Negative expectancies of alcohol use and Program Unplugged Participation
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Background
Unplugged is a universal substance use prevention program for early adolescents. Its effectiveness has been confirmed in several European countries. The theoretical background of the program is based on social and cognitive skills enhancement. The aim of this contribution is to explore the effectiveness of program Unplugged participation with regard to program related variables - perceived cognitive improvement and assertiveness in relation to negative expectancies of alcohol use, 12 months after the program implementation (T2), controlling for gender and perceived negative consequences of alcohol use (T1).

Methods
Representative sample of 1298 elementary school pupils (Mage=11.52; SD = 0.61) participated in the study. Data regarding negative expectancies of alcohol use (ESPAD), perceived cognitive improvement, assertiveness (Cognitive Autonomy and Self-evaluation questionnaire) were collected immediately before the program implementation (September 2013; T1) and 12 months after the program implementation. Linear regression was used for data analysis.

Results
Linear regression model was significant and explained 14.9% of variability of the dependent variable. The model showed that the main effects of participation in Unplugged (β=-0.316; p = 0.004), Gender (β = 0.251; p = 0.016) and negative expectancies of alcohol use (T1; (β = 0.435; p<0,001) also significantly contributed to the model.

Conclusions
The results point to the importance of mediation and moderation analysis focusing on psychological mechanisms of the program effectiveness. They further highlight the importance of non-behavioral indicators of program effectiveness as well as implementation of gender specific prevention strategies.

Key message:
• This study contributes to the knowledge regarding evaluation of substance use prevention programs and promotes the importance of gender specific approaches in prevention

associated with the dependent variable (β=-0.117; p = 0.003), Gender (β = 0.251; p = 0.016) and negative expectancies of alcohol use (T1; (β = 0.435; p<0,001) also significantly contributed to the model.