

Risk behaviour in contemporary school pupils on the verge of adolescence

Summary

A study was conducted on risk behaviour among Poznań secondary school pupils as part of the programme entitled *School Free from Drugs and Violence*. The research was carried out in two stages between 2007-2016.

The first (2007-2013) concerned the initial stage of research in schools without reference to selected local milieu. At this early stage, the main problem was to establish whether risk behaviour among young people exists and how widespread it is. In a pilot study conducted in 2007 on pupils moving from primary to secondary school, pupils exhibited risk behaviour not extending beyond stage 1 on the *DAC Crime Lifecycle Model*. However, it was important to ascertain the degree to which these suggestions might be confirmed in long-term studies. Research carried out between 2008-2013 corroborated these suggestions, leading to the decision taken to extend the study.

Stage Two (2014-2016) comprised a search for the determinants of stage 1 of the *DAC Crime Lifecycle Model* that exist in the school environment and its intramural educational environment, as seen through the prism of Florian Znaniecki's humanistic coefficient. The more specific aim here was to differentiate school environments and the humanistic coefficient encapsulated in the characteristics constituting the school atmosphere, which refer to three areas: physical health, psychological comfort, and social mores. It also describes freedom of expression in the school context, which manifests itself as a lack of discipline and scope, as described by Marcus Felson. Threats change according to time and place, hence attention is also paid to developing pupil safety in the temporal and spatial contexts of different urban areas.

Translated by Rob Pagett