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Titolo	Self-medication and violent behavior // Michael K. Ostrowsky
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Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (265 p.)
Collana	Criminal justice
Disciplina	362.290835
Soggetti	Teenagers - Alcohol use Alcoholism - Psychological aspects Teenagers - Drug use Marijuana abuse Violence Self medication
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 217-244) and index.
Nota di contenuto	The causes and consequences of drug use -- Exploring the relationships between self-esteem, depression, alcohol use, and marijuana use -- Does alcohol use lead to violent behavior? -- Does marijuana use lead to violent behavior? -- Khantzian's self-medication hypothesis -- Overview of the study, sample, measures, and path model -- Bivariate findings regarding self-medication and violent behavior -- Multivariate findings regarding self-medication and violent behavior -- Implications and prevention.
Sommario/riassunto	Ostrowsky identifies the causes and consequences of alcohol and marijuana use among adolescents. Edward Khantzian's "self-medication hypothesis" provides the theoretical framework. However, using longitudinal data from the Rochester Youth Development Study, Ostrowsky extends Khantzian's perspective and also moves beyond previous tests of the hypothesis. Overall, the results provide little support to the five predictions of the self-medication hypothesis, but a few interesting findings did emerge. In terms of drug use, weak school commitment predicts an increase in alcohol use and weak parent