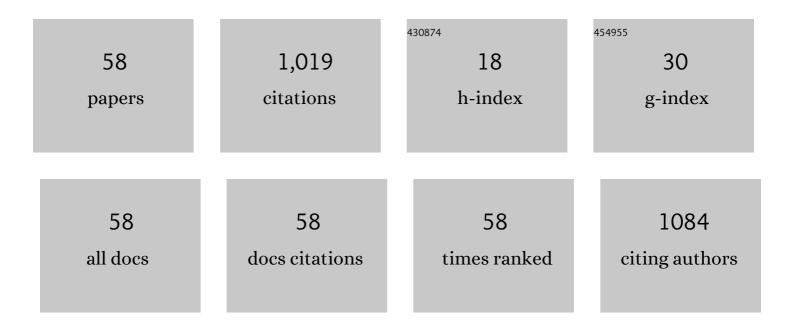
## Andrew Percy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9171201/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Response consistency in young adolescents' drug use self-reports: a recanting rate analysis. Addiction, 2005, 100, 189-196.	3.3	101
2	Maternal antenatal attachment style and potential fetal abuse. Child Abuse and Neglect, 1999, 23, 1345-1357.	2.6	66
3	The relationship between time attitudes profiles and self-efficacy, sensation seeking, and alcohol use: An exploratory study. Personality and Individual Differences, 2016, 97, 203-209.	2.9	66
4	Secular Trends in Substance Use: The Conflict and Young People in Northern Ireland. Journal of Social Issues, 2004, 60, 485-506.	3.3	47
5	A RCT of peer-mentoring for first-time mothers in socially disadvantaged areas (The MOMENTS Study). Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2011, 96, 252-258.	1.9	47
6	Peer-mentoring for first-time mothers from areas of socio-economic disadvantage: A qualitative study within a randomised controlled trial. BMC Health Services Research, 2008, 8, 46.	2.2	45
7	Damaged youth: prevalence of community violence exposure and implications for adolescent wellâ€being in postâ€conflict Northern Ireland. Journal of Community Psychology, 2009, 37, 635-648.	1.8	44
8	Exclusion and Marginalisation in Adolescence: The Experience of School Exclusion on Drug Use and Antisocial Behaviour. Journal of Youth Studies, 2007, 10, 35-54.	2.3	41
9	Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Adolescent Self-Report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 2008, 24, 43-48.	3.0	41
10	Self-esteem and self-efficacy: Associations with alcohol consumption in a sample of adolescents in Northern Ireland. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2012, 19, 72-80.	1.3	33
11	A national household survey of drug misuse in Britain: a decade of development. Addiction, 1997, 92, 931-937.	3.3	31
12	Present orientation, future orientation and alcohol use in Northern Irish adolescents. Addiction Research and Theory, 2013, 21, 43-51.	1.9	24
13	Moderate adolescent drug use and the development of substance use self-regulation. International Journal of Behavioral Development, 2008, 32, 451-458.	2.4	23
14	A profile of adolescent cocaine use in Northern Ireland. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2009, 20, 357-364.	3.3	20
15	Consideration of future consequences and alcohol use among Northern Irish adolescents. Journal of Substance Use, 2013, 18, 377-391.	0.7	20
16	Brief Report: School exclusion drug use and delinquency in adolescence. Journal of Adolescence, 2006, 29, 829-836.	2.4	19
17	The cost of drug use in adolescence: Young people, money and substance abuse. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2007, 14, 19-28.	1.3	19
18	Evidence for the reliability and validity, and some support for the practical utility of the two-factor Consideration of Future Consequences Scale-14. Personality and Individual Differences, 2016, 98, 133-136.	2.9	19

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19	Steps Towards Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programme (STAMPP): a school- and community-based cluster randomised controlled trial. Public Health Research, 2017, 5, 1-154.	1.3	19
20	Reliability and factorial validity of Adolescent Time Inventory–Time Attitude (ATI-TA) Scores in Scottish and Northern Irish adolescents. Personality and Individual Differences, 2015, 86, 412-416.	2.9	18
21	Further evidence for a bifactor solution for the Consideration of Future Consequences Scale: Measurement and conceptual implications. Personality and Individual Differences, 2015, 83, 219-222.	2.9	18
22	Support for the Multidimensional Adolescent Stress Questionnaire in a Sample of Adolescents in the United Kingdom. Stress and Health, 2016, 32, 12-19.	2.6	18
23	The Temporal Focus Scale: Factor structure and association with alcohol use in a sample of Northern Irish school children. Journal of Adolescence, 2012, 35, 1361-1368.	2.4	17
24	Substance Use Behaviors of Young People with a Moderate Learning Disability: A Longitudinal Analysis. American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 2007, 33, 155-161.	2.1	16
25	Steps Towards Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programme (STAMPP): a school-based and community-based cluster randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e019722.	1.9	16
26	Emerging Patterns in Adolescent Drug Use: The Belfast Youth Development Study 2000-2002. Child Care in Practice, 2003, 9, 73-83.	0.9	14
27	Adolescent substance abuse among young people excluded from school in Belfast. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2005, 12, 101-112.	1.3	14
28	The validity of a latent class typology of adolescent drinking patterns. Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 2007, 24, 13-18.	1.0	14
29	Frequent cannabis use among 14/15 years old in Northern Ireland. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 88, 19-27.	3.2	14
30	The effects of the Omagh bomb on adolescent mental health: a school-based study. BMC Psychiatry, 2015, 15, 18.	2.6	11
31	Implementation of the Icelandic Prevention Model: a critical discussion of its worldwide transferability. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2021, 28, 367-378.	1.3	11
32	Drug use patterns and behaviours of young people at an increased risk of drug use during adolescence. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2006, 17, 393-401.	3.3	9
33	Substance Use among Young People Living in Residential State Care. Child Care in Practice, 2008, 14, 181-192.	0.9	9
34	Recanting of Previous Reports of Alcohol Consumption within a Large-Scale Clustered Randomised Control Trial. Prevention Science, 2019, 20, 844-851.	2.6	9
35	The extent and nature of family alcohol and drug use: findings from the belfast youth development study. Child Abuse Review, 2008, 17, 371-386.	0.8	8
36	Temporal focus clusters differ meaningfully in terms of anxiety and depressive symptomatology. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 256, 283-285.	3.3	8

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37	Designing Prison-Based Parenting Programs to Maximize Their Outcomes. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 2019, 63, 975-992.	1.2	8
38	The Belfast Youth Development Study (BYDS): A prospective cohort study of the initiation, persistence and desistance of substance use from adolescence to adulthood in Northern Ireland. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195192.	2.5	7
39	Allowing Imprisoned Fathers to Parent: Maximising the Potential Benefits of Prison based Parenting Programmes. Child Care in Practice, 2018, 24, 181-197.	0.9	7
40	Drug use amongst 12- and 13-year-olds attending emotional and behavioural difficulty units in Belfast. Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties, 2005, 10, 203-218.	1.2	5
41	Drug use amongst young people attending emotional and behavioural difficulty units during adolescence: a longitudinal analysis. Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties, 2007, 12, 49-68.	1.2	5
42	Interplay Between Sensation Seeking and Parental Rules in the Emergence of Heavy Episodic Drinking. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 2019, 29, 814-821.	3.7	5
43	16th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 20–24th March 2005. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2005, 16, 199-202.	3.3	4
44	School exclusion drug use and antisocial behaviour at 15/16 years: Implications for youth transitions. Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, 2007, 2, 181-190.	1.1	4
45	Sex, drugs and STDs: Preliminary findings from the Belfast Youth Development Study. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2010, 17, 443-453.	1.3	4
46	Cost-effectiveness of a combined classroom curriculum and parental intervention: economic evaluation of data from the Steps Towards Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programme cluster randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e027951.	1.9	4
47	Family support in Ireland: developing strategic implementation. Child Care in Practice, 2003, 9, 309-321.	0.9	3
48	Substance Abuse among 12 and 13-year-old Young People in Belfast at High Risk of Developing Problem Drug Use. Child Care in Practice, 2005, 11, 313-321.	0.9	3
49	The stability of alcohol consumption between age 16 and 26: Evidence from a National Birth Cohort Study. Journal of Adolescence, 2015, 44, 57-69.	2.4	3
50	Refining the clinical application of the consideration of future consequences scale -14. Current Psychology, 2020, 39, 1041-1048.	2.8	3
51	Blackmail on social media: what do we know and what remains unknown?. Security Journal, 2021, 34, 525-540.	1.7	3
52	Patterns of substance use among young people attending colleges of further education in Northern Ireland. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2011, 18, 69-76.	1.3	1
53	An Examination of the Longer-Term Impact of a Combined Classroom and Parental Intervention on Alcohol-Related Harms and Heavy Episodic Drinking. Prevention Science, 2021, 22, 443-451.	2.6	1
54	Youth in Northern Ireland. Youth and Society, 2000, 32, 3-5.	2.3	0

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Factors associated with teenage ecstasy use. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2010, 17, 507-527.	1.3	Ο
56	Response to comment by Kristjansson etÂal. on: â€~Implementation of the Icelandic Prevention Model: a critical discussion of its worldwide transferabilityâ€~. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2021, 28, 382-384.	1.3	0
57	One rule for one, and a different rule for another: The case of the Parental Rules about Alcohol Questionnaire. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 225, 108824.	3.2	Ο
58	Intervention impact on alcohol use, alcohol harms, and a combination of both: A latent class, secondary analysis of results from a randomized controlled trial. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2021, 227, 108944.	3.2	0