

TRENDY W UŻYWANIU PRZEZ MŁODZIEŻ SUBSTANCJI PSYCHOAKTYWNYCH. BADANIA MOKOTOWSKIE – KONTYNUACJA¹

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TRENDS IN PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS. THE MOKOTÓW STUDY – CONTINUATION.

ABSTRACT: In 2000 a sequel edition of the Mokotów Study on substance abuse among adolescents was conducted. It was a continuation of the project started in this district of Warsaw in mid eighties. In this edition 2492 pupils, who begun their high school education, were surveyed. Mean age was 15. It was found that in the years 1996 – 2000 availability of illegal substances of abuse at social gatherings of the youths has greatly increased. Nearly 47 percent of the pupils surveyed reported attending during last year at least one gathering at which some of their peers were using drugs – as compared to 34 percent in the year of 1996. The most often used substances at such occasions were various cannabis, followed by amphetamine, LSD, heroin, and ecstasy. The percentage of adolescents who themselves used one of these substances at least once during last year had increased from 16% in 1996 to 20% in 2000. At the same time the number of youths, who used drugs occasionally or regularly, had also increased. These increases reflect a strongly upward trend in popularity and availability of drugs that has been observed in the Mokotów district since the end of 80s. These tendencies were similar among the boys and the girls, although in recent years their dynamics are higher among the girls. In contrast to the changes reported above, the use of tranquilizer drugs remained relatively stable in this population. In the late 90s about 15% of adolescents from this area used such medicines, and they were much more frequently taken by the girls than by the boys.

The results of this study confirmed that the most prominent risk factor is having a company of drug taking peers. Other significant risk factors for drug taking by adolescents are poor academic achievements, male sex, and nicotine dependence of their parents.

Key words: adolescents, illegal drug use, tranquilizer use, risk factors.

WSTĘP

Głównym celem badań mokotowskich jest obserwowanie – na przykładzie części Warszawy – trendów w używaniu przez młodzież różnych substancji psychoaktyw-

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