

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BIHOR

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Abstract

Reality and the early risk behaviors in adolescence emphasizes the gap between growth and maturation on the one hand, and social autonomy on the other. High school pupils in the study sample totaled 200 teenagers from pre-university education in Bihor County. The participants in the study were classified in terms of age, 15 years old, 22.5%, and 18 or more, 33%. Method has been the study population based cross Questionnaire Youth Risk Behavior Survey. 3.5% of teens said port arms; 0.5% of high school pupils had a melee weapon at least one day in school. ; 1% of teens said they had missed school because of insecurity of the road to and from school or on the grounds of uncertainty within the school.; Boys were significantly more often engaged in fights, compared to girls; 16% of high school pupils were engaged in a physical fight at school at least once in the past 12 month .

Key words. pupils, school, risk, months

INTRODUCTION

Reality and the early risk behaviors in adolescence emphasizes the gap between growth and maturation on the one hand, and social autonomy on the other. Frustration gap emerging area in which any consumer item arousing pleasure with a force greater as the teen alone can not satisfy the pleasure of financially. Risk behaviors are and will always be problems in the society and require priority actions. Prevention strategies in risk behaviors are established by team doctors, psychologists, sociologists.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

High school students in the study sample totaled 200 teenagers from pre-university education in Bihor County. The participants in the study were classified in terms of age, 15 years old, 22.5%, and 18 or more, 33%, and this is the most common age

Method has been the study population based cross Questionnaire surveillance using risk behaviors in young people, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the national surveillance program health of young people in Romania, under the Ministry of Public Health and Institute Public Health Cluj Napoca Prof. Dr. Iuliu Moldovan (***, MS, ISP Cluj Napoca).

Structure of the questionnaire. Objective data were represented by some characteristics of those who completed the questionnaire: age, gender, class attended, their perception of health status, height, weight. . The questionnaire contains 87 items that investigate health risk behaviors:

heteroaggression has 11 items of these. The method of administration of the questionnaire was direct interview. The study was conducted with the written approval of schools Bihor Inclusion of young people in the study was done only after consent freely given by each participant in the study, with respect for individual rights. During research have always respected the principles of anonymity and confidentiality. Sample was applied to the questionnaire on risk behaviors through the management group, under a written test, and complete data were anonymous (Fira Mlădinescu C, 2000.). Processing and interpretation of data using modern methods of advanced medical statistics.

RESULTES AND DISSCUTIONS

1. Violent behavior

1.1. Number of days held a gun

A percentage of 96.5% of teenagers said they did not carry a gun in a day, the percentage being higher in girls, 99.1%, compared to boys, 93.3%. The percentage of 3.5% of adolescents who reported port arms, 2.5% indicates porting in a single day, and sex, 4.4% of boys and 0.9% girls. 0.5% indicates porting in 2-3 days, and 6 or more days, only boys (Table 1).

Table 1

The distribution of pupils according to the number of days they had a gun

In the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as knife or bat?	Frequency	Procent	Valid Procent	Cumulative Procent
No day	193	96,5	96,5	96,5
One day	5	2,5	2,5	99,0
2 - 3 days	1	,5	,5	99,5
6 or more days	1	,5	,5	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

1.2. Number of days held a gun to school

Schools across the harbor serious restrictions stabbing the students: only 0.5% of high school pupils representing 1 boy, wore a melee weapon in one day (Table 2).

Table 2

The distribution of pupils according to the number of days held a gun to school

In the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as knife or bat?	Frequency	Procent	Valid Procent	Cumulative Procent
No day	199	99,5	99,5	99,5
One day	1	,5	,5	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

1.3. Number of days that did not go to school due to insecurity

A 1% of teenagers said they had missed school because of insecurity of the road to and from school or on the grounds of uncertainty within the school. Cited this reason girls 1.8% (Table 3,4).

Table 3

The distribution of pupils according to the number of days that did not go to school due to insecurity

In the past 30 days, on how many days did not go to school because you felt you had unsafe at school or on the way to school?	Frequency	Procent	Valid Procent	Cumulative Procent
No day	198	99,0	99,0	99,0
One day	1	,5	,5	99,5
2 - 3 days	1	,5	,5	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

Table 4

The distribution of pupils according to the number of days that did not go to school due to insecurity, by sex

In the past 30 days, on how many days did not go to school because you felt you had unsafe at school or on the way to school?		Sex		Total
		female	masculin	
No day	Number	108	90	198
	%	98,2%	100,0%	99,0%
one day	Number	1	0	1
	%	,9%	,0%	,5%
2 - 3 days	Number	1	0	1
	%	,9%	,0%	,5%
Total	Number	110	90	200
	%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

1.4. Frequency over the past year who were threatened or injured at school

Boys as a percentage of 2.2% were victims of knife crime menace at least once in the previous 12 months (Table 5).

Table 5

The distribution of pupils according to frequency in the last year who were threatened or injured at school

In the last 12 months, how many times did someone threatened or injured with a weapon such as knife or bat at school?	Frequency	Procent	Valid Procent	Cumulative Procent
never	198	99,0	99,0	99,0
once	2	1,0	1,0	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

1.5. The frequency with which they were stolen or damaged personal items last year at school

Adolescents, both girls and boys were victims of theft at school. The distribution by sex shows that boys are involved in thefts in school percentage of 22.2%, double the percentage in girls and 10% (Table 6,7).

Table 6

The distribution of pupils according to the frequency with which they were stolen or damaged personal items last year at school

In the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged personal property such as cars, clothes or books at school?	Frequency	Procent	Valid Procent	Cumulative Procent
never	169	84,5	84,5	84,5
once	14	7,0	7,0	91,5
2 - 3 times	17	8,5	8,5	100,0
Total	200	100,0	100,0	

Table 7

The distribution of pupils according to the frequency with which they were stolen or damaged personal items last year at school by sex

In the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged personal property such as cars, clothes or books at school?		Sex		Total
		female	masculin	
never	Number	99	70	169
	%	90,0%	77,8%	84,5%
once	Number	7	7	14
	%	6,4%	7,8%	7,0%
2 - 3 times	Number	4	13	17
	%	3,6%	14,4%	8,5%
Total	Number	110	90	200

In the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged personal property such as cars, clothes or books at school?		Sex		Total
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never	Number	99	70	169
	%	90,0%	77,8%	84,5%
once	Number	7	7	14
	%	6,4%	7,8%	7,0%
2 - 3 times	Number	4	13	17
	%	3,6%	14,4%	8,5%
	Number	110	90	200
	%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

1.6. The frequency with which they were involved in the fighting, in last 12 months. A percentage of 25% of high school pupils were engaged in a physical fight in the past 12 months. A percentage of 37.8% of boys and 14.5% of girls were engaged in a physical fight at least once in the previous 12 months (Oros.C,2010).

1.7. The frequency with which they were treated to a doctor after being involved in fights in the past 12 months. A significant percentage of 3.3% of boys and 1.8% of girls were involved in fights in the last 12 months, so as to require medical treatment (Oros.C,2010).

1.9. The presence of intentional aggression from friends (her) in the last 12 months. A percentage of 9.5% of adolescents said they were deliberately beaten by a friend (a), the girls in a higher percentage, 13.6%, compared to boys, 4.4% (Oros.C,2010).

1.10. The existence of forced sex. In the study, 0.9% of girls and 2.2% of boys reported that they were forced into sex. Young people are becoming more and more victims of violence and are themselves aggressive compared with others. Social violence is amplified by a dramatic fashion, but the real extent of the phenomenon is poorly documented. Sources violence at school is a family environment, social environment and individual personality structure. Family environment. Many of the children showing aggressive profile come from dysfunctional families, they experience parental divorce and living in single parent families. Family balance is disrupted and the jobs crisis, unemployment and touches that most parents. They are faced with many difficulties material and psychological, because they feel devaluation, the failure. In these circumstances, they are not or are less available to their children. Against this serious family problems that affect children deeply: violence within the family, alcohol, child abuse, neglect, plus educational and important drawbacks, such as lack of dialogue, lack of affection, inconsistency in requirements formulated against children (passage from excessive permissiveness very harsh restrictions), the use of violent means to punish

the child ("beating them come from heaven"). On the other hand, parents are "too emotional", which do not impose any prohibitions and rules for their children, emit fewer educational requirements and seeks to avoid any conflict with the child. This home will make permissive attitude that young to have an attitude of refusal of any requirements, to treat with indifference the authority of teachers, of the (Avisar I, Lusky M, Robinson A, et al, 2009 Putnoky S, 2007, Soloff PH, Lynch KG, Moss HB, 2000). Economic and social environment may contain many sources that are able to stimulate and maintain adolescents and youth violence: economic situation, the weakness of the mechanisms of social control, social inequality, the crisis of moral values, the media, the factors responsible for failures to the education of young people, lack of cooperation of the institutions involved in education. In former communist countries, statistics show an increase in violence in general and the juvenile, in particular. These increases are due to a number of factors such as: liberarizarea media (are known violent acts that were previously silenced), lack of exercise democratic weakening state authority and institutions committed to the rule of law, access to means of aggression (weapons and fire). Economic and social situation causes some confusion among young people who are starting to doubt the effectiveness of the school, especially when a school finds that termination does not ensure employability desired. The old traditional values conveyed in school (work, effort, getting a recognition, appreciation for work well done) know a visible erosion. A social environment in crisis (crisis of jobs, family crisis, the crisis of values) profoundly affects young personality development (Sourander A, Aromaa M, Pihlakoski L, et al, 2006, Andersson G, 2005, Cadoret RJ, Langbehn D, Caspers K, et al, 2003 Golse B, 2004). Personality traits of adolescents and young people heavily involved in aggressive behavior risk. Personality implies hereditary aspects play between innate and acquired (through life experience, education, learning) between aspects of sustainable, stable and dynamic, discontinuous, resulting in individual behavior. Adolescence is the period in which the shape personality, because at this young age is able to self-determination consciously. Studies have demonstrated that psychological development is carecter stage because it depends not only on the biological evolution of the individual, but also intellectual progress plans, motivational-affective, relational, behavioral.

There are times when personality disorders appear to be reflected automatically in behavioral plan. The essential characteristic of adolescents who exhibit behavioral disorders is psychological immaturity. This causes a more difficult adaptation to environmental conditions and socio-cultural assimilation experienced or known difficult experience. The disharmonic personality develops by maintaining a behavioral plan infantilism. Behavior of young people is also dominated by instability, emotional lability,

impulsivity, irritability, brutality, stiffness, tend to deny everything that appreciates others nonconformist attitudes manifest etc Adolescents characterized by unstable behavior not well defined interests and aspirations. And their work will be carried into action lability. They maintain a constant state of tension in the community to which they belong at a time. The entourage negative valence, erratic behavior of young facilitates lying, homelessness, running away from home and from school, stealing, overflow work. Due to the instability, not only in the behavior, but also mentally, the young man can commit acts deemed as dangerous (Elder GH, Shanahan MJ, 2007, Messerschmitt P, 2002). In health programs, targeting prophylactic pediatrician should take into account the fact that the ability to live in harmony with continuously changing environment is essential for young body (Coesens C, De Mol J, De Bourdeaudhuij I, Buysse A, 2010, Samdal O, Nutbeam D, Wold B, Kannas L, 1997). In all other disciplines, health education stands as a boundary between medical-science biology on which the content and social sciences education, which lends mode of action (Karademas EC, Peppas N, Fotiou A, Kokkevi A, 2008, Gadin KG, Hammarstrom A, 2003, Gordon J, Turner KM, 2002. Honkinen PLK, Suominen SB, Valimaa RS, et al, 2005 Suldo SM, Riley KN, Shaffer EJ, 2006).

CONCLUSIONS

3.5% of teens said port arms: 4.4% boys and 0.9% girls; 0.5% of high school students had a melee weapon at least one day in school; 1% of teens said they had missed school because of insecurity of the road to and from school or on the grounds of uncertainty within the school; 2.2% of boys were victims of knife crime menace at least once in the last 12 months; 22.2% of boys were involved in thefts in school, double the percentage of girls and 10%; 25% of high school students were engaged in a physical fight in the last 12 months: 37.8% of boys and 14.5% of girls. Boys were significantly more often engaged in fights, compared to girls; 3.3% of boys and 1.8% of girls were involved in fights in the last 12 months, so as to require medical attention. There were no statistically significant differences between girls and boys on the frequency with which they were treated by medical staff after injury; 16% of high school students were engaged in a physical fight at school at least once in the past 12 months, 28.9% of boys and 4.6% of girls. Boys were significantly more often engaged in fights at school than girls; 9.5% of teens said they were deliberately beaten by a friend (a) 4.4% 13.6% girls and boys. Girls reported 3.4 times more often than boys that were abused in the past 12 months 0.9% of girls and 2.2% of boys reported that they were forced into sexual relations

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