

The role of an international nightlife resort in the proliferation of recreational drugs.

Bellis MA; Hughes K; Bennett A; Thomson R. *Addiction* 98(12): 1713-1722, 2003. (37 refs.)

The study compares types, frequencies and quantities of substances used by young people while holidaying in the international dance resort of Ibiza (Spain) with their patterns of use in the United Kingdom. It measures changes in substance use at both locations between 1999 and 2002 and examines the role of dance resorts in recruiting individuals into using new substances. Data were collected from visitors to Ibiza in 1999 (n = 846) and 2002 (n = 868). Information on drug use was surveyed through a short anonymous questionnaire. Individuals were sampled at Ibiza airport just prior to returning to the UK. Most individuals visiting Ibiza used illicit drugs in the United Kingdom (57.4% in 2002), with nearly all users continuing to use in Ibiza. Use of most drugs in Ibiza was characterized by binge behaviour, with many individuals using drugs 5 or more nights per week. Proportions using cocaine, ecstasy and GHB have risen significantly (1999–2002) in both locations, as have numbers of ecstasy tablets taken on a usual night. Substance use was associated positively with number of previous visits to Ibiza and new users were recruited into use while abroad (17.4 and 33.1 per 1000 people were introduced to cocaine and ecstasy use, respectively, in Ibiza). The emergence of international nightlife resorts increasingly links drug use abroad with that in individuals' countries of origin. Our results indicate that resorts such as Ibiza offer tourists the opportunity to increase levels of drug consumption and try different substances in an atmosphere conducive to experimentation. Patterns of recreational drug use in leading international resorts may help predict developments in drug use elsewhere and as such be an important tool in planning appropriate interventions. Copyright 2003, Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Alcohol use and abuse by adolescents: The impact of living in a border community.

McKinnon SA; O'Rourke KM; Thompson SE; Berumen JH. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 34(1): 88-93, 2004. (25 refs.)

Purpose: To determine the rates of alcohol consumption and alcohol-related risk behaviors among a sample of high school students living on the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as to investigate factors associated with alcohol use among this population. Methods: A self-administered anonymous questionnaire was administered to students in grades 9-12 during Fall and Spring semesters of 2001 (n = 1366; 639 males and 722 females) in 16 high schools in a community along the U.S.-Mexico border. The questionnaire addressed demographic factors, alcohol consumption, and alcohol-related behaviors. Surveys were completed by Chi-square tests for homogeneity of the odds ratio and logistic regression models were used to identify factors significantly associated with the outcome variables. Results: Rates of binge drinking (45%), drinking and

driving (19%), and riding with a driver who had been drinking (46%) were higher for our study population when compared with state and national rates. Students who consumed alcohol were more likely to report alcohol-related problems and lower academic grades. Drinking while in Mexico was significantly associated with binge drinking (OR = 6.44), drinking and driving (OR = 5.39), and riding with a driver who has been drinking (OR = 3.12). Conclusions: The high rates of alcohol risk behaviors among students living on the U.S.-Mexico border underscore the need to develop and implement culturally appropriate prevention programs that address alcohol consumption in Mexico, particularly in terms of students driving back home. Copyright 2004, Society for Adolescent Medicine.

Cannabis use, sport practice and other leisure activities at the end of adolescence.

Peretti-Watel P; Lorente FO. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 73(3): 251-257, 2004. (39 refs.)

Purpose: To study the relationship between cannabis use, sports practice and other leisure activities during adolescence, as a test for the sociological theory of deviant opportunities. Methods: A sample of 12,512 French adolescents aged 18 responded to an anonymous self-reported questionnaire in March 2001. Three logistic models (for occasional, recent and regular cannabis use) were estimated for girls and boys separately. Results: Outings and other peer-oriented activities were strongly correlated with cannabis use but this relationship depended on which levels of use were considered. Occasional use was more common among respondents who participated in many different outdoor activities. Regular use was associated with a more selective lifestyle, focusing on music-oriented outings and time spent at a friend's home in the evening. Conclusions: Our results provided empirical support for the theory of deviant opportunities. Changing patterns of lifestyle associated with transition from initiation to higher levels of use may reveal a shift from opportunities of cannabis use provided by a wide range of activities to specific activities chosen for their convenience to cannabis use. Further research will need to investigate how drug use is shaped by lifestyle, and conversely, how drug use reshapes lifestyle. Copyright 2004, Elsevier Science.

Comparing the developmental trajectories of marijuana use of African American and Caucasian adolescents: Patterns, antecedents, and consequences.

Brown TL; Flory K; Lynam DR; Leukefeld C; Clayton RR. *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology* 12(1): 47-56, 2004. (24 refs.)

Adolescent marijuana use has tripled recently, and the once-noted race gap between African American and Caucasian adolescents in marijuana use appears to have disappeared. Yet, relatively little research has examined marijuana use among African American adolescents. In this study, we examined developmental trajectories of marijuana use among Caucasian

and African American adolescents to identify whether and when differences in marijuana use appear and whether the precursors and outcomes associated with these developmental trajectories differ by race. Findings indicate that both the developmental patterns and outcomes associated with marijuana use are different for African American and Caucasian adolescents. Early-onset Caucasian and mid-onset African American adolescents experienced the greatest number of negative outcomes later in life associated with their marijuana use, suggesting that groups to target for intervention may vary by race. Copyright 2004, American Psychological Association.

Emotional wellbeing and violence among social and solitary risky single occasion drinkers in adolescence.

Kuntsche EN; Gmel G. *Addiction* 99(3): 331-339, 2004. (36 refs.)

Objectives To classify adolescents according to risky single occasion drinking (RSOD) and their level of social integration, and to test whether these groups (social non-RSODs, social RSODs, solitary non-RSODs, solitary RSODs) differ in terms of emotional well-being and violence-related variables. **Method** K-means cluster and multiple logistic regression analyses were performed based on a cross-sectional national representative sample of 3861 8th and 9th graders in Switzerland (mean age 15.3; SD = 0.88). **Results** Although RSODs in general appear to be more violent, social RSODs tend to be more violent than solitary RSODs. Although RSODs reveal a lower life satisfaction generally and tend to have more depressive moods, solitary RSODs are even less satisfied and more depressive. In addition, the latter tend to have lower self-esteem and are more often victims of bullying. **Conclusions** RSODs are not a homogeneous group of adolescents and preventive efforts, such as competence-enhancing and social resistance programmes, should be applied in accordance with the constellation of associated problems: solitary RSODs appear to be socially inhibited, depressive and often victims of bullying, whereas social RSODs appear to be socially accepted but are prone to be violent offenders. Copyright 2004, Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Internet addiction? Potentially problematic use of the Internet in a population of 12-18 year-old adolescents.

Kaltiala-Heino R; Lintonen T; Rimpela A. *Addiction Research & Theory* 12(1): 89-96, 2004. (10 refs.)

On-line surveys indicate harmful excessive use of the Internet resulting in psychosocial problems (Internet addiction). Population studies are scarce, particularly on adolescents who are a vulnerable group in the middle of their personality development. The prevalence of features suggesting harmful use of the Internet is studied in a representative sample of 12-18 year-old Finns (N = 7292) in a postal survey in 2001. Criteria were tailored analogously to the criteria of pathological gambling, fulfilling four of the seven criteria operationalised as Internet addiction. Eighty five percent used the Internet. Among daily users 4.6% of boys and 4.7% of girls fulfilled the four criteria, infrequent users 0.3 and 0.5%, and all respondents 1.7 and 1.4%, respectively. The "addicts" spent more hours (mean = 2.7) in the Internet daily than the "non-addicts" (mean = 1.3). Some adolescents reported a potentially harmful

relationship with the Internet comparable to addictive disorders. Although not common now, it will most likely increase with the increasing Internet use. Copyright 2004, Harwood Academic Publishing GMBH.

Local implementation of drug policy and access to treatment services for juveniles.

Terry-McElrath YM; McBride DC. *Crime & Delinquency* 50(1): 60-87, 2004. (34 refs.)

Although there is a vigorous national debate regarding effective drug policy, such policies are implemented at the local level. Using a national sample of prosecutors, we examine reported typical processing for first-time juvenile marijuana, cocaine, or crack possession/sales offenders. The relationship between drug offence charge and adjudication outcomes providing treatment versus a deterrence/punitive approach is explored. Findings indicate that marijuana offences and possession offences generally are more likely to result in access to treatment services for juveniles whereas cocaine/crack offences and sales offences generally are more likely to result in the application of punitive penalties such as transfer to criminal court. Copyright 2004, Sage Publications, Inc.

Predictors of drug and alcohol abuse among children and adolescents.

Kirkcaldy BD; Siefen G; Surall D; Bischoff RJ. *Personality and Individual Differences* 36(2): 247-265, 2004. (35 refs.)

Almost 1000 children and adolescents participated in a survey examining alcohol and drug use and the influence of personality and socioeconomic variables. One of the most consistent findings was the contribution of the personality construct "addiction" (a composite of psychoticism, neuroticism and introversion) in predicting drug and alcohol usage among adolescents: self-perceived physical ill-health was a significant predictor of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis usage, but not cocaine and solvent use. Adolescents reporting inferior self-image were less likely to use the illicit drugs, cannabis or cocaine. The implications of these findings for social policy making are discussed. Copyright 2004, Elsevier Science Ltd.

Prevalence and correlates of past-year substance use, abuse, and dependence in a suburban community sample of high-school students.

Chen K; Sheth AJ; Elliott DK; Yeager A. *Addictive Behaviors* 29(2): 413-423, 2004. (7 refs.)

To assess the severity of substance use, abuse and dependence in a community sample of high school students, a cross-sectional survey was conducted in a suburban New Jersey community. Participants, a sample of 9th to 12th graders from six high schools (N=1044), completed a self-administered questionnaire after obtaining active parental consent. The measure of substance use disorders was based on 27 specially designed questions that approximate the DSM-IV criteria for abuse and dependence. Equivalent multivariate logit models were used to estimate the significant correlates for both use and dependence/abuse. The prevalence of drug use in this sample was similar to the national average for all drugs except alcohol. A total of 16.4% of the surveyed students reported either abuse or dependence symptoms with alcohol in the past year. The rates

of abuse/dependence for marijuana and other illicit drugs were 13.4% and 3.9%. The rate of nicotine dependence was 8.0%. The logit models designed to examine the correlates of substance use showed minimal predictive or correlative value in explaining substance abuse or dependence in adolescence. More research is needed to identify and understand the factors leading adolescents from drug use to abuse or dependence. Copyright 2004, Elsevier Science.

Prospective association of peer influence, school engagement, drinking expectancies, and parent expectations with drinking initiation among sixth graders.

Simons-Morton B. *Addictive Behaviors* 29(2): 299-309, 2004. (30 refs.)

Early initiation of drinking increases the lifetime risk for substance abuse and other serious health and social problems. An understanding of the predictors of early initiation is needed if successful preventive interventions are to be developed. Surveys were completed by 1009 sixth grade students at the beginning (Time 1) and end (Time 2) of the school year in four schools in one suburban school district. At Time 1, 55/1009 (5.5%) reported drinking in the past 30 days. From Time 1 to Time 2, the percentage of drinkers increase to 127/1009 (10.9%) of whom 101 were new drinkers. In multiple logistic regression analyses, school engagement was negatively associated and peer influence and drinking expectancies were positively associated with drinking initiation. A significant interaction was found between drinking expectancies and parental expectations. Among sixth graders with high drinking expectancies, those with low parental expectations for their behavior were 2.6 times more likely to start drinking than those with parents with high expectations for their behavior. Positive drinking expectancies were significantly associated with drinking initiation only among teens who believed their parents did not hold strong expectations for them not to drink. This finding held for boys and girls, Blacks and Whites and was particularly strong for Black youth. This finding provides new information about the moderating effect of parental expectations on drinking expectancies among early adolescents. Copyright 2004, Elsevier Science.

Public and private domains of religiosity and adolescent health risk behaviors: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

Nonnemaker JF; McNeely CA; Blum RW. *Social Science & Medicine* 57(11): 2049-2054, 2003. (23 refs.)

Examined the association of public (PUR) and private (PRR) domains of religiosity and adolescent health-related outcomes using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), a nationally representative sample of American adolescents in grades 7-12. The PUR variable combines 2 items measuring frequency of attendance at religious services and frequency of participation in religious youth group activities. The PRR variable combines 2 items measuring frequency of prayer and importance of religion. Both PUR and PRR were protective against cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana use. PRR was more protective against experimental substance use, while PUR had a larger association with regular use, and in particular with regular cigarette use. Both PUR and PRR were associated with a lower probability of having ever had sexual

intercourse. PUR had a significant effect on effective birth control at first sexual intercourse and, for females, for having ever been pregnant. Only PUR was associated with lower emotional distress, and only PRR was significantly associated with a lower probability of having had suicidal thoughts or having attempted suicide. Both PUR and PRR were associated with a lower probability of having engaged in violence in the last year. Copyright 2003, Elsevier Science.

Sexual behaviour of young people in international tourist resorts.

Bellis MA; Hughes K; Thomson R; Bennett A. *Sexually Transmitted Infections* 80(1): 43-47, 2004. (30 refs.)

Background/objectives: Increasingly, young people travel abroad to experience nightlife in international resorts. Although media coverage of such resorts suggests high levels of sexual activity, little empirical data are currently available. We have measured: 3 year trends in sexual behaviour of young people visiting Ibiza, levels of sexual risk taking, and their relation to substance use. Additionally, in 2002 we identified levels of homosexual sex and sexual interactions between UK residents and individuals from other countries. Methods: Data were collected from visitors to Ibiza between 2000 and 2002 just before they left the island. Information on sexual health was surveyed using a short anonymous questionnaire. Results: Over half of individuals (56.0%) visiting Ibiza had sex with at least one person, with 26.2% of males and 14.5% of females having sex with more than one individual. However, of those arriving without sexual partners (75.5%) just under half (47.5%) have sex in Ibiza and most of these (62.4%) always used condoms. Having any sex abroad was associated with using illicit drugs and having more sexual partners in the 6 months before visiting Ibiza. However, having unprotected sex or sex with more than one person was associated with smoking as well as having higher numbers of sexual partners before their visit. Overall, 8.6% of individuals had sex with a non-UK resident in Ibiza although such individuals were no more likely to have sex without condoms. Conclusions: Substantial numbers of individuals visiting international nightlife resorts have unprotected sex with people they meet while abroad. This poses an increasing threat to the sexual health of UK residents but as yet little attention has been paid to developing interventions that might reduce sexual risk taking among young people holidaying abroad. Copyright 2004, British Medical Journal Publishing Group.

Smoking cessation efforts among substance abusing adolescents.

Myers MG; MacPherson L. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 73(2): 209-213, 2004. (21 refs.)

Available research demonstrates that substance abusing youth are heavy cigarette smokers for whom the behavior persists into adulthood. As such this population represents an important target for intervention. In order to inform treatment design, the present paper described cessation efforts, including motives and methods for quitting, in a sample of cigarette smoking adolescents who received inpatient or outpatient treatment for substance abuse. The 183 participants were on average 16.2 years old, 45% were females, and 72% were white. Consistent with studies of community and high risk youth samples, the

majority of participants had previously attempted cessation, yet reported little success in maintaining abstinence. Health emerged as a frequently endorsed motive for cessation and stopping abruptly (cold turkey) was the most commonly reported strategy for quitting. Copyright 2004, Elsevier Science Ltd.

Substance use among adults 35 years of age: Prevalence, adulthood predictors, and impact of adolescent substance use.

Merline AC; O'Malley PM; Schulenberg JE; Bachman JG; Johnston LD. *American Journal of Public Health* 94(1): 96-102, 2004. (20 refs.)

Objectives. We examined the prevalence of substance use among American adults aged 35 years, and we considered adulthood predictors and the impact of adolescent substance use. **Methods.** National panel data were drawn from the Monitoring the Future study. Logistic regressions were conducted to assess the impact of demographics, life experiences, and adolescent substance use on smoking, heavy drinking, prescription drug misuse, marijuana use, and cocaine use at 35 years of age. **Results.** Factors related to increased likelihood of substance use include high school use, unemployment, and noncustodial parenthood. Lower use was associated with being female, a college graduate, a professional, married, or a custodial parent. **Conclusions.** Among those aged 35 years, substance use was still rather prevalent and was a function of adulthood roles, experiences, and previous use. Copyright 2004, American Public Health Association.

Why is work intensity associated with heavy alcohol use among adolescents?

Paschall MJ; Flewelling RL; Russell T. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 34(1): 79-87, 2004. (16 refs.)

Purpose: To examine and explain the relationship between work intensity (number of hours worked per week) and heavy alcohol use among adolescents. **Methods:** Analyses were conducted with two waves of in-home interview data provided by a representative sample of adolescents who participated in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Multinomial logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine whether a higher level of work intensity at Wave 1 predicted a higher level of past-year heavy drinking approximately 1 year later at Wave 2, and the degree to which the relationship between work intensity and heavy drinking persisted after adjusting for demographic characteristics, alcohol use before

Wave 1, and psychosocial risk and protective factors in family, school, and peer-individual domains. **Results:** Higher levels of work intensity at Wave 1 (11-20 or more than 20 hours/week) were predictive of heavy drinking at Wave 2. However, these effects were substantially attenuated after adjusting for demographic characteristics and prior alcohol use. Risk and protective factors such as school commitment, friends' drinking, and delinquency also partially explained the effects of work intensity and background variables on heavy drinking, suggesting that these factors may act as confounders and/or mediators. **Conclusions:** This study suggests that working more than 10 h/week increases the likelihood of heavy alcohol use among adolescents, and that the effect of work intensity is largely, but not completely attributable to demographic characteristics (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, personal income), prior alcohol use, and family, school, and peer-individual factors. Copyright 2004, Society for Adolescent Medicine.

Young adult follow-up of hyperactive children: Antisocial activities and drug use.

Barkley RA; Fischer M; Smallish L; Fletcher K. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines* 45(2): 195-211, 2004. (46 refs.)

Background: Hyperactive/ADHD children are believed to be a greater risk for adolescent and young adult antisocial activity and drug use/abuse, particularly that subset having comorbid conduct problems/disorder. **Method:** We report on the lifetime antisocial activities and illegal drug use self-reported at young adult follow-up (mean age 20-21 years; 13+ year follow-up) for a large sample of hyperactive (H; N=147) and community control (CC; N=73) children. Parent reports of childhood hyperactivity and conduct problems at study entry, parent and self-reports of ADHD and conduct disorder at adolescence, and parent reports of ADHD at young adulthood are examined for their contribution to antisocial behavior and drug use at adulthood. **Results:** More of the H group committed a variety of antisocial acts and had been arrested for doing so (corroborated through official arrest records) than did the CC group. The H group also committed a higher frequency of property theft, disorderly conduct, assault with fists, carrying a concealed weapon, and illegal drug possession, as well as more arrests. These activities reduced to two dimensions corresponding to predatory-overt and drug-related antisocial conduct. Copyright 2004, Blackwell Publishing.