

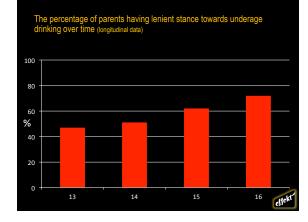


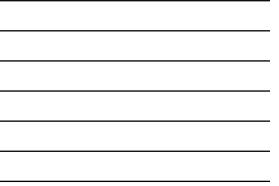




What does the theory have to do with underage drinking ?

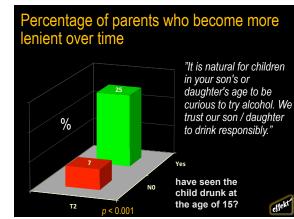
Parents usually have a restrictive approach to underage drinking, especially when children are younger.

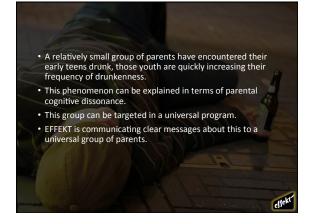


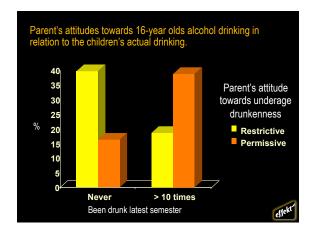














Longitudinal studies on youth and parents in the US showing relationship: Parent Attitudes - Youth Drinking Behaviors

Abar C, Turrisi R. (2008). How important are parents during the college years? A longitudinal perspective of indirect influences parents yield on their college teens' alcohol use. Addict Behav, 33: 1360–68

Turrisi R, Wiersma KA, Hughes KK. (2000). Binge-drinking related consequences in college students: Role of drinking beliefs and mother-teen communications. *Psychol Addict Behav,* 14: 342–55.

Walls TA, Fairlie AM, Wood MD. (2009). Parents do matter: a longitudinal two-part mixed model of early college alcohol participation and intensity. J Stud Alcohol Drugs, 70: 908–18.

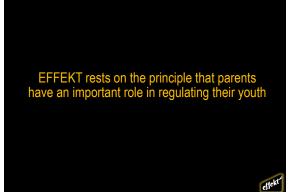
Wood MD, Read JP, Mitchell RE, Brand NH. (2004). Do parents still matter? Parent and peer influences on alcohol involvement among recent high school graduates. *Psychol Addict Behav, 18*: 19–30.



1100 111 1			not accept parents limit	Journa	
different types of prud	ientiai ar	nd person	alissues		
I think it's OK if my par	ents set l	imits for n	e concerning:		
	Certainly not	Certainly true	le concerning.	Certainly not	Certainly true
Prudential issues			Personal issues		
To drink alcohol	19.4	55.8	What web-pages I'm aloud to	26.2	30.9
To smoke or use dry tobacco	19.5	66	browse		
To go to a party where they drink alcohol	21	45.6	What movies or music I'm aloud to listen to	48.4	16.2
To use hash or other drugs	19	77.6	That they decides what peers I'm aloud to hane out with	35.4	16.8
How I treat my friends (about teasing or insulting)	21.1	41.1	What I do on my free time	34.1	16.6
			How I use my money	36	15.7
To spread rumors or say comething nasty	22.7	49.7	What girls or boys I like or fall in love with	56.3	12.3
to keep my promises to others	18	46	Average personal issues	23.4	18.1
About talking back to a teacher	20.2	47.5			
About my language (e.g. cursing)		34.9			
Average prudential issues	20.4	51.6			unk









What if we try to maintain parents restrictive attitudes toward underage drinking;

Will this have an impact on their children's alcohol drinking?

Koutakis, N., & Stattin, H. & Kerr, 2008

ellekt

EFFEKT™

- Target: Parents to 13-15 year olds.
- · Administration: Ordinary parent-teacher conferences.
- Dose: 15-20 minutes twice per year).
- Active ingredient: Facts and arguments delivered in an interactive format.
- Administer in any community making use of existing resources: without any cost other than training.





Content on ordinary parent-teacher conferences (20 min)

- Information on underage drinking:
 - Parent values matter
 - About letting the child drink
- Consensus agreement.
- Having clear and restrictive house rules.
- Concluding letter to al



First stage: Open parents' eyes

- Initially, focus on making parents aware of the problems with underage drinking, even to the extent that negative emotions are evoked.
- Purpose: to make parents more open to suggestions for change.









Second stage: Change parents' ways of thinking about underage drinking

• Tear down parental misconceptions about youth drinking, such that most youths drink and it is not possible to change the situation.

effekt

effekt

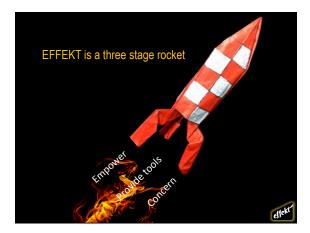
• Parents should become aware that their attitudes and behavior matters.

Powerlessness → Empowerment

Third stage: Implement specific techniques

Parents should be taught clear and simple rules about how to prevent and handle their adolescent's drinking behavior.

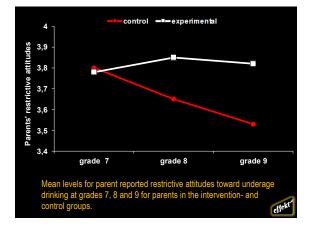




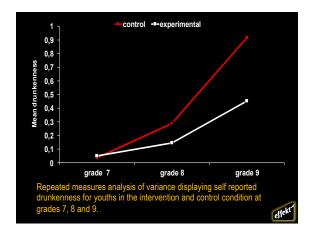


Intervention results

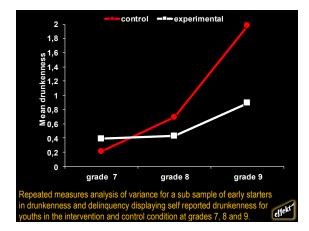
Koutakis, Stattin & Kerr (2008) Tested and confirmed paths using latent growt curve models (Koutakis & Ozdemir, 2010)



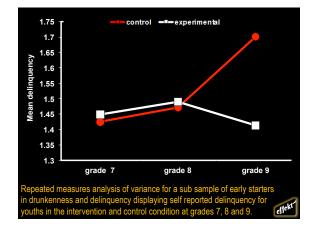




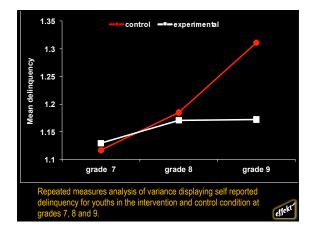














In addition

- More parents attend parent meetings
- More Communication: parent → school; school → parent.

Effect	t Size _{Over}	Early starters ES					
	Repeated measures, control for pre test	Post test control for pre est	Repeated measures, control for pre test	Post test, control for pre test			
Drunkenness	.48	.35	.72	.52			
Antisocial behavior	.42	.38	.46	.32			
Number needed to treat for one to benefit =7.7 / 7.1							



Conclusions

- Any effective prevention program must focus on important conditions that are realistic to alter.
- In order to be able to mobilize parents, it is crucial to have them motivated.
- Parent attitudes and parenting practices concerning underage drinking matter.
- The EFFEKT approach is effective in maintaining parents restrictiveness and thereby decrease underage drunkenness.

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Training:

- Introduction to Prevention Science
- Theoretical and empirical background of EFFEKT
- The logic of the program
- Current knowledge about parenting research preventive implications
- Program theory
- Treatment Fidelity
- Prerequisites for a sustainable implementation
- How to communicate professionally
- How to answer the most common questions from parents.

