

Doping, Youth and Identity



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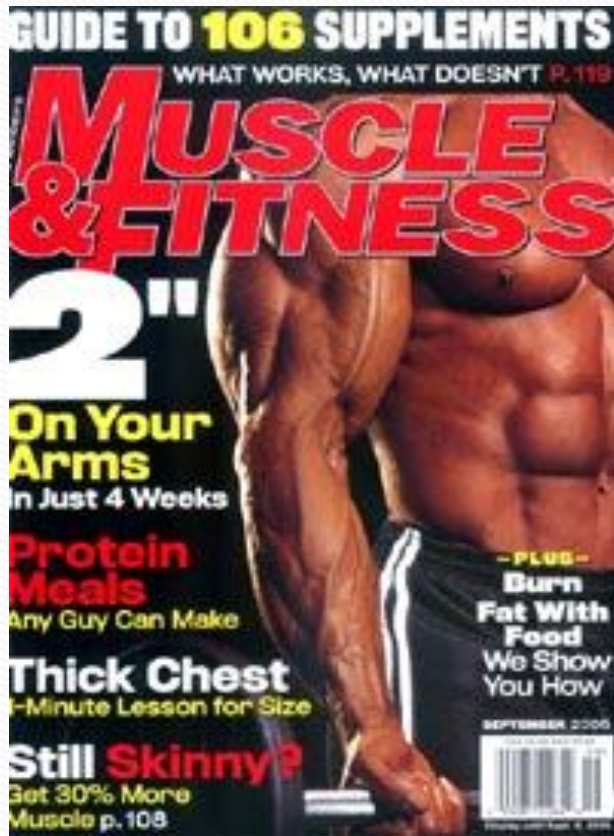


- *The Use of Doping among young Norwegians - Procedures and Results from a Norwegian Survey.*



- *Doping, Muscle, Mastering and Meaning. A Qualitative Study among Norwegian men*

Context - Fitnessculture



"In today's world, the fitness culture helps separate the winners from the losers, the doers from the watchers. The fit body is more important than expensive clothes or a fast car. It represent a level of achievement that tells woman that a man is both successful and virile"

(M&F i: Søderstrøm 1999)

The survey

- N=5331 young Norwegian (90 % was born in 1990)
 - boys n= 4464
 - girls n= 838
- The sample; persons liable for military service
- The period of 1 March to 1 July 2008
- Anonymous , Voluntary

Table 3.1.1: The use of Doping (percent) (N=5003)

Gender	Used	Not used
Male	2,9	97,1
Female	1,0	99,0
Total	2,6	

Fig. 1. What kind of performance drugs were used (percent) n= 118

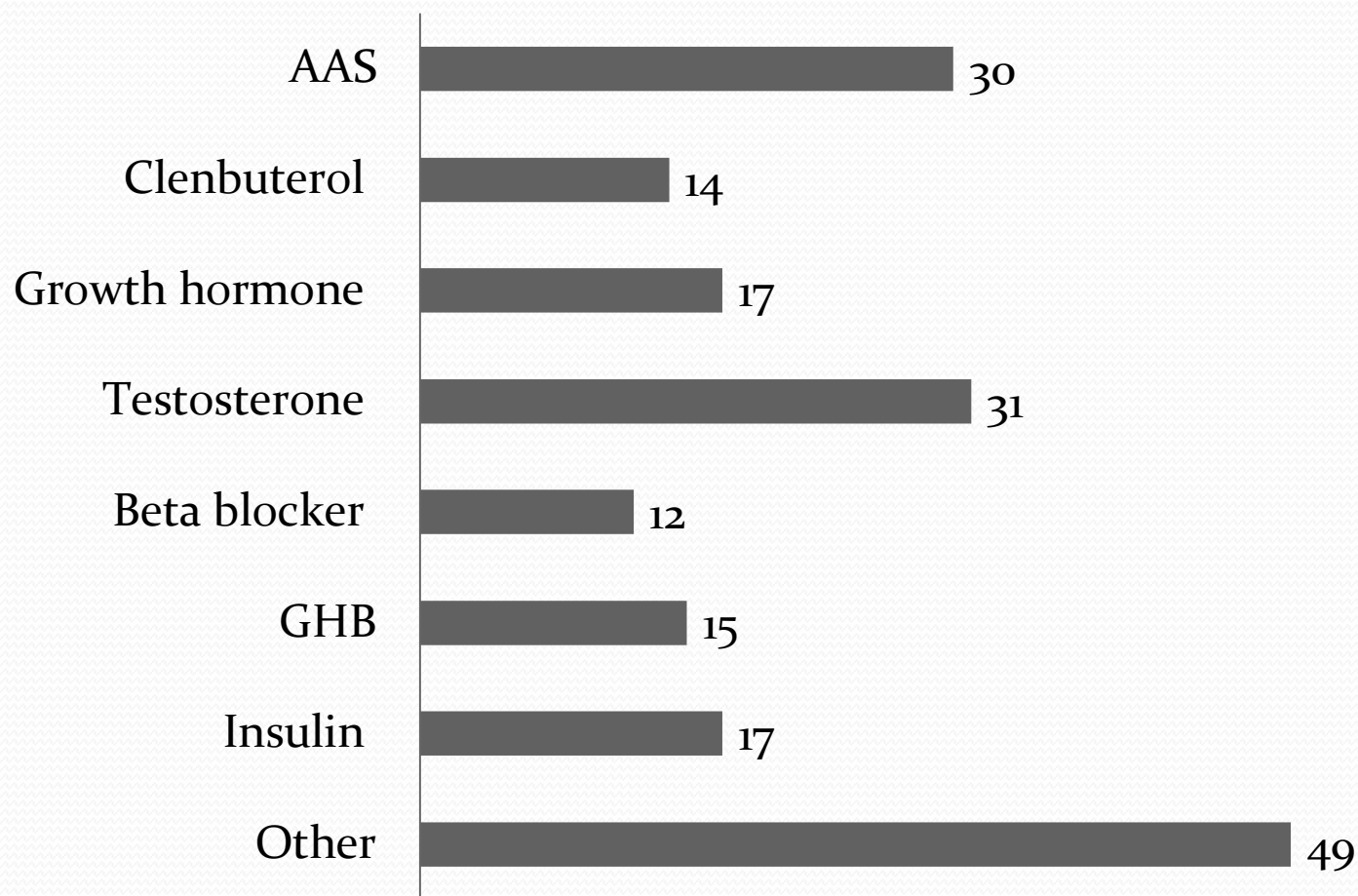


Fig. 2. The use of drugs during the last 12 months (percent) N=5331

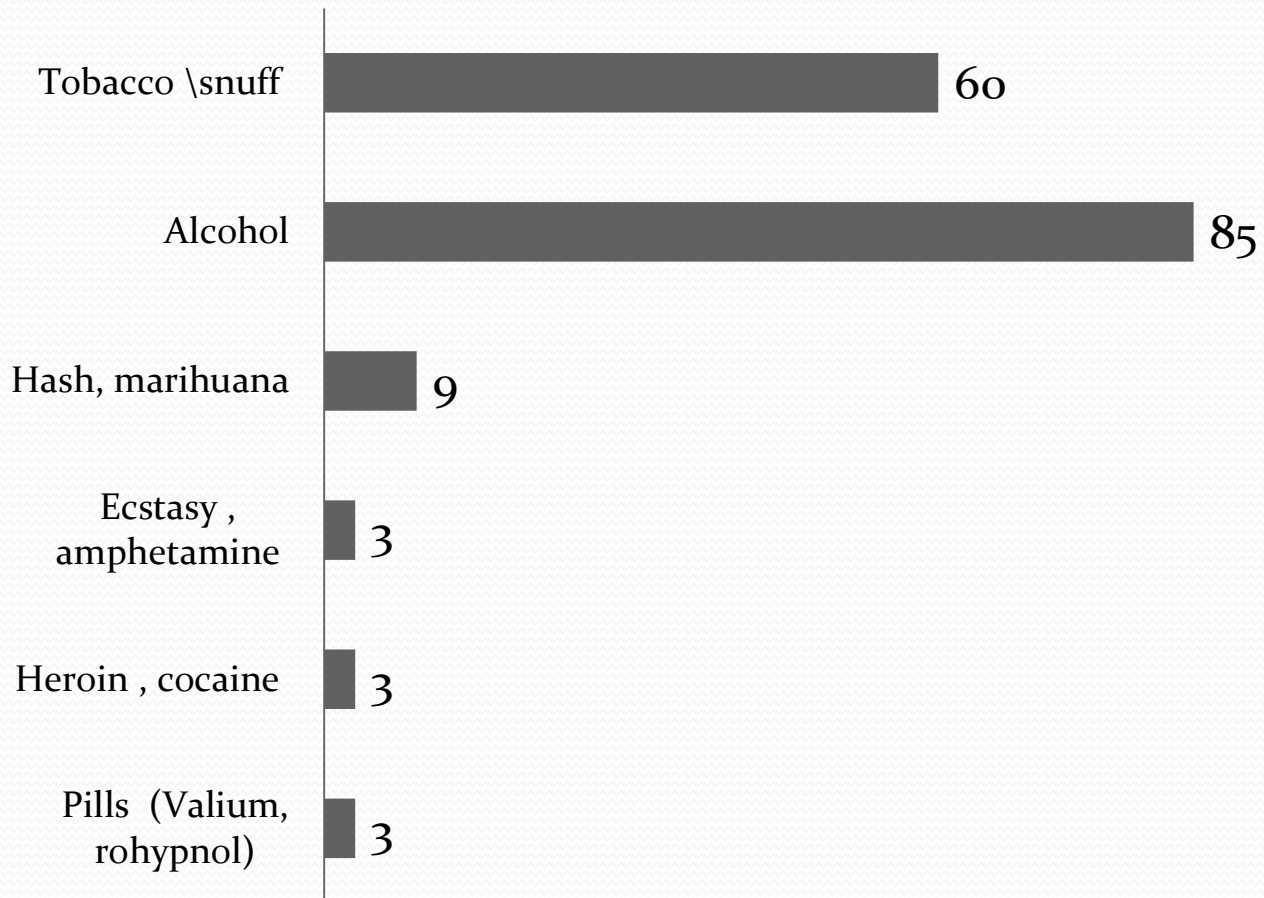


Fig. 3 The connection between doping use and drug use (percent) N=4781

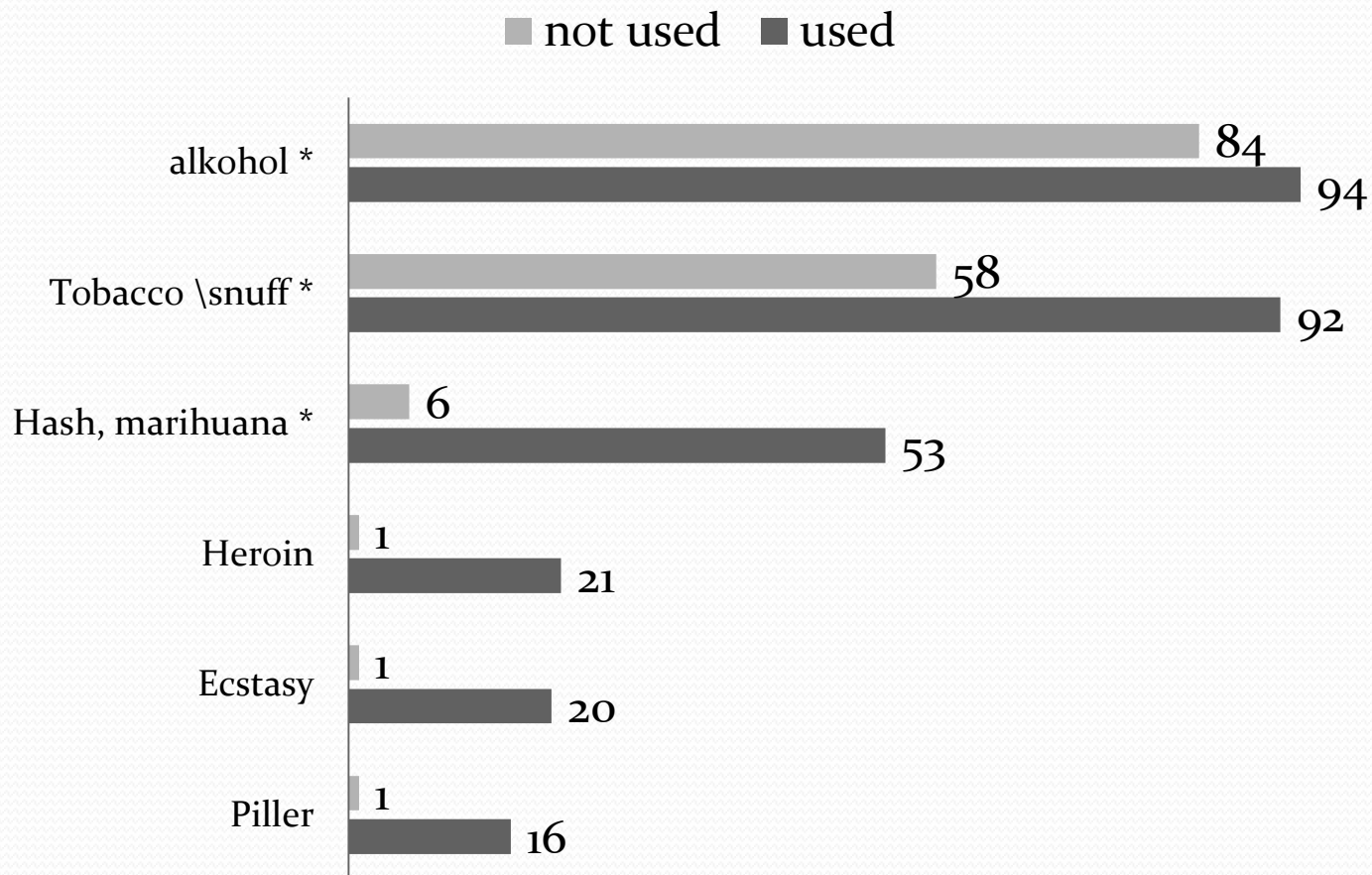


Fig. 4: Disposition to get into trouble (percent). N=4446

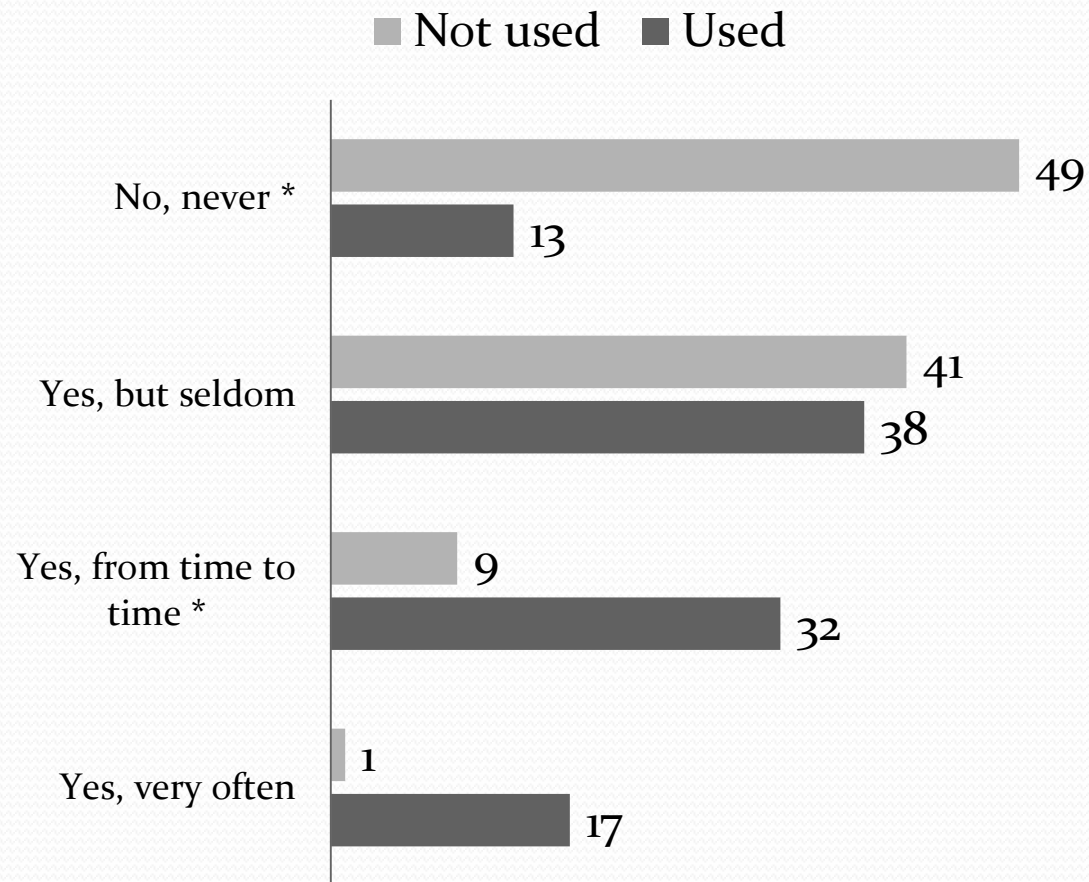


Fig. 6: The connection between use of doping and problem behavior (percent).
N= 2662–3573

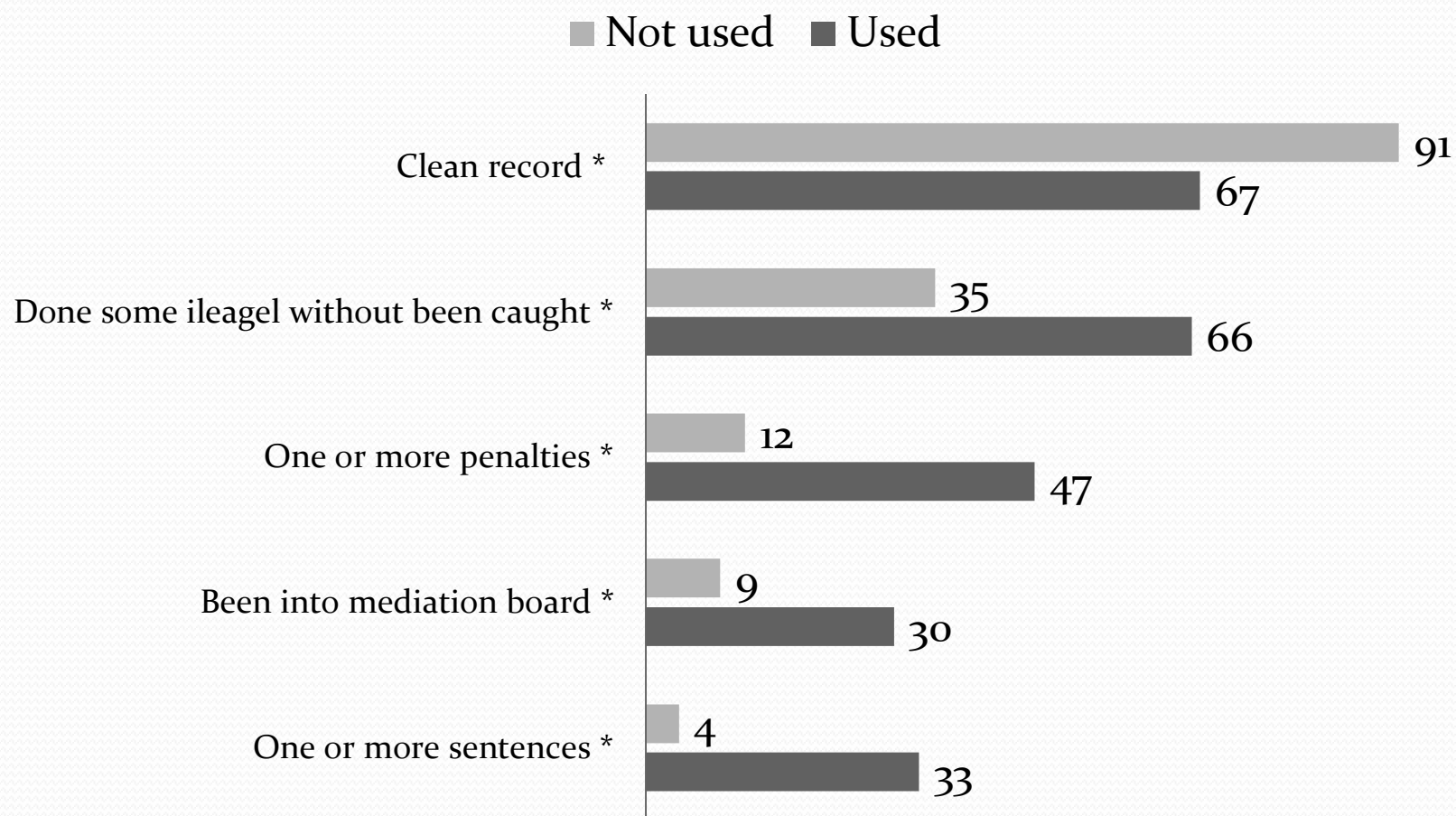


Fig. 8: Connection between use of doping and use of physical violence, (percent)
N=5017

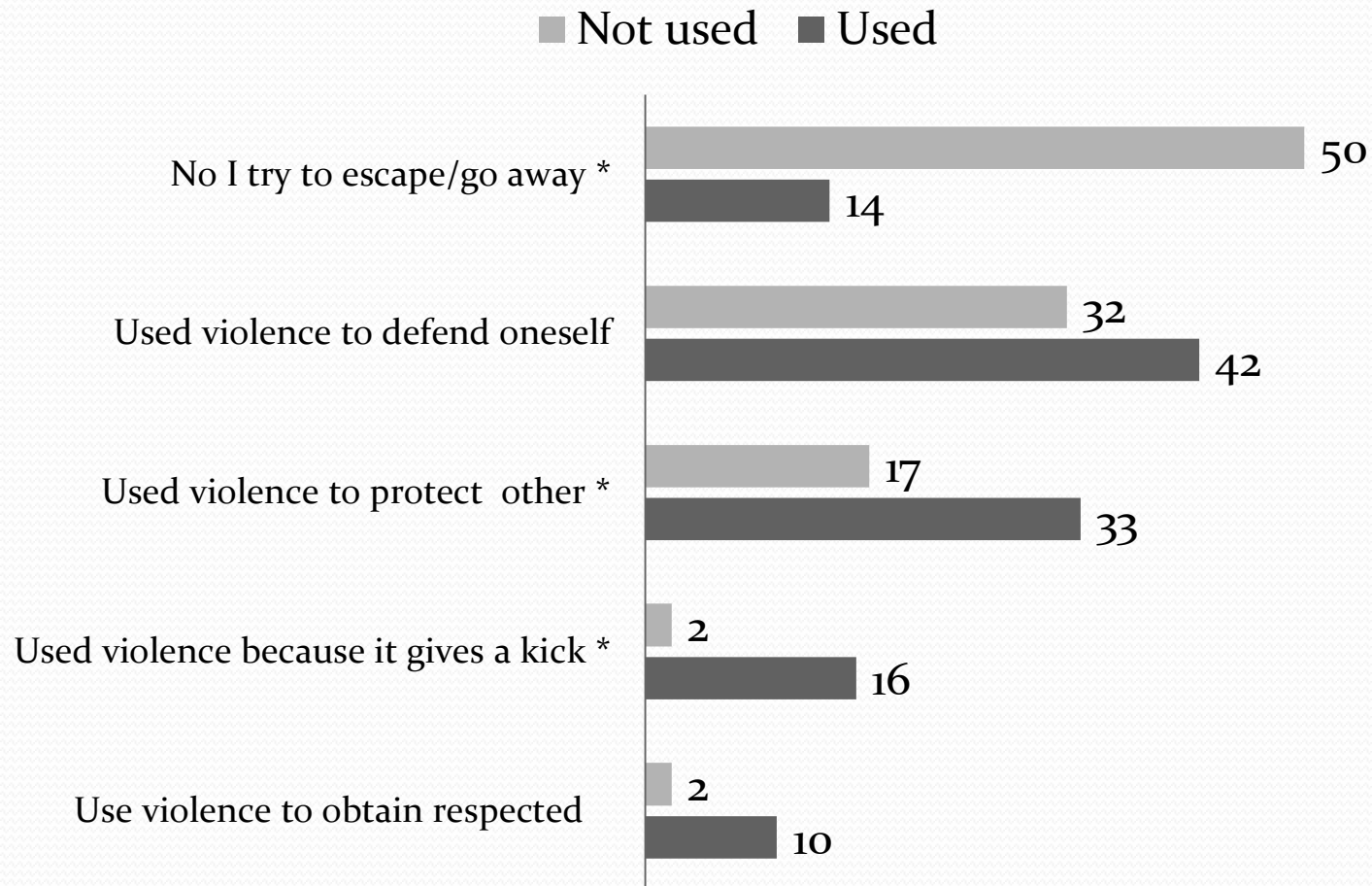


Fig. 9: Connection between use of doping and to be exposed to physical violence (percent) N=5017

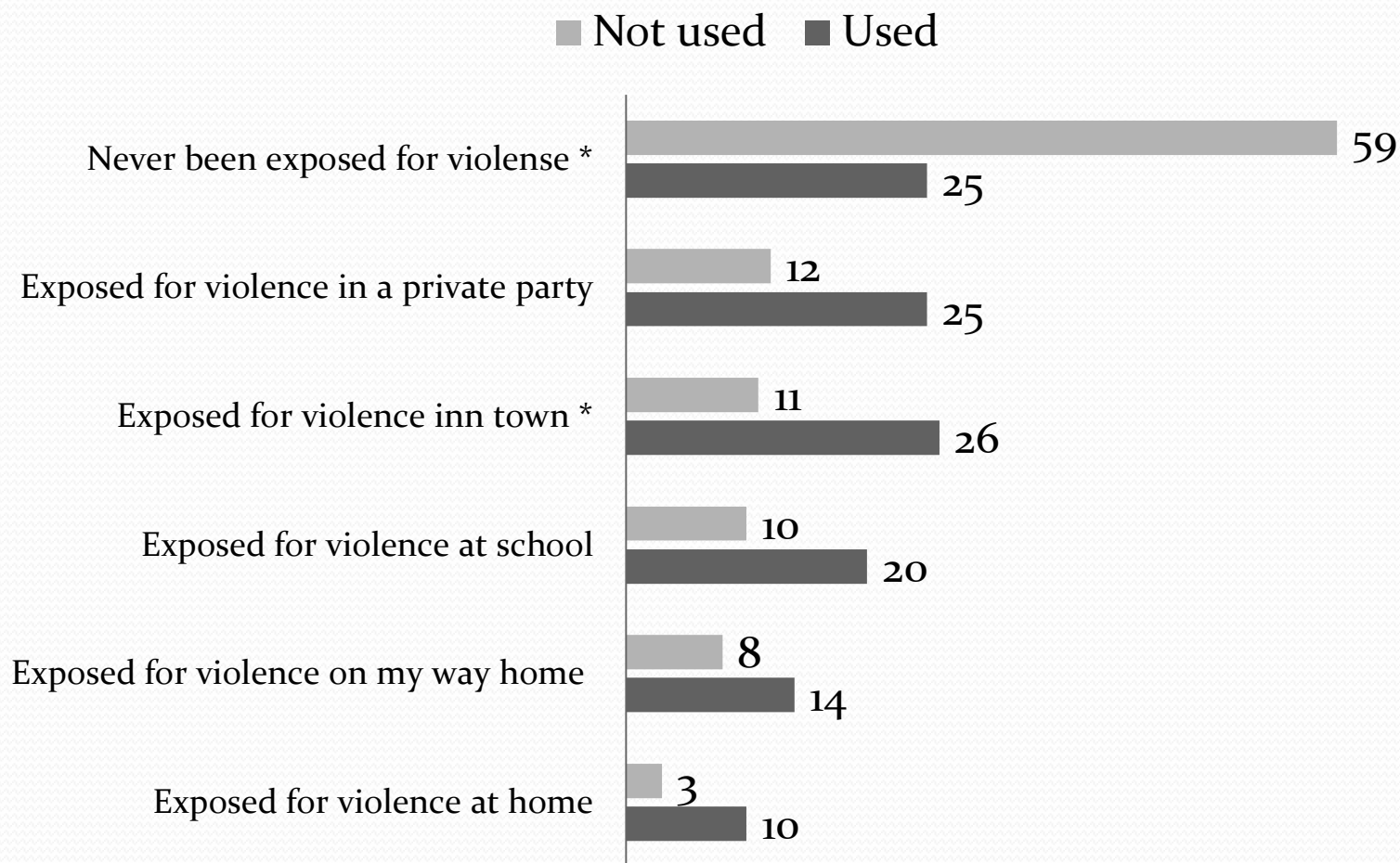


Fig. 10: "Possible" reasons for using doping (percent) N=4902-5006

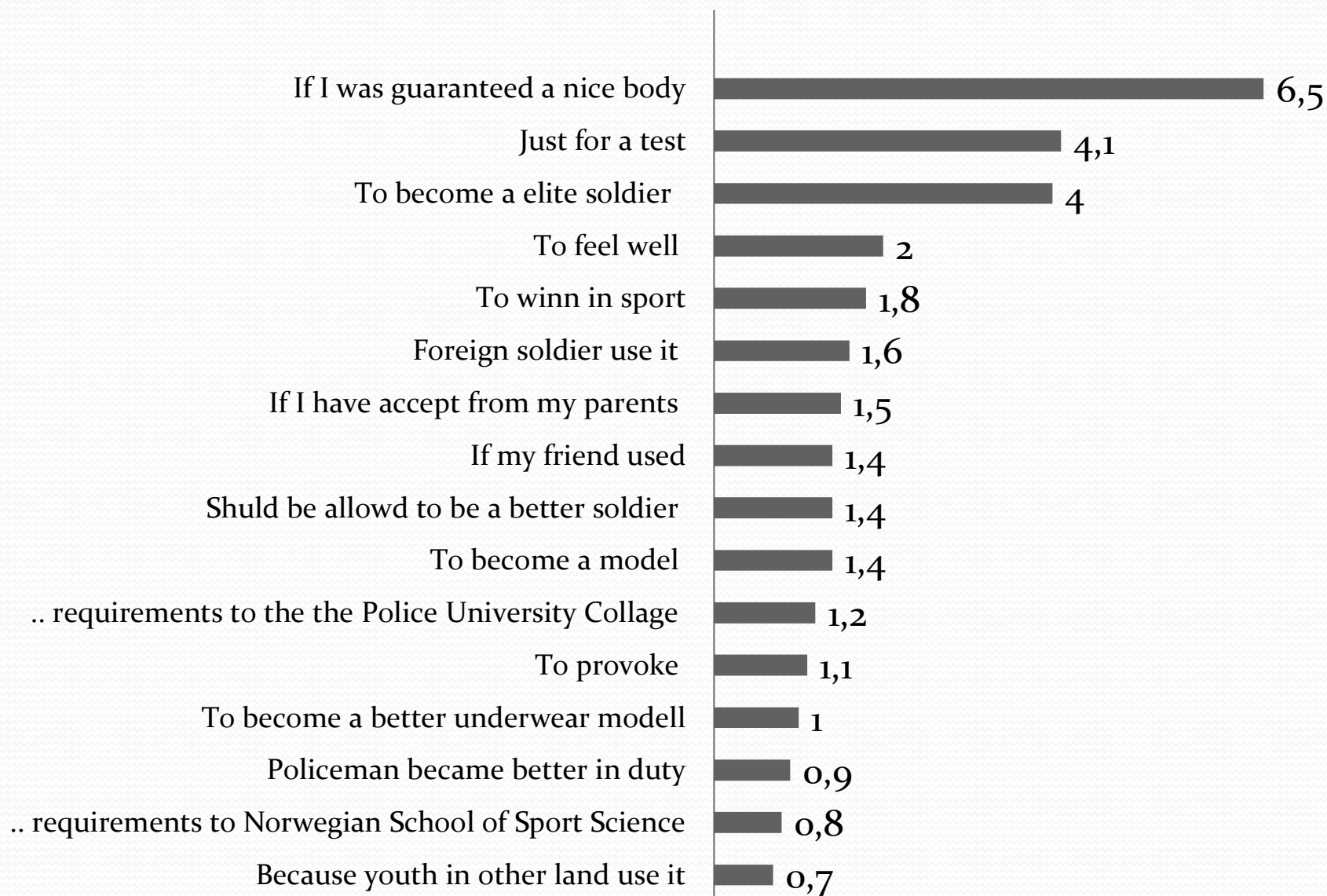
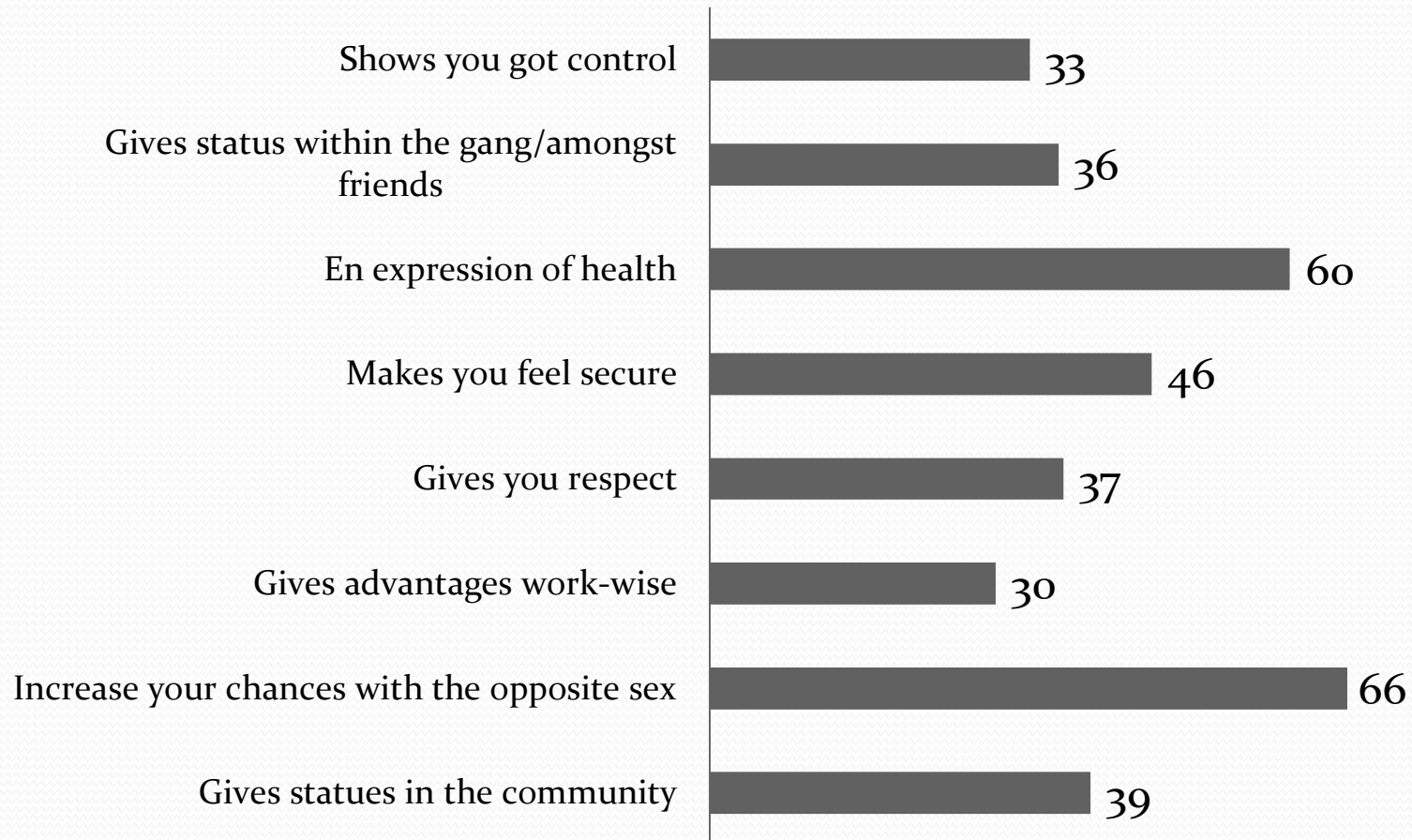


Fig. 11: What is the point of a good looking body? N=4675–4759



A quality study; make a problem of what seems exact

- The aim of the study was to follow up some findings from the survey particularly;
- Motivation to start and to continue using doping
 - sport performance as a motivation?
 - “body shape” as a motivation?
 - Other?
- What kind of knowledge has this group about health risks and where do they get the information from?

The study

- 27 qualitative interviews of men aged 18-29 years.
- The data collection took part in the period of January to May this year.
- We advertised on two different websites
- We also use a master student as a field worker (insider)
- Use some information “left over’s” from a Masterthesis

Findings

- *Seriousness*
- *Doping and drugs*
- *Order in life*
- *Recruitment*
- *Masculinity*
- *Moral*
- *Future*

Discussion

- **Social theory and social structure
(Merton 1968)**
 - **Social structure and anomi.**



Thank you !





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