ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARENTAL ALCOHOL-RELATED BEHAVIORS AND CHILDREN'S DRINKING

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Background and Aims. Many researches have evidenced a high prevalence of youthful use of alcohol. Aim of this study was to acquire information about the pupil's alcohol-related behaviors and parent's use of and attitudes toward alcohol in order to assess the presence of early risk behaviors in pupils.

Methods. The data were collected using a questionnaire anonymous, semi-structured and self-administered. A total of 281 pupils resident in Catania (Males: 49.8% Females: 50.2%), aged between 6 -12 years have joined the survey.

Results. 42.3% of the pupils have already tasted alcohol (M: 49.3% F: 35.5%, p <0.025), in particular the 29.9% the wine (M: 35.0% F: 24.8%), the 30.6% the beer (M: 40.7% F: 20.6%, p <0.0005) and 12.8% the strong drinks (M: 16.4%, F: 9.2%). 40.2% of the pupils (ages 6-12) drink alcohol (M: 44.3% F: 36.2%). Overall, 60.5% of pupils live with families who use alcohol at the meal (M: 63.6% F: 57.4%) and the fathers drinking are more frequent than mothers drinking (M: 63.7% F: 24.9%, p <0.0005). The pupils that had tasted alcohol and live with parents drinker (52.9%) are significantly more numerous (p <0.0005) than those living with parents non-drinker (21.6%). At the end, the percentage of pupils drinker (54.1%) living with parents drinker was significantly higher (p <0.0005) than that living with parents non-drinker (18.0%).

Conclusions. Results highlight an early/widespread alcohol use and an elevated prevalence of pupils who use alcohol. Moreover the findings suggest that living with parents drinkers favor the initiation and use of alcoholic beverages.

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