Patterns & predictors of adolescent alcohol use - will the new laws work to reduce harm?

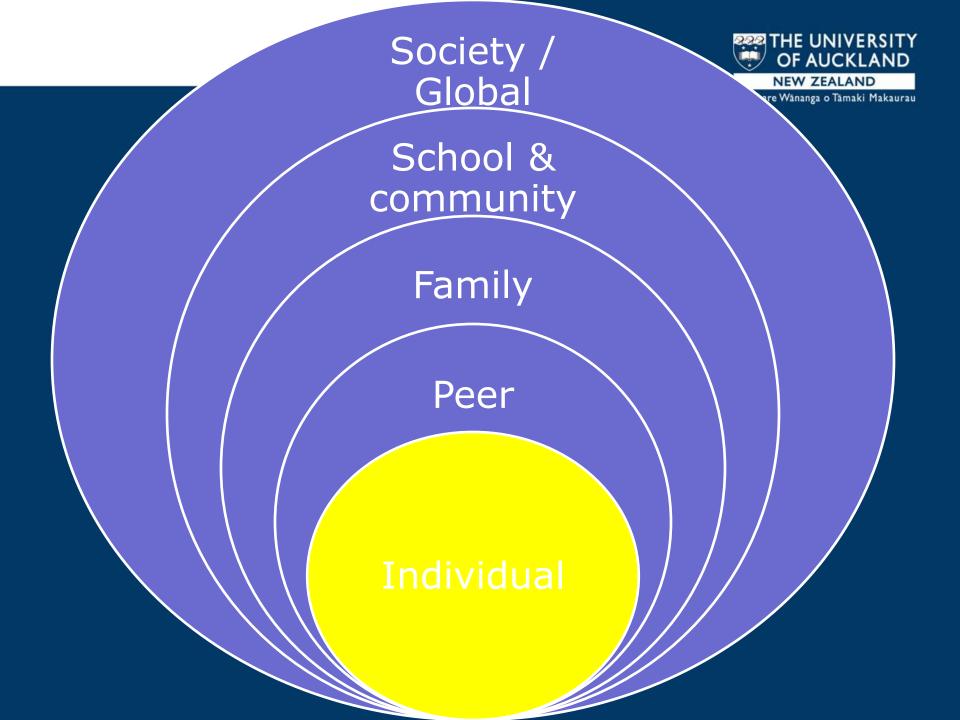
Nicki Jackson PhD candidate Section of Epidemiology and Biostatistics





Overview

- Known risk & protective factors
- Single measures of alcohol consumption versus drinking patterns
- Drinking patterns in NZ Secondary Students
- Implications for research, intervention and policy





aggressiveness

impulsivity

conduct disorder

sensation seeking

early puberty

reward responsivity

anxiety/ depression

Included Inc

deficits in attention

low resiliency

sleep difficulties

social inhibition /shyness

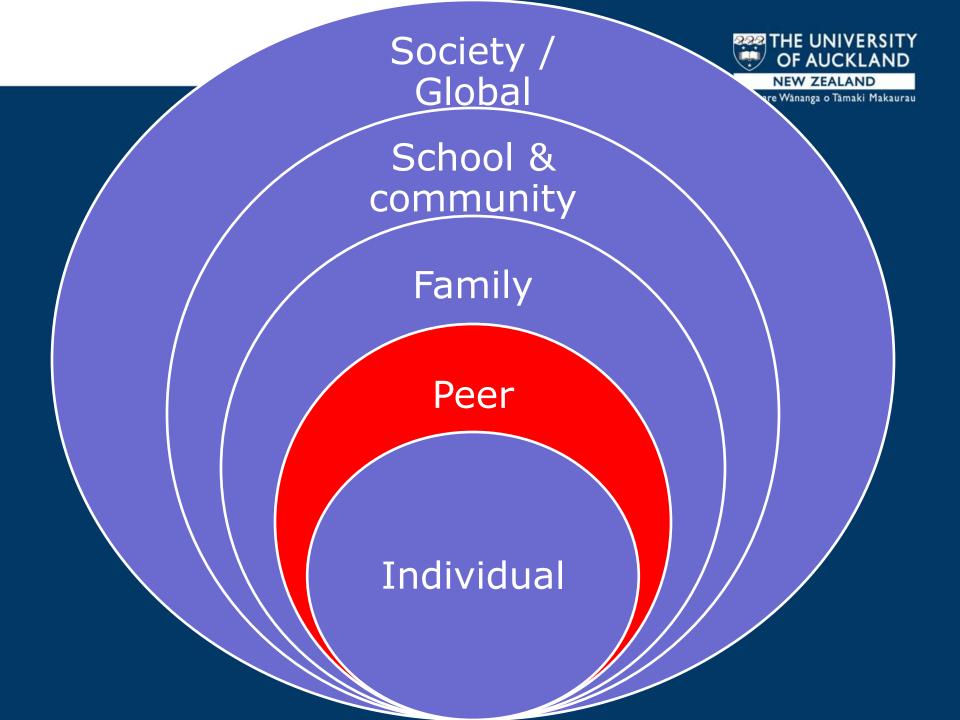
school

academic failure

alienation and rebelliousness

attitudes favourable to alcohol use

expectancies of drinking





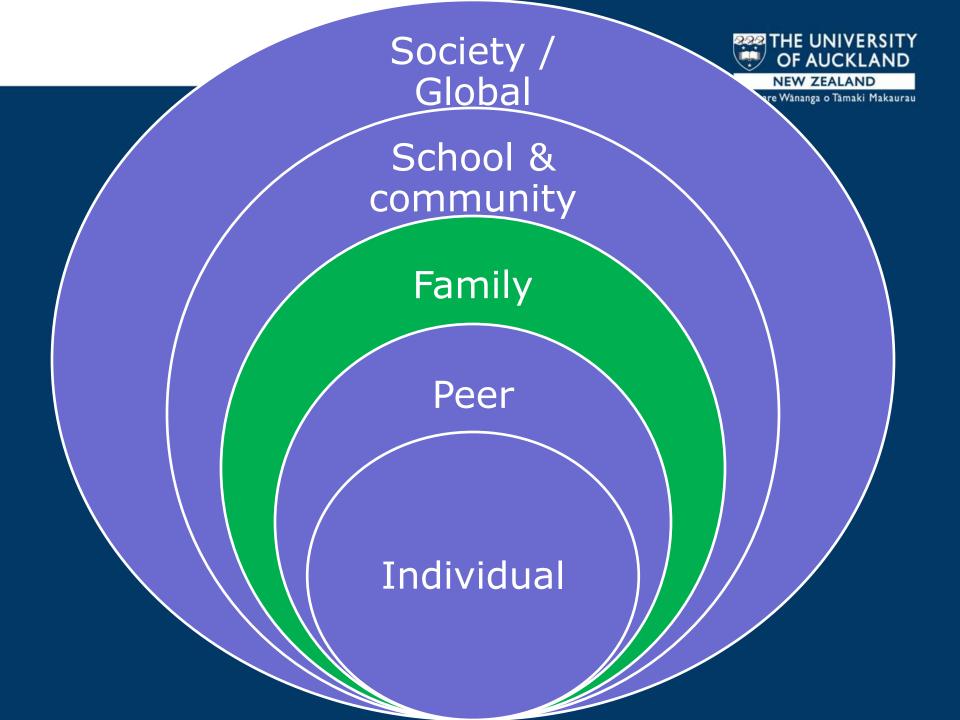
Peer rejection

Association with alcohol-using peers

Peer

Perceived alcohol use by peers

Perceived peer behaviours





Family alcohol drinking behaviour - modelling

Family alcohol attitudes

Low bonding to family

Rules about alcohol

Parental involvement

Family

Parental support

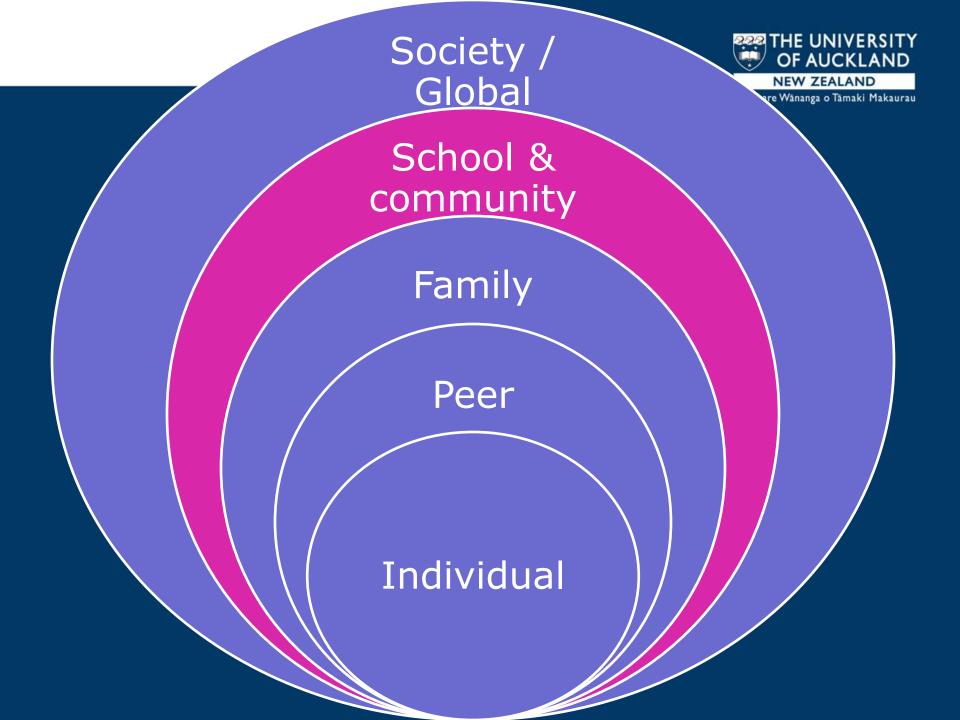
Family conflict

Parental knowledge of adolescent activity

Provision of alcohol

Alcohol-specific communication

General communication & discipline



Level of drinking in school



School policies

Attachment to school

School norms around drinking

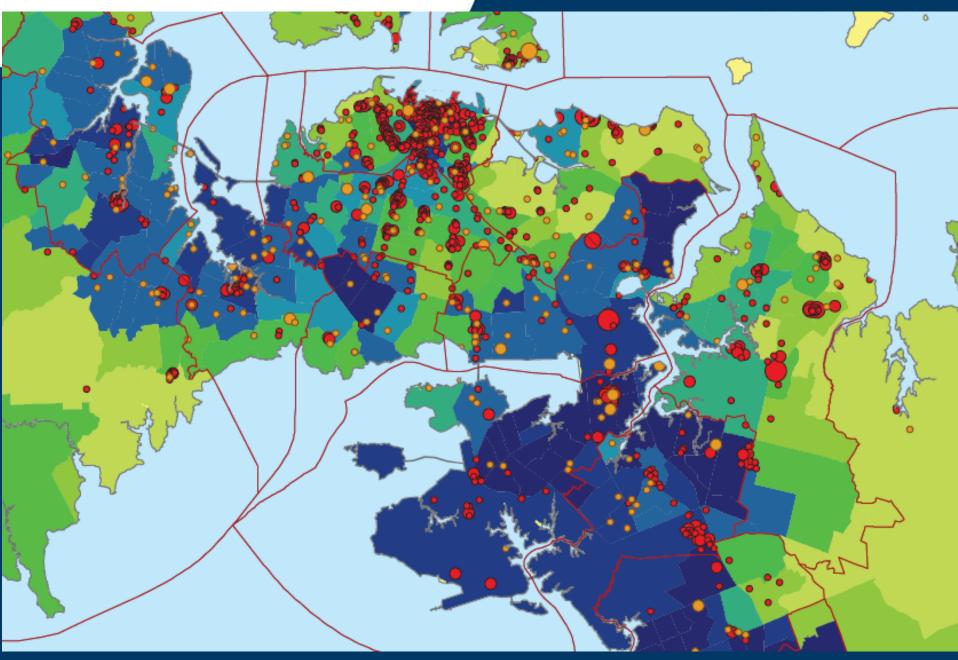
School & community

Density / proximity to bars, bottle stores, etc.

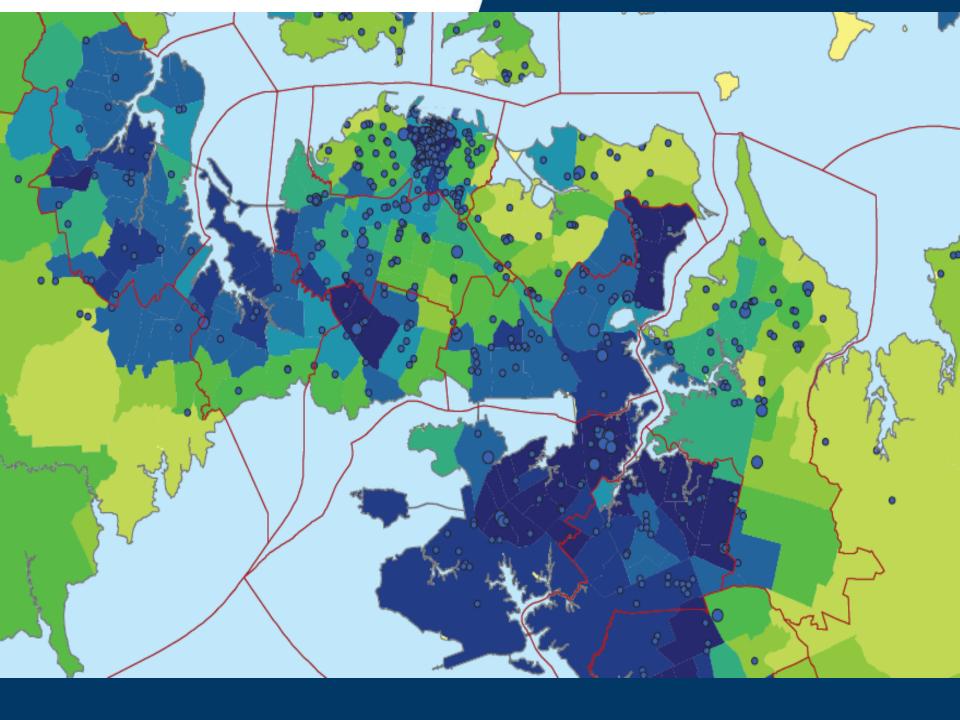
Trading hours & advertising

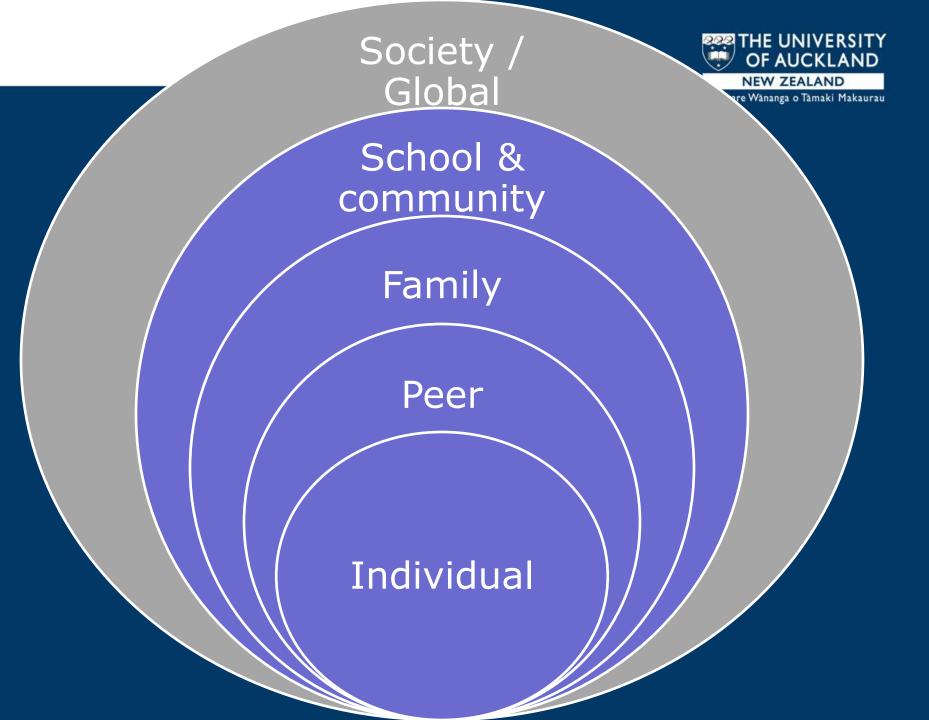
Enforcement of liquor laws

Drinking in public places



Local Alcohol Policy Research Report. May 2012. Auckland Council.







Laws and regulation

- Price
- Drink driving limits
- Age restrictions
- Liquor licensing controlling availability / supply

Society / Global

Advertising – national & global

Social norms

International trade agreements

Inequalities



Measures of alcohol consumption

- Frequency of drinking
- Usual quantity consumed
- Frequency of binge drinking
- Beverage-specific & location-specific measures
- Reference periods & standard drinks



It's how they're drinking

- Drinking pattern
 - Better predictor of acute harms
 - Linked to chronic disease
 - Person-centred statistical modelling approaches





Latent class analysis

- How many drinking patterns exist in the adolescent drinking population?
- What are the characteristics and predictors of these drinking patterns?





Youth'07

- 389 eligible composite or secondary schools
 - 115 schools randomly selected
 - 96 schools (84%) took part
- 12,355 students invited to participate
 - 9,107 (74%) took part
- Average completion time = 73 mins (622 questions)
- Available in English and Māori



Denny et al. BMC Research Notes 2008 **1**:52 doi:10.1186/1756-0500-1-52



Latent class analysis of Youth '07

Indicators used to identify types of drinking patterns

Consumption measures:

- 1. Frequency of drinking (past 4 weeks)
- Usual amount consumed
- Frequency of binge drinking (past 4 weeks)

Alcohol-related harms (past 12 months):

- 4. Injury or injured other or car crash
- 5. Unsafe or unwanted sex
- 6. Doing things which could result in serious trouble
- 7. Performance at school or work affected

	Class One Low-risk 55.0%	Class Two Moderate-risk 12.5%	Class Three High-risk 19.7%	Class Four Very high-risk 12.7%
Frequency of drinking	Low frequency	Low frequency	Moderate frequency	High frequency
Typical amount consumed	Low amount	Moderate-high amount	High amount	High amount
Frequency of binge drinking (5+ drinks)	Low binge frequency	Low binge frequency	High binge frequency	High binge frequency
Alcohol-related o	utcomes			
Performance affected	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.47
Unsafe and/or unwanted sex	0.02	0.30	0.22	0.57
Trouble*	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.73
Injury and/or crash	0.04	0.49	0.27	0.83
*Doing things that could have resulted in serious trouble (e.g. stealing)				



Moderate risk group

- ? 'sick reducers'
- harmed from low levels of consumption
- drink in more harmful settings
- lower tolerance to very occasional binges



Predictors of drinking patterns

	_	
MOG	erate-	rick

High-risk

Very high-risk

16 years

Male

Māori

Pacific

Regular job

Positive attitude to alcohol

Buy own alcohol

Friends use alcohol

Social supply $(\sim 4x)$

Connection to friends

Low connection to family

Low parental knowledge

Low connection to school

14-17+ years

Male

Māori

Regular job

Positive attitude to alcohol

Buy own alcohol (\sim 3x)

Friends use alcohol

Social supply

Connection to friends

Low parental knowledge

16+ years

Male

Māori

Pacific

Positive attitude to

alcohol

Buy own alcohol (\sim 6x)

Friends use alcohol

Social supply $(\sim 4x)$

Connection to friends

Low connection to family

Low parental knowledge

Low connection to school



Policy, intervention & research implications

- Predictors
 - Buying own alcohol
 - × Increase purchase age
 - × Increase price of alcohol
 - × Remove high-alcohol content RTDs
 - × Restrict advertising submissions now closed
 - ✓ Increase offences
 - √ Tinker with licensing conditions
 - ? ✓ Reduce availability of licensed premises
 - ? ✓ Reduced hours to purchase alcohol
 - ✓ Reduced BAC young drivers submissions closed for adult BAC.
 - ? Increase enforcement



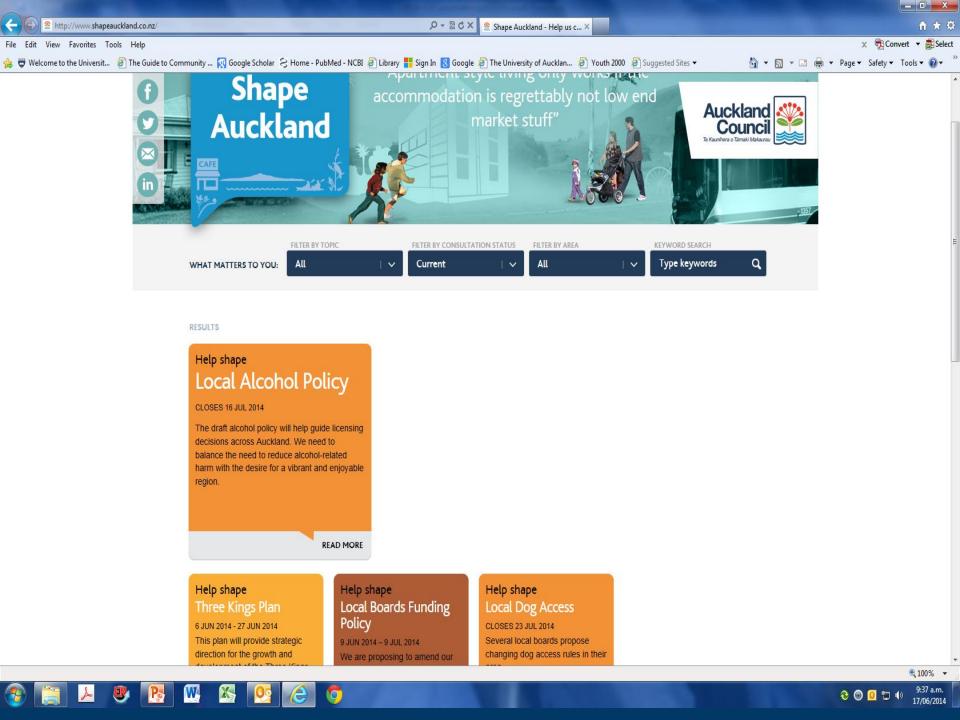
Auckland Council's Local Alcohol Policy

- Where new outlets can be located
- How many new outlets should be allowed
- Opening & closing hours
- Priority areas within Auckland
- One-way door policies
- Discretionary conditions

Submit!

16 June to 16 July







Policy, intervention & research implications

- Predictors
 - Social supply of alcohol
 - √ New laws regarding supplying minors





Policy, intervention & research implications

- Predictors
 - Parental knowledge
 - Perception of school connection
- Future research



Acknowledgements

- Simon Denny and Shanthi Ameratunga
- Students and staff at participating schools
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