This Grouped Interest Guide is published by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Its purpose is to provide the reader with a regularly published set of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas. Topics included in this guide are Youth, Children of Alcoholic Parents, and Social Forces. A wide variety of articles is listed, and each is annotated for easy reference. (Author/JP)
SELECTED PUBLICATIONS ON TEENAGERS AND ALCOHOL

INCLUDING

Youth

Children of Alcoholic Parents

Social Forces
INTRODUCTION

The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, an information service of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The aim is to provide the reader with a regularly published series of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas.

This Guide lists publications in the general subject area of Teenagers and Alcohol.

Bibliographic entries are annotated for assistance in selecting items most relevant to individual needs. At the present time, the Clearinghouse is not in a position to supply copies of papers included in the bibliography. Copies of the cited materials are generally available at university, medical school or larger public libraries.

In order to improve this service, comments are solicited on the subject coverage, the format, and the usefulness of this publication.

The subject areas presently in this series include:

1. Sociocultural Aspects of Alcohol Use and Alcoholism
2. Occupational Alcoholism Programs
3. Legal Aspects of Alcohol Use and Abuse
4. Animal Research on Alcohol Effects
5. Alcohol, Accidents, and Highway Safety
6. Heredity, Genetics, and Alcohol Abuse
7. Education and Training About Alcohol
8. Teenagers and Alcohol
9. Physiologic Concomitants of Alcohol Use and Abuse
10. Rehabilitation Strategies for Alcohol Abusers
11. Alcoholism Treatment Modalities
12. Drugs and Alcohol
13. Alcohol and Mental Health
14. Psychological Studies of Alcohol and Alcoholism
15. Statistical and Demographic Research on Alcohol Use and Abuse

Additional information on this or other services of the Clearinghouse may be obtained from:

Acquisition and Reference Services
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, Maryland 20852
(301) 948-4450
CUMULATIVE ISSUE

This Grouped Interest Guide is a Cumulative Issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series. It also contains new entries which have been identified by an asterisk.

NEW IN THIS ISSUE

As an additional service to Clearinghouse subscribers, NIAAA is pleased to introduce the Quality Evaluation of Literature System to the Grouped Interest Guide. Under this system, articles or papers are evaluated by alcoholism authorities drawn from a variety of disciplines. The resulting raw score and stanine rating when available are indicated in the lower left hand corner following the annotation.

Raw scores range from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating higher quality documents. Stanines are a method of reporting relative ratings by dividing the total possible scores into nine equal parts ranging from a low score of 1 to a high score of 9. Ratings are based on the scientific and technical approach of the document, uniqueness of material presented, source credibility, impact and presentation.

Your comments and responses are encouraged and will make the Quality Evaluation of Literature System more valuable for all who are working in the alcoholism field.
Youth


The author suggests that teenage drinking may constitute an expression of hostility toward the authority of society and represent a deviant response to cultural proscriptions.


A study was conducted to determine the extent of selected misconceptions held by college students about venereal disease and drug abuse. (1 reference)

NCA1014820


A method of developing comparable rates of drug use in student populations is outlined.

QELS 79(5) NCA1016868


Manifest and covert dependency and sex-role identity were tested in delinquent boys whose misbehavior was accompanied by the use of alcohol. (19 references)

NCA1002864


A report to the White House covers 18- to 20-year-olds in political activities, in relation to the credit industry, and in terms of alcohol use/abuse. (38 references)

NCA1018027


According to the author, good progress by an adolescent toward emotional maturity tends to negate the probability of drug dependence; various definitions and classifications of drug dependence are discussed. (72 references)


The author characterizes reality therapy as a psychotherapeutic strategy to maximize the probability of successes while minimizing failure and describes an effective group approach with alcoholic adolescents. (41 references)

NCA1015607


Nine distinct types of adolescent alcohol and drug users were identified using a social learning theory of deviance embracing both sociocultural and personality constructs.

NCA1008305


The concept of "education for living" is proposed as one method of reaching young people on the subject of alcohol abuse. In discussing this concept, it is stated that rather than depending solely on laws, we must look toward parental, school, and community guidance to prepare our youngsters for responsible participation in a society where 68 percent of adult persons drink. (2 references)

NCA1005922

Youth (cont.)

Treatment models for dealing with drug addiction include the medical, the psychoanalytic, and the behavioral.


See Children of Alcoholic Parents.


This article reviews the current status of the field of alcohol education; consideration is given to the objectives of alcohol education, and how they may be implemented.


The specific social and cultural variables associated with the male adolescent nonuser and excessive user of beverage alcohol are identified. (1 reference)


The authors contend that unless communities and schools permit open, honest discussions of alcohol-related issues, alcohol abuse can only increase. (13 references)


The complexity of the problem of adolescent alcoholism is discussed in the context of a review of pertinent research and literature.


In an overall survey of drug and narcotic use, among the juvenile population in three counties of California, a sample of 11,500 students in grades 5 through 12 showed higher use of alcoholic beverages than any other drug or narcotic.


The data showed that most high school students were interested in alcohol education, but for this representative sample study programs were rudimentary or nonexistent.

NCA1010459


Adolescent drinking behavior and the socio-cultural milieu surrounding teenage alcoholism are analyzed. (23 references)

NCA1018996


According to the author, alcohol education programs, required by law in virtually all States, are often nonexistent or fragmentary and concerned primarily with an abstinence approach.

NCA1009588


A case history is given of a young man committed to the Kolsko center for the treatment of alcoholism; it is a story of parental indifference, lack of career guidance, and lack of interest on the part of his teachers.


The author suggests that moderate use of alcohol is not inconsistent with traffic safety; efforts should be made to rid alcohol education of emotionalism about drinking and driving.

NCA1009584


A questionnaire survey was conducted to determine attitudes and behavior related to the
Youth (cont.)

use of tobacco, alcohol, and marihuana among first-year New Zealand and Asian male undergraduate students at the University of Wellington. (10 references)

QELS 85(6)  NCA1019614


A satiric interview with the teenage organizer of a campaign to arouse civic-minded adolescents to the dangers of drug abuse among middle-aged describes the use of ethyl alcohol, how and why it is drunk, where it is obtained, and ethyl-culture jargon as well as the unhappy effects of long-term use.


Two groups of 14- to 25-year-olds, who committed their offenses under the influence of alcohol, are compared with one group where the offense had no connection with alcohol and one control group. (16 references)


The author discusses the importance of research on juvenile drinking and suggests necessary variables to be included in youth-drinking studies.

NCA1012805


The values and limitations of using the sociocultural, personality, and developmental variables toward understanding alcohol use and abuse are discussed.

NCA1018594


The onset of drinking and other sociopsychological variables were investigated over a 4-year period in high school students. (16 references)

QELS 83(6)  NCA1018976


The relationship of maternal traditional ideology to adolescent problem behavior was assessed in a correlational study. (25 references)

QELS 70(4)  NCA1017956


A 3-year study was made of the personality, social, and behavioral variables related to problem drinking among junior and senior high school students. The logical relation of problem drinking in both correlational and longitudinal differences between students is noted and viewed as evidence of the explanatory power of a proposed social-psychological theory of problem behavior. (7 references)

NCA1006072


The authors discuss certain personality profiles which are useful in the prediction of a movement to alcohol, catching the adolescent at a time of change; they further note that social support for drinking is the most important variable of those studied. (6 references)

NCA1003618


See Children of Alcoholic Parents.


High school students in Kentucky were surveyed, and the sociodemographic variables of drinkers and nondrinkers were compared. (17 references)


An interview study of 92 ghetto youths revealed that the most popular drugs in use are
Youth (contd.)

alcohol and marihuana, in that order, and that the use of heroin, amphetamines, barbiturates, and hallucinogens is relatively infrequent. (2 references)

Minogue, S. J. Alcoholism and drug addiction. Medical Journal of Australia, 2(11):596-597, 1971. The author suggests that the young will have to be carefully taught how to drink and take drugs, gradually increasing small doses over many years—a policy to which he feels few will listen.

Nylander, I., and Rydelius, P. Relapse of drunkenness in nonsocial teenage boys. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 49:435-443, 1973. A child psychiatric investigation was carried out on boys under the age of 18 who were arrested in Stockholm for a first drunken offense from August to December of 1964: Five years after the first arrest, the frequency of relapse was established. (13 references)


"An account of the efforts of the Irish National Council on Alcoholism to deal with the problem of youth and alcohol is presented."


"A survey of the habits of secondary schoolchildren in Dublin showed that while three-quarters of the youths had taken alcoholic drink, only 10 percent of the girls and 13 percent of the boys drank regularly. (7 references)


In a peer approach to alcoholism prevention, a pilot project funded by NIAAA is using college students as models for high school students. High school students as models for junior high youth, and eventually will use junior high youth as models for elementary grade children.


The influence of drinking, hostility, and alienation on automobile accidents and citations was evaluated in a study of 1,700 young men in southeastern Michigan. (3 references)


"Correlates of drinking and drunkenness among..."
Youth (contd.)

A survey was conducted of 83 predominately middle-class high school students in a semi-rural North Carolina town. (15 references) QELS 66(3).


A survey of New York State drivers revealed a greater incidence of alcohol-related automobile accidents and a greater propensity for driving after drinking among young drivers than among middle-aged drivers. (65 references) NCA1019670.


Data from students in 45 schools and numerous communities were examined and the implications of these findings are discussed. NCA1018376.


The author suggests that excessive drinking is a concomitant to promiscuity in delinquent girls; this is attributed in part to their parents' lack of insistence on absolute standards of morality. NCA1012843.


The personal and familial psychiatric problems of 158 new students at a Midwestern university were studied. (13 references) NCA102843.


A study was made of the relation between high school students' use of hallucinogenic drugs and (1) their drinking pattern, (2) their parents' drinking pattern, and (3) their peers' use of marijuana and LSD. NCA1006910.


The results of a study of drug use among Toronto students are reported and analyzed. (14 references) NCA1012393.


A study revealed that although illicit drug use had stabilized, alcohol use increased 10 percent, among Toronto (Canada) high school students during the period 1968-1972. NCA1007454.


Based on a review of the literature as well as a survey of adolescents, the authors examine the relationship between parent-child drug usage. NCA1018313.


Relationships of information and attitudes about alcohol to the reported drinking behavior of 10th grade students in selected high schools in four cities in Texas were investigated. (22 references) QELS 73(4).


Preliminary results of a questionnaire survey concerning the use and abuse of "soft drugs" and alcohol among 935 high school students in New Jersey are presented. NCA1018615.


The use of alcohol by young people is reviewed, and various drugs are classified and
Youth (contd.)

described, consideration is given to drug education.


A study of drug use among youth in Denmark indicated a direct relationship between amount of drug use and amount and regularity of use of tobacco and alcohol.


Studies of teenage drinking in two communities indicated that drinking was widespread, and that illicit drug use was more prevalent among heavy alcohol users than light drinkers or nondrinkers. The findings suggest that in contrast with their moderate drinking or abstinent peers, heavy-drinking high school seniors tend to be alienated from their parents and from traditional values. (1 reference).


Relationships between the quantity and frequency of drinking, problems related to drinking, cigarette smoking, and birth rank and space between siblings were examined in 104 boys aged 16 to 1. (13 references).


The impact of the change in legal drinking age on collision figures of young drivers is examined.


The author shows overinvolvement in traffic collisions of very young and very old drivers to be a factor of age more than alcohol use. (14 references).


This report deals with one phase of a four-phase project on juvenile drinking; the focus of this phase is on adolescent boys and their parents, with data being obtained from a re-survey of a selected group of students surveyed 2 years earlier. The results provide strong support for an antisocial behavior approach to the conceptualization of problem drinking. (25 references)
Children of Alcoholic Parents


Possible role models for developing children are considered. (63 references)


This report is a preliminary analysis of behavior problems and school achievement among children whose parents have been arrested for drunkenness. School grade level, test scores, and student school attitude were analyzed in light of the parents' arrest record.


The role of genetic factors in the etiology of alcoholism is examined in this critical review of adoption, twin, and genetic marker studies. (22 references)


Children of alcoholic parents raised by foster parents were compared to other adoptees and found to have higher rates of alcoholism, psychiatric treatment, and divorce. (19 references)


The author discusses a current study to determine the progress of individuals separated from alcoholic parents in early infancy and raised by foster parents.


High school children of alcoholic parents were found to have more adjustment problems than children in families without alcoholism, though the differences were substantially less than in other populations. (23 references)


Genetic and environmental factors were compared in relation to their influence on alcoholism in children. For each comparison of genetic and environmental factors, the genetic factor seemed more closely associated with the development of alcoholism. (16 references)

Social Forces


Ordinal birth positions were analyzed for 1,695 alcoholic men reported in four studies, each in a different country (the United States, Canada, Austria, Australia). The results support a theory that vulnerability to alcoholism is increased by conflict over dependency and associated role definitions, which may tend to be especially severe in last-born boys. (31 references)


See Youth.


Alcoholic individuals convicted twice for drunkenness were compared with nondeviant men and criminals for sociodemographic characteristics, family size, and birth order. The alcoholic group was characterized by nonpunitive parental rejection and sex role confusion. (27 references)