

AGGRESSION IN BELARUSIAN'S INCARCERATED ADULT MALE OFFENDERS

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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 ($r=0.16$, $p<.014$) aggression. No significant correlations were founding with the severity of an offence, anger and hostility.