

# **Coping Strategies of Adolescents in High-Risk Drinking Situations**

**Mary Batik BSc.(Hons)**

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## **Abstract**

The present thesis examined the coping strategies employed by adolescents in high-risk drinking situations. Adolescent drinking practices are affected by influences from four main sources. They are as follows: Culture, Family, Peer and Self. The present paper examined the different responses of adolescents when faced with influences from these sources.

Eighty male adolescents (aged 13-17 years) were drawn from two populations, Christian based youth groups and State League Football Clubs. They were asked to describe the two most recent high-risk drinking situations they had experienced, that is, a situation in which they did not want to drink alcohol but were most tempted to do so. The subjects were asked to recall their cognitions and behaviours throughout each situation. From the situation descriptions, the physical and social characteristics were examined. Utilisation of different coping strategies were then compared across different social and physical settings.

Seventeen coping strategies were identified that were extensively used by male adolescents. An examination of the utilisation profiles for each strategy demonstrated that the employment of different strategies was affected by the social setting, the proportion of friends drinking, and offers of alcohol. Strategies employed in situations involving high levels of stress were aimed at removing the pressures acting upon them (problem-focused coping).

# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

Society appears to support abstinence in adolescents, viewing teenage drinking as a deviant behaviour not to be encouraged or preferred (Robertson, 1989). At the same time drinking is an accepted aspect of adult status. Within Australia drinking is not only accepted but revered as a national pastime. Alcohol consumption, therefore, becomes an important aspect of adolescent development.

During adolescence children are increasingly exposed to potential drinking situations. As the child's interests outside the home are broadened, the pressures to drink increase (Yussen & Santrock, 1983). During adolescence children develop as individuals, searching for their identities. Alcohol is used ritually and habitually by young people to address their need to find themselves and their role in the adult world (Rydelius, 1983a). Therefore, at this stage of life, they are vulnerable to the many influences around them. Influences operating during adolescence affect their attitude to alcohol and eventually their drinking practices.

In order to understand adolescent drinking it is necessary to examine those adolescents who are able to resist or control their drinking. A recent study evidenced a group of children who appeared to be invulnerable to drug and alcohol abuse (Marston, Durand, Jacobs, Singer, Widaman & Little, 1988). These authors attributed their resistance to better health, social relationships and a happier state of mind than those of abusers. While this information is valuable, it does not indicate the way in which these properties increased their

resistance. In order to fully understand the processes by which children are able to resist alcohol, examination of their responses to the various influences to which they are exposed is needed.

There are many factors which influence the drinking practices of adolescents. The four main sources of influence on a child's drinking practices are: (1) the child's society; (2) the family; (3) peers; and (4) personal factors. These four sources interact to determine a child's drinking style (as illustrated in Figure 1).

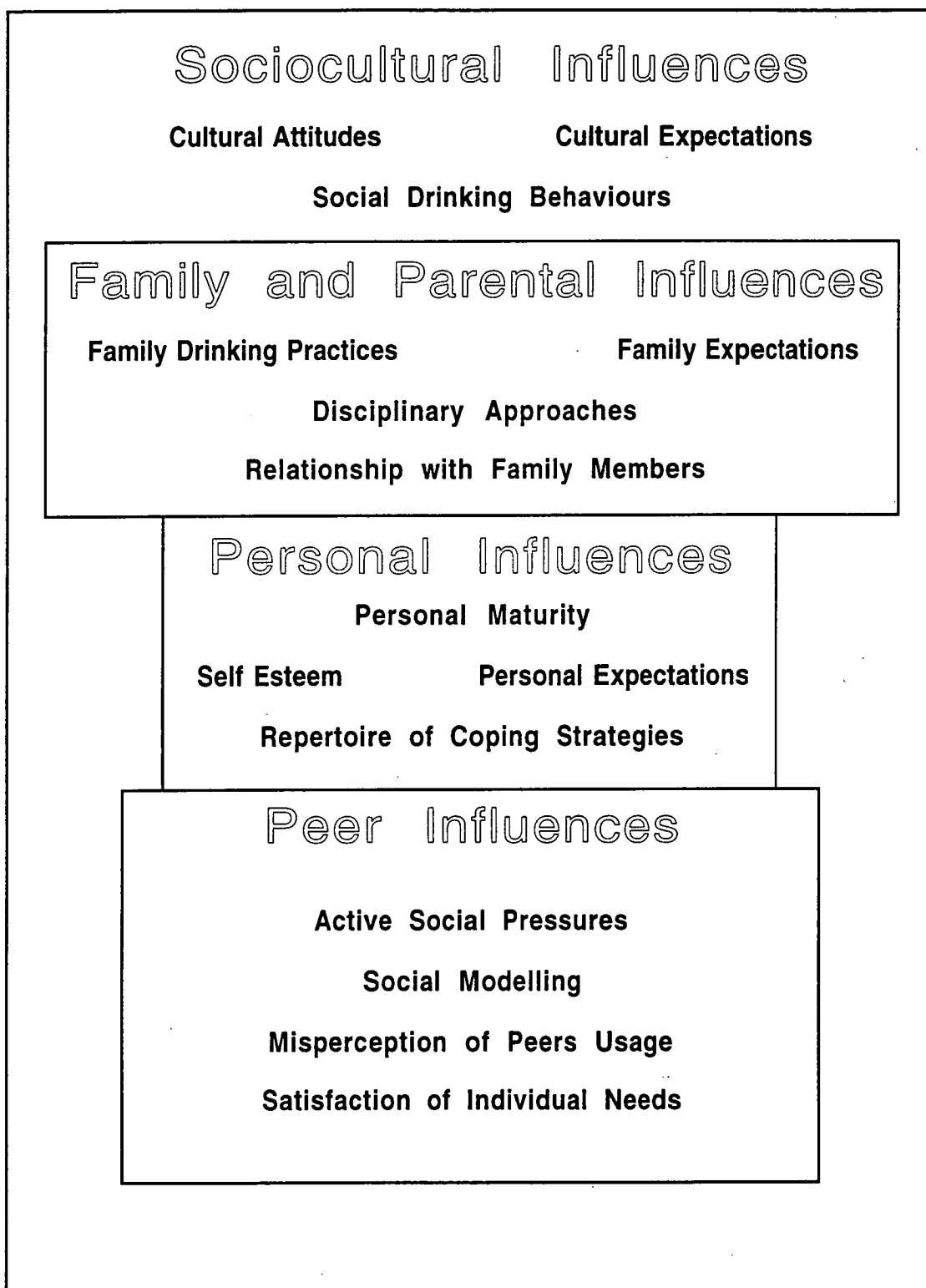
From Figure 1 it can be seen that the child's culture also influences the child's family and peers. This is important as the drinking habits and cultural attitudes of a society determine the incidence of problem drinking within a country (O'Connor, 1975). Society provides children with role models who demonstrate cultural drinking practices. Adolescents are exposed to role models both through life and through the media. In addition to pro-drinking attitudes, Australian adults also have poor drinking practices (National Heart Foundation, 1984). This encourages children not only to drink but to drink to excess. Further, society teaches adolescents the emotional and behavioural effects they can expect from alcohol consumption. Adolescents from Western societies tend to neglect the possible negative effects of alcohol (Critchlow, 1986). Society provides children with cultural role models who demonstrate cultural attitudes, cultural expectations and social drinking behaviours (as shown in Figure 1). Sociocultural factors which influence a child's drinking



practices are examined more thoroughly in Chapter 2.

The attitudes and drinking practices of the family are a major influence on the drinking practices of an adolescent. Families provide adolescents with role models for drinking behaviours, attitudes and expectations (Helzer, 1987). The extent to which a child is influenced by role models within his/her family is determined by the relationship with the role model (Donovan, Jessor & Jessor, 1983). Families also influence a child's future drinking indirectly through the effects they have on the development of the child's personality (Mercer & Kohn, 1980). The familial influences are family drinking practices, family expectations, parental disciplinary approaches and family relationships (as shown in Figure 1). These influences are discussed further in Chapter 2.

The third agent which influences the drinking practices of a child is the child's peer group. Through their peers children develop attitudes, values and social perceptions (Yussen & Santrock, 1982). The peer group provides children with a setting in which to learn first hand about alcohol. Alcohol use within the peer group is related to the needs the peer group satisfy in the child. Typically the peer group satisfies a child's need for acceptance, status and social approval (Hammer & Vaglum, 1990). Alcohol's main role within the peer group is as a tool to facilitate social functioning (Thompson, 1989; Graham, Marks & Hansen, 1991). Peer influences which will be examined in the following thesis are social modelling, misperception of peer usage, active social



**Figure 1: Model of influences of adolescent drinking.**

pressures and satisfaction of the individual's needs (e.g., approval, status).

These factors are examined more thoroughly in Chapter 2.

While many of the pressures to drink are external to the child, there also are individual influences to be considered. As drinking is strongly associated with adulthood, when considering drinking practices one must take into account both the psychological and physiological maturity of the child (Anderson & Magnusson, 1990). Certain personality factors have also been found to be related to alcohol consumption in adolescents (Donovan & Jessor, 1978; Jessor & Jessor, 1983; Rydellius, 1983b). The process by which individual factors affect drinking is discussed in Chapter 2.

A major factor which influences a child's resistance to drinking pressures is the child's repertoire of coping strategies, that is, the various strategies the child can employ to avoid or deploy the temptation to drink. In recent years researchers have examined the processes by which alcoholics learn to cope with drinking pressures (Marlatt, 1978; Cronkite & Moos, 1980; Finney, Moos & Mewborn, 1980). A potential drinking situation can be viewed as stressful both by alcoholics and adolescents. Both have little experience with coping in such situations and in knowing how to resist alcohol (Robertson, 1989). Chapter 3 outlines a model of stress and coping developed by Lazarus and his colleagues. The model presents a perspective useful for examining the nature of stress and coping in alcohol relapse prevention. The literature on alcohol relapse prevention has much to offer adolescents learning to cope with

potential drinking situations.

The coping responses of adolescents within potential drinking situations has received very little attention to date by researchers. One study demonstrated that the coping deficits shown by recovering alcoholics were similar to those displayed by adolescents and that adolescent alcohol abusers displayed more of these deficits than adolescent abstainers (Brown, Stetson & Beatty, 1989). Other studies have demonstrated that adolescents perceive the effectiveness of coping strategies differently to adults (Brown & Stetson, 1988). This suggests strategies which are employed by adolescents are going to differ from those employed by adults.

Many of the factors which influence a child's drinking can be examined within the context of a potential drinking situation, that is, in situations where a child is exposed to a variety of influences which tempt them to drink. Many of the factors presented in Figure 1 can be examined in any one potential drinking situation. The present paper aims to identify a range of coping strategies which are utilised by adolescents. In addition, it will examine differences in the coping responses of adolescents when faced with different drinking pressures. The factors which affect a child's drinking that may be examined within a potential drinking situation are as follows:

- (1) The social setting which determines the exposure to different social behaviours and attitudes. The setting also determines alternative activities the adolescent may engage in to avoid alcohol.

(2) Peer influences:

- A. Perception of peer usage.
- B. Social modelling by peers.
- C. Active social pressure.

Thus, the aims of the present study are as follows:

(1) to examine the coping strategies utilised by adolescent in high-risk drinking situations; and

(2) to examine the effect different drinking influences have upon the utilisation of coping responses.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Factors which influence adolescent drinking**

## **2.1 Cultural influences on adolescent drinking**

Alcohol is an important part of the Australian heritage. Australia's thirst for alcohol is the highest of all English speaking nations. Internationally, Australians are rated as the thirteenth biggest drinkers. As far as priorities go, alcohol comes close to the top in Australian households. In 1985-86 Australians spent on average \$432 on alcohol, which is more than \$200 greater than the average personal total for gas, fuel and electricity (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 1985). In the same year, research by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Community Services found that almost two thirds of men and about two fifths of women drink at least once a week (Commonwealth Department of Health (CDH), 1986). This acceptance of alcohol by Australians contributes to under age drinking through the portrayal of pro-drinking attitudes and behaviour.

### **Australian attitudes towards alcohol**

Australians appear to have contradictory attitudes towards alcohol consumption. On one hand, a national survey reported that 40% of Australians believed excessive drinking of alcohol "was the most serious problem for the general community" (CDH, 1986). Yet another survey in the same year reported that almost half of Australians thought alcohol was 'OK if you knew how to use it' (CDH, 1986). This would suggest that Australians' concern about

drinking is limited to those who drink to excess. Unfortunately, the average Australian is unaware of safe drinking levels. A study conducted in Western Australia demonstrated that four or fewer drinks were considered to be a safe level by 75.6% of males and 58% of female drinkers (ABS, 1985). The daily amount of alcohol intake which is "safe" is at present a controversial issue. However, the National Health and Medical Research Council suggest that 0-28 drinks per week for males and 0-14 drinks per week for females are acceptable levels (Pakula & Girling, 1989). It appears that Australian adults do not model safe drinking practices for Australian teenagers.

### **Australian social drinking practices**

While Australian society does not appear to condone heavy drinking, Australian teenagers receive mixed messages. Even though 40% of adults report alcohol is the main problem for the community, more than two in three men drink once a day (CDH, 1986). Over 17% of them drink more than five drinks in each sitting and about 2% consume in excess of thirteen drinks (National Heart Foundation, 1984). Australian children appear to be keeping up with the standards set for them by adults (Pakula & Girling, 1989). Unfortunately, Australian adolescents have far more serious drinking patterns than adults. One study demonstrated that 17% of teenagers had consumed seven or more drinks the last time they drank, compared with 8% of adults (CDH, 1986). This suggests that cultural role models are not solely responsible



for the dangerous alcohol consumption level of Australian teenagers.

Australians have unique social drinking habits which cause their own social and medical problems. The Friday and Saturday night "raging", plus "the shout" tend to lead to dangerous binge drinking (O'Connor, 1975). Binge drinking is one factor responsible for the elevated consumption patterns among teenagers (Hammer & Vaglum, 1990). While binge drinking is a hazardous recreation for adults, its effects are far worse for adolescents. People who usually do not drink have less tolerance to the effects of alcohol than the regular heavy drinker. They get drunk faster, are less able to handle the effects and are more likely to find themselves in trouble. Thus, they are at risk of suffering acute effects (e.g., blackout and hangovers) and displaying behavioural concomitants (e.g., aggression). These acute episodes result simply from their inexperience with alcohol (Robertson, 1989). Fortunately, it appears that the majority of adolescent heavy alcohol involvement is temporary and does not continue into young adulthood (Donovan, Jessor & Jessor, 1983).

### **Cultural acquisition of alcohol expectancies**

Alcohol has a reputation for being an agent that can transform users in both pro-social and antisocial ways. According to MacAndrew and Edgerton (1969), "People learn about 'drunkenness' what their society knows about 'drunkenness'. And in our society evidence of the power of drink to change people is seemingly everywhere: As a result of the not infrequent performance

of 'disinhibited' actions when intoxicated by influential models, sanctioned albeit subtly by society, we "know" that people will do things under the influence of alcohol that they would never otherwise do."

Early reviews of drunken behaviour and its consequences concluded that the pharmacological action of ethanol cannot account for the transformations in social behaviour that occur when people drink, as those transformations vary widely from culture to culture and in the same culture across time periods. Research has demonstrated that culturally learned effects are exhibited by people who only think they have imbibed (Lang, 1983; Marlatt, 1982).

A major source of information about the effects of alcohol is the media. A recent study asked 8-9 year olds what they knew about alcohol and the sources of their knowledge (Casswell, Gilmore, Siva & Brasch, 1989). More than one third reported that their main source of information was television, from which they had associated drinking alcohol with being drunk. Almost half of them were able to outline behavioural effects associated with alcohol such as: 'go crazy', do dangerous things, do things against the law, fight, argue, get angry, smash things, do silly things, fool around, fall over, fall asleep, pass out, get dizzy, get sick, vomit, have a hangover, get headaches. The media portrays drinking as a negative experience which should discourage drinking in children (Casswell et al., 1988).

At some point in time children are exposed to sources which change the balance of negative and positive alcohol expectancies. An examination of the

development of alcohol expectancies in children demonstrated that the number of positive expectancies increased with age and the bulk of the increases occurred in the third and fourth grades (Miller, Smith & Goldman, 1990). This increase in positive expectations is formed with little or no drinking experience (Christiansen, Smith, Roehling & Goldman, 1989). Hence, expectancies must derive, at least in part, from acculturation experiences that precede direct experience with alcohol use. These pre-drinking expectancies influence adolescents to the point where they can be used to predict future drinking patterns.

There are a number of shared cultural expectations about the effects of alcohol. Drinking releases inhibitions, it has a number of generalised emotional and behavioural effects such as relaxation, increased power, sociability and behaviour impairment. These expectations are misleading to adolescents, neglecting the possible negative effects of alcohol. Adolescents expect positive effects from their own alcohol consumption (Critchlow, 1986). A study of the expectations adolescents have of drinking demonstrated six factors:

1. tension reduction,
2. diversion from worries,
3. increased power/aggressiveness,
4. magic transforming agent,
5. increased social/physical pleasure, and
6. the modification of social/emotional behaviours.

With these expectations for alcohol it is not surprising that such a large proportion of adolescents experiment with alcohol.

## **2.2 Influences of the family**

Most studies which have examined adolescent drinking have focused upon the role the family plays in the development of drinking behaviours (Jessor & Jessor, 1975; Donovan & Jessor, 1978; Rydellius, 1983a; Anderson & Magnusson, 1990). Research suggests the family is one of the most important factors in determining adolescent drinking patterns. With most adolescent drinking occurring in the home, the role of the parents has to be questioned (Jessor & Jessor, 1975; Hill, Willcox, Gardner & Houston, 1987), although the more frequent and established drinking which occurs in older adolescents tends to occur in peer settings (Bloom & Greenwald, 1984). Bloom and Greenwald (1984) proposed that the parental influences are greatest as the child grows towards the teen years at which point peer influences and parental influences both have a role, until the point where the adolescent becomes independent from the family unit. There are a number of family dynamics which have been found to lead to problem drinking in adolescents.

## **Family history of alcohol problems**

Apart from sex, perhaps the greatest risk factor for alcoholism is family history. Alcoholism clearly runs in families and, whereas increased familial risk can be due to environmental or genetic factors, there is little doubt that at least some of this familial tendency is genetic (Helzer, 1987). As well as learning the behavioural aspects of drinking, adolescents also are at risk of adopting the perceptions and expectations of alcohol effects from their parental models. As drinkers perceive alcohol to have more positive than negative effects, adolescents are likely to develop unrealistic expectations of alcohol (Brown, Creamer & Stetson, 1987). Adolescents with an alcohol abusing parent reported expecting more cognitive and motor enhancement from drinking than did adolescents without a family history of abuse (Brown et al., 1987). On the other hand, it has also been found that growing up in an alcoholic family may encourage adaptive behaviours. It has been noted that parents who are heavy users or abstainers had the greatest number of children with substance abuse problems (Kozicki, 1986).

## **Approaches to child rearing**

Different parental approaches to child rearing have been found to produce different personalities in children, which shape the child's attitudes towards the use of drugs. Authoritarian parents have a strong influence on the drug use patterns of adolescents, leading to problem drinking (Mercer & Kohn, 1980).

Adolescent problem drinkers perceive their parents as having little control (Donovan et al., 1983). The amount of respect and recognition an adolescent receives from within the family unit also effects drug use (Ferguson, Lennox & Lettier, 1974), with problem drinkers perceiving more disapproval from their parents than abstainers (Donovan et al., 1983).

### **Relationship with family**

A strong identification with the family unit appears to be one of the strongest defences an adolescent can have against problem drinking (Mellinger, Somers & Manheimer, 1976; Globetti & Brigance, 1971).

Abstainers are more likely than problem drinkers to have good relationships with their families. Abstainers also perceive themselves to have more interests in common with their parents than problem drinkers (Donovan et al., 1983).

Heavy and problem drinking was demonstrated to be related to disturbed affectional relationships within the family (Rydelius, 1983a) and a general atmosphere of instability (Anhalt & Klein, 1976).

## **2.3 Drinking influences of adolescent peer groups**

The peer group provides the child with his first experience in negotiating relatively 'free' and egalitarian relationships (Yussen & Santrock, 1982). The peer group serves to loosen the child's ties of dependence to the family.

Motives for acceptance, approval and recognition by one's peers constitute important motives for conforming to peer group norms. Therefore, peers provide a framework for the development of a child's attitudes, values and social perceptions towards alcohol.

### **Alcohol use in deviant groups**

The function of alcohol differs within different peer groups. Adolescents are attracted to different peer groups by the needs the peers are able to satisfy within the child. For example, the group may be based around a common interest in sport or drugs. An adolescent chooses peers who are going to enhance their feelings of self worth and acceptance and allow them to develop social relations.

Failing to receive acceptance in conventional social groups may lead an adolescent to join a deviant group. Such a group may provide the adolescent with acceptance, status and self esteem. In this situation the act of being deviant is functional. Alcohol is more widely used in deviant groups than conventional groups (Hammer & Vaglum, 1990). In deviant groups alcohol functions as a part of the rebellious act against the groups which have rejected them (Marston et al., 1988).

## **Need for social approval**

Early alcohol use is associated with a high need for social approval (Sherer et al., 1972). Drinking can re-establish feelings of acceptance in several ways. For example, alcohol use might enhance relations with friends by facilitating the sharing of confidences. This has been demonstrated by evidence of high self disclosure rates among chronic delinquents (Giodano et al., 1986), a process that is likely to be facilitated by the disinhibiting effects of alcohol. Drinking may also lead to the development of friendships through the efforts required to obtain and share alcohol. Performing fateful activities (e.g., sneaking out of the house, avoiding police) in order to achieve a common goal may be rewarding, particularly for deviant groups where the activity undermines the normative expectations of conventional groups.

## **Alcohol as a social tool**

However, for the majority of adolescents the main function of alcohol within the peer group is as a social tool (Thompson, 1989). Drinking occurs primarily in groups (Erikson & Jensen, 1977) and assists adolescents in easing aspects of psychological distress related to social situations. It has been suggested that the influence alcohol has on adolescents socially is the central component of adolescent alcohol use (Graham et al., 1991).



## **Social peer pressure**

Three types of social peer pressures which affect the use of alcohol by adolescents have been identified (Graham et al., 1991). The first is an active social pressure which is easily identifiable as an explicit offer of alcohol from peers, while the other two forms of social pressure are passive. Their influence is, therefore, more subtle. The two forms of passive social pressure are social modelling and the misperception of peer usage. It was suggested that all three influences are linked to an adolescent's need for conformity and acceptance within the peer group. Other factors such as concerns over social status or unilateral independence determine whether active or passive forms of pressure would have more or less influence over the individual.

## **Active pressure versus passive pressure**

Studies have investigated the effects of explicit offers and overt encouragement from peers. They found that active social pressure requires an immediate response from the adolescent and is, therefore, perceived as more threatening, whereas with passive pressure there is no direct offer or demand to try a substance. Importantly, unlike active pressure, the response to passive pressure may be delayed; experimentation may occur weeks after exposure to a model. Adolescents have been found to perceive direct or indirect pressure from peers as the most difficult situation with which to cope (Brown & Stetson, 1988).

The perception an adolescent has of his peers' drinking patterns is likely to influence his own drinking patterns. A correlation has been demonstrated between an adolescent's perception of friends' drinking and their own desire to drink (Graham et al., 1991). Social modelling operates through the adolescent's perception of others. Perceptions reflect modelling to the extent that they are accurate representations of peer behaviours. However, adolescents are rarely accurate in their perception of their peers' usage. Other factors may also contribute to perceptions. For instance, an adolescent's own current substance use may effect his or her perception of a friend's use. This effect is referred to as "assumed similarity". It is also likely to be related to the adolescent's future use. However, because this effect largely represents the relationship between own current and future behaviour, it should not be conceptualised as a type of passive social pressure.

## **2.4 Personal factors which influence adolescent drinking patterns**

The extent to which any external influence is able to affect an individual's drinking practices depends upon the individual. There are internal influences which assist him/her in resisting alcohol. Maturity (Andersson & Magnusson, 1990), level of independence (Donovan & Jessor, 1978) and personality (Donovan et al., 1983) all have strong effects on their drinking practices.

## **Drinking as a transition marking behaviour**

The onset of drinking is a behaviour which is often associated with increased maturity, leading to the transition from child/adolescent status to adult status (Hammer & Vaglum, 1990). An adolescent's need to complete this transition is likely to influence the onset of their drinking. Therefore, the onset of drinking constitutes a significant event that reflects the pattern and course of an adolescent's drinking (Donovan & Jessor, 1978). The onset of drinking for younger adolescents is seen as a departure from the norms of appropriate behaviour for that age or stage of life. Most problem behaviours of adolescents are regulated by age graded norms. That is, the same behaviour may be permitted or even encouraged at one age but discouraged for those younger (Jessor & Jessor, 1975). When these behaviours occur at an earlier age they are often seen as a departure from normal.

## **The effects of biological maturation**

It has been suggested that the use of age related norms as a reference point is inadequate (Andersson & Magnusson, 1990). Chronological age as a reference point for maturity is misleading. Certain adolescent behaviours also may be seen as a phenomena of both biological and psychological maturity. Individual differences in the onset of such behaviours at a given chronological age may be a function of biological and psychological maturity. Andersson and Magnusson (1990) demonstrated that early maturing boys showed more

advanced drinking habits in young adolescence compared to normally maturing boys. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the developmental maturity of an adolescent when examining drinking habits. The majority of studies examining the various influences on adolescent drinking have failed to examine the individual as a source of variance.

### **Personality factors**

Personality characteristics have been noted as differing between drinkers and non-drinkers (Donovan & Jessor, 1978; Donovan et al., 1983; Rydelius, 1983b). Rydelius (1983b) described the high alcohol consumer as: "experiencing high levels of anxiety, especially somatic anxiety, which means feelings of discomfort, high activity in the autonomic nervous system, including sweating, high muscular tension, high levels of irritability and aggression he avoid monotony, but also has feelings of being isolated because of poor contact with people."

Marston et al. (1988) demonstrated that non-drinkers were more likely to identify themselves as extremely happy and able to get along with people than were drinkers. Adolescents who drank heavily were more likely to describe themselves as "tense and non-drinkers" or the other extreme of "down and negative" or "dead and bored". These authors described the non-drinkers as having better health, social relationships, and a happier state of mind than users.

Donovan and Jessor (1978) identified personality systems which made adolescents more vulnerable to problem drinking. They found that vulnerability to alcohol problems varied with the adolescent's desire for achievement, independence and also with personal controls such as tolerance of deviance and religiosity. Adolescents with problem drinking status were found to place less value on academic achievement and greater value on independence (Donovan & Jessor, 1978; Labouvie & McGee, 1986). Problem drinkers also had lower expectations of achievements than did the non-problem drinkers (Donovan & Jessor, 1978). Abstainers tended to be more satisfied with what they were doing and optimistic about the future (Blum, 1970). Non-users have been demonstrated to be more concerned about their future and what it holds than adolescents who use alcohol (Marston et al., 1988).

Problem drinkers' vulnerability may also be affected by their higher acceptance of deviant behaviours than non-problem drinkers (Donovan & Jessor, 1978). Non-users were found to be more honest, conforming and responsible than drug users (Blum, 1970). Heavier drinkers scored higher on affiliation, exhibitionism, impulsivity and play, while light drinkers scored higher on cognitive structures and harm avoidance (Labouvie & McGee, 1986). It was suggested that adolescents with this pattern of traits were likely to experiment with alcohol. At the same time, they also were less inclined to use and practice cognitive skills and abilities to resist alcohol. Differences in the practice and use of cognitive abilities have a significant impact on the level to which they are

developed and at which they are maintained (Labovie & McGee, 1986).

While this personality pattern may be common among adolescent heavy drinkers it has not yet been determined if the personality pattern made the adolescent vulnerable to drinking or if the drinking altered the adolescent's personality. Studies have not yet compared the personality traits of children before and after the onset of drinking behaviours.

### **Personal expectations of alcohol**

The development of an individual's alcohol expectancies appears to be a product of his/her culture, parents and friends. In addition, an individual's expectancies are also influenced by their own drinking practices. Different drinking practices result in different expectations from alcohol (Critchlow, 1986). Problem drinkers place more importance on the negative functions of drinking than the positive (Donovan & Jessor, 1978). Those who drink five or more in a sitting report more positive and negative effects than those who drink less than four (Critchlow, 1986). Favourable attitudes are displayed more often by heavier drinkers than light drinkers. Heavy drinkers are less likely to believe that they will act foolishly when drunk and more likely to believe that they will have a good time and remain in control than are light drinkers. An inexperienced drinker is more likely to expect general positive effects from alcohol than a heavy drinker. Low frequency drinkers expect pleasure while high frequency drinkers expect increased power, tension reduction and sexual

enhancement (Christenson et al., 1982).

Individuals also expect different effects from alcohol from themselves than for others. Although a number of bad things are attributed to alcohol, the majority of studies have found that people expect alcohol to have a positive effect on them (Critchlow, 1986). The negative effects people are more likely to expect are mostly related to physical and cognitive impairment than antisocial problems.

### **Self esteem**

Early alcohol consumption only boosts self esteem in those youths who equate drinking with sophistication. Research has depicted negative self esteem as one of the causes of adolescent involvement with deviant activities (Kaplan, 1975; Braucht et al., 1973). Alcohol use is a likely consequence of low self esteem when the youth simultaneously holds a positive image of drinking (Leventhal & Cleary, 1980). Alcohol consumption may have reciprocal effects on self esteem by (1) blocking out prior feelings of self worth, (2) substituting new groups with different norms, and (3) enabling youths to display self control (Labouvie, 1986).

## **2.5 Summary**

In summary, there are a large number of factors which influence the drinking practices of an adolescent. The influences discussed in Chapter 2 act together to shape the drinking practices of an adolescent. The main sources of influence come from the child's culture, family, peers and self.

The drinking habits and cultural attitudes of a society determine the incidence of problem drinking within a country (O'Connor, 1975). Within a culture, where drinking is a national pastime, adolescents are faced with role models of poor drinking practices. Unfortunately, cultural pressures in Australia not only encourage adolescents to drink but to drink to excess. The concerns Australians report having about alcohol are not yet reflected in their drinking practices. The cultural influences acting on Australian adolescents encourage poor drinking practices.

The family provides children with influential models of drinking behaviours and expectations which affect a child's future drinking style. The family also affects the child's drinking indirectly through the shaping of a child's personality. This occurs through the parents' approach to child rearing and degree of family unity.

The adolescent's peer group satisfies a number of needs for the adolescent. Alcohol often plays a role in the satisfaction of needs such as social approval and status (Thompson, 1989). The pressures to drink within the



peer group are considered the most threatening by adolescents (Brown & Stetson, 1988). Within the peer group an adolescent is exposed to active social pressures, social modelling of drinking behaviours and perceptions of friends' drinking behaviours (Graham et al., 1991). The peer group provides the adolescent with a setting in which to view and experience the effects of alcohol.

The extent to which the other factors are able to exert an influence depends upon factors within the individual adolescent. The physiological and psychological maturity of a child affect the age of onset of drinking. Personality factors which have been found to influence the drinking patterns of teenagers include religiosity, independence, and a desire for achievement. An adolescent's personal expectations of alcohol determine their attitudes to drinking.

## **Chapter 3**

### **Coping with drinking pressures**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The processes by which alcoholics learn to cope with drinking pressures over the years have received considerable attention. A number of studies have examined the factors which affect relapse of alcoholics following treatment (Marlatt, 1978; Cronkite & Moos, 1980; Finney et al., 1980). Studies have viewed potential drinking situations as being stressful encounters for alcoholics. The same may be said about the adolescent drinker. While specific situational details may differ, many of the underlying pressures to drink are similar for alcoholics and adolescents. The inexperience and difficulty in coping effectively in high risk drinking situations are traits they both share. For this reason it is necessary to review the research which has been carried out in the area of alcoholic relapse prevention.

### **3.2 Alcoholic relapse prevention**

Alcoholic relapsers differ from survivors in their ability to cope with potential drinking situations. A number of factors have been demonstrated to be related to relapse. Higher levels of alcohol consumption have been found to be associated with skill deficits and a failure to apply appropriate coping responses (Cronkite & Moos, 1980; Finney et al., 1980). Marlatt (1978) noted the importance of interpersonal factors in alcoholic relapse. The majority of adult

alcoholic relapse episodes involve situations in which the individuals are frustrated or angered (i.e., emotional setting), are confronted by social pressure to drink, or are facing interpersonal conflict (Litman, Eiser, Rawson & Oppenheim, 1979; Marlatt & Gordon, 1978). Therefore, it seems that in situations in which there is pressure and/or temptation to consume alcohol, the risk for relapse is increased. Exposure to such high risk situations are of particular importance in understanding the process by which adults cope with alcohol.

### **3.3 Alcoholic coping strategies**

Although considerable interest has been shown in the coping skills that individuals use in dealing with life strains, little research has focused on the relationships of coping responses and the recovery from alcohol related problems. One study examined the perceived effectiveness of various coping responses to situations likely to precipitate a relapse (Litman et al., 1979).

Other investigators have emphasised the importance of skill training approaches aimed at the development of effective coping responses to problematic or stressful situations occurring following treatment (Sobell & Sobell, 1973; Marlatt, 1978).

Rosenburg (1983) found that non-relapsers responded to problem situations in a more assertive, non-compliant and drink refusing manner

compared to the relapsers. Individuals who have a multiplicity of coping styles have been demonstrated to have a flexibility which enables them to cope with a variety of dangerous situations. Positive thinking as a coping strategy was used more often by survivors than relapsers (Litman, Stapleton, Oppenheim & Peleg, 1983). Cognitive control as an effective coping behaviour was demonstrated to be the most effective discriminator between relapsers and survivors (Litman et al., 1979). It was suggested that a preference for or a shift towards the use of cognitive coping behaviours may be an important predictor of survival.

Pearlin and Schooler (1978) made a distinction between coping resources (such as mastery, self esteem and other internal personal variables) and coping responses (the actual behaviours or cognitions in given situations). They found that 'coping resources' were more effective in situations where the individual had little or no control, whereas coping responses were more effective in situations which could be affected directly by individual choice.

Situations involving dangerous affect (e.g., aggression, frustration) were demonstrated to be associated with two styles of coping: distraction/substitution and negative (self-punitive) thinking (Litman et al., 1979). These strategies were found to be ineffective. There was also an indication that positive thinking tended not to be used as a coping behaviour for unpleasant affect and that cognitive control was not seen to be an effective coping behaviour. The four coping behaviours examined were as follows:

1. Positive thinking (e.g., stopping to examine motives),
2. Negative thinking (e.g., thinking of the shame of it all),
3. Distraction/substitution (e.g., start doing something in the house), and
4. Avoidance (e.g., keeping away from people who drink).

### **3.4 Factors which affect strategy choice**

The choice of coping strategy in a given situation is affected by a large number of factors. Research has shown that both the perceived effectiveness of the strategy and the individual's perception of self-efficacy determine the use of different strategies (Litman et al., 1979; Litman et al., 1983). Even when an individual has a number of coping strategies available to them the perceived relevance and applicability of the responses may influence the use of a specific response (Sanchez-Craig & Walker, 1982).

### **3.5 Stress and coping: A transactional approach**

Coping skills have been discussed in this chapter from the specific perspective of coping with high-risk situations for relapse. Investigations in the area have been consistent with a general model of stress and coping developed by Lazarus and his colleagues (Lazarus, 1966; Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Lazarus & Launier, 1978). At this point it is necessary to summarise the

main points of this model and to consider the potential applications of this model in the prevention or control of alcohol consumption.

### **Transactional coping**

Lazarus and Launier (1966) defined coping as "efforts, both action oriented and intra-psychic to manage (that is, to master, tolerate, reduce, minimise) environmental and internal demands and conflicts among them which tax or exceed a person's resources" (Lazarus & Launier, 1978, p.311). This definition has several important implications. (1) The reference to "taxing demands" limits this concept of coping to stressful interactions (e.g., high-risk situations), rather than including the general process of adaptation. (2) The definition is process oriented, as opposed to other approaches that focus on generalised dispositions or traits or on hierarchies of coping and defence mechanisms. (3) The definition describes coping as a transactional relationship between the person and the environment. This last point is emphasised in an article by Coyne & Lazarus (1980):

"Psychological stress is now viewed as a general rubric for somewhat different thought related processes of person-environmental transaction, in which demands tax or exceed the resources of the person. Such stress is neither simply an environmental stimulus, a characteristic to the person, nor a response, but a balance between demands and the power to deal with them without unreasonable or destructive costs. Our model of stress is

explicitly cognitive-phenomenological, emphasising how the person appraises what is being experienced and uses this information in coping to shape the course of events. This appraisal of the significance of an ongoing relationship with the environment for one's well being leads to coping processes consistent with personal agendas. The effects of the coping are in turn appraised and related to as part of the continuous flow of psychological, social and physiological processes and events. Stressful commerce with the environment thus involves extensive psychological mediation and reciprocal feedback loops, which cannot be reduced to stimulus and response terms. The nature of stress phenomena therefore requires that any comprehensive model of it be developed within a transactional, process oriented perspective." (p.145)

### **3.6 Coping processes**

Lazarus and his colleagues stressed the role of cognitive appraisal in the coping process. Appraisal in this sense refers to the individual's judgements about demands and constraints in ongoing transactions with the environment and the resources or options available for managing them (Coyne & Lazarus, 1980). Two forms of appraisal have been noted by Folkman et al. (1986): primary and secondary appraisal. Primary appraisal refers to the appraisal of a given situation in terms of the person's well being: "Am I OK or in trouble in this



situation?". Situations are appraised in this manner as either irrelevant (no personal significance), benign-positive, or stressful (judgements of harm-loos, threat, or challenge). Secondary appraisal refers to the person's ongoing judgements concerning coping resources, options and constraints in the situation. If primary appraisal asks, "What is at stake in this situation?", then secondary appraisal can be seen as an answer to the question "What can I do about it?". When that which is at stake is meaningful (primary appraisal) and coping responses are judged less than adequate for managing the situation (secondary appraisal), psychological stress is experienced. From this perspective, secondary appraisal is similar to judgements of self efficacy or perceived control. Similarly, a high risk situation for relapse consists of a situation that is primarily appraised as stressful and for which inadequate coping resources or other constraints are perceived in the secondary appraisal stage.

In their discussion of appraisal and coping, Lazarus and his group emphasised the distinction between the two major functions of coping: coping that is directed at managing or altering the source of stress itself, called problem-focused coping, and coping with the emotional response elicited by the problem situation, called emotion-focused coping (Folkman et al., 1986). Problem-focused coping refers to one's efforts to deal with the source of stress, either by changing one's own behaviour or changing environmental conditions. Emotion-focused coping refers to coping efforts aimed at reducing emotional

distress and maintaining an effective internal state for processing information and action. Both forms of coping include cognitive and behavioural strategies. "Problem-focused coping, for example, includes strategies directed at analysing the situation and strategies involving action. Similarly, emotion focused coping includes cognitive strategies such as looking at the bright side of things as well as behavioural strategies such as seeking emotional support or having a drink" (Folkman, 1982). These two coping functions often occur simultaneously; both forms may facilitate each other (e.g., a person might feel it necessary to control an emotional response such as anger or anxiety before being able to engage in problem solving activities) or, in some cases, may impede each other (e.g., a person engages in denial of emotional reactions that may inhibit needed problem-focused activity).

The implications of this two stage model for coping with potential drinking situations are clearly important. Since drug use is often the primary maladaptive strategy employed by individuals with an addiction behaviour problem, it is important to develop skill training programs that provide both alternative coping responses to deal with the problem directly (e.g., assertiveness training to refuse drinks in social pressure situations) and strategies designed to replace or alter the tendency to use drugs to cope with stressful emotions evoked by the high-risk situation.

In recent years several attempts have been made to classify various coping responses employed in stressful situations. Researchers have made the

distinction between coping resources and coping responses. Coping resources refer to existing beliefs or environmental factors that increase the individual's overall capacity to cope (e.g., strong prior commitment to belief, social support), whereas coping responses refer to cognitive or behavioural strategies that are employed in a specific risk situation.

### **3.7 Coping responses of adolescents**

Brown and Stetson (1988) compared adolescents' and adults' effectiveness ratings of fifteen coping strategies. The strategies were all techniques used by alcoholics to limit or stop alcohol consumption by adolescents and alcoholics within treatment programs.

A factor analysis of the ratings demonstrated that adults perceived four types of coping options as useful for both adults and adolescents. The four types of coping options were behavioural self monitoring, cognitive rehearsal and social support, avoidance, and outside help (family, counsellor). While adolescents perceived outside help to be an ineffective coping option for adolescents, they perceived all four coping options to be effective for adults. This finding implies that alcohol prevention and treatment programs need to consider the perceived effectiveness of the strategies by adolescents. This finding is consistent with adult findings where the perceived effectiveness and the individual's perception of self efficacy determine the utilisation of any

strategy (Litman et al., 1979; Litman et al., 1983).

A comparison of strategies employed by heavy drinkers and non-abusing drinkers in situations in which it was difficult to resist alcohol was made. The heavy drinking subjects were drawn from inpatient alcohol and drug treatment programs. An examination of the coping strategies demonstrated that adolescents who abuse alcohol had similar skill deficits to alcoholics (Brown et al., 1989). It was also determined that strategies which were utilised by abusing adolescents differed from those of non-abusing adolescents. Non-abusing adolescents were found to use the self referent label of "non-drinker" more often than abusing adolescents. Another cognitive feature of non drinkers was the negative view they took of other drinkers. Behavioural responses associated with not drinking included engaging in alternative activities and avoiding or limiting exposure to the high risk situations.

Abusing adolescents were also more likely to focus on social repercussions such as potential response from authority figures than were non abusing adolescents. Adolescent abusers reported limiting the amount of alcohol consumed less often than did non-abusing adolescents.

### **3.8 Summary**

In summary, little attention has been paid to the use of coping strategies by adolescents in potential drinking situations. However, it is evident that

adolescents display similar coping deficits to those observed in alcoholics. A difference in coping strategy utilisation has been noted between alcohol abusing adolescents and non-abusing adolescents. This difference has also been noted in alcohol relapse studies, where relapsers were found to employ different strategies to survivors.

The perceived effectiveness of strategies was found to differ between adolescents and adults. As the perception of effectiveness is the main determinant of strategy utilisation, this suggests that the employment of strategies would differ for adolescents and adults. Other factors which were found to affect strategy utilisation were:

1. the repertoire of coping strategies available,
2. interpersonal factors, and
3. perception of self efficacy.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Method of experiment**

## **Method**

### **4.1 Subjects**

Two populations were approached for subjects:

- (1) State League Football Clubs, and
- (2) Christian Based Youth Groups.

It should be noted that the present study is not a two group design. The use of two populations was to allow for the investigation of a wider range of drinking styles than would be present in one population alone. Previous studies of adolescent drinking have examined school populations (Hill et al., 1987). While it is unrealistic to expect a small sample from two populations to directly reflect the drinking practices of Australian adolescents, it is still expected that they will provide a small representative sample of "underage drinkers".

Both populations were highly cooperative. 134 subject and parental consent forms were distributed. 58 consents were returned from the football club sample and 49 from the youth group sample. Final selection of the 40 subjects from each sample was made on the basis of availability for interview at the time of testing. This was important due to the fact that testing for both groups took place at the groups' regular trainings/meetings and had to fit into the clubs' schedules.

The final 80 male subjects selected for the study ranged in age from 13 to 17 years. Due to limited time and resources, only males were examined in the present study. Males were selected over females due to their notably higher involvement in underage drinking (Dorn, 1983). Equivalent numbers were drawn from the two populations.

## **4.2 Materials**

Each subject completed an Adolescent Alcohol Interview Questionnaire (AAIQ) (displayed in Appendix A). The main focus of the questionnaire was to collect information about the subjects' drinking practices. The questionnaire also provides information on a number of factors which have been noted to influence drinking patterns in adolescents. Details of the adolescents' backgrounds were also collected. The AAIQ was based on the questionnaire used by the Anti Cancer Council's Secondary School Smoking Survey to allow for comparisons to be made with the Tasmanian sample.

Each subject was interviewed using the Structured Interview for Situation Analysis (SISA), presented in Appendix B. The SISA is an instrument designed to obtain descriptions of high risk drinking situations. The interview provides information concerning the physical (e.g., where the situation occurred) and social (e.g., who was with the subject) characteristics of a high risk drinking situation. The focus of the SISA is the subjects' responses to the high risk



situation. The subjects are asked to recall their cognitions and behaviours throughout each situation.

### **4.3 Procedure**

In order to participate in the study subjects and their parents were first required to complete consent forms.

The study involved each subject completing the AAIQ and undergoing an individual interview. The use of both a questionnaire and a structured interview was based on the need to collect a large amount of personal information from a large sample in a limited amount of time. The structured interview allowed for the collection of explicit details about drinking situations while still being adaptable enough to enable a range of situations to be examined.

#### **Test administration**

The AAIQ was administered in small groups (6 to 10) over a period of four weeks. Testing of the football club sample took place at their regular training sessions and was fitted in around the clubs' schedules. The testing of the youth groups took place at their regular weekly meetings and were scheduled around the subjects' duties for the evening.

After the completion of the AAIQ, each adolescent was individually interviewed using the SISA to obtain descriptions of two high-risk drinking

situations. The interviews were conducted over a period of five weeks and were also fitted in with the clubs' normal functions. Each participant was asked to describe two situations of recent personal experience where he wanted to resist consuming alcohol but was still tempted to drink. Descriptions were recorded manually by the interviewer on the SISA.

### **Analysis of data**

Responses to the AAIQ were then coded according to the guide presented in Appendix C. Questions on drinking frequency and amounts provided two scores. These scores were used to categorise the drinking patterns of subjects, for example, high frequency/small amount.

SISA data were examined on three dimensions which were placed into categories:

- (a) Physical and social characteristics of the situation. This category included items such as: age of companions, pressures to drink (passive and direct), where the situation occurred, reason for being tempted. The variables examined and their coding are described in Appendix C.
- (b) Cognitive aspect of coping. This included any thoughts the subject had which were aimed at preventing him from drinking.
- (c) Behavioural coping responses. This included any behaviours the subject performed which were aimed at assisting him to resist alcohol.

From the SISA descriptions, a list of highly utilised coping strategies were compiled. Subjects were then scored as to whether or not they used each of the strategies, for each situation. Situations were then analysed using Chi Square to determine which features of the situations affected strategy utilisation.

## **Chapter 5**

### **Results of experiment**

## **Results**

### **5.1 Sample description and comparison**

The sample ranged in socioeconomic status from unskilled labourers to university educated professionals. Both populations were comparable in age. There were a number of differences in the drinking practices of the two samples, as can be seen in Table 1. The footballer sample identified themselves as party drinkers more often than the youth sample. In addition, the football group drank more often and typically consumed more alcohol. Variables which did show significant differences between the two groups were religious attendance and interest in sport. The two groups also differed in the places where the high risk drinking situations occurred, with footballers describing more situations occurring in clubs, at sporting events and parties.

A comparison of the drinking practices of different age groups demonstrated a number of differences, as shown in Table 2. The consumption of alcohol increased both in frequency and amount with an increase in age.

**Table 1: Drinking patterns of the two adolescent groups (showing percentage of population).**

	Football Group	Youth Group
<b>Alcohol Label</b>		
Non-drinker	23.00	24.00
Occasional drinker	13.00	17.00
Light drinker	21.00	37.00
Party drinker	33.00	17.00
Heavy drinker	10.00	5.00
<b>Frequency of Alcohol Consumption</b>		
Never	14.00	17.00
Couple of times a year	22.00	34.00
Once a month	8.00	17.00
Once a fortnight	14.00	15.00
Once a week	32.00	10.00
Twice or more a week	11.00	7.00
<b>Typical Quantity</b>		
None	20.50	19.51
1 glass/stubbie	10.26	26.83
2-5 glasses/stubbies	23.08	24.39
6-9 glasses/stubbies	15.38	14.63
10 or more glasses/stubbies	30.77	14.63

**Table 2: Drinking patterns across the five age groups (showing percentage of population).**

	Age Group				
	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Alcohol Label</b>					
Non-drinker	50.0	30.0	41.0	19.0	12.0
Occasional drinker	0.0	30.0	15.0	14.0	12.0
Light drinker	50.0	20.0	28.0	35.0	23.0
Party drinker	0.0	10.0	10.0	28.0	42.0
Heavy drinker	0.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	12.0
<b>Frequency of Alcohol Consumption</b>					
Never	50.0	20.0	26.0	14.0	4.0
Couple of times a year	50.0	50.0	37.0	24.0	15.0
Once a month	0.0	10.0	11.0	5.0	23.0
Once a fortnight	0.0	0.0	11.0	29.0	12.0
Once a week	0.0	10.0	16.0	24.0	27.0
Twice or more a week	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	19.0
<b>Typical Quantity</b>					
None	50.0	20.0	35.0	18.2	7.7
1 glass/stubbie	50.0	30.0	20.0	9.1	19.2
2-5 glasses/stubbies	0.0	30.0	20.0	36.4	15.4
6-9 glasses/stubbies	0.0	10.0	10.0	18.2	19.2
10 or more glasses/stubbies	0.0	10.0	15.0	18.2	38.5

## 5.2 Coping strategies

Seventeen strategies were identified which were used in more than 9% of the described situations (as shown in Tables 3, 4 ad 5). Additional strategies which were identified are listed in Appendix D. Of the seventeen strategies

identified, six of them were classified as behavioural strategies (i.e., strategies involving direct action by the subject) and eleven cognitive based strategies.

Cognitive strategies were classed into two main types. They involved either concerns about personal repercussions (i.e., worried about the possibility of a hangover) and concerns about social repercussions (i.e., worried about the police).

### **Concerns about the personal repercussions resulting from alcohol**

Five concerns about personal repercussions were reported in the high risk situations described. They are presented in Table 3. The concerns about personal repercussion most frequently reported were "concern over the possibility of a hangover" (50.3%) and "concern over possible body damage" (59.4%).

### **Concerns about the social repercussions resulting from alcohol**

Adolescents reported employing cognitive strategies involving concerns over social repercussions in 93% of described situations. The concerns over social repercussions which adolescents reported using in high risk situations are listed in Table 4.



**Table 3: Percentage of situations involving concerns over personal repercussions of drinking.**

Personal repercussions	Percentage of situations strategy was employed (n=160)
1. Concern over losing control	48.0
2. Concern over forgetting things	16.8
3. Concern over the possibility of a hangover	56.3
4. Concern for the damage alcohol causes to their body	59.4
5. Concern over the taste of alcohol	20.6

**Table 4: Percentage of high-risk situations involving concerns over the social repercussions of drinking.**

Social repercussions	Percentage of situations strategy was employed (n=160)
1. Concerns for parents	56.3
2. Concern for the law	55.0
3. Concern about drink driving	20.0
4. Reminding self of non-drinker status	23.8
5. Taking a negative view of drinkers	55.0

**Table 5: Percentage of high risk situations in which adolescents employed behavioural strategies.**

Behavioural strategies	Percentage of situations strategy was employed (n=160)
1. Avoiding or leaving the situation	17.5
2. Announcing non-drinking status to others	50.0
3. Engaging in an alternative activity	33.8
4. Limiting the amount of alcohol consumed	18.8
5. Substituting a non-alcoholic beverage	30.0
6. Pretending to consume more alcohol than did	9.4

## **Behavioural strategies for controlling alcohol intake**

In the high risk situations described by adolescents behavioural strategies were applied in 87% of situations. The most commonly employed behavioural strategies are listed in Table 5.

### **5.3 Relationship between the coping strategies**

The coping strategy utilisation data were analysed using a principal component factor analysis with varimax rotations to produce the best factor solution. Table 6 shows the factor loadings for the utilisation of each coping strategy. The factor solutions account for 75% of the variance in the reported usage. Factor analysis identified relationships in the utilisation of different strategies.

Factor 1: concern over forgetting; concern over body damage; concern for parents.

Factor 2: concern over hangover; concern for the law; engaging in an alternative activity; avoiding or leaving the situation.

Factor 3: concern over losing control.

Factor 4: concern about drink driving; substituting a non-alcoholic beverage; reminding self of non-drinker status.

Factor 5: concern over taste; taking a negative view of drinkers.

Factor 6: pretending to consume alcohol.

Factor 7: announcing non-drinker status.

Factor 8: limiting the amount.

**Table 6: Factor solutions for the usage of strategies to stop or limit drinking.**

Strategy	Factors							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Concern over forgetting	.382	.008	.121	-.063	.189	-.024	.073	.073
Concern over hangover	.282	.348	.010	-.001	-.060	-.210	-.057	-.033
Concern for body damage	.480	-.035	-.261	.134	.007	-.090	-.146	.005
Concern about drink driving	.343	-.176	.090	-.386	-.087	.129	-.129	.174
Concern for parents	-.720	.261	.032	.015	.015	.178	-.106	.315
Concern for the law	.017	.496	-.065	-.006	.059	.010	-.117	-.030
Concern over losing control	-.055	.012	.649	.0004	.008	-.110	.141	-.209
Engaging in an alternative activity	-.380	-.980	.507	-.008	-.057	.041	-.090	.149
Substituting a non-alcoholic beverage	-.016	-.157	-.056	.361	-.161	-.109	.288	.246
Reminding self of non-drinker status	.042	-.010	.072	.592	-.116	-.015	-.047	-.196
Concern over taste	-.027	-.067	-.038	.112	.422	.204	.072	.054
Taking a negative view of drinkers	-.073	.480	.001	-2.41	.633	-.126	-.570	-.002
Pretending to consume alcohol	.031	-.034	-.044	-.480	-.010	.836	.042	.001
Announcing non-drinker	-.059	-.139	.049	.008	.165	.062	.664	-.064
Avoiding or leaving the situation	.112	-.434	.022	.201	.288	-.003	-.421	-.053
Limiting the amount	-.085	.015	.066	.226	-.208	-.034	.017	-.734

## 5.4 Potential drinking situations

The situations described by adolescents as being a high risk drinking situation were categorised as occurring in seven places (as shown in Table 7). From Table 7 (a) it can be seen that high risk drinking situations occurred more often at a friend's house or at a disco than other places. The primary times when high risk situations were likely to occur were at parties and nights out. Drugs other than alcohol were present in 17.4% of the described situations. Active alternatives to alcohol were available in most situations. The most utilised alternatives to drinking involved socialising with females on a number of levels (i.e., dancing, "chatting up", etc.). The activities available differed considerably with the setting in which the situation occurred.

The social characteristics of the situation differed considerably across situations. Two or more individuals were present in 90.6% of the described high risk situations. The subjects' friends were peers within a year of the subjects' own age in 48% and older in 52% of the described situations. Active pressure to drink was involved in 25% (i.e., an offer of a drink) and extra pressure was applied (i.e., teasing, taunting) in 42.8% of those situations. The proportion of the subjects' friends drinking ranged from all (53.8%) to none (9%).

Reasons for being tempted differed across the described situations. The primary reasons for temptation to drink were mainly social and physical (as shown in Table 8).

**Table 7: Percentage of situations described as occurring at different places (a) and reasons for the outings (b).**

(a) Where situation occurred	Percentage of situations
Home	10.0
Friend's house	30.0
Disco/band	32.5
Pub	8.3
Club	7.5
Party	10.0
Street	1.2

(b) Reason for outing	Percentage of situations
Party	28.8
Night out	38.8
Drinks	7.5
Dance	1.3
Staying over at a friend's house	3.1
None	15.0
Videos/computer game	5.6

**Table 8: Reasons given by adolescents for why they were tempted to drink.**

Reason for drinking	Percentage of situations
Curious	11.9
Bored	3.8
Social (join in/fit in)	22.5
Physical reason (thirst, felt like it)	31.5
Fun	16.9
Don't know	13.8

**Note:** Subjects often described a number of reasons for being tempted in a single situation.

## **5.5 Features of high risk situations which influence strategy use**

### **Differences in the coping strategies profiles for different situational settings**

There were six main settings in which adolescents reported experiencing high risk drinking situations. They were as follows: home, a friend's house, discos, public bars, clubs and parties. The coping strategy profiles for the six settings differed considerably. The profiles for concern over social repercussions, concerns over personal repercussions, and behavioural strategies are presented in Figures 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

### **Cognitive strategies**

Reports over concerns for the law and for parents were equally likely to be made in all settings (as shown in Figure 2). However, adolescents describing situations in their own home were more likely to report use of the strategy "taking a negative view of those drinking" than adolescents describing other situations which occurred in public places (as can be seen in Figure 2). Adolescents were equally likely to report "reminding themselves of their non-drinking status" and "concern for drink driving" in all situation settings.

In situations occurring within the home, adolescents reported "concerns about losing control" (63%) more of than concerns over the physical effects of alcohol (forgetting things (6%), body damage (50%) and hangovers (50%))

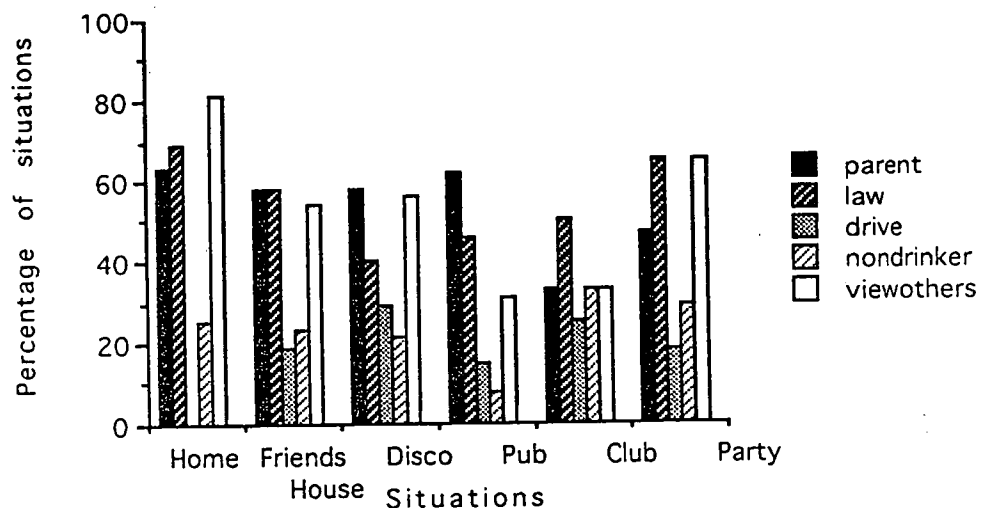


Figure 2. Profiles of the utilisation of coping strategies involving concerns for social repercussions in each type of situational setting.

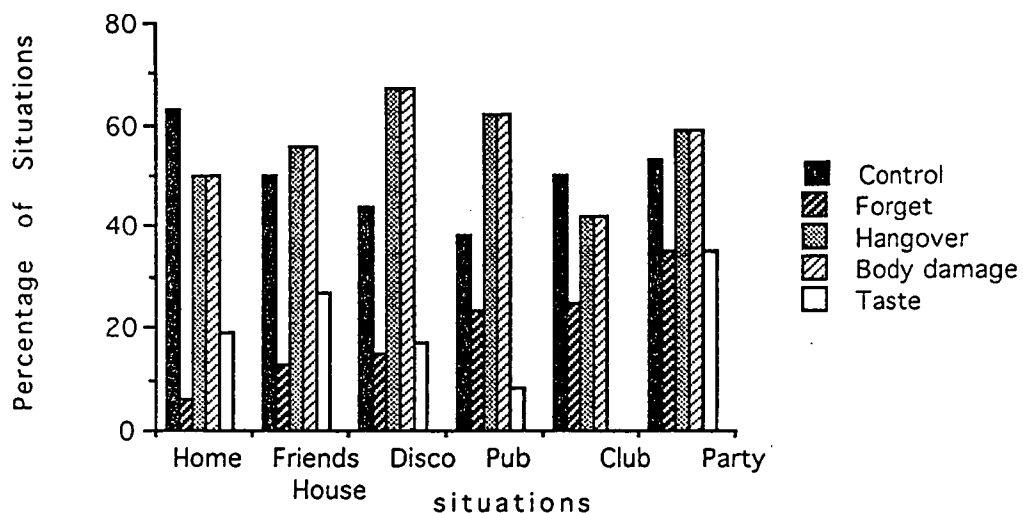


Figure 3. Profiles of the use of coping strategies involving concerns for personal repercussions in each type of situational setting.

(as shown in Figure 3). In contrast to this, in situations occurring outside the home, adolescents were more likely to report "concerns over physical damage caused by alcohol" than over losing control. The employment of the strategy "concern over the taste of alcohol" differed considerably across settings with adolescents reporting more concern about it at home (19%), friends' houses (27%) and parties (35%). Adolescents reporting situations at public bars and clubs were less concerned about taste (8% and 0% respectively).

### **Behavioural strategies**

Behavioural strategies were utilised differently by adolescents across situational settings (as can be seen in Figure 4). Behavioural strategies were employed less at friends' houses and at home than in other settings.

Adolescents employed behavioural strategies more often at parties, discos, pubs and clubs.

Adolescents were more likely to report "pretending to consume alcohol" at parties and clubs than in other settings ( $\chi^2=11.415$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Reports of substituting beverages and limiting alcohol intake differed little across settings.

### **The effects of active pressure on coping strategy profiles in high risk situations**

Direct offers of alcohol had little effect on the coping strategy profiles across situations (as shown in Figures 5, 6, and 7). Concerns over social repercussions were as equally likely to be reported in situations involving active



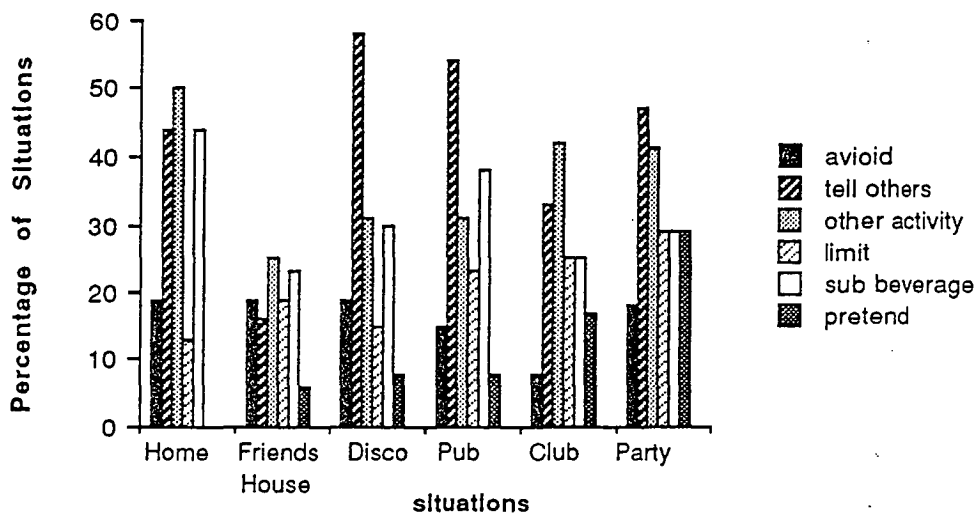


Figure 4. Profiles of the utilization of behavioural strategies in each type of situational setting.

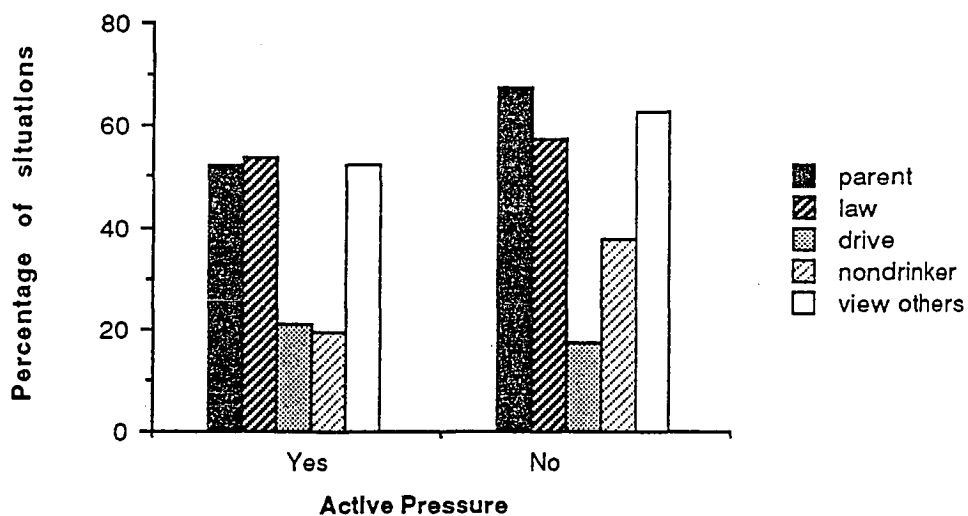


Figure 5. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for social repercussions in situations with and without active pressure.

pressure as they were in situations where no active pressure was involved (as shown in Figure 5). The only concern for personal repercussion which differed in the presence of active pressure was "concern for the taste of alcohol" (as shown in Figure 6). With the exception of the strategy "engaging in an alternative activity", which was employed significantly more often in situations involving offers of alcohol, most behavioural strategies were employed equally in situations involving or not involving active pressure.

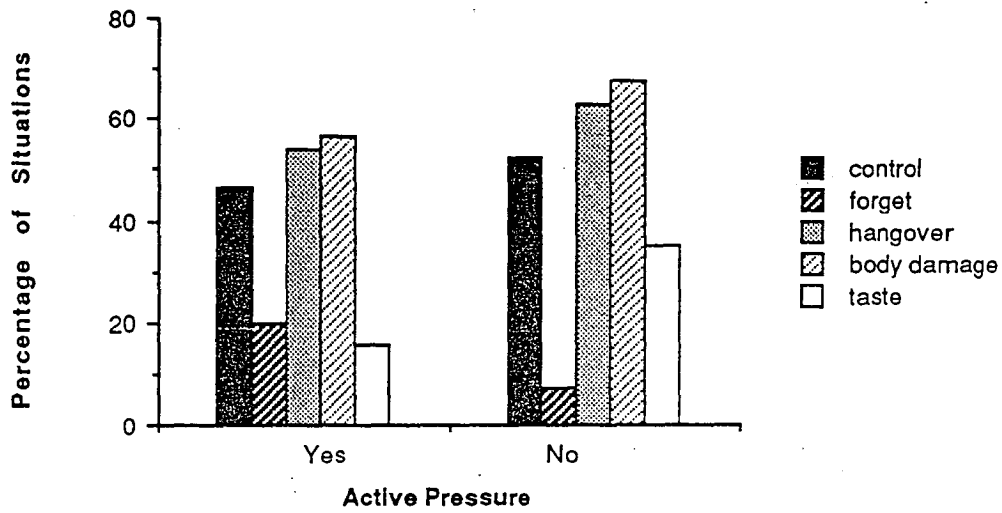


Figure 6. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for personal repercussions in situations with active pressure present and absent.

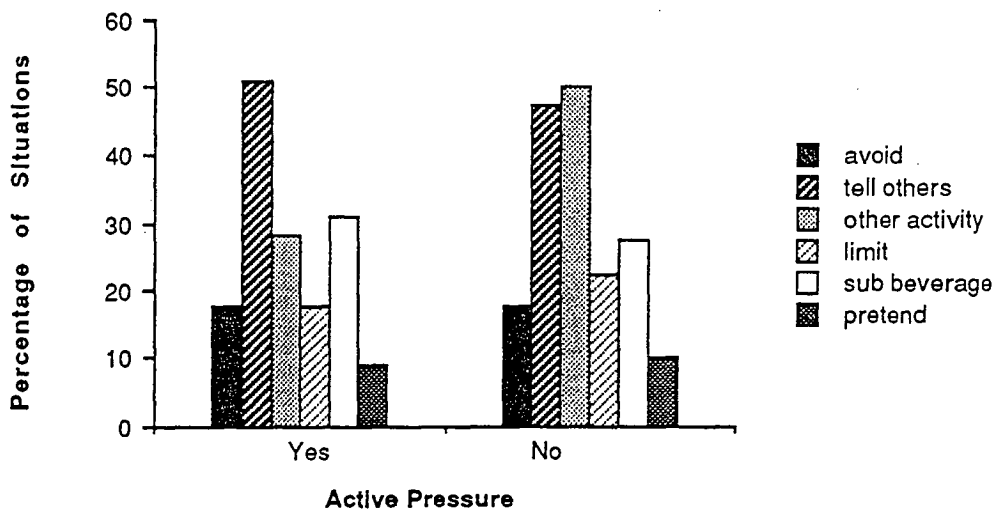


Figure 7. Profiles of utilization of behavioural strategies in situations where active pressure was present and absent.

### **The effects of passive pressure on coping strategy profiles in high risk situations**

The proportion of friends with the subject who were drinking had several effects on the coping strategy profiles (as shown in Figures 8, 9, and 10). The utilisation of the strategies "concerns over parents" and "reminding self of non-drinker status" were affected by the presence of passive pressure (as shown in Figure 8). Both strategies were more likely to be used in situations where few or none of the subjects' friends were drinking. "Concern over the taste of alcohol" was also reported to be used more often in situations where few or no friends were drinking (as shown in Figure 9). Differences in the proportion of friends drinking had no effect on the profiles of behavioural strategies (as shown in Figure 10).

### **Coping strategy profiles for the different reasons for being tempted**

No notable differences were observed in the coping strategy profiles for the six reasons for not drinking.

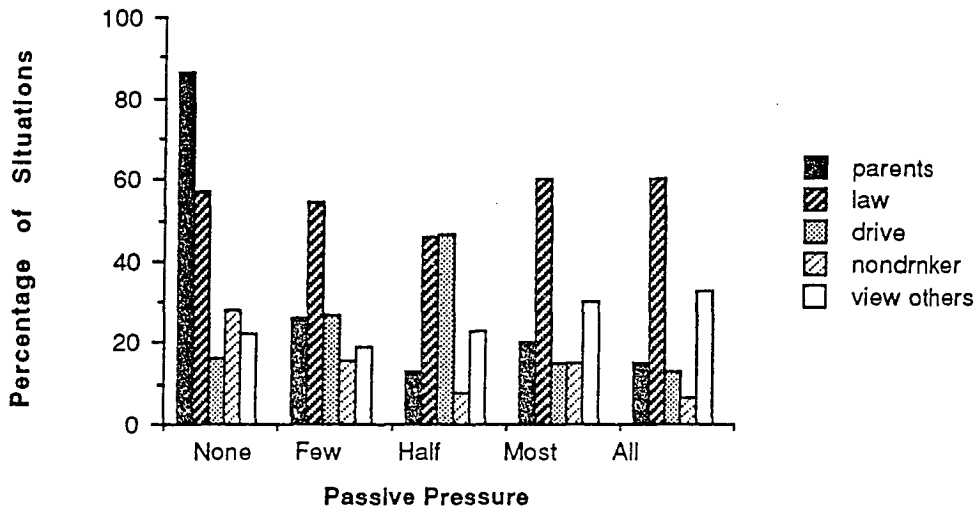


Figure 8. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for social repercussions with different levels of passive pressure.

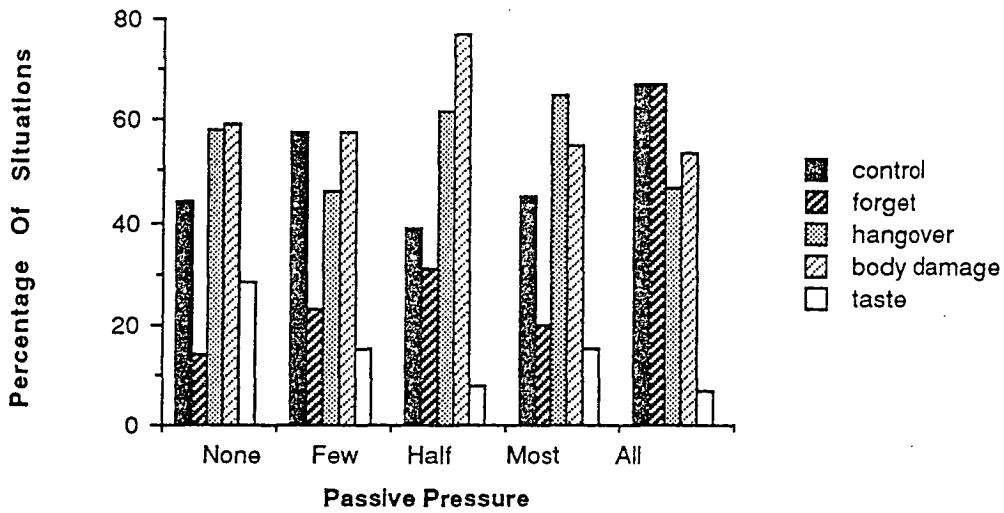


Figure 9. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for personal repercussions with different levels of passive pressure.

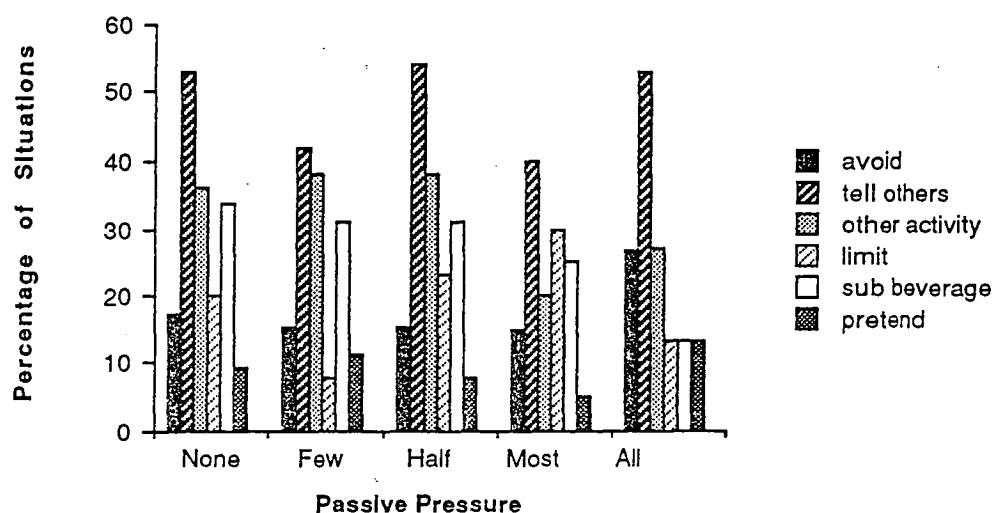


Figure 10. Profiles of behavioural strategies in situations involving different levels of passive pressure.

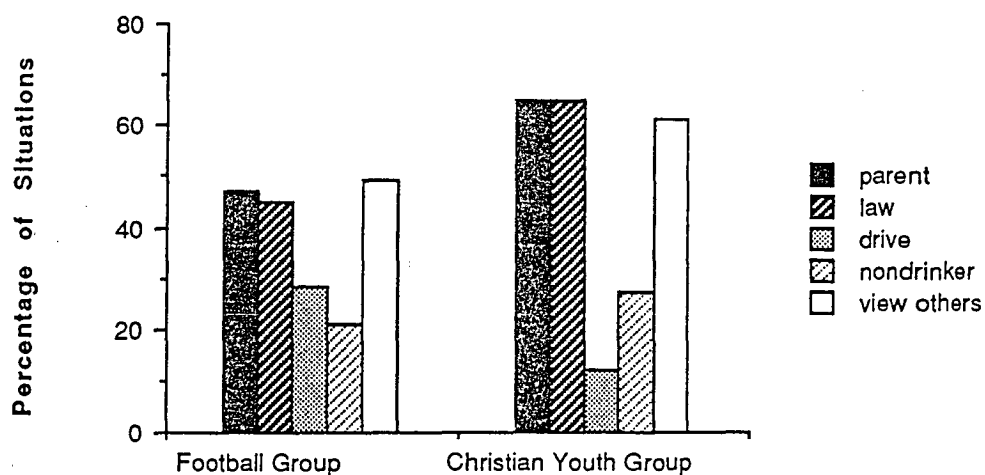


Figure 11. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for social repercussions for both groups.

## **5.6 Features of the sample with affected coping strategy profiles**

### **Relationship between coping strategies and group (football/Christian youth)**

There were considerable differences in the reported utilisation of coping strategies by the two samples. The profiles of coping strategy utilisation by the two groups are presented in Figures 11, 12 and 13.

The main differences in the profile of concerns for personal repercussions were in the reported use of the strategies "concern over body damage" ( $\chi^2=19.43$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), "concern over hangover" (NS), "concern over drink driving" ( $\chi^2=6.404$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and "concern over the taste" (as shown in Figure 12). Taste was more often a concern reported by subjects from the youth sample ( $\chi^2=5.663$ ,  $p=0.005$ ). The football sample reported use of the strategies concerning physical damage more often. The youth group sample also reported more concern for the law than the football sample ( $\chi^2=6.308$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) (as shown in Figure 12).

There were no differences in the profile of behavioural strategy utilisation between the two samples (as shown in Figure 13). The football club sample were more likely to report use of the strategies "limiting the amount consumed" or "pretending to drink" than the youth group sample. The youth group sample were more likely to use the strategies of "substituting another beverage" and "engaging in an alternative activity" than the football club sample.

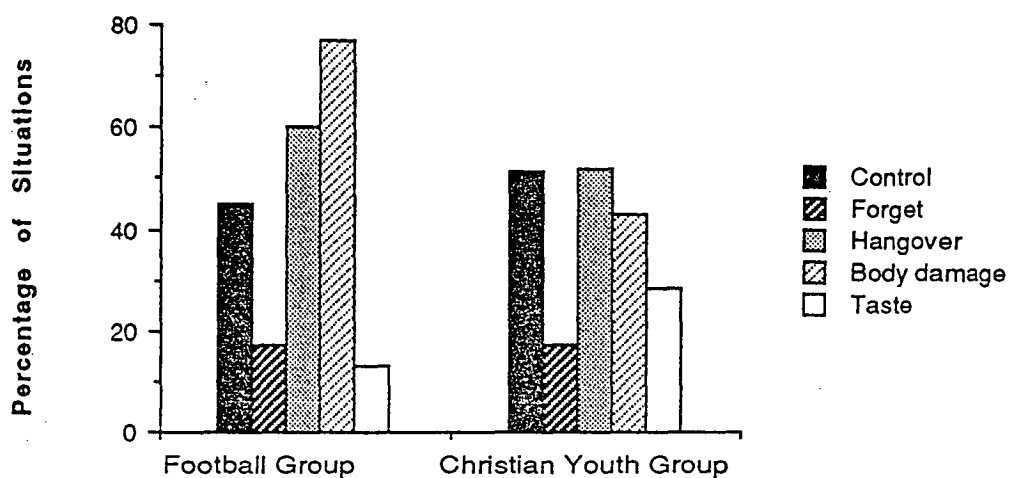


Figure 12. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for personal repercussions for the two groups.

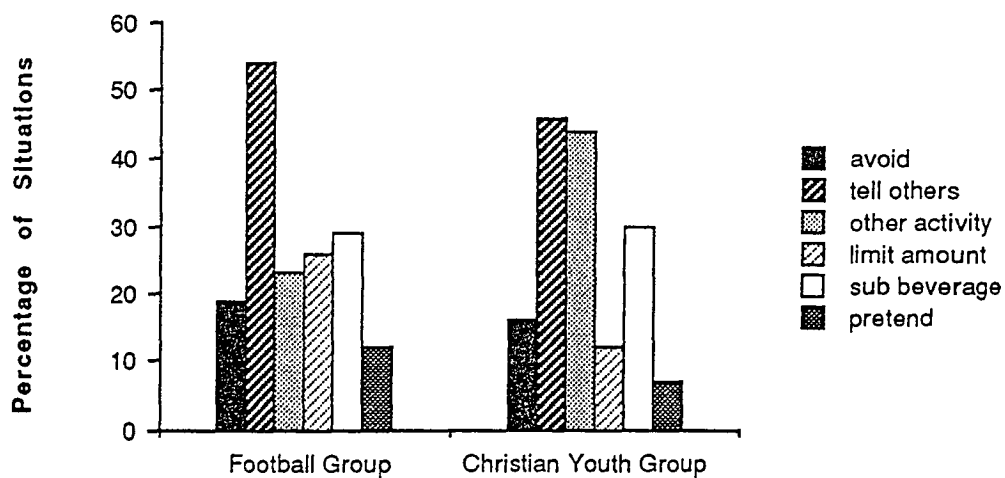


Figure 13. Profiles of the utilization of behavioural strategies for the two groups.



### **Differences in coping strategy profiles for subjects with different self referent alcohol labels**

The coping strategy profiles for each of the self referent labels are shown in Figures 14, 15 and 16. From the figures it can be seen that adolescents who used the self referent label of non-drinker reported using all of the strategies more often than adolescents who labelled themselves as drinkers. "Concern over the taste of alcohol" was used as a strategy more often by groups associated with lower alcohol consumption (non-drinkers, light drinkers, and occasional drinkers) (as shown in Figure 15). There was a significant difference in the use of the strategy "concern over the possibility of a hangover" by the different labelled groups, with party drinkers being the most concerned and occasional drinkers the least concerned. The use of the strategies "remind oneself of non-drinker status" and "taking a negative view of those drinking" were used less by adolescents who referred to themselves as heavy or party drinkers. A large percentage of adolescents who referred to themselves as heavy drinkers took a negative view of drinkers (47%) in their described high risk situations.

From Figure 16 it can be seen that the utilisation of behavioural strategies differed very little between the different self referent labelled groups. The party drinker group was more likely to use "limiting alcohol intake" as a strategy (17%) rather than "substituting a non-alcoholic drink" (25%). All the other groups were more likely to use substituting than limiting.

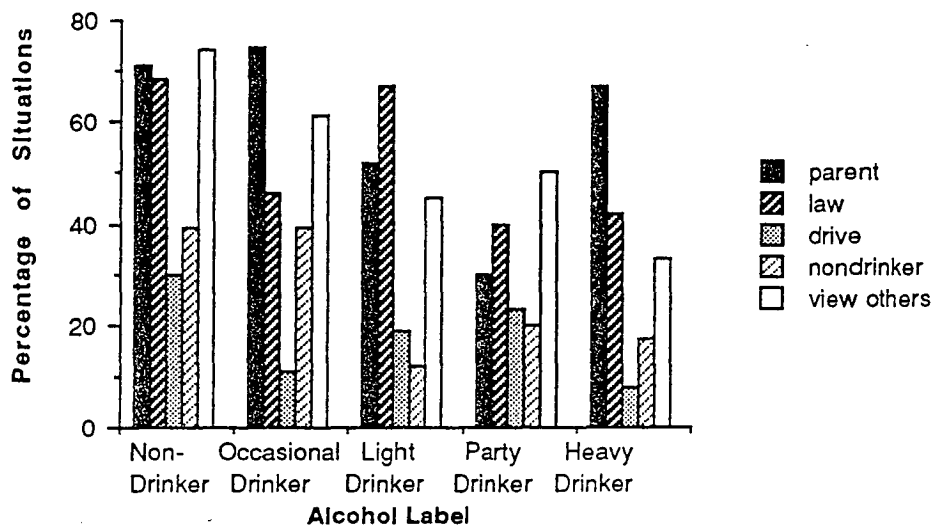


Figure 14. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving concerns for social repercussions for each type of self referent alcohol label.

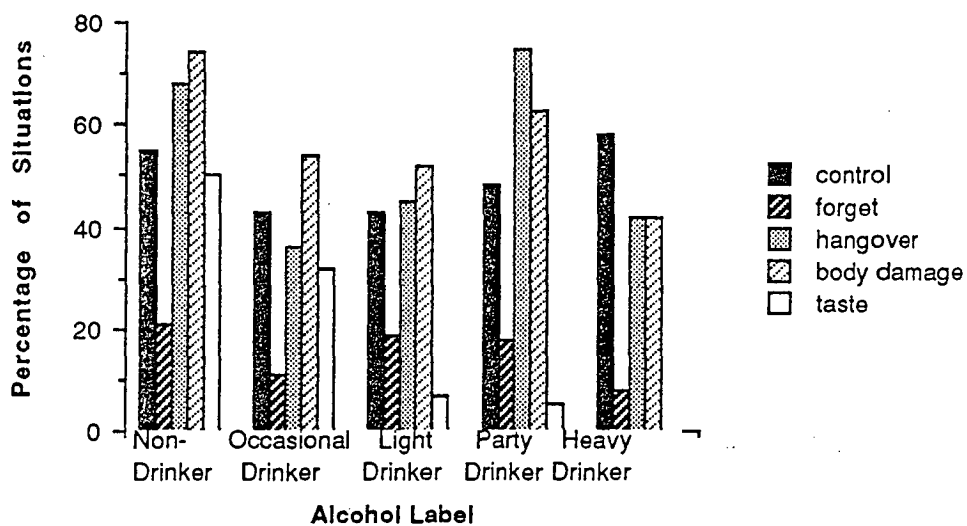


Figure 15. Profiles of the utilization of coping strategies involving personal repercussions, for each type of alcohol label.

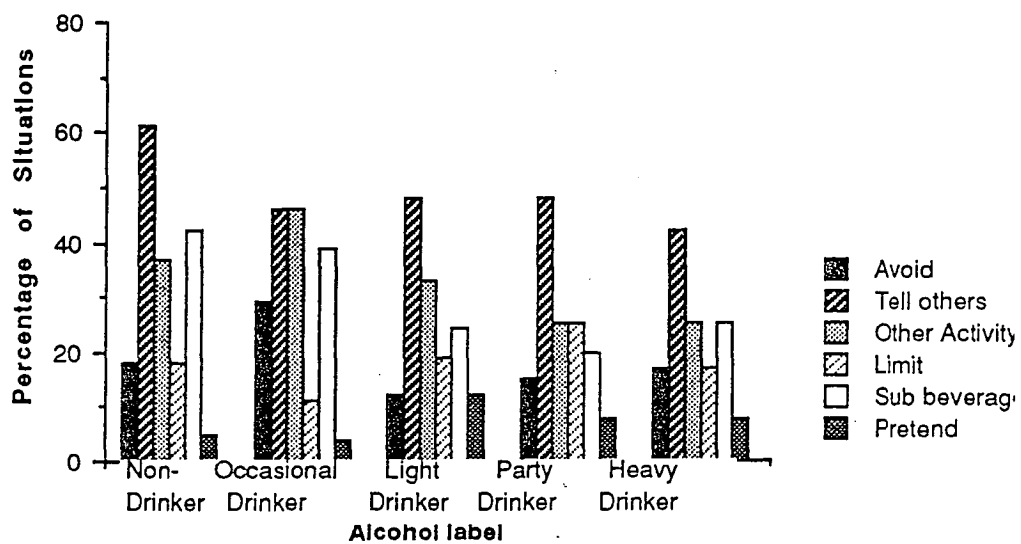


Figure 16. Profiles of utilization of behavioural strategies for each type of alcohol label.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Discussion of experiment**

Seventeen coping strategies were identified that were extensively used by male adolescents. The strategies were categorised into three types: concern about social repercussions, concern about personal repercussions and behavioural strategies. The strategies identified were similar to those reported in past research (Brown & Stetson, 1988; Brown et al., 1989). It should be noted that none of the strategies identified involved seeking support from others. Of the strategies identified, no one strategy was used in isolation, with subjects utilising a number of strategies in all situations and with non-drinkers utilising more strategies in more situations. This is consistent with past research which suggests that individuals who have a multiplicity of coping styles are more able to cope in a stressful situation (Litman et al., 1983).

Factor analysis of the utilisation patterns of the strategies demonstrated a number of strategies which are often utilised together. Strategies which were regularly used together were:

- (1) concern over forgetting; concern over body damage; concern for parents.
- (2) concern over hangover; concern for the law; engaging in an alternative activity; avoiding or leaving the situation.
- (3) concern about drink driving; substituting a non-alcoholic beverage; reminding self of non-drinking status.
- (4) concern over taste; taking a negative view of drinkers.

Further research is required to investigate why certain strategies are used in conjunction with others. It may be that the strategies perform different roles within a situation or that some strategies compliment others.

## **6.1 Features of high risk situations which influenced coping strategies utilisation**

### **Social setting of the situation**

An examination of the use of coping strategies in different social settings evidenced a number of differences. Situations occurring in subjects' homes resulted in more "concerns about losing control" and "taking a negative view of others who are drinking". Adolescents reporting situations which occurred in public places were more likely to be concerned over the physical effects of alcohol. This different may be due to the added need of maintaining control in order to "protect the house" (problem-focused coping), not allowing subjects to be as concerned for themselves (emotion-focused coping). Concerns over taste were less likely to be reported as occurring in public places (pubs, clubs and discos). This may be due to different numbers of "drinkers" to "non-drinkers" reporting situations in these settings.

Behavioural strategies were more likely to be utilised at parties, discos, bars and clubs than at home or friends' homes. This may be related to the availability of alternative activities at these places, particularly the alternative

activities which were reported to be the most popular (e.g., picking up girls and making out with girls). Also, the increased number of people present in "public settings" as compared to the more personal settings in homes may have made those not drinking feel less conspicuous.

### **Presence of active pressure in high risk situations**

The offer of a drink places direct pressure on an adolescent to make some form of response. Active pressure increased the likelihood of two strategies being employed. They were "concern over the taste" and "engaging in an alternative activity". This may be due to these two strategies being perceived as the most effective response to use when directly challenged. This form of pressure is also perceived as being the most threatening to adolescents (Graham et al., 1991). It is likely that every subject who dislikes the taste of alcohol would have concerns about it when offered a drink.

### **Presence of passive pressure in high risk situations**

The degree of passive pressure was determined by the proportion of people with a subject in a given situation who are drinking. The degree of passive pressure had several effects on the coping strategy profiles of adolescents. Subjects in situations where most of their friends were not drinking were more likely to remind themselves of their non-drinking status. This is consistent with findings that an adolescent's perception of their friends'

drinking correlates with their own desire to drink (Graham et al., 1991).

However, they were equally likely to publicly announce their non-drinking status in situations where none of their friends were drinking as they were when all of their friends were drinking. The concern for taste was more likely to be reported by subjects in situations where none of their friends were drinking.

It appears the more personal a situation the greater the influence of peers. Therefore, situations occurring at home or friends' houses, involving small groups with a large percentage of those present drinking, places the most pressure upon an adolescent. In these situations the most utilised strategies were "engaging in an alternative activity" and "concerns over maintaining control".

### **Different reasons for drinking**

Different reasons for drinking did not result in vastly different coping strategy profiles. However, it would be interesting to compare the reasons for drinking of adolescents who employed the strategy of "pretending to consume alcohol" with those who employed strategies of "substituting another beverage" or "limiting the amount of alcohol consumed".



## **6.2 Features of the sample which influenced coping strategies utilisation**

### **Difference in coping strategy profiles across alcohol labels**

Adolescents who labelled themselves as non-drinkers utilised more coping strategies than did adolescents who labelled themselves as drinkers. A large repertoire of coping strategies enables alcoholics to avoid relapse (Litman et al., 1983). It may be that a large repertoire of strategies assists adolescents in resisting drinking pressures. Groups associated with lower alcohol intake (non-drinkers, light drinkers and occasional drinkers) were more likely to report concerns over the taste of alcohol. Focusing upon the "bad taste" of alcohol appears to be one of the most regularly reported concerns in all situations.

Behavioural strategy utilisation which differed between the different self referent label groups was related to the appearance of consuming alcohol. Party drinkers reported using the strategy of limiting alcohol intake more often than the strategy of substituting another beverage. All other groups were more likely to use the substitution strategy than the limiting strategy. This may be related to the sociocultural influences acting in these situations as party drinkers were more likely to describe situations occurring in public places where the "appearance" of fitting in may be important.

## **Group differences in coping strategy profiles**

A number of differences were noted in the use of coping strategies by the football club sample and the youth group sample. Footballers reported more concern for the personal repercussions, particularly the damage it could do to their bodies. As the interviews were conducted during finals this may have made the footballers more concerned about their health than usual. This may have biased the sample through the inclusion of heavy drinkers who were, for a period, trying to resist alcohol. A number of footballers also reported concerns about what the coach would think and how the alcohol would affect their performance the following day. It should also be noted that not drinking for health related reasons is socially acceptable (Pakula & Girling, 1989), particularly in Australia when the reason is related to sporting performance. This concern was the most utilised by footballers in public settings where the sociocultural pressures would be greatest.

A major difference between the two samples appears to be related to appearance of consuming alcohol. Footballers more frequently reported using the strategies of "limiting alcohol intake" and "pretending to consume" than the strategy of "substituting another beverage". The individuals from the youth group sample were more likely to substitute another beverage or engage in an alternative activity than footballers. The need to appear as though still consuming alcohol appears to be more important to the footballers. It may be related to footballers drinking more often in places where sociocultural

pressures are greater. In addition, footballers often reported going out in larger groups (e.g., with the football team) which may have increased the amount of peer pressure. It also may be related to the use of the self-referent labels. More of the football club sample labelled themselves as party drinkers than did those in the youth group sample. The youth group sample consumed alcohol less frequently, typically consumed less and labelled themselves as light drinkers more often. It may also be related to the youth groups' high number of reports about concerns over the taste of alcohol.

## **6.4 Summary**

An examination of the utilisation of coping strategies by adolescents in high risk situations demonstrated that strategies are employed to address the influences acting upon them. These findings can be interpreted within the context of the model presented in Figure 1. Sociocultural influences appeared to affect the manner in which adolescents cope with the temptation to drink. The settings in which adolescents are exposed to alcohol appears to affect their responses to the drinking pressures. The setting of a situation determines the different types of social pressures acting upon the adolescent. Social pressures investigated in the present study came from the culture and peers. In public places the sociocultural drinking pressures influenced the actions of adolescents. This may explain why more party and heavy drinking adolescents

described situations in public places while non-drinkers were more likely to describe situations at home. The sociocultural influences in public settings appeared to call for "direct" action from adolescents, in that they utilised more behavioural strategies in these settings. In the more private settings of home and friends' houses the subjects were more concerned for themselves. Situations in these settings tended to involve smaller groups, making them more personal. This explains the large number of personal concerns reported in these settings.

Three strategies which were highly utilised in the situations involving cultural pressures were:

- (1) "concern for body damage",
- (2) "limiting the amount of alcohol consumed", and
- (3) "pretending to consume alcohol".

These were also the most utilised strategies in situations where the adolescent was faced with high levels of peer pressures to drink.

This finding is of some concern as the three strategies do not deal with the adolescents' own reasons for not wanting to drink. The strategies are aimed at defusing the influences acting upon them (i.e., removing the stress). Ideally, strategies employed should assist both in defusing the influences acting upon them and offering support to the adolescents' reasons for not drinking. It should be noted that two strategies may be employed simultaneously to perform different roles. In this way, an individual is able to carry out both "emotion-

focused coping" (dealing with their own feelings and needs) and "problem-focused coping" (removing the pressures acting upon them) at the same time. A number of strategies were found to be used in conjunction with other strategies. Four groups of such strategies were identified. They were as follows:

- (1) concern over forgetting; concern over body damage; concern for parents.
- (2) concern over hangover; concern for the law; engaging in an alternative activity; avoiding or leaving the situation.
- (3) concern about drink driving; substituting a non-alcoholic beverage; reminding self of non-drinking status.
- (4) concern over taste; taking a negative view of drinkers.

Further research is required to determine if the simultaneous utilisation of the strategies is due to the strategies performing different roles or complementing each other in one role.

The present study suggests several trends regarding cognitive and behavioural features of adolescent coping in drinking situations. However, conclusions should be drawn with caution. While previous research indicates that adolescents provide faithful accounts of their alcohol and drug use (Moberg, 1983; Rydelius, 1983; Lamminpaa, 1990; Sobell & Sobell, 1990), the veracity of self report coping measures has not been tested with this population. Finally, drinking situations of individual subjects were examined to allow for a broader range of strategies to be identified.

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## **Appendix A :**

### **Adolescent Alcohol Interview Questionnaire**

## Adolescent Alcohol Interview Questionnaire

### General information

1. (a) What suburb or town do you live in ? \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) What is the postcode of your address ? \_ \_ \_ \_
2. What grade or year are you in ?
3. How old are you now ?
4. What sex are you ? M F (circle)
5. What is your date of birth?
6. Are you a twin ? yes no

### Family information

7. (a) Are your parents :

- living together
- divorced
- seperated
- widowed

If parents seperated, divorced or widowed :

- (b) Do you have a step mother / father (circle one)
- (c) Number of brothers \_ \_ \_ \_
- (d) Number of sisters \_ \_ \_ \_
- (e) Do you live with anyone else (for example grandparents) .....

8. Who is the main wage earner in your home ?

- Father
- Mother
- Sibling or other relative
- Don't know

9. Is the main wage earner in your home ?

- Working
- Unemployed at the moment
- Retired or on a disability pension
- I don't know

**10. What job does the main wage earner in your house do ?**  
 Be as clear as you can describe the kind of work and also the work place eg uses a machine in a factory. (If the main wage earner is presently unemployed answer for the last job)

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**11 (a) For the following question describe how you get on with the members of your family by ticking in the box?**

	Poor	All Right	Good
Mother			
Father			
Brother 1.....			
Brother 2.....			
Brother 3.....			
Brother 4.....			
Sister 1.....			
Sister 2.....			
Sister 3 .....			
Sister 4.....			

**12. For the following questions I want you to rate your ability in each activity :**

	Near the top of the class	Above average	About Average	Below Average	Near the Bottom
Sport					
School work					
Leading school clubs and organizations					
Being popular					
Video Games					

**13. How often do you do the following things ?**

	Very Often	Often	Occasionally	Rarely	How many friends do you do it with ?
Watch TV					
Play sport					
Attend Sport					
Go bike riding or skateboarding					
Go to the movies					
Go to church or religious meetings					
Go bushwalking or camping					
Vist family or friends					
Go to a youth group					
Go to a disco					
Go to a pub					
Hang around the street or shops with friends.					
Play video Games					

**14. Do you feel you have enough interesting things to do in the evenings and weekends ?      ° yes      ° no**

if no what sorts of things would you like to do in the evenings and at weekends (please give details)

15. For the following question indicate your agreement with each statement by ticking in the box.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others.				
All in all I am inclined to feel that I am a bit of a failure.				
I feel that I have a number of good qualities.				
I am able to do things as well as most other people.				
I feel I do not have much to be proud of.				
I take a positive attitude towards myself.				
On the whole I am satisfied with myself.				
I wish that I could have more respect for myself.				
I certainly feel useless at times.				
At times I think I am no good at all.				



**16. When do you think you will leave school**

- As soon as I am old enough
- When I finish Grade 10
- When I finish HSC
- I will go on to University or other further education

**17. At the present time do you consider yourself to be :**

- A non drinker
- An occasional drinker
- A light drinker
- A party drinker
- A heavy drinker

**18. Have you ever had even part of an alcoholic drink, e.g. beer,wine, vodka, etc ?**

- NO
- Yes, just a few sips
- Yes, I have drank fewer than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life
- Yes, I have drank more than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life

**19. How often do you have an alcoholic drink ?**

- Never
- Couple of times a year
- Usually once a Month
- Usually once a fortnight
- Usually once a week
- Usually twice or more a week

**20. What alcoholic drink do you usually have?**

- Ordinary beer
- Low alcohol beer
- Wine
- Wine cooler
- Champagne
- Alcoholic apple cider
- Spirits (eg rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, vodka etc.)
- Liqueurs (eg Tia Maria, Kahlua, Cherry Brandy etc.)
- Other Alcoholic drinks

**21. Typical quantity of alcohol consumed ?**

Amount of Beer : (note : low or high alcohol content)

- None
- One  
Stubby
- 2 - 5  
Stubbies
- 6 - 9  
Stubbies
- 10 or more  
Stubbies

Amount of Wine/Cooler/Cider :

- None
- One  
Glass
- 2 - 5  
Glasses
- 6 - 9  
Glasses
- 10 or more  
Glasses

Amount of Spirits/Liqueur (with a full nip) :

- None
- One  
Glass
- 2 - 5  
Glasses
- 6 - 9  
Glasses
- 10 or more  
Glasses

**22. How often do you experience the following symptoms as a result of drinking ?**

	Very Often (more than once a week)	Fairly Often (more than once a month)	Only a few times	Never
Just felt merry/happy				
Felt a bit drunk/funny				
Felt very drunk/felt sick				
Passed Out				

**23. (a)Do you think you will be drinking alcohol this time next year?**

- Very unlikely to be drinking alcohol.
- Unlikely to be drinking alcohol.
- Cant decide how likely
- Likely to be drinking alcohol.
- Very likely to be drinking alcohol.
- Certain to be drinking alcohol.

If you are likely to be drinking alcohol this time next year :

- (b). Next year do you think the you will be drinking :**
- More
- Less
- The Same

24. Where or from whom did you get your last alcoholic drink ?

If they didn't buy it

OR

I bought it at

- Parents
- Siblings
- Taken without permission from parent
- Friends gave it to me
- I got someone to buy it for me
- Other\_\_\_\_\_

- Hotel, Pub or Tavern
- Walk in bottle shop
- Restaurant
- Club
- Disco or Dance
- Sporting Event
- Other\_\_\_\_\_

25. How often do you have an alcoholic beverage at one of the following places ?

	Very Often (once a week)	Fairly Often (once a month)	Only a few times	Only Once	Never
The beach					
A club					
A Party					
sporting event					
At home					
In a car					
A Hotel					
A disco or dance					
In a park					
School					
Friends home					
Other					

26. About how many of your friends would have had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days ?

- Almost none have had an alcoholic drink
- About a quarter of them have had an alcoholic drink
- About half of them have had an alcoholic drink
- About three quarters of them have had an alcoholic drink
- Almost all of them have had an alcoholic drink

27. Indicate how often your parents or other members of your family consume alcohol.

	Regularly	Occasionally	Rarely	Don't Know
Father				
Mother				
Older brother				
Younger brother				
Older sister				
younger sister				
bestfriend				

28. Which group of friends are you more likely to drink with ?

- Sporting
- School
- Local Group
- Youth Group
- Church Group
- Combined groups of the above

## **Appendix B :**

### **Structured Interview for Situation Analysis**

## Structured Interview for Situation Analysis

I would like you to describe the most recent situation you have been in where you didn't want to drink alcohol, but felt most tempted to, (or you actually did)

1. Where were you ? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the purpose of the gathering ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was there (*Do not prompt*)?
  - a) Family \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Friends \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) How many ? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Age range ? \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Most of them were \_\_\_\_\_  
around what age?
4. What sorts of things were people doing ? (*Do not prompt*)
  - Dancing
  - Smoking (*Tick appropriate answers*)
  - Drinking
  - Games
  - Watching TV/Video
  - Eating
5. What were you doing ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Who was drinking ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. a) Were you offered a drink ? Yes / No  
If Yes  
b) Who offered it to you ? \_\_\_\_\_
8. a) Did anyone try to pressure you into accepting a drink?  
Yes / No  
if Yes  
b) What sorts of things did they say ?
9. Did that make you feel more tempted ? Yes / No
10. a) Were there any other drugs present Yes / No  
b) Were they offered to you ? Yes / No

## Reasons:

11. Why do you think you were tempted to drink alcohol ? *(If no answer prompt only with (a))*

- a) Were you curious ? Yes / No
  - b) Were you after some physical sensation ? Yes / No
    - make you more relaxed
    - make you more excited
    - make you happier
  - c) Did you think it would help you have more fun ? Yes / No
  - d) Did you think it would help you fit in better ? Yes / No
- 
- 
- 

12. Did the behaviour of others drinking discourage or encourage you to drink ?

- a) How they looked drunk ?
    - Having fun / Happy
    - Stupid / Ill
- 
- 
- 

## Thoughts

Now I'm interested in the sorts of things you think about when you are trying to make up your mind about whether to drink or not. Particularly why you didnt want to drink.

13. Did you worry about how your parents might react ? Yes / No *(prompt with (a) if necessary)*

- a) What they would think if they knew ?
  - b) How they would react if they found out ?
- 
- 
- 
-

14. Did you worry about the law or the police ? Yes / No

---

15. Did you worry about the effect alcohol might have on you ?

Yes / No

: if yes "What were they ?"

(Do not prompt using points below and after first answer ask "Are there any other effects ?")

- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| a) lose control                     | Yes / No |
| b) forget things                    | Yes / No |
| c) hangover                         | Yes / No |
| d) Driving home                     | Yes / No |
| e) Damage it might do to your body  | Yes / No |
| f) Didn't like the taste of alcohol | Yes / No |
| g) Any other effects ?              | Yes / No |

16. Did you remind yourself that you are a "nondrinker" ? Yes / No

17. Did you view others who were drinking in a negative way ? Yes / No

---

18. Were there any other concerns you had which assisted in you in resisting alcohol?

---

19. Of these concerns which do you feel influenced you the most ?

---

## Actions

Now I am interested in the things you did to avoid drinking alcohol.

20. Did you avoid it or leave the situation in anyway ? Yes / No

---

21. Did you let others know you were not drinking ? Yes / No

---

22. Did you take part in another activity ? Yes / No



23. Did you compromise by limiting the amount of alcohol you drunk? Yes / No
24. Did you substitute another beverage? Yes / No
25. Did you pretend to drink alcohol ? Yes / No
- 
- 

26. Were there any other actions you took to reduce the temptation to drink ?

## **Appendix C:**

**Guide for the coding of raw data  
from the AAIQ and SISA.**

## **Coding of Questionnaire Variables :**

### **SES Variables**

1. Suburb : coded by postcode.
2. Parents occupation/ employment status :
  1. Managers and administrators
  2. Professional
  3. Paraprofessionals
  4. Trades person
  5. Clerks
  6. Sales persons and personal service worker
  7. Plant and machine operators and drivers
  8. Labourers and related workers

Reference : Characteristics of the population and dwelling local Government areas of Tasmania, Census Catalogue No. 2401.6

### **Family Variables:**

1. Parents Marital Status :
  1. Living together
  2. Divorced
  3. Separated
  4. Widowed
2. Bro/Sis : Number of brothers, and number of sisters.
3. R/ship with family members :
  1. Poor
  2. All right
  3. Good

From these scores a Family relationship variable was calculated by the sum of relationship scores divided by the number of family members.

#### Abilities Variables:

The following five items were coded in the same way :

- (a). Sport, (b). School, (c). Leader, (d). Popularity and (e). Video
1. Near the bottom of the class
  2. Below average
  3. About average
  4. Above average
  5. Near the top of the class

Interests, Hobbies, Pastimes : The frequency of doing the following things was recorded as shown below.

- (1). Sport (participating and attending), (2). Bike, skateboarding, (3). Movies, (4). Church, (5). Bush walking, (6). Visiting, (7). Youth groups, (8). Disco, (9). Pub, (10). Hangout, (12). Video Games

#### Coding :

- 0 : Never  
1 : Rarely  
2 : Occasionally  
3 : Often  
4 : Very often

#### Self Esteem Variables :

For item in question 15 of the AAIQ a score was given according to the following :

Responses of "Strongly disagree" and "Disagree" were scored 2 and 1 respectively for the items 1,3,4,6, and 7. While responses of "Strongly agree" and "Agree" were scored 2 and 1 respectively for items (2, 5, 8, 9, 10). The sums of these scores gave an overall self esteem score.

#### Alcohol Variables :

##### (a). Label :

1. Non-drinker
2. Occasional drinker
3. Light drinker
4. Party drinker
5. Heavy drinker

##### (b). Amount Drunk :

1. No,

2. Yes, just a few sips,
3. Yes, I have drank fewer than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life,
4. Yes, I have drank more than 10 alcoholic drinks in my life

(c). Drinking Frequency

0. Never
1. Couple of times a year
2. Usually once a Month
3. Usually once a fortnight
4. Usually once a week
5. Usually twice or more a week

(d). Type of Alcohol

1. Ordinary beer
2. Low alcohol beer
3. Wine
4. Wine cooler
5. Champagne
6. Alcoholic apple cider
7. Spirits (eg rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, vodka etc.)
8. Liqueurs (eg Tia Maria, Kahlua, Cherry Brandy etc.)
9. Other Alcoholic drinks

(e). Quantity (Beer, Wine, Spirits)

- |          |          |             |             |                |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0 : None | 1 : One  | 2 : 2 - 5   | 3 : 6 - 9   | 4 : 10 or more |
|          | Stubby   | Stubbies    | Stubbies    | Stubbies       |
|          | or glass | or glasses. | or glasses. | or glasses.    |

(f). Symptoms Experienced

(Merry/happy, Drunk, Very Drunk/Sick, Passed out)

Circle as follows:

0. Never
1. Only a few times
2. Fairly often
3. Very often

(g) . Continuity (Next Year ?)

1. Less
2. The same

3. More

(h). Family Drinking Patterns

0. Don't Know
1. Rarely
3. Occasionally
4. Regularly

**Situation Interview Variables:**

Situation Variables :

1. Where:

1. Home
2. Friends House
3. Disco/ Band (this included school dances)
4. Pub
5. Club
6. Party (place other than at a friends house or own house)
7. Street

2. Purpose of gathering

1. Party
2. Night out
3. Drinks
4. Dance
5. Staying over at friends house
6. None
7. Video/ TV / Computer Games

3. How many friends were you with : coded as to number given.

6. Activities :

1. Dancing
2. Kissing etc
3. TV/Video
4. Eightball
5. Listening to Music
6. Talking
7. Picking up girls

### **Drinking Variables :**

1. Who was drinking ? Proportion of friends consuming alcohol :

1. All
2. Most
3. About half
4. Few
5. None

2. Offered a drink/Pressure :

- 1 : yes  
0 : No

3. Other Drugs

- 1 : yes  
0 : No

Reasons for being Tempted:

1. Curiosity
2. Physical Sensation (Excitement, Relax)
3. Emotional reason (be happier)
4. Social Reason (eg fit in )
5. Bored
6. Fun
7. Don't know.

### **Cognitive Strategies :**

Many descriptions of concerns involved both worrying about physical harm to self and worrying about social repercussions. For example : "I was worried about the beating my Dad was going to give me when I get home" or "I was worried about getting in to a fight and having the police called in " In cases where more than one concern is expressed they were code as having utilised both types of strategies.

All strategies were coded as to whether or not they were employed in each situation :

- 1 : yes  
0 : No

1. Concern for parents : was code as yes in any description where concerns over parents were reported.

2. Police/Law : was code as yes in any description where concerns over police or breaking the law were reported.

3. Concern for losing control : was code as yes in any description where the following types of concerns were expressed : worries about saying or doing the wrong thing, worried about keeping a clear head.
4. Concerns over forgetting things : were coded as yes in any description where concerns over not being able to recall events the next day were reported
5. Concerns over hangovers : were coded as yes in any description where concerns over feeling ill and hungover the next day were reported.
6. Concerns over drink driving : were coded as yes when concerns over themselves or friends drink driving were reported.
7. Concerns over body damage : were coded as yes when reports include concerns for the physical damage alcohol may have. This ranged from concerns over alcohol effecting physical performances the next day to long term liver damage.
8. Concerns over taste : were coded as yes in any situation where reminding one self of the taste of alcohol was used to avoid temptation.
- 9 . Remind oneself of non-drinker status : was coded as yes in any situation where the adolescent reminded themselves that they were not drinking that evening (irrelevant of the reasons for doing so).
10. Viewing drinkers in a negative way was code as yes for subjects who cognitively noted the negative effects alcohol was having on those who were drinking.

### **Behavioural Strategies :**

1. Avoid or leave the situation was code as yes for any situation where subjects moved rooms, went away from alcohol or left the situation.
2. Announcing non-drinker status was scored as yes in any situation where the subject stated out loud that they were not drinking alcohol (irrelevant of the reason).
3. Engaging in an alternative activity was coded as yes in any situation where subjects deliberately took part in an activity to avoid drinking alcohol.
4. Limiting the amount of alcohol drunk was coded as yes in situations



where the subject did consume alcohol but was consuming much less than normal. This typically involved using more mixes in drinks or drinking slower.

5. Substitute a non-alcoholic beverage was coded as yes when the subjects reported deliberately having a non-alcoholic drink to avoid drinking alcohol.

6. Pretend to consume alcohol was coded as yes in situations where subjects reported consuming a beverage other than alcohol and pretending it was alcohol or they acted as though they were experiencing effects of alcohol.

**Appendix D :**  
**Additional Strategies identified but not  
used for Analysis**

**Additional Concerns reported by  
adolescents in high-risk situations:**

1. Concerns over feeling bad the next day
2. Concerns over getting into a fight
3. Concerns over looking after the house
4. Concerns about what the coach would say
5. Concerns about the reactions of girls
6. Concerns about it being close to finals
7. Concerns about bouncers
8. Concerns about how they will get home
9. Concerns about thinking clearly
10. Concerns about upsetting non-drinking friends
11. Concerns about making a fool of self
12. Concerns about the cost of alcohol
13. Concerns about the effects alcohol may have on performance the next day.

## **Appendix E :**

### **Coded Data**

	Postcode	Occupation	R/ship Par	R/ship sibs	Grade	Age	Sport A	School A	Leader	Popularity	Video A	SE	Leave School	Alc Label	Amount Drunk	Alc Freq
1	7008	1	5	1	10	15	4	5	4	4	3	0	4	1	4	1
2	7009	7	4	.	12	17	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
3	7009	5	6	2	10	17	5	5	5	5	5	0	2	3	4	5
4	7008	7	4	.	11	17	4	3	2	3	4	0	3	3	4	5
5	7010	3	3	1	10	15	4	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	2	1
6	7008	5	6	3	10	15	5	5	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	2
7	7009	6	3	1	12	16	4	3	2	2	5	3	.	.	.	.
8	7000	4	4	2	10	15	5	4	3	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
9	7008	8	3	1	12	17	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	5
10	7001	4	3	2	12	17	4	3	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	5
11	7005	2	4	1	12	16	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
12	7053	2	3	2	11	16	4	4	2	2	4	6	4	4	4	5
13	7004	2	3	2	12	17	4	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	4	4
14	7005	2	3	2	12	17	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	5
15	7001	6	2	.	100	17	4	4	3	3	1	3	4	4	4	5
16	7004	6	4	1	100	17	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	4	4	4
17	7000	2	2	2	12	17	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	4	4
18	7053	6	3	.	11	15	5	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	5
19	7005	8	4	1	12	16	4	4	3	3	5	1	4	3	4	4
20	7011	8	4	.	10	17	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	6
21	7009	7	5	1	10	17	4	3	4	3	5	2	2	4	4	6
22	7009	4	6	3	12	17	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	3
23	7010	2	4	2	12	17	5	4	2	3	3	7	4	4	4	5
24	7011	6	6	3	11	16	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	5
25	7011	5	5	3	12	17	4	2	3	3	4	8	2	5	4	6
26	7000	4	4	1	12	17	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	2
27	7004	5	4	4	12	17	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3
28	7008	7	3	1	12	16	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
29	7005	2	3	2	10	14	4	2	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	6
30	7005	2	3	1	10	15	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	3
31	7009	4	3	2	10	15	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	2
32	7000	5	4	2	12	16	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	1
33	7005	6	4	.	11	16	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1
34	7010	7	3	1	10	14	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	2	1
35	7011	6	3	2	100	17	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2
36	7008	2	6	3	10	14	4	3	2	2	3	1	4	5	4	5
37	7009	4	4	2	11	16	5	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	4	2
38	7005	2	2	2	11	15	5	2	3	3	3	1	4	1	3	2
39	7004	4	5	2	9	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2

	Postcode	Occupation	R/ship Par	R/ship sil/s	Grade	Age	Sport A	School A	Leader	Popularity	Video A	SE	Leave School	Alc Label	Amount Drunk	Alc Freq
40	7000	8	5	2	9	13	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	3	2	1
41	7009	8	4	.	9	14	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	2	3	2
42	7018	6	5	2	9	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	4	2
43	7005	2	4	1	10	14	4	5	4	3	3	1	4	3	3	3
44	7000	2	6	2	11	15	3	3	3	3	2	1	.	1	3	2
45	7008	6	3	2	10	15	4	3	2	2	2	7	3	3	4	4
46	7010	6	3	2	11	15	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1
47	7005	2	3	3	10	15	5	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	5
48	7053	5	4	2	11	15	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	5
49	7004	2	5	.	12	16	2	3	2	3	2	0	4	3	4	2
50	7000	6	2	2	12	16	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	6
51	7005	2	3	2	11	16	3	3	4	3	3	1	4	2	3	2
52	7010	6	2	1	11	16	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	4
53	7009	6	3	2	100	16	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	4
54	7009	2	3	2	12	16	3	3	3	3	3	0	4	3	4	5
55	7008	2	4	.	100	17	2	3	3	3	5	1	4	4	4	3
56	7004	7	3	1	100	17	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
57	7009	7	4	2	100	17	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
58	7010	6	4	2	100	17	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	4	6
59	7050	5	3	2	11	17	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
60	7010	2	4	.	12	17	2	5	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	1
61	7005	6	4	2	9	14	5	3	2	2	5	3	3	3	4	2
62	7035	5	2	1	10	14	2	4	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
63	7052	7	3	.	10	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2
64	7053	2	3	2	10	15	2	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1
65	7008	6	4	1	11	16	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	4	4
66	7000	4	2	2	11	15	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	3
67	7009	5	3	1	12	16	2	4	2	2	2	0	4	1	2	1
68	7050	8	2	1	11	16	5	3	3	3	3	1	4	5	4	5
69	7008	5	3	2	10	15	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
70	7010	4	3	2	11	15	4	3	3	3	4	0	4	1	2	0
71	7000	4	5	2	9	13	4	3	3	2	3	0	3	1	3	2
72	7004	2	4	2	11	16	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	2
73	7018	6	3	2	100	17	4	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
74	7018	4	6	2	10	16	3	5	5	3	3	0	4	1	2	2
75	7018	6	5	2	10	15	5	5	5	5	3	0	4	3	3	2
76	7009	5	4	2	12	16	4	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	3
77	7009	4	5	2	12	16	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	4
78	7000	3	4	.	10	15	3	4	3	2	2	0	4	3	4	2

	Postcode	Occupation	R/ship Par	R/ship subs	Grade	Age	Sport A	School A	Leader	Popularity	Video A	SE	Leave School	Alc Label	Amount Drunk	Alc Freq
79	7000	8	2	1	12	17	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	6
80	7007	1	4	.	11	15	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	2
81	7008	1	5	1	10	15	4	5	4	4	3	0	4	1	4	1
82	7009	7	4	.	12	17	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
83	7009	5	6	2	10	17	5	5	5	5	5	0	2	3	4	5
84	7008	7	4	.	11	17	4	3	2	3	4	0	3	3	4	5
85	7010	3	3	1	10	15	4	3	3	3	3	0	3	1	2	1
86	7008	5	6	3	10	15	5	5	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	2
87	7009	6	3	1	12	16	4	3	2	2	5	3	.	.	.	.
88	7000	4	4	2	10	15	5	4	3	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
89	7008	8	3	1	12	17	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	3	5
90	7004	4	3	2	12	17	4	3	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	5
91	7005	2	4	1	12	16	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
92	7053	2	3	2	11	16	4	4	2	2	4	6	4	4	4	5
93	7004	2	3	2	12	17	4	3	3	3	4	1	4	4	4	4
94	7005	2	3	2	12	17	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	5
95	7004	6	2	.	100	17	4	4	3	3	1	3	4	4	4	5
96	7004	6	4	1	100	17	4	3	2	2	3	1	2	4	4	4
97	7000	2	2	2	12	17	4	3	2	2	1	2	4	4	4	4
98	7053	6	3	.	11	15	5	2	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	5
99	7005	8	4	1	12	16	4	4	3	3	5	1	4	3	4	4
100	7011	8	4	.	10	17	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	6
101	7009	7	5	1	10	17	4	3	4	3	5	2	2	4	4	6
102	7009	4	6	3	12	17	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	3
103	7010	2	4	2	12	17	5	4	2	3	3	7	4	4	4	5
104	7011	6	6	3	11	16	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	5
105	7011	5	5	3	12	17	4	2	3	3	4	8	2	5	4	6
106	7000	4	4	1	12	17	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	2
107	7004	5	4	4	12	17	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3
108	7008	7	3	1	12	16	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
109	7005	2	3	2	10	14	4	2	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	6
110	7005	2	3	1	10	15	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	3
111	7009	4	3	2	10	15	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	2
112	7000	5	4	2	12	16	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	1
113	7005	6	4	.	11	16	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1
114	7010	7	3	1	10	14	4	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	2	1
115	7011	6	3	2	100	17	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	2
116	7008	2	6	3	10	14	4	3	2	2	3	1	4	5	4	5
117	7009	4	4	2	11	16	5	2	3	3	3	1	4	2	4	2

	Postcode	Occupation	R/ship Par	R/ship sibs	Grade	Age	Sport A	School A	Leader	Popularity	Video A	SE	Leave School	Alc Label	Amount Drunk	Alc Freq
118	7005	2	2	2	11	15	5	2	3	3	3	1	4	1	3	2
119	7004	4	5	2	9	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2
120	7000	8	5	2	9	13	4	3	3	2	3	0	1	3	2	1
121	7009	8	4	.	9	14	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	2	3	2
122	7018	6	5	2	9	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	4	2
123	7005	2	4	1	10	14	4	5	4	3	3	1	4	3	3	3
124	7000	2	6	2	11	15	3	3	3	3	2	1	.	1	3	2
125	7008	6	3	2	10	15	4	3	2	2	2	7	3	3	4	4
126	7010	6	3	2	11	15	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	2	1
127	7005	2	3	3	10	15	5	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	5
128	7053	5	4	2	11	15	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	5
129	7004	2	5	.	12	16	2	3	2	3	2	0	4	3	4	2
130	7000	6	2	2	12	16	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	6
131	7005	2	3	2	11	16	3	3	4	3	3	1	4	2	3	2
132	7010	6	2	1	11	16	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	4
133	7009	6	3	2	100	16	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	4
134	7009	2	3	2	12	16	3	3	3	3	3	0	4	3	4	5
135	7008	2	4	.	100	17	2	3	3	3	5	1	4	4	4	3
136	7004	7	3	1	100	17	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
137	7009	7	4	2	100	17	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
138	7010	6	4	2	100	17	4	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	4	6
139	7050	5	3	2	11	17	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
140	7010	2	4	.	12	17	2	5	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	1
141	7005	6	4	2	9	14	5	3	2	2	5	3	3	3	4	2
142	7035	5	2	1	10	14	2	4	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1
143	7052	7	3	.	10	14	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2
144	7053	2	3	2	10	15	2	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1
145	7008	6	4	1	11	16	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	4	4
146	7000	4	2	2	11	15	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	3
147	7009	5	3	1	12	16	2	4	2	2	2	0	4	1	2	1
148	7050	8	2	1	11	16	5	3	3	3	3	1	4	5	4	5
149	7008	5	3	2	10	15	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
150	7010	4	3	2	11	15	4	3	3	3	4	0	4	1	2	0
151	7000	4	5	2	9	13	4	3	3	2	3	0	3	1	3	2
152	7004	2	4	2	11	16	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	2
153	7018	6	3	2	100	17	4	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	3
154	7018	4	6	2	10	16	3	5	5	3	3	0	4	1	2	2
155	7018	6	5	2	10	15	5	5	5	5	3	0	4	3	3	2
156	7009	5	4	2	12	16	4	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	3



	Postcode	Occupation	R/ship Par	R/ship sibz	Grade	Age	Sport A	School A	Leader	Popularity	Video A	SE	Leave School	Alc Label	Amount Drunk	Alc Freq
157	7009	4	5	2	12	16	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	4
158	7009	3	4	.	10	15	3	4	3	2	2	0	4	3	4	2
159	7000	8	2	1	12	17	5	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	6
160	7007	1	4	.	11	15	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	2

	Typical Quantity	Alc Where	Column 20	Column 21	Column 22	Prob Next Year	Amount N/Year	Column 25	Friends Freq	B/Friend Freq	Which Group
1	.	4	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	1
2	.	7	1	1	.	1	3	.	5	3	6
3	.	12	2	1	.	5	3	.	4	2	1
4	.	7	5	2	.	6	3	.	5	4	1
5	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	3	1
6	.	4	1	0	.	1	2	.	4	4	1
7	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
9	.	7	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
10	.	8	6	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	1
11	.	5	5	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	1
12	.	4	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	2
13	.	4	6	2	.	5	3	.	5	3	6
14	.	5	4	2	.	6	2	.	5	3	1
15	.	11	4	2	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
16	.	10	3	1	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
17	.	10	4	1	.	4	3	.	5	3	1
18	.	11	3	1	.	6	3	.	5	3	1
19	.	11	4	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	2
20	.	10	2	1	.	4	2	.	5	2	1
21	.	4	5	2	.	3	1	.	5	3	1
22	.	12	2	0	.	3	2	.	4	2	1
23	.	12	8	4	.	6	1	.	5	4	3
24	.	8	4	1	.	4	2	.	3	2	6
25	.	7	4	5	.	6	2	.	2	3	6
26	.	7	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	3	1
27	.	5	2	0	.	2	2	.	3	3	1
28	.	8	3	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	1
29	.	7	5	4	.	6	3	.	5	3	6
30	.	4	1	0	.	4	3	.	4	2	1
31	.	1	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	4	1
32	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	3	6
33	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	3	2	1
34	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	0	2	1
35	.	10	2	0	.	2	2	.	3	3	1
36	.	3	6	3	.	6	3	.	2	3	6
37	.	3	0	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	1
38	.	0	0	0	.	1	2	.	0	2	1
39	.	10	3	0	.	3	2	.	4	3	1

	Typical Quantity	Alc Where	Column 20	Column 21	Column 22	Prob Next Year	Amount N/Year	Column 25	Friends Freq	B/Friend Freq	Which Group
40	.	0	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
41	.	0	1	0	.	1	1	.	2	1	6
42	.	3	2	1	.	4	3	.	3	2	3
43	.	4	2	1	.	4	2	.	4	3	3
44	.	4	0	0	.	6	2	.	3	2	3
45	.	1	4	1	.	5	3	.	4	3	6
46	.	9	0	0	.	1	2	.	0	2	2
47	.	7	5	2	.	3	2	.	3	4	6
48	.	12	4	2	.	5	2	.	2	3	1
49	.	1	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	1	3
50	.	11	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
51	.	4	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	2	1
52	.	7	3	2	.	4	2	.	3	3	2
53	.	7	3	0	.	4	3	.	3	2	2
54	.	7	4	2	.	5	3	.	3	3	6
55	.	3	3	1	.	4	3	.	3	3	2
56	.	8	2	1	.	4	3	.	4	2	6
57	.	5	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	2	6
58	.	7	6	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	6
59	.	4	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	2	6
60	.	.	0	0	.	6	0	.	0	1	2
61	.	7	2	1	.	4	3	.	4	2	6
62	.	0	0	0	.	3	2	.	2	2	2
63	.	4	0	0	.	4	3	.	3	1	2
64	.	3	0	0	.	2	2	.	0	1	2
65	.	7	2	2	.	6	3	.	3	3	1
66	.	3	4	2	.	6	3	.	3	3	2
67	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	2
68	.	10	6	3	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
69	.	5	4	1	.	6	3	.	4	3	6
70	.	4	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
71	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
72	.	1	4	1	.	4	2	.	2	1	3
73	.	1	1	0	.	2	2	.	2	1	3
74	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
75	.	4	2	0	.	3	2	.	3	1	3
76	.	9	4	2	.	5	3	.	2	3	3
77	.	4	4	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
78	.	4	1	0	.	4	3	.	2	3	3

	Typical Quantity	Alc Where	Column 20	Column 21	Column 22	Prob Next Year	Amount N/Year	Column 25	Friends Freq	B/Friend Freq	Which Group
79	.	7	6	3	.	6	2	.	3	3	1
80	.	1	1	0	.	4	2	.	0	2	2
81	.	4	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	1
82	.	7	1	1	.	1	3	.	5	3	6
83	.	12	2	1	.	5	3	.	4	2	1
84	.	7	5	2	.	6	3	.	5	4	1
85	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	3	1
86	.	4	1	0	.	1	2	.	4	4	1
87	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
88	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
89	.	7	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
90	.	8	6	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	1
91	.	5	5	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	1
92	.	4	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	2
93	.	4	6	2	.	5	3	.	5	3	6
94	.	5	4	2	.	6	2	.	5	3	1
95	.	11	4	2	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
96	.	10	3	1	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
97	.	10	4	1	.	4	3	.	5	3	1
98	.	11	3	1	.	6	3	.	5	3	1
99	.	11	4	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	2
100	.	10	2	1	.	4	2	.	5	2	1
101	.	4	5	2	.	3	1	.	5	3	1
102	.	12	2	0	.	3	2	.	4	2	1
103	.	12	8	4	.	6	1	.	5	4	3
104	.	8	4	1	.	4	2	.	3	2	6
105	.	7	4	5	.	6	2	.	2	3	6
106	.	7	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	3	1
107	.	5	2	0	.	2	2	.	3	3	1
108	.	8	3	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	1
109	.	7	5	4	.	6	3	.	5	3	6
110	.	4	1	0	.	4	3	.	4	2	1
111	.	1	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	4	1
112	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	3	6
113	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	3	2	1
114	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	0	2	1
115	.	10	2	0	.	2	2	.	3	3	1
116	.	3	6	3	.	6	3	.	2	3	6
117	.	3	0	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	1

	Typical Quantity	Alc Where	Column 20	Column 21	Column 22	Prob Next Year	Amount N/Year	Column 25	Friends Freq	B/Friend Freq	Which Group
			F Symp	Wt Symp							
118	.	0	0	0	.	1	2	.	0	2	1
119	.	10	3	0	.	3	2	.	4	3	1
120	.	0	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
121	.	0	1	0	.	1	1	.	2	1	6
122	.	3	2	1	.	4	3	.	3	2	3
123	.	4	2	1	.	4	2	.	4	3	3
124	.	4	0	0	.	6	2	.	3	2	3
125	.	1	4	1	.	5	3	.	4	3	6
126	.	9	0	0	.	1	2	.	0	2	2
127	.	7	5	2	.	3	2	.	3	4	6
128	.	12	4	2	.	5	2	.	2	3	1
129	.	1	1	0	.	2	2	.	4	1	3
130	.	11	6	4	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
131	.	4	0	0	.	1	2	.	3	2	1
132	.	7	3	2	.	4	2	.	3	3	2
133	.	7	3	0	.	4	3	.	3	2	2
134	.	7	4	2	.	5	3	.	3	3	6
135	.	3	3	1	.	4	3	.	3	3	2
136	.	8	2	1	.	4	3	.	4	2	6
137	.	5	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	2	6
138	.	7	6	2	.	6	2	.	4	3	6
139	.	4	1	0	.	3	2	.	3	2	6
140	.	.	0	0	.	6	0	.	0	1	2
141	.	7	2	1	.	4	3	.	4	2	6
142	.	0	0	0	.	3	2	.	2	2	2
143	.	4	0	0	.	4	3	.	3	1	2
144	.	3	0	0	.	2	2	.	0	1	2
145	.	7	2	2	.	6	3	.	3	3	1
146	.	3	4	2	.	6	3	.	3	3	2
147	.	0	0	0	.	2	2	.	4	2	2
148	.	10	6	3	.	6	3	.	4	3	1
149	.	5	4	1	.	6	3	.	4	3	6
150	.	4	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
151	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
152	.	1	4	1	.	4	2	.	2	1	3
153	.	1	1	0	.	2	2	.	2	1	3
154	.	1	0	0	.	1	2	.	2	1	2
155	.	4	2	0	.	3	2	.	3	1	3
156	.	9	4	2	.	5	3	.	2	3	3

	Typical Quantity	Alc Where	Column 20	Column 21	Column 22	Prob Next Year	Amount N/Year	Column 25	Friends Freq	B/Friend Freq	Which Group
157	.	4	4	3	.	6	2	.	5	3	6
158	.	4	1	0	.	4	3	.	2	3	3
159	.	7	6	3	.	6	2	.	3	3	1
160	.	1	1	0	.	4	2	.	0	2	2

[illegible]

	Parents Alc	Sibs Alc	Marital Parents	Column 32	parental	law	possible effects	control	forget	hangover	drive	body damage	taste	nondrinker
40	2	40	1	.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
41	2	41	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
42	2	42	1	.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	2	43	1	.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
44	2	44	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	2	45	3	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
46	2	46	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
47	2	47	1	.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
48	2	48	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	2	49	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	2	50	2	.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
51	2	51	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
52	2	52	1	.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	2	53	1	.	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
54	2	54	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	2	55	1	.	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
56	2	56	2	.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
57	2	57	1	.	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
58	2	58	4	.	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
59	2	59	2	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
60	2	60	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
61	2	61	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
62	2	62	2	.	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
63	2	63	1	.	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
64	2	64	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65	2	65	1	.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
66	2	66	3	.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	2	67	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
68	2	68	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	2	69	3	.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
70	2	70	2	.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
71	2	71	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
72	2	72	1	.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
73	2	73	1	.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
74	2	74	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
75	2	75	1	.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
76	2	76	2	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
77	2	77	1	.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	2	78	2	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0



[illegible]

	Parents Alc	Sibs Alc	Marital Parents	Column 32	parental	law	possible effects	control	forget	hangover	drive	body damage	taste	nondrinker
118	1	38	1	.	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
119	1	39	2	.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	2	40	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	2	41	1	.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
122	2	42	1	.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
123	2	43	1	.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
124	2	44	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	2	45	3	.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
126	2	46	2	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
127	2	47	1	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	2	48	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
129	2	49	1	.	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
130	2	50	2	.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
131	2	51	1	.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	2	52	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	2	53	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
134	2	54	1	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	2	55	1	.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
136	2	56	2	.	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
137	2	57	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	2	58	4	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
139	2	59	2	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
140	2	60	1	.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
141	2	61	1	.	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	2	62	2	.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
143	2	63	1	.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
144	2	64	1	.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
145	2	65	1	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	2	66	3	.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	2	67	1	.	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
148	2	68	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
149	2	69	3	.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	2	70	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
151	2	71	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
152	2	72	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
153	2	73	1	.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	2	74	1	.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
155	2	75	1	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	2	76	2	.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Parents Alc	Sibs Alc	Marital Parents	Columnn 32	parental	law	possible effects	control	forget	hangover	drive	body damage	taste	nondrinker
157	2	77	1	.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
158	2	78	2	.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
159	2	79	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
160	2	80	1	.	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

	view others	avoid	tell others	other activity	limit	sub beverage	pretend	AlBeach	AlcClub	AlcParty	AlcSport	AlcHome	Alc Car
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	3	2	2
5	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	2	0	0
10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	2	1	0
11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	2	1
12	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
13	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	4	0	1
14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	1
17	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	0
19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	0	0
20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4	2	2
21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	2	0
22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	0
23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	4	2	4
24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	3	3	2
25	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	4	3	3	2
26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
28	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0
29	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
30	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
31	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
32	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0
37	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0

	view others	avoid	tell others	other activity	limit	sub beverage	pretend	AlBeach	AlcClub	AlcParty	AlcSport	ALcHome	Alc Car
40	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
41	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
42	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
44	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
45	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
46	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	2
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
49	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
51	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
53	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
54	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	1
55	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
56	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
57	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
59	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
60	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
62	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
64	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0
66	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
67	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
70	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
72	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
74	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
75	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
76	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
77	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
78	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0

	view others	avoid	tell others	other activity	limit	sub beverage	pretend	AlBeach	AlcClub	AlcParty	AlcSport	AlcHome	Alc Car
79	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	2
80	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
82	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
83	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	0
84	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	2	2
85	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
87	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
88	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
89	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	2	0	0
90	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	2	1	0
91	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	4	2	1
92	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
93	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	4	0	1
94	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
95	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	0	1
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	1
97	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	0
98	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	0
99	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	3	4	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	3	4	2	2
101	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	4	2	0
102	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	2	0
103	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	4	4	2	4
104	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	3	3	2
105	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	3	3	2
106	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
108	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
109	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
110	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
111	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
112	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
116	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0
117	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0

	view others	avoid	tell others	other activity	limit	sub beverage	pretend	AlBeach	AlcClub	AlcParty	AlcSport	AlcHome	Alc Car
118	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
120	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
121	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
122	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
124	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
125	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
126	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	2
128	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	2
129	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
130	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2
131	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
133	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	2	1
135	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
136	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
138	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0
139	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
140	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
142	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
144	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0
146	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
147	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0
149	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
150	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
152	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
153	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
154	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
155	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0

	view others	avoid	tell others	other activity	limit	sub beverage	pretend	AlBeach	AlcClub	AlcParty	AlcSport	ALcHome	Alc Car
157	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
158	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
159	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	2
160	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0



	AlcHotel	Alc Disco	Alc Park	Alc School	Alc Friends	Column 60	FreqTV	Freq Sport	Freq ASport	Freq Bike	Freq Movie	Freq Church	Freq Bush	FreVist
1	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	1	2	0	1	2
2	2	0	0	0	1	.	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	2
3	3	2	1	2	3	.	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	4
4	2	3	0	0	2	.	3	4	4	1	2	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	0	2	0	2	3
6	2	1	0	0	2	.	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	0	2	2	1	2
9	2	3	1	1	3	.	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	2
10	3	3	2	2	3	.	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	2
11	2	2	0	1	3	.	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2
12	2	2	0	0	4	.	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	2
13	4	4	2	1	4	.	3	4	4	4	2	0	0	0
14	2	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	2	4	2	0	2	1
15	3	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	2
16	4	3	0	0	2	.	2	4	3	0	1	0	2	0
17	2	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	4	0	1	1	3	0
18	4	4	2	1	3	.	3	4	4	1	2	0	0	0
19	3	2	0	2	3	.	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
20	2	3	3	0	2	.	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	2
21	3	2	2	0	3	.	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	2
22	2	0	0	0	2	.	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	3
23	3	4	2	2	2	.	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	2
24	3	3	2	0	3	.	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	4
25	4	3	3	3	4	.	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	1
26	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	4	2	1	2	3	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	0
28	3	2	0	0	3	.	3	4	3	0	3	2	0	0
29	3	3	2	1	3	.	3	4	3	3	2	0	0	2
30	2	0	0	0	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
31	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	4	2	1	2	0	2	1
33	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	4	4	0	2	1	2	0
35	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
36	2	2	2	2	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	.	1	4	4	4	2	0	4	1
38	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	0

	AlcHotel	Alc Disco	Alc Park	Alc School	Alc Friends	Column 60	FreqTV	Freq Sport	Freq ASport	Freq Bike	Freq Movie	Freq Church	Freq Bush	FreVist
40	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	4
41	1	0	0	0	0	.	4	2	4	4	2	2	3	0
42	2	2	0	0	0	.	3	4	3	2	2	0	1	1
43	3	3	2	1	2	.	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	0
44	0	0	0	0	2	.	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2
45	2	2	0	1	2	.	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	3
46	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	4
47	3	3	1	1	3	.	4	3	3	3	1	2	2	1
48	3	3	1	2	3	.	2	4	3	2	2	3	0	0
49	0	1	0	0	1	.	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	1
50	3	3	2	2	4	.	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	0
51	0	1	0	0	2	.	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	1
52	2	2	0	1	2	.	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	2
53	2	2	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	2	1	0	2
54	2	3	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	3	.	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
56	2	2	0	0	2	.	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	0
57	1	2	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	2
58	4	3	2	2	2	.	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	0
59	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
61	2	0	0	2	2	.	3	3	2	0	0	1	2	1
62	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
63	0	0	0	1	2	.	2	4	2	3	0	0	2	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	3	2	2	0	3	3	0
65	3	0	0	2	3	.	3	4	4	2	0	0	1	1
66	0	0	0	1	3	.	2	4	2	0	1	0	2	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	.	5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
68	3	0	2	2	3	.	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
69	2	2	0	1	0	.	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	3
70	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	4
71	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	4
72	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	4	1	2	2	4	4	2
73	0	1	0	0	1	.	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4
75	2	2	0	0	2	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	3	1
76	2	2	0	0	0	.	4	3	2	2	2	4	2	2
77	3	3	0	0	0	.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
78	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3

	AlcHotel	Alc Disco	Alc Park	Alc School	Alc Friends	Column 60	FreqTV	Freq Sport	Freq ASport	Freq Bike	Freq Movie	Freq Church	Freq Bush	FreVist
79	4	4	3	1	3	.	3	4	3	3	0	1	2	0
80	1	0	0	0	0	.	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	0
81	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	1	2	0	1	2
82	2	0	0	0	1	.	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	2
83	3	2	1	2	3	.	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	4
84	2	3	0	0	2	.	3	4	4	1	2	0	0	2
85	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	0	2	0	2	3
86	2	1	0	0	2	.	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
87	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	3	2	2	1	2	2
88	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	0	2	2	1	2
89	2	3	1	1	3	.	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	2
90	3	3	2	2	3	.	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	2
91	2	2	0	1	3	.	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2
92	2	2	0	0	4	.	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	2
93	4	4	2	1	4	.	3	4	4	4	2	0	0	0
94	2	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	2	4	2	0	2	1
95	3	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	2
96	4	3	0	0	2	.	2	4	3	0	1	0	2	0
97	2	3	0	2	2	.	2	4	4	0	1	1	3	0
98	4	4	2	1	3	.	3	4	4	1	2	0	0	0
99	3	2	0	2	3	.	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2
100	2	3	3	0	2	.	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	2
101	3	2	2	0	3	.	2	4	4	1	1	1	2	2
102	2	0	0	0	2	.	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	3
103	3	4	2	2	2	.	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	2
104	3	3	2	0	3	.	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	4
105	4	3	3	3	4	.	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	1
106	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	4	2	1	2	3	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	0
108	3	2	0	0	3	.	3	4	3	0	3	2	0	0
109	3	3	2	1	3	.	3	4	3	3	2	0	0	2
110	2	0	0	0	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
111	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	4	2	1	2	0	2	1
113	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
114	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	4	4	0	2	1	2	0
115	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
116	2	2	2	2	2	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	0
117	0	0	0	0	0	.	1	4	4	4	2	0	4	1

	AlcHotel	Alc Disco	Alc Park	Alc School	Alc Friends	Column 60	FreqTV	Freq Sport	Freq ASport	Freq Bike	Freq Movie	Freq Church	Freq Bush	FreVist
118	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
119	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	0
120	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	4
121	1	0	0	0	0	.	4	2	4	4	2	2	3	0
122	2	2	0	0	0	.	3	4	3	2	2	0	1	1
123	3	3	2	1	2	.	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	0
124	0	0	0	0	2	.	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	2
125	2	2	0	1	2	.	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	3
126	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	4
127	3	3	1	1	3	.	4	3	3	3	1	2	2	1
128	3	3	1	2	3	.	2	4	3	2	2	3	0	0
129	0	1	0	0	1	.	1	2	0	0	2	3	0	1
130	3	3	2	2	4	.	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	0
131	0	1	0	0	2	.	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	1
132	2	2	0	1	2	.	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	2
133	2	2	0	0	0	.	2	4	2	2	2	1	0	2
134	2	3	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
135	2	0	0	0	3	.	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
136	2	2	0	0	2	.	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	0
137	1	2	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	2
138	4	3	2	2	2	.	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	0
139	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
140	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
141	2	0	0	2	2	.	3	3	2	0	0	1	2	1
142	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	2	0	2	0	4	0	0
143	0	0	0	1	2	.	2	4	2	3	0	0	2	0
144	0	0	0	0	0	.	4	3	2	2	0	3	3	0
145	3	0	0	2	3	.	3	4	4	2	0	0	1	1
146	0	0	0	1	3	.	2	4	2	0	1	0	2	0
147	0	0	0	0	0	.	5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
148	3	0	2	2	3	.	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
149	2	2	0	1	0	.	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	3
150	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	4
151	0	0	0	0	0	.	3	3	2	1	2	4	4	4
152	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	4	1	2	2	4	4	2
153	0	1	0	0	1	.	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	0
154	0	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	4
155	2	2	0	0	2	.	3	2	1	1	2	4	3	1
156	2	2	0	0	0	.	4	3	2	2	2	4	2	2

	AICHotel	AIC Disco	AIC Park	AIC School	AIC Friends	Column 60	FreqTV	Freq Sport	Freq ASport	Freq Bike	Freq Movie	Freq Church	Freq Bush	FreVist
157	3	3	0	0	0	.	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
158	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
159	4	4	3	1	3	.	3	4	3	3	0	1	2	0
160	1	0	0	0	0	.	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	0

	Freq Youth	Freq Disco	Freq Pub	Freq Hang	Freq Video	Sub...	Group	Sit 1 or 2	Reason Out	Out Where	No. With	Age With	Offered Drink	Who Drank	Pressure	Drugs
1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	.	1	1	1	0
2	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	.	1	1	0	0
3	0	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	6	2	2	.	1	1	1	0
4	0	2	2	0	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	.	1	1	0	0
5	0	2	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	3	.	0	2	0	0
6	0	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	3	4	.	1	2	0	0
7	0	1	1	4	4	7	1	1	2	3	3	.	0	2	0	0
8	0	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	3	2	3	.	1	1	1	0
9	1	2	2	3	2	9	1	1	1	6	4	.	1	1	1	1
10	3	2	2	2	2	10	1	1	6	1	4	.	0	1	0	0
11	3	3	4	0	1	11	1	1	3	4	2	.	1	1	0	0
12	0	0	1	0	2	12	1	1	1	6	3	.	0	1	0	1
13	0	4	4	0	4	13	1	1	1	2	2	.	0	1	0	0
14	0	3	3	0	4	14	1	1	2	3	3	.	0	3	0	0
15	2	2	2	4	4	15	1	1	5	2	2	.	1	4	0	0
16	0	3	3	3	3	16	1	1	6	5	2	.	0	2	0	0
17	3	4	4	0	2	17	1	1	2	3	3	.	0	3	0	0
18	0	3	4	0	2	18	1	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
19	3	2	4	4	4	19	1	1	1	2	4	.	0	2	0	0
20	0	2	3	1	1	20	1	1	1	3	2	.	1	3	0	0
21	1	2	3	1	2	21	1	1	1	3	2	.	1	1	1	0
22	1	1	2	1	3	22	1	1	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
23	3	3	3	1	1	23	1	1	3	5	4	.	1	1	1	0
24	1	2	2	1	1	24	1	1	3	5	4	.	1	1	1	0
25	0	1	4	1	2	25	1	1	6	6	2	.	0	2	0	0
26	0	0	1	2	0	26	1	1	6	6	2	.	0	2	0	0
27	2	0	2	0	4	27	1	1	1	2	4	.	1	5	0	0
28	0	0	2	0	1	28	1	1	1	6	3	.	1	5	0	0
29	0	3	3	0	1	29	1	1	3	5	4	.	1	1	0	0
30	2	3	3	0	2	30	1	1	3	5	4	.	1	1	0	0
31	0	2	2	0	2	31	1	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	1	0
32	1	0	0	0	2	32	1	1	2	3	3	.	1	1	1	0
33	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	1	1	1	4	.	1	1	1	1
34	2	1	1	0	1	34	1	1	2	3	2	.	1	3	1	0
35	0	1	1	0	1	35	1	1	1	3	2	.	1	4	1	1
36	3	2	2	0	2	36	1	1	1	4	2	.	1	5	0	0
37	4	2	2	1	1	37	1	1	6	6	2	.	1	1	1	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	1	1	2	3	.	1	1	0	1
39	2	0	2	0	2	39	1	1	7	2	3	.	0	4	0	0

	Freq Youth	Freq Disco	Freq Pub	Freq Hang	Freq Video	Sub...	Group	Sit 1 or 2	Reason Out	Out Where	No. With	Age With	Offered Drink	Who Drank	Pressure	Drugs
40	4	2	2	3	3	40	2	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
41	3	2	1	2	2	41	2	1	7	2	2	.	1	1	1	1
42	3	2	2	2	2	42	2	1	2	3	2	.	0	4	0	0
43	3	2	3	3	2	43	2	1	3	5	3	.	0	4	0	0
44	3	1	1	1	1	44	2	1	3	5	4	.	0	3	0	0
45	3	1	1	2	2	45	2	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
46	4	1	1	1	1	46	2	1	1	2	2	.	0	1	0	1
47	4	3	3	3	3	47	2	1	3	5	4	.	0	6	0	0
48	3	3	4	4	3	48	2	1	7	5	3	.	0	2	0	0
49	3	2	1	0	2	49	2	1	2	3	3	.	0	1	0	0
50	3	4	4	2	3	50	2	1	1	6	2	.	0	1	0	1
51	4	0	2	2	2	51	2	1	1	6	4	.	1	1	1	1
52	3	2	2	2	2	52	2	1	1	2	4	.	1	2	0	0
53	2	2	2	2	2	53	2	1	1	6	3	.	0	3	0	0
54	3	2	2	2	2	54	2	1	7	5	4	.	1	2	0	0
55	2	0	3	4	4	55	2	1	2	3	3	.	0	6	0	0
56	3	2	2	2	2	56	2	1	4	5	2	.	1	4	0	1
57	3	2	2	0	1	57	2	1	1	2	2	.	1	4	1	1
58	3	2	3	2	3	58	2	1	1	2	2	.	1	4	0	1
59	3	1	1	1	1	59	2	1	6	1	2	.	0	4	0	0
60	3	1	1	1	1	60	2	1	6	2	2	.	1	1	1	0
61	2	0	0	0	4	61	2	1	5	2	1	.	1	1	1	0
62	4	0	0	0	3	62	2	1	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
63	3	0	2	2	5	63	2	1	1	2	1	.	0	3	0	0
64	3	0	0	0	2	64	2	1	1	2	1	.	0	3	0	0
65	3	2	3	3	3	65	2	1	2	3	2	.	0	6	0	0
66	3	0	2	2	2	66	2	1	2	3	2	.	0	6	0	0
67	3	0	0	0	1	67	2	1	2	1	2	.	1	5	1	0
68	3	0	4	0	1	68	2	1	1	2	1	.	1	4	1	0
69	3	1	1	2	2	69	2	1	1	2	1	.	0	2	1	0
70	4	2	2	2	2	70	2	1	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
71	4	1	1	2	2	71	2	1	1	6	2	.	1	1	1	0
72	4	1	1	2	1	72	2	1	5	2	1	.	1	1	1	0
73	3	2	0	1	2	73	2	1	2	3	3	.	1	3	0	0
74	4	1	1	1	1	74	2	1	6	2	2	.	0	1	0	0
75	4	2	2	1	1	75	2	1	2	7	2	.	1	1	1	0
76	4	3	2	3	4	76	2	1	2	1	2	.	0	6	1	0
77	4	3	2	4	4	77	2	1	1	1	2	.	0	2	0	0
78	3	1	1	2	2	78	2	1	6	1	2	.	0	1	0	0

	Freq Youth	Freq Disco	Freq Pub	Freq Hang	Freq Video	Sub...	Group	Sit 1 or 2	Reason Out	Out Where	No. With	Age With	Offered Drink	Who Drank	Pressure	Drugs
79	3	3	3	3	2	79	2	1	7	2	3	.	1	2	0	0
80	2	1	1	1	2	80	2	1	6	1	2	.	1	2	1	.
81	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	2	.	1	4	0	0
82	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	2	6	2	2	.	1	1	0	0
83	0	1	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	.	1	1	0	1
84	0	2	2	0	3	4	1	2	1	1	4	.	0	5	0	0
85	0	2	0	1	1	5	1	2	1	6	4	.	1	2	0	0
86	0	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	5	2	2	.	1	1	1	0
87	0	1	1	4	4	7	1	2	1	3	3	.	0	3	0	0
88	0	2	1	1	1	8	1	2	6	2	2	.	0	1	0	0
89	1	2	2	3	2	9	1	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
90	3	2	2	2	2	10	1	2	2	3	2	.	0	3	0	0
91	3	3	4	0	1	11	1	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
92	0	0	1	0	2	12	1	2	2	4	3	.	1	1	1	0
93	0	4	4	0	4	13	1	2	2	4	2	.	0	1	0	0
94	0	3	3	0	4	14	1	2	2	4	2	.	1	1	0	0
95	2	2	2	4	4	15	1	2	2	3	4	.	0	1	0	0
96	0	3	3	3	3	16	1	2	1	6	2	.	1	3	0	0
97	3	4	4	0	2	17	1	2	2	3	2	.	0	6	0	0
98	0	3	4	0	2	18	1	2	1	6	3	.	0	2	0	1
99	3	2	4	4	4	19	1	2	6	4	1	.	0	1	0	0
100	0	2	3	1	1	20	1	2	1	6	2	.	0	1	0	1
101	1	2	3	1	2	21	1	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
102	1	1	2	1	3	22	1	2	2	3	2	.	0	2	1	1
103	3	3	3	1	1	23	1	2	2	3	2	.	0	2	0	1
104	1	2	2	1	1	24	1	2	3	4	3	.	1	1	0	0
105	0	1	4	1	2	25	1	2	2	3	1	.	1	4	0	0
106	0	0	1	2	0	26	1	2	4	5	4	.	1	4	0	1
107	2	0	2	0	4	27	1	2	2	3	3	.	0	1	0	0
108	0	0	2	0	1	28	1	2	2	3	3	.	0	4	0	0
109	0	3	3	0	1	29	1	2	2	4	2	.	0	4	0	0
110	2	3	3	0	2	30	1	2	3	4	2	.	1	1	0	0
111	0	2	2	0	2	31	1	2	1	2	3	.	1	2	0	0
112	1	0	0	0	2	32	1	2	2	3	3	.	0	1	1	0
113	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	2	1	1	4	.	0	3	0	0
114	2	1	1	0	1	34	1	2	2	3	2	.	0	1	1	0
115	0	1	1	0	1	35	1	2	1	2	2	.	0	1	0	0
116	3	2	2	0	2	36	1	2	7	2	2	.	1	1	1	0
117	4	2	2	1	1	37	1	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0



	Freq Youth	Freq Disco	Freq Pub	Freq Hang	Freq Video	Sub...	Group	Sit 1 or 2	Reason Out	Out Where	No. With	Age With	Offered Drink	Who Drank	Pressure	Drugs
118	0	0	0	0	0	38	1	2	7	2	3	.	1	5	0	0
119	2	0	2	0	2	39	1	2	1	2	4	.	0	1	0	1
120	4	2	2	3	3	40	2	2	2	1	3	.	1	2	0	0
121	3	2	1	2	2	41	2	2	7	2	2	.	1	4	0	0
122	3	2	2	2	2	42	2	2	1	2	1	.	0	4	0	0
123	3	2	3	3	2	43	2	2	1	2	2	.	1	2	0	1
124	3	1	1	1	1	44	2	2	6	1	3	.	1	1	0	0
125	3	1	1	2	2	45	2	2	1	6	4	.	1	1	1	1
126	4	1	1	1	1	46	2	2	2	1	2	.	0	2	1	0
127	4	3	3	3	3	47	2	2	6	4	2	.	1	1	0	0
128	3	3	4	4	3	48	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
129	3	2	1	0	2	49	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	6	0	0
130	3	4	4	2	3	50	2	2	1	2	1	.	1	1	0	1
131	4	0	2	2	2	51	2	2	2	4	2	.	0	1	0	0
132	3	2	2	2	2	52	2	2	1	2	1	.	1	1	0	0
133	2	2	2	2	2	53	2	2	6	2	2	.	0	4	0	0
134	3	2	2	2	2	54	2	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
135	2	0	3	4	4	55	2	2	2	2	2	.	1	1	0	0
136	3	2	2	2	2	56	2	2	6	6	2	.	1	1	0	0
137	3	2	2	0	1	57	2	2	6	2	2	.	1	1	0	0
138	3	2	3	2	3	58	2	2	7	1	2	.	1	4	0	0
139	3	1	1	1	1	59	2	2	6	2	2	.	1	1	0	0
140	3	1	1	1	1	60	2	2	6	2	1	.	1	1	1	.
141	2	0	0	0	4	61	2	2	1	2	2	.	0	1	0	0
142	4	0	0	0	3	62	2	2	6	7	2	.	1	1	1	.
143	3	0	2	2	5	63	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
144	3	0	0	0	2	64	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
145	3	2	3	3	3	65	2	2	3	4	2	.	1	1	0	0
146	3	0	2	2	2	66	2	2	2	1	4	.	0	5	0	0
147	3	0	0	0	1	67	2	2	1	2	3	.	1	1	0	1
148	3	0	4	0	1	68	2	2	6	4	2	.	0	1	0	0
149	3	1	1	2	2	69	2	2	2	2	2	.	0	1	0	1
150	4	2	2	2	2	70	2	2	2	3	2	.	1	2	0	0
151	4	1	1	2	2	71	2	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
152	4	1	1	2	1	72	2	2	1	1	4	.	1	1	1	1
153	3	2	0	1	2	73	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	6	0	0
154	4	1	1	1	1	74	2	2	2	3	2	.	1	4	1	1
155	4	2	2	1	1	75	2	2	2	3	2	.	1	1	0	0
156	4	3	2	3	4	76	2	2	1	2	3	.	1	1	0	1

	Freq Youth	Freq Disco	Freq Pub	Freq Hang	Freq Video	Sub...	Group	Sit 1 or 2	Reason Out	Out Where	No. With	Age With	Offered Drink	Who Drank	Pressure	Drugs
157	4	3	2	4	4	77	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	1	0	0
158	3	1	1	2	2	78	2	2	2	3	2	.	0	2	1	.
159	3	3	3	3	2	79	2	2	2	3	1	.	1	2	0	0
160	2	1	1	1	2	80	2	2	2	3	1	.	0	2	1	.

	Tempt	Reason	Curious	Physical Sense	Excit	Relax	Happy	Feel Good	Fun	Fit in	Column 94
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
5	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	.
6	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	.
7	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	.
8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
9	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	.
10	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.
11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
12	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
13	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	.
14	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.
15	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	.
16	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	.
17	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	.
18	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	.
19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.
20	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	.
21	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	.
22	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
25	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.
26	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.
27	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	.
28	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	.
29	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.
30	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.
31	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.
32	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.
33	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
35	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	.
36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
37	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	.
38	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
39	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.

	Tempt Reason	Curious	Physical Sense	Excit	Relax	Happy	Feel Good	Fun	Fit in	Column 94
40	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
41	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	.
42	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
43	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
44	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
45	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	.
46	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	.
47	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
48	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.
49	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
50	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.
51	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	.
52	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	.
53	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	.
54	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	.
55	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
56	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
57	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	.
58	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
59	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	.
60	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	.
61	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
62	5	0	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.
63	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	.
64	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	.
65	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	.
66	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	.
67	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
68	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
69	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	.
70	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
71	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
72	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
73	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
74	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.
75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
76	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
77	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.
78	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	.

	Tempt Reason	Curious	Physical Sense	Excit	Relax	Happy	Feel Good	Fun	Fit in	Column 94
79	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
80	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	.
81	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
82	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
83	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
84	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.
85	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.
86	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
87	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
88	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.
89	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
90	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	.
91	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
92	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
93	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	.
94	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
95	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	.
96	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	.
97	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
98	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.
99	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.
100	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
101	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
102	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
103	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.
104	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
105	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	.
106	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
107	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	.
108	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	.
109	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	.
110	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
111	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.
112	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
113	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	.
114	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
115	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	.
116	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
117	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.

	Tempt	Reason	Curious	Physical Sense	Excit	Relax	Happy	Feel Good	Fun	Fit in	Column 94
118	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
119	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	.
120	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
121	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	.
122	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
123	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
124	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
125	3	0	0	0	1	1	.	0	0	0	.
126	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
127	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
128	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
129	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.
130	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.
131	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
132	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
133	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
134	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
135	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
136	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
137	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
138	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.
139	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
140	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
141	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	.
142	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.
143	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
144	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
145	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.
146	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
147	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
148	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.
149	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	.
150	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.
151	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	.
152	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.
153	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.
154	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	.
155	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	.
156	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	.

	Tempt Reason	Curious	Physical Sense	Excit	Relax	Happy	Feel Good	Fun	Fit in	Column 94
157	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	.
158	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	.
159	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.
160	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.