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Risky preservations with the essential problem of the youth from the rural environment

Zachowania ryzykowne istotnym problemem młodzieży ze środowiska wiejskiego

Summary
Introduction: Taking risky behaviours is a typical phenomenon amongst teenagers. Substances i.e. nicotine, alcohol or other substances are one of the greatest threats to health of children and young people psychoactive.
Aim: With purpose this the work is feeling presenting the problem taking substances is which (tobacco plant, liquors) by the young stock from the country environment.
Material and methods: With population examinations representative young people were included from 15 to 19 of year of living from the country environment (altogether 984 persons) and of their – parents, from the district drawn for examinations from the zachodniopomorski province. Author's – questionnaire forms of the questionnaire form were used for examinations. The collected information in questionnaire forms of questionnaire forms was encrypted and they drew up by a computer. A C Pearsona test was used to a statistical analysis of examined relations.
Results: How the considerable part of young people results from examinations is reaching for the tobacco plant and liquors. A dependence of smoking tobacco on the sex was stated examined much for the tobacco plant boys more often reach – (15.52%) than girls (10.62%). In case of drinking liquors they observed opposite situation. Much girls more often drink alcohol (59.12%) than boys (54.87%). More evenly a dependence of drinking alcohol on educating parents was stated (for them higher educating parents with it drinking alcohol bigger - 67.35%) and from the financial situation of the household and the income (for them higher income to 1 family member drinking alcohol is it higher – of the 23.76%).
Conclusions: The considerable part of the examined young stock from the country environment is taking substances (the tobacco plant and alcohol). Dependences of taking substances on chosen descriptive variables were also stated, so as: the sex, educating parents, the financial situation of the household and the income in the household.

Key words: substances, tobacco plant, alcohol, health behaviours

Streszczenie
Wprowadzenie: Podejmowanie zachowań ryzykownych jest typowym zjawiskiem wśród dorastającej młodzieży. Jednym z największych zagrożeń dla zdrowia dzieci i młodzieży są używki tj. nikotyna, alkohol czy inne substancje psychoaktywne

Cel pracy: Celem niniejsze pracy jest przedstawienie problemu jakim jest stosowanie używek (tytoń, napoje alkoholowe) przez młodzież ze środowiska wiejskiego.
Materiał i metody: Badaniami populacyjnymi reprezentacyjnymi objęto młodzież od 15 do 19 roku życia ze środowiska wiejskiego (ogółem 984 osoby) i ich rodziców z wylosowanego do badań powiatu z województwa zachodniopomorskiego. Do badań wykorzystano autorskie kwestionariusze – ankiety. Zebrane informacje w kwestionariuszach ankiet zakodowano i opracowano komputerowo. Do analizy statystycznej badanych zależności zastosowano test C Pearsona, V Cramera, R rang Spearman.
Wyniki: Jak wynika z badań znaczna część młodzieży sięga po tytoń i napoje alkoholowe. Stwierdzono zależność palenia tytoniu od płci badanych – znacznie częściej sięgają po tytoń chłopcy (15,52%) niż dziewczęta (10,62%). W przypadku picia napojów alkoholowych zaobserwowano odwrotna sytuację. Znacznie częściej piją alkohol dziewczęta (59,12%) niż chłopcy (54,87%). Również stwierdzono zależność picia alkoholu od wykształcenia rodziców (im wyższe wykształcenie rodziców tym spożycie alkoholu większe - 67,35%) oraz od sytuacji finansowej gospodarstwa domowego i dochodu (im wyższy dochód na 1 członka rodziny tym spożycie alkoholu jest wyższe – 23,76%).
Wnioski: znaczna część badanej młodzieży ze środowiska wiejskiego stosuje używki (tytoń i alkohol). Stwierdzono również zależności stosowania używek od wybranych zmiennych opisowych, takich jak: płeć, wykształcenie rodziców, sytuacja finansowa gospodarstwa domowego oraz dochód w gospodarstwie domowym.

Słowa kluczowe: używki, tytoń, alkohol, zachowania zdrowotne

Introduction

Undertaking of risky behaviours is a typical phenomenon among the adolescent youth. The frequency of the occurrence of these behaviours increases together with the age. Young people pass from the phase of the experimentation to growing more intense and the fixation of risky behaviours, what can play hell with wholesome and social. Most often met risky behaviours they are: the smoking tobacco, drinking of tipples, the usage of other substances psychoactive etc. (Barnekow et al. 2000).

The smoking of the tobacco according to the World Organization of the Health, constitutes the most important risk factor for the health, and also the major cause of the premature mortality in developed countries and being developed. Which health hazard carries behind himself the nicotine is gigantic and often is sometimes underestimated. One estimates that about 50% young people who begin the smoking becomes heavy smokers for the period at least 16-20 years (WHO, 2005).

Numerous investigations show that first experiences with the boozing it takes place within a period of growing. With the sentence of numerous authors (Foster et al. 2007; Kandel et al. 2007; Mazur et al. 2004) the boozing is one of many social behaviours (Foster et al. 2007). The regular and excessive consumption of the alcohol through the youth becomes a problem both for her herself as and for the society. Negative consequences of the boozing include wholesome, psychological problems, the trauma, events etc. From the beginning years 90 clearly grows up the percentage of pupils of often drinking the alcohol. In 2002 almost 29% 15-years-olds admitted that at least once had been in a position the intoxication, 34% boys and 23% girls (Sygit, 2003).

Aim

A purpose present of the work is the presentation of the problem which is the application of stimulants (the tobacco, tipples) through the youth from the rural environment and the description of the dependence among the application of stimulants and variable descriptive such as: the sex, the education of parents, the household income, the financial situation of the household.

Material and methods

With population representative research one included 984 persons from 15 to 19 the age year from the rural environment and 984 persons - their parents, from drawn by lot to research of one of administrative districts from the province West Pomeranian. The selection of the administrative district was random, and the youth – purposeful. For that purpose one prepared and one checked in pilotage author's research exploratory tools was which questionnaires – surveys, filled by the youth from 15-19 the age year, and the pursuance by their parents.

The collected information in questionnaires of surveys one encoded and one elaborated computer. To the statistical analysis of examined dependences one applied the test Chi Pearsona, V Cramera, R of ranks Spearman.

Results

- The situation socio-exist of country families from which comes the rural youth.

From full families it came 85,87% examined and incomplete (14,13%). Prevailed nonagrarian farms from which came the examined youth (83,23%); and from agricultural farms – 16,7%. In the household it is enough money on all (without the saving) only according to 6,7% examined. The greatest percentage of examined (35,52%) it gave, that we „economise and troubles are with greater shopping". As it gets out of carried out analysis 10,16% examined evaluated, that „money is enough on the cheapest eating but is not on clothes". The highest income on 1 person monthly in the household carries out 200 zloty (according to 40,37%), from 201-299 zloty (according to 45,36%) and from 300-391 (according to 14,27%). Main sources of income in the farm are: the production of agricultural – only 14,41%, from the agricultural pension 6%) and from other sources as many as 79,54% (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1. Situation socio-exist of country families from which comes the rural youth.

The family pattern		The farm		The economic situation of the household (for example)		The income on 1 person in the household (zloty)			The main source of income of the household		
full	incomplete	agricultural	nonagrarian	very goods	evils	200	201-299	300-399	the farm output	the pension	other
85,87%	14,13%	16,77%	83,23%	6,74%	10,16%	40,37%	45,36%	14,27%	14,41%	6,05%	79,54%

The most of the examined youth from the rural environment constituted girls – 55,20%, however boys constituted the percentage 44,80% (Fig.1). The difference between fractions statistically essential ($p<0,05$).

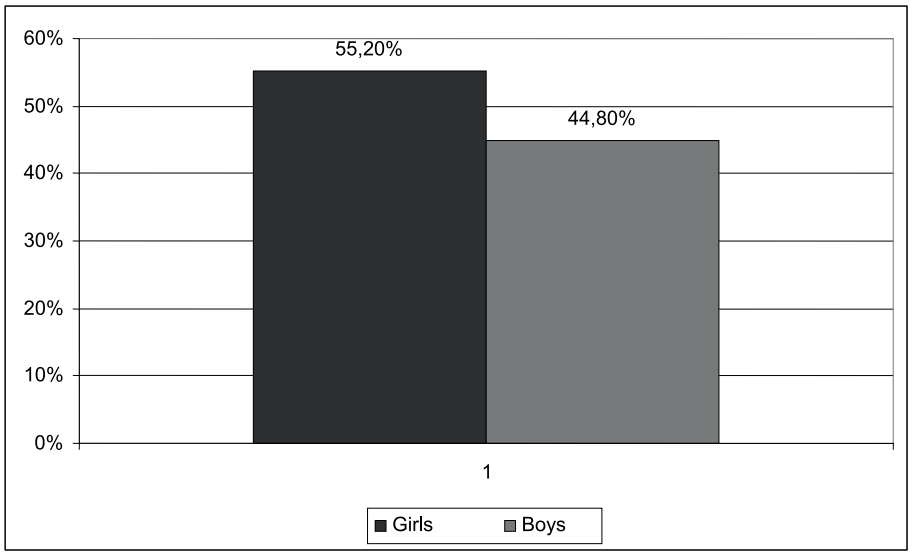


Fig. 1. Structure of examined in respect of the sex

As result of carried out research one found, that in the group of the examined youth from the rural environment 10,67% burns the tobacco, 4,38% burns on an empty stomach, and 63,42% never smoked the tobacco and does not burn still. the fraction of smokers is substantially higher from fractions burning on an empty stomach ($p<0,05$) and substantially statistically lower from the fraction of non-smoking ($p<0,05$) persons. (Fig.2).

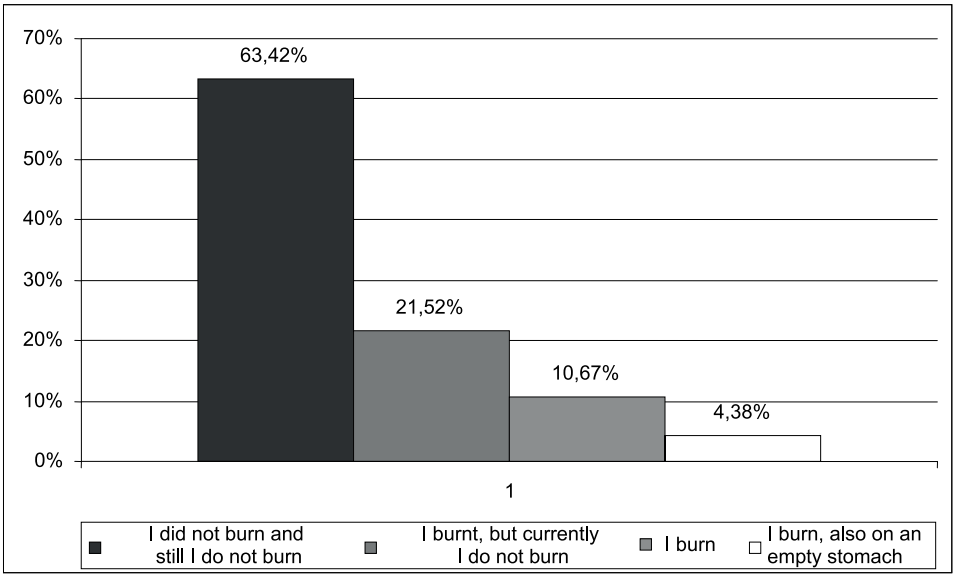


Fig. 2. Smoking of the tobacco through the youth from the rural environment

As it gets out of research, as many as 50,07% youths from the rural environment consumes the alcohol of chance, and 2,37% drinks systematically (at least 4 x on week-days). Differences of the balk with fractions statistically essential (p<0,05) (Fig.3).

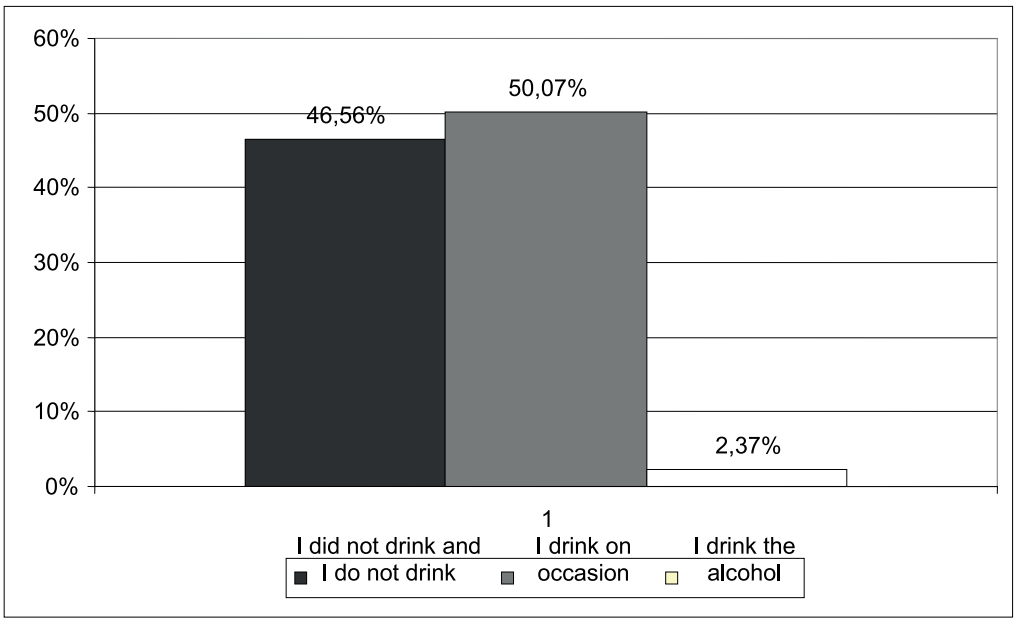


Fig. 3. Boozing through the youth from the rural environment

- Dependences of the application of stimulants (the tobacco and tipples) from some variable descriptive.

One found the statistically essential dependence (p=0,04996) among the sex of the examined youth from the rural environment and with the smoking of the tobacco. In the group of examined girls 10,62% it smokes cigarettes where of 3,30% also on an empty stomach. However in the group of examined boys 15,52% it smokes cigarettes whereof 5,47% burns also on an empty stomach (Tab.2).

Tab. 2. the Dependence of the smoking of the tobacco from sexes examined

The Sex	The smoking of the tobacco				Total
	I never burnt and still I do not burn	I burnt once, but currently I do not burn	I burn	I burn also on an empty stomach	
The woman	356 65,20%	114 20,88%	58 10,62%	18 3,30%	546
The man	248 56,62%	98 22,37%	68 15,52%	24 5,47%	438
Total	604	212	126	42	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	7,82	df=3	p=0,04996		
V Cramera	0,09				
R rang Spearman	0,07	t=2,3213	p=0,002048		

As gets out of research the smoking of the tobacco through the youth did not depend on the education them parents (p>0,05). Alarming is however the fact, that in the group of examined whose parent (the fulfilling questionnaire of the survey) had the higher education, as many as 25,68% youths smokes cigarettes.

The least percentage burning one noted down in the group of examined whose parent (the fulfilling questionnaire of the survey) had the professional (12,07%) (Tab.3) secondary education.

Tab. 3. Dependence of the smoking of the tobacco of examined from the education of parents (according to the opinion of parents)

The education of the person fulfilling this survey	The smoking of the tobacco				Total
	I never burnt and still I do not burn	I burnt once, but currently I do not burn	I burn	I burn also on an empty stomach	
Basic	113 63,13%	35 19,55%	22 12,29%	9 5,03%	179
Average general	130 62,80%	40 19,32%	32 15,46%	5 2,42%	207
Average professional	296 60,53%	120 24,54%	59 12,07%	14 2,86%	489
Higher	46 42,20%	16 14,67%	28 25,68%	19 17,43%	109
Total	585	211	141	47	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	6,84	df=9	p=0,65328		
V Cramera	0,05				
R rang Spearman	0,00	t=,01381	p=0,98899		

One did not find the dependence among the smoking of the tobacco and with the income in the household (p>0,05). However essential is the fact, that in households in which the average income on one person monthly carries out 600 zlotych and more, as many as 23,76% examined stake cigarettes (Tab.4).

Tab. 4. Dependence of the smoking of the tobacco of examined from the income in the household

The average income on 1 person monthly in the household carries out	The smoking of the tobacco				Total
	I never burnt and still I do not burn	I burnt once, but currently I do not burn	I burn	I burn also on an empty stomach	
200 zł	235 60,72%	82 21,19%	55 14,21%	15 3,88%	387
201-299	124 62,00%	48 24,00%	23 11,50%	5 2,50%	200
300-391	85 59,03%	29 20,14%	27 18,75%	3 2,08%	144
400-499	63 66,32%	24 25,26%	8 8,42%	0 0,00%	95
500-599	39 68,42%	11 19,30%	6 10,53%	1 1,75%	57
600 and more	36 35,64%	14 13,86%	24 23,76%	27 26,73%	101
Total	582	208	143	51	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	18,00	df=15	p=0,26286		
V Cramera	0,08				
R rang Spearman	-0,04	t=-1,143	p=0,25350		

One found the statistically essential dependence (p=0,00081) among the drinking of tipples and with the sex of examined In the group of examined girls, as many as 59,12% it reaches for tipples, however in the group of examined boys 54,87% (Tab.5).

Tab. 5. Dependence of the boozing from sexes examined

The sex	The boozing			Total
	I drank never and I do not drink still	He drinks	He drinks occasionally	
The woman	222 40,88%	321 59,12%	0 0,00%	543
The man	173 39,22%	242 54,87%	26 5,89%	441
Total	395	563	26	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	14,24	df=2	p=0,00081	
V Cramera	0,12			
R rang Spearman	0,02	t=,56098	p=0,57494	

As it gets out of carried out research one found the dependence (p=0,02895) among the boozing and the education of parents. In the group of examined whose parents (both) had the higher education, as many as 67,35% youths reaches for tipples. The least percentage of examined of consuming the alcohol (47,01%) was found in families in which one of parents has the secondary education, and second basic (Tab.6).

Tab. 6. Dependence of the boozing through examined from the education them parents

Your parents have an education	The boozing			Total
	I drank never and I do not drink still	He drinks	He drinks occasionally	
higher (both)	14 28,57%	33 67,35%	2 4,08%	49
average of general education (both)	22 34,38%	41 64,06%	1 1,56%	64
average professional (both)	179 40,50%	259 58,60%	4 0,90%	442
basic (both)	51 42,15%	67 55,37%	3 2,48%	121
1-higher 2-average	17 29,82%	40 70,18%	0 0,00%	57
1-average 2-basic	104 41,43%	118 47,01%	29 11,55%	251
Total	387	558	39	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	17,25	df=10	p=0,06906	
V Cramera	0,09			
R rang Spearman	-0,07	t=-2,188	p=0,02895	

The essential meaning in the evaluation of preservations of wholesome youths has the financial situation of the household.

As result of carried out research one found, that in households where the financial situation is very much goods (it is enough money on all) most often the youth reaches for tipples (61,33%). However in households in which the financial situation is the bad (money it is not enough on the eating and clothes) youth more seldom reaches for the alcohol (34,14%) (Tab.7).

Tab. 7. Dependence of the boozing through the examined youth from the financial situation of the household

Whether in the household	The boozing			Total
	I drank never and I do not drink	He drinks	He drinks occasionally	
it is enough money on all without the saving	25 33,33%	46 61,33%	4 5,33%	75
we economise, but it is enough on all	102 37,78%	166 61,48%	2 0,74%	270
we economise and troubles are with greater shopping	145 41,43%	204 58,29%	1 0,29%	350
money it is enough on the cheapest eating and clothes	39 38,61%	59 58,42%	3 2,97%	101
money it is enough on the cheapest eating but not on clothes	52 49,06%	54 50,94%	0 0,00%	106
money it is not enough on the cheapest eating and clothes	24 29,26%	28 34,14%	30 36,58%	82
Total	387	557	40	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	24,09	df=10	p=0,00736	
V Cramera	0,11			
R rang Spearman	-0,07	t=-2,214	p=0,02704	

One found the statistically essential dependence (p=0,00784) among the boozing through the examined youth and the income in the household. One finds , that the greatest percentage of the youth consuming tipples appears in families in which the average income on one person carries out from 300 to 599 zlotych (Tab. 8).

Tab. 8. Dependence of the boozing from the income in the household

The average income on 1 person monthly in the household carries out	The boozing			
	I drank never and I do not drink	He drinks	He drinks occasionally	Total
200 zł	177 46,09%	199 51,82%	8 2,08%	384
201-299	79 39,90%	118 59,60%	1 0,51%	198
300-391	52 35,62%	93 63,70%	1 0,68%	146
400-499	34 36,17%	60 63,83%	0 0,00%	94
500-599	22	36	0	58

	37,93%	62,07%	0,00%	
600 and more	18 17,30%	49 47,11%	37 35,57%	104
Total	382	555	47	984
Chi^2 Pearsona	16,30	df=10	p=0,09134	
V Cramera	0,09			
R rang Spearman	0,09	t=2,6647	p=0,00784	

Discussion

The situation wholesome population is greatly alarming, in this the state of health of children and youths from the environment urban and rural (Sygit et.al. 2008).

Findings indicate that exist many scarcities within the range preservations of youths favoring to their health (prowholesome); antiwholesome behaviours exceed over prowholesome behaviours (Sygit, 2003; Szymborki et al. 2000; Woynarowska et al. 2005).

On dependencies susceptible turn out especially young people to whom it is lacking the mature hierarchy of the value which do not undertake the trouble of the creation of positive bonds which are not resistant on the frustration, do not place to themselves requirements, do not undertake responsibilities too the own life and the behaviour which seek the immediate pleasure or the relief (Amadeo et al. 2003).

According to WHO, in Poland the greatest percentage of the loss of the health of the population of children and youths gets out of smoking of the tobacco (16%), the arterial hypertension (10,4%), the excessive consumption of the alcohol (9,2%) and the obesity (15%) (WHO, 2003).

The commencement of the smoking of the tobacco among children and youths causes greater and faster rubbed off wholesome. According to B. Woynarowskiej (2004) together with the age increases the percentage of teenagers whose wholesome behaviours wake reservations.

From among burning cigarettes – smokes currently every day 10,67% teenagers from the rural environment. In research B. Woynarowskiej (2003) this problem has concerned already 43% children for 11-15 years and violently grew up together with the age. Results of the present work indicate the differentiation of the level and the structure of the smoking of the tobacco, namely depending on: sexes examined (more often burn boys), educations of parents (more often reach for the tobacco the youth of which at least one of parents has the higher education) and the household income (the greater threat appears in households where the income exceeds 600 zlotych per person).

Psychosocial conditionings of the nicotine poisoning it gives A. Jakubik (1995). In research M. Jodkowskiej (1999) from among examined pupils 72,8% admitted to tests of the smoking of the tobacco. Every day it burnt 23,7%, substantially more often burnt boys than girls, living in town than in the country.

According to WHO, the smoking of the tobacco – constitutes the currently most serious risk factor for the health, and also the major cause of the premature mortality in developed countries (WHO, 2003). Wg B. Skrzyńskiej end B. Woynarowskiej (1997) percentages burning cigarettes, at least once a week 15 the years old youth was very high in European countries, e.g. 31% in Hungary, 21% in Norway and 20% in Poland, in my research he carried out 10,67%.

Drinks the alcohol of 2,37% youths from the rural environment. In earlier my research it drank the alcohol 8,9% the examined youth (Sygit, 2003). In other research (Borucka et al. 2004) tried tipples from 40-76% the youth aged 11-15 years (90% among 15 years-olds).

In research J. Szymborski et al. (2000) 40% youths consumed the alcohol within last of 12 months (more also boys than girls), more often also in town than in the country the youth coming from families about the bad financial situation, more often got drunk than the youth well situated.

In present research one found also the dependence of the boozing from the education of parents (to them the higher education of parents this the greater consumption of the alcohol through the youth), the financial situation of the household and from the income (to them better financial condition this the consumption of the alcohol is greater). B. Woynarowskiej (2003), in 2002 29% 15 years-olds admitted that at least the once had been in a position the intoxication, (34% boys and 23% girls).

As gets out of numerous research the vast majority of the youth considers himself free persons from dependencies. This results probably from this that they do not know mechanisms of dependencies. Not to the end they realize that they are already heavy smokers or alcoholics. See because nothing bad in this that burn cigarettes, drink the alcohol whether indulge in drugs (Kandel et al. 1992).

Conclusions

Into results of carried out research, concerning of the application of stimulants (the tobacco and the alcohol) through the youth from the rural environment, one found:

I. the large percentage of the youth smokes cigarettes and reaches for tipples.

II. one found the dependence of the application of stimulants from chosen variable descriptive:

1. the smoking of the tobacco is substantially higher in the group of examined boys than girls;
2. the drinking of tipples is higher in the group of examined girls ;
3. the drinking of tipples is substantially higher in families in which parents have the higher education and in the farm domestic about the high material standard.

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