ARTICLES:

ABSTRACT

This study related standard self-report measures to an innovative approach (the autophotographic essay) as a way to provide insight into patterns of alcohol consumption and associated problem behaviors. College students (N = 135) completed self-report measures of alcohol consumption and created autophotographic essays of identity coded for alcohol content. Results indicated that "alcohol identity" related to a quantity-frequency alcohol measure, thereby replicating past findings, and also predicted alcohol-related problem behaviors rarely if ever depicted in self-photos (driving drunk, binge drinking, drinking for sake of getting drunk, and participating in drinking games). Findings suggest that alcohol identity predicts problematic alcohol use and support the photo essay as a promising methodology for exploring facets of behavior and personality.

ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to investigate the structural heterogeneity of drinking games with respect to beverage type consumed, competitiveness, intoxication level, and game duration, as well as the motives for participation in different games and their relevance to intoxication level while playing. Participants were female students (N = 162; M age = 20.3; 18-24 years) attending an all-women's college in the Northeastern U.S. Descriptive analyses revealed variations across the different types of drinking games with respect to popularity, type of alcoholic beverage consumed, competitiveness, intoxication level, and game duration. Motivations for playing drinking games were also differentially associated with intoxication level across the different game categories. Implications for programming and intervention efforts and future research directions are discussed.

ABSTRACT

This study explored factors that may predict condom use among college and high school students in Zambia. Using the Social Cognitive Theory, this study examined the relationship of drinking behaviors, alcohol-sexual expectations, education level, and religion to condom use among 961 students.

The results of the study show that condom use was low among both drinkers and non-drinkers. The results also showed that drinkers had higher positive alcohol-sexual expectations than non-drinkers. Furthermore, drinkers had lower negative alcohol-sexual expectations than non-drinkers. A logistic regression analysis showed that alcohol-sexual expectancies, gender, education, and religion were not significant predictors of condom use among sexually-active students. However; among drinkers, education and positive alcohol-sexual expectancies were significant predictors. Education, positive alcohol-sexual expectations and religion were also significant predictors of condom use among students who engaged in sexual activities after drinking.

We conclude that drinking behavior; alcohol-sexual expectations, educational level and religion are associated with lower use of condom.

ABSTRACT

Social capital theory suggests that assets inherent in social relations may be used to enhance outcomes for individuals and that youth with increased access to social capital may be less likely to exhibit social and behavioral difficulties. The purpose of this secondary data analysis was to examine the relationship between social capital and substance use by high school students. Results suggest that social capital is a significant contributor to adolescent substance use where increased social capital is associated with decreased alcohol use. Opportunities for school and communities to invest in strategies that foster the development of social capital and reduce adolescent substance use are discussed.