

Presentation,

On the way to evaluating harm reduction programs for injecting drug users: what's "good"?

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## **Abstract**

**Background.** Studies on socioeconomic differences in alcohol use have revealed a general pattern of low socioeconomic status (SES) being associated with higher abstention rates, but also with more harmful drinking styles among consumers. However, exceptions from this pattern have been found repeatedly. We aim to identify environmental factors related to affluence, drinking environment or social structure, which may explain variations in the association of SES and alcohol use in adolescents. **Methods.** Individual data come from the 2011 ESPAD study. Conducted in 36 European countries, the survey comprises data from 111.538 individuals born in 1995. Alcohol use indicators are heavy drinking frequency and age at first alcohol use. SES is assessed via parents' education and relative affluence. Aggregated country level data on affluence, social structures and drinking environment are retrieved from external sources. Hierarchical regression models are planned with individual SES data on the first and country characteristics on the second level. **Results.** Results on cross-level interactions will indicate whether the association between SES and adolescents' alcohol use varies as a function of country level factors. **Conclusion.** Knowledge on factors that affect socioeconomic differences in adolescents' drinking behavior might help to get a better understanding of social disadvantages in alcohol use.