Samples of the actual instruments are not included in this online version. For printed copies, please contact the <u>source</u> listed on each fact sheet.

Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION	The RAPI is an 18-item (originally 23-item) self-administered screening tool for assessing adolescent problem drinking. It was developed in order to create a conceptually sound, unidimensional, relatively brief, and easily administered instrument to assess problem drinking in adolescence. The advantages of this screening tool lie in its ease of administration and its standardization, which make it possible to compare problem drinking scores across groups.
TARGET POPULATION	⊠ Adults
	⊠ Adolescents
	Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?
	Can be used in research to measure drinking problems and can be used in a clinical setting with adolescent and college samples.
ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	Number of items: 18 (orginally 23)
	Number of subscales: 0
	Format(s): 🗵 Pencil-and-paper self-administered
	⊠ Interview
	□ Observation
	Computer self-administered
	□ Other
	Time required for administration: 10 minutes
	Administered by: Self or interviewer
	Training required for administration? \Box yes $oxtimes$ no
	Comments: Very easy to administer. Can be self-administered or can be administered by computer (can be adapted for this format, although the authors have not made a computer version), or by an interviewer.
SCORING	Time required to score/interpret: 5 minutes
	Scored by: Anyone
	Computerized scoring or interpretation available? \Box yes $oxtimes$ no
	Norms available? 🖂 yes 🗌 no
	Instrument normed on subgroups? $oxtimes$ yes $oxtimes$ no
	Which groups? An adolescent community sample and an adolescent inpatient (alcohol and drug problems) sample
	Comments: Simply add the numbers from each response to form a total score.

PSYCHOMETRICS	Have reliability studies been done? \boxtimes yes \square no
	What measure(s) of reliability was used?
	⊠ Test-retest
	⊠ Split half
	⊠ Internal consistency
	Have validity studies been done? \boxtimes yes \square no
	What measures of validity have been derived?
	Content
	Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")
	⊠ Construct
	Has factor analysis been done? 🗵 yes 🗌 no
CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT	To assess the extent of alcohol-related problems and to use as negative consequences of use
RESEARCH APPLICABILITY	To use as a continuous variable which indicates the frequency of experiencing
	negative consequences due to alcohol use. Can compare problem drinking
	scores across individuals and across groups.
SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES	Copyright: □ yes ⊠ no
	Cost: None
	Source: Helene White
	Center of Alcohol Studies Rutgers University
	607 Allison Road
	Piscataway, NJ 08855-0969
SOURCE REFERENCE	White, H.R. & Labouvie, E.W. (1989). Towards the assessment of adolescent problem drinking. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 50</i> , 30-37.
SUPPORTING REFERENCES	Collins, S., Carey, K. & Sliwinski, M. (2002). Mailed personalized normative feedback as
	a brief intervention for at-risk college drinkers. Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 63, 559-567.
	Miller, E.T., Neal, D.J., Roberts, L.J., Baer, J.S., Cressler, S.O., Metrik, J. & Marlatt, G.A. (2002). Test-retest reliability of alcohol measures: Is there a difference between internet- based assessment and traditional methods. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 16</i> , 56-63.
	Larimer, M.E., Turner, A.P., Anderson, B.K., Fader, J.S., Kilmer, J.R., Palmer, R.S. & Cronce, J.M. (2001). Evaluating a brief intervention with fraternities. <i>Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 62</i> , 370-380.
	White, H.R. (2000). Longitudinal trends in problem drinking as measured by the Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index. Paper presented at the Research Society on Alcoholism meeting in June 2000, Denver, CO.
	Marlatt, G.A., Baer, J.S., Kivlahan, D.R., Dimeff, L.A., Larimer, M.E., Quigley, L.A., Somers, J.M. & Williams, E. (1998). Screening and brief intervention for high-risk college student drinkers: Results from a 2-year follow-up assessment. <i>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 66,</i> 604-615.
	Fergusson, D.M., Horwood, L.J. & Lynskey, M.T. (1995). The prevalence and risk factors associated with abusive or hazardous alcohol consumption in 16 year olds. <i>Addiction, 90</i> , 935-946.