

The thesis aimed at developing a psychosocial profile of men who failed in the performance of CSS and using the profile to identify and describe some determinants that may have a decisive influence on the successful or unsuccessful execution of CSS.

In the theoretical part of the work we try to appreciate the fundamental framework of execution of CSS; prison – his forensic and psychological aspects and to compare findings about the moral structure of criminals.

In this work we present a set of distinctive personality characteristics of the sample of sentenced men, who failed in execution of CSS, along with a reflection on the role of external conditions for the pursuit of this sentence. In assessing the results of the group was divided into two parts. Larger portion – roughly two thirds of the included – did not even start the execution of CSS. One third of the observed fulfilled a certain part and then suspended the rest. The results obtained suggest that the decisive influence to start the execution of CSS is a position of sentenced on offense and identity, absence of violent antisocial attitude, ability of the convicted person to experience feelings of guilt, empathy and its anchoring in the personal relationships that are created during its social development in childhood. Social development is closely linked to lower educational and occupational performance.

The first group observed are individuals with antisocial features in the behaviour, often with antisocial personality disorder, with problematic childhood education and defective professional development. They did not created a functional network of social relations.

For the second group of prisoners who started the CSS, it appears as one of the decisive factors the external conditions during the execution of the sentence.

These convicts are able to experience guilt, accept the penalty imposed and had created a network of social relations, even if unstable.