

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND NATURE OF WORK IN MEN, THE URBAN POPULATION

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Abstract. Answering the main research question, it is possible to emphasize that depending on the nature of work in the population 25-64 years, the index of close contacts was almost the same, low social network index were found significantly more often in the group of pensioners and temporarily unemployed compared with managers and engineers. Focusing on the results obtained to establish the associations of levels of social support and nature of work in the urban population, it is necessary to determine the impact of such associations on the level of public health in the selective group of men of working age in further studies.

Research objective: was to examine the relationship between levels of social support and the nature of work in an open urban population of men aged 25-64.

Materials and Methods: The survey was conducted with a response rate of 85.0%. Respondents' questionnaires (self-administered questionnaire) were administered according to the algorithms of the WHO Monica Psychosocial programme [1]. The components of social support - the index of close contacts (ICC) and the index of social connections (SNI) - were assessed using the Beckman-Sim test. The nature of work was assessed on four dimensions: 1) pensioners and non-workers, 2) physical labourers, 3) professionals and engineers (ITEs), and 4) managers. Statistical analysis was carried out with the help of SPSS 11.5 Statistics, version 22.0. Results. Depending on the nature of work the men of 25-64 years old in had low (35.9% - 45.8% of the population), medium (41.1% - 47.9% of the population), and high (13.0% - 20.1% of the population) ICC in all occupational groups were almost identical. In all four occupational groups - managers, ITR and professionals, manual workers and the group of retired and non-working people - low and medium close contact index values prevailed equally, with significant differences in prevalence between the occupational groups and the prevalence of high ICC. Depending on the nature of work, the social contact index for men 25-64 years old was almost identical in the gradations "medium" (34.3% - 40.5% in the population), "medium-high" (26.0% - 37.5% in the population), and "high" (7.6% - 14.2% in the population). Low SNI was significantly more common among pensioners and temporarily unemployed compared to managers and engineers (26.0% to 12.5%, $p < 0.05$, and 26.0% to 12.6%, $p < 0.01$, respectively).

Conclusion: Thus, answering the main research question, it can be emphasized that depending on the nature of work in the Tyumen population of 25-64 years old, the index of close contacts was almost the same, a low index of social ties was significantly more common in the group of pensioners and temporarily unemployed compared to managers and IT workers. The results obtained in the study of unorganized population of Tyumen can serve as a scientific basis for planning complex socially oriented programs in other medium-urbanized Siberian cities as well. Based on the results obtained to establish associations of

social support levels and the nature of work in the open urban population, there is a need to determine the impact of such associations on the level of public health in a selective group of working-age men in further research.

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