

EV0577

Correlation between socio-demographic factors and profile of the rapist in Bulgaria

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Introduction Sexual abuse is of great public and high degree of public danger.

Objectives The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of specific socio-demographic factors among sex crime offenders.

Material The subjects of study are 66 individuals in total, testified by expert psychiatrist and subsequently charged by law as of December 2010, up until today.

Methods Patient record, providing information about different socio-demographic factors. Retrospective research of the available medical documentation. A statistician conducts data research analysis, using specialised software statistical packages for Statistics.

Results The highest percentage of the participants are from the age groups between 15–24 and 45–54 years old. Both age groups consist of 18 people (27%). The two groups with the lowest percentage of sex offenders are the ones between 25–34 –6 (9%) and above 64–6 (9%). The biggest share have secondary education–26 (40%), followed by those with elementary education–24 (36%). The smallest percentage are those with higher education – 2 (3%). There is no statistically significant correlation between the research sample and their residence–34 (51%) live in a city and 32 (49%) – In a village. There is also not a significant difference in their ethnical origins. The biggest percentage of sex offenders have been raised by both parents – 54 (82%).

Conclusions Sex offenders represent an exceptionally heterogeneous group, our study did not find significant correlation of socio-demographic factors and the profile of the rapist.

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Personality type of homicide offenders based on psychiatrist expert reviews

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Despite the relatively prudent regulations and dissuasive punishments worldwide, the number of homicide offenses are not decreasing. In my study those psychiatrist expert opinions were reviewed, which were created in closed homicide cases in the institute of forensic medicine of Debrecen over five years from 2007.

The subject of my study was that what kinds of personalities these crime offenders have, and whether they were in a pathological mental state while committing the crime. The majority of the offenders were from the most active age group between 20 and 40, for the victims, however, the opposite can be said, as the most common homicide acts were committed against the older age group, because due to their age they are less able to defend themselves than the truly active age group. Out of 25 committers, 9 had psychiatric treatment in its antecedents – mostly suicidal intentions or attempts, alcohol dependence or depressive episode. Among

the cases examined, antisocial personality disorder was only made probable in 42% of the perpetrators; however, it was not qualified as restrictive factor in neither case. 43.5% of the offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of committing the act, and 58.3% had no criminal record before.

The public believes about the homicide offenders that only people with abnormal mental condition can commit them – however, based on the reviewed psychiatrist expert opinions, the limitation of imputation ability can rarely be established professionally. Milder or more severe limiting factor were established in only 12% of the offenders.

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Forensic psychiatric expertise of patients with anti-social personality

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Introduction Epidemiological studies in the general population confirm the indisputable link between criminological dangerousness and mental disorders especially anti-social personality, which increase clearly the prevalence of violent behavior.

Aim To dress socio-demographic, clinical and medico-legal profile of offenders, with anti-social personality, in forensic psychiatric examination.

Methods It was a retrospective study of a series of 195 patients with antisocial personality (DSM-IV). They were examined, during the period, from 2009 to 2013, on the occasion of a penal expertise in the department of psychiatry C in the Hedi Chaker university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia.

Results The mean age of patients at the offense moment, was 29.58 years, with a sex ratio of 26.85. Among them, 66.2% were single, 49.2% had a primary school level and 41% had no profession. Between the patients, 58.5% lived in urban area and 38.5% in a high crime area. Addictive behaviors were reported in 80% of cases. Self-injury behaviors were noted in 33.8% of offenders. Psychiatric histories were reported in 66.2%, and 25.6% of patients have been already hospitalized in psychiatry department. 64.1% had already committed forensic acts, and 36% had been imprisoned at least once. The current offense was: homicide 16.9%; sexual offense 9.2%; violence 18.5%; theft 30.2%. The offense was related to impulsivity (40%) or utilitarian purpose (39%).

Conclusion A young single man with no profession, a limited educational attainment and a history of impulsive behaviors, such is the profile most frequently encountered among offenders with anti-social personality. Interventions for reducing forensic behavior should focus on those social and clinical characteristics.

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Demographic and criminal data among psychiatric patients in Greece

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