

ALCOHOL USE AS RISK RATING AT YOUTHS: STUDY ON A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGIC POINTVIEW

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Abstract

Consummation is one of the concerns of our nowadays society and it includes a wide variety of goods and some of these goods are alcohol, drugs etc. These last ones affect youths as well, especially alcohol which has the characteristic that is easily found. Alcohol consummation and addiction is a phenomenon that is not only a personal issue, but also a society's one. This study is both quantitative and qualitative, and the research questions is whether alcohol consummation and addiction is related to some social and personal aspects like parenting style in individuals' education, self confidence and depression etc. Applied scientific methods are study cases and The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Drug Use Screening Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory, EMBU Inventory, and Rosenberg Scale. Findings that have come out of this study have verified that there is a strong correlation between alcohol consummation and the above mentioned variables. Main results of this study have identified different rates within variables that indicate alcohol consummation and addiction. The found implications give a serious warning especially at young ages on consequences that are related to alcohol consummation and addiction, like delinquency behaviour, traffic accidents etc. Suggestions that come out from this study, give some practice instructions on prevention of this personal and social concerning, by direct proposals on education institutions like school considering curricula, different activities, psychological counselling, and health structures like doctors on effects that it has in human body which vary from illness to death, or local structures like Police with awareness and information on law, etc.

Keywords: *Alcohol consummation and addiction, Parenting Style, Self confidence, depression*

Introduction

Aim of this study is acknowledgment of the factors that affect in consummation and dependency of alcohol and a further analyse of them, by attention to prevention through awareness and organisation of as more services and activities as possible, in personal aspect and in social and institutional one. Topics of research in this study include: first, moral crisis in adolescence, second, depression and self esteem during adolescence, third, parenting models in child education (parenting styles: refusing style, affective style, style that promotes and creates guilt feeling) and fourth, social influence of society groups.

First question: Does it exist any significant difference in self esteem level and depression among youths that often consume alcohol and them that are not consumers?

Second question: Does it exist any connection between parenting model and alcohol consummation of their children during adolescence and later?

Third question: Is there any significant difference among youths that are regular consumers of alcohol and the ones that are not consumers, in the level of relationships with social groups and in the level of acting ways?

Participants

In this study, 80 subjects are tested, among 17-25 years old age, from both sexes and distributed in equal way in both groups, in experiment and control ones. The place where these subjects are studied is Timisoara city in Romania and they have been student of the last class in high school and students from first to fourth year in university.

Applied scientific methods

In this study, quantitative and qualitative searching methods are combined. Psychological tests used in this study are: A. AUDIT test (The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test), to identify the risk of alcohol use. B. DUSI test (Drug Use Screening Inventory), for alcohol use. C. BDI test (Beck Depression Inventory), for depression scale. D. EMBU Test, for measurement of parenting models of education. E. Rosenberg scale for self esteem level.

Tables, graphics and dates analyze

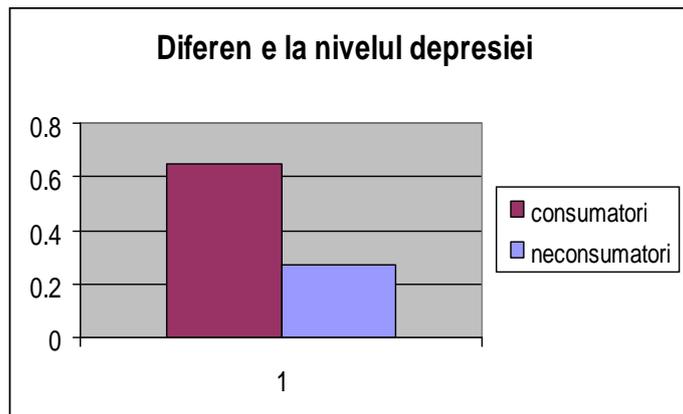
Dimension	self evaluation	Depression
Consumer subjects	m =28,55 ab. =4,68	m =0,65 ab.=0,43

non consumet subjects	m =33,17 ab. =4,34	m =0,27 ab.=0,20
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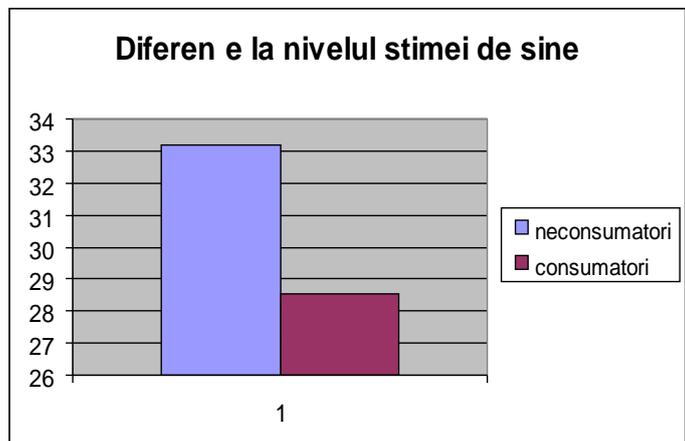
Table no.1: Normal and standard deviation for self esteem and depression.

Dimension	self evaluation	Depression
T test value	t (78)= -4,57 p=.00, p<.01	t (78)=4,89 p=.00, p<.01

Table no.2: Difference in self esteem level and depression among alcohol frequent consumer youths and non consumer ones.



Graphic no. 1 Difference in depressive level



Graphic no. 3 Difference in mother's affective style level

Results

According to the first hypothesis, existence of significant differences in self esteem level and depression among regular alcohol consumer's youths and non-consumer youths, this hypothesis was confirmed / proved by showing that consumer youths have low self esteem and higher level of depression.

According to second hypothesis, existence of significant differences in parenting models level in children education (refusing, affective and creation and promotion of guilt feelings), among regular alcohol consumer youths and non consumer ones, this hypotheses is partly confirmed/proved. Significant differences among alcohol consumer's youths and non consumer ones, exist in the parenting level in affective style, of mother and father and guilt promoter (mainly of father's). In other words, missing of parents' love and guilt promotion and creation (especially from father side), will result in alcohol consummation raise from youths.

According to third hypothesis, existence of significant differences among alcohol consumer youths and non consumer ones, in society group relationships and acting models, this hypothesis is confirmed. Alcohol consumer youths, often will be part of alcohol consuming groups, in diversely from youths that do not consume alcohol that will search for society groups that do not / don't consume alcohol.

Adolescents and youths me low self esteem and high depression level tent to alcohol consummation and depend.

Lack of effectiveness and guild feeling promoting from parents toward their children, makes the last one more vulnerable toward alcohol consummation.

Alcohol consumer youths, often are part of social groups that share the same behaviour.

Suggestions and recommendations

Facing/confronting with alcohol consumption and dependency at youths, needs more institutionally organised direct services, with prevention aim. Prevention itself needs a bigger contribute in familiar and institutional education, by aiming more healthy clime in children raise and awareness in early ages.

Some concrete proposals are: parenting classes on healthy education, curricula and different educational activities, psychological counselling, health structures, police structures etc.

Limitations of this study should be considered. Probability of alcohol consumption influence from other variables than the experimental ones, such as gender, or subjects' situation, by causing over consumption at youths

Anyway, the fact that this behaviour affects more in young ages, is a serious warning, especially if we consider that delinquency acts or traffic accidents happen under alcohol influence on one hand and on the other hand, it is not rare that early consumption will send/bring alcohol dependency installation.

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