Correlating Personality Disorders with Types (I, II) of Crimes in Prisoner Population

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Abstract

Psychiatric problems have been associated with criminal behaviour in various studies. This study examined to find out the connection of personality disorders with the type of crimes in offenders. It also investigated to find out gender differences in various types of crimes. It was hypothesized that cluster "B" personality disorders and type II crimes will have positive relationship. Men and women will commit significantly different on different types of crimes (I, II). Socio demographic variables (age, job status, family income, wrecked family) may predict type I and II crimes. The study sample consisted of 80 criminals from Central Jail Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Both men (n=40) and women (n=40) ranging in age from 16-65 years (M=28.98, SD= 11.28) equally participated in the study using non-probability convenient sampling technique. Personal data sheet and Personality disorder questionnaire (PDQ-4, Hyler, 1994) were used as a measure. Result indicated positive correlation of cluster "B" personality disorder with type II offences (r= .574**) while weak correlation found with type I crime (r=.158**). Scores of t-vales show that men were more prone to commit type I crime. Hierarchical regression analysis suggested that employment status, family income, wrecked family are key predictors of type I and II crimes. While education did not play any role in their criminal attitude. The findings of the present investigation settled connection between cluster B personality disorder and type II crimes. Men are more prone towards type I crimes than women. Moreover, socio-demographic variables may contribute its role in growing criminal behaviour.

Keywords: Personality Disorders, Type I and II offences, prisoners

Introduction

Personality could be characterized as an exceptional arrangement of thoughts, feelings, and conduct that characterizes the individual style with which the individual cooperates with physical and social condition (Covington and Bloom, 2003). Personality disorders (PD's) are a behavioural pattern that

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considerably diverges from the societal existing norms. These behavioural patterns will ultimately effect an individual's societal and operational roles (DSM-V, 2015). Diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-V,2015) categorized criteria for 10 PD into 3 sets of collection, commonly known as Cluster A, B, and C. Cluster A comprises of neurotic, schizoid and schizotypal identity issue. Individuals with this kind of identity issue are considered as bizarre, unusual, and unconventional. They experience issues in identifying with others and they do not demonstrate any enthusiasm for connecting with others and creating social relationship. Cluster B is comprised of antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorder. While Cluster C incorporates avoidant, dependent and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Latest research literature established link of PD with different mental health problems e.g individuals with anti-social PD were convicted two times greater with different types of crimes (Fridell et al, 2008). Likewise disorders grouped into cluster C (Obsessive Compulsive disorder, Avoidant, dependent) elevate the occurrence of depression almost 80% (Bukh et al, 2016). Some examines (I think it must be 'examiners') recommended that specific PD features may prompt a particular sort of criminal act, for instance subjects with anti-social PD connect more crimes against property, though people with borderline PD are viewed as emotional and imprudent which may prompt violence.

According to Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) there are two categories of crime i.e. part I and part II crimes (also known as type I and II crimes). Part I is known for its seriousness in nature and this category includes assault, rape, murder and theft. On the other hand, part II crimes includes all less serious crimes e.g. curfew violation, law infringement, theft, imitation and duplicating, extortion, betting, alcohol law infringement etc. The connection between savage violations and personality disorder was studied and found that murderers and different sorts of vicious crimes were inclined to develop personality disorders (Stone, 2007). While savagery is less inclined to be related with mental health problem; instead shows inclination or a will to react violently. Further, it is also associated with female figures rather to male figures. An investigation exhibited that women murder generally in self-defense or the offense is due to financial issues or jealousy (Goeting, 1989). Robert and Coid (2010) inspect the relationship of various kinds of PD and lifetimes offenses. An investigation led in Brazil reported the association between vicious conduct (e.g. murder 37.8% in jail populace) and PD (Ponde, Freire, Mendonca, 2011). Eysenck & Gudjonsson (1989) suggested that environmental factors and neurological variables contribute in developing various sorts of crimes. The connection between substance abuse, PD, and different types of crimes is also supported. On the other hand, Sinha (2016)

presumed that personality characteristics of criminal and normal individuals are different. This research will address the questions: What role PD could play to commit any crime? Is there any relationship between mental illness and crime? Besides psychiatric illness what are the other environmental factors which may contribute to commit any type of crime? In Pakistan, till date no noteworthy investigation has been never really out purposes for violations particularly concerning mental issues and criminal conduct. It is vital that through this examination and recognizing lawbreakers' personality traits and their relationship with crime type, steps can be taken all the more effectively and with better and more powerful arranging toward criminal's behavior alteration.

Keeping in view the above mentioned facts present study attempts to investigate the relationship between Personality disorders (clusters i.e., A, B, and C) with certain type of crimes and to explore gender role and other demographic variables in committing various types of crimes.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated to attain the above mentioned objectives;

1. There will be a positive connection between type II convicted crimes and cluster B personality disorders.
2. Men and women will commit significantly different on different types of crimes (I, II).
3. Socio demographic variables (age, job status, family income, wrecked family may predict different types of crimes.

Methodology

Participants

Present study was completed on 80 convicts from central jail Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Both men (n= 40) and women (n=40) ranging in age from 18-64 years equally participated in the study. Participants of this study were done through non-probability sampling technique. Requirement of participants in the study was obtained on the basis of preset criteria i.e.: 1) by sex; men and women, 2) incarcerated for at least one year, 3) willing to participate voluntarily, 4) crime must be committed.

The detail of all demographic characteristics obtained in the study is displayed in table 1.

Instruments

Demographic sheet

In order to get some basic information of the participants a questionnaire was designed to ask about the following details: age, job status, education, family income, marital status, and wrecked family status.

Personality Disorder Questionnaire (PDQ-4)

To assess personality disorders as per DSM-IV criteria, a questionnaire was developed which consists of 99 items (Hyler, 1994). A self-report questionnaire based on true/false to evaluate 10 personality disorders indicated in the DSM-IV-TR takes 20-30 minutes to administer. Coefficient alpha reliability of the scale is α = .72.

Procedure

To conduct this study permission/approval was obtained from the concerned authorities of the Peshawar Central Jail (Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Ethical codes e.g. confidentiality, anonymity, privacy, protection from physical and psychological damage from others was explained verbally to each participant before the data collection. Subjects as well as concerned security department was assured that the data will be used for research purposes. To get the genuine information from the convicts, the researcher personally visited the Central Jail, Peshawar (KP) and developed a rapport with the willing participants. After establishing a trustworthy relationship with the participants, they were given two questionnaires (basic information form and PDQ-4). The Participants were guided how to fill out the questionnaire.

Results

For the present study, population consisted of 80 participants with mean age 28.98, SD= 11.28. Among these 47% prisoners had completed middle level of education. The married prisoners were 53%, while 56.6% belonged to the lower socio economic status with 100% employed (mostly were daily wagers). Physical problems were reported y 17.3%, 87 % reported psychological problems (see table 1). Table 2 Results reveal week positive connection between cluster B PD and type I (includes aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, robbery arson, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.) which are not very serious crimes and cluster B personality disorder sufferers, while significant positive correlation with Type II crimes. Mean scores and t-values of table 3 indicated the difference between men and women on Type I crimes which suggests that men are more prone to commit serious crimes, while no gender difference is reported on Type II crimes (see Table 3). Results in Table 4 reveal in first step part I crimes, age was significant

(β=.20, p<.001) with .15% of variance explanation. In the second step, job status was added which showed .18% of variance and found significant (β=.25, p<.001). In the third step, family income was added which explained .85 % of variance (β=.48**, p<.001).In the last step, four wrecked family was computed, which predicted Type I crimes (β=.25***, p<.001) with 14% of variance. The findings further suggests that in step 1, age on Type II crimes shows insignificant connection with .08% of variance (β=.-0.6, p>.001).In the second step, job status was added which explained .28% of variance (β=.28, p<.001) and found significant. With the addition of family income at step three, the findings explained .19 % of variance and was significant (β=.10, p<.001). Finally at step four, wrecked family was added, which explained .55% of variance and was significant (β=.22, p<.001).

Discussion

The roots of social problems and issues which results in crime are directly or indirectly related with human personality. Connection between cluster "B" personality disorders and type II crimes revealing in tale 1 result. Personality disorders manifest it as antisocial, dramatic, unpredictable thinking and behaviour are grouped in cluster B. On the other hand, type II offences include frauds, gambling, drug abuse etc. Cluster B personality disorder contains personality features that make them more susceptible towards criminal acts. Palmstierna (2016) reported the connection between antisocial PD and violence. A strong relationship between antisocial PD, borderline PD is also reported (Ponde' et al 2011, & Gonzalez et al 2016). Kohler et al (2009) suggests 62% imprisoned offenders shows same quality of cluster B PDs. Among the prisoner's population 51.9% were diagnosed with PDs as compared to other psychiatric illness (Piselli et al, 2015). Apostolopovlos et al (2018) concluded the relationship between incarcerated and antisocial PD (cluster B). He further suggests that cluster A PD strongly related with violent crimes and homicides. Robitaille et al (2017) suggests on the basis of longitudinal study that types of cluster B PDs i.e. Borderline and antisocial PD also prevails among convectors from 10.5% to 90.9%. Another study conducted on 311 men suggests that 11.9% meets the criteria of BPD while two third revealed ASPD (Robitaille et al, 2017). The results of the tale 3 suggest that man will commit more violently or type I crime as compared to women. The findings of the present data supported hypothesis. A study conducted on types of crimes pledge by both men and women in the US, Wales, Italy and England. The study concluded the women from the US are found committing property crimes as compared to men; while in Italy women committed more theft and fraud, whereas men committed robberies and violence against

person (Nadia, 2014). A study conducted to see the risk factors of recidivism in men and women with history of sexual abuse. The finding suggests that female with history of sexual abuse were more prone towards recidivism as compared to men (Conrad et al, 2014). Likewise, gender differences also reported in term of elevation, such as women commit drug related crime 47.4%, theft 22.8% homicides 7.9%. On the other hand men commit murder related crime 28.1% substance use crime 22.8%, murder 10.5 %, assaults and disputes 8.8%, abduction 7.9% and rape 7% (Fahrzadgan et al, 2017). The difference of gender on crimes may have its connection with biological and psychological innate men and women differences. In general, men externalize their feelings via viciousness and aggression, whereas, women usually internalize and disguise their emotions (Jan, 2007).

In the last, the researcher hypothesized to find out the impact of age, education, job status, family income, and family status such as wrecked family on criminal behaviour in the context of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan). To our knowledge, these variables have not been studied extensively in Pakistan. Results of the hierarchical regression analysis of table 4 explained that age, job status, family income, and wrecked family are noteworthy causal factors of crimes related to part I category. Apart from age, job status, family income and wrecked family shows connection with crimes related to type II category. The greater part of the sample belongs to the lower middle class and under developed provincial regions of Pakistan; in addition, neither employed nor educated. They come up short on their essential necessities of life for instance; nourishment, instruction, occupations and different chances of improvement. These lacking may prompt negative reasoning and thus this negativity drives them towards criminal frames of mind and act. It was likewise amazing that edification did not add to restrain these criminal activities. Wrecked family was another key element of criminal acts. Criminologists (Brown & Males, 2011) documented that low socioeconomic status and age is a valid indicator of crime. Historical evidence suggests that crime tends to be a youthful person's movement. Since the last few decades, the instability in family environment has increased all over the world; these family troubles have negative impacts on children which later on leads to much psychological and delinquent behaviours in children. Along with broken family, family size, low family income, poor parental training and low school performance were other indicators that may lead to a criminal behaviour. Theo bald et al (2013) reported that children who belong to broken families may develop a violent behaviour (or manifest with aggression). Results on the basis of quantitative study reported some relationship between criminal behaviour among youth and family status. Another study conducted in Brunei reported that

prisoner's educational level and parental marital status plays a major role in predicting a criminal behaviour. In addition, children's emotional, distressed personality and anti social behaviour have its root cause in parental breakup and divorce (Doughty, 2008).

Conclusion

To summarise, most of the prisoners were meeting the criteria of PDS. Significant connection was found between cluster B PD and the type II offences. However, weak positive correlation was elicited between cluster B PD and the type I crimes. Significant gender differences revealed on type I offences while no gender differences were reported on type II crimes. The study also found employment, SES and broken family contributes its role in developing criminal behaviour. Future researches are necessary to study in more detail and with large sample and with higher statistical power.

Table 1: *Demographic characteristics of the sample (N=80)*

Characteristics		F	%
Sex			
	men	40	50%
	women	40	50%
Education			
	primary	5	6.10%
	Middle	38	47%
	Matric	8	9.90%
	Intermediate	5	6.20%
	Graduation	5	6.20%
Marital Status			
	Single	2	2.50%
	widow	2	2.50%
	married	43	53.10%
	unmarried	33	40.70%
Physical Disorder			
	Yes	14	17.30%
	No	66	81.50%
Psychological Disorder			
	Yes	70	87%
	No	10	12%
SES			

	Low	45	55.60%
	Middle	25	30.90%
	High	10	12.30%
Family Status			
	Divorced	2	2.50%
	death of any	58	71.60%
	Separation	7	8.60%
	Living together	5	6.10%
Job Status			
	Yes	80	100%
	No	0	0%

Table 2: Relationship between Part I and II Crimes and Cluster B Personality Disorders

	Variables	1	2	3
1	cluster B	-	.158**	.574***
2	Type I crimes	-	-	.023
3	Type II crimes	-	-	-

**p<.05, ***p<.01

Table 3: Men and Women Comparison on the Type I and II Crimes

	Men(n=40)	Women(n=40)			95% C-I		
Variables	M(SD)	M(SD)	t(df)	P	LL	UL	d
Type I	24.23(2.56)	21.95(4.96)	2.576(78)	.000	.517	4.03	.057
Type II	18.70(2.46)	18.85(2.79)	-.255(78)	.862	1.32	1.02	.58

Table 4: **Stepwise Regression Analysis of Demographic Variables and Part I, and II Crimes**

predictors		Type I			Type II		
steps	Control	ΔR^2	β	R^2	ΔR^2	β	R^2
1	Age	.15***	.20	.12	.08	-.6	-.45
2	Employment	.18***	.25***	.14	.28	.28	.30
3	SES	14.85**	.48***	.30	.19	.10	.16
4	Broken F	.14**	.25**	.25	.55	.22	.25

Note: β= Standardized regression weight, EMP= Employment status, SES= Socio economic Status, Age=, Broke FAM= Broken Family
*p> .05**P> .01, ***p<.001

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