



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# The Relationship Between Parental Role And Peer Social Support With Adolescent Alcohol Consumption Behavior

Muhammad Maula Rizka<sup>1</sup>, Tinon Citraning Harisuci<sup>2\*</sup>

Published online: 25 October 2024

## Abstract

The role of parents and social support of peers can potentially cause an adolescent to have a high tendency of alcohol consumption behavior that causes indifferent behavior to the environment, loss of interest in the surrounding environment, irritability or anger, and lack of concern for the scope or social. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between parental role and peer social support with adolescent alcohol consumption behavior. This study uses quantitative research methods. The sampling technique used was non probability sampling with purposive sampling method. The number of participants was 173 respondents. The results showed that the Pearson correlation value was 0.932 with sig. = 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ). This means that there is a highly significant relationship between parental role and peer social support with alcohol consumption behavior. The implication of this study is that there needs to be an intervention on parental role and peer social support in adolescents so that the level of alcohol consumption becomes low.

**Keyword:** Parental role, Peer social support, Alcohol consumption behavior, Adolescents

## Introduction

Adolescence is a unique and special phase marked by developmental transformations not experienced in any other life stage (Fahrizqi et al., 2021). Adolescents actively explore various aspects of their lives, including personal interests, social interactions, and career aspirations. According to previous studies conducted by Rahmawati et al. (2023), adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, encompassing early, middle, and late adolescence stages. It is a developmental phase situated between childhood and adulthood, characterized by significant changes.

During this transitional period, adolescents often experience instability. Their inability to manage emotions can lead to actions that deviate from norms or involve problematic behaviors, such as engaging in criminal acts, excessive spending, fighting, reckless driving, smoking, and consuming alcohol (Stanhope & Lancaster, 2014). Alcohol, at its core, is an addictive substance with harmful effects that impact an individual's social life, family, and personal well-being (Ghufron & Risnawita, 2017).

Individuals who are ensnared in alcohol dependency or habitual consumption may exhibit indifference towards their surroundings, a loss of interest in their environment, irritability, or a lack of concern for their social circles (Handayani et al., 2009). Research by Jaya & Sattu (2019) found that alcohol consumption poses serious physical and mental health risks, can disturb public order and safety, and threatens the future of Indonesia's young generation.

Research from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows a decline in alcohol consumption among Indonesians from 2018 to 2020. In 2018, alcohol consumption in Indonesia was recorded at 0.48 liters per capita, dropping to 0.41 liters per capita in 2019, and further decreasing to 0.39 liters per capita in

2020. In rural areas, alcohol consumption reached 0.61 liters per capita in 2020, down from 0.64 liters per capita the previous year, while urban consumption only slightly decreased from 0.22 liters per capita in 2019 to 0.23 liters per capita.

One factor influencing alcohol consumption behavior is the role of parents. Parental involvement is crucial in helping adolescents cope with their problems. A close, positive relationship between parents and children, fulfilling their needs and applying consistent parenting patterns, can reduce the stress adolescents face (Santrock, 2013). Adolescents' primary environment consists of their parents, who need to convey understanding maturely and provide positive support and motivation to encourage academic success and moral development. Effective parental involvement creates a safe environment, allowing adolescents to feel secure and comfortable with their families (Soekanto, 2014).

A study by Suseno (2014) highlighted that parental attention and supervision of adolescents' social circles is a key factor in preventing alcohol consumption among teenagers. Individuals with a positive self-concept are typically better able to manage their emotions, which in turn supports emotional stability. Research by Kalara (2014) also pointed out that factors motivating adolescents to consume alcohol include family environment, social interactions, and surrounding society.

Another influencing factor in alcohol consumption behavior is social support, which provides tangible assistance from social relationships, including emotional support, encouragement to express feelings, information and advice, as well as material support (Harnilawati, 2013). Social support can come from family and peers. Durado (2013) revealed that family support, particularly from parents, offers comfort through their presence and affirms that the child is acknowledged and accepted as an individual. According to Irianto (2014), peer bonding holds a deep meaning and can have a significant influence, as adolescents often rely on friends for enjoyment and to feel closer to their group.

Several studies have demonstrated the relationship between social support and alcohol consumption among adolescents. Adiputra (2014) uncovered a significant relationship between peer social support and alcohol consumption among adolescents in the village of Sampalan Klod Dawan Klungkung. Hendra (2016) further showed in his study that there is a

---

University Muria Kudus

*\*) corresponding author*

Tinon Citraning Harisuci

Email: [tinon.citra@umk.ac.id](mailto:tinon.citra@umk.ac.id)

relationship between peer support and alcohol consumption among adolescents at St. Ursula Catholic Vocational School Dumoga.

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that **research on “the relationship between the role of parents and peer social support in alcohol consumption behavior”** is essential to understanding the factors influencing alcohol consumption, especially among adolescents. This research demonstrates that both parental roles and social support significantly impact alcohol consumption behavior.

**Method**

The research method used in this study is a quantitative approach. The population consists of adolescents aged 18 to 23 years. The researchers employed a non-probability sampling technique with a purposive sampling method. The respondents in this study are adolescents aged 18 to 23 years, totaling 173 respondents. The criteria for inclusion in this study are as follows: (a) Male and Female, (b) Aged 18 to 23 years, (c) Have consumed alcohol within the last year, (d) Willing to participate as respondents in the study.

Data collection in this study utilized a questionnaire distributed through Google Forms and other digital media platforms such as Instagram, WhatsApp, and Facebook. This research involved three main established scales that have been adapted in Indonesia: The Comprehensive Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (CAEQ; Demmel & Hagen, 2003), which includes Social Assertiveness and Positive Affect, Tension Reduction, Cognitive Impairment and Physical Aggression, and Sexual Enhancement, with a total of 51 statement items and a correlation coefficient (r) value of 0.250. Shek’s Chinese Family Assessment Inventory (CFAI), which encompasses Mutuality, Harmony, Communication, Parental Concern, and Parental Control, consists of 33 statement items with a correlation coefficient (r) value of 0.309. The Peer Support Questionnaire (PSQ) by Alaei & Hosseinneshad (2020) includes Informational Support, Emotional Support, Instrumental Support, Validation/Feedback, and Companionship Support, consisting of 22 valid and reliable items ( $\alpha = 0.949$ ). The analysis technique used in this study is the Product Moment correlation, which is applied to measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two quantitative variables.

**Results and Discussion**

**Gender**

**Tabel 1.** Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

Gender	Percentage
Male	68.2%

The characteristics of the respondents indicate a significant disparity in gender representation. Specifically, 68.2% of the respondents identified as male, while 31.8% identified as female. This suggests a predominantly male demographic within the study sample, which may influence the overall findings and interpretations of the research. Understanding this gender distribution is crucial for analyzing the perspectives and behaviors related to the research topic, as it may reflect varying experiences and attitudes between genders.

**Age**

**Tabel 2.** Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Age Group	Percentage
18-19 years	24.3%
20-21 years	37.6%
22-23 years	38.2%

The analysis of respondent characteristics by age reveals distinct age group distributions within the study sample. The age group of 22-23 years represents the largest portion, accounting for 38.2% of respondents. Following closely is the 20-

21 years age group, comprising 37.6%. Lastly, the 18-19 years age group includes 24.3% of respondents. This distribution highlights a predominance of younger adults, particularly those in their early twenties, suggesting that the insights gathered may reflect the perspectives and experiences typical of this age range. Understanding these age dynamics is essential for contextualizing the study’s findings and implications.

**Experience in Alcohol Consumption**

**Tabel 3.** Respondent Characteristics Based on Experience in Alcohol Consumption

Experience	Percentage
2-3 years	42.8%
4-5 years	41.6%
> 6 years	15.6%

The characteristics of respondents regarding their experience in alcohol consumption illustrate a varied distribution of drinking experience. A substantial 42.8% of respondents reported having 2-3 years of alcohol consumption experience, indicating a significant number of relatively new drinkers. Close behind, 41.6% of respondents indicated that they have 4-5 years of experience with alcohol, suggesting that many have developed more established drinking habits. Conversely, only 15.6% of respondents reported having more than six years of alcohol consumption experience. This distribution underscores the predominance of relatively moderate drinking experiences among the participants, which may have implications for understanding attitudes and behaviors related to alcohol consumption within the study.

**Results Of The Normality Test**

**Table 4.** Normality Test Distribution Table

Research Variable	K-SZ	p > (0.05)	Category
Alcohol Consumption Behavior	1.918	0.111	Normal
Parental Role	2.175	0.271	Normal
Peer Support	2.066	0.139	Normal

The results of the normality test on the alcohol consumption behavior variable show a significance level of  $p = 0.111$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) with a K-SZ of 1.918, indicating that the alcohol consumption behavior data is normally distributed. Similarly, the parental role variable has a significance level of  $p = 0.271$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) with a K-SZ of 2.175, and the significance level for the peer social support variable is  $p = 0.139$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) with a K-SZ of 2.066, which means the data are normally distributed.

**Results Of Linearity Relationship Test**

**Table 4.** Linearity Relationship Test Table

Research Variable	F	Sig. (p)	Description
Alcohol Consumption Behavior	2.365	0.177	Linear
Parental Role			

Based on Table 4, the results of the linearity test show that the Deviation from linearity value yields an F of 2.365 with a p of 0.177 ( $\text{Sig} > 0.05$ ). This indicates a linear correlation between the Alcohol Consumption Behavior variable and the Parental Role variable.

**Table 5.** Linearity Relationship Test Table

Research Variable	F	Sig. (p)	Description
Alcohol Consumption Behavior	2.582	0.231	Linear
Peer Social Support			

The results of the linearity test indicate that the Deviation from Linearity shows an F value of 2.582 with a p of 0.231 (Sig > 0.05), suggesting that the Alcohol Consumption Behavior variable and the Peer Social Support variable have a linear correlation.

### Results Of The Regression Analysis

**Table 6.** Regression Analysis Table

R	R Square	F	Sig. (p)
0.932	0.868	8.678	0.000

Based on the table above, the p value obtained is 0.000 ( $p < 0.01$ ) with  $R^2$  of 0.932, which indicates a very significant relationship between X1 (Parental Role) and X2 (Peer Social Support) with Y (Alcohol Consumption Behavior). Thus, the hypothesis stating that there is a significant relationship between the Parental Role and Peer Social Support with Alcohol Consumption Behavior is accepted, with an effective contribution of 93.2%, and the remaining 7.8% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

### Results Of The Product Moment Analysis

**Table 7.** Product Moment Analysis Table

Variable	R	R Square	Sig (p)
Parental Role	0.897	0.604	0.000
Alcohol Consumption			

It is known that between the Alcohol Consumption Behavior variable and the Parental Role variable, the correlation coefficient between the two variables ( $R_{xy}$ ) is 0.897 with a p value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.01$ ). This result indicates a very significant negative relationship between X1 (parental role) and Y (alcohol consumption behavior). Thus, the hypothesis stating that the higher X1 (parental role), the lower Y (alcohol consumption behavior) is accepted. Conversely, the lower X1 (parental role), the higher Y (alcohol consumption behavior) also holds true, leading to the acceptance of the hypothesis that states there is a negative relationship between X1 (parental role) and Y (alcohol consumption behavior). The effective contribution of the parental role to alcohol consumption behavior is 60.4%. The effective contribution of the role of parents to alcohol consumption behavior is 60.4%.

### Results of the Coefficient of Determination R Square

**Table 8.** Coefficient of Determination R Square

Variable	R	R Square	Sig (p)
Peer Social Support	0.907	0.328	0.000
Alcohol Consumption Behavior			

It is known that the variable of peer social support and alcohol consumption behavior yields a correlation coefficient ( $R_{xy}$ ) of 0.907 with a p-value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.01$ ). This result indicates a very significant negative relationship between X2 (peer social support) and Y (alcohol consumption behavior). Thus, the hypothesis stating that the higher X2 (peer social support), the lower Y (alcohol consumption behavior) is accepted. Conversely, the lower X2 (peer social support), the higher Y (alcohol consumption behavior), which means the hypothesis stating that there is a negative relationship between X2 (peer social support) and Y (alcohol consumption behavior) is accepted. The effective contribution of peer social support to alcohol consumption behavior is 32.8%.

This study aims to investigate the correlation between parental roles and peer social support on alcohol consumption behavior among teenagers who use Instagram. Based on the regression analysis presented in Table 1.4, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between parental roles and peer social support with alcohol consumption behavior. Therefore, the main hypothesis stating that there is a relationship between parental roles and peer social support with alcohol consumption behavior in adolescents is accepted,

with an effective contribution of 86.6%. This indicates that the levels of parental roles and peer social support influence alcohol consumption behavior by 86.6%, while the remaining 14.4% is affected by other factors not investigated in this study.

According to Hawari (2001), factors influencing individuals to consume alcoholic beverages are impacted by family dynamics. Families are often seen as a primary cause of alcohol abuse due to a lack of clear boundaries in raising individuals. This becomes a significant factor contributing to the high levels of alcohol consumption among teenagers.

In addition to parental roles, peer social support also affects alcohol consumption behavior. Peer groups that consume alcohol exert a strong influence on those around them, encouraging them to engage in similar behavior. This is a strong indicator of the emergence of alcohol consumption habits (Hawari, 2001).

The results of the first minor hypothesis test in Table 00 show a very significant negative relationship between parental roles and alcohol consumption behavior, with an effective contribution of 60.4%. Thus, the hypothesis that states the higher the parental role, the lower the alcohol consumption behavior is accepted. Conversely, the lower the parental role, the higher the alcohol consumption behavior. This aligns with previous research conducted at SMK Nasional Molompar, which found a significant relationship between parenting styles and issues of alcohol dependency (Wawointana et al., 2020). The research suggests that better parenting leads to lower alcohol dependency.

The second minor hypothesis test results in Table 00 demonstrate a very significant negative relationship between peer social support and alcohol consumption behavior, with an effective contribution of 32.8%. Therefore, the hypothesis that the higher the peer social support, the lower the alcohol consumption behavior is accepted. Conversely, the lower the peer social support, the higher the alcohol consumption behavior. Previous research in Baturapa II Village also found a significant relationship between social support and alcohol consumption behavior among adolescents (Pitoy, 2023).

Supporting research by Afrosidah (2015) indicates that in the prevention of alcohol consumption, most respondents (54.4%) reported poor parental involvement, while nearly half (45.6%) indicated good involvement. Nur'aini (2018) elaborates that the more adolescents consume alcoholic beverages, the greater the likelihood that their peers also engage in alcohol consumption. Furthermore, Kwureh (2015) notes that adolescents with peers who have consumed alcohol are more likely to engage in similar behaviors compared to those without such peer influences.

### Limitation Of The Study

The limitations of this study include several aspects. First, the sample is limited to adolescents who are Instagram users, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the quantitative approach used does not allow for an in-depth understanding of the qualitative factors influencing alcohol consumption behavior. The measurement of variables may also be affected by the subjectivity of respondents, who might provide inaccurate answers. This study only considers two factors without analyzing the influence of other variables, such as environmental or socio-economic conditions. Furthermore, the results may be influenced by time and location constraints. Finally, respondents' self-reports regarding their alcohol consumption could introduce bias. Acknowledging these limitations is essential for a proper understanding of the research findings and to guide future research directions.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the research findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental involvement and peer social support in relation to alcohol consumption behavior among adolescents. Specifically, both of these variables demonstrate a significant negative relationship with alcohol consumption behavior. The minor hypotheses in

this study are accepted, indicating that as parental involvement increases, alcohol consumption behavior decreases, and similarly, as peer social support increases, alcohol consumption behavior also decreases. Consequently, the major hypothesis is accepted, along with both minor hypotheses, affirming the interconnectedness of these factors in influencing adolescents' alcohol consumption behavior.

Based on the study's findings, several recommendations can be made to reduce alcohol consumption among adolescents. Firstly, it is essential to enhance parental involvement by encouraging open communication about alcohol use and educating parents on its impact through workshops. Secondly, schools and communities should promote peer support programs that foster positive relationships and healthy lifestyle choices. Additionally, educational campaigns focused on the risks of alcohol consumption should be implemented in schools to raise awareness among adolescents about the importance of informed decision-making. Lastly, community collaboration is crucial in creating safe recreational spaces that offer alternative social activities. These steps can help create a supportive environment that minimizes alcohol consumption among adolescents.

## References

- Adiputra, I. M., Nurani, S. N., & Wirani, D. A. (2014). Analisis Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Konsumsi Alkohol. *Keperawatan Jiwa, Komunika Dan Manajemen Kesehatan*, 1–102.
- AFIROSIDAH, I. (2015). *PERAN ORANG TUA DALAM PENCEGAHAN KONSUMSI MINUMAN BERALKOHOL PADA REMAJA Di RT 12 & 13 Desa Sumberejo Kecamatan Geger Kabupaten Madiun*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo.
- Durado. (2013). Hubungan Dukungan Orang Tua Dengan Konsep Diri Pada Remaja Di Sma Negeri 1 Manado. *Retrieved From Http://Www.Ejournal.Unsrat.A*.
- Fahrizqi, E. B., Aguss, R. M., & Yuliandra, R. (2021). Pelatihan Penanganan Cidera Olahraga Di Sma Negeri 1 Pringsewu. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 2(1), 11. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v2i1.876>
- Ghufron, M. N., & Risnawita, R. S. (2017). *Teori-teori psikologi*. ArrRuzz Media.
- Handayani, R. S., Herman, M. J., & Supardi, S. (2009). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku anak dan remaja dengan status ekonomi marginal yang mengkonsumsi minuman keras. *Indonesian Bulletin of Health Research*, 37(3), 67375.
- Harnilawati. (2013). *Konsep Dan Proses Keperawatan Keluarga*. Pustaka As Salam.
- Hawari. (2001). *Manajemen stress, cemas dan depresi*. Balai penerbit FK UI.
- Hendra, F. I. (2016). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Dukungan Sosial Dalam Pengambilan Keputusan Untuk Mengonsumsi Alkohol Atau Tidak Pada Remaja Di Smk Katolik Sta. *Ursula Dumoga*, 36.
- Irianto. (2014). *Seksologi Kesehatan*. Alfabeta.
- Jaya, O. A., Ali, M., & Sattu, S. (2019). Dampak Perda Nomor 3 Tahun 2015 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol Terhadap Pendapat Asli Daerah Kota Sorong. *Jurnal Fase Kemajuan Sosial Dan Politik: Faksi*, 4(3), 16–25.
- Kalara. (2014). Perilaku Konsumsi Alkohol pada Mahasiswa. *Jurnal STIKES Ngudi Waluyo*.
- Kwureh, H. N. (2015). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Teman Sebaya Dengan Perilaku Penyalahgunaan Minuman Keras Pada Siswa SMA Negeri 01 Serawai Kabupaten Sintang Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2014. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Kesehatan: Wawasan Kesehatan*, 2(1), 17–29.
- Nur'aini, S. S. (2018). *Pengaruh Teman Sebaya Terhadap Perilaku Mengonsumsi Miras Pada Mahasiswa. Fakultas Psikologi: Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta*.
- Pitoy, F. F., & Maneking, S. S. (2023). Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dengan Tindakan Mengonsumsi Alkohol pada Anak Remaja. *MAHESA : Malahayati Health Student Journal*, 3(9), 2926–2934. <https://doi.org/10.33024/mahesa.v3i9.11058>
- Rahmawati, S., & Yusuf, A. (2023). Peranan Teori Belajar Psikoanalisa dalam Pembentukan Karakter Remaja. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 9(19), 769–778.
- Santrock, J. W. (2013). *Remaja (Jilid 2) (Edisi 11)*. Erlangga.
- Soekanto. (2014). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Suseno. (2014). Perilaku Mengonsumsi Minuman Keras Di Kalangan Remaja Awal Di Desa Kunden Kecamatan Wirosari Kabupaten Grobogan Tahun 2014. *Jurnal Kesehatan Universitas Dian Nuswantoro*.
- Wawointana, T. R., Dareda, K., Laya, A. A., Tinggi, S., Kesehatan, I., Manado, M., Sasuit, J., & No, T. (2020). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Masalah Ketergantungan Minuman Alkohol Pada Siswa SMK Nasional Molompar Minahasa Tenggara. *Jurnal Kesehatan Amanah*, 4(2).