

ABSTRACT

This diploma thesis deals with risk behaviour of adolescents and possibilities of its prevention by means of prevention. The aim of the thesis is to identify and map the most common forms of risk behaviour, which occurs in the age cohort of 18–19 years, i.e. at the threshold of adulthood, among high school students (from their point of view). The thesis also deals with the possibilities of prevention of this behaviour provided within the area of preventive work (from the perspective of prevention methodologists). Using the form of multiple case studies, the thesis uses both quantitative research methods, which comprise structured questionnaires for pupils of selected secondary schools from the same urban area, as well as qualitative, which represent semi-structured interviews with prevention methodologists. The theoretical part of the thesis, based on relatively extensive literature available, characterizes the developmental period of adolescence, socialization of the child, presents a summary of the usual types of risk behaviour of adolescents and describes the system of prevention. The empirical part presents the research itself, formulates research questions, characterizes the research sample and presents the respondents' schools, then presents the results of statistical processing of collected data and the response of prevention methodologists. The results of the research correlate with the analytical report of the Czech School Inspectorate on the most widespread types of risk behaviours of primary and secondary school students, such as truancy, hidden truancy and excessive consumption of alcohol and tobacco. As a suitable prevention tool therefore, the thesis offers leisure time activities in the form of a year-long drama therapy and art therapy course.

KEYWORDS

adolescence, art therapy and dramatherapy, course accreditation, preventive programs, risk behaviour