

Parenting Styles and Typology of Adolescents Drinking



Department of Addictology
First Faculty of Medicine
Charles University in Prague
General University Hospital in Prague

Lenka Cablova¹, Ladislav Csemy¹, Jiri Michalec², Michal Miovsky¹

¹Department of Addictology, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and General University Hospital in Prague

²Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University in Prague and General University Hospital in Prague

Introduction

Parenting styles may play an important role in the development of children alcohol use.

Family addiction research is focused on family rules¹, family communication², father's and mother's control (monitoring)³, and emotional warmth/affection⁴.

Parenting styles characterised by a lack of attachment are associated with high levels of alcohol use among children and adolescents⁵.

Children who perceived their parents as permissive were more likely to use alcohol and other drugs⁶.

Methods

Research Sample

1,026 students aged 13 to 18 (mean age = 14.7 years, 54 % of boys and 46 % girls) of primary and secondary randomly selected schools from Prague and the Central Bohemian Region.

Instrument

Czech version of the original English questionnaires *EFE Survey Questionnaires: Young People Questionnaire*.

Questionnaires were developed within the EFE Project: JLS/DPIP/2008-2/112.

Results

A multiple-group structural equation models were fit for statistical analyses.

Father's warmth was positively related to family rules ($+ 0.27$, $p > 0.001$).

This means that a higher father's warmth increased the level of family rules.

Family rules were negatively related to type of adolescents drinking ($- 0.25$, $p > 0.001$).

The results indicate that the smaller father's warmth, the smaller family rules and the higher frequency and intensity of adolescents drinking.

The direct effect of father's warmth was only $- 0.09$, $p > 0.001$.

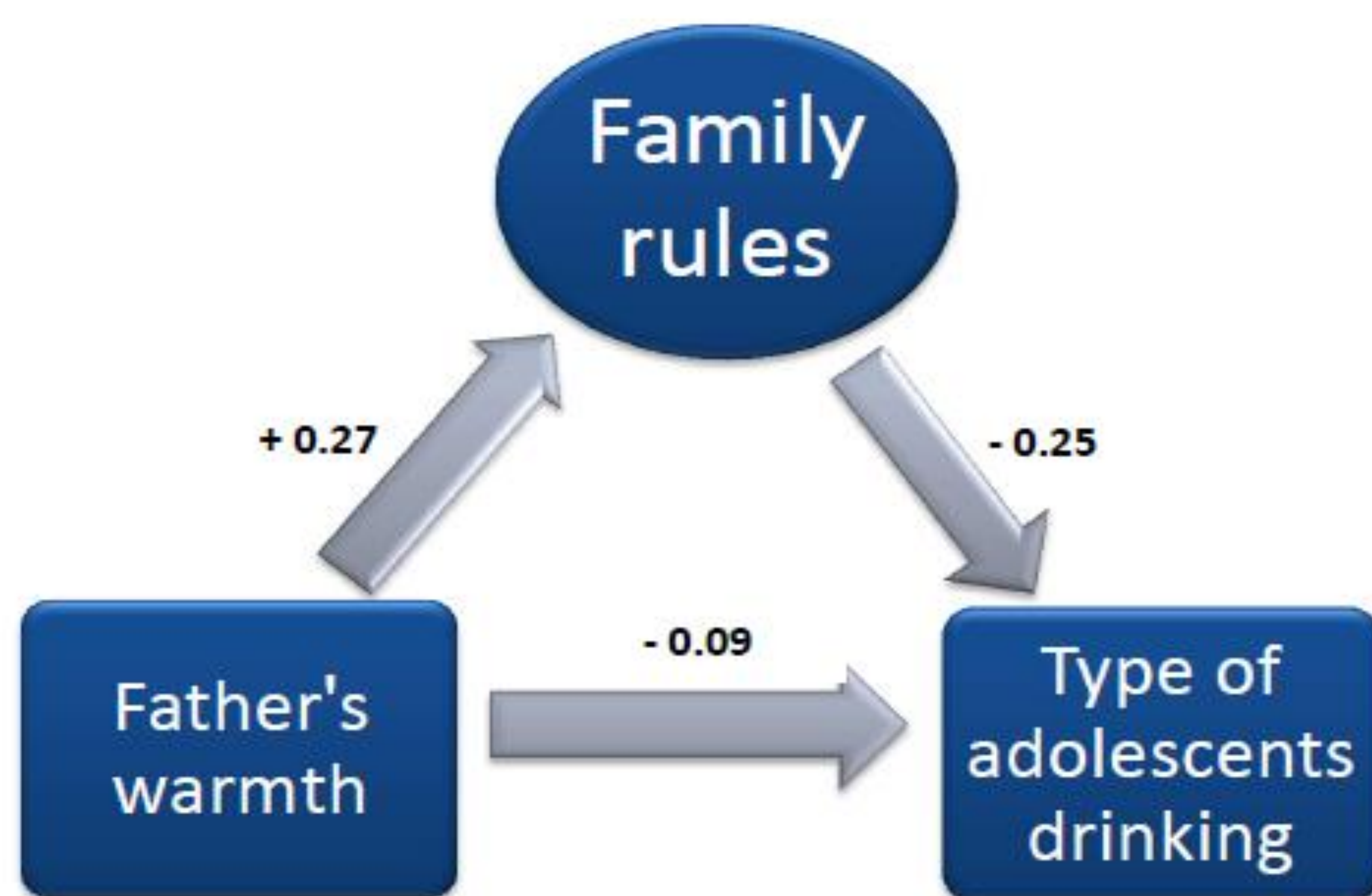
This means that a less father's warmth increased the likelihood of frequency and intensity of adolescents drinking.

The direct effect was statistically very weak.

Objectives

1. To propose a typology of adolescents drinking according to the incidence of drunkenness in the last 30 days and frequency of adolescents alcohol use.
2. To investigate the effects of parenting styles on the type of adolescents drinking.
3. To examine the role of family rules in mediating the relationship between father's warmth and the type of adolescents drinking.

Multiple-group structural equation model



Conclusions

Multiple-group structural equation model explained 9.5 % of variance of the type of adolescents drinking.

The results indicate significant relation between perceived family rules and father's emotional warmth, and the incidence of drunkenness in the last 30 days and frequency of adolescents drinking.

Parenting styles may significantly affect the onset, the development and the type of alcohol use among children and adolescents.

Based on these findings it is important in primary prevention to focus both on research and on practical application and implementation of the programmes in which parents and their children are involved.

References

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Contact: cablova@adiktologie.cz