Andrew Percy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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				430442	4	154577
58		1,019		18		30
papers		citations		h-index		g-index
58		58		58		1084
30		30		30		1001
all docs		docs citations		times ranked		citing authors
	papers 58	papers 58	papers citations 58 58	58 1,019 papers citations 58 58	papers citations h-index 58 58 58	58 1,019 18 papers citations h-index 58 58 58

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Response consistency in young adolescents' drug use self-reports: a recanting rate analysis. Addiction, 2005, 100, 189-196.	1.7	101
2	Maternal antenatal attachment style and potential fetal abuse. Child Abuse and Neglect, 1999, 23, 1345-1357.	1.3	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.	1.6	66
4	Secular Trends in Substance Use: The Conflict and Young People in Northern Ireland. Journal of Social Issues, 2004, 60, 485-506.	1.9	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.	1.0	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.	0.9	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.	1.0	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.	1.5	41
9	Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Adolescent Self-Report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 2008, 24, 43-48.	1.7	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.	0.8	33
11	A national household survey of drug misuse in Britain: a decade of development. Addiction, 1997, 92, 931-937.	1.7	31
12	Present orientation, future orientation and alcohol use in Northern Irish adolescents. Addiction Research and Theory, 2013, 21, 43-51.	1.2	24
13	Moderate adolescent drug use and the development of substance use self-regulation. International Journal of Behavioral Development, 2008, 32, 451-458.	1.3	23
14	A profile of adolescent cocaine use in Northern Ireland. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2009, 20, 357-364.	1.6	20
15	Consideration of future consequences and alcohol use among Northern Irish adolescents. Journal of Substance Use, 2013, 18, 377-391.	0.3	20
16	Brief Report: School exclusion drug use and delinquency in adolescence. Journal of Adolescence, 2006, 29, 829-836.	1.2	19
17	The cost of drug use in adolescence: Young people, money and substance abuse. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2007, 14, 19-28.	0.8	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.	1.6	19

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Steps Towards Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programme (STAMPP): a school- and community-based cluster randomised controlled trial. Public Health Research, 2017, 5, 1-154.	0.5	19
20	Reliability and factorial validity of Adolescent Time Inventoryâ€"Time Attitude (ATI-TA) Scores in Scottish and Northern Irish adolescents. Personality and Individual Differences, 2015, 86, 412-416.	1.6	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.	1.6	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.	1.4	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.	1.2	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.	1.1	16
25	Steps Towards Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programme (STAMPP): a school-based and community-based cluster randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e019722.	0.8	16
26	Emerging Patterns in Adolescent Drug Use: The Belfast Youth Development Study 2000-2002. Child Care in Practice, 2003, 9, 73-83.	0.5	14
27	Adolescent substance abuse among young people excluded from school in Belfast. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2005, 12, 101-112.	0.8	14
28	The validity of a latent class typology of adolescent drinking patterns. Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 2007, 24, 13-18.	0.7	14
29	Frequent cannabis use among 14/15 years old in Northern Ireland. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 88, 19-27.	1.6	14
30	The effects of the Omagh bomb on adolescent mental health: a school-based study. BMC Psychiatry, 2015, 15, 18.	1.1	11
31	Implementation of the Icelandic Prevention Model: a critical discussion of its worldwide transferability. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2021, 28, 367-378.	0.8	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.	1.6	9
33	Substance Use among Young People Living in Residential State Care. Child Care in Practice, 2008, 14, 181-192.	0.5	9
34	Recanting of Previous Reports of Alcohol Consumption within a Large-Scale Clustered Randomised Control Trial. Prevention Science, 2019, 20, 844-851.	1.5	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.	0.4	8
36	Temporal focus clusters differ meaningfully in terms of anxiety and depressive symptomatology. Psychiatry Research, 2017, 256, 283-285.	1.7	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.	0.8	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.	1.1	7
39	Allowing Imprisoned Fathers to Parent: Maximising the Potential Benefits of Prison based Parenting Programmes. Child Care in Practice, 2018, 24, 181-197.	0.5	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.	0.7	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.	0.7	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.	1.9	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.	1.6	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.	0.5	4
45	Sex, drugs and STDs: Preliminary findings from the Belfast Youth Development Study. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2010, 17, 443-453.	0.8	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.	0.8	4
47	Family support in Ireland: developing strategic implementation. Child Care in Practice, 2003, 9, 309-321.	0.5	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.	0.5	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.	1.2	3
50	Refining the clinical application of the consideration of future consequences scale -14. Current Psychology, 2020, 39, 1041-1048.	1.7	3
51	Blackmail on social media: what do we know and what remains unknown?. Security Journal, 2021, 34, 525-540.	1.0	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.	0.8	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.	1.5	1
54	Youth in Northern Ireland. Youth and Society, 2000, 32, 3-5.	1.3	0

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Factors associated with teenage ecstasy use. Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 2010, 17, 507-527.	0.8	O
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.	0.8	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.	1.6	O
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.	1.6	0