

WZORY PICIA U DORASTAJĄCEJ MŁODZIEŻY W ŚRODOWISKU MAŁEGO MIASTA

Janusz Sierosławski, Antoni Zieliński
Zakład Badań nad Alkoholizmem i Toksykomaniami
Instytutu Psychiatrii i Neurologii w Warszawie

DRINKING PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENTS IN A SMALL TOWN SETTING

ABSTRACT – As a part of monitoring the alcohol problems in youth, a representative survey was performed in 1998 in the 60 000 inhabitants town of N, followed by a qualitative study (group interviews, individual in depth interviews) in 1999. The study was conducted among the eleventh grade high school students (age about 17). The survey revealed a degree of alcohol consumption at the level registered in the nation wide studies. The most popular alcohol beverage turned out to be beer, but significant portion of the youths reached also for wine and vodka. Beer seems to be the drink of the young generation, and the youths drink it with tacit approval of parents. Vodka is drunk by late adolescents with the consent of adults at weddings, and without such consent at private youth parties. Grape wines are less popular, and are drunk mainly during family occasions, while fruit wine serves the teenagers as a substitute for higher quality spirits, when they want to get high but are short on cash.

Alcohol drinking is considered by the youths to be a social and recreational activity, but drinking alone is also tolerated. Getting drunk is widely accepted, mainly by the boys.

The study did not show the level of social control of drinking behavior of the youth to be any higher than in the big cities. Parents, just as in the big cities, feel alone and helpless in their attempts to control drinking behavior of their children, and have to accept far reaching compromises. Social control agents, such as priests, teachers, and policemen, exert little influence on the teenage drinking behavior.

Key words: youth, drinking patterns, control of alcohol behaviors

WSTĘP

Picie napojów alkoholowych wśród dorastającej młodzieży w naszym kraju staje się podobnie rozpowszechnione jak wśród dorosłych (10). Z badań przeprowadzonych w 1995 r. i powtórzonych w 1999 r. w ramach Europejskiego Programu Badań nad Używaniem Alkoholu i Środków Odurzających przez Młodzież Szkolną ESPAD wynika, że w czasie ostatnich 12 miesięcy piło jakieś napoje alkoholowe odpowiednio 88% i 94% uczniów klas III szkół ponadpodsta-

Badania w 1998 r. wykonano na zlecenie Zarządu Miasta N. a w 1999 r. sfinansowała je Państwowa Agencja Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych.