This study examined differences in four types of Belarusian’s incarcerated adult male offender by the Aggression Questionnaire (Buss and Perry, 1992). Index offences were as follows: murder (n=60), violent offences (grievous bodily injury, robbery, n=35) sexual violent offences (rape, n=65) and non-violent offences (larceny, swindle, n= 95).

There was a significant main effect of group for total score of aggression in that offenders convicted of murder scored higher than offenders convicted for another offences (p<.005). Those convicted for murder offences showed significantly higher scores for physical aggression (M=35.3, SD=11.8) than violent offences (M=30.2, SD=12.3, p<.05), sexual violent offences (M=30.5, SD=12.8, p<.034) and non-violent offences (M=27.7, SD=10.9, p<.001). Also there was a significant interaction for the verbal subscale: murderers (M=21.8, SD=6.1) were more verbally aggressive than were violent offenders (M=18.7, SD=6.7, p<.025), sexual violent offenders (M=19.2, SD=7.3, p<.031) and non-violent offenders (M=19.1, SD=6.1, p<.009). The differences of scores for anger and hostility in all groups of offenders were statistically insignificant.

Correlations were calculating between the severity of an offence and the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire scores. The severity of an offence was significantly correlated with the total score (r=0.19, p<.003), physical (r=0.23, p<.0001) and verbal (r=0.16, p<0.014) aggression. No significant correlations were found with the severity of an offence, anger and hostility.