

Switzerland - Non-consumption of alcohol: the adolescents' point of view, Qualitative data

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Overview

Identification

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NOTES

Overview

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this qualitative research were to explore how young people define the term 'abstinence'; to explore their opinions on the Dry January challenge; to assess the reasons why some young people decide not to drink alcohol; to assess the advantages and disadvantages of non-consumption of alcohol; to understand how young non-drinkers live their choice and how they are perceived/treated by their peers; to identify strategies used by non-drinkers to avoid alcohol use while still socializing with their friends. Between April and June 2022, we conducted 12 FG with young people aged between 14 and 20 years old for a total of 63 (36 females) participants. The average age of participants was 16.9 years [rank: 14-20 years], with a median of 16 years. Participants were separated by gender (female / male, no one from another gender category contacted us), age (14-15 / 16-17 / 18-20) and alcohol consumption (drinkers / non-drinkers). In order to extract the different themes and dimensions raised by the participants, we carried out a thematic content analysis, a method of extracting subjective interpretations and meanings using a process of classification and categorisation of the data.

KIND OF DATA

Qualitative data collected with focus groups led between April 2022 and June 2022.

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

63 youth aged between 14 and 20 living in the French-speaking part of Switzerland and fluent in French and participating in 12 focus groups

KEYWORDS

Alcohol, Adolescents, Qualitative data

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

French-speaking part of Switzerland, mainly canton of Vaud

UNIVERSE

Youth, including non-consumers and consumers of alcohol, aged between 14 and 20 living in the French-speaking part of Switzerland and fluent in French

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The Swiss National Science Foundation funds	SNSF	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Center for Primary Care and Public Health (Unisanté), University of Lausanne, Switzerland	Unisante		

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The participants were mainly recruited through an advertisement on the website www.adosjob.ch and on the social media Instagram®. The initial advertisement called for young people aged between 14 and 20 years old who drank alcohol or not, and were interested in talking about this topic. Moreover, other professional partners such as ciao.ch shared our ad on their social networks and / or their newsletters. The snowball method was also used in a few cases. When adolescents contacted us, we checked if they were able to express themselves in French and we asked them their gender, age and drinking status by asking them which of the following groups they belonged to: 1) I have never drunk alcohol. 2) I used to drink alcohol but I stopped. 3) I sometimes drink alcohol but I have never been drunk. 4) I sometimes drink alcohol and I have already been drunk. Groups were formed based on 3 criteria: gender, age (14-15, 16-17 and 18-20-year-olds) and drinking status (drinkers (groups 3 and 4, see above) and non-drinkers (groups 1 and 2, see above)).

Deviations from Sample Design

Response Rate

Weighting

Questionnaires

Overview

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2022-04-01	2022-06-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Focus Group [foc]

Data Collection Notes

Questionnaires

Supervision

Data Processing

Data Editing

verbatim transcription and deletion of identifiers (name of a school, first name of a person, name of a town, etc.)

Other Processing

In order to extract the different themes and dimensions raised by the participants, we carried out a thematic content analysis, a method of extracting subjective interpretations and meanings using a process of classification and categorisation of the data. Some themes were developed before the analyses with the interview grid, and others were developed through the analyses. The transcriptions were first read through several times to get a general idea of the data collected, then coded and classified according to the themes and sub-themes identified by the analysis. The coded transcripts were then compared for agreement. The final codebook was applied to all the transcripts. Each new code or doubt was discussed between the researchers. The analyses were carried out using MAXQDA software (version 20.0.8). A form of triangulation at the level of the analysis was used between the researchers, thus avoiding the risk of bias as much as possible. Quotes were translated from French into English.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Other forms of Data Appraisal

In order to extract the different themes and dimensions raised by the participants, we carried out a thematic content analysis, a method of extracting subjective interpretations and meanings using a process of classification and categorisation of the data. Some themes were developed before the analyses with the interview grid, and others were developed through the analyses. The transcriptions were first read through several times to get a general idea of the data collected, then coded and classified according to the themes and sub-themes identified by the analysis. The coded transcripts were then compared for agreement. The final codebook was applied to all the transcripts. Each new code or doubt was discussed between the researchers. The analyses were carried out using MAXQDA software (version 20.0.8). A form of triangulation at the level of the analysis was used between the researchers, thus avoiding the risk of bias as much as possible. Quotes were translated from French into English.