

## SUMMARY

The diploma thesis was written to find out a frequency of child sexual abuse in our community. The research was especially focused on younger part of the population. The questionnaires used for the research were filled-out by student of 3<sup>rd</sup> year of high school in North-Moravia region. We asked them about age, sex, their nationality and nationality of their parents, with who they live at home, if they have some sibling, what job their parents have and whether they have some experience with some kind of sexual abuse. If they do, what kind of sexual abuse it was, who was the person and when it happened.

The people, who met some kind of sexual abuse, are more likely to have some psychological problems, take some habit-forming substances, smoke or drink alcohol. Therefore a part of the questionnaire was connected with these problems. We tried to find out the relationship among the abuse and psychological disorders or taking habit-forming substances in our society.

As a whole 208 students took part in our research. 85 of them were boys (40.87%) and 123 girls (59.13%). The age of respondents was 17-19 years. Most of them were of the Czech nationality – 206 (99.04%). So were their parents. In some sporadic cases we could also find the Polish, Greek or Slovak nationality. Students mostly live with both parents and at least one sibling (no matter if it is brother or sister). Parent's jobs were divided into 10 categories. Most frequent father's job was from the administrative field and mother's job was from the field of free jobs. There was proved no significant relationship among the parent's job, nationality or respondent's family and experience of sexual abuse.

To the sexual abuse were exposed 31 students (14.90%). 23 of them were girls (74.19%) and 8 were boys (25.81%). We can deduce that girls are more endangered by sexual abuse.

Three quarters of respondents have ever tried to smoke, mostly at the age of 13 or 14. About one third of them continue smoking nowadays. 27 students (12.78%) don't have any experience with alcoholic drinks (beer, wine, liquors). Perhaps ½ students drink beer, wine or liquors a few times a month. But there exist some exceptions to the rule, because some of them drink alcoholic drinks a few times a week or even daily. Results of our study didn't prove any statistically meaningful relationship among the sexual abuse and smoking or drinking alcohol.

Nearly everyone has taken some habit-forming substances in last six months. A table of examples of habit-forming substances was a part of our questionnaire. Respondents marked which substances they have taken and wrote how many times they have taken them in last six months. The most frequent drugs were marihuana, tobacco and hashish. Some boys wrote anabolic substances and creatine, too. But statistically meaningful was only the relationship among sexual abuse and taking sedative remedy and taking the drug in a combination with alcohol.

The frequency of psychical disorders was found out by a set of 90 questions, which were one part of our questionnaire. The GSI-rate indicates the presence of some psychical disorder. If it is higher or equal number 1, there's some psychical disorder. The GSI-rate was equal or higher at 25.96% of students. The most frequently kinds of psychical disorders were: obsession-compulsion, grudge and sleep disturbances. Among the abused students it was obsession-compulsion, paranoiac ideas formation and sleep disturbances. Statistically meaningful connections were detected among sexual abuse and three psychical disorders – somatisation, phobic anxiety and paranoiac ideas formation.