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Changes in Alcohol-Risk Level After Exposure to a Computer-Delivered Intervention by Generational Status, Race, and Gender.....	40 - 67
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ABSTRACT

Objective: To explore whether a change in alcohol-risk level is moderated by generational status, race, or gender following exposure to a computer-delivered intervention (CDI). Method: This study used a retrospective design to examine preand post-survey results from undergraduate students who completed a CDI. Ordinal and binomial logistic regression were used to examine the extent to which generational status, race and gender predicted changes in alcohol-risk level. Results: The secondary data analysis of 1,421 participants revealed generational status and race were not associated with a change in alcohol-risk level. The odds that males would show an increase in drinking following the intervention was 1.40 times larger than females. Conclusion: Findings from the study reveal a difference in alcohol-risk level between male and female students after completing the CDI. Implications for practice include tailoring CDIs towards specific demographic categories of college students to encourage the reduction of alcohol-risk behaviors.

Assessing Rural Communities’ Readiness to Prevent Prescription Drug Misuse Among High School Student.....	68 - 92
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ABSTRACT

The Community Readiness Model (CRM) developed and validated by the Tri-Ethnic Center was adapted to identify at-risk communities in six rural Texas counties. Five to six key informants per county were recruited from a variety of community sectors to participate in phone interviews. Paired scorers independently analyzed individual interview responses to the questions assessing the Tri-Ethnic instrument’s five community dimensions of readiness. On a scale of 1-9, transcripts were scored across five community dimensions of readiness. Thirty-one interviews were conducted. The overall mean community readiness score for all six counties was 2.5 (SD = 0.5), which is between two stages of denial/resistance and vague awareness. A thematic assessment illustrated the contextual factors impacting community readiness to promote prevention.

Keywords: *prescription drug misuse, rural communities, adolescents, prevention, community readiness model*
