

Social-demographic determinants of drinking in Poland

Summary

Secondary analysis of country-wide questionnaire study of 1993 concerning consumption of alcohol, with the use of logit regression allowed to construct models of dependency between social-demographic characteristics and such factors as: consumption-abstinence, health hazardous drinking and risk of disturbance from drunk individuals.

Alcohol drinking is related to four variables: gender, age, matrimonial status and vocational status. Young, males, working or studying individuals are more exposed to drinking, while females, older, unemployed and housewives are more exposed to abstinence.

Hazardous drinking model contains three variables: gender, education and vocational status. The probability of drinking according to hazardous model is over seven times higher in case of males than females and over two times higher concerning unemployed than working individuals.

Unemployment has explanatory value regarding both models. One may note polarized attitudes toward drinking among unemployed. On one hand, unemployment promotes abstinence, while on the other, excessive drinking among unemployed alcohol drinkers is more frequent than among employed individuals.

Disturbance from drunk individuals in public places is related to two variables: age and matrimonial status. The likelihood of occurrence of such situation gets lower with age and is higher in case of single individuals, than married ones.

Key words: social-demographic determinants of drinking

Piśmiennictwo

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