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Experiences of Czech Citizens with Users of Addictive Substances

Introduction

The use of addictive substances and potential causal connection to criminal activity (in Anglo-American expert literature, it is subsumed under the term "drug related crime" while in the Czech environment, it is generally designated as a secondary drug criminality[1]) is, without a doubt, a very actual and frequently discussed topic, from a long-term perspective, for experts and the public.

Empirical knowledge gained from research focused on the relationship between the use of addictive substances and criminality is unique in the Czech expert environment. Most of the knowledge from Czech analyses about drug crime offenders is the result of analysing different written materials prepared during criminal proceedings with offenders, or of records about such proceedings, i.e. of analyses of criminal records, data from the evidence of sentences etc. while in principle, they describe forcefully sentenced offenders.[2] However, a direct investigation of offenders of a secondary drug criminality was not yet performed.

The research task with the name *"Decision-making of secondary drug criminality offenders"*, performed within the Development Program of the Police Academy of the CR for the years 2017 – 2023, is focused on the personality of an offender abusing drugs, committing, in particular, a secondary drug criminality, i.e. criminality caused under the pharmacological influence of drugs or for the purpose of their acquisition. The objective of such research is given – extension of the broad knowledge about drug crime offenders, in particular about the information related to their motivation to commit criminal activity, and to define measures to limit such types of criminality to a minimum, on the basis of the acquired knowledge.

The Department of Criminology of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague (sponsor) in cooperation with the Medical Information Centre and the INRES-SONES agency (executor) performed an omnibus treatment at the end of 2017, executed within the sociological research of Czech citizens, focused, inter alia, also on the questions related to the abuse of addictive substances. The research treatment concept was set with the use of research instruments, prepared by the sponsor and commented by the research executor.

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[1] Např. ZEMAN, Petr, ŠTEFUNKOVÁ, Michaela a Ivana TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ. *Drogová kriminalita a trestní zákoník.* Praha: IKSP, 2015, p. 12. ISBN 978-80-7338-151-6.

[2] Např. TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ, Ivana, ZEMAN, Petr. *Kriminální kariéra pachatelů drogové kriminality.* Praha: IKSP, 2010. 117 s.; ZEMAN, Petr, ŠTEFUNKOVÁ, Michaela a Ivana TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ. *Drogová kriminalita a trestní zákoník*. Praha: IKSP, 2015. 224 p. ISBN 978-80-7338-151-6.

The objective of this article is to provide basic actual information about the experiences of Czech citizens with the users of addictive substances or to point to the relationship between the use of addictive substances and criminality.

Respondence and non-respondence

Within the field investigation, the interviewer addressed 2065 incidentally selected citizens in total, with the request for discussion about the issue of health care and healthy living of the population. This interview was refused by 259 respondents, i.e. 12.5 % of all addressed. Conversely, 1 806 respondents agreed to an interview, i.e. 87.5 %.

The structure of interview refusal from the gender and age point of view is visible from the following table:

Table No. 1 – Refusal of participation on a research according to gender and age

	MEN			*WOMEN*			*IN TOTAL*		
	ADR.	*REF.*	*%*	*ADR.*	*REF.*	*%*	*ADR.*	*REF.*	*%*
15 - 19 years	51	5	9.8	50	4	8.0	101	9	8.9
20 - 24 years	62	4	6.5	65	10	15.4	127	14	11.0
25 - 34 years	170	23	13.5	158	19	12.0	328	42	12.8
35 - 44 years	218	34	15.6	199	24	12.1	417	58	13.9
45 - 54 years	175	30	17.1	156	17	10.9	331	47	14.2
55 - 64 years	147	15	10.2	150	12	8.0	297	27	9.1
65 A VÍCE	197	29	14.7	267	33	12.4	464	62	13.4
IN TOTAL	1020	140	13.7	1045	119	11.4	2065	259	12.5

The analysis of refusal to participate in the research from the gender point of view signals that the willingness of men to participate in this research was lower than the women. The least willing to be involved in the research were the men and women age 45–54 years. The most willing to be involved in the research were the men and women age 20–24 years, women age 15 to 19 years, and the respondents age 15–24 years. In general, we may state that the participation rate in the research was low. A higher percentage of refusal was avoided thanks to a special preparation of interviewers with a focus on manners on how to initiate contact, gain confidence of respondents and the communication manner with the objective to make him or her interested in research participation, while providing instructions.

When taking reasons into account, the most frequent cause of participation refusal was the lack of time (mentioned by 45.4 % of respondents). The second most frequent cause was no interest in participation or unwillingness (22.7 %), while a further 8.4 % respondents mentioned the cause of their refusal that the questionnaire is too long and the questions too hard. 8.4 % of respondents were worried about the misuse of provided responses or considered the research as a breach of their privacy. 3.4 % mentioned the cause of refusal being their doubts about the sense of the research or remarked it as useless. 2.5 % of those addressed requested remuneration for their participation in the research. 1.7 % of respondents did not want to participate based

on their principles and that they do not fill any questionnaires. A residual 7.5% did not mention the reason for their refusal.

Composition of the selected group

Data mentioned in this article were acquired from a randomly selected group of **1806** individuals, by the use of quotas (quota selection).

This group is a representative sample of the population of the Czech Republic, over 15 years.[1,2]

The composition of the selected group was based on fundamental demographic attributes, i.e. gender, age and location. From the other attributes, where the representativeness was not monitored, but where such attributes were still searched, we can mention education, marital status, number of children, size of residential area, occupation, net monthly income of the family, and religious stance.

From the gender point of view this group consisted of 880 (48.7 %) men and 926 (51.3 %) women, corresponding to the analogical composition of the Czech population age 15+ years. From the relative count point of view, a deviation of the selected group from the basic group, in a range of 0.1 % was found.

Age groups in combination with groups put into order according to gender are represented in the selected group by percentage, in a way that the comparison with the division of the basic group has a maximum deviation of 0.1 %.

Table No. 2 – Composition of the selected group according to gender and age

	MEN			*WOMEN*		
	A	*%*	*DEVIATION*	*A*	*%*	*DEVIATION*
15 - 19 years	46	2.5	-0.1	46	2.5	0.0
20 - 24 years	58	3.2	0.0	55	3.0	0.0
25 - 34 years	147	8.1	0.0	139	7.7	0.0
35 - 44 years	184	10.2	0.0	175	9.7	+0.1
45 - 54 years	145	8.0	0.0	139	7.7	0.0
55 - 64 years	132	7.3	0.0	138	7.6	0.0
65+ years	168	9.4	0.0	234	13.1	0.0

For territorial or regional classification of respondents, the division of regions of the Czech Republic applies, valid since 2001. In comparison with the division of the basic group, the maximum deviation is 0.1 %.

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[1] See the Age composition of inhabitants of the Czech Republic from 2016. Statistics of December 31, 2016. Praha, Czech Statistical Office, 2017.

[2] For the analysis of situation in the area of abuse of illegal drugs, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction recommends (EMCDDA) the age group 15+ or the group 15 to 64 years. For potential comparison of found results it would be possible to use the National Research of NL abuse from 2016, executed by the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction.

Table No. 3 – Composition of selected group according to region

REGION	A	%	DEVIATION
Prague	221	12.2	+0.1
Středočeský	225	12.5	+0.1
Jihočeský	110	6.1	0.0
Plzeňský	99	5.5	0.0
Karlovarský	51	2.8	0.0
Ústecký	139	7.7	0.0
Liberecký	75	4.2	0.0
Královéhradecký	94	5.2	0.0
Pardubický	88	4.9	0.0
Vysočina	87	4.8	0.0
Jihomoravský	201	11.1	0.0
Olomoucký	107	5.9	-0.1
Zlínský	101	5.6	0.0
Moravskoslezský	208	11.5	0.0

Data collection and processing

A field investigation was performed by a method of standardized controlled interview[1] of an interviewer and respondent (face-to-face). Data collection was secured by 202 professional interviewers INRES – SONES, v.o.s. over the entire Czech Republic.

Statistical data processing was performed by the SASD 1.4.10 (Statistical analysis of social data) program. The first grade of classification[2] and contingency table

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[1] At the selected attributes, the research methodology comprised of few levels of filtration during the interview. Here, a problem of two missing data occurred – at first, the so-called structural missing data, so the cases, when data misses as the question was not posed properly on the basis of filter condition, while at second, the so-called right missing data, when the question should have been posed and was not in fact or was posed and was not responded – there were only few of such missing data, however they always appear in the questioned researches. With regard to the fact that it is necessary to define missing or invalid data for mathematical and statistical analyses as only one value, both types of missing data were connected. Own analyses were then performed on the basis of valid values of each attribute. Between the applied items, there were interrelated questions found. Logically, it was then necessary to perform a number of transformations on such data group so it could be possible to summarize the main results transparently. As a result of mentioned transformation, the nature of attributes changed at the transformed variables from continuous mainly to interval or categorial ones.

[2] At the first level of classification, frequency tables were prepared for respective indicators, absolute and relative counts, as well as median (modus, median, average, dispersion, standard deviation, range, estimate of dispersion and of standard deviation and interval estimate of median and dispersion at the level of 0.05.

of selected indicators of a secondary grade of classification were processed.[1] The dependency ratio of selected attributes was set on the basis of chí2, test of independence and other testing criteria, applied according to the nature of attributes.[2] On the basis of this analysis, data interpretation was made, and respective tables and charts prepared.

Data interpretation

In the following part, there is an analysis of responses on the respective research questions. The main focus is dedicated to the experiences of Czech citizens with users of legal (alcohol, medical drugs) and illegal drugs. This diversification serves for potential mutual comparison of load for selected types of illegal activities by respective kinds of drugs. Responses of citizens to the question asking if they were ever a victim of illegal action caused by a person under the influence of drugs, or person intending to get money to buy drugs, were assessed. The subject of analysis is also to find if citizens know anyone who committed a socially unacceptable or illegal action under the influence of drugs, or any activity with the intention to get money to buy drugs, and to find out what kind of drugs and activities these involved.

Personal experiences of Czech citizens with addictive substance abuse

Personal experiences of Czech citizens with the abuse of addictive substance were asked in the form of the following closed question: *"Have you ever tried any illegal drug?"*
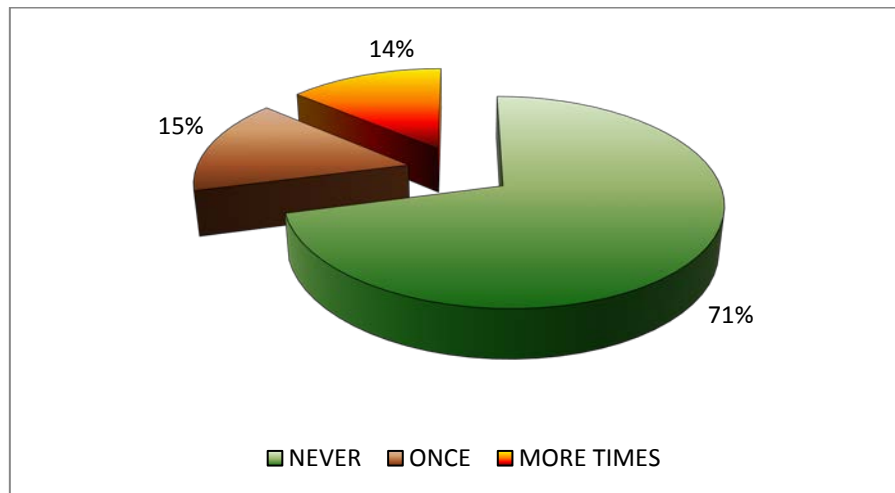
The analysis of responses showed that 29.1 % of Czech citizens have experiences with the use of illegal drugs.[3] From them 15.3 % have had a one-off experience, while 13.8 % of citizens have used an illegal drug multiple times.

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[1] At the second stage of classification, contingency tables with absolute and relative counts were made (columns, rows, total and expected) and a sign scheme.

[2] Within the analysis of connections, the (Pearson Chi-Square) X^2 and the independency test were applied, considering the attributes and the number of observations. Furthermore, calculations of a Pearson coefficient of contingency, Standardized Person coefficient of contingency, Ćuprovov's coefficient, Cramer coefficient, Walis coefficient, Spearman coefficient and a Correlation coefficient were used. The strength of such relation was measured at three levels of importance – α = 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001. Within the description of analysed statistically important relations, standardly the values of the Pearson Chi-Square (X^2) and the independency test are mentioned. To be able to set the direction of a statistically important relation between two attributes, the level of potential deviation was calculated for each field of a contingency table. In the event of an insufficient number of observations, the Yates correction was applied.

[3] For comparison, we can use the National Research of NL use, 2016, that 30.5 % of the population age 15 to 64 years (38.8 % men and 22.7 % women) used an illegal drug at least once.

Chart No. 1 – Experiences of Czech citizens with the use of addictive substances N = 1806

Illegal drugs were used in a significantly higher portion by men than by women.[1] Markedly higher experiences with illegal drugs were seen in Czech citizens of lower age (up to 34 years), while with increasing age, the portion of those who have experiences in this area, dropped significantly.[2] Also, singles have markedly higher experiences with illegal drugs, compared to married and bereaved respondents.[3] From the educational point of view, more experiences with illegal drugs were recorded in citizens with elementary education and graduation, while fewer experiences were mentioned by more skilled citizens. Apparently, in this case the age of respondents also has an indirect influence.[4]

Most frequently, no experience with illegal drugs are mentioned by citizens with the lowest net monthly income per household (up to CZK 20,000). With an increasing income the portion of those having such experience rises.[5] It also applies that religious citizens (members and non-members of churches and religious societies) have significantly less experiences with the use of illegal drugs than atheists.[6] The size of residential area has no important impact on experiences in this area.

Almost 30 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they have experience with the use of illegal drugs. This experience is markedly affected by the gender of

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[1] In case of classification according to gender, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 35.608 under 2 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

[2] In case of classification according to age, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 213.791 under 12 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

[3] In case of classification according to marital status, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 203.142 under 8 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

[4] In case of classification according to education, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 49.546 under 6 degrees of freedom, P <0.001.

[5] In case of classification according to net monthly income per household, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 45.372 under 14 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

[6] In case of classification according to religious stance, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 34.551 under 4 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.
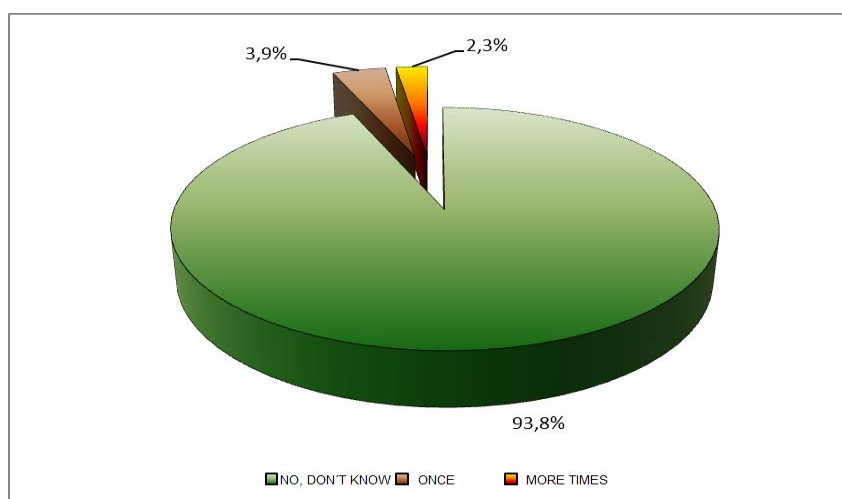
the respondent, his/her age, education, marital status, net monthly income per household and religious stance.

Experiences of Czech citizens with illegal activities caused by persons under the influence of drugs or persons acting with the intention to get money to buy drugs

In the research, Czech citizens also received this closed question: *"Have you ever become a victim of any illegal activity caused by a person under the influence of drugs or by a person that acted with the intention to get money to buy drugs?"*

Experience with illegal activity, caused by a person under the influence of drugs, or by persons that acted with the intention to get money to buy drugs was confirmed by 6.2 % of Czech citizens. From those, 3.9 % were in contact with such an activity only once, while 2.3 % experienced multiple times.

Chart No. 2 – Experiences of Czech citizens with illegal activities N = 1806

Men have significantly more experiences with this form of illegal activity, while men formed a markedly larger portion of those who have experienced it multiple times.[1] Citizens age 65+ came into contact with the scenario in question significantly less, while in the lower age categories, respondents experienced this phenomenon more frequently.[2]

The marital status of respondent also affects the experiences with the mentioned form of illegal activity. Single citizens and citizens not living in marriage (partners) mention markedly more experiences.[3] Other monitored social and demographic

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[1] In case of classification according to gender, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 13.311 under 2 degrees of freedom, P < 0.01.

[2] In case of classification according to age, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 30.063 under 12 degrees of freedom, P < 0.01. The effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in two fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.

[3] In case of classification according to marital status, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 20.381 under 8 degrees of freedom, P < 0,01. The

attributes do not significantly affect the rate of experiences with illegal activities under the influence of drugs or with the intention to buy drugs.
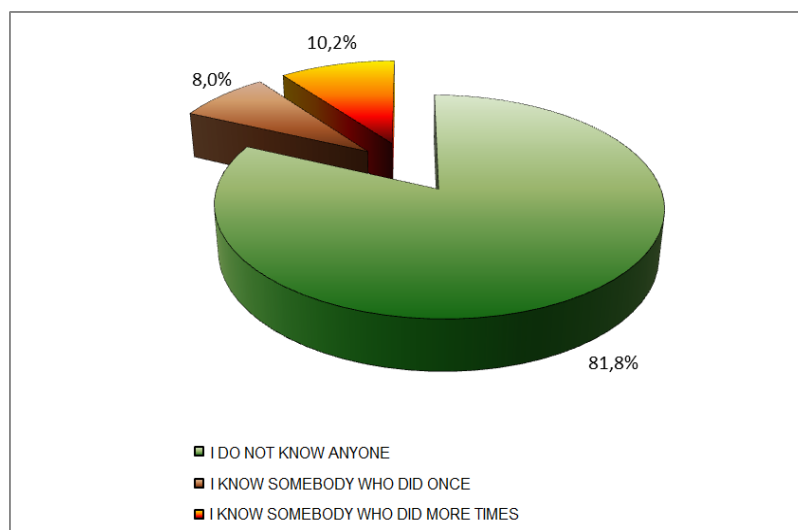
Experiences with illegal activities caused by a person under the influence of drugs or by a person acting with the intention to get money to buy drugs, were seen in 6.2% of Czech citizens. The rate of these experiences is statistically markedly influenced by gender, age and marital status.

Awareness of Czech citizens about persons causing socially inacceptable or illegal activities under the influence of drugs

Citizens were questioned about the following circumstance in the form of the closed question: *"Do you know anyone in person, who has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs?"*

A positive response to this question was received from 18.2 % of Czech citizens, while 8.0 % of them mentioned that they know a person who committed such an activity once and 10.2 % know a person that committed such an activity multiple times.

Chart No. 3 – Awareness of Czech citizens about persons causing socially inacceptable or illegal activities under the influence of drugs N = 1806

Men mentioned that they know a person committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs more frequently.[1] Also, with an increase in age, the portion of citizens, who knew a person committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs, dropped. A significantly higher portion of such citizens can be found in the lower age groups.[2] Also, the awareness rate about persons committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs, relates to the marital status of the respondent. A much higher portion of citizens,

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effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in four fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.

[1] In case of classification according to gender, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 9.863 under 2 degrees of freedom, P < 0.01.

[2] In case of classification according to age, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 64.312 under 12 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

who know such persons, are single and living in a free relationship (partners), compared to a significantly lower portion of married and bereaved citizens.[1]

Awareness of the mentioned persons is markedly related to the size of residential area as well. The least aware of these persons are inhabitants of the smallest municipalities (up to 500 inhabitants).[2] The rate of awareness about these persons, committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs, is also markedly affected by the net monthly income of households. This rate is significantly lower of persons with lower net monthly income (up to CZK 20,000).[3]

In total, 18.2 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they know someone in person that has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs. The rate of this knowledge is statistically significantly affected by gender, size of the residential area and by net monthly income of a household.

Those citizens who mentioned that they know someone who has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs (N = 329), were then asked if they know *the drug involved in such an activity*.
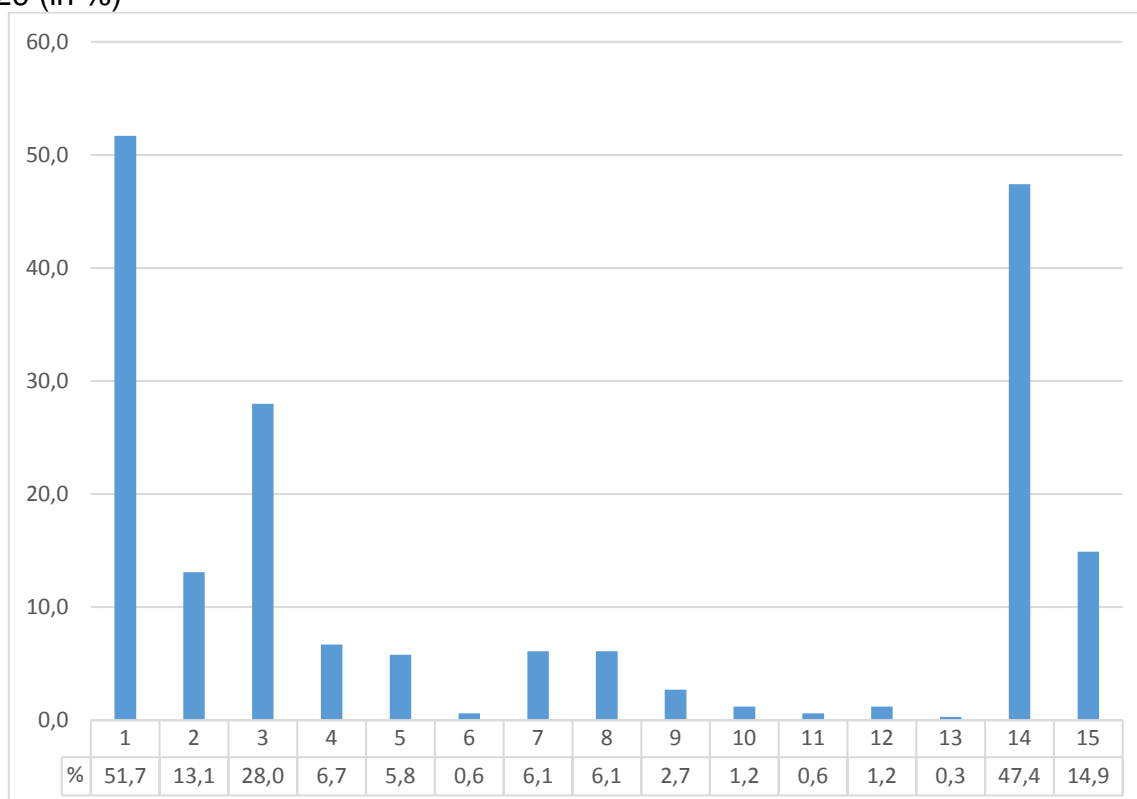
According to the opinion of citizens, persons commit a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs most frequently under the influence of hemp substances, like marijuana and hash (51.7 %) and alcohol (47.4 %). Frequent triggers of such activities is also meth (28.0 %) and ecstasy (13.1 %). Other drugs are mentioned less frequently, while 14.9 % of respondents were not able to mention the specific drug.

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[1] In case of classification according to marital status, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 78.192 under 8 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001. The effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in two fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.

[2] In case of classification according to size of residential area, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 19.808 under 10 degrees of freedom, P < 0.05.

[3] In case of classification according to net monthly income of household, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 29.578 under 14 degrees of freedom, P < 0.01. The effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in four fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.

Chart No. 4 – Portion of drugs in a socially inacceptable or illegal activity FILTR N = 329 (in %)

%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	51,7	13,1	28,0	6,7	5,8	0,6	6,1	6,1	2,7	1,2	0,6	1,2	0,3	47,4	14,9

Legend: 1 – Hemp substances (marijuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Hallucinogenic mushrooms; 9 – Volatile substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – New psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14 - Alcohol; 15 – Does not know.
Note: The sum of relative counts is higher than 100 %, as respondents could tick more possibilities.
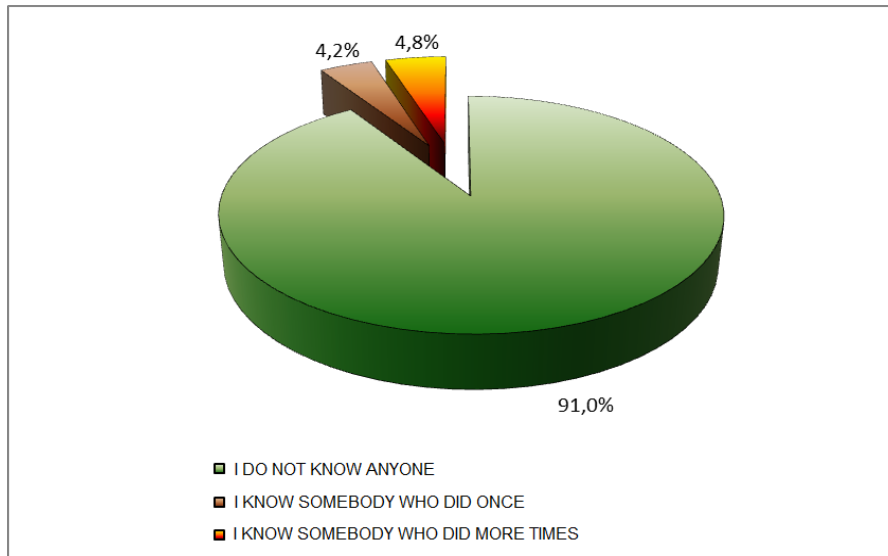
Socially inacceptable and illegal activities are more often committed under the influence of hemp substances (marihuana, hash) and alcohol. A frequent trigger of such activities is also meth and ecstasy. Other drugs tend to be the cause of such activities at a lower rate.

Awareness of Czech citizens about persons committing socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs

Within the research, the following closed question was posed to citizens: ***"Do you know anyone in person, who has committed any socially inacceptable and illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs?"***

Positive responses to this question came from 9.0 % of citizens. From them, 4.2 % mentioned that they know a person that committed such an activity at least once and 4.8 % know a person that committed such an activity multiple times.

Chart No. 5 – Awareness of Czech citizens about persons committing socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs N = 1806

Men mentioned that they know someone that committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs, more frequently.[1] Also, with increasing age, the portion of citizens who know someone committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs, decreases markedly. Citizens from higher age groups (55+ years) know such persons in a significantly lower portion.[2] Also, the rate of awareness about persons, committing a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs, is statistically significantly related to the marital status of respondents. In a significantly higher portion, such persons are known by citizens who are single and citizens who live in a free relationship (partners), while much less by married and bereaved citizens.[3] Awareness of such persons is also markedly related to the size of residential area. Most frequently, these persons are known by inhabitants of the largest municipalities (exceeding 100,000 inhabitants).[4]

In total 9.0 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they personally know someone who has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs. The rate of this awareness is statistically

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[1] In case of classification according to gender, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 17.556 under 2 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001.

[2] In case of classification according to age, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 49.683 under 12 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001. The effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in three fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.

[3] In case of classification according to marital status, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 40.989 under 8 degrees of freedom, P < 0.001. The effectivity of this test was reduced by insufficient number of observation in two fields of contingency table. Yates correciton was applied.
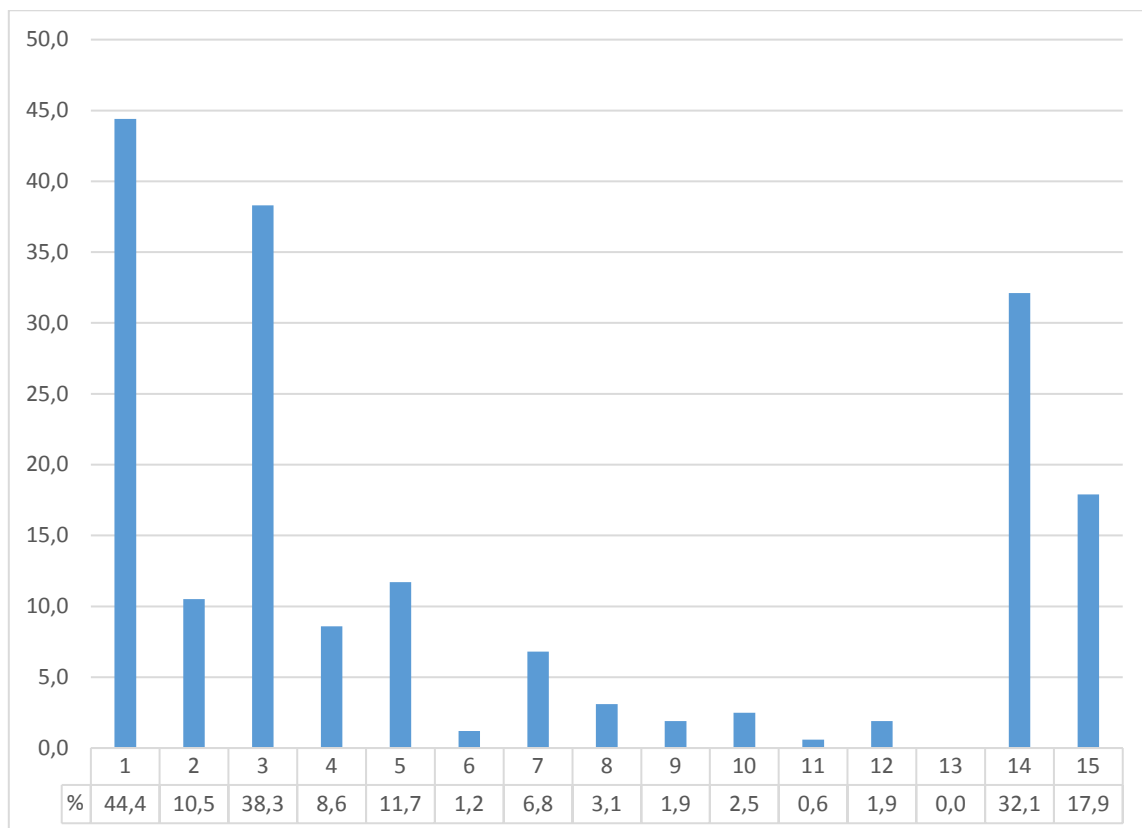
[4] In case of classification according to the size of residential area, Chi-Square characteristics of the independence test (X^2) has the value of 29.360 under 10 degrees of freedom, P < 0.01.

significantly influenced by gender, age of respondent, marital status and size of residential area.

Those citizens who mentioned that they know a person that has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs (N = 162) were asked subsequently, if they knew **what kind of drug it was.**

According to the opinion of citizens, persons commit a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs most frequently for the purchase of hemp substances, like marijuana and hash (44.4 %), meth (38.3 %) and alcohol (32.1 %). A frequent trigger of such activity is also the intention to buy heroin (11.7 %), ecstasy (10.5 %), cocaine (8.6 %) and LSD (6.8 %). Other drugs are mentioned less frequently, while 17.9 % of respondents were not able to mention the specific drug.

Chart No. 6 – Drugs motivating the socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to buy drugs FILTR N = 162 (in %)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
%	44,4	10,5	38,3	8,6	11,7	1,2	6,8	3,1	1,9	2,5	0,6	1,9	0,0	32,1	17,9

Legend: 1 – Hemp substances (marijuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Hallucinogenic mushrooms; 9 – Volatile substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – new psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14 - Alcohol; 15 – does not know.
Note: The sum of relative counts is higher than 100 %, as respondents could tick more possibilities.
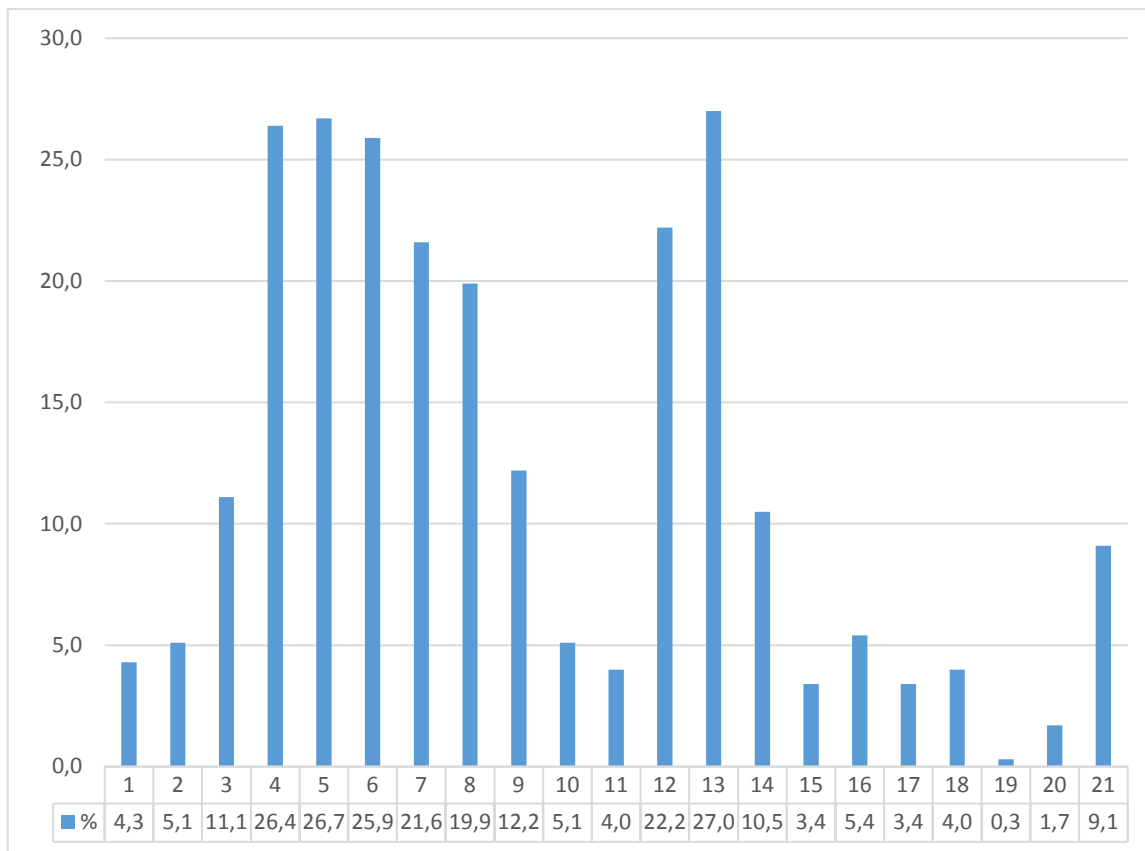
Most frequently, socially inacceptable or illegal activity, committed with the intention to acquire funds for drugs is performed to buy hemp substances (marijuana, hash), meth and alcohol. Frequent motivation for such an activity

is also the intention to buy heroin or ecstasy. Other drugs tend to be the motivation for such an activity on a lesser scale.

Types of socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs or motivated by the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs

Those citizens, who mentioned that they personally know someone who has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs or with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs (N = 352) were then asked if they are aware of the type of activity committed.

Chart No. 7 – Types of socially inacceptable or illegal activities under the influence of drugs or with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs FILTR N = 352 (in %)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
%	4,3	5,1	11,1	26,4	26,7	25,9	21,6	19,9	12,2	5,1	4,0	22,2	27,0	10,5	3,4	5,4	3,4	4,0	0,3	1,7	9,1

Legend: 1 – begging; 2 – provision of sexual services (prostitution); 3 – unreported employment; 4 – sale of drugs; 5 – driving vehicle; 6 – disorderly conduct; 7 – damage to other property; 8 – fight with the presence of three or more persons; 9 – harm to health (voluntary, involuntary); 10 – fraud (counterfeiting of documents, travel tickets etc.); 11 – embezzlement; 12 – theft (in shops, at workplaces, in school, against other persons); 13 – theft in family; 14 – burglary (into vehicles, basements, apartments and other premises); 15 – alienation of payment card; 16 – blackmailing; 17 – not paying alimony; 18 – burglary; 19 – pimping; 20 – other activities; 21 – I don't know what kind of activity it was.
Note: The sum of relative counts is higher than 100 %, as respondents could tick more possibilities.

The most frequent types of socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs or motivated by the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs are theft in the family (27.0 %), driving a vehicle (26.7 %), selling drugs (26.4 %), disorderly conduct (25.9 %), theft in shops, school, workplace, from other persons (22.2 %), damage to other property (21.6 %) and fight with the presence of three and more persons (19.9 %). These types of activities were designated as most frequent by Czech citizens.

Conclusion

Almost 30 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they have had a personal experience with the use of illegal drugs. This experience is markedly affected by the gender of the respondent, age, their education, marital status, net monthly income per household and religious stance.

6.2 % of Czech citizens have experience with illegal activity committed by a person under the influence of drugs, or person that acted with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs. The rate of these experiences is statistically significantly affected by gender, age and marital status.

In total, 18.2 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they personally know someone that has committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity under the influence of drugs. The rate of this awareness is statistically significantly affected by the gender and age of the respondent, their marital status, size of residential area and household net monthly income.

Most frequently, this activity occurs under the influence of hemp substances (marijuana, hash) and alcohol. A frequent trigger of such activity is also meth and ecstasy.

In total, 9.0 % of Czech citizens mentioned that they personally know someone who committed a socially inacceptable or illegal activity with the intention to acquire funds to buy drugs. The rate of this awareness is statistically significantly affected by the gender and age of the respondent, their marital status and size of residential area. Most frequently, this activity occurs with the intention to acquire funds to buy hemp substances (marijuana, hash), meth and alcohol. A frequent trigger is also the intention to buy heroin or ecstasy.

The connection between drug abuse and criminality was demonstrated, in particular, in the case of thefts (most frequently within the family, then also outside the family), driving under the influence of drugs, disorderly conduct, damage to other property, fights and harm to health.

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R E S U M É

Cílem příspěvku je poskytnout aktuální informace o zkušenostech občanů ČR s uživateli návykových látek, resp. poukázat na vztah mezi užíváním návykových látek a kriminalitou. Jde o sekundární drogovou kriminalitu, tedy trestnou činnosti, kterou osoby v různé úrovni drogové závislosti páchají pod farmakologickým vlivem těchto látek (nebo v důsledku abstinenčního stavu) a za účelem získání prostředků na jejich obstarávání (opatřovací kriminalita). Příspěvek se opírá o poznatky reprezentativního sociologického šetření realizovaného koncem roku 2017. Dotazováno bylo 1807 občanů ČR starších 15 let. U obou druhů sekundární drogové se prokázalo propojení užívání drog, především konopných látek, alkoholu a pervitinu s výskytem kriminality, a to především u krádeží (nejčastěji v rodině, následně i mimo rodinu), řízení pod vlivem drog, výtržnictví, poškození cizí věci, rvačky a ublížení na zdraví.

Klíčová slova: sekundární drogová kriminalita; motivy kriminality; kriminalita pod vlivem drog; farmakologický vliv drog; kriminalita opatřovací; kriminalita majetková.

S U M M A R Y

The objective of this article is to provide actual information about the experience of Czech citizens with users of addictive substances, or to point to the relation between the use of addictive substances and criminality. It is a secondary drug criminality, so a criminal activity committed by persons in different degrees of drug addiction under the pharmacological influence of such substances (or as a result of abstinence) and for the purpose of getting funds for their purchase (criminality related to their acquisition). This article is based on the knowledge of representative sociological research, executed at the end of 2017. In total, 1807 Czech citizens older than 15 years old were interviewed. In both types of secondary drug addiction, a connection between the abuse of drugs was found, in particular of hemp substances, alcohol and meth, and the criminality occurrence, in particular of thefts (most frequently in family, subsequently also outside of family), driving under the influence of drugs, disorderly conduct, damage to other property, fights and harm to health.

Keywords: secondary drug criminality; criminality motives; criminality under the influence of drugs; pharmacological influence of drugs; criminality related to acquisition; proprietary criminality.