## 研究業績 英文表記

和文	
表題	青年期のアルコール使用における「学校力」および「地域力」の役割
著者名	高倉実、宮城政也、小林稔、上地勝、栗原淳, 喜屋武享
所属	琉球大学、琉球大学、京都教育大学、茨城大学、西九州大学、沖縄女子短期大学
英文	
Title	The role of collective efficancy in school and neighborhood contexts in adolescent alcohol use
Author	Takakura M, Miyagi M,Kobayashi M, Ueji M, Kurihara A, Kyan A.
Affiliation	Ryukyu Univ., Ryukyu Univ., Kyoto Education Univ., Ibaraki Univ., Saga Univ. Univ., Okinawa Women's Junior College
Abstract	Alcohol is the most commonly used substance among Japanese adolescents, although its use has been declining recently. Adolescent alcohol use is influenced by multiple contexts, such as neighborhoods and schools. Collective efficacy is a contextual-level concept which refers to mutual trust, shared expectations, and informal social controls. Neighborhood collective efficacy has been found to be associated with youth health-risk behaviors, including alcohol use. However, whether neighborhood collective efficacy and school collective efficacy can be simultaneously associated with adolescent alcohol use remains unclear. This study examined the relative contributions of collective efficacy both in neighborhood and in school contexts to alcohol use among Japanese adolescents. A cross-sectional study was conducted in Okinawa, Japan in 2016. The study sample consisted of 3,441 students in grades 10 to 12 enrolled in 30 public high schools. Alcohol use was measured by 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, respectively. We estimated cross-classified multilevel models to the data with students cross-nested in 30 schools and 42 neighborhoods. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was 21%. When considering school-level and neighborhoods was estimated to be zero. School collective efficacy was negatively associated with alcohol drinking, whereas neighborhood collective efficacy was not associated with alcohol drinking, whereas neighborhood collective efficacy was not associated with alcohol drinking, whereas neighborhood collective efficacy was not associated with alcohol consumption.
keyword	adolescent alcohol use, collective efficancy, cross-sectional study

※本データの英文表記は実際の論文上の表記とは異なります。