

Trajectories of depression of youth at risk and cannabis consumption

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The objective was to find trajectories of depression and to describe the resulting groups concerning cannabis consumption, age, gender, etc.. The sample is part of supra-f, a large, longitudinal study with at-risk youth in Switzerland. We used the data of subjects with three measurement points (N=500; 15.5 years; 75% males). We found 10 trajectories for depression, with low, moderate or high values for depression at the first time, and an increase or decrease toward the second and third point of measurement.

Depression and cannabis consumption are weakly correlated (.19, $p=.000$) with no association between their slopes (-.01, $p=.857$). The group with the highest depression had the highest cannabis consumption, the group with the lowest depression showed the lowest cannabis consumption. When depression rose, cannabis consumption rose, when depression decreased cannabis consumption still rose or didn't change.

There are some differences between the trajectories regarding age, gender, and social starting position.

Key-note

The development of intimacy during adolescence

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The development of the capacity for romantic intimacy is one of the major markers of the late adolescence and young adulthood. Although extensive theoretical discussions of this capacity (Sullivan, 1953; Erikson, 1968; Bowlby, 1980; Orlofsky, 1983) less attention has been directed to its antecedents and precursors. Even a source of anxieties and happiness, romantic relationships are precursors to the definition of the adolescents and young adults identity, autonomy, individuality, separateness and sexuality and provide support with age, through different relational contexts (family, friends) to the intimacy development. Intimacy is a individual and relational capacity which development occurs across the life span, that takes different forms, meanings and complexities related to the specific relationships. In this sense and according to attachment and psychosocial theories, experiences in primary and early relationships and the several close relationships in which the individual was involved, whether as observers or as active participant, influence the nature of the interaction with the environment and expectations concerning availability, responsiveness, and attitudes of others, as well as expectations about the self in relationships, important precursors to the emergence of the intimacy capacity. The main objective of this communication is to address questions about the dynamic interplay between previous relationships, social changes and the current intimacy experiences as well as the different pathways to the construction of intimacy.