

Perceived drinking prevalence in adolescents, parents, teachers and doctors, and its association with adolescent drinking and intention to drink

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Would doctors', teachers', and HK parents' drinking be associated with adolescent drinking?



What is known?

Adolescents often overestimate how common their peers drink, and such normative misperception could encourage drinking

What is unknown?

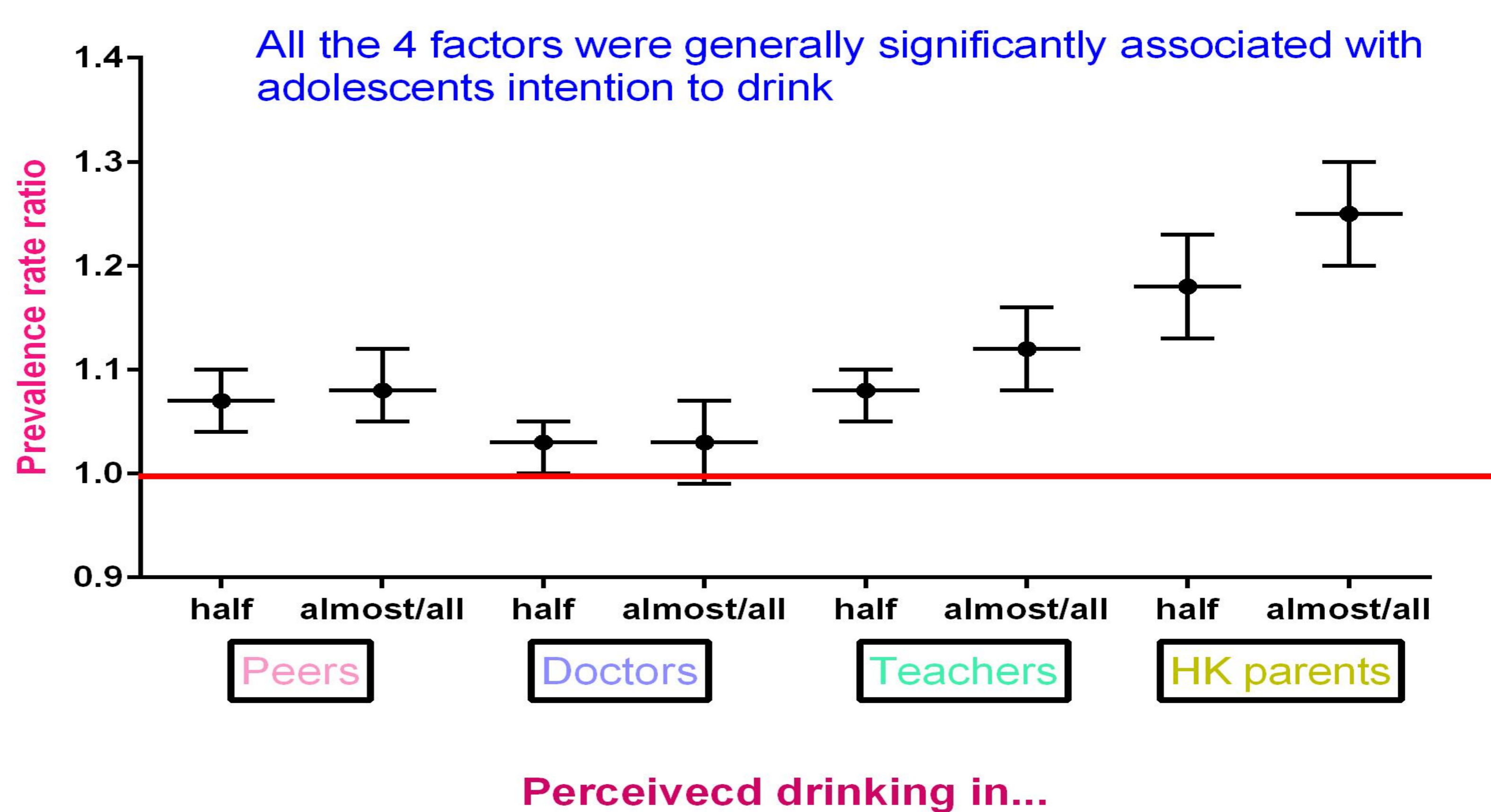
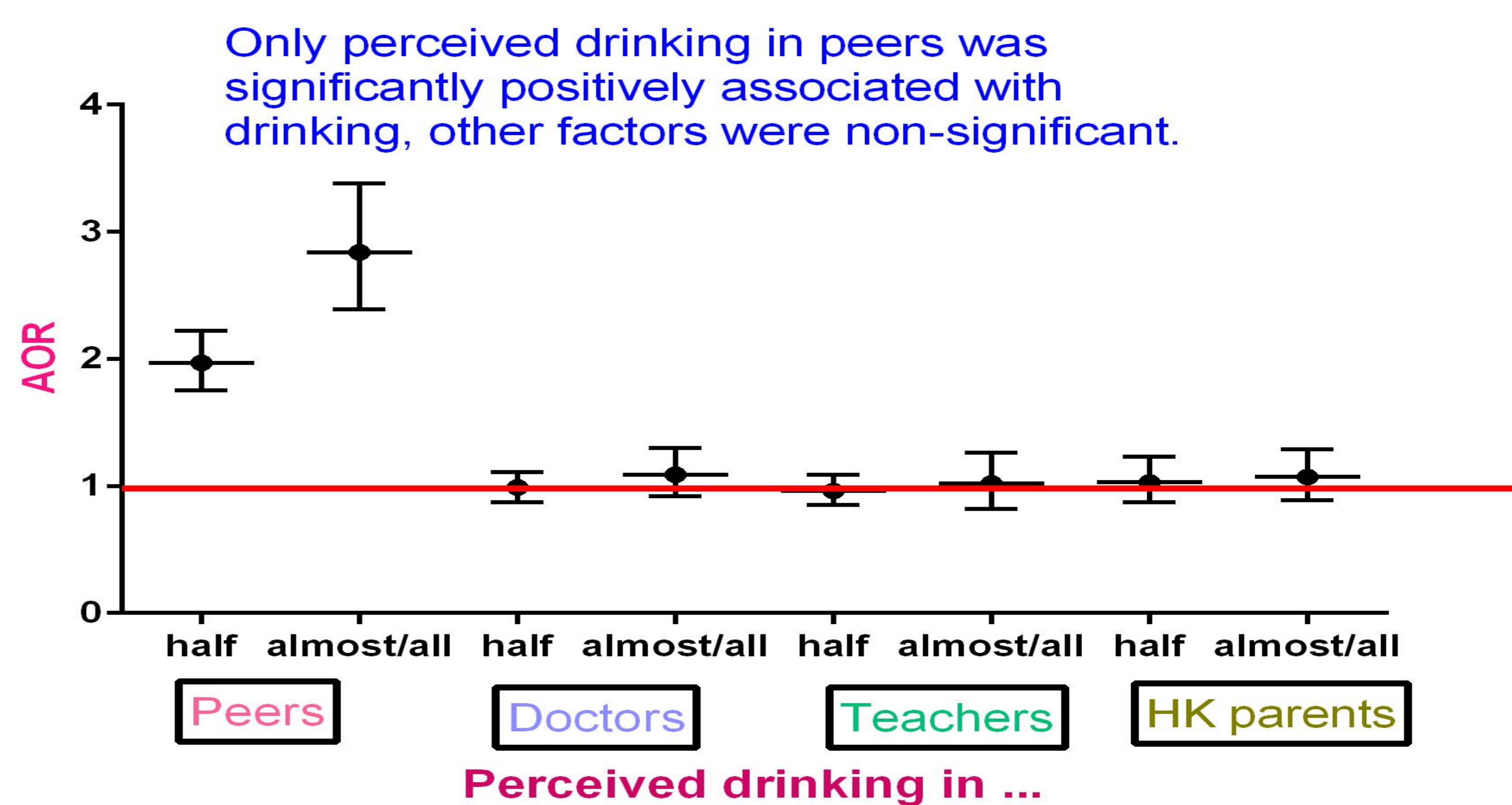
Perceived drinking prevalence of *doctors, teachers, and Hong Kong parents?*



Adolescent drinking



Results



Key message: Parents, teachers and doctors should be aware of the potential influence of their drinking behaviours on adolescent intention to drink.

Conclusions

1. Alcohol drinking in Hong Kong adolescents was significantly associated with higher perceived drinking prevalence in adolescents, but not in parents, teachers and doctors.
2. However, higher perceived prevalence of drinking in each of the above groups was significantly, although weakly, associated with the intention to drink in adolescents.

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Methods

Study design and subjects



- Cross-sectional and school-based survey in 2012/3
- 23022 (52% boys; mean age 14.7, SD 1.8) adolescents

Measures:

- Drinking status, “I drink currently” = drinkers
- Intention to drink
- Students’ perceived drinking prevalence in (1) peers, (2) teachers, (3) doctors, and (4) Hong Kong parents: responses were categorized as “none/some” (reference), “half”, “almost/all”

Statistical methods

- Adjusted odds ratio (AOR) from Logistic regression
- Prevalence rate ratio from Cox regression
- Adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics and school clustering effect.