

The role of collective efficacy in school and neighborhood contexts in adolescent alcohol use

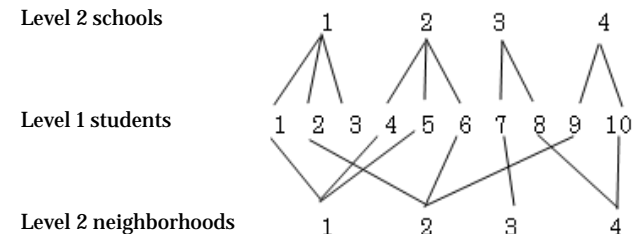
M Takakura*, M Miyagi, M Kobayashi, M Ueji, A Kurihara, A Kyan

*University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa Japan

- ▶ Alcohol use among Japanese adolescents remains a public health concern.
- ▶ Adolescent alcohol use might be influenced by individual- and contextual-level factors.
- ▶ This study focused on collective efficacy in neighborhood and school.
 - ▶ Collective efficacy – mutual trust, shared expectations, and informal social controls
- ▶ **This study examined the relative contributions of collective efficacy both in neighborhood and in school contexts to alcohol use among Japanese adolescents.**

Methods

- ▶ Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 3,441 students (15-18 years).
- ▶ Alcohol use was measured in terms of lifetime alcohol drinking.
- ▶ **Collective efficacy** was measured by scales of **social cohesion and informal social control in the neighborhood and school.**
 - ▶ Contextual-level collective efficacy was measured by aggregated neighborhood-level and school-level individual responses.
- ▶ **Cross-classified multilevel model (CCMM)** was performed with students cross-nested in 30 schools and 42 neighborhoods.



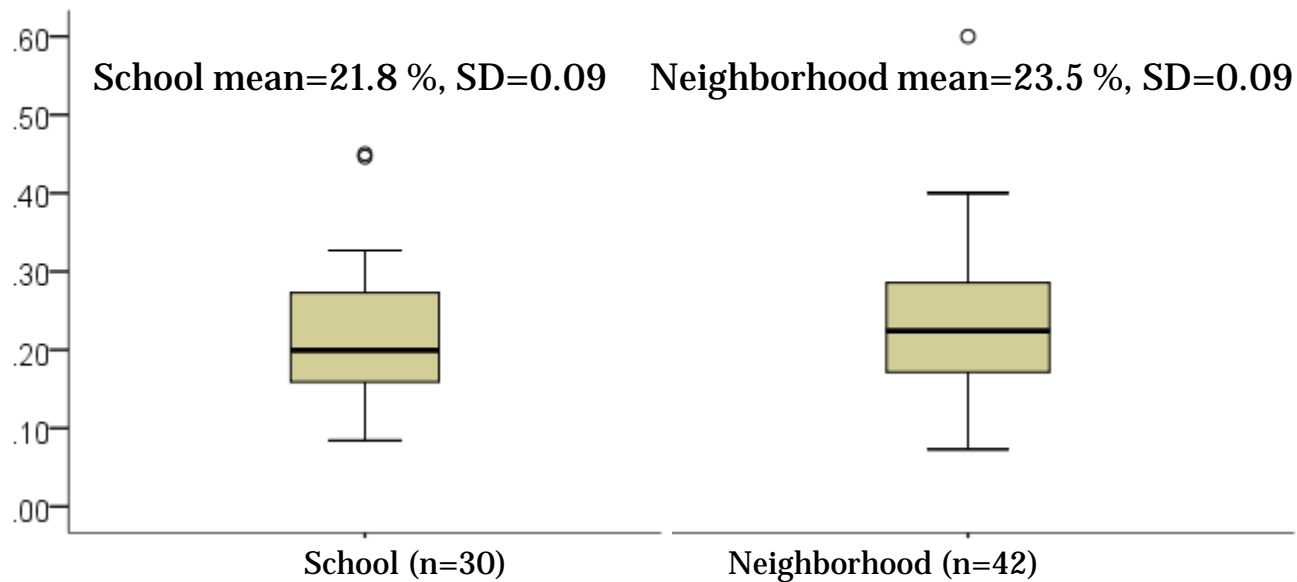


Fig. 1. Distribution of the proportion of lifetime alcohol use across schools and neighborhoods

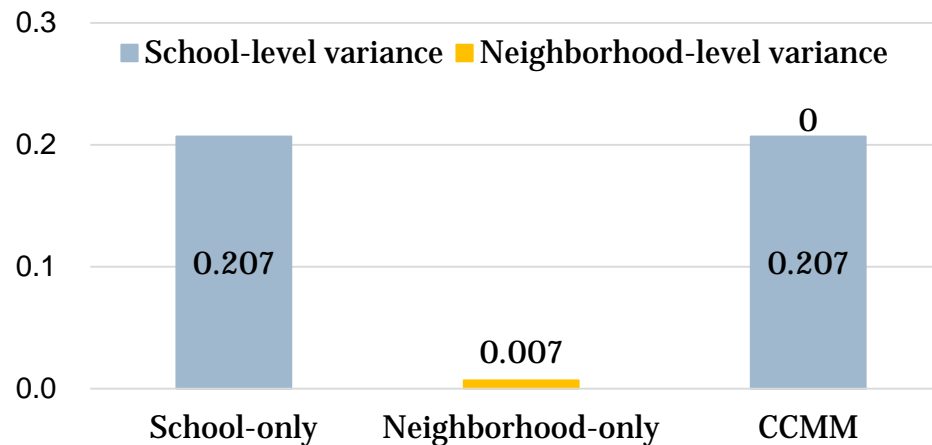


Fig. 2. School- and neighborhood-level variance in lifetime alcohol use for school-only and neighborhood-only multilevel model and CCMM

Contextual-level

School collective efficacy

Neighborhood collective efficacy

-0.088

0.044 ns

Individual-level

School collective efficacy

-0.031

Neighborhood collective efficacy

0.001 ns

**Alcohol
use**

Adjusted for grade, sex, school type, school location,
family structure, and parental education

Fig. 3. Associations of individual- and contextual-level factors with lifetime alcohol use by CCMM

Conclusions

1. School-level associations with adolescent drinking may have greater impact than the neighborhood-level associations.
2. The school may be a promising context to more effectively address adolescent drinking prevention interventions and policies.
3. School collective efficacy is important to prevent adolescent drinking.
4. The understanding of the role of collective efficacy in different contexts is crucial as their contributions in adolescent drinking differ.