# WEB-BASED DRINKING PREVENTION PROGRAM LINKING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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### BACKGROUND/PROBLEM

- The lifetime prevalence estimate of alcohol use disorders in Korea is 13.4%, while that in the World Health Organization's World Mental Health Survey Initiative is 10.8% [1-2].
- Drinking age begins to decline faster as the grade goes down [3].

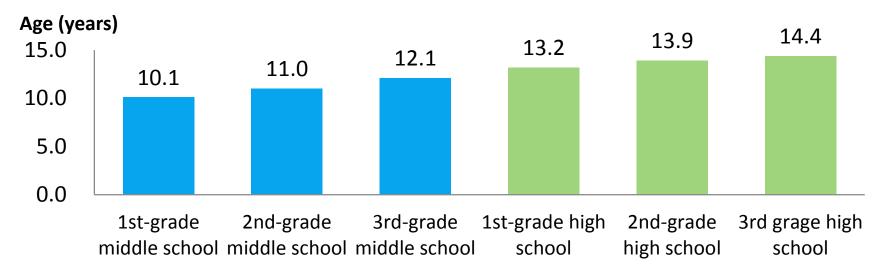


Figure 1. The Starting Age of Drinking in South Korea

<sup>1.</sup> Cho MJ, Seong SJ, Park JE, Chung I, Lee YM, Bae A. Prevalence and correlates of DSM-IV mental disorders in South Korean Adults: The Korean epidemiologic catchment area study 2011. Psychiatry Investigation. 2015;12(2):164-170.

<sup>2.</sup> Slade T, Chiu W, Glantz M, Kessler RC, Lago L, Sampson N, Al-Hamzawi A et al. A cross-national examination of differences in classification of lifetime alcohol use disorder between DSM-IV and DSM-5: Findings from the World Mental Health Survey. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research. 2016;40(8):1728-1736.

<sup>3.</sup> Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. The 11th Adolescent Health Behavior Online Survey Statistics in 2015. Cheongju: Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention; 2015

# **OBJECTIVE**

 This study aimed to develop a web-based drinking prevention program for elementary school students based on the theory of planned behavior and to identify the potential effects of it using a pilot test.



# **METHOD/INTERVENTION**

Web-based drinking prevention program









School



School

#### **Examples of formative evaluation**

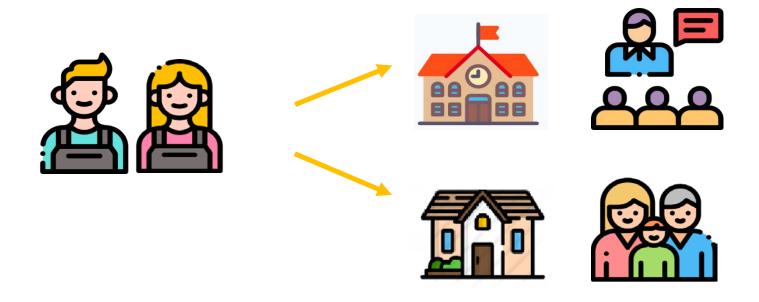




#### Information for parents



- The one group pretest-posttest design was used in this study.
- A total of 46 nine-year old students (24 boys and 22 girls) participated in two classes.
- Students participated in the program using a computer or a smartphone once a week for five weeks, with the teachers at school (40 minutes), and with parents or adult family members at home (20 minutes).



#### RESULTS

• After completion, there was significant improvement in attitudes (z = -3.40, p = .001), subjective norms (z = -2.54, p = .011), and intentions toward drinking prevention behavior (z = -2.74, p = .006), but no significant improvement in perceived behavioral control toward drinking prevention behavior (z = -1.33, p = .183).

#### **CONCLUSIONS / LESSONS**

- This web-based drinking prevention program was effective in improving intentions toward drinking prevention behavior in elementary school students.
- The program needs to be expanded to delay the onset of drinking, and it could suggest strategies linking schools and homes to improve health behaviors of children.

#### **RELEVANCE TO HPH**



Country

• lower the alcohol consumption levels of Korean adults



• improve the drinking culture



(Elementary school students)

 reduce the harmful effects of alcohol consumption







# THANK YOU