

The DRAM, Vol. 2(7) - Early onset drinking and the development of alcohol dependence: A fresh look

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Starting to drink during adolescence is associated with alcohol-related problems throughout adulthood (Grant and Dawson, 1997). According to analyses of National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Study (NLAES), a study conducted by the NIAAA from 1991-1992, 45% of individuals who began drinking before age 14 met DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence, compared with 10% of individuals who waited until age 21 to begin drinking (Grant and Dawson, 1997). But, what is the nature of the relationship between youthful drinking of beverage alcohol and the development of dependence on alcohol? This week's DRAM reviews a study using a recent dataset to re-examine the association between age at drinking onset and onset of alcohol dependence.

Hingson, Heeren, and Winter (2006) used data from NIAAA's National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) to examine whether individuals who began drinking at earlier ages experienced: (1) higher rates of alcohol dependence or (2) experienced alcohol dependence at earlier ages. The NESARC is a national survey of 43, 093 adults in the US aged 18 years or older conducted from 2001-2002. Researchers used multistage probability sampling to obtain a representative sample of US adults. The survey response rate was 81%. NESARC includes measures of lifetime and past-year alcohol dependence, and age of onset of drinking. Study participants met criteria for alcohol dependence if they reported any 3 of 7 DSM-IV criteria. Participants also reported at what age they started drinking alcohol, tastes and sips not included. Researchers used bivariate analyses to test the significance of relationships between age of drinking onset and alcohol dependence measures; they also employed logistic regression analyses to describe the relationship between alcohol dependence and drinking onset.

As would be expected from Grant and Dawson (1997), this study found significant associations between age of drinking onset and the development of alcohol dependence. More specifically, the Figure shows a comparison of individuals who

began drinking before age 14 and individuals who waited until they were 21 years or older to begin drinking. Logistic regression analysis revealed that, compared to individuals who waited to drink until age 21, participants that began drinking alcohol before age 14 were significantly more likely to develop lifetime dependence (47% vs. 9%; Hazard Ratio = 1.78; 95% CI, 1.51-2.11), dependence within 10 years of starting to drink (27% vs. 4%; Hazard Ratio = 1.69; 95% CI, 1.38-2.07), dependence before age 25 (33% vs. 2%; Hazard Ratio = 8.12; 95% CI, 6.33-10.43), and past-year dependence (13% vs. 2%; Hazard Ratio = 1.93; 95% CI, 1.40-2.64).

| Age started drinking | Ever drank No. (%) (N=26829) | % Alcohol Dependence | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Never | Lifetime | Within 10 yrs | Before age 25 | Past Year | ≥ 2 Episodes |
| <14 | 1380 (5) | 53 | 47 | 27 | 33 | 13 | 15 |
| 14 | 956 (4) | 55 | 45 | 28 | 31 | 12 | 11 |
| 15 | 1516 (6) | 62 | 38 | 26 | 27 | 10 | 9 |
| 16 | 2925 (11) | 68 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 10 | 8 |
| 17 | 2761 (10) | 72 | 28 | 19 | 19 | 8 | 7 |
| 18 | 5834 (22) | 85 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| 19 | 2063 (8) | 83 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | 1978 (7) | 89 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| ≥21 | 7416 (28) | 91 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

* $P < .001$ for all. P values refer to bivariate relationships between age started drinking and alcohol dependence outcomes tested using χ^2 analysis.

Figure. Alcohol dependence according to age started drinking (adapted from Hingson et al., 2006). Click image to enlarge.

There are a number of limitations to this study. First, recall bias might have altered the results because respondents were asked to recall events that had happened many years earlier. Second, respondents might have under- or overreported their use or age at onset of drinking to conform to perceived social desirability. Finally, some of the DSM-IV criteria might not apply in the same way to individuals across a wide age range. For example, increased tolerance during adolescence might be a normal developmental phenomenon, whereas in adults it is a sign of dependence. Adolescents who begin drinking have low tolerance and through increased drinking exposure they acquire more tolerance. This phenomenon does not necessarily translate into a clinical problem, though it can be identified wrongfully as one. If this researcher bias did occur, then the wrongful classification of individuals as dependent may have skewed the results by mistakenly increasing the amount of dependence episodes in individuals who started drinking before reaching 21 years old.

Despite these caveats, the findings of this study show that there is a need for intervention programs targeting preadolescents. Current programs and policies are not enough to deter adolescents from beginning to drink alcohol at early ages. More effective programs targeting younger children might have a two-fold effect by (1) delaying alcohol consumption as long as possible and (2) limiting the number of individuals who will become alcohol dependent during their lifetime. Furthermore, considering the vulnerable developmental states of adolescents many other psychosocial problems might be avoided by limiting the number and extent of substances adolescents ingest during these formative stages of brain development.

—Juan Molina

What do you think? Please use the comment link below to provide feedback on this article.

References

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