

Application form for the use of the 2007 ESPAD database

Responsible persons

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Details of planned work

Type of publication ☒ Paper/article ☐ Report ☐ PhD
☐ Other, which

Working title of the publication: Factors influencing the relationship between alcohol intake and perceived drunkenness.

Research question(s): Which individual and contextual factors influence the association between alcohol intake and perceived drunkenness?

ABSTRACT

Aims: A potential benefit of the subjective concept of drunkenness is that it accounts for individual and cultural factors (e.g. alcohol tolerance or drinking context). It might therefore better predict alcohol-related harm than the amount of alcohol intake (1;2). If this assumption holds true, the amount of alcohol intake may be the best predictor of perceived drunkenness, but individual and contextual factors should moderate this relationship. Due to the subjectiveness of the concept, cultural differences in these associations are likely. In this study we aim to investigate factors influencing the relationship between alcohol intake and the perceived drunkenness in order to clarify construct validity of the drunkenness scale. **Methods:** Data will come from the European School Survey on Alcohol and other Dugs (ESPAD). The ESPAD study is a

European survey among 35 countries using the same target population, sampling technique and questionnaire in order to make data as comparable as possible. In 2007 adolescents born in 1991, i.e. aged 15 to 16 years old, and attending regular schools have been interrogated about their drug and alcohol behaviour. **Analysis:** A hierarchical linear model will be used to analyze individual and contextual moderators of the association between alcohol intake and drunkenness at the last drinking occasion. Data will be collected on two levels. At the individual level, data on students' alcohol intake and levels of perceived drunkenness at the last drinking occasion, sex, indicators of tolerance (alcohol consumption within the last 30 days, binge drinking within the last 30 days), alcohol expectancies, beverage preference and sociodemographic characteristics will be included. At the country level, data from the Global Information System of Alcohol and Health (GISAH) (3) will be used, comprising information on per capita consumption and policy and preventive measures.

References

- (1) Midanik L.T. Drunkenness, feeling the effects and 5+ measures. *Addiction* (Abingdon, England) 1999; 94(6): 887-97
- (2) Greenfield TK, Tam T, Caetano R, Midanik LT, Cherpitel C, Weisner CM. Risk functions for victimization, criminal behavior, arrest, & conviction from alcohol consumption in the 1990 U.S. National Alcohol Survey. Risk functions for victimization, criminal behavior, arrest, & conviction from alcohol consumption in the 1990 U.S. National Alcohol Survey . 1996.
- (3) World Health Organization (2007). Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH). URL: <http://www.who.int/globalatlas/default.asp>.

Variables to be included in the analysis: drunkenness scale (f14_f), alcohol consumption at last drinking occasion (f14), alcohol consumption within the last 30 days (f12), frequency of alcohol consumption (f11_b, f11_c), last drinking day (f13), binge drinking (f17), alcohol expectancies (f20), frequency of drunkenness (f18_b, f18_c), age of onset of alcohol consumption (f19), alcohol-related problems (f21), drunkenness/drinking of siblings/friends (f34_b, f34_c, f35_b, f35_c), age, (f2_m, f2_j), gender (f1), wealth (f39), school level, grades (f5), parent education (f37, f38), parental control (f43)

Countries to be included in the analysis

☐ All at level 3 ²⁾

☒ All at level 2 ³⁾ and 3

☐ A more limited number of countries, namely

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 dataset only will be used for the applied project and that all use of the dataset will be done according to the rules in the document "Rules for the use of ESPAD databases".

²⁾ The meaning of the levels can be found in the document "Rules for use of ESPAD databases".

³⁾ If level 2 data should be included, the application needs to be accompanied by a written confirmation from the Principal Investigator in the country/ies concerned.