Abstract

This diploma thesis deals with the relationship between the selected traits of the Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Model, the family factors and the rates of alcohol consumption. Attention is paid to the description of personality, to the theory of personality and also to the description of Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Model. This work also deals with the description of alcohol and the factors that may be related to its use and the use of other addictive substances. The function of alcohol, the consumption patterns and addiction issues are also described.

The quantitative research was chosen. The target was to determine whether there is a relationship between selected personality characteristics of Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Model, the primal family influences, the demographic variables, and the level of alcohol consumption. The methods used in this research were: Cattell's 16 factor personality questionnaire and the BSQF (Beverage specific quantity-frequency) questionnaire, which made it possible to determine the average daily consumption of pure alcohol in grams and to determine the level of consumption based on this. There were questionnaire methods added to include additional questions that examined the family situation during childhood, substance abuse of biological parents, the demographic variables and the impact of the pandemic situation on alcohol consumption patterns.

There were 101 subjects in the research whose age ranged from from 30 to 40 years. Based on the results of both questionnaire methods, no statistically significant relationship was found between the factors of emotional stability, liveliness, dominance, perfectionism and the rate of alcohol consumption. It means that there was no relationship found between the researched factors and the level of alcohol consumption in this research. A statistically significant relationship was found between the factor of tension and the rate of alcohol consumption. In this case, a positive correlation was found, which means that the higher the individual's score, the higher the rate of consumption. Based on the results of the additional questions and the BSQF method, no statistically significant relationship was found between the level of education attained, growing up with both parents, substance abuse issues of the biological parents, traumatic experience during childhood, relationship with mother and father during childhood and the rate of alcohol consumption. A statistically significant relationship was found between the gender, the frequency of alcohol consumption of parents, the marital status, and the rate of alcohol consumption. It was found that men consume more alcohol than women, that people living in a relationship consume less alcohol than single people, and that the individuals whose mother consumed alcohol frequently or was rated as an alcoholic or abstinent alcoholic, drink more alcohol than individuals whose mothers were abstainers or occasional consumers.

The limits of the study are in the use of self-assessment methods, in the respondent selecting method, and in the data collection in the online environment associated with the absence of the researcher.