Preventing alcohol misuse in young people: an exploratory cluster randomised controlled trial of the Kids, Adults Together (KAT) programme

Jeremy Segrott,^{1,2*} Heather Rothwell,^{1,2} Gillian Hewitt,^{1,2} Rebecca Playle,³ Chao Huang,³ Simon Murphy,^{1,2} Laurence Moore,⁴ Matthew Hickman^{5,6} and Hayley Reed^{1,2}

¹Cardiff School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

Declared competing interests of authors: none

Published November 2015 DOI: 10.3310/phr03150

Plain English summary

Preventing alcohol misuse in young people

Public Health Research 2015; Vol. 3: No. 15

DOI: 10.3310/phr03150

NIHR Journals Library www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk

²UKCRC Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement (DECIPHer), Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

³South East Wales Trials Unit (SEWTU), Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

⁴MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

⁵School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK ⁶UKCRC Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement (DECIPHer), University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

^{*}Corresponding author

Plain English summary

A lcohol misuse has high personal, social and economic costs, and misuse by young people is of particular concern. Schools have been identified as having an important role in the delivery of alcohol misuse prevention interventions. Researchers compared primary schools which ran the Kids, Adults Together (KAT) programme with schools which did not run the programme (control group). KAT aims to prevent misuse of alcohol by encouraging children and parents to talk about alcohol before children grow up and start drinking. It comprises classroom work about the effects of drinking alcohol, a family event and an educational digital versatile disc (DVD).

The best way to find out if KAT can prevent alcohol misuse is to conduct a randomised controlled trial (RCT) lasting 2 or more years, comparing a large number of schools running KAT with an equal number of schools which continue with their normal curriculum. This study assessed whether or not a RCT would be useful and practicable. Many schools invited to take part did not reply or declined. The research, lasting 14 months, involved nine schools and investigated whether or not (1) schools could run KAT successfully; (2) the research methods which would be used in a RCT were suitable and acceptable for children, parents and schools; and (3) how likely it was that KAT would increase family communication if we measured this in a RCT.

All four control-group schools completed the study and there was positive feedback from the three schools which ran KAT, where large numbers of parents and children participated. Two schools which should have run KAT withdrew. Most children completed questionnaires for the research but some of the questions were too hard for 9- to 11-year-olds. Few parents took part in interviews and KAT did not appear to increase family communication.

It is not appropriate to conduct a RCT of KAT because (1) we need to develop better questionnaires first; (2) the programme did not appear to increase family communication; (3) KAT's impact on alcohol misuse could be small, meaning that a RCT would be very expensive; and (4) we need to test how practicable it would be for a RCT to do follow-up questionnaires with children after they had moved to secondary schools.

Public Health Research

ISSN 2050-4381 (Print)

ISSN 2050-439X (Online)

This journal is a member of and subscribes to the principles of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (www.publicationethics.org/).

Editorial contact: nihredit@southampton.ac.uk

The full PHR archive is freely available to view online at www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/phr. Print-on-demand copies can be purchased from the report pages of the NIHR Journals Library website: www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk

Criteria for inclusion in the Public Health Research journal

Reports are published in *Public Health Research* (PHR) if (1) they have resulted from work for the PHR programme, and (2) they are of a sufficiently high scientific quality as assessed by the reviewers and editors.

Reviews in *Public Health Research* are termed 'systematic' when the account of the search, appraisal and synthesis methods (to minimise biases and random errors) would, in theory, permit the replication of the review by others.

PHR programme

The Public Health Research (PHR) programme, part of the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), evaluates public health interventions, providing new knowledge on the benefits, costs, acceptability and wider impacts of non-NHS interventions intended to improve the health of the public and reduce inequalities in health. The scope of the programme is multi-disciplinary and broad, covering a range of interventions that improve public health. The Public Health Research programme also complements the NIHR Health Technology Assessment programme which has a growing portfolio evaluating NHS public health interventions.

For more information about the PHR programme please visit the website: http://www.nets.nihr.ac.uk/programmes/phr

This report

The research reported in this issue of the journal was funded by the PHR programme as project number 10/3002/03. The contractual start date was in May 2012. The final report began editorial review in August 2013 and was accepted for publication in July 2014. The authors have been wholly responsible for all data collection, analysis and interpretation, and for writing up their work. The PHR editors and production house have tried to ensure the accuracy of the authors' report and would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive comments on the final report document. However, they do not accept liability for damages or losses arising from material published in this report.

This report presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR). The views and opinions expressed by authors in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the PHR programme or the Department of Health. If there are verbatim quotations included in this publication the views and opinions expressed by the interviewees are those of the interviewees and do not necessarily reflect those of the authors, those of the NHS, the NIHR, NETSCC, the PHR programme or the Department of Health.

© Queen's Printer and Controller of HMSO 2015. This work was produced by Segrott *et al.* under the terms of a commissioning contract issued by the Secretary of State for Health. This issue may be freely reproduced for the purposes of private research and study and extracts (or indeed, the full report) may be included in professional journals provided that suitable acknowledgement is made and the reproduction is not associated with any form of advertising. Applications for commercial reproduction should be addressed to: NIHR Journals Library, National Institute for Health Research, Evaluation, Trials and Studies Coordinating Centre, Alpha House, University of Southampton Science Park, Southampton SO16 7NS, UK.

Published by the NIHR Journals Library (www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk), produced by Prepress Projects Ltd, Perth, Scotland (www.prepress-projects.co.uk).

Public Health Research Editor-in-Chief

Professor Martin White Professor of Public Health, Institute of Health & Society, Newcastle University and Honorary Consultant in Public Health with Public Health England

NIHR Journals Library Editor-in-Chief

Professor Tom Walley Director, NIHR Evaluation, Trials and Studies and Director of the HTA Programme, UK

NIHR Journals Library Editors

Professor Ken Stein Chair of HTA Editorial Board and Professor of Public Health, University of Exeter Medical School, UK

Professor Andree Le May Chair of NIHR Journals Library Editorial Group (EME, HS&DR, PGfAR, PHR journals)

Dr Martin Ashton-Key Consultant in Public Health Medicine/Consultant Advisor, NETSCC, UK

Professor Matthias Beck Chair in Public Sector Management and Subject Leader (Management Group), Queen's University Management School, Queen's University Belfast, UK

Professor Aileen Clarke Professor of Public Health and Health Services Research, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, UK

Dr Tessa Crilly Director, Crystal Blue Consulting Ltd, UK

Dr Peter Davidson Director of NETSCC, HTA, UK

Ms Tara Lamont Scientific Advisor, NETSCC, UK

Professor Elaine McColl Director, Newcastle Clinical Trials Unit, Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, UK

Professor William McGuire Professor of Child Health, Hull York Medical School, University of York, UK

Professor Geoffrey Meads Professor of Health Sciences Research, Health and Wellbeing Research and Development Group, University of Winchester, UK

Professor John Norrie Health Services Research Unit, University of Aberdeen, UK

Professor John Powell Consultant Clinical Adviser, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), UK

Professor James Raftery Professor of Health Technology Assessment, Wessex Institute, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, UK

Dr Rob Riemsma Reviews Manager, Kleijnen Systematic Reviews Ltd, UK

Professor Helen Roberts Professor of Child Health Research, UCL Institute of Child Health, UK

Professor Helen Snooks Professor of Health Services Research, Institute of Life Science, College of Medicine, Swansea University, UK

Professor Jim Thornton Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Nottingham, UK

Please visit the website for a list of members of the NIHR Journals Library Board: www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/about/editors

Editorial contact: nihredit@southampton.ac.uk