



The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

Application form for use of the ESPAD 07 Database

Date: 13-November-2009

Person responsible for the dataset¹⁾

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List of authors (preliminary):

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Working title of the project:

Alcohol associated with violence in mid-teenage years: a preliminary analyses of factors which best predict vulnerability in the young adult

Abstract: (Please describe objectives, methods and specify the research question(s), maximum 250 words.)

Violence is a phenomenon distributed across communities in various forms. It has been epidemiologically researched in populations and consumption of alcohol or other drugs have been associated with violence either against self or other individuals.

The study of alcohol remains a public health priority and has become more so since the results of the 2007 ESPAD survey have been published; a surge in heavy episodic drinking has been notified for the first time even in countries where this behaviour was not met. The Chief Medical Officer in England and the British Medical Association have been openly debating since 2009 the association of alcohol with violence, particularly in young adults.

The ESPAD study is the only study which allows the exploration of alcohol as a risk factor in populations across Europe during the pre-legal age of purchase and the association with its consumption in excess (above adult recommended levels) with violence.

Objective: to explore two models in relation to self-reported excessive current alcohol consumption (last 30 days) and association with violence-related outcomes: either towards self (model 1) or other individuals (model 2). The hypotheses to test are that there is no association between any heavy episodic drinking episode and violence towards either self or other individuals. Model 1 will include as outcome measure: attempted suicide, bullied, bruised or had property destroyed by other people (victimised); Model 2 will include: inflicted an acute injury on someone, been in trouble with law enforcement agencies, inflicted bullying or bruising, or destruction of other people's property. These are crude models in the first instance; adjusted models will be explored after

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 copy of the 07 Database only will be used for the applied project and that the database will be handled according to the rules in the document "Rules for the use of ESPAD databases".

these crude models are analysed first. A PAR% calculation (population attributable risk percent) will be attempted for the Isle of Man.

Planned type of publication: Paper/article Report PhD

Other, which: First as presentation at the UKPHA Annual Conference in March 2010

Variables to be included in the analysis:

Model 1

Outcome variables: B5c, C2 a, b, d and g;

Predictor variables: 1, 17, 18, 20b, 21, 33b, 37, 38, 41 a and b, A2a and A3a

Model 2:

Outcome variables: B4 d and j, C1 a,b, d and g;

Predictor variables: 1, 17, 18, 20b, 21, 33b, 37, 38, 41 a and b, A2a and A3a

Countries to be included in the analysis:

All accessible countries (Level 2)

A more limited number of countries, namely:

Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy*, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the Isle of Man (*Italy and the UK have already worked on similar variables and would welcome amendments of the two models if they duplicate the work)

To have the application reviewed by the Application Committee please e-mail this document to:

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