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ARTICLES:

- School-age Children of Fathers with Substance Use Disorder: Are They a High Risk Population?.....9-30
Neta Peleg-Oren, Ph.D., Giora Rahav, Ph.D. & Meir Teichman, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

This study examined the association between parental substance use and the increased risk among school-age children to developing psychosocial problems. Data were collected from 148 children aged 8-11 from urban areas in Israel. The following variables were assessed by four self-report questionnaires administered to the children: attachment style, family resources and emotional distress. The only significant difference found was that an insecure-avoidant attachment style was more prevalent among children of fathers with SUD than children with no parental history of SUD. This difference in insecure-avoidant attachment style may be an indication that, even though there were no significant emotional signs yet, children of fathers with SUD are a high-risk population in need of a preventive program.

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- Winning isn't Everything: A Case Study of High-Risk Drinking the Night of the 2006 National Championship Football Game31-48
Travis Glassman, MEd, MPH, CHES, Virginia Dodd, PhD, MPH, Jiunn-Jye Sheu, PhD, MSPH, Maureen Miller, MPH, CHES, Ashley Arthur, BS & Captain Ed Book

ABSTRACT

This study examined high-risk drinking among college students the night of the 2006 National College Football Championship game. Study findings show that while nearly 50% of students reported drinking the night of the National Championship Game, less than one third of students engaged in high-risk drinking. Students watching the game at on-campus alcohol free venues were three and half times less likely to engage in high-risk drinking than students viewing the game in other venues. Advance planning of prevention efforts, such as the police patrolled and barricaded "celebration zone," can serve as a model to aid other campuses to prepare for celebratory events with minimal negative consequences for individuals, schools, and surrounding communities.

Self-Reported Alcohol Consumption and Sexual Behavior in Males and Females: Using the Unmatched-Count Technique to Examine Reporting Practices of Socially Sensitive Subjects in a Sample of University Students..... 49-72
Jeffrey A. Walsh, Ph.D. & Jeremy Braithwaite

ABSTRACT

This work, drawing on the literature on alcohol consumption, sexual behavior, and researching sensitive topics, tests the efficacy of the unmatched-count technique (UCT) in establishing higher rates of truthful self-reporting when compared to traditional survey techniques. Traditional techniques grossly underestimate the scope of problems when questions asked are socially sensitive (LaBrie & Earleywine, 2000). The study employed a large student sample from a Midwestern University, in which randomly assigned students completed either a traditional or UCT self-report survey. Using a difference of proportion test, results suggest the UCT method is more effective in eliciting affirmative responses to sensitive questions. Gender effects were identified. Both males' and females' responses challenge cultural stereotypes of perpetration and victimization. The work addresses several shortcomings in the literature, contributes to the emergent empirical research employing the UCT, and casts a critical eye on prevailing base rates. Policy implications and avenues for future research are discussed.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption, sexual behavior, unmatched-count technique, base rates

Long-term Outcomes of the ATHENA (Athletes Targeting Healthy Exercise & Nutrition Alternatives) Program for Female High School Athletes 73-92
Diane L. Elliot, M.D., Linn Goldberg, M.D., Esther L. Moe, Ph.D., Carol A. DeFrancesco, M.A., R.D., Melissa B. Durham, M.P.H., Wendy McGinnis, M.S. & Chondra Lockwood, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

Adolescence and emerging adulthood are critical windows for establishing life-long behaviors. We assessed long-term outcomes of a prospective randomized harm reduction/health promotion program for female high school athletes. The intervention's immediate beneficial effects on diet pill use and unhealthy eating behaviors have been reported; however, tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use were not immediately altered (Elliot et al, 2004). One to three years following graduation, positive benefits in those domains became evident, and intervention students reported significantly less lifetime use of cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol. Sport teams may be effective vehicles for gender-specific interventions to promote competency skills and deter harmful actions, and those benefits may manifest when acquired abilities are applied in new environments following high school graduation.-

Key Words: *adolescents, emerging adults, team-centered, school-based, harm reduction, alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, disordered eating*