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**МОДАЛЬНОСТІ ПСИХОСОЦІАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ
ПРАВОПОРУШНИКІВ (ДЕЛІКВЕНТІВ) І ЇХ СОЦІАЛЬНО
АДАПТОВАНИХ (ЗАКОНОСЛУХНЯНИХ) ОДНОЛІТКІВ**

Анотація

Стаття містить результати порівняльного аналізу особливостей психосоціального розвитку правопорушників (деліквентів) і їх соціально адаптованих (законослухняних) однолітків. На першому етапі вибірку дослідження склали неповнолітні, які перебувають у слідчому ізоляторі; на другому – представники різних соціально-вікових груп українського суспільства (учні шкіл і ПТУ, діти, позбавлені батьківського піклування, курсанти, студенти ВНЗ, учні-члени МАН України, повнолітні засуджені, які відбувають покарання у місцях позбавлення волі). У статті розглянуто проблемні зони особистості неповнолітніх правопорушників. Підозрюваним та засудженим підліткам (юнакам), які перебувають у слідчому ізоляторі для неповнолітніх, притаманні такі особливості психосоціального розвитку особистості: фрустрованість, емоційна нестабільність, підвищена тривожність, негативне самоставлення, імпульсивність, суб'єктивне неблагополуччя, негативне ставлення до значущого оточення, егоцентричні установки, недовіра до світу, недостатній самоконтроль, проблеми соціальної взаємодії, відчуженість від суспільних цінностей.

Використання авторського тест-опитувальника (PDA) показало, що ці характеристики зумовлюють проблеми у розв'язанні вікових задач і суперечностей процесу психосоціального розвитку в період дорослішання. Неповнолітні деліквенти однобічно орієнтовані на реалізацію прагнення до досягнення переваги над іншими людьми за рахунок соціального інтересу

(індивідуалізм); на відповідність своїх якостей умовним цінностям, які поділяють інші люди, що заважає реалізації тенденції самоактуалізації (залежність); на ставлення до себе як до істоти, яка залежить від зовнішніх обставин та людей, що заважає можливості самовизначення та контролю власного життя (фаталізм).

Ключові слова: *психосоціальний розвиток, підлітково-юнацький вік, неповнолітні деліквенти, повнолітні деліквенти, особистість неповнолітніх правопорушників.*

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МОДАЛЬНОСТИ ПСИХОСОЦІАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ПРАВОНАРУШИТЕЛЕЙ (ДЕЛИКВЕНТОВ) И ИХ СОЦИАЛЬНО АДАПТИРОВАННЫХ (ЗАКОНОПОСЛУШНЫХ) СВЕРСТНИКОВ

Аннотація

Статья содержит результаты сравнительного анализа особенностей психосоциального развития правонарушителей (деликвентов) и их социально адаптированных (законпослушных) сверстников. На первом этапе выборку исследования составили несовершеннолетние, которые находятся в следственном изоляторе; на втором – представители разных социально-возрастных групп украинского общества (учащиеся школ и ПТУ, дети, лишённые родительской опеки, курсанты, студенты вузов, учащиеся-члены МАН Украины, совершеннолетние осуждённые, отбывающие наказание в местах лишения свободы). В статье рассмотрены проблемные зоны личности несовершеннолетних правонарушителей. Подозреваемым и осуждённым подросткам (юношам), которые находятся в следственном изоляторе для несовершеннолетних, присущи такие особенности психосоциального развития личности: фрустрированность, эмоциональная нестабильность, повышенная тревожность, негативное самоотношение, импульсивность, субъективное неблагополучие, негативное отношение к

значимому окружению, эгоцентризм, недоверие к миру, недостаточный самоконтроль, проблемы социального взаимодействия, отчужденность от общественных ценностей.

Использование авторского тест-опросника (PDA) показало, что эти характеристики обуславливают проблемы в решении возрастных задач и противоречий процесса психосоциального развития в период взросления. Несовершеннолетние деликвенты односторонне ориентированы на реализацию стремление к достижению превосходства над другими людьми за счёт социального интереса (индивидуализм), на соответствие своих качеств условным ценностям, которые разделяют другие люди, что мешает реализации тенденции самоактуализации (зависимость), на отношение к себе как к существу, которое зависит от внешних обстоятельств и людей, что мешает самоопределению и контролю собственной жизни (фатализм).

***Ключевые слова:** психосоциальное развитие, подростково-юношеский возраст, несовершеннолетние деликвенты, совершеннолетние деликвенты, личность несовершеннолетних правонарушителей.*

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THE MODALITIES OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OFFENDERS (DELINQUENTS) AND THEIR SOCIAL ADAPTED (LAW-ABIDING) EQUALS IN AGE

Summary

The article contains comparative analysis results of the features of psychosocial development of offenders (delinquents) and their socially adapted (law-abiding) equals in age. In the first phase, the research sample consisted of minors; who were held in a pre-trial detention centre; in the second phase, the sample comprised representatives of various social and age groups of the Ukrainian society (pupils of secondary schools and students of vocational schools,

children deprived of parental care, cadets, high-school students, students-members of Junior Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, adult convicts serving sentences in penitentiaries). The article looks into the problem areas of the juvenile offenders' personalities (minors delinquents). It has been shown that suspect and convicted adolescents (juveniles) who are held in pre-trial detention centres for minors have the following personality psychosocial development features: frustration, emotional instability, heightened anxiety, negative self-appraisal, impulsiveness, subjective ill-being, negative attitude towards meaningful environment, egocentric mindset, distrust of the world, insufficient self-control, social interaction problems, significant detachment from social values.

The use of the author's questionnaire (PDA) has shown that those features cause problems for solving age-related issues and contradictions of the psychosocial development process during growing up. Juvenile delinquents are focused, in a biased way, on the pursuit of superiority over others at the expense of social interest (individualism); on the compliance of their qualities with conventional values shared by other people, which prevents them from realizing a self-actualization trend (dependence); on the attitude towards oneself as being dependent on external circumstances and other people, which hampers the possibility of self-determination and control of their own lives (fatalism).

Keywords: *psychological social development, adolescence, minors delinquents, adult delinquents, the juvenile offenders' personalities.*

The research of the psychosocial development of juvenile offenders (delinquents) is a means of identifying the mechanisms of their unlawful behaviour, as well as the specific causes of offenses they commit. Personality is the carrier of the causes of offenses, the main link of the mechanism of criminal behaviour. [1, 2] That problem is therefore the epicenter of the academic debate in psychology. The gap between practice and theory in this field of research affects the efficiency and the end results of prevention and correction of juvenile delinquent behaviour. **The objective of the research:** to identify psychological

differences of the psychosocial development of delinquents and their law-abiding adolescent and juvenile equals in age of various social groups. The research consisted of **two phases**.

The first phase of testing involved a set of the following techniques and procedures: the Scale of one's own appraisal of anxiety by C.D. Spielberger – U.L. Hanin, the «16-factor questionnaire» by R. Cattell, N. Schmieschek's questionnaire, an anxiety test by Phillips; the «Attitude towards oneself by a personality» test (V.V. Stolin, S.R. Panteleyev), «The level of subjective control» (LSC) (E.F. Bazhin, O.O. Holynkina, A.M. Etkind), the «Coping strategies indicator» test by J. Amirkhan, «Coping behaviour in stressful situations» (S. Norman, D. Endler, D. James, M. Parker; an adapted version by T.A. Kryukova), the «Assessment of ways to respond to a conflict» technique (K. Thomas, adapted by N.V. Grishina), a technique for diagnosing interpersonal relationships (T. Leary), the sociometry method (formal and informal criteria), the SAMOAL self-actualization questionnaire (an adaptation by N.F. Kalina of the POI questionnaire), a meaning-of-life orientations test by D. O. Leontiev (MLO), the Scale of basic beliefs (R. Janoff-Bulman), «Biographical questionnaire» (BIV), the author's «PDA» questionnaire.

The sample consisted of 25 suspects and convicted adolescents (juveniles), who are held in a pre-trial detention centre for minors. A pretrial detention centre is a penitentiary institution (a guarded accommodation), which serves to isolate offenders (suspects, the accused, defendants and convicts). Reasons for holding adolescents (juveniles) in that institution are: theft, hooliganism, robbery. According to the findings of the diagnosis, the respondents are characterized by the following features, which can be combined into a personality's **problem areas**:

1) **problems of the attitude towards oneself and the negative self-appraisal**: a low level of sympathy towards oneself (Scale II), the same of self-comprehension (Scale 1), lack of self-confidence (Scale 7) (after the V. Stolin test), the ego weakness, low ability to persevere (the ICHSTK scale of the «Biographic questionnaire»), low self-appraisal (the SW scale of the Janoff-Bulman

questionnaire), negative attitude towards oneself – «My ego in time» (the [PN] scale of the «PDA» questionnaire), lack of faith in the goodness of people (the BP scale of the Janoff-Bulman questionnaire), and the denial of the values of self-actualization (feedback with the «Values» scale of the SAMOAL questionnaire). Their negative attitude towards themselves is probably due not to the low rational self-appraisal but rather to non-acceptance of oneself at a deeper, less conscious level.

2) **emotional issues**: low resistance to stress, mental lability, tendency to psychosomatic disorders (the PSYCON scale of the «Biographic questionnaire»), high personality anxiety (after the C.D. Spielberger test), anxiety after the «Social stress emotions» and the «Frustration of the need to succeed» scales (the Phillips test), emotional ego tension, dissatisfaction with life, excitement, emotional instability, tendency to anxiety, inner tension, frustration and heightened anxiety (the Q4 factor of the Cattell test). A relation to the excitable type of the character accentuation ($p < 0.05$) has been revealed, which indicates irritability, heightened impulsiveness, poor self-control and propensity for conflict.

3) **regulation-of-behaviour issues**: lack of volitional qualities, lack of self-confidence, insufficient self-control, dependence on external circumstances and appraisals (the C. Cattell factor), the external locus of control (the [EI] scale of the «PDA» questionnaire), weak will, poor self-control, lack of discipline, impulsiveness, dependence on the mood (the Q₃ factor by Cattell), externality in the domain of failures – In. after the LSC test, avoidance as a form of coping behaviour (after the J. Amirkhan test), avoidance as a style of behaviour in a conflict (Thomas).

4) **issues of social adaptation**: low sociometric status after a formal criterion (sociometry), difficulties of social adaptation, low social adaptiveness, stress in personal and social situations (a scale of the SOZLAG biographical questionnaire), social stress emotions (negative emotional state, against the background of which contacts with equals in age develop) (the Phillips test),

striving for disobedience, tendency to accuse others, inability to compromise, naughtiness, reluctance to fulfil one's duties, etc. (the V scale of the Leary test).

During the second phase of the research, a Ukrainian-language diagnostic questionnaire «Psychosocial Development of Adolescents» (PDA) was used. It has satisfactory psychometric performance (factor structure, scales consistency, structural validity, one-time and test-retest reliability) [3]. Its scales determine the structure of psychosocial development as a unity of socialization (of sociality of a personality) and individualization (of self-sufficiency of a personality) [4].

Using a questionnaire for a representative sample [4] made it possible to determine the empirical content of three functional dichotomies of the psychosocial development: «determination (fatalism) – self-determination (authorship of life)», «pursuit of superiority (individualism) – social interest (sociability)», «self-actualization (psychological well-being) – conventional values (ill-being)». *A criterion* of the constructive psychosocial development of adolescents and juveniles can be described as the efficiency of finding a balance between: the tendency to self-assertion (pursuit of superiority) and the need to be accepted by other people; the need for self-actualization and the aspiration to be level to conventional values; the realization of the responsibility for personality self-determination and taking into account the real possibilities dictated by the biological and social conditions of life. Those provisions were the basis for interpreting the results of **the second phase of the research**.

10 groups of respondents were involved in it: 2 groups of delinquents: 25 minors aged 12-18, who are held in a pre-trial detention centre, and adult prisoners serving sentences in penitentiaries (28 respondents aged 22-26); 9 groups: their socially adapted (law-abiding) equals in age, in particular, pupils of secondary schools and students of vocational schools, children deprived of parental care, cadets, high-school students, students-members of Junior Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Table 1).

Teenagers who are held in pre-trial detention centres and convicted adults aged 22-26 have high scoring (which is negative) after the «*Negative attitude*

towards oneself – positive attitude towards oneself» scale. Children-orphans and children deprived of parental care, gymnasium pupils aged 12-15 and vocational school students aged 19-20 also have high scoring. Consequently, those groups are characterized by some strain of the self-concept, in particular, by high anxiety, problems of self-determination, negative identity, tendency to depression and neurotic conflicts. That lowers the level of personal security, paralyzes productive activity and reduces the psychosocial adaptiveness.

Table 1

Quantitative and qualitative composition of the diagnostic study group after the «PDA» questionnaire

	The categories studied	Quantity	Age
1	Pretrial detention centre (minors delinquents)	25	12–18
2	Adult delinquents	28	22–26
3	Draftees	62	18–20
4	Students (vocational school)	182	15–21
5	Children-orphans	67	14–18
7	Students (high schools)	397	17–20
8	Pupils (gymnasiums)	189	12–17
9	Pupils (secondary schools)	432	12–17
11	Pupils – members of Junior Academy of Sciences	27	14–17

Minors who are held in a pre-trial detention centre (as well as minors from orphanages and shelters) are characterized by low interest in material values (the [MV] scale). The suspects and the convicted juveniles and adults from a penal colony have low scoring after the «Sociability – individualism» [SI] scale. Low scoring is also characteristic of vocational school students aged 19-20 and teenagers who live in restricted-access institutions (orphanages, boarding schools, shelters). Those groups have problems with socially acceptable behaviour, are characterized by low attention to the opinion of the surrounding people, social standards and demands, etc. The results obtained emphasize the importance of normative behaviour as a factor of successful social adaptation.

Minors of 12-13 and 16-18 years of age, who are held in pre-trial detention centres, are also characterized by a low level of psychological well-being and satisfaction with their lives. After the «*Subjective well-being – subjective ill-being*» [WI]) scale, they differ from all other groups (except orphans).

After the «*External – internal locus of control*» [EI] scale, no differences were found between the pre-trial detention centre group and other groups under research. After Student's t-criterion, differences between samples 12-16 and 17-20 ($t = 8.11$ at $p < 0.001$) are statistically significant. So, the process of acquiring the signs of self-sufficiency is primarily associated with age-related regularities.

The most substantial differences between the pre-trial detention centre group and all other groups under research (Fig. 1) were revealed after the «*Ego power – support (Ego weakness)*» [PS] scale. Adolescents and juveniles who are prone to crime are characterized by the lack of properly formed personal values, low self-sufficiency in decision-making, instability of the self-concept, dependence on appraisals and judgments by the others, lack of confidence in one's ability to be a source of influence, low social competence and low ability to build relationships and to take over the responsibility for their possible changes ($t =$ at $p < 0.01$).

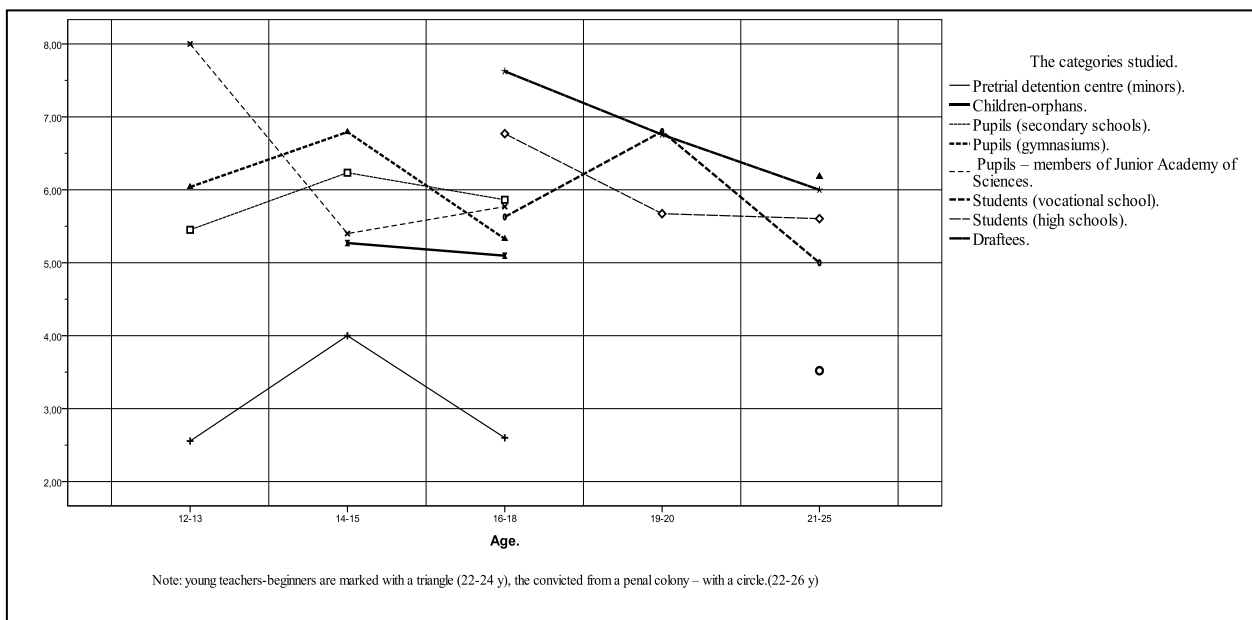


Fig.1 Results after the [PS] scale diagnosis

The scoring by the respondents of 12-13 years of age is of the most mixed character (the highest scoring is for the students of the Junior Academy of Sciences

while the lowest one is for the teenagers from a pre-trial detention centre). In the age group of 16-18 years, the highest scoring is for the cadets and the students while the lowest one is for the juveniles from a pre-trial detention centre. In the adult group, the convicts from a penal colony have the lowest scoring. So, after most indicators (except the [SI] and [EI] scales) statistically significant differences between the suspect and convicted minors (pre-trial detention centre for minors) and their equals in age were identified. To specify those results, we compared two pairs of groups:

1) 25 teenagers (suspects and convicts from a pre-trial detention centre) and 27 of their equals in age – students of the Junior Academy of Sciences (winners of district, city and regional school competitions as well as winners of contests of research papers of the Junior Academy of Sciences). Differences between those groups in mean scorings after Student's t-criterion are statistically significant for five of the six scales (with the exception of the [SI] scale). So, juvenile delinquents, when compared to students-members of Junior Academy of Sciences ($p < 0.05$), have higher scoring in self-denial and negative attitude towards oneself as life progresses (the [NP] scale), externality and the external locus of causality (the [EI] scale), while they have lower scoring in the «ego power», self-reliance (the [PS] scale) and psychological well-being (the [PW] scale);

2) 28 convicts from the penal colony (adults aged 22-26) and 125 students aged 20-21 (juveniles). Differences between them in mean scorings after Student's t-criterion are statistically significant (at a level of $p < 0.01$) for five of the six scales (with the exception of the [EI] scale). In adult delinquents, higher are negative attitude to oneself (the [NP] scale) and orientation towards material values [MV], lower are sociability, conformism (the [SI] scale), self-reliance (the [PS] scale) and psychological well-being (the [PW] scale).

The comparison of *adolescents* aged 14-15 and *juveniles* aged 16-18, who are held in a pre-trial detention centre for minors, and *adult* prisoners, who are held in a penal colony, showed similar results. From adolescence to adulthood, gradually *increasing* are negative attitude towards oneself as life progresses (the

[NP] scale), orientation towards material values (the [NP] scale), externality and the external locus of causality (the [EI] scale), while *lowering* are self-sufficiency, self-reliance (the [PS] scale) and psychological well-being ([PW]) (Table 3).

Table 3

Survey results for delinquents of various ages

The categories studied	Age	[NP]		[MV]		[SI]		[PS]		[PW]		[EI]	
		Avg.	Std. dev.	Avg.	Std. dev.	Avg.	Std. dev.	Avg.	Std. dev.	Avg.	Std. dev.	Avg.	Std. dev.
Minors delinquents	14-15	4,09	1,81	4,09	2,70	5,00	1,54	4,00	1,89	5,09	2,16	3,81	2,08
	16-18	5,00	1,50	3,20	1,64	5,00	2,23	2,60	1,34	3,60	2,50	4,60	2,70
Adult delinquents	22-26	5,88	1,81	5,20	2,29	4,76	1,58	3,02	1,87	3,52	1,78	5,72	2,09

Note: the results are highlighted at the level $p < 0.05$ of significance

To identify the determination of the trends revealed, we used the method of two-factor variance analysis (ANOVA).

Results of the two-factor variance analysis. Delinquents (in all figures, they are labelled as the «pre-trial detention centre» group) are characterized by the relation (link) between the level of self-sufficiency (ego power, self-reliance) and the locus of control. This relationship is unusual for members of other social and age groups (Fig. 2). Lowering of the self-sufficiency level in juvenile delinquents is related to the heightened externality: the higher the external locus of control and the impersonal locus of causality, the lower is the level of autonomous behaviour, self-reliance and self-determination.

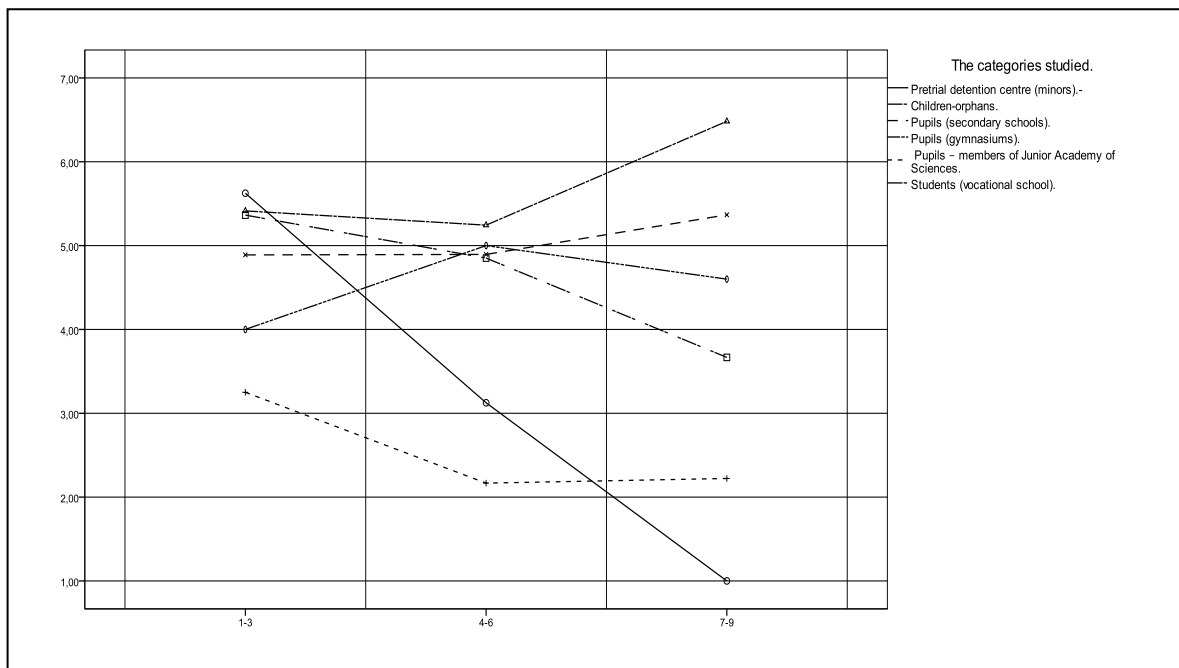


Fig. 2 The relationship between the level of self-sufficiency and the locus of control

Note: along the vertical – externality indicators (the [EI] scale), along the horizontal –self-sufficiency indicators (the [PS] scale)

The heightening of the externality level ([EI]) in juvenile delinquents is also associated with: 1) the increased orientation towards material values ([MV]) ($p < 0.001$); 2) the negative attitude towards oneself in time, with negative ego identity (the [NP] scale) ($p < 0.001$); 3) lowering of sociability («the external ego») (the [SI] scale) ($p < 0.05$) (which emphasizes dangerous impact of self-orientation and individualism on the formation of subjectivity).

Compared to other social and age groups, adolescent and juvenile delinquents have substantial problems in solving two functional dichotomies: «self-actualization (psychological well-being) – conventional values (ill-being)» (Fig. 3), «determination (fatalism) – self-determination (authorship life)» (a graph similar to that shown in Fig. 3).

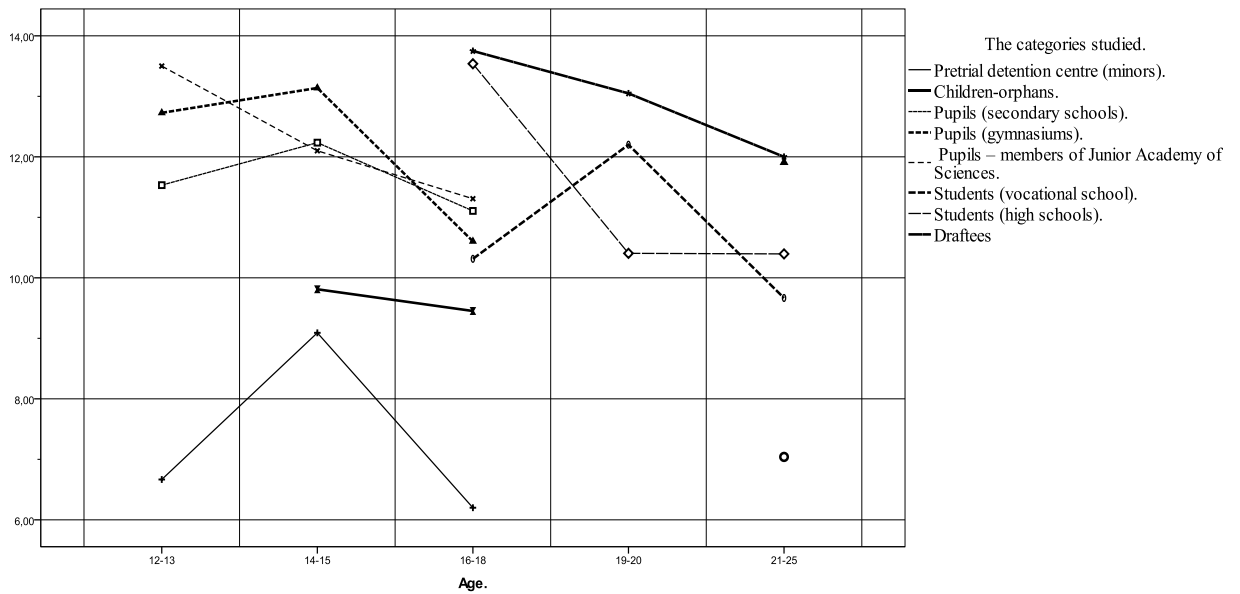


Fig.3 The «self-actualization (psychological well-being) – conventional values (ill-being)» dichotomy resolution efficiency (points along the vertical)

Drawing on the variance analysis data, we can state the following:

1) one of the reasons that hinders the self-actualization and psychological well-being in delinquents is a high level of externality, impersonal locus of control, and non-acceptance of oneself as life progresses (the [EI] scale). Those features impede the development of self-sufficiency, meaningfulness of life, and substantially complicate the process of resolving that contradiction of growing up (Fig. 4);

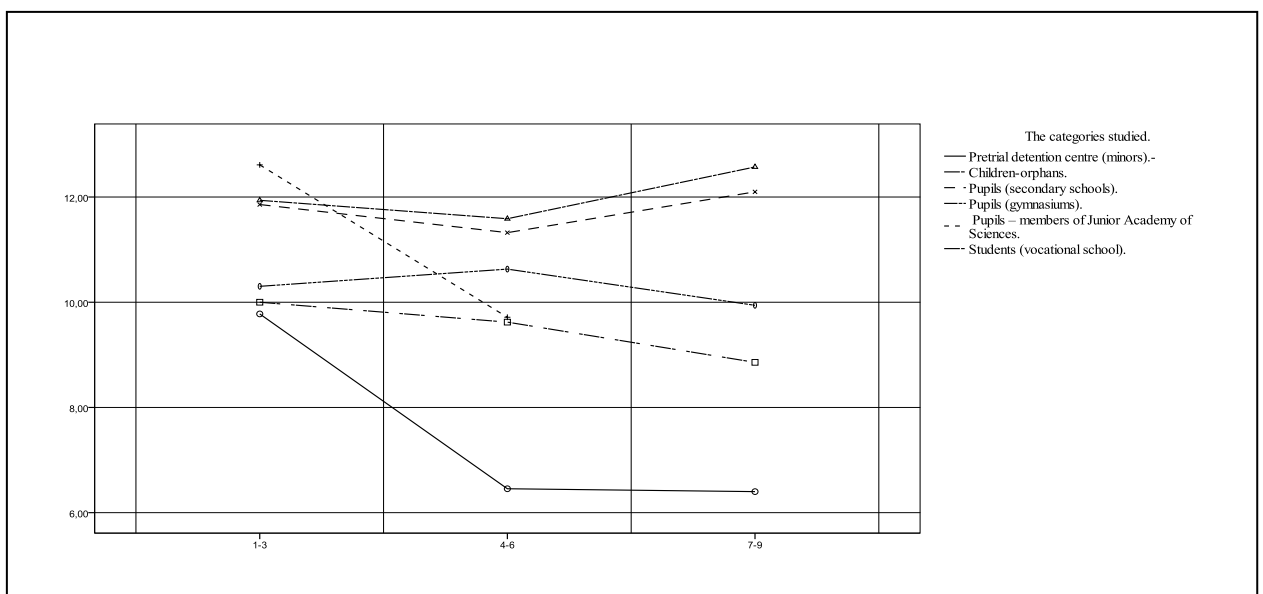


Fig.4 The relationship between the «self-actualization – conventional values»

dichotomy resolution efficiency (points along the vertical) **and the locus of control (the [EI] scale)** (points along the horizontal)

2) a low level of self-sufficiency, self-support, self-reliance, independence and ego identity are a hindrance to the optimum «determination (fatalism) – self-determination (authorship of life)» dichotomy solution and making of an entity of life (Fig. 5). All that hampers the realization of responsibility for the personality self-determination, with the real possibilities dictated by the conditions of life taken into account.

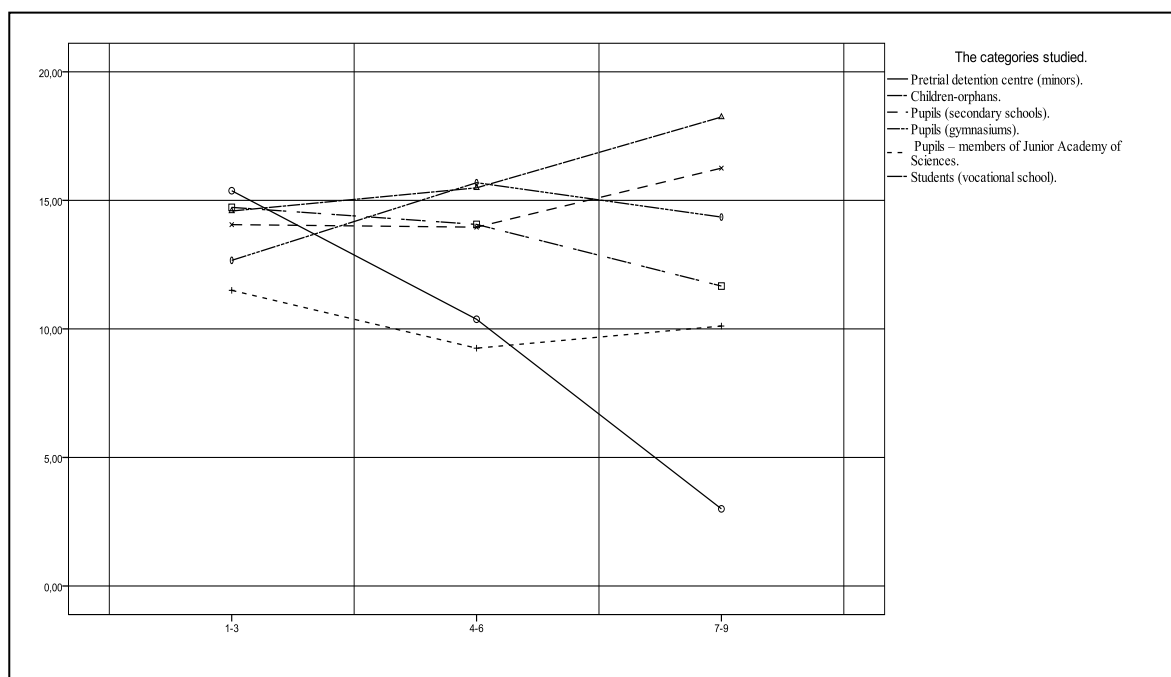


Fig. 5 The relationship between the «determination (fatalism) – self-determination (authorship of life)» dichotomy resolution level (points along the vertical) and the ego power (the [PS] scale) (points along the horizontal)

Heightened fatalism and impersonal orientation are also associated with the self-orientation, low social interest and external motivation. That is, low social interest (pursuit of superiority, heightened individualism and material values) causes problems with self-determination in delinquents.

That being the case, the pattern is more pronounced during adolescence rather than during juvenile phase. In other words, the excessive self-orientation and resulting low sociability hamper personality self-determination, to develop which active integration into the social environment, collectivist orientation, focus on the norms and expectations of the milieu are important.

The results demonstrate that the issues of growing up by juvenile delinquents remain unresolved. The delinquents are *focused, in a biased way, on* the pursuit of superiority over others at the expense of social interest (which leads to heightened *individualism*, selfishness and self-orientation); on the compliance of their qualities with conventional values shared by other people, which prevents them from realizing a self-actualization trend (*dependence*); on the attitude towards oneself as being dependent on external circumstances and other people, which hampers the possibility of self-determination and control of their own lives (*fatalism*). Summarizing the results of the two research phases, it can be argued that adolescent and juvenile delinquents are characterized by social and psychological personality deformities that cause problems in solving age-related issues of growing up, and contribute to the emergence of unlawful behaviour.

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