

Abstract

This work deals with finding out the opinions and experiences of children from the asylum house to addictive substances and mapping the occurrence of other risky forms of behavior. Another aim of this work was to investigate and describe the risk and protective factors involved in risk behavior.

The starting point for this work is that many researches point to the occurrence of risk behaviors among children and adolescents, and to the growing number of single-parent children, often ending in shelters.

The theoretical part deals with the description of the use of addictive substances and the occurrence of risk behavior in the school population, as well as explanation of terms such as risk behavior and risk and protective factors. In addition, the individual chapters in the Theory are dedicated to family, school, peers, social exclusion and asylum homes. The practical part describes the process of the survey itself. The research group consisted of three children aged between 9 and 11 in one asylum house, a case study. The research set was chosen by the method of deliberate institutional selection. Half-structured interviews were used in the research, which was subsequently analyzed by encoding, segmentation and categorization of data. There were eight categories that emerged from interviews with children: the experience of children with addictive substances, the relationship of children to parents, family and education, family time, school, bullying, leisure and friends.

The result of the research has shown that most children have experience with irregular drinking, drunkenness and smoking cigarettes. There is no experience with other addictive substances. In addition, the results show that, in children in a home, risk factors predominate over protective factors that may affect the development of risk behaviors.

The findings in this work suggest the need to develop primary and effective programs for children and parents. From the point of view of prevention of risk behavior in children and adolescents, it is desirable to focus on prevention at lower age groups and to create specifically targeted programs. Furthermore, the need to create sufficient and quality leisure time activities in asylum homes.

KEY WORDS - risk behaviors, risk and protective factors, family, school, free