

ABSTRACT

Presented paper deals with the topic of victimologic aspects of sexual aggression. Description in details is the precondition for effective prevention and healing of victims suffered with outcomes of such offence.

Objective of the research: The research was aimed into detection of prevalence of sexual victimization of men and women in general population, prevalence of negative consequences of sexual victimization on psyche of victims, description of differences between respondents having experienced sexual aggression and those who did not declare such experience, and also keeping in touch in the field of victimology in the Czech Republic in the course of the last 15 years.

Method of the research: From the point of the nature of the research, it was a quantitative research project. This research was a part of longitudinal research of sexual behaviour and attitudes of the czech inhabitants in 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008. The theme of sexual victimisation is one of the domains studied in this research. Our findings were obtained in the course of October, November and December 2008. Respondents answered anonymous questionnaire targeted at their sexual behaviour. Statistical analysis used the program SPSS (Statistical package of social science). The difference between the two followed samples were submitted to T-test of significance of the difference between the mean values in case of quantitative marks and Chi-square test of the significance of the difference in case of qualitative marks.

Research sample in view: The Czech population over 15 years as the basic sample, 1000 men and 1000 women as the selective sample with characteristics of the basic sample.

Results: 11% of women of our sample declared having been forced sometimes to sexual intercourse, 6,3% once, 4,7% repeatedly. The same question answered positively only 1,6% of men. Most women of our group were victimized being very young (in the age between 16 and 25). Over the age of 25 the prevalence of sexual victimization is significantly lower, with repeated increase around the age of 30 and decreasing after the age of 40. The results point out that perpetrators of sexual victimization were mostly husbands or partners. Only in less than one third of cases,

the offender was a person known, only in 11% of cases the offender was unknown.

Reported to the police in 2008 were only 5% of sexual violence cases.

Negative consequences of the forced sexual intercourse declared more than one third of women with this experience, negative consequences of psychical character were found with 72% of these women, 57% declare outcomes for partnership relations and 38% of them suffered in sexual life. 33% victimized respondents declared perpetual consequences of sexual aggression.

Raped women in the group viewed differed significantly from others in ***characteristics of psychosexual development, sexual behaviour and in some attitudes toward sex.***

They began their coital sexual life earlier, declared higher number of sexual partners in lifetime and more frequent random sex. According to our findings, these women have been married in younger age, more often practise infidelity, more often divorce, more often marry. More often they are submitted to artificially interrupted pregnancy, have more sexual disorders in anamnesis even actually, and more often they are dissatisfied with their sexual life. In the increased percentage they put unusual or risky sexual experience: more often they practised sex for money, more frequently they got contagious sexual disease and participated in group sex, than women without sexual violent experiences. Victimized women are also more often reporting their experience with a person of the same gender and consider themselves more often homosexuals or bisexuals. In childhood more raped women were sexually abused, and behaviour of the offender was more violent during this act than in case of abused women without this experience (the offender more often demanded coitus-in-vagina than other noncoital activities). In their attitudes and views, women with violent sexual experience appear to be more liberal. Extramarital and occasional sexual contacts they consider unlike other women in the group natural.

Within the group we compared ***trends of victimological aspects of sexual behaviour.***

Noncoincidental volatile trend relates to the level of the knowledge of the perpetrator and a way of the sexually aggressive behaviour of men towards women. Most frequently the offender appeared partner or husband (decline in 2003) or other known person (most frequent in 2003) and in the least number of cases the offender was unknown. Similar non unequivocal character poses another trend – in the course of 1993-2003 forcing women to intercourse in form of sexual aggression decreased, during 2003-2008 we register a new increase. The same case is forcing woman to

masturbation. Trends are not unequivocal, but they are not accidental; studies in this field will ask for repeated research.

We were also finding out the state of sexual violence reported to the police, and in the year of 2003 and 2008 also the reason of not reporting such acts. Reporting of the coerced sexual intercourse to the police since 1993 to 2008 raises slightly (statistically not important 3-5%). Important are differences in reasons for not reporting the coerced sexual intercourse: meanwhile the reasons like shame, fear of being condemned by the environment and fear of the loss of the partner decreased, fear of the loss of the partner increased between 2003 and 2008 by 16%. We assume that this difference can be caused by the change of social climate in the course of last years (including the law adjustment of domestic violence). Thanks to these changes, women are more and more aware of their rights and act more openly. Increased fear of the loss of the offender of sexual victimization is confirmed by the fact that majority of sexually violent acts endures within marital and permanent partner relationships.

Key words

Sexual aggression, Prevalence of rape, Consequences of rape, Victimology of rape