Abstract

The topic of this bachelor thesis is the perception of moral acceptability and riskiness of selected addictive substances in the adult population. The aim of this thesis is to describe the relationship between perception of moral acceptability and perception of riskiness of using selected substances between adult respondents based on a questionnaire survey. The research also attempts to map how attitudes differ in relation to gender, education, respondents' region of residence and their personal experience with addictive substances.

The research sample consisted of 172 respondents, 128 women and 43 men. A minimum age of 18 years and voluntary participation were the prerequisites for entering the study. Respondents were selected by self-selection and snowball sampling methods.

The thesis is based on the findings obtained through quantitative research, and the research instrument was an online questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into four sections: basic socio-demographic data of the respondents, questions related to moral acceptability, questions related to the riskiness of substance use and additional questions. Data were then analyzed using Excel and Statistica 14. Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test and Spearman correlation coefficient were used for analysis.

The results show that there might be a link between perception of moral acceptability and perception of the riskiness of selected addictive substances. In overall, alcohol consumption was perceived by respondents as the most morally acceptable and least risky, while methamphetamine use was perceived as the least morally acceptable and most risky.

This work could serve as a basis for further research, and another potential use of this research could be a report on how the professionals in the field of addictology are communicating about the risks associated with substance use and how this information is received.

Keywords:

attitudes of society – moral acceptability – riskiness – addictive substances – adult population