

According to WHO a smoking of cigarettes and other tobacco products is the second most common cause of death worldwide and the fourth most widespread risk factor causing life threatening diseases. Smoking has also certain social impact. While in the nineteenth century and at the beginning of twentieth century it was considered to be some kind of characteristic for a specific social level. At the end of twentieth century harmfulness of smoking and its connection with lung carcinoma and other illnesses was proved. Four millions people die every year owing to tobacco smoking. My bachelor work considers problem of smoking in 2 aspects. Literature retrieval which is the main part is focused on the history and prevalence of smoking and smoking conventions in the Czech republic and in the World. It describes prevalence of smoking with respect of age, sex, educational level, geographical specifics, and other social and cultural determinants. Practical part of the work is questionnaire research which was accomplished among second grade students at primary schools. Its objective is to answer specific question regarding smoking of children and their parents. Research was carried out at selected primary schools in Bilina. For instance our principal interest were numbers of regular smoking children and what age they commenced with the habit at and what is the educational level of their parents. Next question we wanted to answer was if there is a connection between smoking parents and their children. We acquired complete forms from 519 children. Most significant results are that 69 % children of the sample have already an experience with smoking and 19 % smoke regularly. Pupils usually gain their first cigarette from a classmate most frequently at the age of 11 to 12. If both parents in the family are smokers then their kids smoke too in 30 %. On the other hand if none of parents smoke then 90 % of their children don't smoke as well. We have also found a strong influence of smoking habit in mother to evolving of smoking in her child. Our research has also confirmed hypothesis saying that with increasing educational level of parents the prevalence of smoking is decreasing among them and their children likewise.