

YOUPREV school survey - Hungarian report

Olga Tóth and Fruzsina Albert

I. SAMPLE

1. School type

	urban	rural	total
primary			
<i>N</i>	248	259	507
<i>%</i>	48,9%	51,1%	24,1
vocational school			
	183	185	368
	49,7%	50,3%	17,5
vocational secondary school			
	356	268	624
	57,1%	42,9%	29,7
secondary (Gymnasium)			
	262	292	554
	47,3%	52,7%	26,3
secondary+technical school			
	51	0	51
	100,0%	,0%	2,4
total	1100	1004	2104

In Hungary we have a clear hierarchy amongst secondary schools. After finishing primary school (at age 14) students may choose from three types of secondary schools. In vocational school few general subjects are taught, stress is on the vocational training. Dropout rate is more than 30 % in these schools. Students are coming lower educated, unemployed families. Vocational secondary school teaches equally general and vocational subjects. Some of these schools have an outstanding level of education but some others are similar to vocational schools. Parents with middle level of education send their children into these schools. Secondary school is similar to German gymnasium. It's academic level is the highest. It is the typical school of well educated parents' children. Secondary + technical school is very unique now in Hungary. In contrast the typical four years long secondary schools it takes five years and gives both high academic and technical education too. In the sample we had one school from this type and for the first analysis we decided to handle it separated from the other schools.

2. Sex

	urban	rural	total
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male			
<i>N</i>	633	476	1109
%	57,1%	42,9%	52,7%
female			
<i>N</i>	467	528	995
%	46,9%	53,1%	47,3%
total	1100	1004	2104
	52,3%	47,7%	100,0%

In our sample urban schools and boys are overrepresented. During the data collection stage we realized that in some schools, especially in urban vocational schools many students were not able to finish questionnaire or they did not take it seriously. We asked persons who were responsible for data collection to gather more questionnaires from these type of schools. After data cleaning (throwing unfinished or joking questionnaires) some overrepresentation remained.

3. Grade

	urban	rural	total
grade 8th			
<i>N</i>	248	259	507
%	48,9%	51,1%	24,1%
grade 9th			
<i>N</i>	424	382	806
%	52,6%	47,4%	38,3%
grade 10th			
<i>N</i>	428	363	791
%	54,1%	45,9%	37,6%
total	1100	1004	2104
	52,3%	47,7%	100,0%

One fourth of respondents are 8 graders, they are primary school students. We have chosen to ask more 9th and 10th graders as they are learning various secondary school and we supposed that the importance of type of secondary school is one of the most important factor in young people' behavior.

4. Age distribution

	urban	rural	total
14 years			
<i>N</i>	178	211	389
%	16,2	21,0	18,5
15 years			
<i>N</i>	334	303	637
%	30,4	30,2	30,3
16 years			
<i>N</i>	401	345	746
%	36,4	34,4	35,5
17 years			

<i>N</i>	138	122	260
%	12,5	12,1	12,3
18+ years			
<i>N</i>	49	23	72
%	4,5	2,3	3,4
total	1100	1004	2104
	100	100	100

5. Respondents' mean age

	urban	rural	total
	15,59	15,46	15,53
<i>std. Dev.</i>	1,062	1,06	1,063

Our sample is well represents the 14-17 years old students. The mean age of both urban and rural sample is very similar. Because we asked 8-10th graders,

6. Settlement type

	urban school	rural school	<i>total</i>
urban settlement			
<i>N</i>	856	519	1357
%	78,0%	51,8%	65,50%
rural settlement			
<i>N</i>	242	482	724
%	22,0%	48,2%	34,50%

In Hungary most of secondary school students are commuting to school. More than 50 % of students of rural school (Veszprém county) are living urban type settlement and just the others are living in rural settlements. On the other hand one fifth of students in Budapest schools are commuting from the agglomeration area.

I. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol consumption is the most common drug use in Hungary. As it is a widely accepted behavior public opinion does not regard it real drug use. Researches prove that young people start regular alcohol consumption at early age.

1. Participant drunk beer / alcohol in leisure time

		URBAN				RURAL		
	never	sometimes	often		never	sometimes	often	
primary	53,4	40,9	5,7		53,3	38,2	8,5	
vocational school	26	55,2	18,8		19,7	54,6	25,7	
vocational secondary school	25,4	53,8	20,8		32,7	53,8	13,5	

secondary (Gymnasium)	42,4	42	15,6	38,8	48,4	12,8
secondary+technical school	39,2	49	11,9			
total	36,5	48,1	15,4	37,4	48,3	14,2

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>never</i>	31,2%	32,7%	31,8%
<i>sometimes</i>	51,0%	46,2%	49,0%
<i>often</i>	17,8%	21,1%	19,2%
females			
<i>never</i>	43,7%	41,7%	42,6%
<i>sometimes</i>	44,1%	50,3%	47,4%
<i>often</i>	12,2%	8,0%	10,0%

Almost one half of primary school pupils drink beer or alcohol more or less regularly. This ratio is higher amongst older students. One fourth of rural vocational school students often drink alcohol. In urban surrounding alcohol consumption is mostly current amongst student of vocational schools and vocational secondary schools. We found regular drinkers on the highest level among rural males. More than half of females are drinkers too.

Next tables show how many respondents were drunken in the last year, in the last month and how many of them were drunken 3 times or more in the last month.

2. Respondent was drunken in last year and month

		URBAN			RURAL		
School	1 year	1 month	3+ times		1 year	1 month	3+ times
primary	43,5%	27,0%	5,2%		44,8%	28,2%	9,7%
vocational school	72,1%	52,5%	20,2%		80,0%	70,8%	24,3%
vocational secondary school	70,2%	51,7%	16,9%		65,3%	42,9%	13,1%
secondary (Gymnasium)	57,6%	40,5%	13,4%		56,8%	40,1%	8,9%
secondary+technical school	51,0%	35,3%	13,7%				
total	60,6%	42,8%	13,8%		60,3%	43,4%	13,0%

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>1 year</i>	64,3	66,4	65,2
<i>1 month</i>	47,1	51,3	48,9
<i>3+ times</i>	16,6	16,8	16,7
females			
<i>1 year</i>	55,7	54,7	55,2
<i>1 month</i>	37,0	36,4	36,7
<i>3+ times</i>	10,1	9,7	9,8

Data show again that alcohol consumption is pretty frequent even in the primary school. More than 40 % of primary school pupils were drunk during the last year although law does not

allow to sell alcohol to persons under 18. This regulation did not prevent almost half of 14 years old children to be drunk at least one time in the previous year. Fortunately heavy drinking is not very common in this age, as just 5,2 % of urban primary school pupils and 9,7 % of rural pupils were drunk 3 or more times in the previous month. Much more heavy drinkers are amongst students of the two types of vocational schools. Rural youth is especially endangered. Heavy alcohol consumption is more frequent amongst males comparing to females, but it is important to mention that every tenths girls were drunk in the last month 3 or more times.

II. DRUG USE

Drug use as a leisure time activity is not as common as alcohol consumption. 9 % of urban youth and 7 % of rural youth committed drug use at least some times.

1. Participant took drugs in leisure time

		URBAN				RURAL		
	never	sometimes	often		never	sometimes	often	
primary	93,5	5,3	1,2		95	3,9	1,2	
vocational school	86,8	9,3	3,8		82,3	11	6,6	
vocational secondary school	90,4	7,3	2,3		95,5	3,4	1,1	
secondary (Gymnasium)	91,6	6,9	1,5		96,2	2,8	1	
secondary+technical school	96,1	3,9						
total	91,1	6,9	2		93,2	4,7	2,1	

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>never</i>	90,6	90,1	90,4
<i>sometimes</i>	7,2	7,0	7,1
<i>often</i>	2,2	3,0	2,5
females			
<i>never</i>	91,6	96,0	94,0
<i>sometimes</i>	6,6	2,7	4,5
<i>often</i>	1,7	1,3	1,5

However only rural girls are more or less protected from drug use. It is important to draw attention to the fact that rural males are the most endangered concerning drug use meantime alcohol consumption is also the most common amongst them. It is also the feature of vocations school students. Lack of prospect in the future, poverty, low academic level of schools all improve the chance of substance use.

Concerning marijuana or hasis use rural students are usually more protected comparing to urban counterparts. The only exception is rural vocational school students who use marijuana on the highest level in the sample.

2. Respondent used marijuana/hasis in last year and month

		URBAN			RURAL
School	1 year	1 month		1 year	1 month
primary	15,3	11,7		12,7	10,4
vocational school	32,2	24,0		36,2	29,7
vocational secondary school	31,2	24,4		17,9	13,4
secondary (Gymnasium)	24,8	20,6		17,8	13,7
secondary+technical school	17,6	11,8			
total	25,6	20,0		19,9	15,7

3. Drug use other than marijuana/hasis

	URBAN	RURAL
primary	12,5	12,4
vocational school	24,0	30,3
vocational secondary school	20,2	16,0
secondary (Gymnasium)	14,9	13,7
secondary+technical school	9,8	
total	17,4	17,0

Next table summarize substance use amongst respondents.

4. Substance use amongst urban youth

	nothing	only drug	only alcohol	both drug and alcohol
primary	53,2	2,8	28,2	15,7
vocational school	18,0	1,1	45,9	35,0
vocational secondary school	23,6	1,1	38,2	37,1
secondary (Gymnasium)	38,2	2,3	34,0	25,6
secondary+technical school	35,3	3,9	45,1	15,7
total	33,4	1,9	36,5	28,2

5. Substance use amongst urban youth

	nothing	only drug	only alcohol	both drug and alcohol
primary	50,2	3,8	31,3	14,7
vocational school	10,8	1,6	47,0	40,6
vocational secondary school	29,1	2,6	48,5	19,8
secondary (Gymnasium)	39,7	0,3	39,0	20,9
total	34,3	2,1	41,0	22,6

Previous data paint a rather black picture about substance use of 14-17 years old students. Just one-third of them keep themselves far from all kinds of substances. Even every second 8th grader is consumer. Very few persons use drug alone, more common is alcohol consumption

and parallel use of both alcohol and drugs. Much more prevention work is needed to force back these kinds of self destroying practice.

III. VICTIMIZATION

Has it happened to the participant that...

1. someone wanted him / her to give them money or something else

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>N</i>	103	36	139
%	16,3%	7,6%	12,6%
females			
<i>N</i>	37	25	62
%	8,0%	4,7%	6,3%
total	12,8%	6,1%	9,6%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	11,2%	5,7%	8,2%
15 years	10,8%	4,6%	7,9%
16 years	16,0%	7,5%	12,1%
17 years	9,6%	6,6%	8,1%
18 +years	14,6%	4,3%	11,3%
total	12,8%	6,1%	9,6%

Urban surrounding is more dangerous concerning threat. Two times more male students than female students met this kind of victimization.

2. ...someone hit him / her violently or hurt him / her so much that he / she needed to see the doctor

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>N</i>	37	25	62
%	5,9%	5,3%	5,6%
females			
<i>N</i>	23	24	47
%	4,9%	4,5%	4,7%
total	5,5%	4,9%	5,2%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	7,3%	5,3%	6,2%
15 years	5,1%	4,6%	4,9%
16 years	4,3%	4,1%	4,2%
17 years	5,1%	7,4%	6,2%
18 +years	12,2%	4,3%	9,7%

total	5,5%	4,9%	5,2%
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No significant difference can be found between urban and urban youth. We have no evidence just suppose that many of those who were hit or hurt badly are victim of child abuse and not of peer violence.

3. ...something was stolen from him / her

	urban	rural	total
males			
N	115	64	179
%	18,2%	13,4%	16,1%
females			
N	132	103	235
%	28,4%	19,5%	23,7%
total	22,5%	16,6%	19,7%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	25,8	20,9	23,1
15 years	21,6	13,5	17,8
16 years	22,2	18,0	20,2
17 years	17,5	11,5	14,7
18 +years	32,7	26,1	30,6
total	22,5	16,6	19,7

Stealing is a very common experience amongst 8-10th graders, it happened to almost every fifth person. More females and urban victims can be found comparing to males and rural students. We have no more detailed data on the circumstances of stealing. It might happen to respondents in school, on public transportation or in bars too. More females and younger persons are amongst from those was stolen something.

4. ...someone threatened him / her or committed physical violence against him / her because of his / her religion etc.

	urban	rural	total
males			
N	30	30	60
%	4,7%	6,3%	5,4%
females			
N	23	13	36
%	4,9%	2,5%	3,6%
total	4,8%	4,3%	4,6%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	3,4%	2,4%	2,8%
15 years	4,8%	4,0%	4,4%

16 years	5,5%	4,9%	5,2%
17 years	3,6%	5,0%	4,2%
18 +years	8,2%	13,0%	9,7%
total	4,8%	4,3%	4,6%

Hate crime or threaten happened to 4,6 % of respondents. In rural surrounding males and urban surrounding females are in more danger. We suppose that the level of hate crimes can be higher but present Hungarian situation does not help to talk about it. The only ethnic minority in Hungary is Roma population and other researches prove a high level of refusal of them. Ethnic tensions are one of the more dangerous social threat in nowadays Hungary.

5. ...someone made fun of him / her or teased him / her in a hurtful way through e-mail etc.

	urban	rural	total
males			
N	72	45	117
%	11,4%	9,5%	10,6%
females			
N	103	88	191
%	22,2%	16,7%	19,2%
total	16,0%	13,3%	14,7%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	10,7	12,8	11,8
15 years	17,7	14,5	16,2
16 years	15,0	12,2	13,7
17 years	19,6	13,2	16,6
18 +years	20,4	17,4	19,4
total	16,0	13,3	14,7

Experts both in interviews and workshops draw attention to the increasing number of cyber crimes. Students use internet for teasing or making fun of others without the knowledge of consequences of this act. Data from school survey also supported this state. Especially urban girls are in danger, more than one-fifth of them had to suffer this kind of teasing. The older is the respondent, the higher is this kind of experience. The gap between urban and rural students' experiences are coming from the different level of internet penetration.

6. ...he / she was badly treated or humiliated by his / her girlfriend / boyfriend

	urban	rural	total
males			
N	49	28	77

%	7,8%	5,9%	7,0%
females			
N	73	66	139
%	15,8%	12,5%	14,0%
total	11,2%	9,4%	10,3%

	urban	rural	total
14 years	7,3	7,6	7,5
15 years	13,0	8,3	10,7
16 years	9,5	11,0	10,2
17 years	11,9	7,4	9,8
18 +years	24,5	26,1	25,0
total	11,2	9,4	10,3

Intimate partner violence appears amongst 14-17 years old students. Females experienced this kind of violence two times more than males. There is no significant difference between urban and rural youth. However we have some bias against the results of this question as Hungarian translation of the item seems to be a little bit lighter comparing to English one. This translation problem may increase the number of respondent with whom it happened.

IV. CRIME

1. Crime for fun

Participant frightened and/or annoyed other people just for fun

	URBAN			RURAL		
	never	sometimes	often	never	sometimes	often
primary	69,6	25,5	4,9	59,5	31,5	9
vocational school	57,5	35,9	6,6	58	34,3	7,7
vocational secondary school	55,4	34,7	9,9	66	28,7	5,3
secondary (Gymnasium)	66,4	28,6	5	75,9	19,9	4,2
secondary+technical school	74,5	13,7	11,8			
total	62,5	30,4	7,1	65,8	27,9	6,3

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>never</i>	56,9	59,3	57,9
<i>sometimes</i>	34,5	32,8	33,8
<i>often</i>	8,6	7,8	8,3
females			
<i>never</i>	70,0	71,6	70,8
<i>sometimes</i>	24,9	23,4	24,1
<i>often</i>	5,2	5,0	5,0

There is some but not significant difference between urban and rural youth practicing to frighten and annoy other people just for fun. Two third never did it, but others do it. This behavior is the most prevalent amongst urban and rural vocational school students and urban vocational secondary school students. More boys than girls behave this way, but it is important to mention that 28-30 % of girls frighten others for fun at least sometimes. Unfortunately we do not know whether victims are school mates, younger children or adults. In Delphi questionnaire some experts supposed that this type of crime will be more common in the future.

Participant engaged in fights with others

		URBAN				RURAL		
	never	sometimes	often		never	sometimes	often	
primary	81,2	15,5	3,3		78,7	18,6	2,7	
vocational school	69,4	21,1	9,4		64,1	29,3	6,6	
vocational secondary school	74,1	20,5	5,4		79,3	18,8	1,9	
secondary (Gymnasium)	87,7	11,5	0,8		91,7	7,3	1	
secondary+technical school	88,2	11,8						
total	78,8	16,9	4,2		80	17,3	2,7	

	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>never</i>	72,4	72,6	72,5
<i>sometimes</i>	21,6	23,4	22,4
<i>often</i>	5,9	4,0	5,1
females			
<i>never</i>	87,5	86,6	87,0
<i>sometimes</i>	10,6	11,8	11,2
<i>often</i>	1,9	1,5	1,7

Engaging in fight with others is traditionally a males' behavior. Every fourth males did it in his life, especially rural vocational school students. It is also important to mention that more than 12 % of females both in rural and urban schools engaged in fight with others. This behavior is connected to school type and by this way to social background of young people on a high level.

Participant hang out in shopping centers, streets, parks or in the neighborhood just for fun

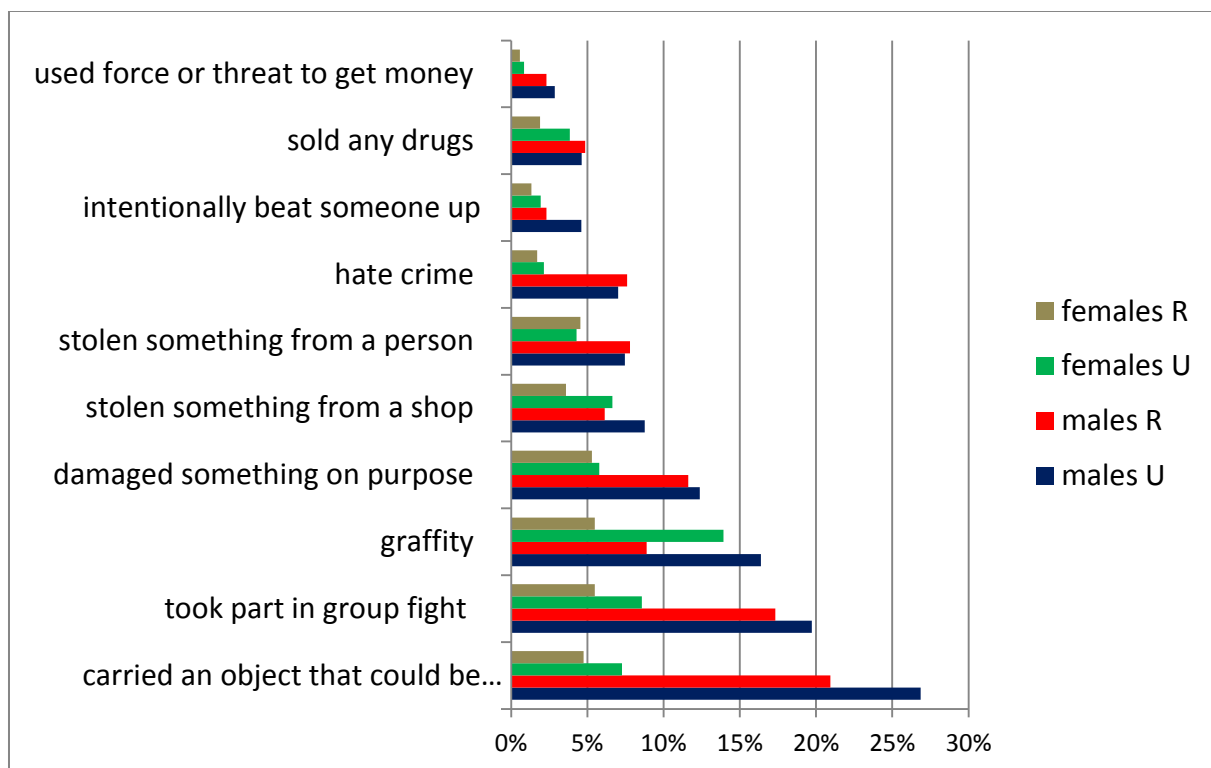
		URBAN				RURAL		
	never	sometimes	often		never	sometimes	often	
primary	31,6	40,1	28,3		36,1	37,1	27,8	
vocational school	31,1	35,5	33,4		29,3	45,9	24,8	
vocational secondary school	25,9	44,8	29,3		28,7	52,6	18,7	
secondary (Gymnasium)	28,2	45,8	26		23,1	56,6	20,3	
secondary+technical school	35,3	45,1	19,6					

total	29,1	42,4	28,5	28,9	48,5	22,6	
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	urban	rural	total
males			
<i>never</i>	34,2%	35,2%	34,7%
<i>sometimes</i>	42,6%	48,4%	45,1%
<i>often</i>	23,1%	16,3%	20,2%
females			
<i>never</i>	22,1%	23,1%	22,6%
<i>sometimes</i>	42,2%	48,6%	45,6%
<i>often</i>	35,8%	28,3%	31,8%

Hanging out is equally common leisure time activity for urban and rural youth. We have no detailed data on the use of different type of places (shopping centers, streets etc.) just can suppose that urban youth comparing to rural youth has more opportunity to hanging out in plaza-type places. As youth clubs, community centers or other places where young people could find interesting programs or some semi-structured leisure time activities are rather rare in Hungary it is not a surprise that respondents spend much of their time with hanging out. Visiting shopping centers are more frequent amongst females and especially urban females. We are sure that lack of youth community centers is one of the main reason of weakness of prevention work in Hungary.

2. Participant's criminal activity



V. PREVENTION

Participant got information on alcohol and/or drugs in last 12 month

	urban	rural
primary	88,6	83,3
vocational school	72,9	86,7
vocational secondary school	72,9	85
secondary (Gymnasium)	75,5	80,8
secondary+technician	76,5	
total	77,3	83,6

It seems drug and alcohol prevention reaches most of students. Especially primary school pupils got information about substances. Rural persons are more informed comparing to urban ones.

How much influence can school have on keeping students away from alcohol or drugs

URBAN sample

	no influence (1)	some influence (2)	medium influence (3)	strong influence (4)	very strong influence (5)	mean
primary	26,6	34,4	26,6	8,2	4,1	2,29
vocational school	38,7	35	20,2	3,1	3,1	1,97
vocational secondary school	36,8	38,5	17,9	4,8	2	1,97
secondary (Gymnasium)	31,1	31,5	27,6	7,8	1,9	2,18
secondary+technician	20,8	22,9	22,9	10,4	2,1	2,29
total	32,6	35,6	22,9	6,3	2,6	2,11

How much influence can school have on keeping students away from alcohol or drugs

RURAL sample

	no influence (1)	some influence (2)	medium influence (3)	strong influence (4)	very strong influence (5)	mean
primary	25,5	30,1	27	13,9	3,5	2,40
vocational school	40,8	32,4	20,1	5	1,7	1,94
vocational secondary school	29,3	39,9	25,1	4,6	1,1	2,08
secondary	23,9	36,3	30,8	8,3	0,7	

(Gymnasium)						2,26
total	28,8	34,9	26,4	8,2	1,7	2,19

Respondents attribute low influence to school and teachers in drug and alcohol prevention. One-third of urban youth and 29 % of rural youth think school has no influence at all on keeping students away from substance use. Especially vocational school students in rural area feel this way. In previous data we saw that alcohol consumption is really common amongst them. It seems for the age of 14-17 it is too late for school to keep them away from substance use.

Student participated in any activities aimed at avoiding violence

	urban	rural
primary	25,1	27,6
vocational school	23,4	35,2
vocational secondary school	15,3	18,7
secondary (Gymnasium)	30	17,4
secondary+technician	21,6	
total	22,6	23,4
N	237	226

Only one-fourth of students participated at any kind of violence prevention. Consulting with experts we suppose that real data are lower. There are some classes where most of respondents told they had got some violence prevention and we suppose they were the ones who really got it. In some other classes 1-2 students stated that had got some kind of training against violence. Any kind of prevention activity in schools is targeting typically students of one class per occasion. It is unlikely that one or two students take part on it and the others do not.

What kind of training did he/she take part?

	urban		rural	
	N	%*	N	%*
training against bullying at school	80	7,2	92	9,2
training on how to settle conflicts without violence at school	109	9,9	114	11,4
training outside of school	25	2,2	15	1,5

*% of relevant sample

Supported by expert interviews and workshops we think that trainings against bullying and learning to settle conflict would be very important part of curriculum. Not only students but adults are unable to solve conflict situation without violence. This kind of prevention ought to enjoy the highest priority in Hungarian society.

How much influence can school have on reducing student's violent behavior by participants' opinion?

URBAN sample

	no influence (1)	some influence (2)	medium influence (3)	strong influence (4)	very strong influence (5)	mean
primary	9,5	35,5	34,7	16,9	3,3	2,69
vocational school	23,0	37	32,1	6,7	1,2	2,26
vocational secondary school	16,7	37,9	33,9	8,9	2,6	2,43
secondary (Gymnasium)	9,6	34,6	35	17,7	3,1	2,70
secondary+technician	2	12	42	34	10	3,38
total	13,6	35,2	34,5	13,7	3	2,57

How much influence can school have on reducing student's violent behavior by participants' opinion?

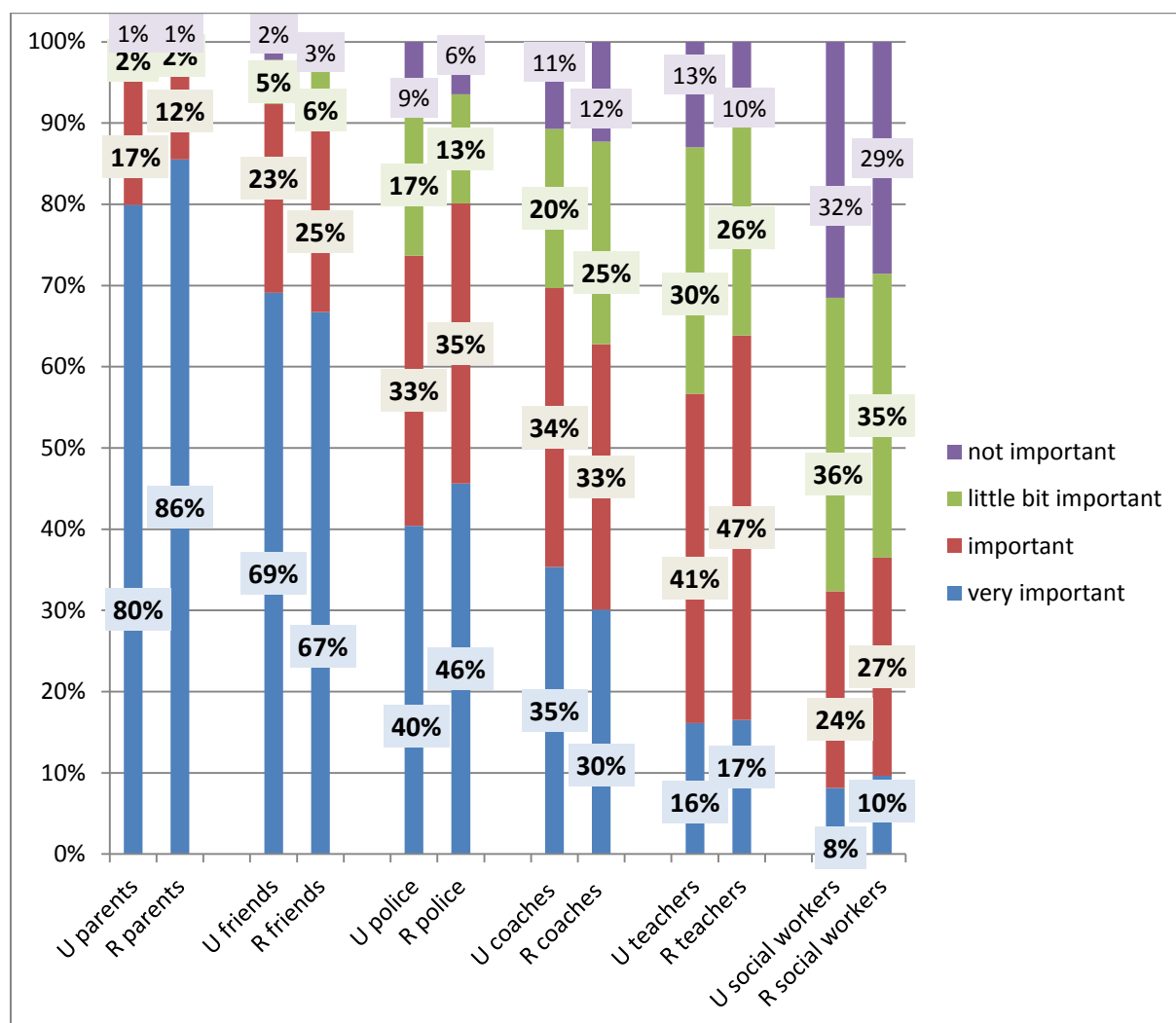
RURAL sample

	no influence (1)	some influence (2)	medium influence (3)	strong influence (4)	very strong influence (5)	mean
primary	10,5	34,1	35,3	17,4	2,7	2,68
vocational school	23,7	36,1	30,2	5,3	4,7	2,31
vocational secondary school	10,9	34,6	40,2	11,3	3	2,61
secondary (Gymnasium)	4,5	31,5	41,5	19,4	3,1	2,85
total	11,1	33,8	37,6	14,3	3,3	2,65

Both urban and rural youth attribute medium or a little bit lower than medium influence of school on reducing students' violent behavior. Primary school pupils and student of secondary (Gymnasium) school trust in this kind of influence on the highest level. As it was written in sample description secondary school students are coming from the families with

highest educational background. So the values of middle class families and school are tend to the same direction.

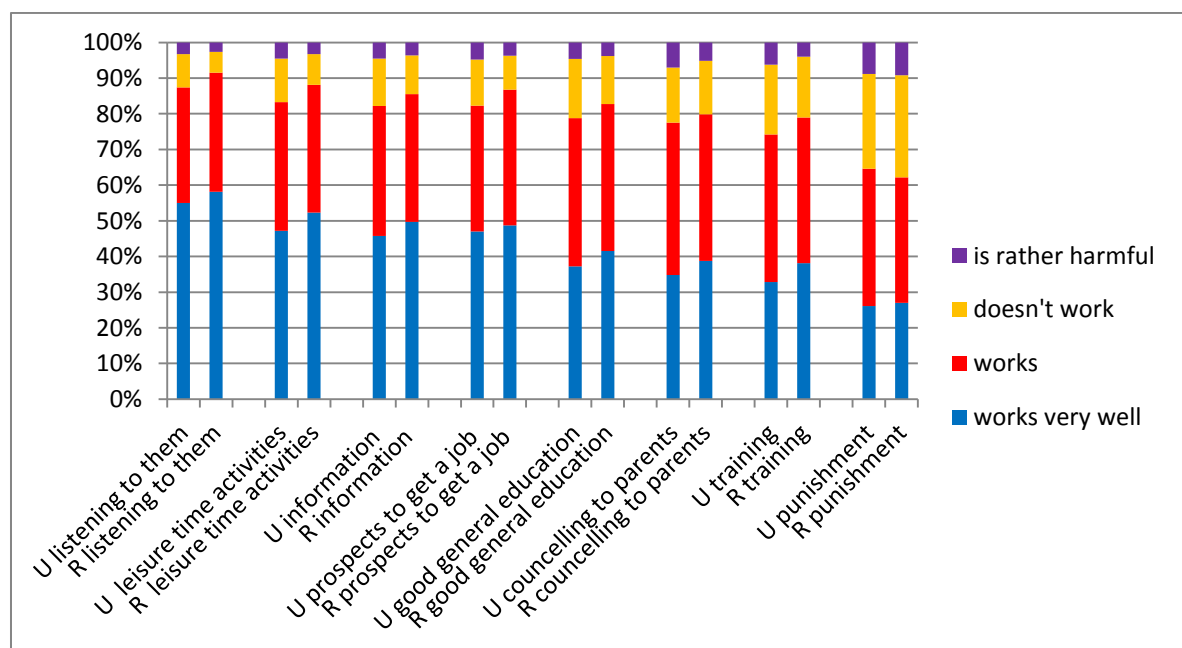
How important does participant think that various PERSONS are in keeping young people from doing forbidden things?



It is obvious that respondents think parents and friends can keep young people from doing forbidden things. Rural students attribute even higher importance to parents. Our expert also stated that the role of family and parents is outstanding in prevention work. Effective crime and drug prevention is not imaginable without the support of family and parents.

Respondents attribute a medium influence to police and sport coaches in withdrawing young people from doing forbidden things. It is important to mention that the role of teachers and social workers is regarded as very unimportant by respondents. Teachers and social workers must think over the value of their prevention activity and it is important to find new ways for them.

WHAT kind of activity would be effective keeping young people from doing forbidden things?



By our respondents listening to young people's problems is the best way to keep them away from doing forbidden things. Providing them is also a very important factor in this work. Better future job prospects and good general education play also important role in prevention. It is important to mention that punishment got the lowest rate. Young people are waiting for adult society more empathy and prospect and not more punishment to avoid forbidden things.