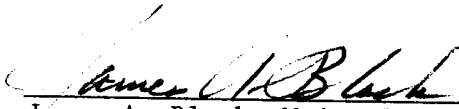
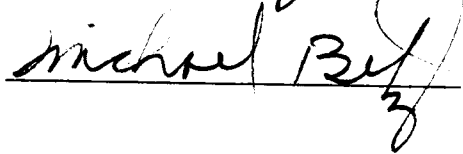


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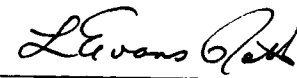
I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Dana Elaine Pack entitled "Women, Work, and Drinking Patterns." I have examined the final copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Sociology.


James A. Black, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research

WOMEN, WORK, AND DRINKING PATTERNS

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Arts

Degree

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Dana Elaine Pack

December 1982

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents,
whose love has instilled in me
the drive and ambition
which have directed me
in this accomplishment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express sincere gratitude to Dr. James A. Black, my advisor and the Chairman of my Committee. His assistance, guidance, patience and laughter have made the writing of this thesis a pleasurable learning experience. I would also like to thank Dr. Michael Betz and Dr. Dean J. Champion for agreeing to serve on my Committee. Their support and interest has made the task worthwhile.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine if employment influenced the incidence of drinking among Knoxville women. The study examined women's employment status and drinking. The independent variables examined were employment, marital status, age, education, children, religious preference and attendance, and social participation.

The data were obtained from a mailed questionnaire distributed to 500 households in Knoxville. The responses on the independent variables were cross-tabulated with the incidence of drinking.

The major findings of this exploratory study were:

1. A moderately strong statistically significant association exists between employment and drinking when no other variables are introduced.
2. The relationship between employment and drinking is statistically nonsignificant when age is introduced as a control variable.
3. A strong statistically significant relationship exists between employment and drinking in the case of women with a high school education or less. The relationship between employment and drinking is statistically nonsignificant in the case of women with more than a high school education.

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CHAPTER I

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem which this study addresses is the influence of employment on the incidence of drinking among women. To appreciate the emerging significance of the problem, three trends and their interrelatedness must be identified.

First, and most widely recognized, is the increased participation of women in the labor force. This, of course, represents a profound change in the routine social behavior of women. It appears to be a permanent change. As such, it can be expected to have ramifications far beyond those associated with changes in the traditional stereotype of the "woman's role." A number of behavioral changes can probably be anticipated in addition to those involving childbearing, marriage, careers, and peer relationships. Certain of these, notably the involvement of women in crime, are already receiving more and more empirical attention (Adler/Simon, 1979). Other areas, such as drinking behavior, remain essentially unexplored.

Potential shifts in the drinking patterns of women relative to men constitute the second trend. There is evidence, however sparse, to suggest that the long-standing difference in the incidence of drinking between men and women is declining. Alcohol Health and Research World (1978) found evidence to indicate that drinking and alcoholism among women is increasing and has already reached a level of serious

proportions. In 1974, the Gallup Poll reported that 82% of men and 68% of women used alcohol. These data account for a 4% decline in the incidence of women's drinking within a period of five years. This 4% decline in use of alcohol by women was accompanied by an 8% decline in use of alcohol by males. Such data suggest that the difference in the incidence of drinking between the two sexes is declining. More important, perhaps, than the actual percentage decline is the fact that it has occurred during the period of rapidly expanding female participation in the labor force.

In spite of these data, there is still much evidence to suggest that very real differences continue to exist in the drinking practices of men and women. The findings of the Third Special Report on Alcohol and Health to the United States Congress in 1978, were that fewer women drink than men, and among those women who do drink, the incidence of heavier and problem drinking is considerably lower than for men. Moreover, for women as a group, there was no apparent increase in heavier or problem drinking during the early 1970s.

These data provide no basis from which to establish any empirical generalizations concerning the possible convergence of men's and women's drinking behavior. Whether a more specific trend toward convergence will emerge as women routinely participate in the labor force requires more careful empirical attention.

Finally, there is a trend toward designing and interpreting research on drinking in a context broader and more complex than that of the male problem drinker. Collins, for example, suggests that studies

be designed to elicit information on four broad areas of conceptual interest: (1) drinking patterns; (2) personality characteristics; (3) contextual effects; and (4) norms relating to the frequency and acceptability of drinking among various race, sex, and economic groups (Collins, 1981). And, Sandmaier has made a compelling case for examining drinking patterns of females as well as males. Nevertheless, an overwhelming preoccupation with problem drinkers and alcoholism continues to permeate research efforts. Corrigan (1978) has noted that research models continue to be based almost exclusively on white males. Johnson and Gargon (1977) stated that when women are investigated, "much of the research has followed the stereotype and studied the middle class housewife." Masi (1977) highlighted the latter fact when he examined a recent printout sheet from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. The printout contained 267 separate documents relating to Employee Assistance Programs only two of which were cross-coded as having reference to women employees. In spite of these past tendencies, there is a gradually emerging trend to place these findings in the larger social contexts in which they are inevitably grounded. From these three directions, then, the question for the present study is fashioned.

Review of the Literature

Women, Employment, and Drinking

My mid-1978, one out of every two women sixteen years old and over was working or looking for work. Many of the nearly forty-three million

women in the work force by the end of 1978, could be expected to have undergone other changes as well. The U.S. Department of Labor (1979) found that women were working for the same reasons men have always worked; they were interested in earning a wage in order to support themselves or others.

Whether the incidence of drinking among women is approaching that of men and, more importantly, whether it can be viewed as a permanent shift related to their changing employment status requires much empirical exploration. Sandmaier has noted that compared to the housewife who drinks heavily, the employed woman with a drinking problem has been ironically bypassed in both popular and scientific literature on female alcoholism (Sandmaier, 1980). As Sandmaier points out, this is an unusual oversight since half of all adult women in the United States now work outside of the home. Further, she notes that the 1975 NORC survey of American drinking patterns established that both working and unemployed women had substantially higher rates of alcohol problems than women who had always been housewives. In fact, both of these groups were more than twice as likely to develop drinking problems as housewives.

It appears, too, that the employed single female may be more prone to develop a drinking problem. Gomberg (1977) reviewed data gathered from one employee alcohol rehabilitation program (Illinois Bell Telephone) and noted that separated or divorced women used the rehabilitation program three times more often than did men in the program. One explanation for the nonuse of the program by married women

has been offered by Greenblatt and Schuckit (1976). Devoting a section to women and alcohol, they concluded that women with drinking problems are frequently protected by their husbands from facing the consequences of their drinking.

There are a variety of premises from which to posit explicit relations between employment and drinking incidence among women, especially if one takes into account research on their problem drinking and alcoholism. Curlee (1960:1970), for example, has examined life events with regard to the onset of problem drinking in both men and women. She found that 30% of women in contrast to 8% of men reported that the onset of heavy drinking was associated with a specific life event. Research has shown that working women have the stress of role identity problems as well as other work-oriented stressors: (1) inadequate, inconvenient, and expensive child care arrangements often produce tension and frustration for the working mother and may also cause difficulties on the job (Focus on Women, 1980); (2) not only do women remain concentrated in deadend, nonsatisfying jobs, but "fully employed women continue to earn less than fully employed men" (U.S. Department of Labor, 1978); (3) "about 1 out of 10 women workers was head of the family (1975) (U.S. Department of Labor, 1976); and (4) in addition to her job, the working wife very frequently has entire responsibility for the care of the home and family (Focus on Women, 1980).

Blau has opined that the structure of the sex-segregated labor market makes it clear that the workworld operates to the disadvantage of women. In 1975, she noted that well over 40% of women are either

employed or looking for work, but even women who work full time earn only 60% of the amount earned by full-time working men (Blau, 1975). Even more troublesome than the current statistics is the fact that the situation has not improved during this century. Gross (1968) has noted that occupational sex segregation was as serious a problem in 1960 as it had been in the early 1900s. He warns that we do not have the luxury of telling ourselves, despite public pronouncements to the contrary, that the situation facing women in the workworld is not too bad or that it is getting better. Although some gains have been made by females in the labor force, the evidence indicates that much remains to be done if the institutional practices which operate against the female worker are to be overcome.

Unfortunately these premises, although suggestive, have not been fashioned into an articulate theoretical position on the relation between employment and drinking incidence. It seems most appropriate to explore any possible linkages more exhaustively before formulating specific hypotheses for testing.

To aid in that exploration, potential relations between several other factors and drinking need also to be explored. These include: age, marital status, education, children, religious preference, religious attendance, and social participation.

Age and Drinking

Substantively and methodologically, the age-drinking relationship is a complex one. Collins (1981) has pointed out that few studies have

incorporated the age factor in their analysis. A profile of women alcoholics and male alcoholics developed at Riverside Methodist Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, indicated that women had been drinking for an average of 22.6 years, versus 28.9 years for the men (Eshbaugh, 1976). The average ages of the women and men were 47.2 and 49.0 respectively.

Other research indicates that drinking problems develop more quickly among women than men (Jones and Jones, 1976). In addition, women typically develop drinking problems at a later age, around thirty (Schuckit et al., 1969; Winokur and Clayton, 1968; Winokur et al., 1970), an average of eight years later than men, though males and females are hospitalized at about the same age, usually around forty.

Marital Status and Drinking

Marital status may have a potential influence on the incidence of drinking among women. Dohrenwend and Dohrenwend (1972) have stated that in a case of divorce or death, the woman loses a social label which in many instances has been the primary source of social status for her. In a profile of marital status among male and female patients at the Riverside Methodist Hospital's alcoholism unit, fewer women (52%) than men (67%) were married, but more women were divorced (26% versus 12%) or widowed (11% versus 3%). Similar proportions of both samples were single (8% of the women and 9% of the men) or separated (4% of the women versus 9% of the men) (Eshbaugh, 1976).

Educational Attainment and Drinking

One area of interest relative to women is their level of educational attainment. Marian Sandmaier insists throughout her book, The Invisible Alcoholics, women's alcohol use and alcohol problems must be understood within the context of their struggle for the rights to control their own lives (Sandmaier, 1980). One means of achieving control is through the attainment of equal educational opportunities. Women are now achieving such opportunities, but they have fought the traditional double standard along the way. Sandmaier states that many of the specific problem areas affecting women who drink heavily result directly from the rigid stereotyping that has segregated and suppressed women in the past. Whether level of education influences drinking and, if so, in what manner appears to be a plausible factor to pursue empirically.

Children and Drinking

Much has been written regarding the sex role fulfillment of women in modern society and its effect on drinking problems among women. Clinical reports by Wilsnack (1972) have suggested that unconscious sex role confusion causes some women to feel inadequate as women which in turn leads to alcohol-related problems. Women, far more frequently than men, point to a specific life crisis as a precipitator of heavy drinking (NIAAA, 1978). One possible contributing factor to a life crisis is whether a woman has children.

Feelings of maternal inadequacy are characteristic of the female problem drinker. It is not known whether those same feelings of

inadequacy contribute to the use of alcohol by women. Schuckit and Winokur (1969; 1970) have argued that the "empty nest" syndrome may produce a great deal of stress for many women. The problems cited as being representative of the "empty nest" syndrome are those which threaten a woman's role as wife and mother, including divorce, desertion, death of a family member, children leaving home, and obstetrical and gynecological problems. Because of society's ascribed role for women, a woman who is childless (for whatever reason) may feel inadequate. Blane (1968) and others (Wood and Duffey, 1966; Kinsey, 1968) have suggested that a preoccupation with being inadequate characterizes the female problem drinker. It is possible that such a preoccupation could lead to an increase in the incidence of drinking among some women.

Religious Preference, Attendance, and Drinking

Ever since Max Weber's classic work on the influence of religious beliefs upon social activity, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, it has been generally accepted that the set of concepts, values, and structures constituting a religious dogma has impact upon the believer's view of the world and his or her activity in it. In an article entitled "Women and Alcoholism" Joseph Hirsh noted that "woman represents important social and moral symbols that are the bedrock of society. And when angels fall, they fall disturbingly far" (Hirsh, 1978). Because of the traditional angelic nature ascribed to women, their religious preference and attendance may influence their attitudes and values with regard to drinking.

Religious preference is an important variable for study because it often serves as an explanation for positive/negative drinking practices. A survey by NIAAA rated the highest amount of alcohol-related problems to be among Protestant (Baptist) Americans. None of the literature which this writer is familiar with has assessed the impact of religious attendance on drinking. It is possible that religious attendance may be as important, or even more so, as religious preference.

Social Participation and Drinking

A final area of interest is women's social participation. Like religious preference and attendance, the degree to which a woman participates in social activities other than home and work may influence her drinking patterns. Women who find themselves attempting to manage a home and an outside job, for instance, may find that they have little time to interact in other social activities. Their membership in clubs and organizations may be virtually nonexistent. The social isolation which women might experience as a result may be a contributory factor in their drinking. Greenblatt and Schuckit (1976) have pointed out that the average female alcoholic drinks at home, alone, and that women are more inclined to conceal and deny their drinking. Forsetti (1980) has estimated that only one out of ten women will have the support of an intact family during her therapeutic experience.

Other differences exist such as the competitive nature of women's relationships that prevent or discourage women's social involvement. Forsetti has stated that the poor self-concept and low self-esteem that

are distinctly identifiable traits in women problem drinkers, the stress and tension on the woman who breaks with tradition and suffers role conflict, and the socialization that women's worst enemy is other women, all point to differences in peer relationships among women that does not exist to the same extent among men.

Summary

To summarize, then, exploratory research will be conducted on the influence of employment. Age, marital status, education, children, religious preference and attendance, and social participation will also be examined as they relate to the incidence of drinking among women and potentially affect any discernible influences of employment on drinking.

The methods and procedures developed to research the problem are carefully presented in the chapter that follows.

CHAPTER II

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

An Exploratory Study

Given the lack of theoretical focus in the literature, the tentativeness with which findings about the drinking practices of women must be approached, and the lack of systematic research attention to the question raised in this study, a descriptive study of an exploratory nature seemed most plausible. Such a design may lead in one of two directions. It may move toward the formulation of an empirical generalization or it may lend itself to theoretical refinement resulting in the development of hypotheses for testing (Bailey, 1982). The research steps outlined in this chapter are probably best suited to eventually establishing empirical generalizations as a first descriptive step in the construction of theoretically relevant statements. As such, it seeks to examine relations among variables rather than emphasize their potential theoretical relevance, important as that is in the long run.

The Questionnaire

Data for the present study were obtained from a questionnaire mailed to a sample of Knoxville women. The complete instrument appears in the Appendix. Although the survey questionnaire was administered to a small number of women known to the investigator prior to mailing to

obtain some knowledge of the time needed for its completion, the instrument was not pretested. The decision not to pretest was made for several reasons. First, the investigator administered the questionnaire to a small number of female friends prior to mailing to assess its clarity. Second, many items in the questionnaire had been fashioned from similar items in previous survey instruments. To be able to compare the findings from the present study with this other research, similarly worded questions were desired to obtain a fairly standardized survey questionnaire. Third, the additional costs in time, mailing, and printing necessitated by a pretest seemed prohibitive given the exploratory nature of the research question.

The Sample

Size

K was equal to 10, and the total sample size was 500. Thus, every Kth or 10th name was selected from the Knoxville telephone directory until 500 names were gathered.

Selection Process

The original sample for the present Drinking Patterns Survey was selected on the basis of systematic sampling. Systematic sampling was selected on the basis of its cost effectiveness, ease in computation, and randomness. A sample size of 500 Knoxville area women was arrived at primarily because it was felt that the number would constitute approximately 1% of adult females living in the Knoxville area. A

return rate of 30-35% was considered sufficient to allow enough cases for exploratory data analysis.

Of the 500 questionnaires mailed, 172 (34%) were returned. Of those 172, 128 (75%) were usable for analysis. A few of the respondents failed to answer all of the items on the questionnaire. Therefore, in certain tables the sample size is less than 128. The 44 questionnaires which were not used were rejected for the following reasons: (1) returned because the potential respondent no longer lived at that residence; (2) returned because there was not a woman living at that residence; (3) returned because the potential respondent was deceased or confined to a nursing home; (4) returned but not completely filled out; (5) returned but filled out by the man living at that residence; and (6) returned too late to be included in the analysis. An arbitrary cutoff date of 30 days was established. After that, questionnaires returned were not included in the study.

Data Classification Procedures

For most variables, a simple dichotomy was employed to have enough data for statistical analysis. For example, in the case of the dependent variable, drinking, respondents were categorized as drinking/not drinking. Independent variables were also dichotomized. Employment was dichotomized as employed/unemployed. With regard to age, the respondents were classified as 29 or younger/30 or older. In the case of educational attainment, the respondents were categorized as having attained the level of a high school graduate or less or the level of

more than a high school graduate. Children was determined by the dichotomy of no children/one or more children. Religious attendance was classified according to the simple dichotomy of did attend/did not attend. Social participation was based on membership in one or more clubs or organizations or none. A trichotomy was developed for marital status and religious affiliation. In the case of marital status, this distinction was made to separately classify those respondents who had never been married. The trichotomy established was: never married/married/divorced, separated, widowed. With regard to religious affiliation, the trichotomy was: Protestant/Catholic/Jewish.

The questionnaire sought to obtain a rather detailed amount of information. The reader may refer to the Appendix to view the complete instrument.

The operationalization of variables in the present study was not particularly sensitive. Because the study was exploratory in nature, the writer was interested in broad parameters of association between the variables. For the most part dichotomies were developed in order to have enough cases for reliable analysis. Dichotomizing resulted in the broad classification of data. Admittedly, broad classifications of data will not permit conclusive results. Again, the writer is not as interested in conclusive results as in exploring associations which may prove valuable for future research.

Statistical Procedures

The statistical procedure utilized in this study was facilitated by the use of SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Simple

frequency distributions were run as well as cross-tabulations of the independent variables and drinking frequency. Chi square and gamma were used to test for the existence of relationships and to assess their strength for establishing the existence of a relationship. The level of significance was arbitrarily set at .01. Strength of association was assessed as follows: (1) up to .249--slight; (2) .250-.499--moderate; (3) .500-.749--moderately strong; and (4) .750+--strong.

Summary

In summary, the present study will explore relations between variables and establish empirical generalizations based on the available data. An analysis of that data is presented in the chapter that follows.

CHAPTER III

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present and analyze the data which bear on the relationship between women's employment and drinking incidence. In addition, the relationships between selected other personal characteristics and drinking will be assessed. These include: (1) marital status; (2) age; (3) education; (4) children; (5) religious preference and attendance; and (6) social participation. To the extent that a relationship exists between employment and drinking, it will be examined controlling for any of the other associations found to be statistically significant.

Incidence of Drinking

To determine the incidence of drinking respondents were asked the following question: "How often do you drink?" Due to the relatively small numbers responding to several of the categories, a problem encountered throughout the study, a decision was made to treat drinking as a dichotomized variable.

For most of the items in the questionnaire which addressed why these women are drinking, the respondents more often than not chose the sometimes, seldom, or never categories. In a few instances, other categories were selected. Looking at questions for which the responses were always or most of the time, there are some interesting findings.

For example, in response to the question "Do you drink to help you sleep?" 13 (10%) of the respondents reported that they sometimes did. This is more than double the percentage responding to that category on other items. One (1%) respondent indicated that she drank to help her sleep most of the time.

Several other items in the questionnaire elicited responses different from the sometimes, seldom, never categories. Two (2%) of the respondents indicated that they drink alone most of the time. Responding to the question "Do you drink less with others?" three (2%) responded always, four (3%) responded most of the time. One (1%) of the respondents replied always to the question "Do you think you drink too much?" When asked "Do you plan your drinking time?" two (3%) answered always. Finally, responding to the question "Have you failed in promises to yourself to cut down on your drinking?" one (1%) said most of the time.

These responses suggest that a small proportion of women responding to the questionnaire had drinking patterns which deviated from those of most respondents. Approximately, one (1%) of the respondents, when asked "Do you consider drinking a problem for you?", said yes. Most respondents who drink do not exhibit what might be considered problematic drinking patterns. Since this is the group from which problems will eventually develop, it seems plausible to focus on the incidence of drinking among employed and unemployed women.

Employment and Drinking: The Original Relationship

Table 1, which presents data pertinent to the original relationship between employment and drinking among women, indicates that 69 (55%) of the respondents are drinking, while 56 (45%) are not drinking. The percentage of women who drink in the Knoxville area is less than that expected in national samples (Gallup, 1975; 1979) but, nonetheless, consistent with other findings which indicate that women in the South are less likely to drink than women in other regions of the United States (NIAAA, 1980). Addressing employment, the findings show that 73 (58%) of the respondents are employed, 52 (42%) unemployed. Data were not uncovered which would have determined if regional differences among women exist with respect to employment. There is no empirically based reason to suspect that women's employment in this region would be appreciably different than in other parts of the country.

Overall, then, Table 1 suggests that Knoxville area women neither drink more or less than might be expected nor are employed more or less than might be anticipated on the basis of existing research.

Looking at the relationship between employment and drinking as presented in Table 1, 52 (75%) of employed women drink; 17 (25%) of unemployed women drink. Twenty-one (38%) of employed women do not drink; 35 (62%) of unemployed women do not drink. Clearly, there is a statistically significant and moderately strong association between employment and drinking.

Having established such a relationship, it is not possible to interpret that finding until the relationships between certain other

Table 1
Employment and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Employed	52 (75.4%)	21 (37.5%)	73 (58.4%)
Unemployed	17 (24.6%)	35 (62.5%)	52 (41.6%)
	69 (55.2%)	56 (44.8%)	125 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 16.71 1 df.

Significance = .0001.

Gamma = 0.67.

selected items mentioned in Chapter I and drinking are examined. Tables have been constructed which compare marital status and drinking, age and drinking, education and drinking, children and drinking, religious preference and drinking, religious attendance and drinking, and social participation and drinking.

Elaboration of the Findings

Marital Status and Drinking

Table 2 indicates that 85 (68%) out of 125 respondents are married. Twenty-nine (23%) of the respondents are separated, divorced, or widowed. Eleven (9%) of the respondents are single. Of those married, 53% drink; 47% do not drink. Of the 23% previously married, 66% drink; 34% do not drink. And, of the 9% who are single, 46% drink; 54% do not drink.

Statistically, there is no difference between the incidence of drinking among the respondents in terms of marital status. There are some interesting directions taken by the data on marital status and drinking which can be related to findings from the literature on drinking problems, however. As the drinking problems literature points out, women who are married are more often found to be drinking than are single women. That is consistent with the findings in this study. The direction of the present data with respect to drinking among separated, divorced, and widowed women tend to support Curlee's theory that a change in marital status leads to an increase in drinking. Still, the present findings are statistically nonsignificant, and, therefore, not expected to influence the relation between employment and drinking.

Table 2
Marital Status and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Never married	5 (7.2%)	6 (10.7%)	11 (8.8%)
Married	45 (65.2%)	40 (71.4%)	85 (68.0%)
Separated	19 (27.5%)	10 (17.9%)	29 (23.2%)
Divorced			
Widowed			
	69 (55.2%) (99.9%)	56 (44.8%) (100%)	125 (100%)

Chi square = 1.84 2 df.

Significance = 0.40.

Gamma = -0.24.

Age and Drinking

Table 3 shows that 43 (34%) of the respondents are 29 years of age or younger; 82 (66%) are 30 years of age or older. Twenty-six percent of the respondents who are under 30 drink; 74% do not drink. This is in contrast to 71% of those 30 or older drinking and 29% not drinking.

This is a strong statistically significant association. It must be noted that it is in the reverse direction from that which is frequently posited in problem drinking research (Eshbaugh, 1976). A much larger percentage of younger respondents do not drink. Such a finding does not contradict that research because, as these data show, a much larger percentage of older women drink than do not drink. Naturally, problem drinkers would emerge from this group.

What the findings do suggest is that the original relationship between employment and drinking may be heavily influenced by age. It will be necessary to examine the relationship between employment and drinking controlling for age.

Education and Drinking

Examining the relationship between education and drinking, Table 4 indicates that 49 (39%) out of 126 respondents reported having less than or equal to a high school education. Seventy-seven (61%) of the respondents had more than a high school education. Of the 39% reporting a high school education or less, 39% drink; 61% do not drink. Of the 61% reporting more than a high school education, 65% drink; 35% do not drink.

Table 3
Age and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
29 or less	11 (15.9%)	32 (57.1%)	43 (34.4%)
30 or over	58 (84.1%)	24 (42.9%)	82 (65.6%)
	69 (55.2%)	56 (44.8%)	125 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 21.46 1 df.

Significance = .0001.

Gamma = -0.75.

Table 4
Education and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
High school education or less	19 (27.5%)	30 (52.6%)	49 (38.9%)
More than high school education	50 (72.5%)	27 (47.4%)	77 (61.1%)
	69 (54.8%)	56 (45.2%)	125 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 7.24 1 df.

Significance = .007.

Gamma = -0.49.

These results point to a moderate association between education and drinking. Except for some highly abstract suggestions in the research concentrating on problem drinking among women that their problems reflect a struggle to gain control over their lives (Sandmaier, 1980), there is no empirical evidence to anticipate either a positive or negative direction to such an association. The present findings are inconsistent with the thrust of the suggestions from problem drinking literature, since it would be expected that less education would lead to more drinking. Clearly, less education leads to less drinking.

As with age, education may be influencing the relationship between employment and drinking. This factor, too, requires more careful statistical examination.

Children and Drinking

Table 5 shows that 89 (71%) out of 126 respondents reported having one or more children. Thirty-seven (29%) respondents had no children. Of the 71% with children, 51% drink; 49% do not drink. Of the 29% without children, 65% drink; 35% do not drink. The present data, though statistically nonsignificant and irrelevant as a factor which might influence the relationship between employment and drinking, deserve some additional comment. The direction of the findings contradict the "empty nest" syndrome proposed by Schuckit and Winokur. It is possible that the presence of children may be as stressful, if not more so, than their absence. An increased incidence of drinking among women with children may be the result of stress stemming from a dual role or an unwanted or unfulfilled role.

Table 5
Children and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
No children	24 (34.8%)	13 (22.8%)	37 (29.4%)
1 or more children	45 (65.2%)	44 (77.2%)	89 (70.6%)
	69 (54.8%)	57 (45.2%)	126 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 1.61 1 df.

Significance = 0.20.

Gamma = 0.29.

It goes beyond the scope of this study to develop theoretically relevant hypotheses. Exploratory research along those lines might benefit from a closer examination of this factor as it interacts with others in connection with drinking.

Religious Preference and Drinking

As indicated in Table 6, a majority 95 (91%) out of 104 respondents are of the Protestant faith. Eight (8%) of the respondents classified themselves as Catholics. Only 1 (1%) respondent identified with the Jewish faith. Of the 91% identifying themselves as Protestants, 53% drink; 48% do not drink. Of the 8% reporting Catholicism, 75% drink; 25% do not drink. The one person who identified herself as Jewish said she did not drink. While the direction of the relationship supports the NIAAA (1980) findings that Protestants have more drinking problems than those with other religious preferences, it is statistically nonsignificant. On the basis of these data, it can be maintained that religious preference does not have any appreciable influence on the relationship between employment and drinking.

Religious Attendance and Drinking

Table 7 shows that 97 (78%) out of 124 respondents did attend religious services, while 27 (22%) did not. Of the 78% attending church services, 51% drink; 49% do not drink. Of the 22% not attending church services, 74% drink; 26% do not drink. Of the respondents who do not attend church, nearly three-fourths drink. However, just as many respondents who attend church drink as do not drink. As a result,

Table 6
Religious Preference and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Protestant	50 (89.3%)	45 (95.8%)	95 (91.3%)
Catholic	6 (10.7%)	2 (4.2%)	8 (7.7%)
Jewish	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)
	56 (53.8%) (100%)	48 (46.2%) (100%)	104 (100%)

Chi square = 2.66 2 df.

Significance = 0.26.

Gamma = -0.27.

Table 7
Religious Attendance and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Did attend	49 (71.0%)	48 (87.3%)	97 (78.2%)
Did not attend	20 (29.0%)	7 (12.7%)	27 (21.8%)
	69 (55.6%)	55 (44.4%)	124 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 3.84 1 df.

Significance = 0.05.

Gamma = -0.47.

church attendance is not statistically related to drinking and not considered influential in the relationship between employment and drinking.

Social Participation and Drinking

Table 8 indicates that 88 (71%) out of 124 respondents belong to one or more clubs or organizations and are participating in social activities. Thirty-six (29%) of the respondents do not belong to any clubs or organizations. Of the 71% reporting social participation, 55% drink; 45% do not drink. Of the 29% reporting no social participation, 58% drink; 42% do not drink. No differences of consequence are discernible from these findings insofar as social participation and drinking are concerned. It is not seen as having any impact on the original relationship between employment and drinking.

Employment and Drinking: The Original Relationship Examined Further

It can be concluded from the data presented in Tables 2 through 8 that two of the variables being examined, age and education, may somehow influence the relationship between employment and drinking. The next step in deriving an answer to the research question is to examine the relationship between employment and drinking controlling for each of these other factors.

Employment and Drinking with Age Controlled

Table 9 indicates that 11 (26%) out of 124 respondents are in the 29 or younger age bracket and are drinking. Of the 26% who are

Table 8
Social Participation and Drinking

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Did not participate	21 (30.4%)	15 (27.3%)	36 (29.0%)
Did participate	48 (69.6%)	40 (72.7%)	88 (71.0%)
	69 (55.6%)	55 (44.4%)	125 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 0.03 1 df.

Significance = 0.85.

Gamma = 0.07.

Table 9

Employment and Drinking with Age Controlled

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Employed 1-29 yrs.	6 (54.5%)	8 (25.8%)	14 (33.3%)
Unemployed 1-29 yrs.	5 (45.5%)	23 (74.2%)	28 (66.7%)
	11 (26.2%) (100%)	31 (73.8%) (100%)	42 (100%)
Chi square = 1.85 1 <u>df.</u> Significance = 0.17. Gamma = 0.55.			
Employed 30 yrs. +	46 (79.3%)	13 (54.2%)	59 (72.0%)
Unemployed 30 yrs. +	12 (20.7%)	11 (45.8%)	23 (28.0%)
	58 (70.7%) (100%)	24 (29.3%) (100%)	82 (100%)
Chi square = 4.14 1 <u>df.</u> Significance = 0.04. Gamma = 0.53.			

drinking, 55% are employed; 45% are unemployed. Thirty-one (74%) of the respondents are in the 29 or younger age bracket and are not drinking. Of the 74% who are not drinking, 26% are employed; 74% are unemployed.

Fifty-eight (71%) of the respondents are in the 30 or older age bracket and are drinking. Of the 71% drinking, 79% are employed; 21% are unemployed. Twenty-four (29%) of the respondents are in the 30 or older bracket and are not drinking. Of the 29% not drinking, 54% are employed; 46% are unemployed.

When age is controlled for, the original relationship between employment and drinking becomes statistically nonsignificant. The direction of the relationship remains the same; that is, more employed women drink than do not drink in both the under 30 and over 30 age groups. Also, more of the employed women than the unemployed women drink. The impact of age on the relationship is most clearly shown when one looks at those women 30 years or older who are employed and drinking, and those women in the under 30 age group who are unemployed and not drinking. Seventy-nine percent of employed women who are drinking are 30 or older. Seventy-four percent of unemployed women under 30 do not drink.

In addition to the direction of the original relationship remaining the same, the strength of the relationship between employment and drinking continues to be moderately strong when age is controlled. Still, it must be concluded on the basis of statistical tests that the relationship between employment and drinking disappears when controlling for age.

Employment and Drinking with Education
Level Controlled

As indicated by Table 10, 19 (40%) out of 125 respondents have a high school education or less and are drinking. Of that 40% who are drinking, 79% are employed; 21% are unemployed. Twenty-nine (60%) of the respondents who have a high school education or less are not drinking. Of the 60% not drinking, 24% are employed; 76% are unemployed.

Fifty (65%) of the respondents have more than a high school education and are drinking. Of that 65%, 74% are employed; 26% are unemployed. Twenty-seven (35%) of the respondents have more than a high school education and are not drinking. Of that 35%, 52% are employed; 48% are unemployed.

Controlling for education provides some interesting results. Employment and drinking continue to be statistically associated among those with a high school education or less. In fact, the relationship for women with this educational background becomes even stronger than the original relationship. The original relationship does not hold for women with more than a high school education.

Controlling for education, then, enables a specification of the relationship between employment and drinking in terms of those with a high school education or less.

Employment and Drinking: Conclusions
about the Original Relationship

The finding of a moderately strong statistical relationship between employment and drinking is statistically nonsignificant when looked at

Table 10

Employment and Drinking with Education Level Controlled

	Drinking	Not drinking	Total
Employed			
High school education or less	15 (78.9%)	7 (24.1%)	22 (45.8%)
Unemployed			
High school education or less	4 (21.1%)	22 (75.9%)	26 (54.2%)
	19 (39.6%)	29 (60.4%)	48 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 11.77 1 df.

Significance = 0.0006.

Gamma = 0.84.

Employed			
More than high school education	37 (74.0%)	14 (51.9%)	51 (66.2%)
Unemployed			
more than high school education	13 (26.0%)	13 (48.1%)	26 (33.8%)
	50 (64.9%)	27 (35.1%)	77 (100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	

Chi square = 2.91 1 df.

Significance = 0.08.

Gamma = 0.45.

in terms of age differences. Also, the original relationship is statistically nonsignificant for those women with more than a high school education. Employment and drinking continue to display a strong statistical association among women with a high school education or less.

The next logical step would be to examine the relationship between employment and drinking within this group of women controlling for age. Unfortunately, an insufficient number of cases prevented such a step.

Overall, the data suggest that employment is in certain specified instances correlated with the incidence of drinking. It is not the sole determinant of that incidence and, in fact, with respect to age is less important. There is certainly empirical evidence from this study to merit further research on the original relationship. Some of the possible directions that research might take will be spelled out in the concluding chapter.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

Summary

This study was designed to test the relationship between women's participation in the labor force and their incidence of drinking. Several additional variables were examined to assess their influence on this relationship. The other independent variables which were examined were: marital status, age, education, children, religious preference and attendance, and social participation.

The findings showed that age, education, and employment were statistically associated with drinking. Further examination of the data resulted in the following conclusions: (1) there is a moderately strong statistically significant association between employment and drinking when no other variables are introduced; (2) the relationship between employment and drinking becomes statistically nonsignificant when age is introduced as a control variable; and (3) a strong statistically significant relationship was found among women with a high school education or less. Among women with more than a high school education, the relationship between employment and drinking became statistically nonsignificant.

Suggestions for Future Studies

The present study was limited to an examination of the relationship between employment and drinking incidence. The findings point to a limited but important linkage between the two variables. Further research is needed to determine what can be said in the way of empirical generalizations about the relationship. Questions generated by the present study could prove instrumental in directing future research. Among the more promising areas would be the following: to assess more carefully the combined interaction of age, education, employment, and drinking. There are several research designs which could be employed to accomplish this. More elaborate sampling procedures than used in this study could be utilized to incorporate enough cases for analysis. A longitudinal study design could be developed to understand more clearly the time-ordered linkage of these variables. These types of investigations would move the researcher closer to making more conclusive empirical generalizations. In all of these investigations the importance of age must be emphasized. Nearly all of the data bearing on drinking suggest that the age variable is of critical importance.

A second area for research would be a comparative study of employment and drinking frequency between men and women. Such a study could serve as an historical backdrop to the movement of women into the labor force and the influence of that changed status on female and male drinking practices. One specific topic that might be explored in such research has to do with the meaning of work among various age groups of men and women and how these conceptions influence drinking.

A third area for research involves more careful examination of the processes which influence the relationship between the incidence of drinking and the development of drinking problems. Exploratory research might be conducted by utilizing interviews to pinpoint areas of similarities and differences between those who drink socially and those who have recognized drinking problems. The findings from the present study indicate that one set of factors to be considered in this regard is the relationship between education and employment and drinking.

There are certainly enough questions generated by this study to hint at a possible linkage between increased life stress as one becomes older and acquires more differentiated statuses such as unemployment. In this study, employment has been examined to determine its impact on the incidence of drinking. It would be premature to give a definitive about its influence; however, it does seem to influence the incidence of drinking in ways which are related to its long-range importance as a life event stressor. As such, it needs to be carefully examined in connection with drinking problems.

Along with bereavement, marital separation or divorce, or a change in geographic location, it seems reasonable to assume that employment could become a life event stressor for women. It might well lead to increased drinking problems among them.

Traditionally, women have been exposed to less risk than men (Cloninger et al., 1978). When faced with the risks and role conflict of a newly acquired employment status, women may find it necessary to adapt mechanisms to cope with the stress. Drinking may emerge as one

such coping mechanism. This theoretical underpinning could serve as a guideline for the prevention of problematic drinking. Employed women, if viewed as high risk, could be targeted for prevention efforts.

From what is known about "high risk" groups of problem drinkers, older women with higher levels of education who are employed may develop drinking problems stemming from the fact that they have a high incidence of drinking.

Employment may also become a stress producing event among those who are drinking and have a high school education or less. It might be especially important to look at the stress which is created for the younger females in this educational group. For them, it could lead to a high incidence of drinking. The persistence of that stress, in turn, could result in the development of drinking problems as they grow older and continue to work. Those who are involved in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse could benefit from the added recognition of employment as a possible contributor to stress which is often resolved by drinking.

Eventually, to be able to comprehend the relation between why women drink and why for certain of those women drinking culminates in alcoholism, employment must be recognized as more than a departure from the traditional female role. It seems to have theoretical significance as a life event stressor as well.

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APPENDIX

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

1115 Volunteer Boulevard / Knoxville, Tennessee 37916

To our respondent:

The following questionnaire is designed to identify the incidence and prevalence of alcohol use among the female population of Knoxville, Tennessee. This study is being conducted as a requirement for a graduate thesis in the Department of Sociology, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Your name has been selected through a random sample of the current Knoxville telephone directory.

Your response is needed to insure the reliability and validity of the study as well as the overall success of the research project. There are no right or wrong answers and all responses will be kept strictly confidential. Please do not sign the questionnaire.

Initially, we would like to ask you a few questions about yourself. None of the information will be identified with your name. It should take less than thirty minutes of your time to complete the questionnaire. Please return the questionnaire promptly as your reply is very important. Thank you for your assistance in this survey.

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Most of the questions ask you to circle the number which corresponds to the answer of your choice. For example:

- B. Your present marital status? 1. Never married
 (Circle correct number) 2. Married
 3. Divorced
 4. Separated
 5. Widowed
 6. Living with someone
 as married

Others ask you to fill in an appropriate word or number. For example:

- A. In what year were you born? 1950
 (Indicate year)

Some questions are to be answered by No or Yes. For example:

Have you ever consumer alcoholic beverages

1. Out of habit at a certain time of the day? No, Yes

Some questions call for more qualified responses. For example:

1. Do you set high standards for yourself?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

(Circle answer)

and

Please indicate how often in the past MONTH you experienced each of the following feelings. For example:

Feeling . . . on top of the world.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

(Circle answer)

Once again, thank you for your assistance with this study. We look forward to receiving your answers. Please go on to the next page and complete each page until you reach the end of the questionnaire.

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEYPERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

I. A. In what year were you born? _____

(Indicate year)

B. Your present marital status?

(Circle correct number)

1. Never married

2. Married

3. Divorced

4. Separated

5. Widowed

6. Living with someone
as married

C. Do you have any children?

No, Yes

(Circle correct answer)

D. If yes, list their ages and sex
and whether or not they are
living at home.

(Fill in blank)

(Check one)

Child's Age

Sex

At Home

Not at Home

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

E. What was the highest grade of school you completed?

(Circle correct number)

1. Less than high school
2. Some high school
3. High school graduate
4. Some college
5. College graduate
6. Advanced degree work
7. Additional degrees

F. Please describe your current employment status.

(Circle correct number;
if more than one applies
circle applicable numbers)

1. Working full-time
2. Working part-time
3. Student
4. Retired
5. Unemployed
6. Homemaker

G. If married or living with someone as married, describe cohabitor's current employment status.

(Circle correct number;
if more than one applies,
circle applicable numbers)

1. Working full-time
2. Working part-time
3. Student
4. Retired
5. Unemployed
6. Homemaker

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

H. If you answered 1 or 2 for you or your spouse, please describe your work. (Fill in blank)	<u>Woman</u> Kind of work: _____ _____	<u>Man</u> Kind of work: _____ _____
--	--	--

- I. If you do work, do you do so
- (Circle correct number; if more than one applies circle applicable numbers)

1. Because of economic need
2. Because you enjoy working
3. Because of the prestige it offers
4. Because of the independence it offers
5. Because you need to get away from the house
6. All of the above

- J. Which category comes closest to describing you?
- (Circle number)

1. Caucasian
2. Afro-American
3. Spanish Surname
4. Oriental
5. American Indian

- K. What is your religious preference?
- (Circle number)

1. Protestant (specify denomination)

2. Catholic
3. Jewish
4. Other (please specify)

5. None

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

- L. How frequently did you attend religious services during the past year?
(Circle number)
1. Once a week or more
 2. About 2 or 3 times a month
 3. About once a month
 4. Several times a year
 5. Not at all
- M. During 1981, how many clubs and organizations such as school groups, labor unions, church, social, or civic clubs did you belong to?
(Circle number)
1. None
 2. One
 3. Two
 4. Three
 5. Four or more
- N. Do you entertain guests in your home on a regular basis?
(Circle correct response)
- No, Yes
- O. Do you consider being a courteous and hospitable hostess important?
(Circle correct response)
- No, Yes
- P. If yes, do you consider yourself a successful hostess?
(Circle correct response)
- No, Yes
- Q. Do you consider it necessary to serve alcoholic beverages to your guests?
(Circle correct response)
- No, Yes

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEYPERSONAL STANDARDS

(Circle correct response)

II. 1. Do you set high standards for yourself?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

2. Do you consider yourself to be an intelligent woman?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

3. Do you consider yourself as being well-read?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

4. Do you do things the way your mother would have wanted you to?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

5. Do you do things the way your father would have wanted you to?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

6. Do you feel that you are emotionally strong?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

7. Do you consider yourself to be a religious person?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

8. Are you proud of your family heritage?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

9. Do you maintain close relations with your own family?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

10. Do you feel respected and admired by other women your age?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

If you are married answer the following;

If not, go on to section III.

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

11. Do you maintain close relations with your husband's family?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
12. Do you feel that you have done a good job raising your children if you have any?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
13. Do you feel that yours is a happy marriage?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
14. Do you think that according to society's standards you married well?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
15. Do you consider your role in life as important as your husband's role?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
16. Do you feel that you have your family's love and respect?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

PERSONAL FEELINGS

- III. Please indicate how often in the past MONTH you experienced each of the following feelings. Daily means every day or nearly every day; Often means two or more times a week; Rarely means once a week or less; Never means not at all this month.

Feelings in Past Month

(Circle correct response)

Feeling . . . on top of the world.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . anxious about something or someone.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . under strain, stress, or pressure.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

Feeling . . . that people were saying things behind
your back.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . very interested or excited about
something.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . proud of an accomplishment.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . bothered by special fears.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . so blue, sad, or depressed that it
interfered with your daily activities.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . bothered by nervousness, such as being
irritable, fidgety, or tense.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . that you are in low spirits.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . bothered by special thoughts.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . so restless that you couldn't sit long
in a chair.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . angry and frustrated.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

Feeling . . . that no one cares.

Daily, Often, Rarely, Never

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEYDRINKING HABITS

- IV. Have you ever consumed any of the following alcoholic beverages:
beer, wine, or liquor?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response; if you answer No, skip the remainder of this section and V; go on to VI)

How old were you when you first drank that beverage?

(Write in age)

AGE FIRST USED

Beer _____

Wine _____

Liquor _____

Are you drinking any of these beverages now?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

If yes, which ones?

Beer

Wine

Liquor

(Circle each that applies)

If no, when was the last time you drank them?

TIME LAST DRANK

Beer _____

Wine _____

Liquor _____

(Fill in blank with one of the following responses:

Last Week, Last Month, Last Year

Have you ever consumed alcoholic beverages for one or more of the following reasons:

(Circle correct response)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Out of habit at a certain time of the day? | No, Yes |
| 2. To help fortify you? | No, Yes |
| 3. To get away from your troubles? | No, Yes |
| 4. To see what it was like? | No, Yes |

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 5. To help you get along with someone? | No, Yes |
| 6. To help you accomplish something? | No, Yes |
| 7. To help you feel less inhibited? | No, Yes |
| 8. Just because you enjoy drinking? | No, Yes |

DRINKING PATTERNS

V. Circle the correct response to the following. If your answer to question number 1 is Never, skip items 2-26 and go on to section VI.

1. How often do you drink?
 Every day, Three times a week or more, Twice a week,
 Once a week or less, Never
2. Do you drink to feel better about yourself?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
3. Do you turn to alcohol when you have troubles?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
4. Do you make excuses for the reasons you drink?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
5. Do you feel guilty after drinking?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
6. Do you drink to help you sleep?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
7. Do you have diarrhea, indigestion, or nausea due to drinking?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
8. Have you had other health problems related to drinking?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
9. Have you ever fallen down or burned yourself while you were drinking?
 Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

10. Do you feel worried, anxious, or depressed when you drink?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
11. Do you find yourself not realizing you are repeating things while drinking?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
12. Have you ever been unable to remember what happened while you were drinking?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
13. Have you ever missed work or put off work because of drinking?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
14. Have you ever put yourself or others in danger by driving after drinking?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
15. Do you drink alone?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
16. Do you drink less with others?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
17. Do you feel isolated and alone?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
18. Do you feel the need to telephone people when you are drinking?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
19. Have you changed friends to be around people who drink like you do?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
20. Do you hide your drinking from your spouse or children?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
21. Have others told you that they think you drink too much?
Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

22. Do you think you drink too much?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

23. Do you plan drinking time?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

24. When you are not drinking, do you find yourself thinking about drinking?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

25. Have you failed in promises to yourself to cut down on your drinking?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

26. Are there times when you don't drink because you are afraid you will lose control of yourself?

Always, Most of the time, Sometimes, Seldom, Never

DRINKING HISTORY

VI. Was or is anyone in your family a heavy drinker?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

If yes, indicate relationship and whether the individual or individuals are living.

Relationship Living Deceased

(Fill in blank)

Do you consider drinking a problem for you?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

Have you ever been under the care of a doctor for a drinking problem?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

DRINKING PATTERNS SURVEY

Have you ever seen a counselor about a drinking problem?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

Have you ever undergone in-patient treatment for a drinking problem?

No, Yes

(Circle correct response)

VITA

Dana Elaine Pack was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 16, 1957. Her parents are Mrs. Jewell Kemberling of Dallas, Texas, and Mr. Frank Pack of Knoxville, Tennessee.

The author graduated from Bearden High School, Knoxville, Tennessee, in June of 1975 and entered Dallas Baptist College in Dallas the following August. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree magna cum laude in Political Science/Criminal Justice in May of 1979.

She entered the Graduate School at The University of Tennessee at Knoxville in September 1980. Since October 1980, she has been employed as a Regional Training Coordinator for the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon her in December 1982.