



저작자표시-비영리-변경금지 2.0 대한민국

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[Disclaimer](#)

가

가

2003 2

.

•

2002 12 20

가

:

가

:

1999 1 2001 11 31

. 2001 12 1

2002 7 31 1,005

. 2002 3 2002

7 15 301

1,306

WHO

AUDIT

(Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test)

SPSS 10.0 for Windows Program

:

1.

2.

가

3.

4. 가
5. 가
6. , 가 , 가
7. 14
8. 가
9. 가
10. 가
11. 가

12.

, , 가 가 , .

13.

, 가 가 , 가 .

: , , , ,

-----	1
-----	4
-----	5
-----	7
A. -----	7
B. -----	10
C. -----	11
D. () -----	14
-----	24
A. -----	24
B. -----	25
C. -----	26
D. -----	27
-----	28
A. -----	28
B. -----	31
C. -----	37
-----	43
-----	55
-----	57
1 -----	65
-----	77

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I.

A.

가

1 .

2 가 가 ,

가 가 가 3 가

가가 , 4

가 , , , 가 ,

5 18 1,508

36% 543

1

57.7%, 11.7%

6 , 가 64.6%가

, 82.9%, 47.6%가 , 20 29 75.9%, 30 39 74.1%, 4

0 49 67.2%, 50 59 56.4%, 60 39.6% 7

가 ,

가 가 가

가 .

가 ,

가 ,

(WHO)

“ 가 가 ,
가 , ” . 1990

, 24 26%, 45 75%가
가 , 1970 1979
LA 4,092 ,
46% .⁸ ,

(前科) 가

가

가 .⁸

1999 12 “가 ”
29% , 가
1999 , 가 1
“ ” 가 42.2%

1995 ,
55.3%가

20% .⁹
가 1997 3.6% 1998
8.7% 가 .¹⁰

가 가 36 , 가 12,600 ,
2,200,000 (1975) , 44%가 ,
50%, 1/3 , 50%, 71%, 71%, 71%
1/3 가

¹¹

, Austin¹² 86% , 72% ,
 30% .
 ,
 1
 10% , 22% 12% ,
 95:5 .¹³ 9% 7%
 ,¹⁴ 22%
 .¹⁵ 30%가 , 20%가
 가 .¹⁶
 , 가 ,
 ,
 가 .¹⁷
 , , , , 가
 ,¹⁸
 ,
 Damaris²⁰ .
 가 , , .
 .
 가 .
 가 , 가
 .²¹
 가 ,

가

²²
.

,

.

가

,

,

²³

,

²⁴

,

가

,

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,

,

가

,

.

B.

가

가

가

가

.

가

,

.

가

,

.

,

.

C.

1. (Problem drinking)

, , , , , 가
.²⁵
.²⁶

2. AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test)

AUDIT WHO 가
. AUDIT WHO
,
. AUDIT 6
1 , ,
1 5 .
AUDIT 8 가 .²⁷

3. Personality Disorder Questionnaire-Revised (PDQ-R)

²⁸가 DSM- -R
. 0 39 가
가 .²¹

4.

3 ²⁹가
. 4 , 4 ,
4 , 4 .

5

가

Cox Klinger³⁰

-

()

-

()

-

()

-

()

5. ()

가 ,

, 가

6. (Alcohol abuse)

, 가

,

가

,

,

,

7. (Alcohol dependence)

가

가

,

.

,

,

,

,

(, ,), , , ,

가

.

8. (Alcoholism)

가

가

가

,

가

,

,

,

가 .

9. (violent and non-violent)

가

.

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,

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가

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,

,

,

,

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,

,

,

,

.

D. ()

가

³¹

가

³²

가

³³

가

. Yamamoto, Silva ³⁴

3

가

가

³⁵

가³⁶

³⁷

1

4

. , 1

(0.05% 0.15%), 2

(0.16%

0.25%), 3

(0.26% 0.35%), 4

(0.36%)

)³⁸, (1 2), (1 2), (

Barbor³⁹, 5

, 56,7g 가

⁴⁰

가 , 가 ,

가

, , , , , 가

²⁵

, 1995 ,

13 1 1,800⁴¹,

1951 (World Health Organization; WHO)

, 1952

(excessive drinker)

‘

가 ,

1940 가 ,

가 ‘

, Damaris²⁰ 가

, , , , , 가

. ,⁴²

, DSM- 가 ,

, . ICD- 10

⁴³,
(harmful use) .

(problem drinking) (addictive drinking) ,
(harmful drinking)

DSM- ICD- 10 ,

Sadava⁴⁴

2 ,

, 가

. 1930

1940 ‘ (alcoholic personality)’
가

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF), Personality Research Form, (PRF), Differential Personality Inventory (DPI), Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire (TPQ), Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation - Behavior (FIRO-B), Structured Clinical Interview for DSM- -R Personality Disorder (DSM- -R), Personality Disorder Questionnaire-Revised (PDQ-R)

45

가

Loper 46

MMPI

20

가

가

Chassin 47

가 가

48

Schucklt 49

70-80%

가

MMPI

가 가
DSM- -R 가

28

가 1

Hyer Rieder

DSM- -R (American Psychiatric Association)

Personality Disorder Questionnaire - Revised (PDQ-R)

(false positive)

50

가? 3

, 가 , 가 가 47%, 11%, 7%,
20%

가 가 ,

가

가

가

3

가 가

40 60% 가

가

가

가

가

51

52

가

가

53

가

가

54

가

55

55 Straus⁵⁶

가

가

가

가

가

54

가 , 가
. 가
가 . 가
. 가 가
, Cox Klinger³⁰ ,
. 52, 53 가
, 가
가 . ,
, 가 ,
가 ,
가 ,
. 2
57 ,
3 가, Cox Klinger³⁰
가 4
(Drinking Motivation
Questionnaire, DMQ)
, Cox Klinger³⁰ ,
(가 가)

() , ()

() , ()

() , ()

() , ()

Cooper 3 ‘

(conformity motive)’ 가 .

Cooper Cox Klinger 4

Cox Klinger

, Cooper

,

.

.

가 ,

가 .

, /

,

,

.

가

59, 60

.

가

McCarty Kaye⁹¹

가

. Cooper⁶⁰

가 .

가 , , 가 , , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , .
.59

A.

가

가

가

가

23, 24

9

1999 1

2001 11 31

2001 12 1

7 31

1,005

2002

가

가

가

2002 3

2002 7 15

301

2

1,321

15

1,306

p < 0.05

SPSS 10.0 for Windows Program

B.

4가

가

WHO

AUDIT

(Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test)

가

92%

93%

가

AUDIT WHO

10

, 5

5

가

가

0

1 , 2 , 3 , 4

3

(hazardous)

, 4

6

(dependence)

, 7

10

(harmful)

8

AUDIT (

) 가 24

, Hyler Rieder가 가 (self-report)

Personality Disorder Questionnaire - Revised (PDQ-R)

DSM- -R

0.63 , 0.75

39 , 0 39 가

가

²⁹가

4 , 4 , 4 , 4 , 16

, 5 , 가

²⁹가

가 6

10 , 가 7 (3

)

, , 가

20

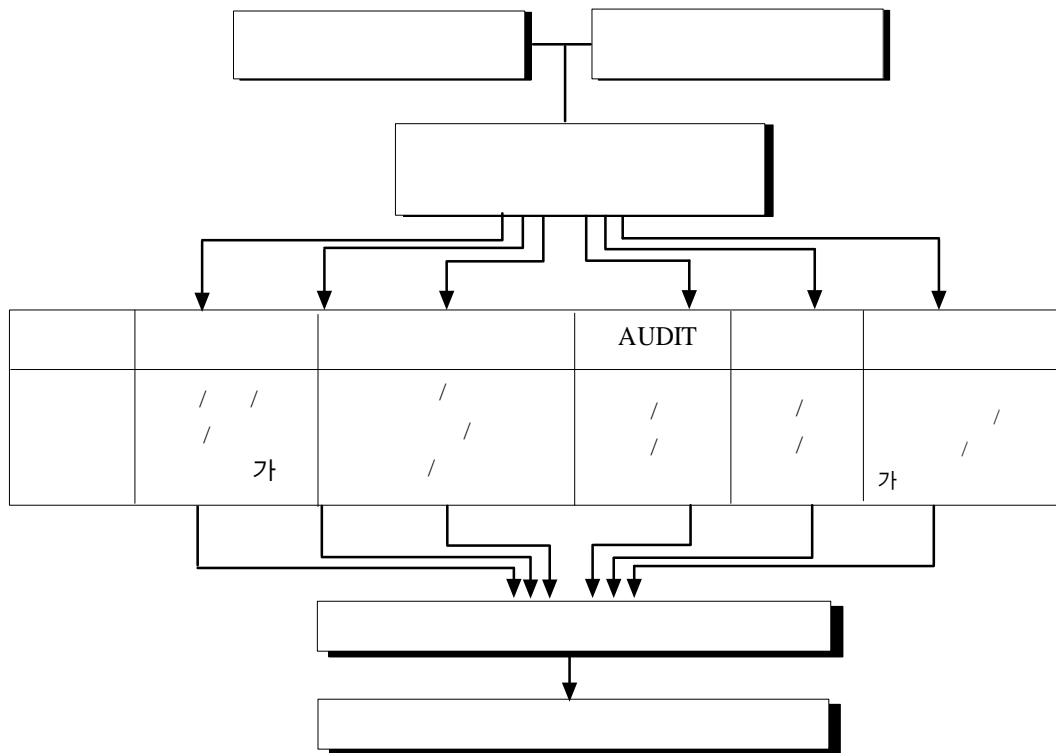
C.

SPSS 10.0 for Windows Program

² -test가 , p<.05

(logistic regression analysis)

D.



A.

Table 1

20	가 314 (31.2%),	30	가 347 (34.5%),	40
344 (34.2%)				
20	가 164 (54.5%),	30	가 61 (20.3%),	40
(25.2%)				76
				274 (27.3%),
	59 (5.9%),		331 (32.9%)	가
가 585 (58.2%),		420 (41.8%)		
147 (48.8%),		154 (51.2%)		
				가 492 (49.0%),
가 231 (23.0%),		125 (12.4%),		가 157 (15.6%)
	가 195 (64.8%),		가 88 (29.2%)	
	가,		가	가
			453 (45.1%)	100
200 , 355 (35.3%)	100	, 138 (13.7%)	200 300	, 59
(5.9%)	300			
499 (49.7%),	258 (25.7%),		104 (10.3%),	144
(14.3%)				

Table 2

(p<.001), (p<.001), 가 (p<.05),

Table 1. Characteristics of study population

	(%)	(%)	(%)	χ^2	P
20	314 (31.2)	164 (54.5)	478 (36.6)	58.57	.000
30	347 (34.5)	61 (20.3)	408 (31.2)		
40	344 (34.2)	76 (25.2)	420 (32.2)		
	274 (27.3)	81 (26.9)	355 (27.2)	51.93	.000
	59 (5.9)	57 (18.9)	116 (8.9)		
	331 (32.9)	89 (29.6)	420 (32.2)		
	18 (1.8)	5 (1.7)	23 (1.8)		
	323 (32.1)	69 (22.9)	392 (30.0)		
	585 (58.2)	147 (48.8)	732 (56.0)	8.26	.003
	420 (41.8)	154 (51.2)	574 (44.0)		
	157 (15.6)	5 (0.17)	162 (12.4)	130.70	.000
	231 (23.0)	13 (4.3)	244 (18.7)		
	492 (49.0)	195 (64.8)	687 (52.6)		
	125 (12.4)	88 (29.2)	213 (16.3)		
100	355 (35.3)	149 (49.5)	504 (38.6)	88.24	.000
100- 200	453 (45.1)	51 (16.9)	504 (38.6)		
200- 300	138 (13.7)	85 (28.2)	223 (17.1)		
300	59 (5.9)	16 (5.3)	75 (5.7)		
	499 (49.7)	44 (14.6)	543 (41.6)	233.05	.000
	258 (25.7)	40 (13.3)	298 (22.8)		
	104 (10.3)	77 (25.6)	181 (13.9)		
()	144 (14.3)	140 (46.5)	284 (21.7)		
	1,005 (100)	301 (100)	1,306 (100)		

Table 2. Comparison of problem drinkers between offenders and ordinary people

	(%)	(%)	(%)	P
8	858 (74.4)	296 (25.6)	1,154 (100.0)	.000
8	147 (96.7)	5 (3.3)	152 (100.0)	
8	957 (76.4)	295 (23.6)	1252 (100.0)	.019
8	48 (88.9)	6 (11.1)	54 (100.0)	
8	386 (75.4)	126 (24.6)	512 (100.0)	.156
8	619 (78.0)	175 (22.0)	794 (100.0)	
24	895 (75.2)	295 (24.8)	1,190 (100.0)	.000
24	110 (94.8)	6 (5.2)	116 (100.0)	

B.

(Table 3). ,
가 .
가 가 .
가 가 .
가 0.863 (95% CI 0.804-0.911)
가 1.538 (95%
CI 1.402- 1.664)

(Table 4). , , , ,
($p < .05$).
가 1.382 (95% CI 1.269- 1.629) 1.126 (95% CI 1.218- 1.585)
가 0.689 (95% CI 0.638-0.745)
Table 5 .
가
($p < .05$).
가 0.863 (95% CI 0.804-0.911)
가 1.538 (95%
CI 1.402- 1.664)

Table 6 . 가 0.926 (95% CI 0.865-0.992) 0.769(95% CI 0.720-0.825)

. 가 1.161(95% CI 1.053- 1.203)
1.087(95% CI 1.032- 1.150) .

Table

7 . (OR=1.078) 가

(OR=1.245) 가 ,

(OR=0.910) .

Table 8

1.4

가

, , 가

Table 3. Logistic Regression analysis between variables and criminal behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.019	.012	2.354	1.019	.995 - 1.044
	-.295	.121	5.296	.744*	.587 - .944
+					
	-.3.098	.526	34.642	.045*	.016 - .127
	-.2.778	.495	31.501	.062*	.024 - .164
	-.738	.573	1.658	.478	.155 - 1.470
+					
	-.398	.227	3.064	.672	.430 - 1.049
	-.1.733	.310	31.328	.177*	.096 - .324
	-.547	.220	6.199	.579*	.376 - .890
	-.926	.636	2.117	.396	.114 - 1.379
	.416	.263	2.499	1.516	.905 - 2.538
+					
	1.370	.259	28.099	3.936*	2.370 - 6.537
	.770	.276	7.781	2.160*	1.257 - 6.537
	-1.566	.303	26.643	.209*	.115 - .379
	-.158	.038	17.012	.854*	.792 - .920
	.025	.053	.228	1.025	.925 - 1.137
	.368	.049	56.776	1.445*	1.313 - 1.590

* : p < .05

+ : reference : = , = , =

Table 4. Logistic Regression analysis between personality and criminal behavior

Variable ⁺	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.038	.007	30.302	1.039*	1.025 - 1.053
	.128	.064	4.035	1.126*	1.003 - 1.287
	.057	.193	0.087	1.387	.725 - 1.545
	.363	.064	32.478	1.382*	1.269 - 1.629
	.329	.067	23.902	1.126*	1.218 - 1.585
	.046	.051	0.809	1.032	.947 - 1.158
	-.372	.040	88.084	.689*	.638 - .745

* : p< .05

+ : (avoidable), (narcissistic), (dependent), (passive-aggressive),
(histrionic), (antisocial)

Table 5. Logistic Regression analysis between problem drinking criminal behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.034	.007	24.252	1.035*	1.021 - 1.049
	-.155	.032	23.734	.863*	.804 - .911
	-.033	.045	.532	.980	.885 - 1.058
	.424	.044	94.265	1.538*	1.402 - 1.664

* : p< .05

Table 6. Logistic Regression analysis between drinking motives and criminal behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.037	.007	28.342	1.038*	1.024 - 1.053
	-.076	.035	4.740	.926*	.865 - .992
	.118	.034	12.055	1.161*	1.053 - 1.203
	-.260	.035	55.711	.769*	.720 - .825
	.086	.028	9.465	1.087*	1.032 - 1.150

* : $p < .05$

Table 7. Logistic Regression analysis between drinking behavior and criminal behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.033	.007	24.794	1.034*	1.020 - 1.047
	.078	.032	6.008	1.078*	1.016 - 1.150
	-.068	.030	5.190	.910*	.882 - .991
가	.192	.046	17.574	1.245*	1.108 - 1.325

* : $p < .05$

Table 8. Logistic Regression analysis of multi-risk variables according to criminal behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.019	.014	1.854	1.019	.992 - 1.046
	-.147	.048	9.328	.863*	.785 - .949
	.046	.061	.577	1.047	.930 - 1.179
	.330	.058	32.132	1.391*	1.241 - 1.559
	.090	.262	.118	1.094	.655 - 1.827
	.132	.086	2.333	1.141	.963 - 1.351
	.355	.085	17.547	1.426*	1.208 - 1.683
	.292	.089	10.772	1.339*	1.125 - 1.593
	-.044	.069	.412	.956	.835 - 1.096
	-.171	.053	10.532	.843*	.760 - .934
	-.078	.049	2.570	.925	.841 - 1.017
	.078	.045	2.973	1.081	.989 - 1.181
	-.250	.046	29.735	.779*	.712 - .852
	.014	.040	.122	1.014	.938 - 1.097
	.128	.043	8.929	1.137*	1.045 - 1.237
	-.098	.043	5.173	.907*	.833 - .987
	.139	.064	4.742	1.149*	1.014 - 1.301
	-.295	.135	4.797	.745*	.572 - .969
()	-.337	.294	1.316	.714	.402 - 1.269
	2.643	.321	67.637	14.057*	7.487 - 26.390
	2.047	.317	41.693	7.742*	4.160 - 14.411
	1.336	.346	14.953	3.806*	1.933 - 7.492
	-2.558	.556	21.161	.077*	.026 - .230
	-2.583	.522	24.523	.076*	.027 - .210
	-.282	.622	.205	.754	.223 - 2.553
	-.491	.255	3.726	.612	.371 - 1.008
	-1.677	.349	23.117	.187*	.094 - .370
	-.610	.250	5.926	.544*	.333 - .888
	-1.274	.687	3.442	.280	.073 - 1.075

* : p<.05, + reference : = , = , =

C.

Table 9

가

, , ,

, , ,

, ,

.

가

가

($p < .001$).

8

가

.

24

가

(Table 10).

가

,

(OR=2.146).

(OR=1.163).

Table 11

.

(OR=0.670)

Table 12

. , 가

($p < .05$).

,

(OR=1.152).

Table 13

.

Table 14

(OR=1.179) 가 (OR=0.872) 가

Table 15

, , , , , 가 , 가 , 가

Table 9. Comparison of problem drinkers between the violent group and the non-violent group

	(%)	(%)	(%)	P
8	241 (28.1)	617 (71.9)	858 (100.0)	.000
8	64 (43.5)	83 (56.5)	147 (100.0)	
8	289 (30.2)	668 (69.2)	957 (100.0)	.376
8	16 (33.3)	32 (66.7)	48 (100.0)	
8	92 (23.8)	294 (76.2)	386 (100.0)	.000
8	213 (34.4)	406 (65.6)	619 (100.0)	
24	255 (28.5)	640 (71.5)	895 (100.0)	.000
24	50 (45.5)	60 (54.5)	110 (100.0)	

Table 10. Logistic Regression analysis between variables and violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	-.029	.010	8.349	.972*	.953 - .991
	.065	.096	.459	1.067	.885 - 1.287
+					
	.036	.287	.016	1.037	.590 - 1.821
	-.176	.210	.704	.838	.555 - 1.266
	-.270	.234	1.332	.763	.482 - 1.208
+					
	.164	.186	.780	1.179	.818 - 1.698
	-.438	.359	1.484	.645	.319 - 1.306
	.164	.180	.837	1.179	.829 - 1.676
	-1.111	.774	2.602	.329	.072 - 1.500
	.355	.187	3.605	1.426	.989 - 2.056
+					
	.330	.263	1.572	1.391	.830 - 2.332
	.045	.283	.026	1.046	.601 - 1.821
	.764	.310	6.057	2.146*	1.168 - 3.943
	.069	.036	3.779	1.072	.999 - 1.149
	-.073	.041	3.191	.930	.858 - 1.007
	.151	.033	21.426	1.163*	1.091 - 1.240

* : p < .05

+ : reference:

= , = , =

Table 11. Logistic Regression analysis between personality and violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	-.295	.007	31.383	.959*	.946 - .973
	-.010	.064	.024	.990	.874 - 1.122
	-.401	.196	4.174	.670*	.456 - .984
	-.041	.063	.421	.960	.849 - 1.085
	-.004	.066	.004	.996	.875 - 1.133
	-.052	.049	1.121	.949	.862 - 1.045
	.001	.036	.002	1.001	.933 - 1.075

* : $p < .05$

+ : (avoidable), (narcissistic), (dependent), (passive-aggressive),
(histrionic), (antisocial)

Table 12. Logistic Regression analysis between problem drinking and violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	-.044	.008	32.786	.957*	.942 - .971
	.062	.034	3.225	1.064	.994 - 1.138
	-.070	.040	3.083	.933	.863 - 1.008
	.141	.032	19.587	1.152*	1.082 - 1.222

* : $p < .05$

Table 13. Logistic Regression analysis between drinking motives and violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	-.044	.008	33.457	.957*	.943 - .971
	-.025	.036	.500	.975	.909 - 1.046
	.030	.036	.705	1.030	.961 - 1.105
	.019	.036	.285	1.019	.951 - 1.093
	.025	.029	.721	1.025	.968 - 1.085

* : $p < .05$

Table 14. Logistic Regression analysis between drinking behavior and violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	-.042	.008	30.542	.959*	.944 - .973
	-.019	.027	.486	.981	.930 - 1.035
	.165	.029	33.123	1.179*	1.115 - 1.248
가	-.137	.043	10.538	.872*	.802 - .948

* : $p < .05$

Table 15. Logistic Regression analysis of the multi-risk variables according to violent behavior

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	OR	95% CI
	.031	.010	8.640	.970*	.950 - .990
	.117	.042	7.762	1.125*	1.035 - 1.221
	-.086	.046	3.544	.918	.839 - 1.004
	.140	.036	15.165	1.151*	1.072 - 1.235
	-.382	.210	3.311	.682	.452 - 1.030
	-.029	.070	.176	.971	.847 - 1.113
	-.028	.067	.170	.973	.852 - 1.110
	.010	.070	.022	1.010	.880 - 1.160
	-.012	.054	.048	.988	.889 - 1.098
	.062	.040	2.331	1.064	.983 - 1.151
	-.060	.040	2.208	.942	.870 - 1.019
	.008	.039	.047	1.008	.934 - 1.089
	-.016	.040	.151	.984	.910 - 1.065
	-0.37	.032	1.310	.964	.904 - 1.027
	-.010	.029	.120	.990	.934 - 1.049
	.176	.031	32.920	1.192*	1.123 - 1.266
	-.179	.046	15.488	.836*	.765 - .914
	.010	.099	.009	1.010	.831 - 1.227
()	-.261	.192	1.837	.771	.529 - 1.123
	-.401	.230	3.034	.670	.426 - 1.052
	-.737	.253	8.491	.479*	.292 - .786
	-.767	.320	5.744	.464*	.248 - .870
	.128	.298	.186	1.137	.635 - 2.037
	-.126	.219	.329	.882	.574 - 1.356
	-.257	.243	1.116	.773	.480 - 1.246
	.082	.193	.183	1.086	.744 - 1.584
	-.361	.365	.981	.697	.341 - 1.424
	.072	.188	.145	1.074	.744 - 1.552
	-1.321	.803	2.706	.267	.055 - 1.288

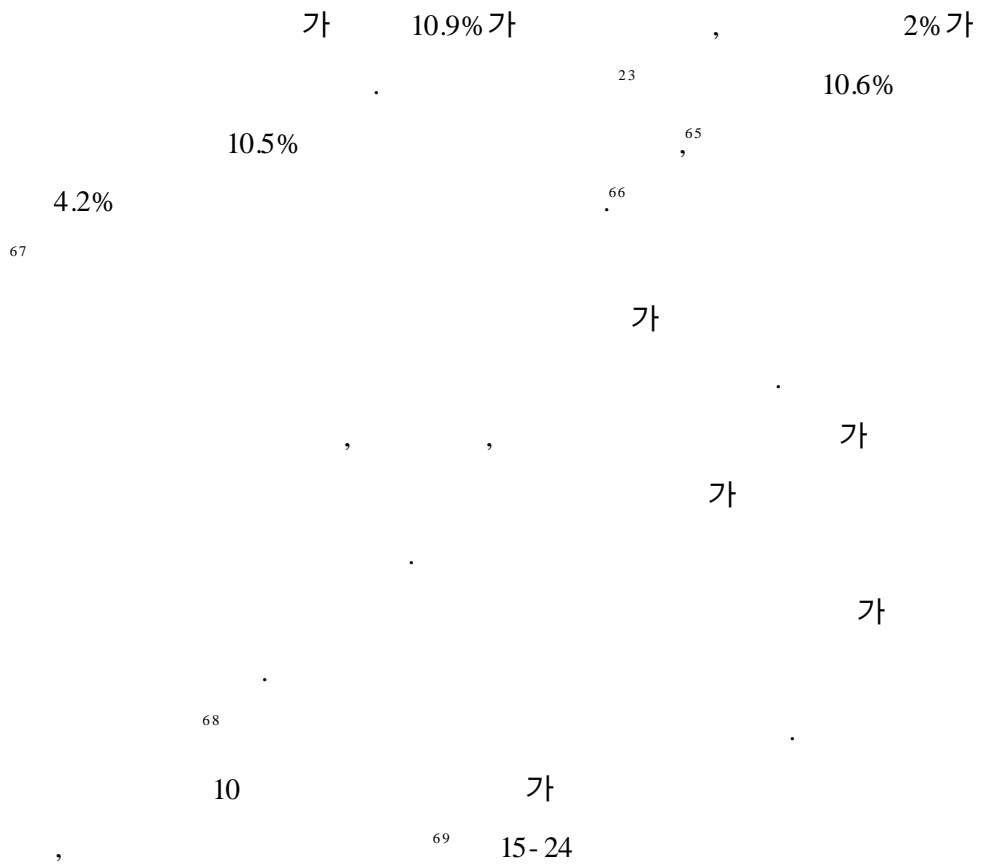
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National Crime Victimization Survey

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- ABSTRACT -

**An Analysis on Multidimensional Variables Affecting
Relationships between Criminal Behaviors and Problem Drinking**

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The Graduate school, Ajou University

(Supervised by Associate Professor Kyung Jong Lee)

Purpose: Nowadays excessive consumption of alcohol of people is considered as one of very important public health problems as well as social problems in Korea. As time goes on, there has been a constant increase in the rate of crime in proportion to consumption of alcohol. The purpose of this study is to examine the correlation among offenders' problem drinking, personality, drinking, motives, drinking behaviors, and criminal acts.

Materials & Methods: This data was collected through questionnaire surveys. The subjects in this study were selected from offenders (N=1,005) in the detention house of Uijeongbu Public Prosecutors Office. The comparative group was collected from among the residents (N=301) in Seoul and Kyunggi province. This research has been carried out from December 2001 to July 2002. All the data were

analyzed by the SPSS/PC Package. The statistical method was Chi-square test, T-test, Logistic Regression analysis.

Results : The results are as follows.

1. AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) developed by WHO is considered to be the most accurate test for identifying problem drinking. A score of 8 or more is suggestive of problem drinking. Alcoholic dependence rate of offenders (88.9%), ordinary people (11.1%). Harmful alcohol rate of offenders (96.7%), ordinary people (3.3%). Hazardous alcohol rate of offenders (78.0%), ordinary people (22.0%). according to Logistic Regression analysis between problem drinking and criminal behavior, criminal behavior was highly correlated with problem drinking (harmful alcohol rate, age)
2. Personality was found to have significant influence on drinking problems and crime behaviors. Offenders with dependent, avoidable, passive-aggressive personality disorder may be more prone to alcohol-related aggression than general people
3. Drinking motives were also found to have significant effects on drinking problems and crime behaviors. especially, enhancement motives and coping motives influenced upon criminal acts directly through alcohol abuse. Social motives, coping motives, conformity motives, enhancement motives directly as well as indirectly had an influence on criminal behaviors through alcohol abuse.

4. Logistic Regression analysis showed significance between criminal behavior and drinking behavior (injury of family & person to person relationship, injury of vocational & social adaptation, a problem of action)
5. In the comparison of violent and non-violent Logistic regression analysis was performed. there are statistically significant differences between violent and narcissistic personality, harmful alcohol rate, a problem of action, injury of family & person to person relationship.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this research suggests that problem drinking of offenders is prevalent and serious. the majority of offenders seem to have to an extent personality obstacles and problem drinking.

The more they have these, particularly avoidable, dependent, passive-aggressive personality & problem drinking, the stronger they have the tendency of committing a crime like murder, violent offense, sexual assault, robbery, etc. Therefore, it is necessary for us to educate all criminal offenders about drinking problem prevention through developing Alcohol-related education program.

Key Words : problem drinking, crime, drinking motives, personality.
drinking behaviors, offenders