

Alcohol prevention in the Netherlands;

Differential effects of baseline drinking status



Ina Koning



An impression...





Universiteit Utrecht



The facts...

Underage drinking (Verdurmen et al., 2012):

13-year old → monthly drinking = 19%

15-year old \rightarrow binge drinking = 40%

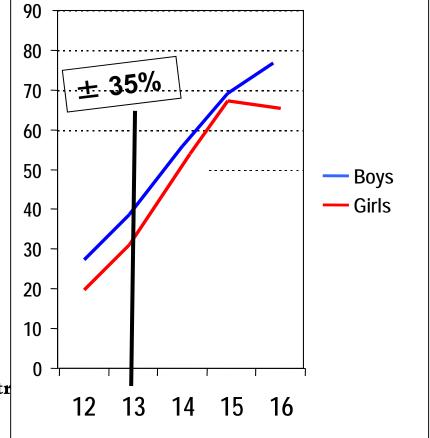




The facts...

Monthly drinking

2005



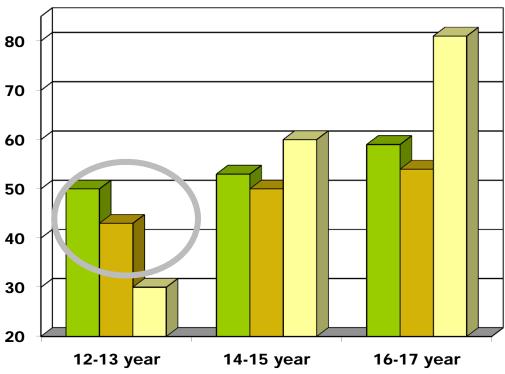
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Trimbos: HBSC, 2005





In fact...





■ with father

■ with mother

■ with peers





Parent intervention



Aim: Restrictive parenting (rules and attitude about alcohol use; Orebro prevention program, Koutakis et al., 2008)

- 1. Presentation at parents meetings (3x)
 - a. First meeting new school-year
 - b. Brief: 15 minutes
- 2. Consensus building
 - a. Awareness
 - b. Support
- 3. Information leaflet





Student intervention



Aim: Increase self-control and healthy attitudes about alcohol (Healthy School and Drugs Program, Cuijpers et al., 2002)

1. Four digital interactive lessons (e-learning) in class 1

- Interactive exercises
- b. Individual and group
- c. Attractive design

2. One hard-copy booster in class 2 Universiteit Utrecht



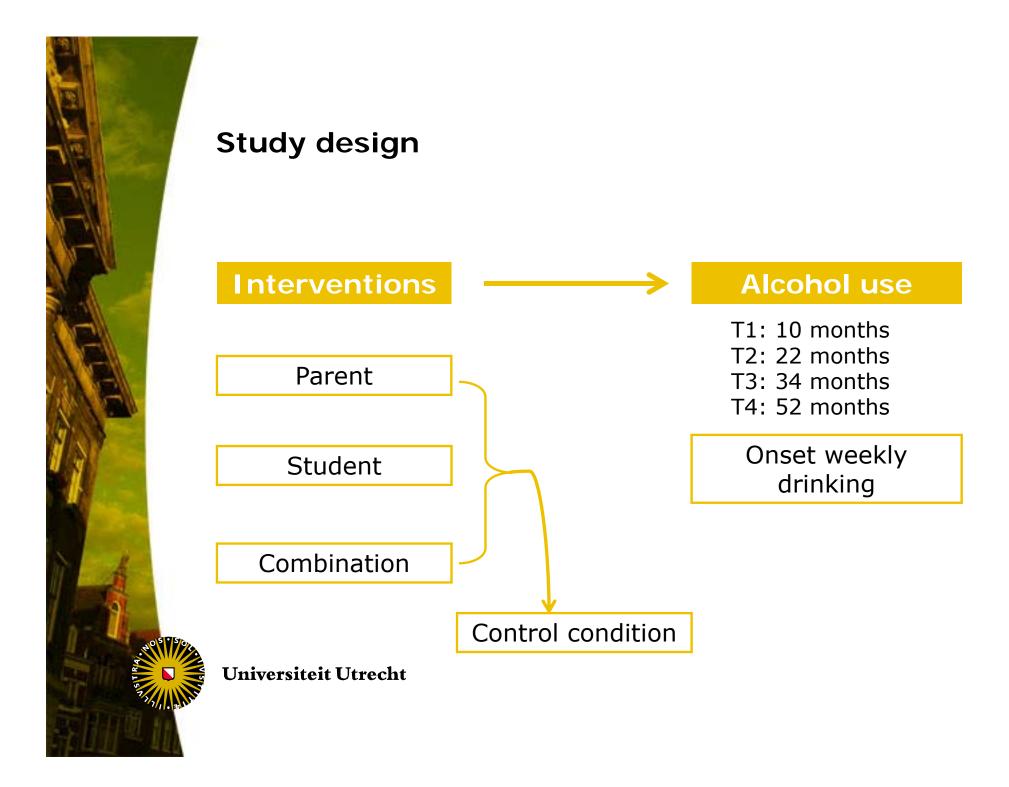
Early adolescents

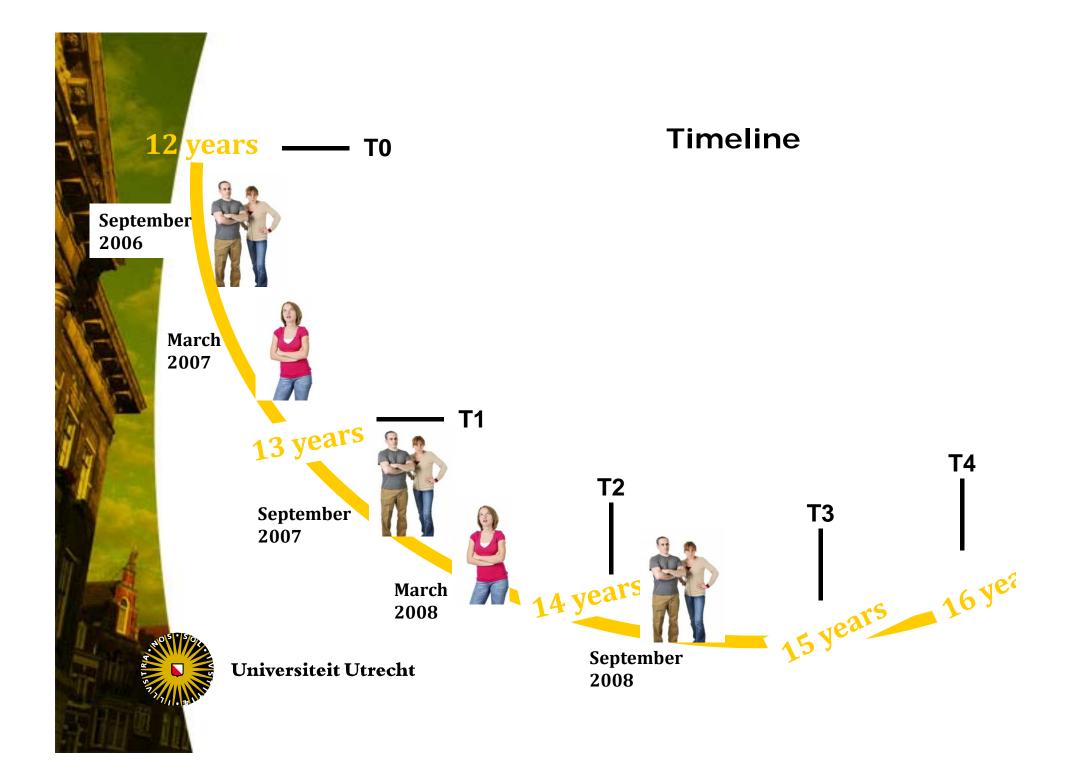
12 to 16 years

Entry secondary school Legal drinking age



Who participated? 19 secondary schools 12 to 16 years > 3000 adolescents and Self-report parents questionnaires





Q1: Is it effective?



Addiction

doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2009.02677.x

Preventing heavy alcoholuse in adolescents (PAS): Preventing heavy alcohology AMERICAN JOURNAL OF Cluster randomized triple of the cluster randomized

Ina M. Koning^{1,2}, Wilma A. M. Vollebe Long-Term Effects of a Parent and Student Intervention on & Rutger C. M. E. Engels4 A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial

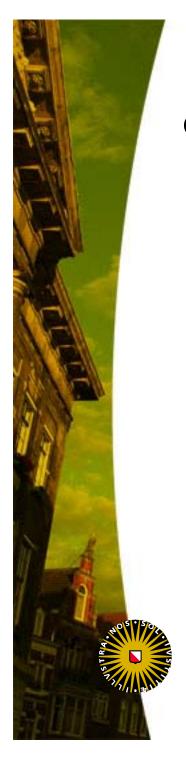
Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Addictive Behaviors



A cluster randomized trial on the effects of a parent and student intervention on alcohol use in adolescents four years after baseline; no evidence of catching-up behavior

Ina M. Koning a,b,*, Regina J.J.M. van den Eijnden a, Jacqueline E.E. Verdurmen b, Rutger C.M.E. Engels ^c, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh ^a



Outcomes of interest

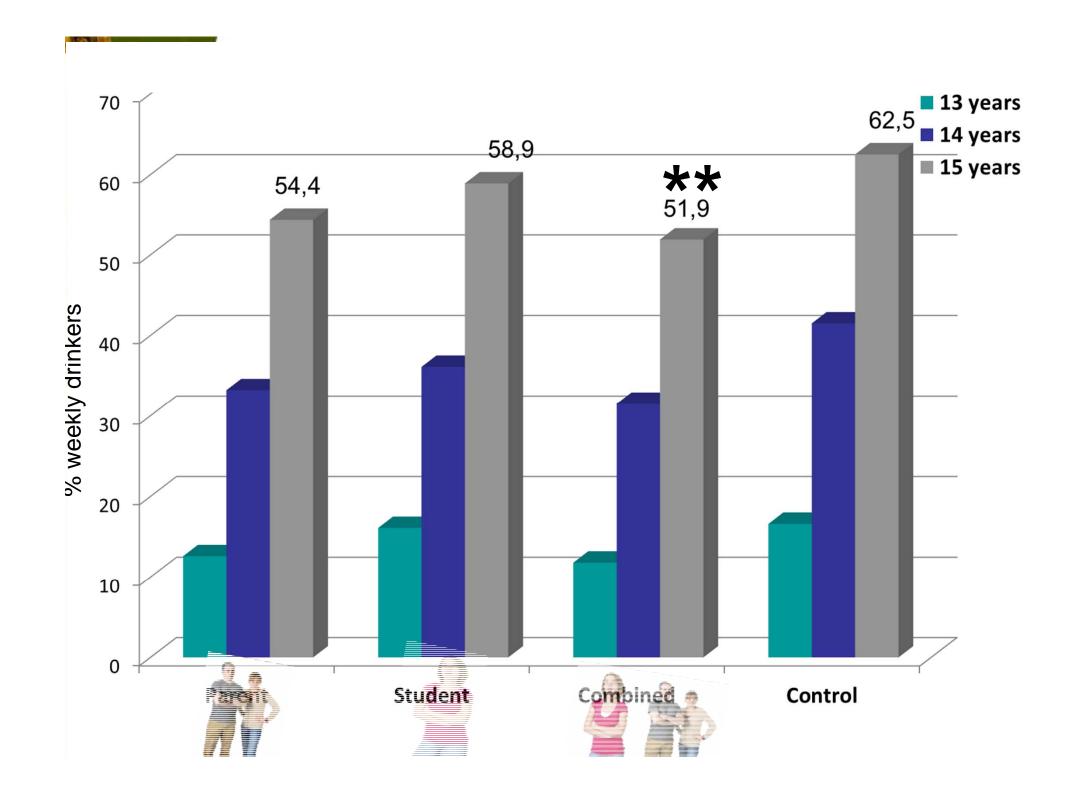
Incidence of weekly drinking (12 to 15)

Quantity-Frequency (Engels, Knibbe & Drop, 1999; Engels & Knibbe, 2000)

• On average ≥ 1 glasses per week

At risk sample (N=2937), exclude

- Weekly drinkers at baseline
- Inconsistent responders



Q2: How does it work?



RESEARCH REPORT



doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2010.03198.x Why target early adolescents and parents in alcohol prevention? The mediating effects of self-control, rules and attitudes about alcohol use

Ina M. Koning^{1,2} p. .

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

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Addictive Behaviors

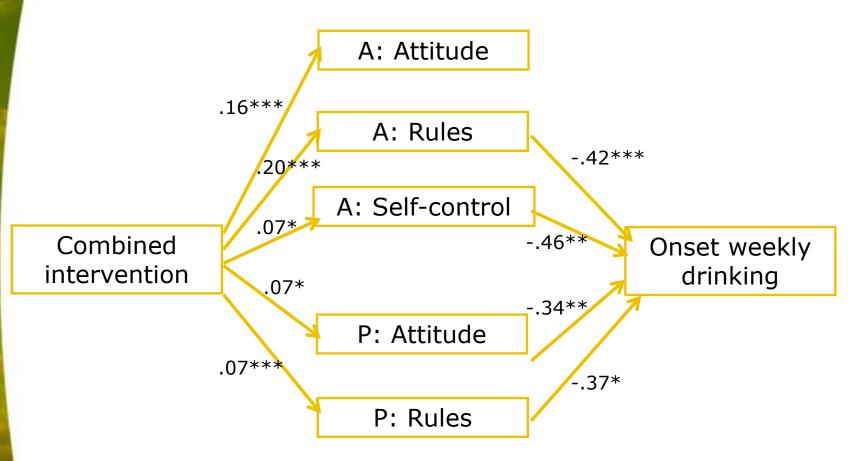
A cluster randomized trial on the effects of a parent and student intervention on alcohol use in adolescents four years after baseline; no evidence of catching-up behavior A recogning F.F. Verdurmen b,

Effects of a combined parent-student alcohol prevention program on intermediate factors and

adolescents' drinking behavior: A sequential mediation model

Koning, I.M., Maric, M., McKinnon, D., Vollebergh, W.A.M.

Combined intervention



Q3: It works, but for whom?

ess

ntial Impact of a Dutch Alcohol Prevention Program ing Adolescents and Parents Separately nultaneously: Low Self-Control and I

Differential Effects of Baseline Drinking Status: ing at Basolie

an Alcohol Prevention Program targeting Students and/or Parents (PAS) among

weekly drinking students

Ina M. Koning a,b, Peter Lugtig b, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh a

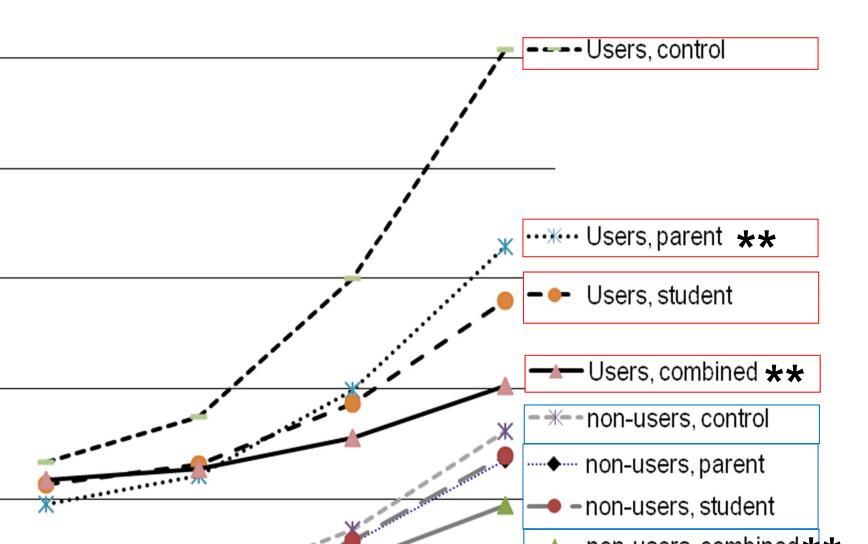
anig", Wilma A.M. Vollebergh b, Regina, J.J.M. van den Eijnden b. Rutger CMF Engale C

So far...

All results relate to non-weekly drinkers at baseline.

LGCA among drinkers and nondrinkers (±20%) at baseline

Baseline drinking status



Combined parent-student intervention...

...effectively curbed growth of drinking among both non-drinkers (the target group of the intervention) and drinkers at baseline (and PI).

In the user-group also the parent intervention effectively curbed drinking

Overall, less strong increases of drinking over time are found among non-drinkers c drinkers at baseline.

Broad implementation in the Netherlands is suggested



Thank you for your attention!

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Further reading (selection)

Parenting (selection)

- Koning, Engels, Verdurmen, and Vollebergh, (2010). Alcohol-Specific **Socialization Practices** and Alcohol use in Dutch Early Adolescents. Journal of Adolescence, 33, 93-100
- Koning, Van den Eijnden, Verdurmen, Engels, Vollebergh (2012). Developmental Alcohol-Specific **Parenting Profiles** in Adolescence and their Relationships with Adolescents' Alcohol Use. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 41, 1502-1511.
- Koning, Van den Eijnden, Glatz, Verdurmen, Engels, Vollebergh, (2013). Don't Worry! **Parental worries**, alcohol-specific parenting and adolescents' drinking. Cognitive
 Therapy and Research, 37, 1079-1088
- Koning, van den Eijnden, & Vollebergh (in press). Adolescents' **Self-Control Mediate** the Effect of Alcohol-Specific Parenting on Alcohol Use. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs
- Vermeulen-Smit, Koning, Verdurmen, van der Vorst, Engels, & Vollebergh (2012). The influence of **paternal and maternal drinking patterns** within two-partner families on initiation and development of adolescent drinking. Addictive