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Experiences of Students of the Police Academy in Prague and of the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava with substance abuse¹

Introduction

Addictive substances represent a problem exceeding the territory of single countries. This is a fact that experts focusing on these substances as a social and pathological phenomenon agree on, from drug addiction to drug crimes.

The spectrum of crimes related to drugs is significantly wide. These are crimes based on the prohibited use of drugs through crimes such persons abusing drugs or at any stage of drug addiction commit under the pharmacological effect of such substances or as a consequence of the abstinent condition via crimes committed for the purpose of acquiring funds for the purchase of drugs.

The European monitoring centre for drugs and drug addiction understands drug crimes in the most extensive meaning – drug crimes include psychopharmacological

¹ Addictive substances mean: alcohol, hallucinogens, psychotropic substances and other substances that may affect the psychology of a person or his/her control or cognitive abilities or their social behaviour.

crimes,¹ or compulsive crimes of an economic nature,² systemic crimes³ and last, but not least, crimes breaching legislation against drug abuse.^{4, 5}

The above stated confirms the mutual intersection of so-called primary and secondary drug criminality – when the *primary* drug criminal activities are based in actions breaching legal rules in the area of regulation of the use of hallucinogenic and psychotropic substances, poisons and precursors. The aspects of illegal acts are stated in the Criminal Code (CR) / Criminal Code (SR), including bodies of the offenses of respective crimes. *Secondary* drug crimes represent crimes not including the use of such substances directly, but committed in relation to their use and abuse.

In the Czech Republic, drug crimes are kept in the evidence of the Police of the CR and within the Evidence and Statistical Crime System they represent 3% of the total number of crimes in evidence (year 2018). Over the last years, the number of recorded crimes caused due to “substance abuse” decreased mildly, in particular in the case of crime committed under the influence of an addictive substance (sec. 274) and drunk condition (sec. 360 of the Criminal Code⁶). A decrease in crimes committed under the influence of alcohol is reported while, conversely, the number of crimes committed due to abuse of non-alcoholic substances grew.⁷

In the Slovak Republic, drug crimes are recorded by the Police Force and within the Evidence and Statistical Crime System they also represent 3% of the total recorded crimes (year 2018). For comparison (with the CR) we state that the number of recorded crimes of substance abuse (sec. 289 of the Criminal Code⁸) has a slightly rising

¹ The group of psychopharmacological crimes is represented by crimes under the influence of a psychoactive substance as a consequence of its acute or chronic abuse (e.g. crimes like rape, abuse of a close person and person in charge, burglary). The abuse of psychoactive substance or an abstinence syndrome related to their use is related to different symptoms like irritation, choleric temper, aggressiveness, fear, paranoia, loss of limits, immediate changes of mood, cognitive function disabilities, poor judgement that may lead to delinquent behaviour.

² Compulsive crimes of an economic nature represent crimes of drug users, causing crimes with the intention to obtain funds for drugs (e.g. minor thefts, burglaries or sale of drugs). The motivation factor is the addiction of persons leading them to commit crime as the income from their illegal activities is used to support their addiction. A completely different group are the systematic crimes not related to the abuse of drugs.

³ Systematic crimes are committed in relation to illegal trade with drugs as the most widespread and profitable form of organized crime. This includes committing of violent crimes with the interest to gain control over the drug market, gain influence over certain territory or to commit corruption when in contact with the bodies of justice.

⁴ The category of crimes breaching legislation against drugs consists of acts criminalized by the national legal regulation of the respective country, e.g. production, keeping, trading or any other unauthorized use of drugs, driving a motor vehicle under the influence of drugs and in certain countries also the abuse of drugs. The area of crimes depends on the crime policy of the respective country.

⁵ VRÁBLOVÁ, Miroslava; KLÁTIK, Jaroslav a Vanda RÍSOVÁ. *Drogové trestné činy*. Praha: Leges, 2018. p. 44 et seq.

⁶ Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code.

⁷ Tactical and statistical classification of criminality, Policejní prezidium České republiky, Úřad služby kriminální policie a vyšetřování. Česká republika.

⁸ Act No. 300/2005 Coll., the Criminal Code.

tendency and the recorded number of crimes under the influence of alcohol shows a decreasing trend. In spite of the Czech Republic, the number of crimes caused under the influence of alcohol has a slightly rising tendency and the number of reported crimes caused by drug abuse shows a stagnating tendency.¹

Besides the quantitative data, it's necessary to pay attention to the qualitative side of drug crimes and to monitor the development of the drug scene in a comprehensive way. It's appropriate to focus our attention on the sophisticated practice of criminals as well or to shift the drug crimes to a virtual environment or to the pharmaceutical criminality area.²

Empirical knowledge, confirming the relationship between the use of drugs and crimes, can be found sporadically in the Czech and Slovak environment.³

In 2017, the Police Academy of the CR in Prague joined the national representative survey⁴ with the objective of identifying the experiences of citizens of the Czech Republic with substance abuse in relation to drug crimes.⁵ The survey showed that almost one fifth of respondents know some person committing an illegal act under the influence of drugs and almost each tenth person stated that he/she knows a person that has committed a crime for the purpose of getting money for drugs. The most frequent were cannabis, alcohol and meth.⁶ The investigation showed a connection between the abuse of drugs and, in particular, stealing (more often in family than outside of family), driving under the influence of drugs, disorderly conduct, damage to assets of other people, fights and harm to health.

Respondents from the lowest age categories were mostly willing to become involved in the original national survey, while every second person stated that he/she has had a personal experience with drugs. This fact led the authors of this article to the idea to continue investigating and focus on young respondents not only in the Czech Republic, but also in the Slovak Republic; more specifically on students of the

¹ Evidence-statistical system of criminality, Presidium of the Police Force, Slovak Republic.

² Report on the condition and development of the drug scene within the territory of the Slovak Republic in 2018.

³ E.g. TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ, Ivana a Petr ZEMAN. *Kriminální kariéra pachatelů drogové kriminality*. Praha: IKSP, 2010. 117 p.; ZEMAN, Petr; ŠTEFUNKOVÁ, Michaela; TRÁVNÍČKOVÁ, Ivana. *Drogová kriminalita a trestní zákoník*. Praha: IKSP, 2015. 224 p.; ŠTEFUNKOVÁ, Michaela. *Drogy a kriminalita-jaký je mezi nimi vztah? Adiktologie*. 2011, No. 3. p. 156-164; VRÁBLOVÁ, Miroslava, KLÁTIK, Jaroslav, RÍSOVÁ, Vanda. *Drogové trestné činy*. Praha: Leges, 2018, p. 100.

⁴ More in: PŘECECHTĚL, Petr, ZOUBKOVÁ, Ivana a Tomáš NAJMAN: Experiences of Czech Citizens with Users of Addictive Substances. *Bezpečnostní teorie a praxe*. 2018, No. 4, p. 3-17.

⁵ The survey consisted of 7 basic questions, using the method of a standardized face-to-face interview, given by professional interviewers. The terrain survey was held between 20. 11. - 8. 12. 2017, statistical data was prepared in the SASD program. The selected file consisted of 1806 respondents, selected by random quota selection.

⁶ Authors use the slang name of methamphetamine in the text deliberately – i.e. meth (“pervitín” in Czech or Slovak). In the questionnaire, the term meth was also used with regard to the assumption that such name is more common and clear for the group of respondents than methamphetamine.

Police Academy in Prague (PA CR) and students of the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava (A PZ) and to compare the acquired knowledge.¹

Response and non-response

The authors focused on students studying the subject of *Criminology* in the academic year 2018/2019 in a daily and combined form of study. In total, they questioned 278 students; 134 students of the PA CR and 144 students of the A PZ.

None of the students refused to fill in the questionnaire in advance, however, not every questionnaire was answered in the quality needed. Most of the time, it was the issue of missing data – so-called right missing, when a question that should have been answered was not answered. For such missing data, in total of 25 questionnaires were removed (9%), 6 in the CR (4.5%) and 19 in the SR (13%). With regard to the anonymous questionnaire survey, the reasons for not filling them in were not investigated retroactively. However, by the use of mathematical-statistical analysis it was found that these were mainly students of combined studies – men who claim that they have never tried any illegal drug. Analyses were made on the basis of valid values of each symbol. Between the applied items, there were related answers.

Data stated in this article were gained from 253 students (after the deduction of questionnaires that could not be evaluated); 128 students of the PA CR² and 125 students of the APZ.³

Composition of the selected group

The age group is represented identically in both groups, most numerous was the group above median in the age to 24.

¹ With regard to the connection to the original national survey, the authors incline to understand drug criminality in the wider (most extensive) meaning.

² In the PA CR, 128 questionnaires of students were evaluated in the following composition: students of presence and combined studies of Bachelor studies of the Security and Legal study field, students of presence and combined studies of Master study of the Police Management and Criminology study field. In the stage before the elimination of questionnaires that could not be evaluated, the following composition could be identified from the total number of (134) respondents: 20% students of presence studies of the Bachelor studies of the Security and Legal study field, 25% students of combined studies of the Bachelor studies of the Security and Legal study field, 30% students of presence studies of Master study of the Police Management and Criminology study field and 25% students of combined studies of Master study of the Police Management and Criminology study field.

³ In the A PZ, 125 questionnaires of students were evaluated in the following composition: students of daily Master studies of the Protection of Persons and Assets study field, students of daily Master studies of the Security Public-Administrative Services study field, students of external Master studies of the Protection of Persons and Assets study field. In the stage before the elimination of questionnaires that could not be evaluated, the following composition could be identified from the total number of (144) respondents: 20% students of daily Master studies of the Protection of Persons and Assets study field, 25% students of daily Master studies of the Security Public-Administrative Services study field and 55% students of the external Master studies of the Protection of Persons and Assets study field.

Table No. 1 – Composition of selected groups according to age

	PA CR, N=128	%	APZ, N=125	%
to 24 years	80	62.5	63	50.4
24-30 years	14	10.9	26	20.8
30+ years	34	26.6	36	28.8

From the gender point of view, both groups are composed predominantly of men.

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

	PA CR, N=128	%	APZ, N=125	%
women	63	49.2	45	36.0
men	65	50.8	80	64.0

From the service point of view, there are civilians predominant in the CR group. In the group from the SR, civil students (daily) and students – members of the Police Force (external students) have a similar share.

Table No. 3 – Composition of the selected group according to service

	PA CR, N=128	%	APZ, N=125	%
policemen	42	32.8	66	52.8
civilians	86	67.2	59	47.2

From the regional point of view, in both groups the predominant regions were those ones with their capitals - Prague and Bratislava.

Table No. 4 a – Composition of the selected group according to regions of the CR

REGION	CR	%
PRAGUE	39	30.5
STŘEDOČESKÝ	27	21.1
JIHOČESKÝ	10	7.8
PLZEŇSKÝ	4	3.1
KARLOVARSKÝ	4	3.1
ÚSTECKÝ	9	7.0
LIBERECKÝ	5	3.9
KRÁLOVÉHRADSKÝ	8	6.3
PARDUBICKÝ	3	2.3
VYSOČINA	7	5.5
JIHOMORAVSKÝ	2	1.6
OLOMOUCKÝ	3	2.3
ZLÍNSKÝ	2	1.6
MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ	5	3.9

Table No. 4 b – Composition of the selected group according to regions of the SR

REGION	SR	%
BRATISLAVSKÝ	28	22.4
TRNAVSKÝ	11	8.8
TRENČIANSKY	9	7.2
NITRANSKY	10	8.0
ŽILINSKÝ	25	20.0
BÁNSKOBYSTRICKÝ	12	9.6
PREŠOVSKÝ	19	15.2
KOŠICKÝ	11	8.8

Data collection and processing

For the existing solution, a questionnaire from the primary national omnibus solution was used. All seven original questions were used. Statistical data processing was made using mathematical and statistical analysis and on the basis of this analysis, data was interpreted and the respective tables and charts processed.

Interpretation of data

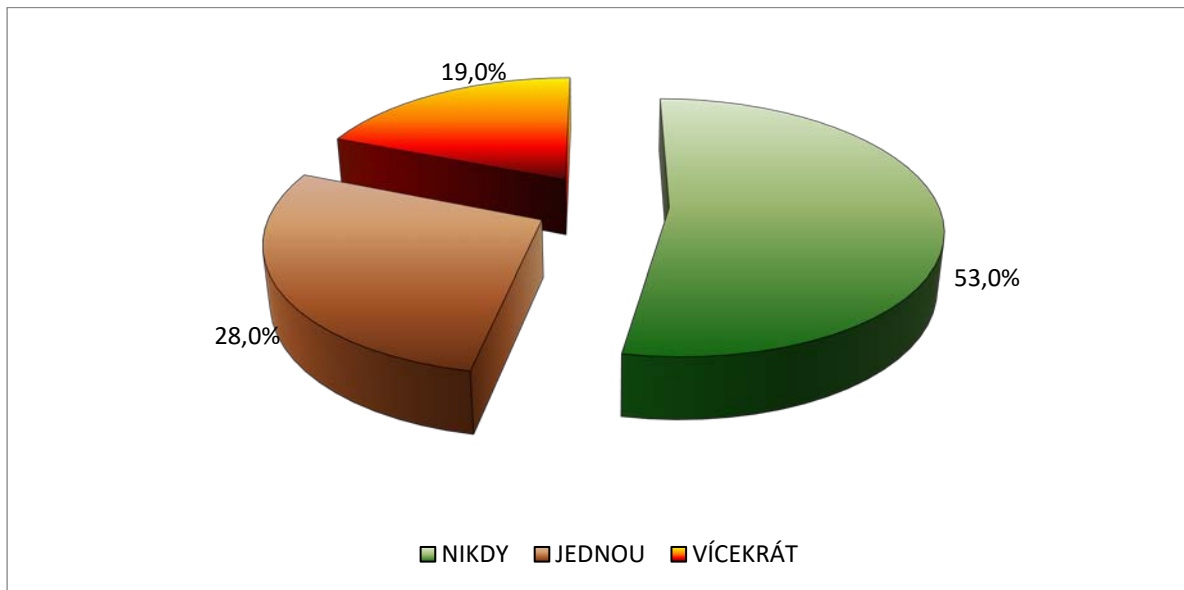
In the following part, responses to questions received from students of the police academies of the CR and SR – if they know any person that has ever committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs or such act whose purpose would be to acquire funds for drugs; and what kind of drugs these were and what kind of act it was – are interpreted. Also, the responses of students to the question if they ever tried an illegal addictive substance and if they have ever become victims of a drug crime, were evaluated.

1. Personal experiences of students of the PA CR and APZ with the use of illegal addictive substances

Personal experiences of students with the use of addictive substances were investigated by the use of a closed question as follows: ***“Have you ever tried any illegal drug?”***

From the analysis of responses, it was concluded that 47% of responding students of the PA CR had experience with the use of illegal drugs. From them, 28% had a one-time experience, while the residual 19% of students used illegal drugs multiple times.

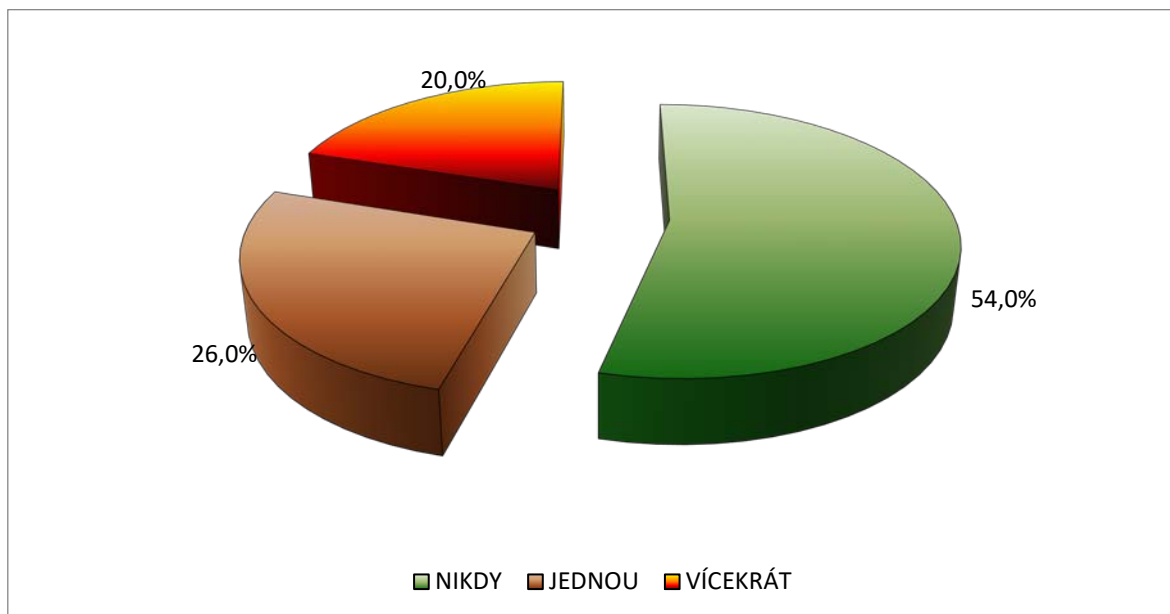
Chart No. 1a – Experiences of students of the PA CR with the use of addictive substances N = 128



Nikdy = Never Jednou = Once Vícekrát = Multiple times

From the responding students of the APZ, 46% stated their experience with the use of an illegal drug. From this, 26% had a single experience. The residual 20% of students used illegal drugs multiple times.

Chart No. 1b - Experiences of students of the APZ with the use of addictive substances N = 125



From the primary omnibus inquiry, it was concluded that one third of citizens of the Czech Republic had an experience with the use of illegal drugs; the lower age categories stated their experiences with the use of illegal drugs more often – persons at the age by 34 years showed every second person had such experiences.

Similar experiences were stated by the students of the PA CR (47%) as well as of the APZ (46%). Conversely, a statistically significant difference was not confirmed among students in service and civilians. Also, the size of residence had no statistically significant impact on experiences in this area.

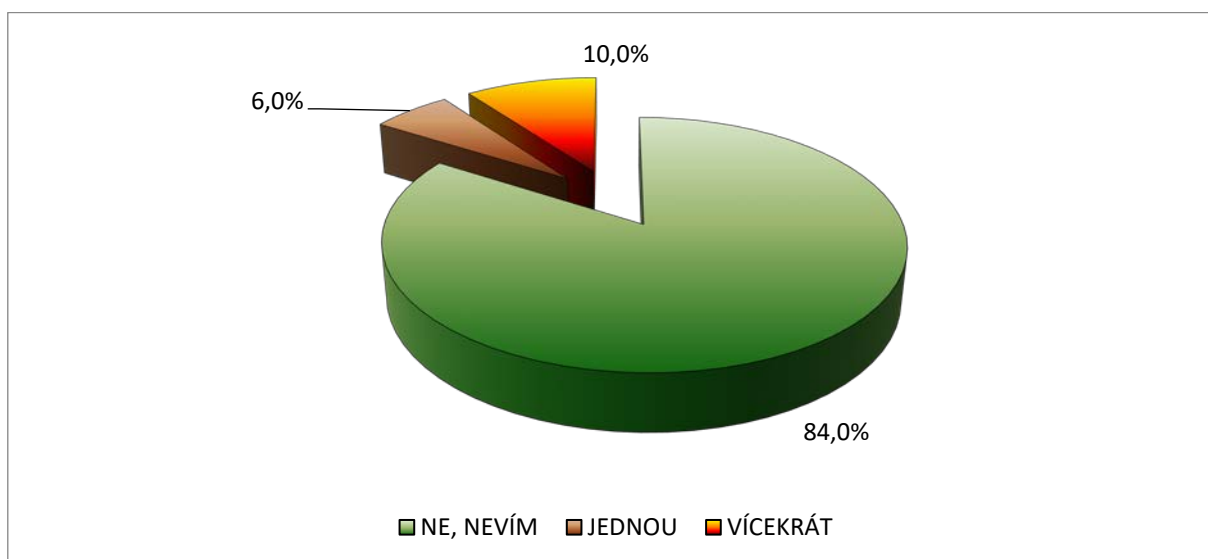
Almost half of students of the PA CR and APZ stated that they had an experience with the use of illegal drugs; concurrently, the citizens of the Czech Republic of the same age.

2. Victimization of students of the PA CR and APZ by secondary drug criminality

Victimization of students was identified in the form of a closed question: ***“Have you ever become a victim of any illegal action caused by a person under the influence of drugs or a person that acted with the purpose of acquiring funds to buy a drug?”***

From the analysis of responses of students of the PA CR, it was made clear that 16% of students were victimised by illegal acts under the influence of drugs or for the purpose of gaining funds for drugs from which 6% were only once and 10% multiple times.

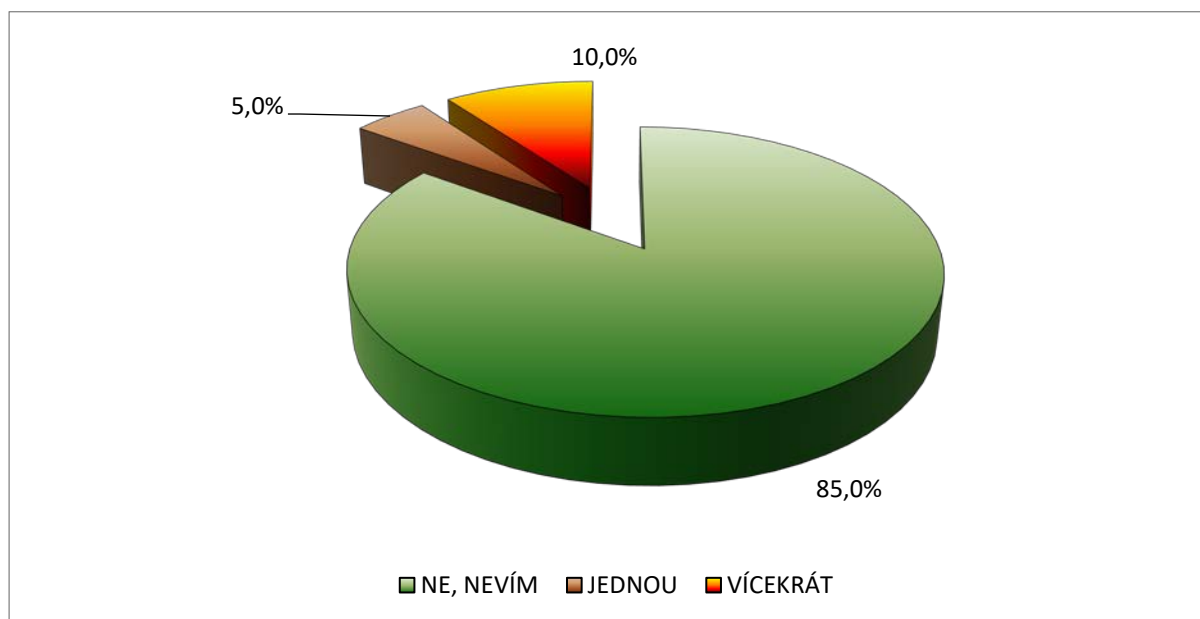
Chart No. 2a – Experiences of students of the PA CR with illegal acts N = 128



Ne, nevím = No, I don't know Jednou = Once Vícekrát = Multiple times

From the analysis of responses of students of the APZ, it was made clear that 15% of students were victimised by illegal acts under the influence of drugs or for the purpose of gaining funds for drugs from which 5% were only once and 10% multiple times.

Chart No. 2a - Experiences of students of the APZ with illegal acts N = 125



Ne, nevím = No, I don't know Jednou = Once Vícekrát = Multiple times

Victimisation by secondary drug criminality was stated in the primary inquiry by 6% of CR citizens. Significantly more experiences with this form of illegal acts was stated by respondents in lower age categories.

Victimisation by secondary drug criminality was stated in the secondary inquiry by 15% - 16% of students of both academies. One in ten of them was victimised repeatedly.

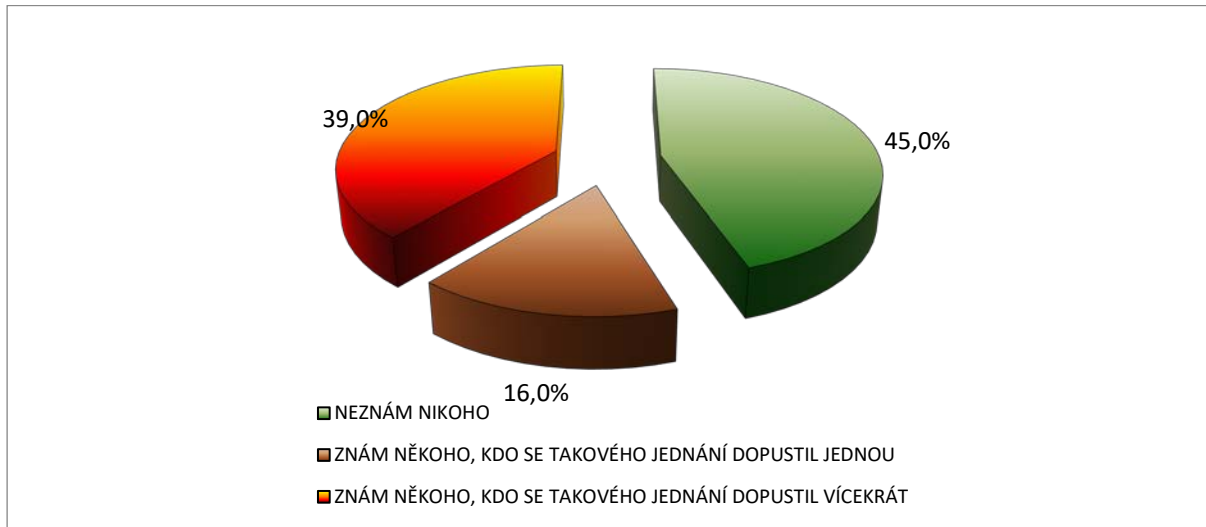
Other monitored social and demographic elements did not confirm the ratio of experiences with illegal acts committed under the influence of drugs or with the purpose to obtain drugs, with statistical significance, including their belonging to the police forces.

3. Knowledge of students of the PA CR and APZ about persons committing socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs

In a form of a closed question, students of both academies were asked about the following circumstance: ***“Do you know personally anyone who has ever committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs?”***

Positive response to this question came from 55% of students of the PA CR. From them, 16% responded that they know a person that has committed such act at least once and 39% multiple times.

Chart No. 3a - Knowledge of students of the PA CR about persons committing a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs N = 128



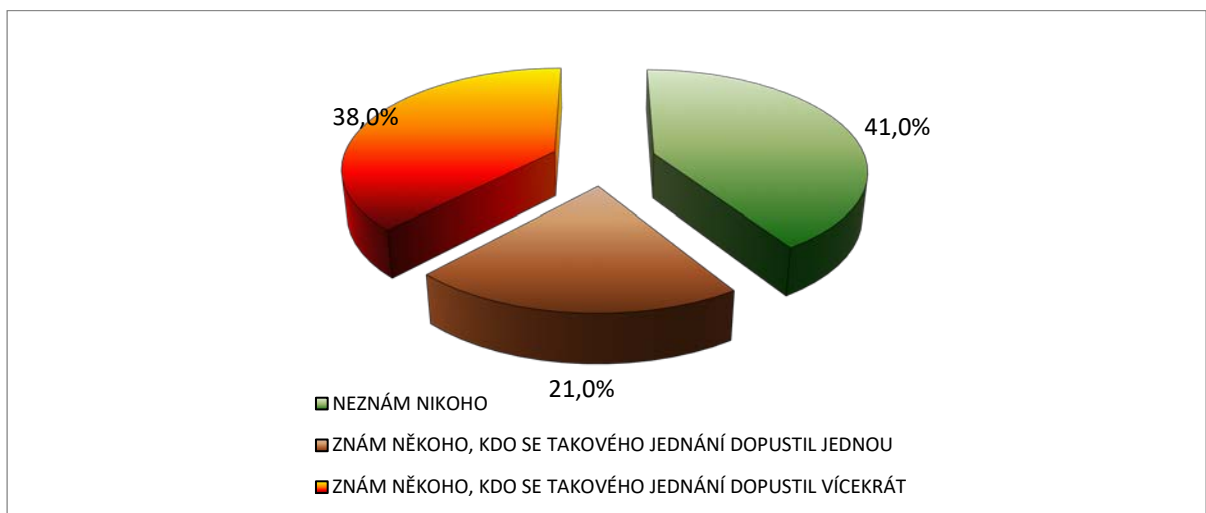
Neznám nikoho = I don't know anyone

Znám někoho, kdo se takového jednání dopustil jednou = I know a person that has committed such act once

Znám někoho, kdo se takového jednání dopustil vícekrát = I know a person that has committed such act multiple times

Positive response to this question came from 59% of students of the APZ. From them, 21% responded that they know a person that had committed such act at least once and 38% multiple times.

Chart No. 3b – Knowledge of students of the APZ about persons committing a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs N = 125



From the primary inquiry it was concluded that, in total, 18% of citizens of the CR stated that they know a person committing a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs. Citizens from lower age groups know such persons significantly more.

The extent of knowledge about persons committing an unacceptable and illegal act under the influence of drugs is statistically significantly affected by age. Inquiry among students of both academies confirmed concurrently that more than half of the students of the PA CR (55%) and APZ (59%) stated that they know someone like that in person.

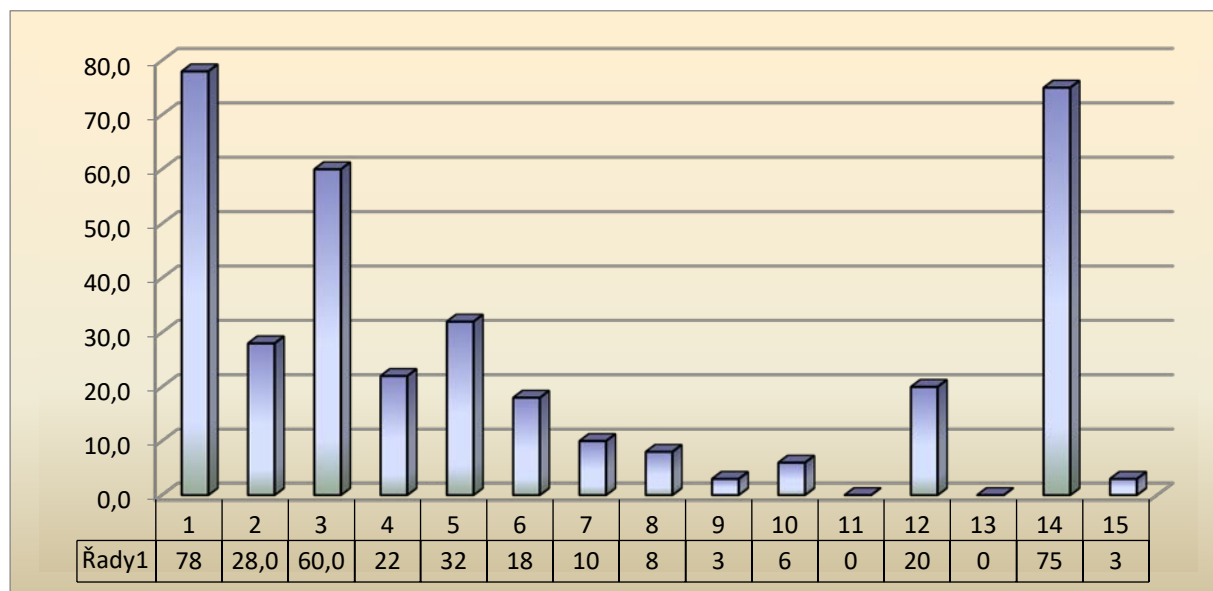
Other monitored social and demographic elements did not confirm the extent of experiences with illegal acts caused under the influence of drugs with statistical significance.

4. Knowledge of students of the PA CR and APZ about the type of drugs under which such socially unacceptable or illegal act was caused

Students who stated that they know someone who has ever committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs (PA CR: FILTR N = 71 + APZ: FILTR N = 74) should respond further if they know, *what kind of drug it was*.

According to the opinion of students of the PA CR, persons commit socially unacceptable or illegal acts mostly under the influence of a cannabis substance, like marihuana and hash (78%), alcohol (75%) and meth (60%). The initiator of such acts is also heroin (32%), ecstasy (28%), cocaine (22%), but also Buprenorphine (18%) and other medical drugs (20%); in an open question, students stated also rohypnol, neurol, lexaurin, stopex, stilnox. Other drugs were stated by students with lower frequency and 3% of students were unable to state any specific drug.

Chart No. 4 a – Share of drugs in a socially unacceptable or illegal act, PA CR: FILTR N = 71 (in %)

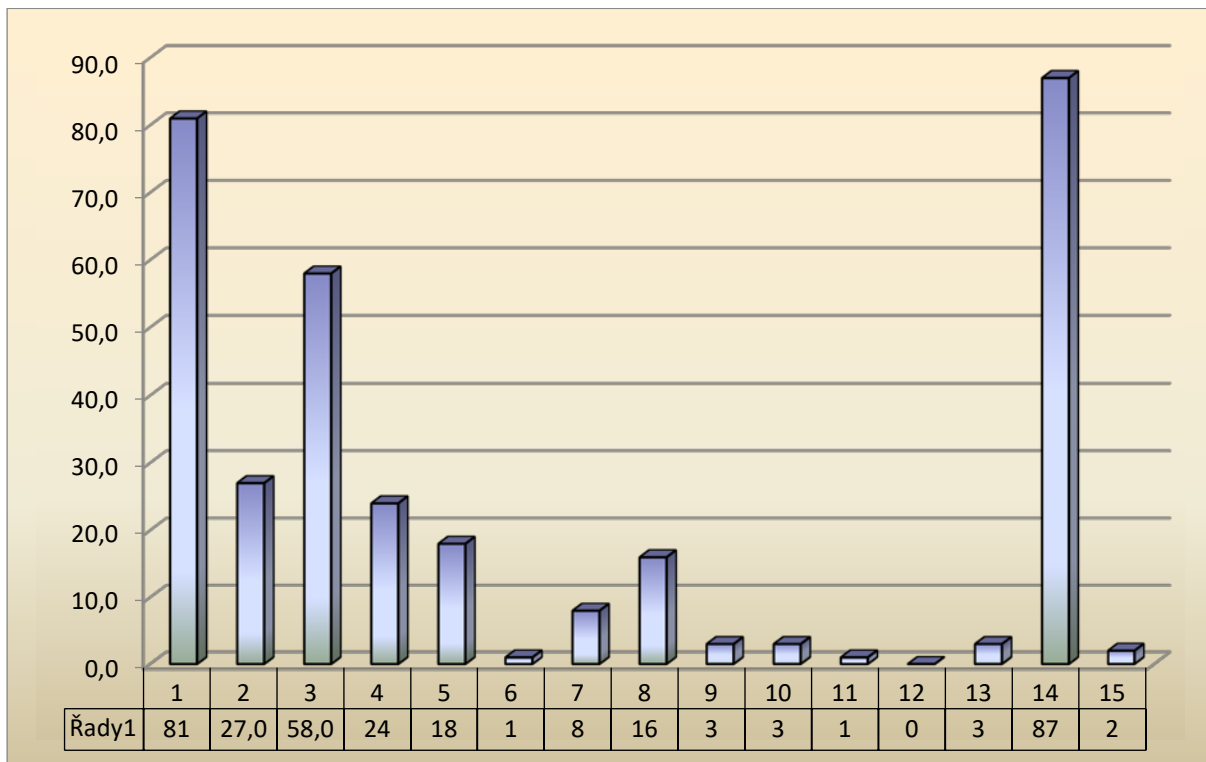


Legend: 1 – Cannabis substances (marihuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Psychedelic mushrooms; 9 – Liquid substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – New psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14) Alcohol; 15 – don't know.

Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

According to the opinion of the APZ students, persons commit a socially unacceptable or illegal act most frequently under the influence of alcohol (87%), subsequently cannabis substances (81%) and meth (58%). The initiator of such acts is also ecstasy (27%), cocaine (24%), heroin (18%). Other drugs are stated less frequently, while the effects of medical drugs were not stated almost anywhere and 2% of students could not state any specific drug.

**Chart No. 4 b – Share of drugs in a socially unacceptable or illegal act APZ: FILTR
N = 74 (in %)**



Legend: 1 – Cannabis substances (marihuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Psychedelic mushrooms; 9 – Liquid substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – New psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14) Alcohol; 15 – don't know.

Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

According to the primary inquiry, socially unacceptable or illegal acts in the CR are caused mainly under the influence of cannabis substances (marihuana, hash), alcohol and meth, while ecstasy was mentioned as a frequent initiator as well.

Students of the PA CR as well as the citizens in the entire Czech Republic stated that a socially unacceptable or illegal act occurs most frequently under the influence of cannabis substances (marihuana, hash), alcohol and meth. Conversely, students of the APZ stated most frequently alcohol, then the cannabis substances (marihuana, hash). Meth was stated as the third most frequent by students of the CR as well as in Slovakia. In the CR, students also mentioned the effects of medical drugs that were not confirmed by students in

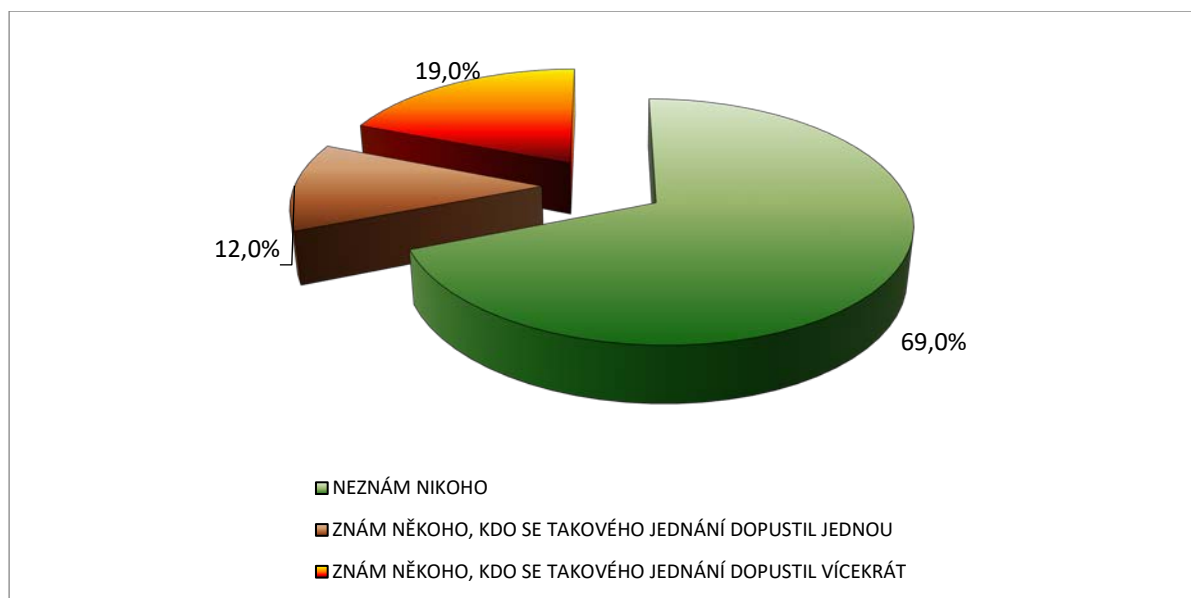
Slovakia; the size of residential place did not affect this experience statistically significantly. Students stated minimal non-awareness of drug type concurrently (CR 3% + SR 2%) compared to citizens in the entire CR (15%).

5. Knowledge of students of the PA CR and APZ about persons committing socially unacceptable or illegal acts with the purpose of acquiring funds for drugs

Within the inquiries, students responded to the following closed question: **“Do you know anyone in person who has committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act with the purpose to acquire funds for drugs?”**

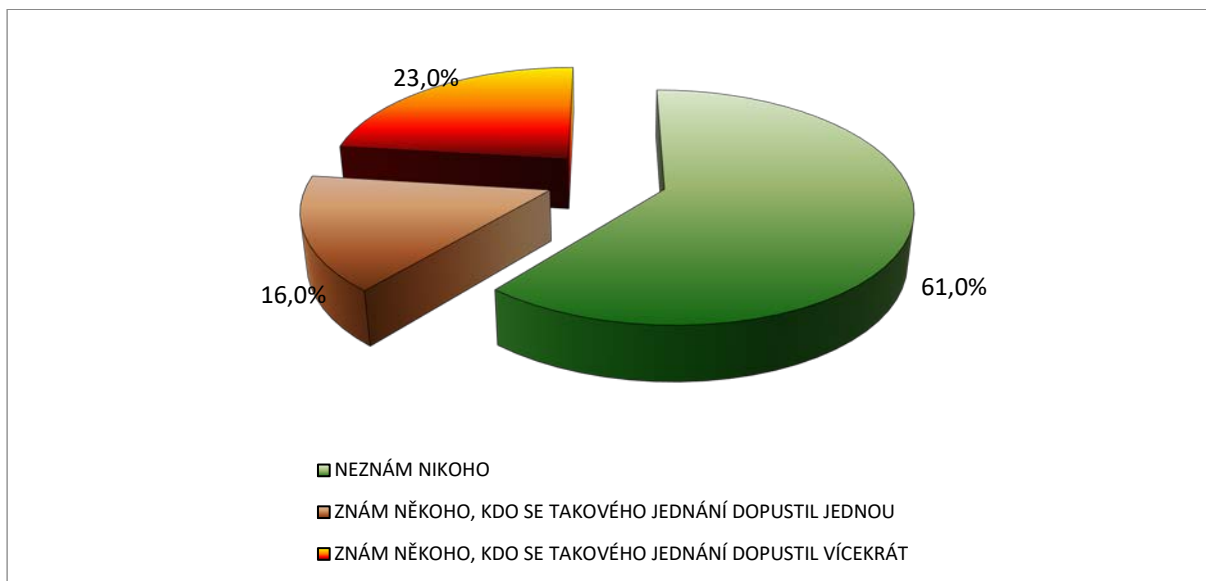
A positive response to this question came from 31% of students of the PA CR. 12% of them stated that they know a person who committed such act once and 19% know a person who committed such an act multiple times.

Chart No. 5 a - Knowledge of students of the PA CR about persons committing socially unacceptable or illegal acts with the purpose of acquiring funds for drugs N = 128



A positive response to this question came from 39% of students of the APZ. 16% of them stated that they know a person who committed such act once and 23% know a person who committed such act multiple times.

Chart No. 5 b - Knowledge of students of the PA CR about persons committing socially unacceptable or illegal acts with the purpose of acquiring funds for drugs N = 125



In total, 9.0% of CR citizens stated that they know a person who has committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act with the intention to obtain funds for drugs. Citizens of the lower age categories know such people significantly more. That was confirmed by students of both academies when one third (31% PA CR + 39% APZ) of students stated that they know a person like this. The extent of this knowledge was affected statistically significantly by the age of the respondent.

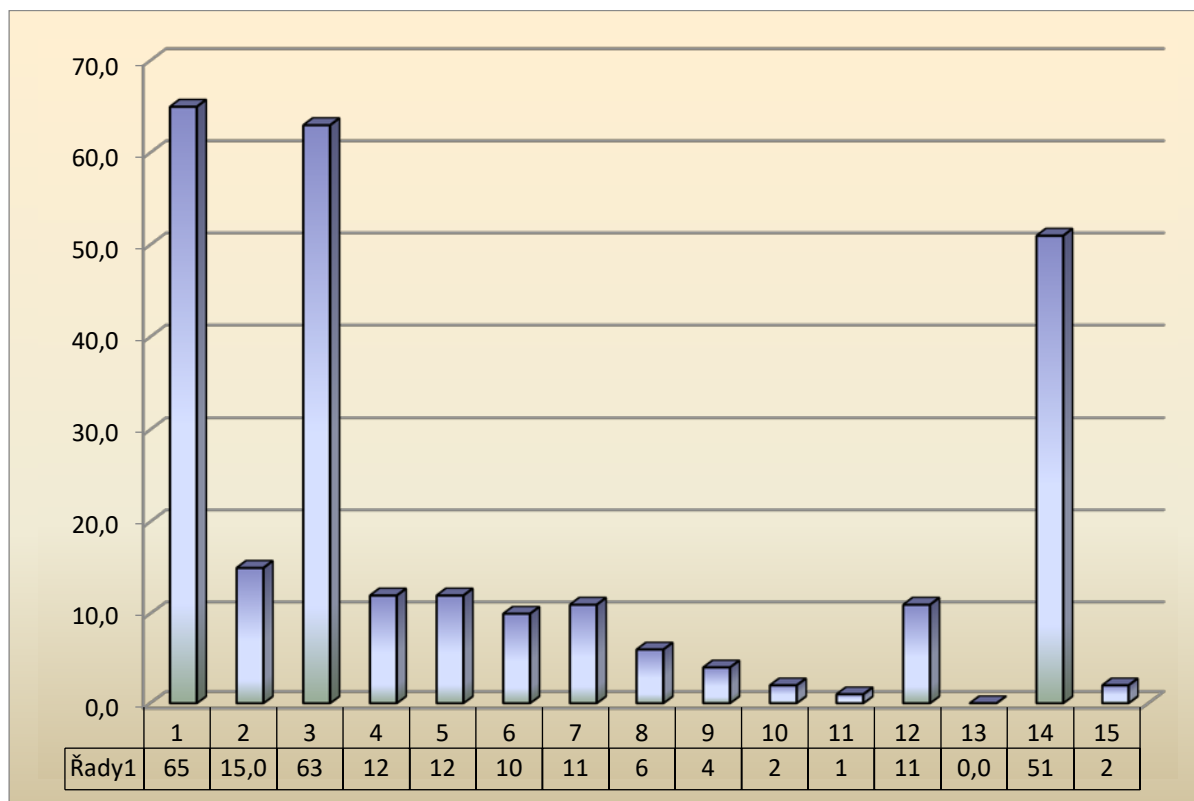
Other monitored social and demographic elements did not confirm the extent of experiences with illegal acts committed with the intention to obtain funds for drugs.

6. Knowledge of students of the PA CR and APZ about the type of drug for which the funds were obtained by so-called obtaining-intentioned criminality

Students who stated that they know a person who committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act with the intention to acquire funds for drugs (PA CR, FILTR N = 40 + APZ, FILTR N = 49) were also asked if they know *what kind of drug it was*.

According to the opinion of students of the PA CR, such persons committed socially unacceptable or illegal acts mainly with the intention to obtain funds to buy cannabis substances such as marihuana and hash (65%), meth (63%) alcohol (51%). A frequent incentive for such acts was also the intention to buy ecstasy (15%), heroin (12%), cocaine (12%). Also, Buprenorphine (10%) and other medical drugs (12%) were stated. Other drugs were stated less frequently, 2% of students were not able to mention any specific drug.

Chart No. 6a – Drugs that motivate a socially unacceptable or illegal act with the intention to obtain drugs PA CR: FILTR N = 40 (in %)

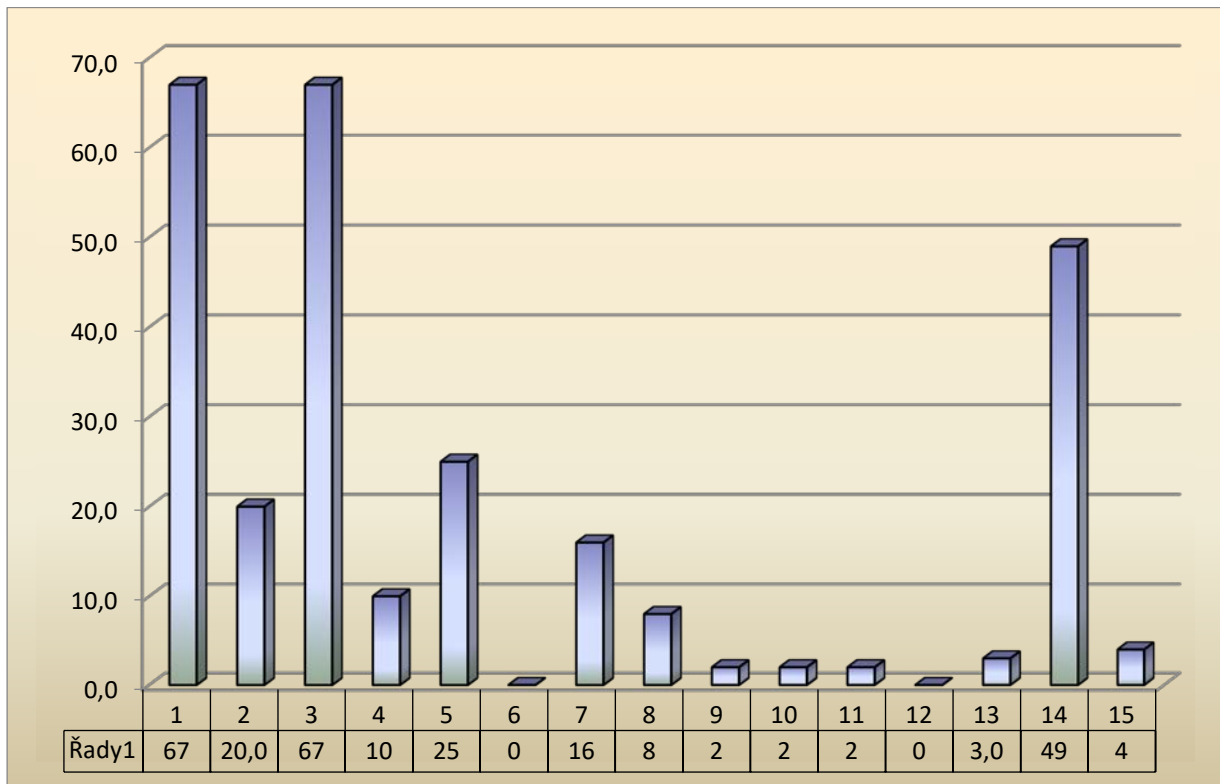


Legend: 1 – Cannabis substances (marihuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Psychedelic mushrooms; 9 – Liquid substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – New psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14) Alcohol; 15 – don't know.

Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

Following the responses of students of the APZ, socially unacceptable or illegal acts happen most frequently with the intention to obtain funds for cannabis substances as well as for meth (both 67%), then alcohol (49%). A frequent incentive of such acts is also the intention to obtain heroin (25%) or ecstasy (20%). Other drugs tend to be the incentive for such acts to a lesser extent; in an open question for other drugs, students also stated healthy nutrition, so-called herbs and steroids; 4% of students could not state any specific drug.

Chart No. 6b – Drugs that motivate a socially unacceptable or illegal act with the intention to obtain drugs APZ: FILTR N = 49 (in %)



Legend: 1 – Cannabis substances (marihuana, hash); 2 – Ecstasy; 3 – Meth; 4 – Cocaine; 5 – Heroin; 6 – Buprenorphine (Subutex, Suboxone); 7 – LSD; 8 – Psychedelic mushrooms; 9 – Liquid substances; 10 – Ketamine, poppers, GHB/GBL; 11 – New psychotropic substances; 12 – Medical drugs; 13 – Other drug; 14) Alcohol; 15 – don't know.

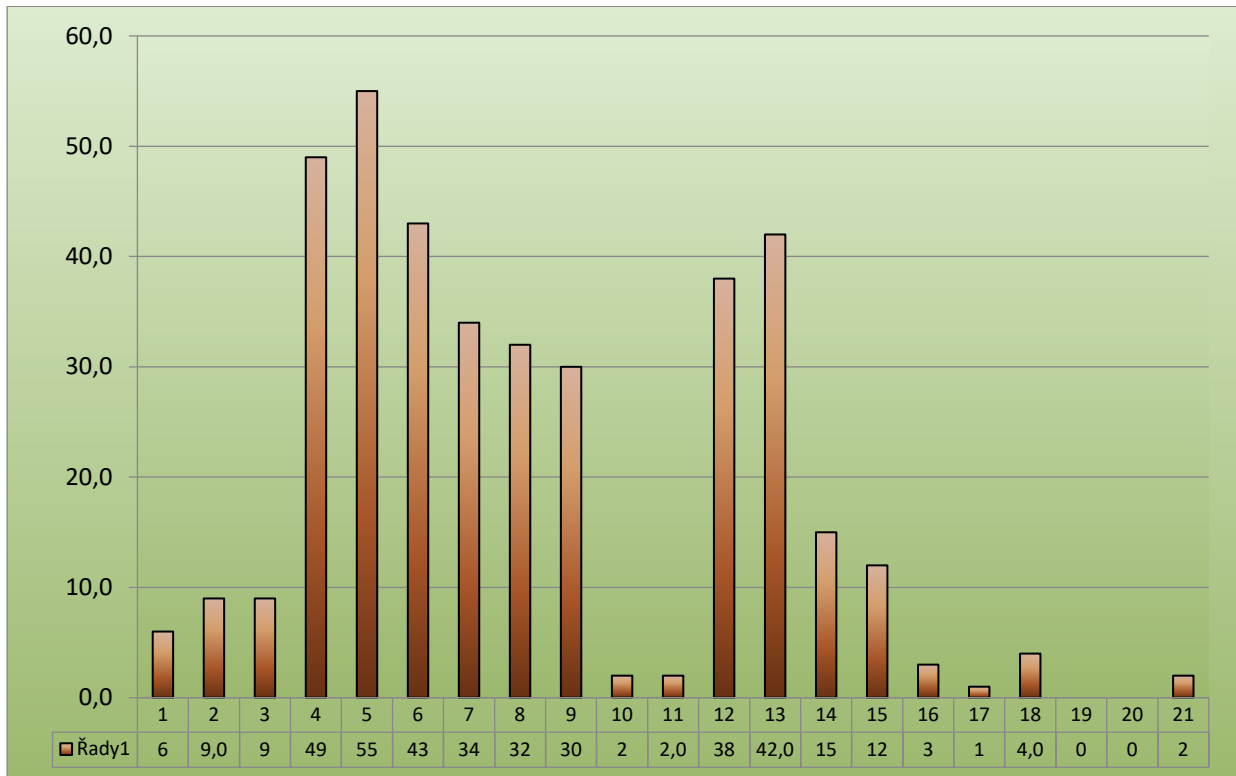
Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

Students of both academies and citizens in the entire CR stated concurrently that a socially unacceptable or illegal act comes with the intention to obtain funds for cannabis substances (marihuana, hash), meth, and alcohol. A less frequent incentive is then the intention to obtain funds for heroin or ecstasy. Students in the CR then stated medical drugs, while students in Slovakia also included so-called herbs and steroids. Concurrently, students stated a minimal unawareness about the type of drug (ČR 2 % + SR 4 %) in comparison to citizens of the CR (18 %).

7. Types of socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs or motivated by the intention to obtain drugs

Students who stated that they know someone in person who committed a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs or with the intention to obtain funds for drugs (N = 352) were later asked if they knew what kind of act it was.

Chart No. 7 a – Types of socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs or with the intention to obtain funds for drugs - PA CR: FILTR N = 75 (in %)

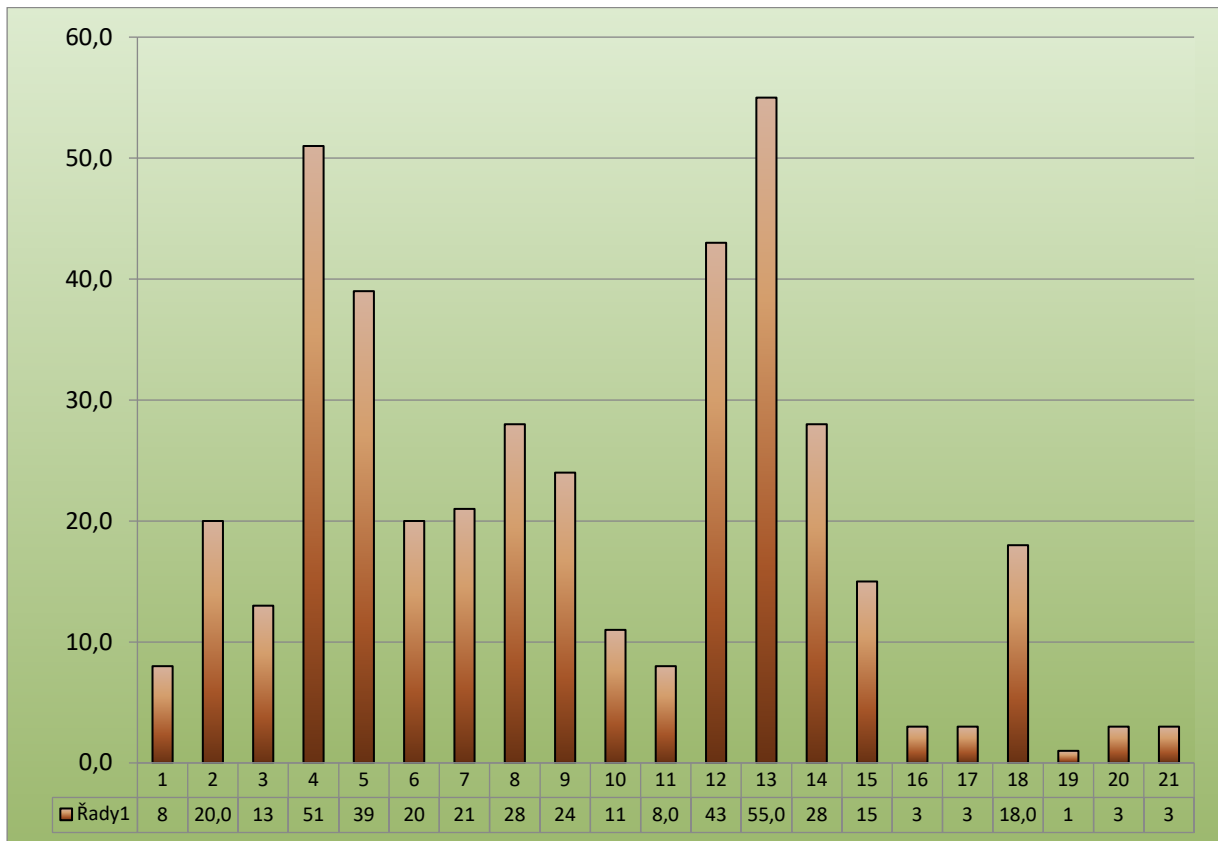


Legend: 1 – begging; 2 – provision of sexual services (prostitution); 3 – unreported employment; 4 – drug sale; 5 – driving of vehicle; 6 – disorderly conduct; 7 – damage to other property; 8 – fight of three or more persons; 9 – harm to health (voluntary or accidental); 10 – fraud (falsification of documents, travel tickets, etc.); 11 – embezzlement; 12 – theft (in shops, at work, in school, to other persons); 13 – theft within family; 14 – burglary (to vehicles, basements, flats and other objects); 15 – payment card stealing; 16 – blackmailing; 17 – not paying of alimony; 18 – theft; 19 – pimping; 20 – other actions; 21 – I don't know what kind of act it was.

Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

Students of the PA CR marked driving a vehicle (55%), drug sale (49%), disorderly conduct (43%), thefts in families (42%) and thefts (in shops, at work, in school, to other persons) (38 %) as the socially unacceptable behaviour.

Chart No. 7 b - Types of socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs or with the intention to obtain funds for drugs - APZ: FILTR N = 76 (in %)



Legend: 1 – begging; 2 – provision of sexual services (prostitution); 3 – unreported employment; 4 – drug sale; 5 – driving of vehicle; 6 – disorderly conduct; 7 – damage to other property; 8 – fight of three or more persons; 9 – harm to health (voluntary or accidental); 10 – fraud (falsification of documents, travel tickets, etc.); 11 – embezzlement; 12 – theft (in shops, at work, in school, to other persons); 13 – theft within family; 14 – burglary (to vehicles, basements, flats and other objects); 15 – payment card stealing; 16 – blackmailing; 17 – not paying of alimony; 18 – theft; 19 – pimping; 20 – other actions; 21 – I don't know what kind of acting it was.

Note: The sum of relative frequency is higher than 100% as some respondents could tick more options.

Students of the APZ marked thefts in families (55%), drug sales (51%), thefts (in shops, at work, in school, towards other persons (43%), driving a vehicle (39%), fighting (28%), but also prostitution (20%) as socially unacceptable behaviour. As another act, they specified self-harm and the feeling of immortality.

The most frequent types of socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs or motivated by the intention to obtain funds for drugs included driving a vehicle (PA CR) or theft in family (APZ), while the students stated the sale of drugs was second. In Slovakia, prostitution was mentioned more significantly.

Conclusion

A secondary inquiry by students of police academies of the CR and SR showed the connection between the abuse of drugs and criminal occurrence more deeply.

Within the secondary inquiry, almost half of PA CR and APZ students stated that they have experience with the use of illegal drugs; citizens of the CR of the same age categories. Conversely, a statistically significant difference between the students in service and civilians was not confirmed. Also, the size of residential area did not have any statistically significant effect on the experiences in this area.

Victimisation of secondary drug criminality was stated by 15-16% of students of both academies in the secondary inquiry (10% more than in the case of all CR citizens); however, citizens of the CR of each age category reached the same portion. Again, no statistically significant difference was identified between the students in service and civilians. Also, the size of residential area did not have any statistically significant effect on the experiences in this area.

The extent of knowledge about persons committing unacceptable and illegal behaviour under the influence of drugs is affected by age with a statistical significance. From the primary inquiry it was concluded that, in total, 18% of CR citizens stated that they know a person committing a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs. Inquiries between students of both academies confirmed that **more than half of PA CR (55%) and APZ (59%) students stated that they know such person as a CR citizen of the same age category.** Other monitored social and demographic elements have not confirmed the experiences with illegal acts committed under the influence of drugs with a statistical significance.

Within the secondary inquiries, students of both academies stated their high knowledge about the type of drug under which such socially unacceptable or illegal act occurred (CR 97% + SR 98%) concurrently, even in comparison with citizens in the entire CR (85%). Students of the PA CR as well as citizens in the entire Czech Republic stated that a socially unacceptable or illegal act occurs most frequently under the influence of cannabis substances (marihuana, hash), alcohol and meth. **Conversely, according to the APZ students, most of the time alcohol was stated,** followed by cannabis substances (marihuana, hash). Meth was mentioned by students in the CR as well as in the SR as the third most frequent one. In the CR, students also mentioned the effects of medical drugs, not confirmed by students in the SR; the size of residential place did not confirm this experience with statistical significance.

The extent of knowledge about persons committing a so-called obtaining-intentioned criminal act was affected by age with statistical significance. In total, 9.0% of CR citizens stated that they know a person who committed a so-called obtaining-intentioned criminal act. **Secondary inquiries among students of both academies showed that one third (31% PA CR + 39% APZ) of students know a person like this.** Other monitored social and demographic elements did not confirm the extent of experiences with the so-called obtaining-intentioned criminality with statistical significance.

In the secondary inquiry, students of both academies stated high awareness of the drug type, for which funds were gained in the form of so-called

obtaining-intentioned criminality (ČR 98% + SR 96%), even in comparison with citizens in the entire CR (82%). Students of both academies and the citizens in the entire CR stated concurrently that a socially unacceptable or illegal act occurs, most frequently, with the intention to obtain funds for **cannabis substances (marihuana, hash), meth and alcohol subsequently**. A less frequent incentive was the intention to obtain funds for heroin or ecstasy. Furthermore, students in the CR stated medical drugs while students in the Slovak Republic also include (in the category of drugs) so-called herbs and steroids.

The most frequent types of a socially unacceptable or illegal act under the influence of drugs was driving a vehicle (PA CR). Obtaining-intentioned criminality was motivated by the intention to obtain funds for drugs by thefts in the family, sale of drugs, prostitution, or by burglaries.

Within the discussion in relation to the topic of this article, we may focus on the fact that drug crime is an actual issue. A wide spectrum of criminal activities is related to drugs – from illegal production and distribution of drugs through widespread criminal activity caused under or in relation to the abuse of drugs, then the criminal activities focused on obtaining of drugs by criminal activities related to the use of illegally acquired funds from criminal activities.

The urgency of the drug issue justifies (inter alia) the seriousness of committed criminal acts under the influence of drugs (even alcohol or any other addictive substance) or a relatively high portion of young criminals in drug crimes. Consumption of drugs has become a part of spending leisure time and youth relaxation, not forming their mental resistance against the temptation to try out the effects of addictive substances. In these days, the connection between youth socialisation and the virtual environment can't be ignored. E.g. the Report on the Condition and Development of the Drug Scene in the Slovak Republic points to the fact that younger generations of criminals use social pages for common communication more and more and so, while committing crimes, new organised groups with a low age level occur.¹ This is also a warning for the Czech Republic and other countries.

In the system of functioning control of criminality, prevention of drug crimes is thus necessary, at the primary, secondary or tertiary level, within a social, victimisation and situation area.

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¹ In detail here: Report on the Condition and Development of the Drug Scene in the Slovak Republic in 2018.

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RESUMÉ

ZOUBKOVÁ, Ivana; JURISOVÁ, Michaela: ZKUŠENOSTI STUDENTŮ POLICEJNÍ AKADEMIE V PRAZE A AKADEMIE POLICAJNÉHO ZBORU V BRATISLAVE S UŽIVATELI NÁVYKOVÝCH LÁTEK

Cílem příspěvku je poskytnout očima studentů policejních akademií ČR a SR aktuální informace o sekundární drogové kriminalitě. Příspěvek vychází z poznatků občanů ČR v rámci primárního dotazníkového šetření na konci roku 2017, kdy nejvíce ochotni zapojit se do výzkumu byli respondenti z nižších věkových skupin, z nichž také každý druhý uváděl, že má sám osobní zkušenost s drogou. Tato skutečnost vedla autorky příspěvku k myšlence v šetření pokračovat a zaměřit se právě na mladší respondenty nejen v České republice, ale i na Slovensku; konkrétně na studenty Policejních akademií v Praze a v Bratislavě a získané poznatky vzájemně porovnat. Sekundární šetření proběhlo v akademickém roce 2018/2019 a zúčastnilo se ho 253 studentů. Mezi nejčastější typy společensky nepřijatelného či protiprávního jednání pod vlivem drog nebo motivovaného úmyslem opatřit si prostředky na získání drogy studenti uváděli střídavě řízení dopravního prostředku (PA ČR) nebo krádež v rodině (APZ), na druhém místě pak shodně prodej drog. Na Slovensku byla výrazněji uváděna prostituce.

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

S U M M A R Y

The objective of this article is to provide actual information about secondary drug criminality from the perspective of the students of police academies of the CR and SR. This article is based on the knowledge of citizens of the CR within a primary questionnaire inquiry, held at the end of 2017, when the most willing aspirants for participating in such research were respondents from lower age categories, while every second person stated that he/she had a personal experience with drugs. This experience led the authors of this article to an idea to continue in such inquiry and focus right on such younger respondents not only in the Czech Republic, but also in Slovakia; more specifically on students at the Police Academies in Prague and in Bratislava and to compare acquired knowledge. The secondary inquiry was held in the academic year 2018/2019 and 253 students participated. Among the most frequent types of socially unacceptable or illegal acts under the influence of drugs or motivated by the intention to obtain funds for drugs, students stated driving a vehicle (PA CR) or theft in the family (APZ) while in second place they stated the sale of drugs. In Slovakia, prostitution was stated with higher emphasis.

Keywords: secondary drug criminality; criminality motives; criminality under the influence of drugs; pharmacological effects of drugs; obtaining-intentioned criminality; property-related criminality.