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**Znásilnění v ČR – trestné činy a odsouzení pachatelé**

**Rape in the Czech Republic – Offences and Convicted Offenders**

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### ***Summary***

Rape is a serious crime that affects not only the direct victims, but also their surroundings and society as a whole. It has negative consequences that are not restricted to the time of the crime or immediately after, but which sometimes last for the rest of the victim's life. This monograph presents the selected results of empirical research carried out by the Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention (IKSP), which focus on the issue of sexually oriented violence, its offenders and victims, as well as the response of public authorities to this type of serious crime.<sup>1</sup>

The **subject of the research** was sex offences with an element of violence registered in the Czech Republic, identified perpetrators of these offences and individual measures taken to protect society from this type of crime. The **main research objective** was to gain new criminological knowledge on sexually motivated criminal violence and its offenders in the Czech Republic and to evaluate the means used to punish offenders of this type of crime. **Sub-goals** included an evaluation of legislation governing the prosecution of sexually motivated violence in the Czech Republic, identification of instruments used to assess the danger of violent sex offenders and mapping the portrayal of violent sex offences and offenders in the Czech media.

In the empirical part of research, which is presented in this book, the standard criminological **research methods and techniques** were used such as a content analysis of relevant documents (criminal court files, expert witness reports on the mental state of offenders, criminal records), psychodiagnostic techniques (Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS-cz) and the MMPI-2 personality test),

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<sup>1</sup> The research project „Violent Sex Crime in the Czech Republic - focusing on its present forms, increase in efficiency of detection and sanctioning of offenders and on possibilities of protecting society from sexually motivated violence“ was funded by the Security Research Programme of the Czech Republic (Program bezpečnostního výzkumu ČR) from 2010 to 2015 (No. VG20122014084, the provider is the Ministry of the Interior of Czech Republic).

descriptive and bivariate statistical analyses. The research task was carried out in accordance with the generally binding regulations, including the regulation on personal data protection, and the ethical principles of research work were respected.

From a criminological perspective, **violent sex crime** can be defined as a set of offences, where the offender intervenes in the sexual sphere of the victim using physical violence, the threat of physical violence or threat of other severe injury, and does so without the victim's consent. In the catalogue of offences offered by Czech criminal law, there is none that fully meets this definition. The closest to this definition and general notions regarding this type of crime is the offence of rape under Section 185 of the Penal Code (Section 241 of the previous Penal Code of 1961), or the new criminal offence of sexual constraint under Section 186 (1) of the Penal Code. However, it should be noted that these offences can be committed in a manner that is disputative in terms of meeting the above definition. The legal definition of "sexual intercourse" includes, in its broadest sense, certain less intensive forms of intervention in the sexual sphere of the victim, which also applies to the activities the offender forces the victim to perform in case of sexual constraint (masturbation, denudation or other comparable behaviour). In addition to the use of actual physical violence or threats, the perpetrators of these offences can achieve their objective by abusing the victim's defencelessness or making her feel defenceless through deceit or other similar method.

The comprehensive group of studied variables focused on the **legal classification of the examined cases and final court decisions**.

The research sample, which included 610 criminal files on 796 violent sex offences committed by 584 offenders, concerned the **crime of rape** in 95% of cases. Three quarters of the examined offences were completed by the offender and the significant majority of these were one-off attacks. The manner in which the basic and research sample was compiled contributed to the fact that **unconditional prison sentences** were imposed more often for the violent sex offences examined in our sample in comparison to official judicial statistics. In more than one quarter of the examined cases, the offenders were also ordered to undergo **protective treatment** (i.e. quasi-compulsory treatment ordered by the court), mainly in institutional (in-patient) form. **Security detention** was imposed in 9 cases. Among the groups of offenders who were ordered to undergo various forms of protective treatment, there were distinct differences in terms of their mental state. With regard to offenders ordered to undergo in-patient treatment, the significant majority were diagnosed with disorders of sexual preference (paraphilia) by experts in criminal proceedings, and half were found to have personality disorders, indicating that offenders in this group often had a combination of

paraphilia and personality disorders. Paraphilics and offenders with personality disorders were in the minority among offenders ordered to undergo protective treatment in out-patient form, and comorbidity of both diagnoses occurred in a single case.

In respect of the legal classification of the **forms of intervention in the sexual sphere of victims and the means used for this intervention by the offender**, there were various combinations in the research sample. More than half the examined offences were classified as coitus (or attempted coitus) by the court, while sexual intercourse conducted in a manner comparable to coitus was less common, and "plain" sexual intercourse was much less frequent. Particularly in forms of "coitus" and "other sexual intercourse conducted in a manner comparable to coitus" (i.e., oral sex, anal intercourse, etc.), there was frequently a combination of both forms of sexual intercourse in the same offence. In the majority of cases, according to the court, the offender committed an act of violence, but it should also be borne in mind that "violence" for the purposes of legal classification is also considered a crime committed against a person whom the offender placed in a state of defencelessness through deceit or other similar method. In almost one third of cases, the offender committed the crime under the threat of violence, though cases where the offender used the threat of other serious injury were rare. In roughly one tenth of cases, the offender exploited the defencelessness of the victim, though partly in combination with one of the above forms of coercion.

In terms of the **time and place of the crime**, the analysis showed the following results. Most offences in the research sample took place indoors, in enclosed spaces (interiors), which does not correspond to the usual notion of rape as random victims attacked on their way home from work, a party, etc. However, the fact is that the proportion of offences committed under the open sky (outside) was not very much lower - the ratio of the number of offences committed indoors and outside was about 1.5 : 1. The sample included several cases where the offence took place in both environments, however this was more of an exception. Despite the preponderance of offences committed indoors, where climatic conditions should not play a role in terms of seasons, the largest number of offences took place in summer and the lowest in winter. Unsurprisingly, violent sex offences occurred much more often on non-work days, especially Saturdays and in the evenings, or respectively night time hours.

A large number of variables were studied in relation to the **circumstances of the commission** of the examined offences.

Of the 584 offenders in the research sample, 579 were **men** and 5 **women**. The **age structure** of offenders in the research sample **at the time of the offence** roughly corresponds

to the age structure of the general convicted population in the Czech Republic (cf. Czech Ministry of Justice, 2014), though perhaps with a slightly higher proportion of juvenile offenders, and conversely, a lower proportion of offenders over the age of 45. An interesting aspect in the juvenile group is the high, almost fifty percent representation of the youngest, i.e. fifteen-year old offenders. Unsurprisingly, most crimes in our sample were committed by Czech **citizens** (85% of examined offences). The remaining offences were shared by citizens of 15 other countries, with the major share in the research sample committed by citizens of Slovakia, Ukraine, Israel and Romania. The composition of the research sample was virtually the same by the offender's **country of birth** - only the proportion of offenders born in the Czech Republic was somewhat lower (81%), in favour of people born in Slovakia. This means there was a distinct group of offenders in the sample who were citizens of the Czech Republic, but born in Slovakia, which is probably a consequence of the division of Czechoslovakia, and subsequent "selection" of between citizenship of the Czech Republic or Slovakia by its citizens.

Offences in the sample were clearly dominated by individual attacks by a single offender over attacks in pairs or in a group. In half the examined cases, the offender was **under the influence of addictive substances** when committing the offence, in the vast majority alcohol. Risk factors in assessing the danger of an offender, or possibility of criminal recidivism, include the fact that the offence was committed at a time when the offender should, on the contrary, have been more "careful" because he had been subjected to certain measures (duties) in connection with his other, previous delinquency. Offences committed by an **offender** in similar **contact with the criminal justice system** made up nearly two fifths of the research sample. This particularly concerned offences committed by offenders during the probationary period of a suspended sentence or on conditional release from prison, or while undergoing protective treatment. In a considerable number of cases (15%), in addition to sexual assault, the offender also **attacked the victim's property**, mostly in the form of theft or robbery, during the same offence. Cases where the offender robbed or stole from the victim after the sexual assault clearly predominated over offences in the opposite order. In terms of stolen goods, this was mainly mobile phones or purses (or just cash), as well as the theft of credit cards, documents, keys, jewellery or watches. Often the victim's entire handbag was stolen.

In one fifth of the examined cases, the offender was **carrying a weapon** or other object that could be used as a weapon when committing the offence. In most cases, the offender brought the weapon or similar object to the scene. The most common weapon was

indisputably a knife. The offender had a firearm in a total of 15 cases. The offender used the weapon against the victim in over a third of cases in which the offender had a weapon. Certain kinds of weapons, however, were predestined to be used. While the number of cases in which the offender had a knife was roughly four times higher than the number of cases in which he had a garrotte, there were more offences in which a garrotte was used than those involving a knife. In other words, a knife was used in one fifth of cases, when the offender had a knife, while a garrotte or bonds (restraints) were used in virtually all cases where they were available to the offender. It can be assumed that people usually carry bonds only if they intend to use them (unlike knives), and in terms of garrottes, offenders usually turned everyday objects (electric cable, shoelace) into this type of weapon at the moment they choose to attack the victim with them.

In more than three quarters of examined cases, the offender **contacted the victim in some way** prior to the sexual assault - either they already knew each other, he addressed to the victim, or met her. In terms of the place of such contact, there were about the same number of cases where it took place in public or a place inaccessible to the public, or where the offender contacted the victim at the future scene of the crime or from another location.

In almost one third of cases, the offender attacked the victim suddenly, without watching or stalking the victim in advance. Usually the **offender's behaviour before the attack** showed certain elements of planning. The offender most often spent some time watching the victim and the victim already knew about him at the time of the attack. Cases where the offender attacked unexpectedly from ambush, after watching the victim were less common. Cases in which the offender hid from the victim in the period preceding the attack were an exception.

Unquestionably the most frequent **sexual activity by offenders** in the examined offences was vaginal intercourse, which (including attempted sexual intercourse) occurred in about two thirds of cases. Oral sex was also very common, which occurred in almost half of the cases. Other common forms of sexual activity during offences were penetration of the victim with the offender's fingers or hands, masturbation of the offender by the victim (which was used as an alternate activity in some cases after the offender failed to achieve satisfaction during vaginal intercourse), and less frequently anal intercourse. Other activities "accompanying" sexual assault involving one of the "main" activities above, is a high incidence of groping the victim by the offender, and kissing, or respectively other forms of activity involving the offender's mouth, such as sucking or biting the victim. A notable

finding was that almost half the examined offences included **multiple sexual activity**, i.e. multiple, different types of sexual activity during one attack against one victim.

**Forms of violence used** during the examined sexual assaults included a wide range of activities. In the vast majority of cases, the practices used were designed to restrict the victim's movement or other activity, such as holding their hands, restraint, covering their mouth, binding or holding the victim in a confined space. A violent change of the victim's position by being thrown to the ground, pressed into a corner or other space, or being dragged across the ground were also common. More intense forms of violence in the form of punches, slaps, kicks, or beating the victim, whether the offender used his hands, feet or a blunt object, were present in two fifths of cases. Less common forms were strangulation, suffocation or choking the victim, and the victim was cut or stabbed by the offender in only 15 cases. No cases in which the offender fired on the victim were reported.

In most cases, the offender gained **control of the victim** through physical violence, whether with or without a weapon – this was the case in three quarters of offences. A weapon was used by the offender to gain control of the victim in a total of approx. 16% of cases. In one tenth of cases, the offender's mere presence at the scene was enough to gain control (though, this includes cases where the violent sex offence was committed by exploiting the defencelessness of the victim).

In more than two thirds of cases, the victim actively resisted the offender's attack, usually physically, albeit in a quarter of these cases the victim's activity was limited to verbal **resistance**. The victim did not offer any resistance whatsoever to the offender in more than one tenth of cases, while passive resistance (simple non-compliance with the offender's demands without active resistance) was an exception. The offender paid no heed to the victim's manifested resistance in over half of cases and continued in his violence with the same intensity, which was sufficient to overcome resistance. Another large group consisted of offences where the offender responded to the victim's resistance by increasing the intensity of violence, or initiating violent behaviour, where he had previously proceeded without violence until the victim showed resistance (approx. one quarter of cases). In just under ten percent of examined cases, the offender desisted in his sexual assault or fled the scene in response to the victim's resistance. In a few cases, the offender responded to the victim's resistance by "agreeing" with the victim on a less unpleasant form of sexual interaction – e.g. he refrained from oral sex and contented himself with the victim masturbating him. In almost two-fifths of rape cases, the offender took action that spoke of an attempt to **minimise the possibility of his subsequent apprehension**. This most often involved threatening the victim not to report

the incident, but also the offender covering his tracks after the crime or giving the victim a false name on contact, etc.

In terms of the **degree of regulation of violent sexual conduct**, it was possible to see a frequent low level of regulation of aggression in offenders of the examined offences, which was characterised by a strong urge that could not be controlled, or a medium degree, which already showed elements of planning. A high, or conversely, very low level of regulation of sexual violence was found in similarly numerous (almost one fifth) categories of offences. The offender's conduct in four fifths of examined offences corresponded to an instrumental **type of aggression**, where the aggressor acts so as to achieve a specific goal, such as sexual satisfaction. Reactive-hostile aggression, i.e. impulsive, un-programmed aggression, which is the offender's goal in itself, was much less common.

Most of the examined offences ended by the offender leaving the victim at the scene and his departure, whether quietly or by fleeing the scene (almost a third of cases). In one quarter of cases the opposite occurred, where the offender remained at the scene, while the victim left (departed, ran away or left the scene under false pretences). In a similar number of cases, the offender decided to "release" the victim after the crime, consciously relinquishing control of the victim and allowing her to leave the scene.

In subsequent criminal proceedings, the offender pleaded guilty in about one third of cases. More frequently, the **offender's position** was such that he at least partially denied the charges. Of this group, the most common cases were where, although he admitted sexual intercourse with the victim, the offender claimed it was voluntary on the victim's part. Complete denial of the crime, in the sense that the offender did not know the victim, was not at the scene of the crime at the time of the attack, etc. was less common. Situations where the offender admitted violent behaviour towards the victim, but denied intercourse were rare.

The research devoted considerable attention to the **characteristics of offenders** of the examined offences in terms of their criminal, personal, partnership, educational and work history.

Approximately 30% of offenders in the research sample were **first-time offenders**, i.e. persons without prior criminal convictions. Other offenders in the sample have already been convicted in the past (**general recidivists**). One quarter of the examined offences committed by first-time offenders, were committed by people who had been diagnosed with paraphilia (disorder of sexual preference). **Generic (sexual) recidivists**, i.e. persons previously convicted of a sex offence, accounted for only a slightly less numerous group than first-time offenders. One third of them were diagnosed with paraphilia by experts in criminal

proceedings. One-sixth of offenders in the research sample (98 persons) were **specific recidivists**, i.e. persons who had been previously convicted of the same sex offence, namely rape.

Almost half of the examined offences were committed by offenders who had already **been in prison** in the past and completed their prison sentence. The average time that had elapsed since their release from prison to committing the (examined) violent sex offence was approximately 4.5 years in this group. A significant majority of examined offences were committed by persons who had never been ordered to undergo **protective treatment** in the past. This group naturally includes offences committed by first-time offenders. In the group of offences committed by offenders who have had experience with protective treatment, the majority were committed by generic recidivists - offenders previously convicted of a sex offence (violent and non-violent in nature).

In terms of the **upbringing (family environment)** of offenders in the research sample, nearly two-thirds of examined offences were committed by offenders who grew up in a family. There was a minimum number of offenders who had grown up in institutional care during their formative years in the sample. Less than one fifth of offences were committed by offenders who, in addition to family, had also gone through some form of institutional care in their childhood. Most were offenders who came into institutional care from a family, and only 12 offences were committed by offenders who were initially in institutional care from which they were placed in a family environment. A slight majority of offences (where this information was ascertainable), were committed by offenders who experts found during the course of investigation had had lower grades for conduct, truancy, fights or other **serious discipline problems** in childhood.

In terms of **marital status**, almost half of the examined offences in the research sample were committed by single offenders. The rest were almost equally shared by married offenders and offenders in de facto relationships, with a slightly smaller representation of divorced offenders. Offenders who had been widowed were an exception. Offences by offenders who were in a **partner relationship** at the time of the crime slightly prevailed in the research sample over offenders un-adapted to a partner relationship. Likewise, the number of offences by **childless** offenders and those where the offender had at least one child at the time of the crime was balanced – this latter group slightly prevailed.

Almost half the offenders in the research sample had completed primary school as their highest level of **education**. Another large group was offenders who had been trained (apprenticeships) or completed secondary school without GCSE. Offenders with GCSE or



tertiary education accounted for only a small part of the sample – there were only five university-educated offenders. In addition to data on the level of education, we also registered a "**drop out**" factor at various educational levels. A total of 133 offenders in the research sample had "not completed their educational journey." The largest group was offenders who had not completed their apprenticeship.

More than one third of examined offences were committed by **unemployed** offenders. Almost one quarter of offences were committed by persons in employment and another circa 17% of offences were committed by offenders who earned a living doing temporary work. Offenders who were members of working professions and students, apprentices and pupils were also significantly represented. Nearly half of offences were committed by persons who, if not in prison, could be considered **work adapted**, i.e. they have work habits and were not long-term unemployed at the time of the crime.

Very interesting was the analysis of data relating to the **personal characteristics of offenders** identified by forensic experts in the course of criminal proceedings. One fifth of examined criminal proceedings took place without an expert witness report on the mental state of the offender. These offenders "without an expert witness report" committed 125 examined offences (i.e. 15.7% of the total number of examined offences). In 18 criminal proceedings an expert witness report on the mental state of the accused was not prepared, despite the fact this was an offender who has been previously convicted of a sex offence (generic recidivist). In 172 cases it was clearly established that an expert witness report - psychological, psychiatric or sexological – had been prepared in the past in the context of another, earlier criminal case (in 127 cases this information could not be clearly ascertained).

In evaluating **intellectual capacity**, experts noted that the perpetrators of nearly half the examined offences had an average level of intellect. Offenders of more than one quarter of offences were found to have a below average level of intellect. Experts found an above-average level of intellect in offenders in only three dozen cases. Given that we were unable to ascertain the level of intellect of one fifth of offenders from the available material, offences with offenders of "average intelligence" constituted nearly two-thirds and offences with offenders of below-average intelligence almost one third of all offences for which an indication of intellectual level was available.

The **offender's relationship to addictive substances** was also examined. One quarter of the examined violent sex offences were committed by offenders whose relationship to addictive substances, according to experts, had the nature of harmful use. Another 7% of offences were committed by persons who misused addictive substances, and 8% of examined

offences were committed by offenders with diagnosed dependence. According to the conclusions of experts, less than one third of offences were committed by offenders who were abstainers or only "occasional" users of addictive substances.

Offenders of the majority of offences (63%) were persons without a **diagnosis of paraphilia** (non-paraphilic offenders). Paraphilic sex offenders (persons diagnosed with a disorder of sexual preference) were involved in more than one quarter of the total number of examined offences. Paraphilic offenders in the research sample were diagnosed with both paraphilia "in activity" - pathological sexual aggressiveness (paraphilic coercive disorder), aggressive sadism, sadism and masochism - and paraphilia "in the object of their interest", such as paedophilia, homosexual paedophilia, fetishism. Equally common in our sample was multiple paraphilia which the given individual suffers simultaneously (paedophilic sadism). There was also paraphilia identified as polymorphic. In some cases, experts also designated psychosexual immaturity, hebephilia (paedohebephilia), ephebophilia (paedoepebophilia) or adolescentophilia as paraphilia. Only one tenth of offences were committed by paraphilic sex offenders who had already committed a sex offence (violent or non-violent) in the past.

The largest subgroup of offences by paraphilic offenders was offences committed by persons diagnosed with **pathological sexual aggressiveness** (paraphilic coercive disorder) or pathological sexual aggressiveness with traits of sadism. Of the total number of examined offences, these offenders were involved in one fifth. Most of these were persons diagnosed with paraphilia, only two offenders were identified as non-paraphilic pathological sexual aggressors. Half the offences committed by pathological sexual aggressors were committed by persons who were also diagnosed with personality disorder. In a number of other cases, offences were committed by pathological sexual aggressors, whose personality was evaluated as anomalous.

In terms of **personality**, the largest part of the research sample consisted of offences committed by offenders who experts found to have a specific personality disorder - these cases accounted for almost 40% of the sample. In one fifth of cases, the offender's personality was designated by an expert as accented or anomalously structured (without extending to personality disorder). Somewhat fewer offences were committed by persons with an unbalanced or slightly dissonant personality. Experts found a harmonious personality without salience in only 6% of offenders.

We tried to identify the "**fundamental** (underlying) **psychopathology**" of offenders in the research sample from available material, i.e. a factor that was at the forefront in committing the examined violent sex offence. When categorising basic psychopathology on

"personality", "sexuality" and "a combination of personality and sexuality," it was found that almost two-thirds of the examined offences in the research sample were committed by offenders whose underlying psychopathology was personality. Offences committed by persons whose underlying psychopathology was sexuality, and offenders whose underlying psychopathology was a combination of personality and sexuality, represented almost equally numbered groups.

Although the research primarily focused on violent sex offences and their offenders, it did not overlook **aspects of victimology**. As expected, the clear majority of the victims of the examined offences were **women**. Offences, whose victims were men, accounted for one tenth of the examined cases. Three fifths of offences in the research sample consisted of attacks against **adult** victims, two fifths against persons under the age of 18. In this group of **juvenile** victims, about half the offences were committed against children under the age of 14, the other half on adolescent, pubescent victims (15-18 years of age). The average age of victims at the time of the crime was 24 years of age, the youngest victim was 6 months old, the oldest 82. The analysis showed that offences whose victims were children under the age of 15 or adolescents, were committed significantly more often by juvenile offenders (i.e. those aged 15 - 17). In most of the examined offences, the offender was older than his victim. One fifth of violent sex offences were directed against victims who were older than the offender. Cases where the offender and victim were of the same age were much less common.

In terms of the **relationship between the offender and the victim**, one third of the research sample was cases where the offender was a person completely unknown to the victim. Cases where the offender and the victim were next-of-kin or knew each other very well (close, very close relationship) accounted for one quarter of the examined offences. Of this group, 28 were offences where the offender and the victim had a close family relationship. Approximately 13% of offences were committed shortly after the offender and victim had met (e.g. in a bar, at a party, etc.).

One quarter of the examined offences were committed against a victim who was **under the influence of addictive substances** at the time of the crime. Mostly the victim initiated this state of intoxication herself, the offender only contributed to this state in a smaller number of cases (poured her drinks, gave her drugs...). It must be added, however, that it was not possible to find information on the victim's possible intoxication at the time of the crime in more than one quarter of cases.

With regard to the victim's **activity immediately prior to the attack**, the victims of offences in the research sample were most often at home prior to the attack (in roughly one

quarter of cases). Situations where the victim had been enjoying herself in a bar, restaurant, at a party, etc. or was returning home from a similar environment, doing outdoor activities such as travelling to/from work, school, or associated with other routine activities, or enjoying a stroll in the countryside before the attack were also common. Other types of activities that were notably represented were the victim was sleep or visiting friends or relatives. In only 5 cases the victim was hitchhiking before the attack, and in 10 cases a prostitute was attacked while exercising her profession.

One of the most frequent **consequences** of the examined offences for the victim was minor physical injuries such as superficial wounds, bruises or abrasions. Consequences in the form of injuries after choking, fractures, cuts and stab wounds occurred in several dozen cases. In seven cases the sexual assault resulted in the victim's pregnancy and in 18 cases in the victim's death. Consequences in the form of post-traumatic stress disorder were found in almost one fifth of examined cases. In terms of the **severity of physical injury** to the victim, two-thirds of the examined offences did not result in injuries requiring medical treatment. Outpatient treatment of the victims as a result of the offence was provided in less than one fifth of cases. Serious injuries requiring hospitalisation were suffered by the victim in 39 cases, while in 28 cases the offender caused the victim injury capable of causing death - of which 13 cases involved extreme injuries beyond those necessary to kill the victim (i.e. overkill).

In the **research** subsample of convicted rapists or perpetrators of sexual constraint serving a prison sentence, the research also examined their personality traits and criminal thinking styles using two psychodiagnostic techniques - Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS-cz) and the MMPI-2 personality test. The subsample consisted of 133 incarcerated sex offenders, entirely of men, whose average age at the time of administering the test methods was 38.9 years of age. The average number of previous convictions for any offence returned a figure of 5.3. The subsample included both first-time offenders and multiple recidivists (min = 0, max = 24 previous convictions). The average number of previous prison sentences (prison time) was 2.6. Almost half the subsample was previously convicted of a sex offence and about two-fifths of the subsample were diagnosed with paraphilia by experts. Personality disorders were diagnosed in more than half the subsample. The mean MMPI-2 profiles of male incarcerated sex offenders featured a clinically significant elevation on the Schizophrenia scale, Paranoia and Psychopathic Deviate scale, where a higher score on the scale of Psychopathic Deviate scale reflects general criminal or antisocial characteristics rather than characteristics specific to sex offenders. In the

PICTS-cz inventory, incarcerated sex offenders with diagnosed personality disorders (ASPD) scored higher on the scale of General Criminal Thinking (GCT), the factor scales of Self-Assertion/Deception (AST) and Avoiding Problems (PRB), and in thinking styles, on the scale of Cognitive Indolence (Ci), Mollification (Mo) and Entitlement (En), as well as in both content (CUR and HIS) and composite scales (P and R). Data obtained on convicted offenders points to the fact that the criminal history of offenders has a more significant relationship to the measured intensity of criminal attitudes than the type and severity of their crime.

In view of the carefully prepared and meticulously collected data, an extensive database of information on cases of violent sex crime perpetrated in the Czech Republic over a several year period has been created, which offers **great potential for further and more challenging analyses**. Based on the data contained therein, it is possible to focus on specific aspects in much greater detail - selected groups of offences, offenders or victims. The file size enables a multivariate statistical analysis and creation of typologies. The database structure allows variation of the research sample in a variety of ways, or the creation and examination of subgroups based on the focus of the specific analysis.

Translated by: Presto