**ERIC GADZI**

**08/10/2020**

1. Some take it for pleasure. Others take it as a means of curbing their problems. Like anything else, alcohol when consumed too much has its side effects. To some extent, alcoholism is considered a psychological disorder(Kohn et al., 2004). Alcoholism over the years and been a vast area of student for almost more than a century now. Its pro and cons have always been the major case study. As much as 78% of people how to suffer from alcoholism do not know there is a treatment or therapy to help solve this problem (Kohn et al., 2004). Studies over the years have produced a categorical way of grouping alcoholics: The types I and types II alcoholics (Cloninger et al., 1996). The type I alcoholics are those that have the following characteristics: the contributing factors are genetics and the environment, it affects both men and women who are above the age of 25 (legally employable), they over drink easily because they lose control and they feel guilt whenever it happens, their abuse of alcoholism is progressive On the other hand, the type II alcoholics are the direct opposite of the above characteristics. This research will be focusing on the type I alcoholics. This because they are off the working-age, and factors that influence their behaviour is natural.

"Depression (major depressive disorder) is a common and serious medical illness that negatively affects how you feel, the way you think and how you act" (*What Is Depression?* n.d.). Research has found out that gender plays a significant role in depression such that each gender has a way of showing symptoms and how they deal with it. Males curb their depression through sports activities and drinking, while females curb their depression through religious activities or drinking.

From all the literature read, there has been so much focus on how alcoholism and depression can be treated. The focus for lurking variables has always been gender or whether the person is on therapy or not. There are a lot of other factors that could change the face or reason why alcohol is the cause of depression. This research is going to exploit one of those variable, i.e. employment. The research seeks to explain the relationship between alcohol consumption and associated psychological disorder. However, it will continue to explain if employment status can change the face of the earlier researches made. Such that is there a relationship between one's employment status and alcohol consumption and psychological disorder, especially depression?

1. Will, the association between alcoholism and depression change if unemployment becomes an influencing factor?
2. i. Is there an association between the number of times one drinks and the first onset of depression.

ii. Is there a relation between one's drinking ability and being laid off?

iii. Is there a relationship between being unemployed and the drinking behaviour of an individual?

iv. How many people who are of working-class are the type I alcoholics and their relation to unemployment?

**References:**

Angst, J., Gamma, A., Gastpar, M., Lépine, J.-P., Mendlewicz, J., & Tylee, A. (2002). Gender differences in depression. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, *252*(5), 201–209. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00406-002-0381-6

Cloninger, C. R., Sigvardsson, S., & Bohman, M. (1996). Type I and Type II Alcoholism: An Update. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, *20*(1), 18–23. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6876531/

Kalman, D., Lee, A., Chan, E., Miller, D. R., Spiro III, A., Ren, X. S., & Kazis, L. E. (2004). Alcohol dependence, other psychiatric disorders, and health‐related quality of life: A replication study in a large random sample of enrollees in the Veterans Health Administration. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, *30*(2), 473–487.

Kohn, R., Saxena, S., Levav, I., & Saraceno, B. (2004). The treatment gap in mental health care. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, *82*, 858–866. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0042-96862004001100011

*What Is Depression?* (n.d.). Retrieved 8 October 2020, from https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/depression/what-is-depression

**Annotated Bibliography**

**a.**

**APA Citation:** (Cloninger et al., 1996)

Cloninger, C. R., Sigvardsson, S., & Bohman, M. (1996). Type I and Type II Alcoholism: An Update. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, *20*(1), 18–23. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6876531/

**General topic:** Type I and Type II Alcoholism: An Update. *Alcohol Health and Research World*,

**The hypothesis being tested:** The hypothesis tested was to find out the type I and type II alcoholics are affected by the factors stated by its original proponent: Stockholm

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The exploratory variables were the factors that affect an individual to drink which were measured with the following: age group, age of onset, gender distribution among others. The response variable was the characteristics gotten to categorize the individuals into type I or type II

**Summary of results and key findings:** The research concluded most of the original study about the type I and typed II alcoholics. It also found out that"high harm avoidance and high novelty seeking to appear to be the traits most strongly predisposing to type I and type II alcoholism, respectively" (Cloninger et al., 1996).

**Significance to my research question:** Through this research, I have understood the different types of alcoholics we have. This will help me narrow down on the type of alcoholic that I will be focusing my research on the variables in the codebook that I will need for it.

**b.**

**APA Citation:**

Kohn, R., Saxena, S., Levav, I., & Saraceno, B. (2004). The treatment gap in mental health care. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, *82*, 858–866. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0042-96862004001100011

**General topic:** The treatment Gap In Health Care.

**The hypothesis being tested:** To what extent do people not go for psychiatric check-up though there is a treatment for their mental disorders.

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The explanatory variables were the various psychological disorders they were finding the treatment gap for which are: "major depression, dysthymia, bipolar disorder, generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and alcohol abuse or dependence" (Kohn et al., 2004). This response variable is whether they are treated or not.

**Summary of results and key findings:** The survey used all WHO regions in the world, estimating the number of people from 15 years and beyond From the research it was discovered that "The median treatment gap for schizophrenia, including other non-affective psychosis, was 32.2%. For other disorders the gap was: depression, 56.3%; dysthymia, 56.0%; bipolar disorder, 50.2%; panic disorder, 55.9%; GAD, 57.5%; and OCD, 57.3%”. Also, the greatest treatment gap was found for alcohol dependence which was 78.1%. This means that most people who have alcoholic problems do not seek treatment for it or do not see the need to, and that affects their health badly. "The treatment gap for major depression in the WHO European Region was 45.4%, and for the Americas, it was 56.9%".

**Significance to my research question:** This research confirms there are a lot of alcohol dependents in the world and specifically the US. This will help me express how serious the issue of depression is, and there is a need to focus on this matter.

**c.**

**APA Citation:** (Angst et al., 2002)

Angst, J., Gamma, A., Gastpar, M., Lépine, J.-P., Mendlewicz, J., & Tylee, A. (2002). Gender differences in depression. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, *252*(5), 201–209. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00406-002-0381-6

**General topic:** Gender difference in depression

**The hypothesis being tested:** Is there an association between gender and major depression

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The exploratory variable used was the gender, which was measured in men and women. The response variable used was the prevalence rate of depression. There were various factors used to measure this, and these were employment and significant impairments.

**Summary of results and key findings:** The result made use of aboutsix European countries and sampled, a total of  38,434 men and 40,024 women in the first wave. In the second wave, a sample of 563 men and 1321 women who have been treated for depression were chosen. The result showed that there is a gender imbalance when it comes to depression in wave 1. This showed that men showed little symptoms of depression as compared to women. The major difference or clarity came in wave two, where the effects of the depression were studied clearer. In men, when depression occurs, it is managed through alcohol drinking and increased sports activities while in women through emotional release or religion.

**Significance to my research question:** This article would help me determine from my code book and dataset which population are truly depressed using the criteria focused above: increased sports activity, sleeping disorders, increased alcohol consumption, increased religious activities among others.

**d.**

**APA Citation:** (Kalman et al., 2004)

Kalman, D., Lee, A., Chan, E., Miller, D. R., Spiro III, A., Ren, X. S., & Kazis, L. E. (2004). Alcohol dependence, other psychiatric disorders, and health‐related quality of life: A replication study in a large random sample of enrollees in the Veterans Health Administration. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, *30*(2), 473–487.

**General topic: "**Alcohol Dependence, Other Psychiatric Disorders, and Health‐Related Quality of Life: A Replication Study in a Large Random Sample of Enrollees in the Veterans Health Administration" (Kalman et al., 2004)**.**

**The hypothesis being tested:** The relationship between alcohol dependence and Health‐Related Quality of Life.

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The exploratory variable is alcohol dependence, and its measurement are people with alcohol dependence and psychiatric disorders and people with alcohol dependence only. The response variable is the Health‐Related Quality of Life e. It is measured with the domain of how respondents function well psychologically and socially.

**Summary of results and key findings:** The research made use of 127,308 people from the database of Veteran Health Administration. The study found out that people with alcohol dependence and psychiatric disorder history had a lower health-related quality of life than those with alcohol dependence only. The researching ultimately found out that while it was treating psychiatric disorders, it is essential to treat alcohol dependence with it as well.

**Significance to my research question:** With this research, it helps me understand the relation with alcohol dependence and mental disorder such that a lot of adults who have mental disorders due to alcohol abuse do not go for treatment and this affects their overall health-related quality of life negatively.

**e.**

**APA Citation:**

(Batic-Mujanovic et al., 2017)

Batic-Mujanovic, O., Poric, S., Pranjic, N., Ramic, E., Alibasic, E., & Karic, E. (2017). Influence of Unemployment on Mental Health of the Working Age Population. *Materia Socio-Medica*, *29*(2), 92–96. https://doi.org/10.5455/msm.2017.29.92-96

**General topic: "**Unemployment on Mental Health Of the working-age."

**The hypothesis being tested:** The hypothesis being tested is, does unemployment have any influence on the mental health of people?

**Explanatory and response variables & how are they measured:** The explanatory variable was the variable unemployed people. The exploratory variable was measured using the working experience. (people with unemployment and no working experience for the past five years, people with job experience but they are unemployed for the past five years and finally, people who are employed for the past five years. These people were randomly picked. The mental health of these people was the response variable. This was assessed through questionnaires of 28 questions.

**Summary of results and key findings:** The result of the search found out that the unemployed with no job experience had a higher mental health disorder, those who have work experience had a lower problem mentally, and those who are employed had the

**Significance to my research question:** The research would help me learn how to categorize my exploratory variable.