

ARTICLES:

A Relationships between Age, Sex, Self-Esteem and Attitudes Towards Alcohol Use Amongst University Students..... 16 - 33
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ABSTRACT

It has been found that self-esteem is related to alcohol consumption, with the majority of research finding that low self-esteem is associated with high levels of alcohol use and high self-esteem is associated with low levels of alcohol use. The present study examined this relationship among 100 university students aged 18-25 years. Further, gender was compared with two age groups including late adolescence aged 18-21 years and students in early adulthood aged 22-25 years. It was found that men scored higher on self-esteem than women, however, there was no significant difference between the genders' attitudes towards alcohol use scores. These findings are discussed in relation to intervention programs.

Key words: alcohol use, attitudes, self-esteem, university students, university intervention

Associations between Responsible Beverage Service Laws and Binge Drinking and Alcohol-Impaired Driving.....35 - 54
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ABSTRACT

We explored potential associations between the strength of state Responsible Beverage Service (RBS) laws and self-reported binge drinking and alcohol-impaired driving in the U.S. A multilevel logistic mixed-effects model was used, adjusting for potential confounders. Analyses were conducted on the overall BRFSS sample and drinkers only. Seven percent of BRFSS respondents lived in states with the strongest RBS laws, 15% reported binge drinking and 2% reported driving after having too much to drink at least once in the past 30 days. There was no evidence of a significant association between RBS law strength and self-reported binge drinking or alcohol-impaired driving. Future studies should include additional information about RBS laws and use a prospective research design.

Addressing Trauma in Substance Abuse Treatment.....55 - 71
Amanda L. Giordano, Elizabeth A. Prosek, Julia Stamman, Molly M. Callahan, Sahar Loseu,
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ABSTRACT

Trauma is prevalent among clients with substance abuse issues, yet addictions counselors' training in trauma approaches is limited. The purpose of the current article is to provide pertinent information regarding trauma treatment including the use of assessments, empirically supported clinical approaches, self-help groups and the risk of vicarious trauma. Additionally, we present the results of a study exploring trauma prevalence rates and gender differences among a sample of 121 adults in outpatient substance abuse treatment. Our findings indicated that 85.12% of the sample experienced at least one traumatic event in her or his lifetime. We also found significant gender differences in that more women reported experiencing sexual abuse and more men reported witnessing violence.

Keywords: trauma, substance abuse, addictions counseling

Abstinence, Social Norms, and Drink Responsibly Messages: A Comparison Study.....72 - 90
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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine which type of prevention message (abstinence, social norms, or responsible drinking) was most effective at reducing alcohol consumption. **Participants:** The subjects from this study included 194 college students from a public university. **Methods:** Researchers employed a quasi-experimental design, collecting pre/post-test data to evaluate the messages. **Results:** Post-hoc procedures revealed the following significant effects from the MANOVA: (a) abstinence message $F(1,191) = 4.36, p = .038$, (b) social norms message, $F(1,191) = 4.27, p = .040$; and (c) drink responsibly message $F(1,191) = 4.09, p = .045$. **Conclusions:** Each of the messages resulted in decreased alcohol consumption among at least one of the indicators, although the abstinence message was the most effective overall.

Key words: high-risk drinking, social norms marketing, health communication, prevention