

PICIE ALKOHOLU PRZEZ MŁODZIEŻ Z MOKOTOWSKICH SZKÓŁ ŚREDNICH W LATACH 1984-2000

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ALCOHOL DRINKING AMONG HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS OF THE MOKOTOW DISTRICT OF WARSAW DURING THE YEARS 1984 – 2000.

ABSTRACT – This is a presentation of the Mokotow study project results, in the part concerning changes in drinking habits among school-aged children, and the analysis of relationships between alcohol drinking and chosen sociodemographic factors.

The project was initiated in 1984 and assessments were repeated every four years. In the year 2000 edition of the survey, 2492 high-school freshmen (mean age 15.5 years) participated in the study. Throughout the years the same procedure and the same instrument (a short, anonymous questionnaire) were used.

The results showed, that over 50% of teenagers drink alcohol frequently, 18% get drunk, and abstainers comprise less than 10% of the population. We found that the unfavorable trends, observed during the last decade of the previous century, have significantly slowed down among the boys. However, drinking indices among the girls have gone up. The percentage of frequent wine drinkers (26%) moved ahead of the boys (21%); the percentage of those, who tried vodka grown from 44 to 56%, and the percentage of those, who drink beer to the state of intoxication rose from 8 to 11%. Logistic regression analysis revealed, that the differences in frequent alcohol drinking between the girls and the boys, as well as between pupils of high-schools and vocational schools, have diminished. The relationships between frequent alcohol drinking by the students and their insufficient educational progress, as well as alcohol and tobacco use by their parents, have remained on a stable level throughout the entire study period.

Key words: adolescents, alcohol, epidemiology, sociodemographic factors.

WSTĘP

Lata 80. i 90. były w Polsce okresem ważnych przemian społeczno-ustrojowych. Wyniki badań epidemiologicznych prowadzonych przez naszą Pracownię w latach 1984 – 1996, odzwierciedlają zmiany, jakie zaszły w tym czasie w zakresie używania przez młodzież substancji psychoaktywnych. Od początku lat 90. zmniejszyła się liczba piętnastoletnich uczniów niepijących alkoholu; wzrosła częstość i intensywność picia; piwo i wódka stały się bardziej popularne niż wino; zwiększyła się liczba piją-