

The focus of this dissertation paper is the theme of sexual aggression.

Aim of the research: The main aim of the research was detection of prevalence of sexually aggressive men and women in the Czech population, finding the leading forms of sexually aggressive behaviour, describing the differences between sexually aggressive persons and the nonaggressive ones and showing the trends of sexually aggressive behaviour in the Czech Republic.

Method: The research was based on quantitative methodology. It was part of a longitudinal research of sexual behaviour and attitudes in the Czech population from the years 1993, 1998 and 2003 and the topic of sexual aggression is only one of the areas covered by it. Our data were obtained in November and December 2003, when the participants answered an anonymous questionnaire with questions about their sexual behaviour. For statistical analyses the Statistical package for social sciences was used and the differences between the two samples were calculated by T test for two independent samples (for quantitative data) and Chi square test (for qualitative data).

Sample: The sample consisted of 1000 men and 1000 women and was fully representative in terms of sex, age, obtained education, economical activity, region and the size of place of residence.

Results: 7,7% of Czech men and 1,1% of Czech women admitted heterosexual aggressive behaviour in their past. 0,4% of men and 0,4% of women admitted homosexual sexual aggression. Men coerced to sexual activities mostly the stable partner or wife, then a woman known to them, and less often an unknown woman. The most frequent form of sexual intercourse was genital contact.

Sexual aggression was used more often by men with lower education, between the offenders there were more Roman Catholics than between the nonperpetrators, sexual aggression acknowledged more older men. Perpetrators were more often sexually abused in their childhood than nonperpetrators, they started their sexual life in earlier age, their partner adaptation is worse, sexual behaviour more promiscuous and less responsible. They had more experience with commercial and group sex and in their anamneses we found sexually transmitted diseases more often and an increased prevalence of sexual disorders. They evaluate themselves as more sexually demanding than their partner and they refer about wider spectrum of commonly used sexual practices. Their attitudes to sex are more liberal and they consider themselves more informed about sexual life than nonperpetrators do.

At the sample of men we have also the possibility to compare the sexually aggressive behaviour. When we compare the results obtained in the previous research, it seems that the prevalence of sexual aggression grew between the year 1993 (5%) and the year 1998 (8%). Then the prevalence stayed stable. In 2003 it was again around 8%. We consider that the reason of the higher prevalence was more probably some change in social climate between these years, which led to bigger openness of participants in this point, than real increase of prevalence of sexual aggression. The trends also show that there is an important decrease of obtaining sexual satisfaction by vaginal sexual intercourse.