ARTICLES:

Edith Claros, PhD, MSN, RN & Manoj Sharma, MBBS, MCHES, PhD

ABSTRACT

The study examined the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI), alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use. A correlation analysis was used to explore the relationship between EI and the use of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco among college students (n=199). EI abilities (perception, utilization, understanding, and regulation of emotions) were measured in college students who completed the valid and reliable Schutte Self Report Inventory (SSRI), the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND), and the Marijuana Screening Inventory (MSI). The results demonstrated that EI constructs (Perception, Utilization, Regulation, and Management of Emotion) scores were significant predictors of alcohol and marijuana use. An association between the EI and cigarette smoking was not supported by this study.

Tavis Glassman, PhD, MPH, MCHES

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional research design was employed to assess whether posting alcohol consumption pictures on Facebook influenced alcohol consumption patterns among college students. Participants included 445 individuals, yielding a 22% response rate. Sixty-three percent (n=284) of the sample indicated having an active Facebook account while 33% engaged in high-risk drinking. The results revealed that students posting pictures of themselves drinking on Facebook was the strongest predictor of their reported alcohol consumption, controlling for demographic factors.

Keywords: alcohol, social networks, and college students

Paul Branscum, PhD

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to apply Paulo Freire's model of education in a worksite setting, in the Indian context, for the development and evaluation of an alcohol reduction program. This article explores alcohol consumption from a historical perspective to the current problems young people face today. The Freirian model is introduced as an alternative public health education approach and constructs are explicated. Past applications of this model are also described to give a global perspective and to bring to light past lessons learned. Guidance is finally given regarding the evaluation of such programs. The Freirian model appears to be an innovative and feasible framework for public health intervention in India and shows promise in making an impact in the community.

Keywords: India, Alcohol, addiction, worksite, Freire