

Abstract

Background - The thesis deals with the topic of committing misdemeanors related to addictive substances. It focuses on primary and secondary misdemeanors, in particular in the areas of public order, cohabitation, property, health protection from harmful substances and others, sometimes also called "general misdemeanors". A systematic collection of information on this issue is only carried out for some primary misdemeanors, and systematic data collection is not available for secondary misdemeanors.

Objectives - The aim of this work is to provide information on the rate of committing misdemeanors in relation to addictive substances, i.e. primary and secondary, and knowledge of the occurrence and frequency of specific misdemeanors of this issue.

Methods - The research part was conceived as a pilot study. For the purposes of the research, the data were obtained through a content analysis of the files kept at the misdemeanor department of the City of Liberec. In the sample, the method of deliberate selection included files that met the basic criteria, namely that the offender committed an offense in connection with an addictive substance, either under its influence or for its action or against drug legislation, or can be assigned to a group of primary or secondary misdemeanors. Data was evaluated in excel and described using descriptive statistics.

Results - research has provided basic information on the occurrence of addictive misdemeanors. The research found out that the misdemeanors examined accounted for 20.68% of all misdemeanors committed by natural persons. The prevalence of secondary primary misdemeanors prevailed in the sample. Both primary and secondary misdemeanors were more often committed by men than women. Most misdemeanors were committed by offenders in connection with alcohol. Misdemeanors in administrative proceedings were often handled by postponement in almost half of the cases. Another common way of handling were to employ injunctions. There was clearly a stricter punishment for secondary misdemeanors than primary misdemeanors. Given that data on misdemeanors are not comprehensively collected systematically, the results cannot be compared with another adequate file. If data on this issue were to be collected, there would have to be a systematic collection of data and a change in the way in which misdemeanors were recorded at national level.

Key words: addictive substances, misdemeanors, infringement proceedings, administrative punishment, legislation