



The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

Application form for the use of the ESPAD 03 database

Date:

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Person responsible for the dataset¹⁾

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Working title of the project:

Project 1) To what extent do drinking patterns affect the prevention paradox: a comparative analysis

Project 2) To what extent does drinking pattern in different cultures affect the frequency of alcohol related harm

Research question(s):

Project 1) To which extent do drinking patterns affect the prevention paradox, i.e. does the prevention paradox in relation to acute alcohol harms apply better to drinking cultures where drinking often leads to intoxication among the majority of drinkers as opposed to drinking cultures where the prevalence of intoxication is low. The study will also conduct gender-specific analysis.

Project 2) To test whether the association between alcohol consumption and prevalence of alcohol related harm in young people would be stronger in countries where intoxication is relatively more prevalent

Abstract: (Please describe objectives, methods and specify the research question(s), maximum 250 words.)

Project 1) Few studies have addressed the prevention paradox empirically, and the findings are not consistent. Given that the prevention paradox applies to acute alcohol problems, it may be assumed that empirical support for the prevention paradox depends on the drinking pattern in the population that is studied. The aim of the study is to examine whether the prevention paradox in relation to acute alcohol harms applies better to drinking cultures where drinking often leads to

¹⁾ This can only be a Principal Investigator or a Chair of an ESPAD Thematic group. When the application is approved the Principal Investigator/Chair of a Thematic group has to sign an agreement that the delivered copy of the 03 Database only will be used for the applied project and that the database will be handled according to the rules in the document "Rules for the use of ESPAD databases".

intoxication among the majority of drinkers, and if it may be less valid in drinking cultures where the prevalence of intoxication is low. The study will also conduct gender-specific analysis.

Project 2)

This study will be a (kind of) replication of the study "The impact of drinking pattern on alcohol related violence among adolescents: an international comparative analysis, which is based on the ESPAD 2003 database and currently accepted for publication in Drug and Alcohol Review. However, as known, the ESPAD2003 did not include variables that made it possible to estimate alcohol consumption, the reference period for the alcohol/intoxication questions and the consequences was not the same, and the negative consequences questions regarding alcohol was not separated from drugs and nor was there a question about the frequency of the various negative experiences. The improved questionnaire for ESPAD 2007 gives us the opportunity to look at the question once more in a more appropriate way, i.e. if a stronger association between alcohol consumption and alcoholrelated harm would be found in countries with a relatively more intoxication oriented drinking pattern than other countries. In this new analysis we will include all of the alcohol related harm variables, and not only fights as we did in the first article. In addition we will conduct gender specific analysis.

Planned type of publication: Paper/article Report PhD
 Other, which:

Variables to be included in the analysis:

Q1 (sex), Q11-Q18 (alcohol variables), Q21 (negative consequences because of own alcohol use)

Countries to be included in the analysis:

- All at level 2 ²⁾ and 3
 All at level 3 ³⁾
 A more limited number of countries, namely:

To have the application reviewed by the Application Committee please e-mail this document to:
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²⁾ Level 2 countries are the Netherlands and the United Kingdom that require written permission for the use of their data.

³⁾ Level 3 countries are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, The Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Isle of Man, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Romania, Russian federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine. Those countries require no written permission for the use of their data.