

In the theoretical section of my graduation thesis I deal with the development of the penal system and the classification of inmates; I look at the personality of delinquent in respect of criminogenic factors (biological, social and psychological); further I outline a number of typologies of inmates focusing on the risk assessment and the most frequently used classificatory diagnostic tools in the USA, Canada, and the Great Britain. As the group of inmates with dissocial personality disorder is considered to be high-risk, its correct diagnostics is crucial. For this reason the aim of the empirical part of my graduation thesis is the verification of the applicability of the psycho-diagnostic tool Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R): 2nd edition.

My research was conducted in Vinařice prison on the sample of 36 inmates that were presumed to suffer from dissocial personality disorder. In order to verify the applicability of PCL-R in our conditions, I have chosen for the comparison already verified method of Eyseneck's questionnaire PEN.

The research results confirmed the alternative hypotheses. There was proved the statistically significant dependency between the values of the total score PCL-R and the subscales of psychoticism and criminality of the questionnaire PEN, but only on the low significance level (14%; 30%). There are only weak correlations between the subscales of criminality and psychoticism and the total score of PCL-R (0.188; 0.265).

According to Hare (2007) about 20% inmates comply with the diagnosis of dissocial personality disorder, which he recommends to define from the coefficient 26 – 27 points in PCL-R. In our sample there were 50% inmates with the value of the total score 26 points and higher ($n = 36$; $\bar{x} = 23.8$; $M = 25$; $SD = 8.9$), which was given by the fact that the criterion for the inclusion in the research sample was the presumption of dissocial personality disorder.