

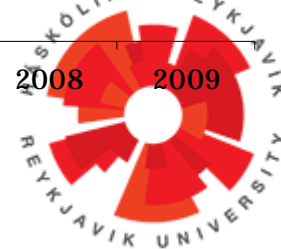
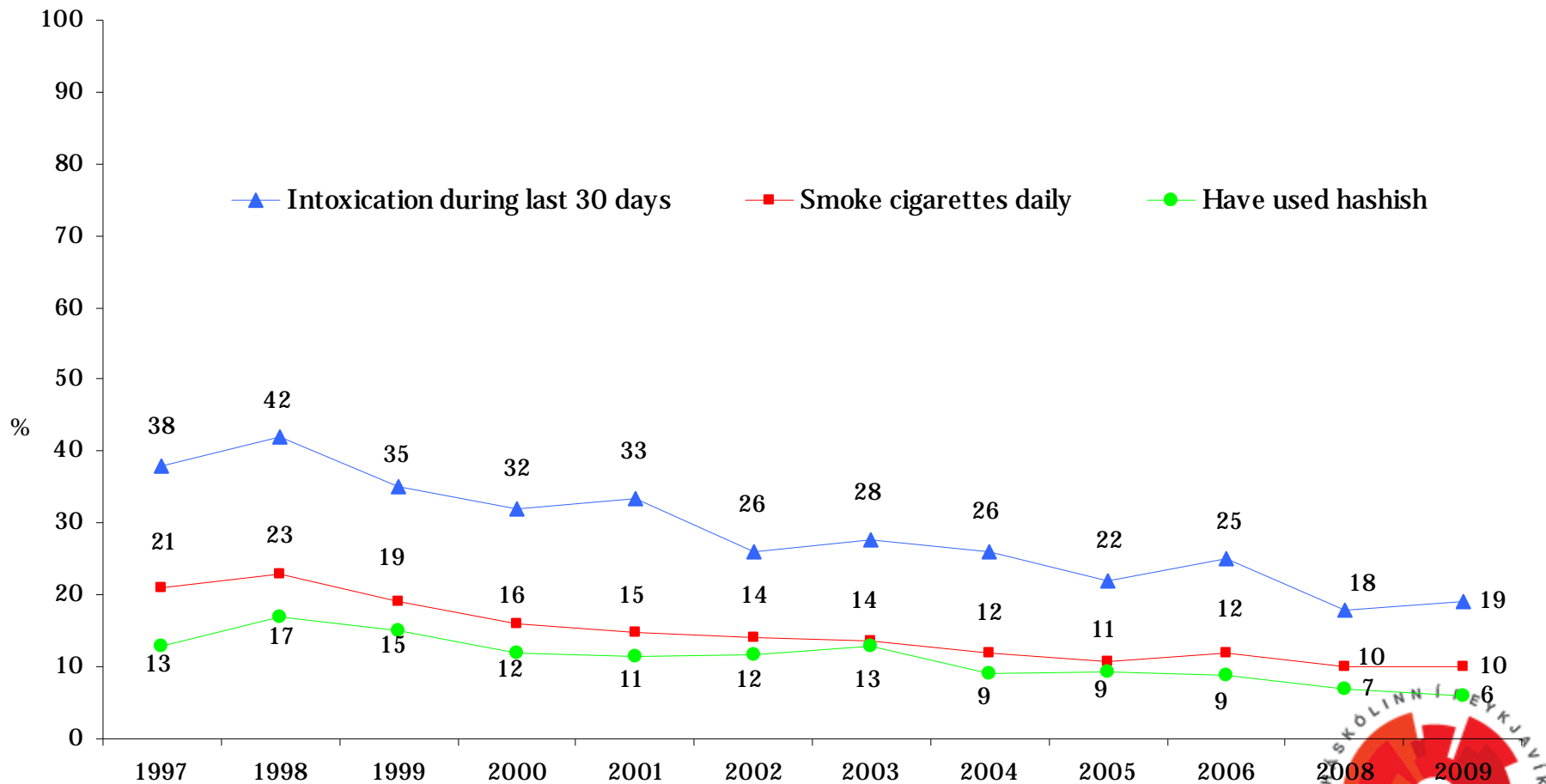


EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS:

12 years of local-community based substance
use prevention in Iceland

ÁLFGEIR LOGI KRISTJÁNSSON | JACK JAMES | JOHN P. ALLEGRANTE
INGA DÓRA SIGFÚSDÓTTIR | ÁSGEIR R. HELGASON
SCHOOL OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION | RU LECTURE MARATHON

Background: Prevalence of selected substance use measures among Icelandic 10th graders 1997 - 2009

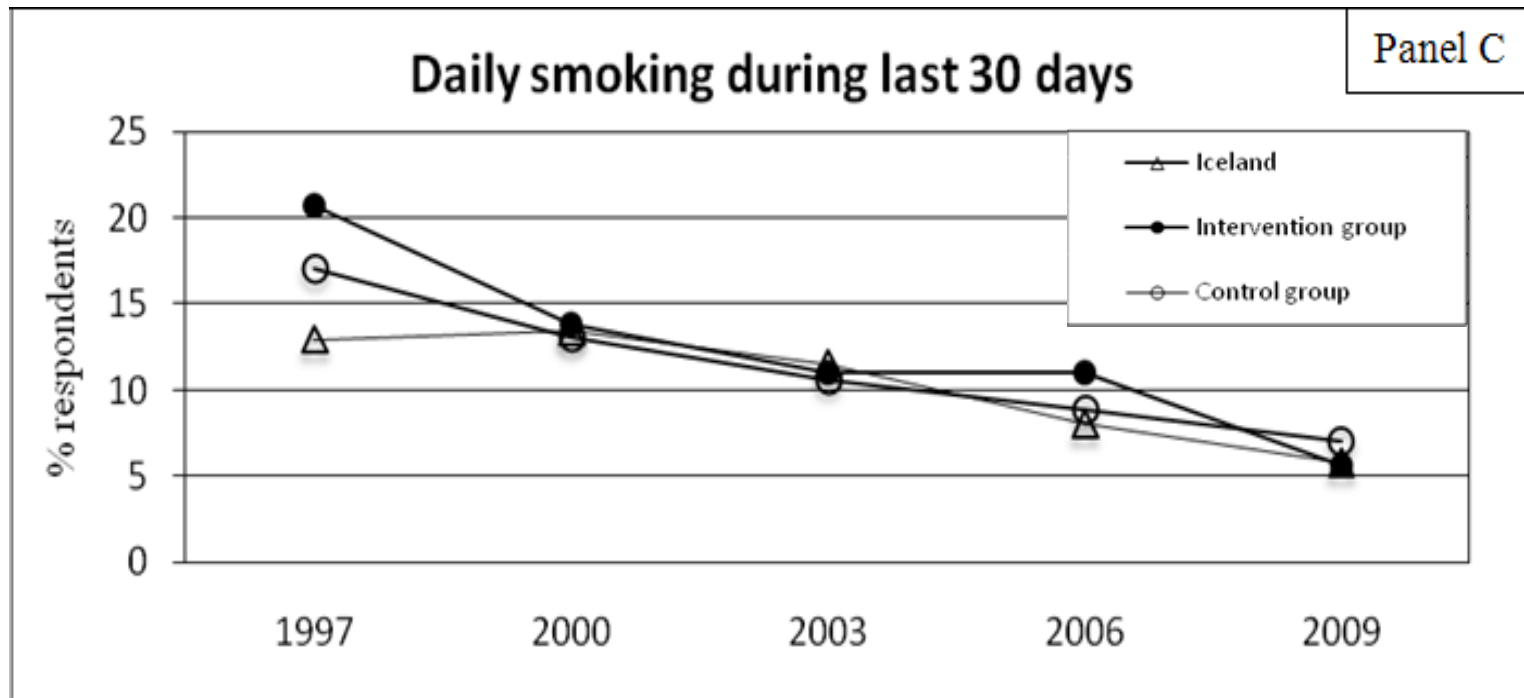


Method and data

- Pooled data from 5 population-based cross-sectional surveys among 14-15 year old adolescents, from 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009
- Data divided into “intervention” and “control” areas depending on the utility of information for community prevention activities
- Total number of respondents: 5,024
- **Response rate:**
 - Control communities: 90.1%
 - Intervention communities: 85.7%



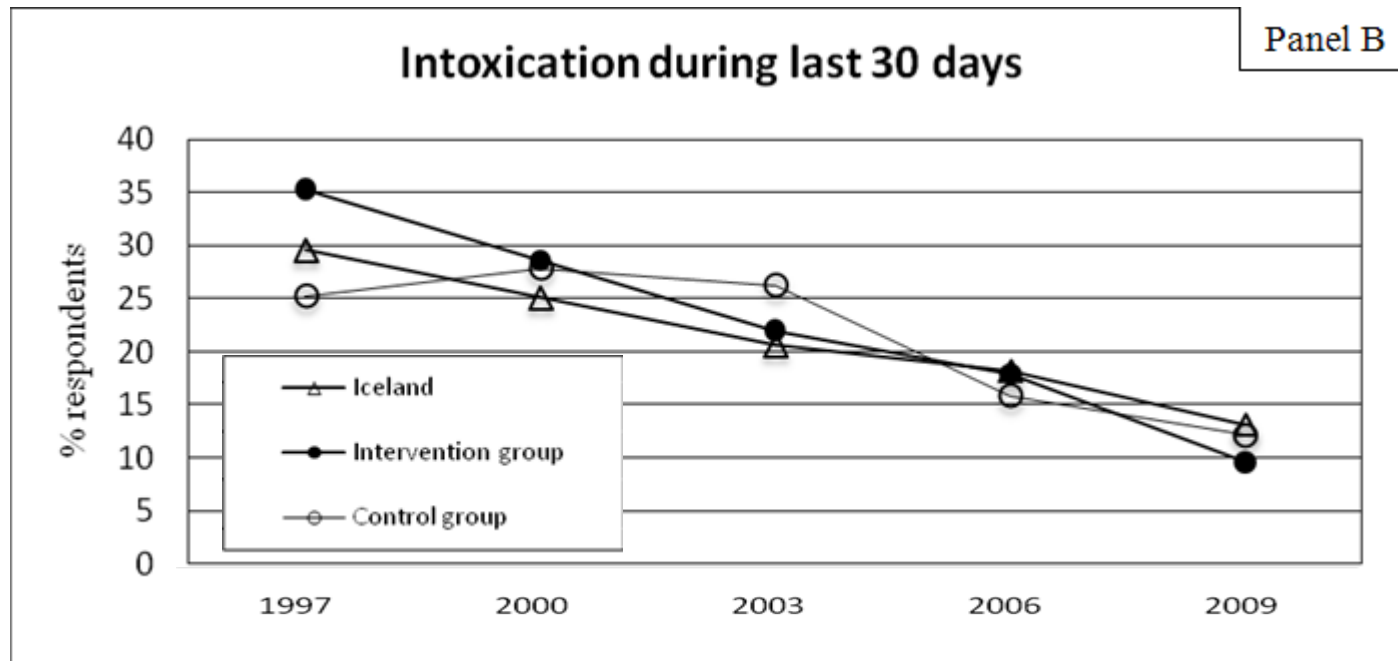
Prevalance of daily cigarette smoking 1997-2009



Interaction test for time*intervention: OR 0.90
(95% CI: 0.77-1.00, p= .099)



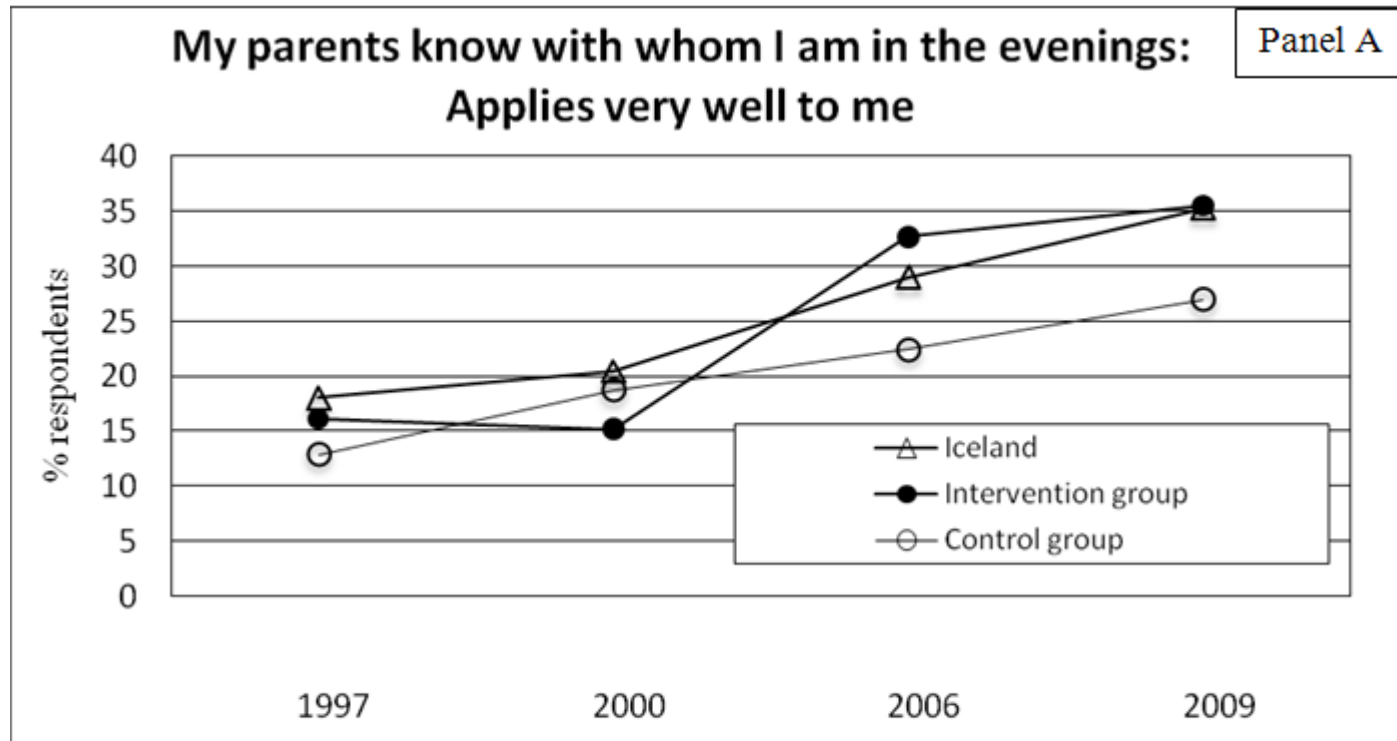
Prevalence of intoxication during last 30 days 1997-2009



Interaction test for time*intervention: OR 0.86
(95% CI: 0.78-0.96, $p = .004$)



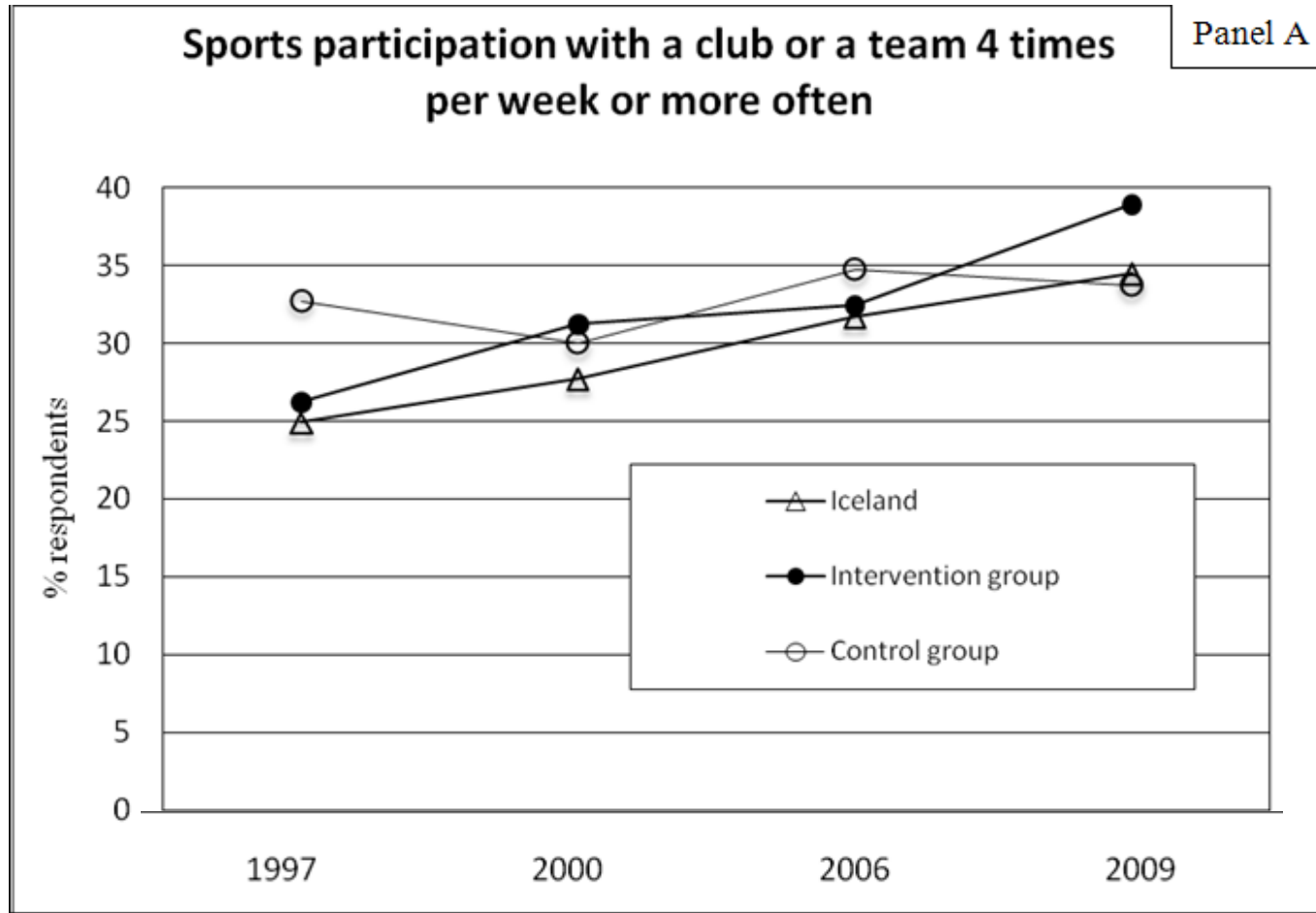
Prevalence in measures of parental monitoring 1997-2009



Interaction test for time*intervention: OR 1.11
(95% CI: 1.00-1.22, $p = .044$)



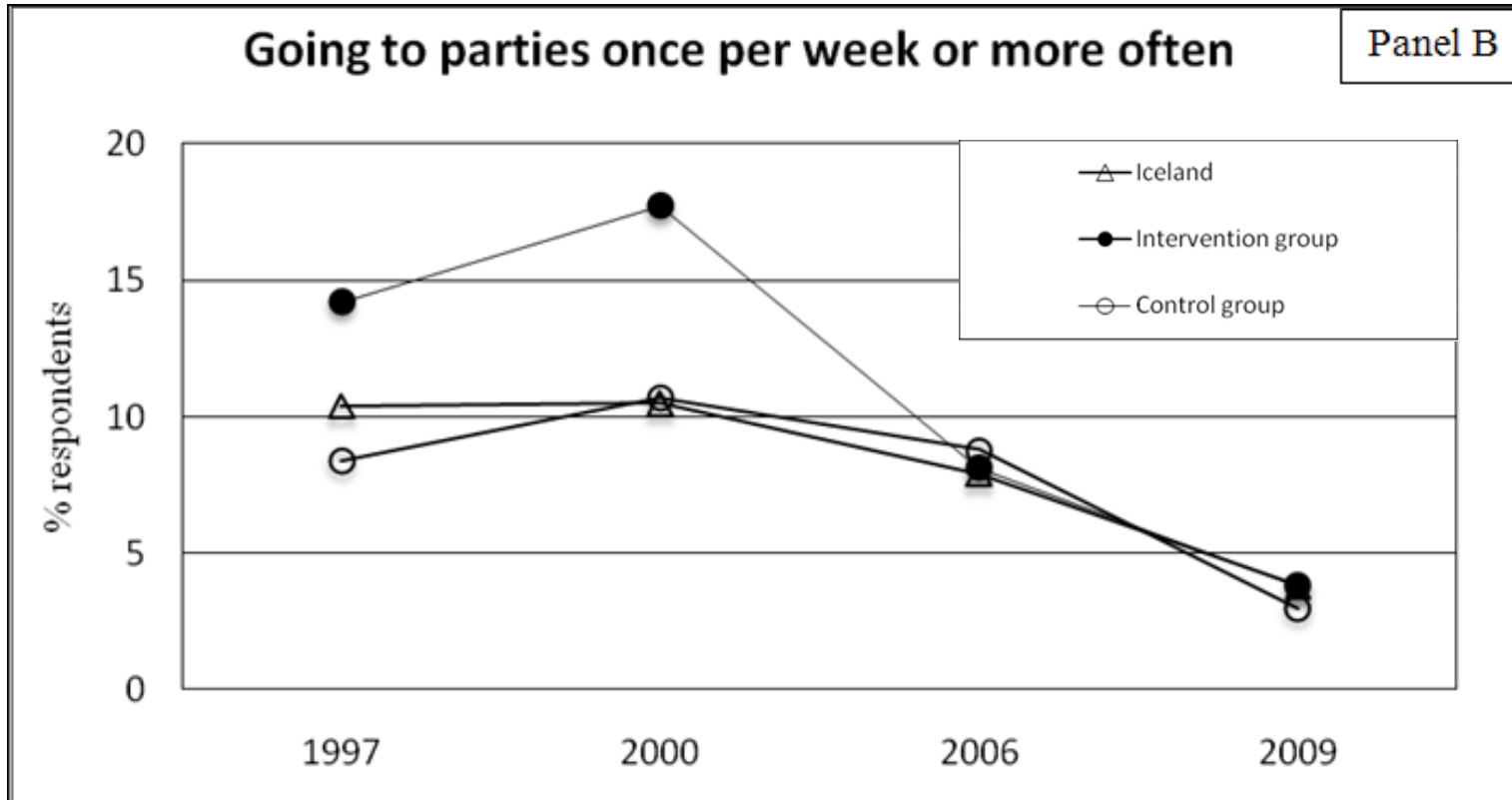
Prevalence of vigorous sports participation 1997-2009



Interaction test for time*intervention: OR 1.11
(95% CI: 1.02-1.21, $p = .015$)



Prevalence of partylifestyle 1997-2009



Interaction test for time*intervention: OR 0.85
(95% CI: 0.73-0.99, $p = .034$)



In sum...

- The change in substance use was significantly greater in intervention communities than control communities during the study period
- So was the relative change in risk and protective factors
- This study therefore provides evidence in favor of the prevention approach utilized in the intervention communities

