

Participants scaled the frequency of talking to a guardian about sex, STDs, abstinence, relationships, readiness for sex, handling sexual pressure, homosexuality, use of condoms and preventing pregnancy. Data were analyzed using t-tests to examine mean group differences in attitudes and communication, and chi-square tests to examine differences in behaviors between adolescents currently in juvenile corrections facilities, and the comparison group, adolescents in foster care.

**Results:** Males in corrections had a mean age of 16.7 years and in foster care 16.3 years ( $p=NS$ ). Males in foster care were more likely to be African American (46% vs 23%,  $p=.001$ ). Examination of actions and behaviors of those in juvenile justice system revealed participation in more risky behaviors. Males in corrections had higher prevalence of having sex (95.8% vs 73.3%,  $p<.05$ ) and causing pregnancy (45.2% vs 18.9%,  $p<.05$ ). Males in corrections were less likely to consider pregnancy a problem ( $p<.05$ ), had less favorable attitudes towards abstinence ( $p<.05$ ), and communicated less with a parent/guardian about sexual health topics ( $p<.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Compared to another group at high risk for pregnancy, adolescent males in juvenile corrections reported both attitudes and behaviors put them at higher risk for causing a pregnancy. These findings provide targets for public health programs.

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### 130.

#### GAMBLING AND RISK BEHAVIORS: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PROBLEMATIC GAMBLERS IN SWITZERLAND

Yara Barrense-Dias, MA<sup>1</sup>, Chritina Akre, MA<sup>1</sup>, André Berchtold, PhD<sup>2</sup>, J.C. Suris, MD, MPH, PhD<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Lausanne University Hospital; <sup>2</sup>University of Lausanne.

**Purpose:** To assess the characteristics and associated risk factors of young problematic gamblers.

**Methods:** Data were drawn from the GenerationFRee study, a Swiss cross-sectional in-school survey including 5179 youths aged 15-24 (mean age 18.3). Among these participants, 1371 (26.5%) reported having gambled in the last 12 months and were included in the study. Gamblers were divided into two groups according to the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) scale adapted for adolescents: non-problematic gamblers (SOGS<2; N=1116) and at risk/problematic gamblers (SOGS>=2; N=255). Participants reported demographic, family and academic data, risk behaviors (current smoking, alcohol misuse, cannabis use, use of other illegal drugs, violent and antisocial acts, and Internet addiction) and sensation seeking. All variables significant at the bivariate level were included in a logistic regression analysis to assess the variables associated with at risk/problematic gambling using non-problematic gamblers as the reference category. Data are presented as adjusted odds ratios (aOR) with 95% confidence interval.

**Results:** At the bivariate level, at risk/problematic gambling was positively associated with all the studied risk behaviors and sensation seeking. At risk/problematic gamblers were significantly more likely to be male, older, non-Swiss born, apprentice, to live in an urban area, to have a non-intact family, foreign parents and to evaluate their socio-economic status as below average. Regarding the habits of participants' entourage, father, siblings and friends' gambling was positively associated with at risk/problematic gambling. At the multivariate level, compared to non-problematic

gamblers, at risk/problematic gamblers were more likely to be males (aOR: 2.67 [1.75-4.09]), older (aOR: 1.14 [1.03-1.26]), to have friends who gambled (aOR: 3.73 [2.46-5.65]) and to be considered as a problematic Internet user (aOR: 2.56 [1.52-4.31]). Interestingly, we did not observe a difference between non-problematic and at risk/problematic gamblers for the other studied risk behaviors.

**Conclusions:** Gambling has become a very popular entertainment among adolescents and young adults. This activity may be considered harmless but it may increase the risk for addiction, social cost and debt. Our results confirm the social aspect of this activity. Indeed, the strongest associated variable concerns friends' gambling, indicating a possible direct association with the social environment. Although six of the seven studied risk behaviors disappeared in the multivariate analysis, the strong associations raised at the bivariate level demonstrate that gambling is part of a cluster of risk behaviors and thus represents also a concern among young people. Further longitudinal studies are needed to determine the predictive and protective factors of gambling and its association to other risk behaviors.

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### 131.

#### USE OF THEORY IN COMPUTER-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS

Kathleen P. Tebb, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca K. Erenrich, MPH<sup>1</sup>, Carolyn B. Jasik, MD<sup>1</sup>, Mark Berna, BA<sup>1</sup>, James C. Lester, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Elizabeth M. Ozer, PhD<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>University of California, San Francisco; <sup>2</sup>North Carolina State University.

**Purpose:** Alcohol use and binge drinking among adolescents and young adults remain frequent causes of preventable injuries, disease and death. There has been growing attention to computer-based modes of intervention delivery to prevent/reduce alcohol use. Over the last decade, five literature reviews have examined the nascent field of digital interventions for alcohol use prevention targeting adolescents and young adults. Research suggests that health interventions grounded in established theory are more effective than those with no theoretical basis; however, there has been relatively little attention to the application of theory in CBIs designed to address alcohol use among adolescents and young adults. This study reviewed CBIs, targeting alcohol use among adolescents and young adults to examine the extent to which they use theories of behavior change in their development and evaluations. A secondary goal was to provide an update of CBIs addressing alcohol use among youth in order to expand our understanding of current interventions and their effectiveness.

**Methods:** Between November and December of 2014, a literature review of CBIs aimed at preventing or reducing alcohol in PsychINFO, PubMed, and Google Scholar was conducted. Non-English language articles, research protocols, and intervention studies that did not report outcomes were excluded from analyses. The characteristics of the intervention, the context of the intervention, the population targeted, intervention dosage, study author, year and outcomes were entered into a spreadsheet for analysis. The use of theory in each CBI was examined using a modified version of the classification system developed by Painter et al (2008).