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**Sağlık Hizmeti Verecek Gençlerde İnsani Değerler**

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## HUMAN VALUES IN YOUNG PEOPLE WHO WILL PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICE

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to determine the human values and risk factors in young people who will provide health service. The descriptive study was carried out on first-year students of the health sciences faculty. Ethical approval and official permission were received from the relevant authorities for the study. The population of the study consists of all the first-year students. Personal Information Form and Human Values Scale were used to collect the data. The data were evaluated through percentage, mean, variance and correlation analysis. In the study, it was found that the women have higher levels of human values compared to men and young people in the midwifery departments have the highest average level of human values ( $p>.05$ ). The level of human values in young people living in families in district is determined to be higher compared to the others ( $p>.05$ ). The young people whose family's income is equal to their expenditure have the highest mean score ( $p<.05$ ) while young people whose family has average income have the lowest mean score. It was also determined that the young people in nursing have the highest level of human values score. The development of the human values of young people who will provide health services should be supported and their human values should be increased to an optimal level during their education.

**Keywords:** Young people, human values, risk factors, health service.

### SAĞLIK HİZMETİ VERECEK GENÇLERDE İNSANİ DEĞERLER

### ÖZ

Sağlık hizmeti verecek genç insanlarda insane değerleri ve risk faktörlerini tespit etmek. Tanımlayıcı araştırma, sağlık bilimleri fakültesi birinci sınıf öğrencileri üzerinde yapılmıştır. Çalışma için etik onay ve resmi izin ilgili makamlardan alınmıştır. Tüm birinci sınıf öğrencileri evreni oluşturdu. Veriler, Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve İnsani Değerler Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Veriler yüzde, ortalama, varyans ve korelasyon analizi ile değerlendirildi. Araştırmada kızların insani değerleri erkeklerden daha yüksek, ebellek bölümlerindeki gençlerin ise en yüksek ortalama insane değerlere sahip olduğu bulundu ( $p>.05$ ). İlçedeki ailelerde yaşayan genç insanlarda insane değerlerin diğerlerinden daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir ( $p>.05$ ). Ailesi gelir giderine eş değer olan gençler en yüksek düzeyde ( $p<.05$ ) ve ailesi ortalama geliri olan gençler en düşük ortalama puana sahiptir. Hemşirelikteki gençlerin en yüksek insane değerler puan düzeyine sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sağlık hizmeti verecek gençlerin insane değerlerinin gelişimi desteklenmeli ve insane değerleri, eğitimleri esnasında optimal seviyeye çıkarılmalıdır.

**AnahtarSözcükler:** Gençler, insanideğerler, risk faktörleri, sağlikhizmeti.

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## INTRODUCTION

Our world is in constant change and development. Today's technological advances cause some changes in our world view and beliefs; similarly, our views and beliefs also affect technological development (Güngör, Ekşi, ve Arıcak, 2012). This interaction brings about a new approach, perspectives, and values (Gömleksiz, 2007).

Values are "the cultural elements emerging as a standard in thinking, attitude and action of individuals" (Çağlar, 2005). These cultural elements are the sources of behavior. Also, the values define the tendency to prefer a particular case to the others (Erdem, 2003) and beliefs about that something may be preferable or not be preferable (Güngör et al. 2012).

Values form human behaviors (Gömleksiz, 2007), and contribute to the formation of personality (Özensel, 2003). For young people who develop the concept of the personality, human values are important issues as human values affect and direct all aspects of human life (Özensel, 2003). Thus, human values create dynamics sustaining society (Gömleksiz, 2007).

The clarification of human values provides choice and completion of their value instead of acting according to a pre-planned program. The individuals who are aware of their own values begin to clearly recognize the value of other people. Individuals define the requirements, preferences, desired and undesired cases by identifying what they deem important (Erdem, 2003). Thus, rather than reacting impulsively to the terms of the individual's point of view, common ground should be searched.

The aim of this study is to determine the human values in young people who will provide health services. Obtained results may provide guidance on the identification to determine what to put on the forefront and to monitor how to determine a way during training of young people will give health care after graduating.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The descriptive research was conducted at Health Sciences Faculty of Atatürk University in Erzurum. Ethical approval was obtained from Health Sciences Faculty Ethics Committee of Atatürk University and formal permission was received from the relevant



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regulatory authorities for the study. Also, voluntary participation was emphasized and written consent was taken.

The population of the study consists of students studying in primary classes during 2014 academic year (N=390). The study was conducted with 369 students who agreed to participate.

Personal Information Form and Human Values Level Scale (HVLS) were used in order to collect data. Personal Information Form consists of 11 questions determining socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, educational level.

HVLS was developed by Dilmaç in 2007. It has 42 items. The Scale is a 6-point Likert-type and a 5-point Likert-type. Scale's items are scored as never: 1 point; rarely: 2 points; occasionally: 3 points, frequently: 4 points; and always: 5 points. The increase/decrease in points shows that young people have more/less human values (Tanrıseven & Dilmaç, 2013).

The data were evaluated through percentage, mean and variance analysis which were conducted using a computer.

## FINDINGS

It was detected that the females had significantly higher human valuelevel ( $p<.05$ ). The young people in the midwifery departments that have the highest level of human values compared to nursing and dietician departments. The difference between groups in terms of both variables was found to be significant ( $p>.05$ ). In addition, it was defined that the young people in fourth-class had higher human values level compared to those in first-class ( $p<.05$ ) (Table 1).

In the study determining the human values and risk factors in young people who will give health service, 83.2% of the participants are females and 53.9% of the participants are nursing students (Table 1). The average of age was  $20.50\pm 2.09$ .



Table 1. The Comparison of Young People's Gender and Department Characteristics with Human Values Level (N=369)

| Characteristics        | N   | %    | X±SS         | tand p         |
|------------------------|-----|------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Gender</b>          |     |      |              |                |
| Girl                   | 307 | 83.2 | 158.15±16.55 | t=2.130        |
| Boy                    | 62  | 16.8 | 153.11±19.14 | p=.034         |
| <b>Department</b>      |     |      |              |                |
| Nursing                | 199 | 53.9 | 157.62±19.76 | F=1.875        |
| Dietician              | 64  | 17.3 | 153.75±12.02 | p=.155         |
| Midwifery              | 106 | 28.7 | 158.87±13.80 |                |
| <b>Grade of School</b> |     |      |              |                |
| Grade First            | 224 | 60.7 | 155.63±17.48 | t=2.351 p=.019 |
| Grade Fourth           | 145 | 39.3 | 159.89±16.19 |                |

It was found that young people living in nuclear family, whose mothers are junior-high school graduates and not working, whose fathers are university or higher education graduates and self-employed, their families live in the city centre and have balanced income expense had the higher human values level ( $p>.05$ ) (Table 2).

It is defined that 83.2% of young people live in nuclear families, 91.3% of young peoples' mothers are primary school graduates and 90% of their mothers are unemployed, 48% of young people's fathers are primary school graduates and 45.8% of their fathers are workers, 42% of their families live in the district (Table 2).



Table 2.The Comparison of Young People's Socio Demographic Characteristics with Human Values Level (N=369)

| Characteristics                 | N   | %    | Human Values |                   |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------------|-------------------|
|                                 |     |      | X±SS         | tand p            |
| <b>Family Type</b>              |     |      |              |                   |
| Nuclear                         | 307 | 83.2 | 157.43±17.22 | t=.295 p=.768     |
| Large                           | 62  | 16.8 | 156.72±16.58 |                   |
| <b>Mother Educational Level</b> |     |      |              |                   |
| Primary school                  | 337 | 91.3 | 157.11±16.87 | t=.714 p=.476     |
| Junior-High School              | 32  | 8.7  | 159.37±19.42 |                   |
| <b>Mother Work Status</b>       |     |      |              |                   |
| Working                         | 37  | 10.0 | 154.89±17.68 | t=.907 p=.365     |
| No working                      | 332 | 90.0 | 157.58±17.03 |                   |
| <b>Father Educational Level</b> |     |      |              |                   |
| Primary school                  | 177 | 48.0 | 156.33±17.52 | F=.836 p=.434     |
| Junior-High School              | 144 | 39.0 | 157.68±16.69 |                   |
| University and higher           | 48  | 13.0 | 159.81±16.75 |                   |
| <b>Father's Occupation</b>      |     |      |              |                   |
| Officer                         | 110 | 29.8 | 154.47±18.15 | F=2.313<br>p=.100 |
| Worker                          | 169 | 45.8 | 158.11±16.24 |                   |
| Self-employment                 | 90  | 24.4 | 159.27±17.08 |                   |
| <b>Settlement</b>               |     |      |              |                   |
| Village                         | 145 | 39.3 | 157.69±17.73 | F=.590 p=.555     |
| District                        | 155 | 42.0 | 156.27±17.39 |                   |
| City                            | 69  | 18.7 | 158.82±15.03 |                   |
| <b>IncomeStatus</b>             |     |      |              |                   |
| Balanced Income Expense         | 272 | 73.7 | 158.11±16.85 | F=1.717 p=.182    |
| Income Expense Less Than        | 58  | 15.7 | 156.60±16.73 |                   |
| MoreThan Income Expenses        | 39  | 10.6 | 152.79±18.91 |                   |

It was determined that the highest human values point was among young people in nursing (93-210/160.00±19.76), 186 point in dietician and 191 point in midwifery. Overall, it may be said that young people at health education has an intermediate level of the human values (Table 3).



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Table 3. The Average scores of Young People Human Values Level (N=369)

| <b>HVS (Min.= 42- Max.= 210)</b> | <b>Study Min.-Maks.</b> | <b>Study X±SD</b>   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>General</b>                   | <b>93-210</b>           | <b>157.31±17.09</b> |
| Nursing                          | 93-210                  | 157.62±19.76        |
| Dietician                        | 122-186                 | 153.75±12.02        |
| Midwifery                        | 118-191                 | 158.87±13.80        |

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the study determining the human values and risk factors in young people who will provide health service, the findings were discussed with the results of other similar studies, since there weren't compatible research on the subject in the literature. It is detected that the females had significantly higher human values level than males ( $p<.05$ ). In the previous studies, it was found that girls (Kaya, 1993, Çiftçi, 2001; Acuner, 2004; Çoşkun and Yıldırım, 2009) and women (Altunay and Yalçinkaya, 2011; Oğuz, 2012) have higher value levels. These results indicate that females are more adopter than male to internalize the cultural values (Göka, 2006). In addition, girls and women are more sensitive, empathetic, helpful and responsible and this is opened with different learning styles given to women and men in society (Sarıçam et al 2014).

In the study, the young people in the midwifery departments which have the highest level of human values according to nursing and dietician departments, but the difference between groups in terms of both variables was found to be insignificant ( $p>.05$ ). Similarly, it is stated that there was the impact of the stories told for midwifery students to teach and adopt values during the training (Weston, 2012; Yıldırım, Koçkanat, and Duran, 2014).

In the study, it was defined that the young people in fourth-class had significantly higher human values compared to those in first-class ( $p<.05$ ). Similarly, in earlier studies, it was emphasized that human values could be taught to individuals through training at all ages (Baloglu and Balgalmış, 2005; Dilmaç, Deniz, and Deniz, 2009; Erdem, 2003; Perry and Wilkenfeld, 2006; Sarı, 2005; Sarıçam et al., 2014; Schwartz and Boehnke, 2004). These results suggest that if courses on the subject are added to the curriculum, the values develop.

In the study, it is found that young people living in nuclear family, having mother with junior-high school graduates and no working, having father with university and higher education and self-employed, their families live in the city centre and have balanced income





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expense had the higher human values level ( $p>.05$ ). Similarly, it was found that human values did not significantly vary according to the level of socio-economic-cultural situation (Çoşkun and Yıldırım, 2009; Keskin and Sağlam, 2014).

It was determined that the highest human values point was among young people in nursing. It has been determined that nursing students preferred the social value in the individual values and human dignity in the professional values at the beginning and end of the school year, and found all of the professional values. These results have suggested that professional behaviors in nursing students are provided with ethical principles and values, and seem to be important for the construction of nursing education programs (Kaya et al. 2012).

In the study, overall, it may be said that young people at health education has an intermediate level of the human values. In studies, it has been found that health education students had a high level of human values (Çoşkun and Yıldırım, 2009; Elbir and Bağcı, 2013).

The development of the human values of young people who will provide health services should be supported and their human values should be increased to an optimal level during their education. In addition, males living in a large family whose mothers are primary school graduates and working and whose fathers are primary school graduates and officers, as well as families living in district and having more expenditure than their income may be supported more. Personal development courses may be organized for this purpose and subject can be integrated into the curriculum as elective courses.

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