



CASE DETECTION CAPACITY OF THE HARE PSYCHOPATHY CHECKLIST REVISED (PCL-R) 2nd edition IN A NON-PRISON POPULATION IN KADUNA STATE

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Abstract

The study examined the detection capacity index of the Hare psychopathy checklist (PCL-R) 2nd edition in non-Prison population in Kaduna State-Nigeria. A Cross Sectional Survey design was used to obtain data on the participants from the communities. A total number of 115 participants were recruited for the study, 72 (62.6%) were male and 43(37.4%) were females. Their age range was 18-55 years. They were selected through cluster sampling techniques. Analyzing data obtained using simple percentage estimates; result revealed that PCL-R has high detection capacity for Psychopathy in a non-prison population (30.43%). It is therefore recommended that the PCL-R should be adopted as a Psychological assessment tool for Criminality and Psychopathy by Psychologists and other Forensic experts who work in the Nigerian Criminal Justice System

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Introduction

The United States Department of State has explained that violent crime is prevalent throughout Nigeria and that US visitors and residents have been victims of a wide range of violent crimes including armed robbery, assault, rape and kidnapping (OSAC, 2020). According to Ayokunle (2020) there is an unprecedented upsurge of violence and gruesome killing of innocent persons across the length and breadth of Nigeria. These violent behavior ranges from armed robbery manslaughter homicide banditry ransomed motivated kidnapping insurgency and terrorism. In fact there is no day that passes in Nigeria that the national dailies will not report different coloration of this heinous and violent behavior. These have elicited excruciating and traumatizing pains on innocent citizens in Nigeria. The perpetrators appear to be pathologically delighted to oppose constituted authority they victimize fellow citizens and pride in the destruction they mastermind in the society. These developments have generated different reactions from many people and places.

Whereas the religious moralists feel they are signs and symptoms of moral depravity. The government of the day views them as gross violation of the law (penal and criminal code). Sociologists have described them as sociopaths and anti-social personality disorder. Psychologist has described them as Psychopathy. Psychologist together with Psychiatrist has retained it as a clinical construct for the diagnosis of mental disorder (Zamani, 2021). Whereas there have been occasional variations in the clinical characterization of psychopathy over the years by the DSM, forensic psychologists and criminologists argue for different ways of appreciating the construct. For instance, Psychopathy has been defined differently: It is the product of complex interaction between biological predisposition and social forces (Hare, 1998).

In Great Britain “psychopathic disorder” is a medico-legal category, a persistent disorder, a disability or disease of the mind in which the psychological state of someone has emotional or behavioral problems that result to abnormal aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct. Psychopathy is an antisocial personality disorder where individuals lack any capacity for remorse, guilt, shame, or regard for the feelings of others (Pichot, 1978). Psychopaths have no concern for others' feelings and a complete disregard of any sense of social obligation. Psychopaths are characterized by a lack of empathy, poor impulse control, and manipulative behaviors. They use charm, manipulation, intimidation, and the use of severe to mild violence to satisfy their own needs. According to Hare (1980) PCL was administered on a population sample which consisted of 143 white incarcerated males from prison in British Columbia in Canada. The PCL-R was used to collect data of those who scored 30 and above. And Regression analysis revealed that PCL scores significantly predicted global ratings of psychopathy.

Hakkanan Nyhol and Hare (2009) studied some offenders charged with homicide. They found that offenders who scored higher (30 and above) on the PCL-R scale were more likely to leave crime scene without informing anyone of the killings and they deny charges against them. Hare and Mcpherson (1984) examined the relationship between PCL and violence; the study found that criminals with higher PCL Scores (30 and above) were more likely to commit violent and aggressive criminal acts than those with lower score. Porter (2000) studied sexual offenders with PCL-R and result revealed that 6.3% had been convicted for extra familial molesting, 6.3% for mixed molesting, 10.8% for incest, 35.9% for raping, 64% for raping and molesting. Results also indicated that psychopathic sexual offenders are more likely to attack children.

Recent development in Nigeria indicates spontaneous increase in crime and violence. In fact the rate is so high that the criminal justice system is indicating the need for Psychological assessment and intervention. PCL-R is one instrument that could be used for criminal profiling and judicial guidance while it is brief and easy to use, its cultural appropriateness and relevance are yet to be determined. This study aims at

determining the detection capacity of the PCL-R 2nd edition among non-prison and prison population in Kaduna State-Nigeria. This study seeks to establish the Case Detection Capacity of the PCL-R 2nd edition in a Non-Prison Sample of Psychopathy behaviour in Kaduna State. It's also important to know what is the Case Detection Capacity of the PCL-R 2nd edition in a Non-Prison Sample of Psychopathy behaviour in Kaduna State?

Hypothesis

There will be no significant difference in detection capacity index of PCL-R 2nd edition in a non-prison sample of Psychopathy of Kaduna State and that of the Euro-American studies.

Significance of Study

The PCL-R will be an authentic instrument with a cultural flair for Nigerian Psychologists to use for the evaluation of Psychopathy. As a Psych diagnostic tool for assessment of Psychopathy among the forensic and clinical population, it would provide a standard metric for the assessment of Psychopathy during the selection process, enabling the law enforcement agencies to use the PCL-R during interrogation to expose individuals with risks and violent tendencies and who might potent chances of recidivism. The Study was conducted in three communities of Kaduna North LGA of Kaduna State-Nigeria comprising of Kabala, Kawo, and Malali.

Genetic /biological theory of Psychopathy (Lombroso 1836-1909)

According to Lombroso, people who are born with certain inadequacies usually tend towards committing criminal behavior of psychopathy. The theoretical position is that Psychopath can be recognized by certain hereditary impairment like extra chromosomes XXY. It was thought that having an extra chromosome made men become aggressive Psychopath. Gunter and Philibert (2010) reported that family, twin and adoption studies have all pointed to genetic contributions to Psychopathic behavior. Waldman and Rhee (2006) found that genetic factors explained 51% of the variance in Psychopathy.

Psychodynamic theory of Psychopathy (Freud 1856-1939)

Psychodynamic theory opines that the unconscious mind is the center of criminal aggressive and Psychopathic tendencies. And that the Id operates on a pleasure principle which seeks immediate pleasure and avoids pains Eros (Libido) while the thanatos has aggressive violent and Psychopathic instincts. The Psychodynamic theory insists that Psychopaths have an underdeveloped superego that is why through parental punishment and coercion as corrective measure they degenerate Psychopathic tendencies rather than good moral behavior. The Psychodynamic theory of Psychopathy asserts that children who throw tantrum (violent anger) if not properly modified can degenerate to exhibiting oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and may also result to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and to conduct disorder (CD) and eventually to violent criminal behavior of Psychopathy.

Cognitive theory of Psychopathy (Wundt 1832-1920)

This theory state that people's belief strongly influence the likelihood that they will engage in Psychopathy, the Psychopath's core beliefs is to look out for himself and does not consider other views and has a sense of breaking the law. It is pertinent to state that Gough's Role taking also postulate that Psychopaths views himself as a strong independent loner while he sees others as exploitative weak and deserving to be exploited and preyed upon. They are predators; in fact they only look out for themselves avoiding victimization and strong desire of breaking rules.

Empirical Review

There is a strong association between Psychopathy and violent criminal behavior (Coke, 1998; Gacono, 2001; Hare, 1998,; Hart & Hare, 1997, Millon et al 1998). The Hare PCL-R 2nd ed is currently recognized as a valid and reliable diagnostic metric tool for assessing Psychopathy among prison and non-prison population (Hare, 2003). Recent research and literature indicates that psychopathy is not only limited to the prison population or among those engaged in chronic criminal activities (Hare,1993) but psychopathy can be found among general population and among individual at all level of society including business men, journalists, politicians, lawyers, and lecturers. Hare (2003) asserted that the PCL-R was used in western clime to detect an estimated 1% of psychopathy in the general population and 20-30% among incarcerated male offenders (prison population). Hart and Hare (1998) also reported how the PCL-R 2ⁿ ed was used to detect psychopathy in non-prison population in other countries e.g. Scotland 3%, Belgium 7.8%, Denmark 17%, Sweden 25% and Norway 25.3%. The PCL-R 2nd ed is the most validated and reliable instrument for detecting psychopathy in correctional, Forensic psychiatric and general population. Nicholls, Ogloff, Brink, and Spidel (2005) found that women scored lower than men on the PCL-R in samples of civil and forensic psychiatric patients, inmates, and community members. The result is similar to the work of Levenson, Kiehl, and Fitzpatrick (1995) compared men and women in a community sample on primary and secondary psychopathy and found that men were much 47% higher on primary psychopathy, and also higher although marginally, on secondary psychopathy than their female counterparts. Method: - The study adopted a cross sectional survey as its design which enabled the researcher to obtain data on the participants from the communities

Method

Population, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Participants were drawn from Kabala, Kawo and Malali communities of Kaduna North local government council of Kaduna State. Inclusion criteria were persons between 18-55 years this is because Psychopathy is a construct that has traditionally been restively applied to adults (Viljoen et al, 2010) while exclusion criteria are persons that have mental diagnoses and those who are not literate in English language.

The sample size of the study was determined by the Krejcie and Morgan (1997) formula of sample size determination. Hence, the minimum sample size was 120 participants; however 5 later withdrew leaving only 115 participants who were recruited through cluster random sampling technique where each community was divided into district and participants were randomly selected to form a sample. The demography of participants in the study was 72 (62.6%) for males and 43(37.4%) for females. The instrument for detection capacity index is the Hare Psychopathy checklist revised (PCL-R) 2nd edition The Hare PCL-R is a diagnostic tool that is used to rate the individual psychopathy or anti-social tendencies. Robert Hare (1980) is the author and proponent of the original PCL-R screening versions. The PCL-R is a list of 20 symptoms (Glibness/Superficial charm, Grandiose sense of self-worth, need for stimulation/proneness to boredom, Pathological Lying, Conning /Manipulative, Lack of Remorse/ Guilt, Shallow Affect, Callous/Lack of Empathy, Parasitic Lifestyle, Poor Behavioural Control, Promiscuous Sexual Behaviour, Early Behavioural Problems, Lack of Realistic Long-Term Goals, Impulsivity, Irresponsibility, Failure To Accept Responsibility for Own Actions, Many Short-Term Marital Relationships, Juvenile Delinquency, Revocation of Conditional Release, Criminal Versatility), that requires a forensic expert's clinical judgment to score. Each item is scored on a 3 point ordinal scale ranging from 0-2 i.e. 0, 1,

2. A score of 0 indicates absence of symptoms of psychopathy, a score of 1 indicate possible presence of psychopathy while a score of 2 indicates definite presence of psychopathy.

The PCL-R scores, ranging from 0-40 on the measure, a cumulative score of 30 and above is considered a conservative cut off for psychopathy. The higher the score someone receives, the more the psychopathy they exhibit. The Standardization of the Hare PCL-R 2nd edition was done in Nigeria by Ruwan (2021) to determine the validity and reliability of the instrument on the indigenous population and result clearly indicated that the reliability statistics of the instrument yielded a cronbach alpha value of 0.823 and therefore considered to be significant, indicating that the instrument is dependable to be used as an assessment tool to assess psychopathy in Nigeria.

Procedure and Administration of the Instrument

Researcher obtained permission from local government to conduct research. Research assistants were trained on administration of the instruments. Informed consent was obtained from participants and administration of the PCL-R 2nd edition was carried out at the community level.

Techniques for Data Analysis: - Case detection index scores were obtained by employing, simple percentage estimates;

RESULTS

Table 1 Psychopathy Raw-Score, Z-Score, and T-Score value of Participants for Non-prison Population in Kaduna State

CASES	RAW Score	Z-Score	T-Score
1	12	-1.028	39.72
2	10	-1.2809	37.19
3	22	0.23643	52.36
4	14	-0.7752	42.25
5	10	-1.2809	37.19
6	4	-2.0396	29.6
7	15	-0.6487	43.51
8	23	0.36288	53.63
9	19	-0.1429	48.57
10	18	-0.2694	47.31
11	15	-0.6487	43.51
12	24	0.48933	54.89
13	14	-0.7752	42.25
14	31	1.37446	63.74
15	29	1.12156	61.22
16	25	0.61577	56.16
17	23	0.36288	53.63
18	11	-1.1545	38.46
19	9	-1.4074	35.93
20	20	-0.0165	49.84

21	32	1.5009	65.01
22	30	1.24801	62.48
23	33	1.62735	66.27
24	33	1.62735	66.27
25	29	1.12156	61.22
26	31	1.37446	63.74
27	30	1.24801	62.48
28	33	1.62735	66.27
29	34	1.7538	67.54
30	33	1.62735	66.27
31	23	0.36288	53.63
32	31	1.37446	63.74
33	7	-1.6603	33.4
34	31	1.37446	63.74
35	17	-0.3958	46.04
36	8	-1.5338	34.66
37	26	0.74222	57.42
38	26	0.74222	57.42
39	28	0.99512	59.95
40	24	0.48933	54.89
41	29	1.12156	61.22
42	12	-1.028	39.72
43	26	0.74222	57.42
44	25	0.61577	56.16
45	15	-0.6487	43.51
46	15	-0.6487	43.51
47	30	1.24801	62.48
48	28	0.99512	59.95
49	30	1.24801	62.48
50	30	1.24801	62.48
51	32	1.5009	65.01
52	31	1.37446	63.74
53	30	1.24801	62.48
54	26	0.74222	57.42
55	28	0.99512	59.95
56	29	1.12156	61.22
57	31	1.37446	63.74
58	30	1.24801	62.48
59	18	-0.2694	47.31
60	32	1.5009	65.01
61	18	-0.2694	47.31
62	18	-0.2694	47.31

63	30	1.24801	62.48
64	30	1.24801	62.48
65	24	0.48933	54.89
66	27	0.86867	58.69
67	27	0.86867	58.69
68	32	1.5009	65.01
69	30	1.24801	62.48
70	31	1.37446	63.74
71	33	1.62735	66.27
72	29	1.12156	61.22
73	28	0.99512	59.95
74	12	-1.028	39.72
75	15	-0.6487	43.51
76	19	-0.1429	48.57
77	26	0.74222	57.42
78	29	1.12156	61.22
79	15	-0.6487	43.51
80	22	0.23643	52.36
81	25	0.61577	56.16
82	33	1.62735	66.27
83	20	-0.0165	49.84
84	17	-0.3958	46.04
85	22	0.23643	52.36
86	31	1.37446	63.74
87	20	-0.0165	49.84
88	21	0.10998	51.1
89	28	0.99512	59.95
90	33	1.62735	66.27
91	16	-0.5223	44.78
92	33	1.62735	66.27
93	28	0.99512	59.95
94	34	1.7538	67.54
95	35	1.88025	68.8
96	19	-0.1429	48.57
97	26	0.74222	57.42
98	19	-0.1429	48.57
99	14	-0.7752	42.25
100	33	1.62735	66.27
101	15	-0.6487	43.51
102	29	1.12156	61.22
103	24	0.48933	54.89
104	32	1.5009	65.01
105	14	-0.7752	42.25
106	4	-2.0396	29.6
107	25	0.61577	56.16

108	17	-0.3958	46.04
109	21	0.10998	51.1
110	17	-0.3958	46.04
111	7	-1.6603	33.4
112	14	-0.7752	42.25
113	4	-2.0396	29.6
114	15	-0.6487	43.51
115	16	-0.5223	44.78

Source: Field Survey 2021

Table1 presents 115 cases of participants Raw-scores, Z-scores and T-scores of Psychopathic behaviour

Table 2 Summary of Psychopathy and Non-Psychopathy Cases of Non-prison Population induna State

Cases	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Psychopathy cases	35	30.43
Non-psychopathy cases	80	69.57
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2021

Table 2 presents the case detection capacity of the PCL-R 2nd edition on a non-prison sample. The results clearly revealed that the PCL-R 2nd edition was able to detect 30.43% of persons with psychopathic criminal tendencies in the general population.

Discussion

The findings revealed the capacity of the instrument to detect 30.43 % of participants with Psychopathy and criminal tendencies in a non-prison population. The result is consistent with the work of Hare (2003) who reported an estimated 1 % of Psychopathy in the general Population. Hart and Hare (1998) also used the PCLR to assessed Psychopathy in non-prison population of Scotland 3%, Belgium 7.8%, Denmark 17%, Sweden 25% and Norway 25.3%

Conclusion: This study has revealed that PCL-R has high detection capacity for Psychopathy in a non-prison population.

Recommendation

The PCL-R should be used for Criminal Profiling in Forensic Settings. PCL-R can be used in Clinical Settings to Study the Prevalence of antisocial personality disorders in non-prison population. PCL-R should be adopted as a psychological assessment tool for criminality and psychopathy by psychologists and other forensic experts who work in the Nigerian Criminal Justice System.

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