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- Reciprocal Relations of Protective Behavioral Strategies and Risk-Amplifying Behaviors with Alcohol-Related Consequences: Targets for Intervention with Female College Students..... 7-32
Aaron M. Luebbe, Shiloh Varvel & Kim Dude

ABSTRACT

Transactional associations of protective behavioral strategies (PBS) and risk-amplifying behaviors (RAB) to alcohol-related negative consequences were tested. A sample of 138 undergraduate women was assessed with self-report measures at two time points four months apart. Over and above quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption, engagement in risk-amplifying behaviors, but not protective behavioral strategies, predicted increased negative consequences concurrently. However, use of PBS but not RAB, predicted changes in experiencing negative consequences longitudinally. Frequency of negative consequences did not predict changes in either protective behavioral strategies or risk-amplifying behaviors over time. Results suggest that PBS and RAB may both be important but independent targets for intervention and prevention with college-aged women. Specifically, short term intervention might target RAB, whereas prevention efforts might focus on PBS.

- Alcohol-Related Information in Multi-Component Interventions and College Students' Drinking Behavior..... 31-51
Vandana Thadani, Karen Huchting & Joseph LaBrie

ABSTRACT

Education-only interventions produce little change in drinking behaviors; but, multi-component prevention programs, which include alcohol information as one feature, can decrease drinking. This study examined the role of alcohol knowledge in a multi-component intervention previously found to reduce first-year female college students' alcohol consumption. Intervention and control group students completed pre and post intervention assessments of drinking behaviors, and a post intervention assessment of alcohol-knowledge. Intervention students outperformed control students on the measure of alcohol knowledge. However knowledge did not predict drinking outcomes for this group, and it was positively correlated with drinking behaviors for control students. The findings suggest that, although learning took place through the intervention, it was not the mechanism by which the intervention reduced drinking behaviors.

- The Protected Addiction: Exploring Staff Beliefs toward Integrating Tobacco Dependence into Substance Abuse Treatment Services..... 52-70
Barbra Teater & Gretchen Clark Hammond

ABSTRACT

Survey research was used to explore the beliefs of 963 staff members regarding the myths to treating tobacco dependence and the integration of tobacco dependence into substance abuse treatment programs. The staff represented a mixture of residential, outpatient, and prevention-based gender-specific (women only) treatment centers throughout Ohio. The study found the following: a high percentage of staff believed in the conventional myths associated with the treatment of tobacco in chemically dependent persons; current smokers were reluctant to support all substance abuse treatment facilities in becoming tobacco-free, yet did support treating tobacco dependence in their facilities; and former and never smokers supported tobacco-free policies for their and all treatment facilities. Education and support for staff in treating tobacco dependence is recommended.

Prospective Associations between Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Risky Sex among Female College Students..... 71-92
Kimberly M. Caldeira, Amelia M. Arria, Elizabeth M. Zarate,, Kathryn B. Vincent, Eric D. Wish & Kevin E. O’Grady

ABSTRACT

Females who had vaginal sex were interviewed annually in their first two years of college (n=386, ages 17 to 20 at study outset) and asked about risky sex behaviors and substance use. In year one, 60.2%_{wt} had intoxicated sex, 31.4%_{wt} had multiple sex partners, and 48.9%_{wt} had unprotected sex (i.e., without a condom). At follow-up, high rates of persistence (86.0%, 52.7%, 78.8% respectively) and initiation (36.0%, 23.9%, 41.8%) were observed. In multiple logistic regression analyses, drug use and drinking were independently associated with having multiple sex partners. Intoxicated sex independently predicted condom non-use and multiple sex partners, and appeared to mediate the relationship between substance use and multiple sex partners. Implications for prevention and future research are discussed.