to minimise the physical, social and emotional harms that may occur for young people as a result of their own or other people's use of alcohol.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JP20 AUS

**Bonnie RJ & O'Connell ME (eds) 2004** *Reducing underage drinking: A collective responsibility*, Washington DC: National Academies Press

Discusses the consequences of underage drinking in the United States, and looks at some strategies to deal with the problem. Includes a CD-ROM containing 16 background papers.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 BON

**Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee 2004** *Inquiry into strategies to reduce harmful alcohol consumption*, Discussion paper, Melbourne: Parliament of Victoria, Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee

The Committee's Terms of Reference requires it to investigate the nature, extent and culture of

alcohol consumption on the Victorian community and the associated costs to the community. The report includes discussions on binge drinking, young women and the dramatic changes in the introduction of young people to alcohol, together with legislation and regulation issues.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. BB DCPC

[www.parliament.vic.gov.au/dcpc/Reports/DCPC-DiscussionPaper\\_Alcohol\\_2004-10-21.pdf](http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/dcpc/Reports/DCPC-DiscussionPaper_Alcohol_2004-10-21.pdf)

**Hayes L, Smart D, Toumbourou JW & Sanson A 2004** *Parenting influences on adolescent alcohol use*, Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies, for the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing

The authors review the Australian and international literature concerning parenting influences on adolescent alcohol use. They identify implications for policy and practice; noting gaps in the research.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 HAY

**International Center for Alcohol Policies 2004** *What drives underage drinking? An international analysis*, Introduction by Marcus Grant, London: International Center for Alcohol Policies

This report explores the basis of underage drinking from the epidemiological, biomedical and cultural perspectives, and reviews the implications for future research, education and government policy. Although it does not offer specific recommendations, it provides essential background material from perspectives that are seldom considered in relation to each other.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 GRA

[www.icap.org/pdf/Underage\\_Report.pdf](http://www.icap.org/pdf/Underage_Report.pdf)

**Loxley W, Toumbourou JW, Stockwell T, Haines B, Scott K, Godfrey C, Waters E, Patton G, Fordham R, Gray D, Marshall J, Ryder D, Siggers S, Sanci L & Williams J 2004** *Prevention of substance use, risk and harm in Australia. A review of the evidence*, Sydney: National Drug Research Institute and the Centre for Adolescent Health, for the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing

This report provides an evidence base for a comprehensive national prevention agenda to be implemented, along with synergistic actions across multiple government departments and sectors of society.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JP20 LOX  
[www.health.gov.au/pubhlth/publicat/document/metadata/mono\\_prevention.htm](http://www.health.gov.au/pubhlth/publicat/document/metadata/mono_prevention.htm)

**Munro G, Stockley C, Wiggers J, Usher A, Gillham TK, Harvey D & Graham K 2004** "Alcohol and harm reduction", in 15th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Melbourne Convention Centre, 20–24 April 2004, Doncaster: CMS Productions Australia

Compilation of various symposium papers and includes discussion on culture, youth alcohol campaign, capacity building within New South Wales Police, pharmacological and behavioural resources on alcohol harm reduction, intervention in hotels and registered clubs and the role of bar staff in harm reduction.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. CD JB22 IHRA 1

**Monti PM, Colby SM & O'Leary TA (eds) 2004** *Adolescents, alcohol and substance abuse. Reaching teens through brief interventions*, London: Guildford

Presents cutting-edge research and a range of approaches to dealing with the growing problem of substance abuse by young people. Describes cost effective, practical and specific methods that can be implemented in one to five sessions.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 MON

**National Drug Research Institute 2004** *National alcohol indicators, Bulletin no. 6, Trends in youth alcohol consumption and related harms in Australian jurisdictions, 1990–2002*, Perth: Curtin University of Technology, National Drug Research Institute

This research indicates that, in the 12 months between 2001–02, the rate of alcohol-attributable deaths in the Territory dropped from 6 deaths per 10 000 to 4 deaths for young men and rose from 2 deaths to 4 deaths per 10 000 for young women.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. STATS  
[www.curtin.edu.au/curtin/centre/ndri/pdfs/naip006.pdf](http://www.curtin.edu.au/curtin/centre/ndri/pdfs/naip006.pdf)

**New South Wales, Department of Gaming and Racing 2004** *Review of alcoholic beverages that may target young people*, Sydney: Department of Gaming and Racing

The report focuses on the current legislation, sections 117I and 117J of the *Liquor Act 1982*, which provides powers to ban products and promotions which may be of particular appeal to minors. The committee expressed concerns regarding the amount of alcohol consumed by young people and abuse of alcohol at early ages.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. MR24 NSW

**White V & Hayman J 2004** *Australian secondary school students' use of alcohol in 2002*, National Drug Strategy Monograph Series no. 55, Canberra: Australian Department of Health and Ageing, Drug Strategy Branch

This report describes the results of the seventh national survey on the use of alcohol among Australian secondary school students, and looks at how many Australian secondary school students were involved with drinking alcohol in 2002, the type of alcohol consumed, access and places, drinking behaviours and changes in use between 1999 and 2002.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. MA94 WHI  
[www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/mono55.pdf](http://www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/mono55.pdf)

**United States, National Institute of Health 2004** *Keep kids alcohol free: Strategies for action Bethesda*, Maryland: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among United States young people, surpassing tobacco and illicit drugs. This report is aimed at preventing use of alcohol by young people aged 9 to 15 years. It discusses the problem and recommends strategies for action that can be used by communities, families

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and professionals. Looks at several prevention campaigns and what works.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 NIAAA  
[www.alcoholfreechildren.org/gs/pubs/pdf/prevention.pdf](http://www.alcoholfreechildren.org/gs/pubs/pdf/prevention.pdf)

**New South Wales Government 2003** *NSW Alcohol Summit (2003), Papers presented to the summit*, Sydney: New South Wales Parliament

The Summit was held from 26 to 29 August 2003. This report describes the review of initiatives, including primary prevention methods to limit intoxication and increasing the price of cask wine and other beverages. Secondary prevention initiatives included improving enforcement of existing laws concerning responsible service of alcohol. The resulting website describes a plan for the forthcoming four-year period.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. NM84 NSW  
[www.alcoholsummit.nsw.gov.au/](http://www.alcoholsummit.nsw.gov.au/)

**New South Wales Department of Health 2002** *NSW youth alcohol action plan 2001–2005*, Sydney: NSW Department of Health

This action plan resulted from the New South Wales Alcohol Summit and the research that shows continuing harms associated with young people and alcohol use. The plan points out that a social policy is required, and recognises that young people like to, and will, drink and sets out a method to deal with this cultural trend.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse JF24 NSW  
[www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/dpb/publications/pdf/Youth\\_Alcohol\\_Action.pdf](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/dpb/publications/pdf/Youth_Alcohol_Action.pdf)

**Victoria, Department of Human Services 2002** "Preventing alcohol-related harm in young people, Key strategy area 3", in *Victorian alcohol strategy stage one*, Melbourne: Victorian Department of Human Services

The National Alcohol Strategy is a collaboration between the Commonwealth and State and Territory governments, setting out a broad, coordinated strategic approach to the reduction of alcohol-related harm in Australia. The strategy builds on past initiatives and includes three aims for a reduction in onset of adolescent high-risk patterns of alcohol consumption.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JE20 VIC  
[www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/alcohol\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/alcohol_strategy.pdf)

**Holder H 2001** *Community prevention of alcohol problems. Retrospective: A parent's guide to youth culture. Building bridges between generations*, Washington: US Department of Health & Human Services

Discusses the generation gap and how recognising expressions of youth culture is a major step toward understanding teenagers and keeping the lines of communication open. Demonstrates parenting strategies for protecting teenagers and how to encourage open conversations to reduce youth drug use.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. LG40 HOL  
[www.health.org/reality/retro](http://www.health.org/reality/retro)

**Houghton E & Roche AM (eds) 2001** *Learning about drinking*, London: Taylor & Francis

This book represents a study of the many societal influences on today's youth and the varied ways in which they experience and are introduced into the drinking culture worldwide. Religious, educational, social and parental roles are discussed, along with suggestions for more effective guidance. The main message of this book is that drinking alcohol is a learned behaviour and therefore learning to drink alcohol responsibly is a skill young people can acquire.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 HOU

**Anders J & Gye C 2000** "Early intervention through collaborative practices", in *Reducing criminality: Partnership and best practice*, Conference held Perth, 31 July–1 August 2000, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology

The authors undertook a pilot project in May 1999 which involved the implementation of the Common Assessment and Referral System to identify high-risk adolescents as early as possible in their risk behaviours, connect high-risk adolescents to support services and increase the level of coordination between services to provide a more effective and prompt response. Their report demonstrates success in all three areas.

[www.aic.gov.au/conferences/criminality/anders.pdf](http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/criminality/anders.pdf)

**Carroll T, Lum M, Taylor J & Travia J 2000**

*Evaluation of the launch phase of the National Alcohol Campaign, research report*, Sydney: NSW Department of Health and Aged Care. Population Health Division

The campaign's communication strategy for teenagers sought to increase consideration of potential negative consequences of drinking decisions, to increase motivation to avoid these negative alcohol-related consequences, and to model and promote ways of avoiding this harm. The purpose of this report is to provide an outline of the launch phase of campaign activity and results of the evaluation of this initial campaign phase.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. AN68 CAR  
[www.nationalalcoholcampaign.health.gov.au/research/pdf/eval\\_summ.pdf](http://www.nationalalcoholcampaign.health.gov.au/research/pdf/eval_summ.pdf)

**Fiske G 2000** *Communities that care: A prevention approach to build the resilience of young people in our communities. A report of the study visit of Communities That Care Initiatives in the US and UK*, Melbourne: Department of Human Services Victoria

Developed by researchers at the University of Washington, Communities that Care emerged from research on the developmental risk and protective factors that lead to health and behavioural problems in young people. The program encourages intensive training and support to ensure rigorous implementation of the selected community interventions, and has been operating in Australia since 1999. Efforts are being made to establish a well-controlled evaluation. Includes research methodology, surveys, risk taking, resilience education and family behaviour.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JF24 FIS  
<http://hnb.dhs.vic.gov.au/4A2567300007C6E7/BCView/69515FC53AD8FD954A2568DB0011285C?OpenDocument>

**National Expert Advisory Committee on Alcohol 2001** *Alcohol in Australia: Issues and strategies. A background to the National Alcohol Strategy: A plan for action 2001 to 2003/4*, Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care

Looks at the current issues of protecting those at higher risk. Includes a discussion on the reduction of alcohol-related harm in young people. Aims to provide policy makers and program planners with a

strategic approach to reducing alcohol-related harm through a strategic and efficient evaluation and monitoring system.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. JE22 NEACA  
[www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/alcohol\\_strategy\\_back.pdf](http://www.nationaldrugstrategy.gov.au/pdf/alcohol_strategy_back.pdf)

**Plant M, Single E & Stockwell T (eds) 1997**

*Alcohol: Minimising the harm, What works?*, London: Free Association Books

Examines alcohol problems and alcohol policy and makes specific policy recommendations. A wealth of data is provided on drinking, drinking problems and policy initiatives; all of which have been critically scrutinised and re-analysed. Includes education for youth, community action, taxation, responsible serving of alcohol by licensed premises, labelling and drink driving.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. HJ PLA

**Nieuwenhuysen J 1986** *Review of the Liquor Control Act 1968: Main themes of the report*, Canberra: Government Printer

This is a seminal report that studies the contemporary literature and overview of availability and consumption of liquor in Australia. Includes discussion on public opinion, government policies, liquor industry and prevention.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. MN32 VIC

## Journal articles

**Clark DB 2004** "The natural history of adolescent alcohol use disorders", *Addiction*, 99:S2, pp. 5-22

The author reviews examine clinically relevant research on the development, course and outcomes of adolescent alcohol use disorders (AUD) and argues that developmentally specific characteristics define the natural history of adolescent AUDs, inform clinical assessment and provide the developmental context for treatment research.

**Hingson W, Assailly JP & Williams AF 2004**

"Underage drinking; frequency, consequences, and interventions", *Traffic Injury Prevention*, 5, pp. 228-36

Assessment of underage drinking behaviour in the United States and elsewhere. Includes age of first

drinking, drink driving by young people under age 21 and discusses trends in alcohol-related fatal crashes. Reviews family and college student interventions, school-based programs, minimum drinking ages, zero tolerance laws, the price of alcohol, alcohol outlet density, law enforcement issues, comprehensive community interventions and future research needs.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf HINGSON 04

**Johnston KL & While KM 2004** "Binge-drinking in female university students: A theory of planned behaviour perspective", *Youth Studies Australia*, 23:2, pp. 22–30

Researchers have noticed a disturbing increase in alcohol consumption by young women in Australia. Female students who binge-drink believe they are more likely to have fun drinking than those who don't binge-drink. However, they also increase their risk taking and damage their health. Intervention programs need to make students aware that their positive expectations of binge drinking are distorted and that they face disapproval from significant others if they binge-drink. (Australian Clearinghouse for Youth Studies, University of Tasmania)

**Liddle A 2004** "Family-based therapies for adolescent alcohol and drug use: Research contributions and future research needs", *Addiction*, 99:S2, Nov. pp. 79–92

The author aimed to characterise the developmental status of the family based adolescent alcohol and drug treatment specialty by identifying and discussing research and clinical advances through selective and interpretative literature review and analysis. It was found that research and clinical advances of family based treatments have implications for non-family based interventions in adolescent substance misuse treatment.

**McBride N, Farrington F, Midford R, Meuleners L & Phillips M 2004** "Harm minimization in school drug education: Final results of the School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project (SHAHRP)", *Addiction*, 99:3, Mar. pp. 278–91

The authors studied over 2300 students in metropolitan, government secondary schools in Perth, Western Australia. The intervention group had significantly greater knowledge during the program phases, and significantly safer alcohol-related

attitudes to final follow-up, but both scores were converging by 32 months. The intervention reduced the harm that young people reported associated with their own use of alcohol, and there was no impact on the harm that students reported from other people's use of alcohol.

**O'Leary Tevyaw T & Monti PM 2004** "Motivational enhancement and other brief interventions for adolescent substance abuse: Foundations, applications and evaluations", *Addiction*, 99:S2, Nov. pp. 63–75

Looks at motivationally based, brief interventions that can be delivered in a variety of contexts. Addresses key developmental considerations, and draws on cutting-edge knowledge on addictive behaviour change. Encompasses alcohol skills training; integrative behavioural and family therapy; motivational interviewing; interventions for dually diagnosed youth; Internet-based education, prevention and treatment; and applications to HIV prevention.

**Schinke SP, Schwinn TM, Dinoia J & Cole KC 2004** "Reducing the risks of alcohol use among urban youth. Three-year effects of a computer-based intervention with and without parent involvement", *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 65:4, Jul. pp. 443–49

This study tested a CD-ROM intervention with and without a parental involvement component to reduce risk of alcohol use among an urban sample of early adolescents. Main effects of the intervention and for measurement occasion as well as interaction effects of the intervention by measurement occasion were seen for substance use and related outcomes. Study findings modestly support the CD-ROM intervention.

**Sulkenen P, Rantala K & Maatta M 2004** "The ethics of not taking a stand: Dilemmas of drug and alcohol prevention in a consumer society: A case study", *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 15:5, Dec. pp. 427–34

The authors argue that the moral resources of public administration may not be sufficient for efficient prevention policies. The policies known to work, such as reduction of alcohol availability, impinge on consumer choice. As a result, public authorities tend to delegate responsibility downwards, from managers to field workers and from field workers to parents and schools. The emphasis

on moral management of the self may lead to moral management of the other, which strongly disadvantages most young people and does not meet the needs of young persons in greatest need of help.

**Toumbourou JW, Williams IR, White VM, Snow PC, Munro GD & Schofield PE 2004**

"Prediction of alcohol related harm from controlled drinking strategies and alcohol consumption trajectories", *Addiction*, 99:4 pp. 498-506

Students from Victoria, Australia were surveyed and followed-up and re-surveyed during the period from high school until age 21. The study found that the level of drinking in high school predicted trajectories of drinking in the post-school period.

**Glanz K, Maddock J, Shigaki D & Sorensen CA 2003** "Preventing underage drinking: A 'roll of the dice'", *Addictive Behaviors*, 28:1, Jan/Feb. pp. 29-38

The results of this research showed that legal consequences of underage drinking are not common knowledge, and that a well-designed, one-time program can make a difference. This video and discussion session provide an inexpensive way to raise adults' and youths' awareness of the laws and penalties, resulting in effects maintained for at least a month after the program.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf GLANZ 02

**Toumbourou JW, Williams IR, Snow PC & White VM 2003** "Adolescent alcohol-use trajectories in the transition from high school", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 22:2, Jun. pp. 111-16

Over 3000 students from high schools across Victoria, Australia, were surveyed regarding their patterns of alcohol consumption from mid-1993 to 1995. The authors point out that encouraging those high school students who consume alcohol once per week or more often to use alcohol on a less-than-weekly basis may be a valuable yet neglected harm-minimisation strategy.

**Chaloupka FJ, Grossman M, & Saffer H. 2002**

"The effects of price on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems", *Alcohol Research and Health*, 26:1, pp. 22-34

There is some suggestion that minimum drinking-age laws may support other laws limiting blood alcohol concentration. In this discussion the authors suggest

that one mechanism by which laws may influence youth alcohol use may be through increasing the perceived cost of use in particular contexts.

**Holdcroft LC & Iacono WG 2002** "Cohort effects on gender differences in alcohol dependence", *Addiction*, 97:8, Aug. pp. 1025-36

A comparison was conducted of substance-related variables among men and women, divided into two groups based on the median birth year of the sample. Findings were that risk for alcohol dependence appears to be rising in younger generations, and particularly for younger women, making them an important target group for prevention and treatment programs.

**Martin SE, Snyder LB, Hamilton M, Fleming-Milici F, Slater MD, Stacy A, Chen MJ & Grube JW 2002** "Alcohol advertising and youth", *Alcoholism: Clinical and experimental research*, 26:6, June pp. 900-906

This article presents papers from a symposium at the 2001 Research Society on Alcoholism meeting in Montreal, Canada. Includes discussions on the effects of alcohol advertising on young people aged 15 to 26 years, and its effects on behaviour. Includes television beer and soft drink advertising and what young people like, and implications for the future.

**Grube JW & Nygaard P 2001** "Adolescent drinking and alcohol policy", *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 28:1, pp. 87-131

Policy approaches to prevention have considerable promise for addressing underage drinking and its associated problems. Based on the available international evidence, the most effective policies appear to be taxation or price increases, increases in the minimum drinking age, and graduated licensing or zero tolerance. The authors argue that no policy can be effective unless it is accompanied by enforcement and by awareness on the part of the intended targets of both the policy and the enforcement efforts.

**Komro KA, Perry CL, Williams CL, Stigler MH, Farbaksh K & Veblen-Mortenson S 2001** "How did Project Northland reduce alcohol use among young adolescents? Analysis of mediating variables", *Health Education Research*, 16:1, Feb. pp. 59-70

This paper focuses on the mediating outcomes of the early adolescent phase of Project Northland when the students in the study cohort were in Grades 6 to 8. The project was conducted in 24 school districts and adjacent communities in north eastern Minnesota. The intervention consisted of social-behavioural curricula in schools, peer leadership activities, parental involvement and education and community wide activities. At the end of three years of intervention, significantly fewer students in the intervention school districts reported alcohol use.

**Lindsay J 2001** "Sex, drugs and drinking: Health risks in the social lives of young workers", *Youth Studies Australia*, 20:4, Dec. pp.11-18

A study of almost 400 young people in the manufacturing, building, hairdressing, fast food and retail industries in Melbourne found that these young workers face major health issues including smoking and excessive alcohol consumption. The author suggests that policies and programs should be directed at reducing relationship and labour market insecurities to alleviate much of the stress that underlies harmful substance use and sexual risk-taking. (Australian Clearinghouse for Youth Studies, University of Tasmania)

**Stockwell T 2001** "Harm reduction, drinking patterns and the NHMRC drinking guidelines", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 20:1, pp. 121-29

The author argues that if the national drinking guidelines are to be effective, they must be tailored towards the patterns of risk behaviour. He discusses the issues raised during the development of the guidelines and compares the statistics and results with the United States.

**Anglin L 2000** "Alcohol policy content analysis: A comparison of public health and alcohol industry trade newsletters", *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 19:2, pp. 203-12

A content analysis was designed to discover both discrepancies and common ground between two public health and two alcohol industry trade newsletters with respect to United States alcohol policy. The authors discuss why certain topics are more popular than others, and the different presentation style of the two types of newsletter.

Evidence for a possible convergence of interests between public health and industry representatives appears mainly with regard to youth and drinking and driving.

**Botvin GJ & Kantor LW 2000** "Preventing alcohol and tobacco use through life skills training; theory, methods, and empirical findings", *Alcohol Research and Health*, 24:4, pp. 250-57

Life skills training (LST) is a school-based approach designed to prevent alcohol, tobacco and other drug use among young people by influencing their knowledge and attitudes, by teaching skills for resisting social pressures to use these substances, and by helping students develop personal self-management and social skills. Researchers have studied this program's effectiveness in preventing use of various substances among varied populations.

**Brown SA, Tapert SF, Granholm E & Delis D 2000** "Neurocognitive functioning of adolescents: Effects of protracted alcohol use", *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 24:2, pp. 164-71

This study examined associations between alcohol involvement in early to middle adolescence and neuropsychological functioning. Deficits in retrieval of verbal and nonverbal information and in spatial functioning were evident in young people with histories of heavy drinking during early and middle adolescence.

**Roche A 2000** "Drink Smart: A qualitative evaluation of an alcohol intervention for university students", *Health Promotion Journal of Australia*, 10:3, pp. 245-48

This paper reports findings of a qualitative evaluation of a health promotion program, Drink Smart, implemented on Queensland university campuses and designed to raise awareness of hazardous drinking and encourage safe drinking practices. This evaluation demonstrated high levels of acceptability by the target group of the intervention program. It provides a starting point for practitioners wishing to explore similar programs among student groups.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf JA HEA 10245

**Wagenaar AC, Murray DM & Toomey TL 2000**

"Communities mobilizing for change on alcohol (CMCA): Effects of a randomized trial on arrests and traffic crashes", *Addiction*, 95:2, pp. 209-17

The authors previously reported effects of the CMCA intervention in reducing social and commercial access to alcohol by young people, and reducing alcohol use by 18- to 20-year-olds. The results reported here suggest that a community organising approach to limit youth access to alcohol may be effective at least for selected end-points and subgroups. It is concluded that this approach may be useful, but that a longer intervention period is required to increase effectiveness.

**Beck KH, Shattuck T, Haynie D, Crump AD & Simons-Morton B 1999** "Associations between parent awareness, monitoring, enforcement and adolescent involvement with alcohol", *Health Education & Research*, 14, Dec. pp. 765-75

The authors found that teenagers drinking less was associated with parents' monitoring and feelings of competence in doing so. The findings suggest that a proactive parental monitoring approach may be associated with less adolescent drinking. More research is needed to clarify the causal relationship between parental monitoring, efficacy and teen alcohol-related behaviour.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf BECK 99

**Williams CL, Perry CL, Farbakhsh K & Veblen-Mortenson S 1999** "Project Northland: comprehensive alcohol use prevention for young adolescents, their parents, schools, peers, and communities", *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 51:3, pp. 112-24

This study suggests suggest that the impact of Project Northland is not only on specifically targeted alcohol and drug-use behaviours and their predictive factors, but also on intra-individual and familial factors generally considered precursors of more extensive problem behaviours and more resistant to change.

**Yu J & Shacket RW 1998** "Long-term change in underage drinking and impaired driving after the establishment of drinking age laws in New

York State", *Alcoholism Clinical and Experimental research*, 22:7, Oct. pp. 1443-49

This study depicts the long-term change in young people's alcohol use and drink driving behaviours associated with increasing the minimum drinking age to 21. Analysis of the self-reported data showed that, 10 years after the enactment of the age 21 drinking age law, alcohol use among 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds decreased by up to 58 per cent. Alcohol purchase rates of 19 and 20 year-olds were reduced by ~70 per cent from 1985 to 1996. Although impaired driving rates declined over the survey years for each age group, ~25 per cent of all underage respondents in 1996 reported that they had ridden in a vehicle with an impaired driver.

**Yu J 1998** "Perceived parental/peer attitudes and alcohol-related behaviours: An analysis of the impact of the drinking age law", *Substance Use and Misuse*, 33:14, pp. 2687-702

Results from this study suggest that parental supervision is a key factor in enforcing the drinking-age law and reducing youthful alcohol use. Parents' participation should be included in all enforcement and prevention/intervention efforts.

**DeWit DJ, Silverman G, Goodstadt M & Stoduto G 1996** "The construction of risk and protective factor indices for adolescent alcohol and other drug use", *Journal of Drug Issues*, 25:4, pp. 837-63

This Canadian study looks at the risk factor approach in assessing the influence of protection and risk on five measures of substance use: overall involvement in drugs, frequent alcohol use, frequent illegal drug use, frequent drug abuse and quantity of daily cigarette consumption. Results supported the hypothesis of separate risk and protective factor main effects for all categories of substances. Implications are discussed for methods of identifying high risk youth as well as programs designed to prevent/reduce problem behaviours among this group.

**Klepp KI, Schmid LA & Murray DM 1996** "Effects of the increased minimum drinking age law on drinking and driving behaviour among adolescents", *Addiction Research*, 4:3, pp. 237-44

In Minnesota, the minimum drinking age law was raised from 19 to 21 years in 1986. The authors found that though there was a minimal difference in rates of heavy drinking and driving, the increased drinking age seemed effective in reducing the overall drinking and driving prevalence primarily by deterring from driving subjects who had been drinking one or only a few drinks.

**Wolfson M, Toomey TL, Forster JL, Wagenaar AC, McGovern PG & Perry CL 1996**

“Characteristics, policies and practices of alcohol outlets and sales to underage persons”, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 57:6, pp. 670–74

This article explores the linkages between the United States policies, practices and characteristics of outlets and their propensity to sell alcohol to persons under the legal drinking age. Bars were less likely than liquor stores or bar/liquor stores to sell to underage subjects. The results underscore the importance of research and intervention focusing on alcohol outlet policies and practices.

**Wechsler H 1995** “Correlates of college student binge drinking”, *American Journal of Public Health*, 85:7 pp. 921–26

This United States study examines the individual correlates of college student binge drinking and found that the strongest predictors of college binge drinking were residence in a fraternity or sorority, adoption of a party-centred lifestyle and engagement in other risky behaviours. Legal drinking age fails to predict binge drinking, raising questions about the effectiveness of the legal minimum drinking age of 21 in college alcohol policies.

DrugInfo Clearinghouse no. vf WECHSLER 95

## Websites

**Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation**

The primary aim of AER Foundation is to encourage responsible consumption of alcohol and emphasise the dangers of licit substance misuse. The foundation received a \$115 million grant in 2001 to address prevention, treatment, research and rehabilitation for misuse of alcohol as well as paint, petrol and glue sniffing.

[www.aerf.com.au/grants/prevention.asp](http://www.aerf.com.au/grants/prevention.asp)

**APSAD 2004**

Website for the APSAD conference held on 14 November 2004 in Fremantle Western Australia. The conference addressed issues of treatment, pharmacotherapies, co-existing mental health and drug problems, prevention, policy, practice and research, harm reduction and law enforcement.

[www.apsadconference.com.au/](http://www.apsadconference.com.au/)

**Australian Government**

List of alcohol-related publications currently distributed by Population Health Division of Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

[www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/Publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-alcohol.htm](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/Publishing.nsf/Content/health-pubhlth-publicat-alcohol.htm)

**Department of Health, South Australia**

Listen to young people talk about alcohol

[www.dasc.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?site\\_page\\_id=112](http://www.dasc.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?site_page_id=112)

**International Centre for Alcohol Policies, United Kingdom**

ICAP Reports are distributed periodically on topical issues concerned with alcohol. They are intended to summarise current scientific information on a given topic, or present issues which may require further study.

[www.icap.org/publications/icap\\_reports.html](http://www.icap.org/publications/icap_reports.html)

**School Health and Alcohol Harm Reduction Project (SHAHRP)**

Lower secondary and SHAHRP 2000 (The Fine Line) Post Compulsory home page

[www.ndri.curtin.edu.au/shahrp/](http://www.ndri.curtin.edu.au/shahrp/)

**United States. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)**

NIAAA has a comprehensive collection of United States material on underage drinking. Includes fact sheets and brochures

[www.niaaa.nih.gov/about/underage-text.htm](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/about/underage-text.htm)

## Need to find more information on our catalogue?

To search the Resource Centre library catalogue for more information on this subject, try using terms and phrases such as:

Alcohol & adolesc\*  
Harm minimisation & adolesc\*  
Drink\* & adolesc\*  
Polic\* & adolesc\*  
Teen\* & alcohol  
Underage  
Young people & alcohol  
Minors

## Need help with your research?

Contact our friendly staff in the DrugInfo Clearinghouse Resource Centre and library:

### **Telephone**

1300 85 85 84 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm)

### **Fax**

(03) 9328 3008

### **Email**

[druginfo@adf.org.au](mailto:druginfo@adf.org.au)

### **Website**

[www.druginfo.adf.org.au](http://www.druginfo.adf.org.au)

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