

DETERMINATION OF CRIMINOGENIC CONTAMINATION OF THE PERSONALITY OF CONVICT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GUNTER AMMON'S HUMANSTUCTUROLOGY CONCEPTION

Nikolai D. Gomonov¹

Vladimir M. Trush²

Abstract. The topic of the research is the insufficient level of development of methods that allow determining the level of criminogenic contamination of a personality. The purpose of the work presented is to identify the markers of the phenomenon of criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality. A comparative analysis of the personal characteristics structure of people who committed crimes and law-abiding citizens was conducted from the perspective of G. Ammon's humanistic personality structure conception. The novelty of the work is due to the consideration of this phenomenon from the perspective of the theory of personality. As a result, the personality traits of those serving criminal penalties in the form of deprivation of liberty, and

the differences between their humanstructurology and the main group, have been revealed. Also, the level of severity of criminogenic contamination of a person in quantitative and qualitative aspects is determined. The degree of criminalization is indicated at both individual and group levels. A comparative statistical analysis of persons of the above categories on the declared markers was carried out. The dynamics of the change in the criminogenic contamination of the criminal personality is analyzed at the level of differences in humanstructurology, as well as in the aspect of the most characteristic and sustainable mechanisms of psychological defense formed by the convicts, based on the length of the

¹ Moscow University of Humanities and Economics, the Northwest Branch. T.: +79212889801, e-mail: Gomonov.Nikolay@mail.ru

² Psychological Laboratory of the Correctional Facility №16 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in Murmansk region. T.: +79508945566, e-mail: krist56@mail.ru

sentence and depending on the severity of the crime committed. The conclusion is made that the convict can be considered as a personality, whose level of criminogenic contamination in quantitative and qualitative aspects can be determined. The severity of the crime committed and the term of punishment directly depend on the level of its crime-causing contamination. The materials of the article are of practical value for subjects carrying out individual crime prevention.

Keywords: criminal identity, convict, crime, term of punishment, criminogenic contamination, humanstructurology, psychological defense.

1. Introduction

The urgency of the task of organizing correction of increasing deviance and delinquency within the population behavior dictates the need to find the most effective ways to promote adequate social adaptation, and the possibilities for an intensive change in the crisis status of large groups of the population in a socially positive direction. Of particular importance is the task that concerns the evaluation of personal psychological characteristics of the people, who already committed

crimes, and currently serving a term of imprisonment [49, p. 147-153].

It should also be noted that the “psychologization” of modern provisions of the law has reached a level where the use of professional psychological knowledge is necessary to ensure their proper application and the formation of legitimate investigative, judicial, prosecutorial and expert practices [48, p. 581-611].

The fact that the identity of the criminal is the bearer of certain negative moral and psychological traits is widely studied by domestic criminology (Antonyan, Eminov, 2013, Chufarovsky, 2005, et.al.); and abroad [35, p. 121-138; 38, p. 57-58; 51, p. 78-91, etc.]. The question about the object and process of correctional influence, its content and evaluation has not yet found a sufficiently clear explanation in the sciences of the penitentiary profile [2, p. 17-22; 15; 32, p. 92-98]. But in the process of committing a criminal act, the **identity of the criminal** acts as the main element that requires the most detailed criminological study. At the same time, the personality of the convict acts as a point of application of correctional influence in the process of execution of a criminal sentence.

In domestic criminology, the study of criminal personality begins on the basis of the **motives** of the committed crimes. The motive, as a conscious need, is an internal impulse for action. But why this impulse is implemented on such way? It is not enough to state that the person is the bearer of criminal behavior causes; it is necessary to know why these personality traits have led precisely to criminal – but not to the lawful behavior.

Consideration of the criminological phenomenon of the criminal's personality from the perspective of the evaluation of the mechanism of the act committed involves studying its orientation, system of values, characteristic and habitual behavioral reactions [37, p. 165-170; 39, p. 211-219; 41]. The criterion of asociality of the offender is the degree of person's social danger, which manifests itself, in particular, through deformations and defects in psychic self-regulation. Situations of personal valence that are significant for a criminal in life are those elements of a situation that ensures the implementation of a criminal code of conduct. However, no situation in itself pushes a person to a criminal way. The choice of a criminal variant of behavior occurs under the

214

influence of certain formed sustainable personality characteristics.

The very psychological characteristics of a person without behavioral expression cannot be regarded as negative or positive in the moral and legal terms. They are initially socially neutral, and what concrete expression they may become depends on the dominant psychological tendencies that form the structure of consciousness at all levels of psych activity. At the same time, it must be remembered that the motive and motivation are far from the same. Meanwhile, in practice, it is motivation that is a rational explanation of the causes of action - given by the judicial scrutiny, the court or the perpetrator itself is perceived precisely as a motive. A person being convicted, as a rule, seeks to alibi his criminal act and endures guilt against other people or circumstances [36, p. 182-195]. There is a state of fencing appears - from the subjective causes of own actions, and, consequently, also the inability to properly manage own selves [3, p. 79-86; 4, p. 66-71].

2. Materials and Methods

The specifics of the recommendations for individual work

with convicts are considered on the example of people convicted for murder, causing serious harm to health and disorderly conduct. The material was developed by the staff of the Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation [9] and for a long time was one of the main documents recommended for practical application. The influence on those convicted for these types of crimes are particularly complex; and it is precisely with such convicts that the greatest number of violations of the regime

215

requirements are connected. This led to the need to develop a behavior related **typology**, based on the personal characteristics of the convicts [9, p. 315-325]. The main types of behavioral types of convicts were distinguished based on the leading personal habitudes and characteristics. For the convenience of comparing and analyzing the features of the typology of the convicts' personalities the proposed methods of influence are summarized in the following table (see Table 1).

Nº	Type of personality	Basic characteristics	Leading behavioral reactions	Framework of interpersonal relationships	Presupposed interaction principles
1	Excitable type	Activity, domination, spontaneity, proneness to conflict, high emotional excitability, tendency to accumulate affection.	Irrascibility, rancor, alogism . Possible accumulation of brutally-rabid formations, followed by “short-circuit” response. In the presence of life experience - the realization of leadership trends, in the absence of - open opposition to the regime requirements; suppression of others. In the top social position - greed. In the lower social position - servility and assentation.	Strict policy control required.	Since the past negative experience is minimally taken into account, the method of controllable accumulation of a positive, repetitive, stimulated act is optimal.

2	Ungovernable type	<p>Similar to the excitable type with the predominance of the impulsive component.</p> <p>Generation of dangerous social “thunderstorm atmosphere”.</p> <p>Response to a conflict situation with avalanche-like angry tendencies.</p>	<p>Striving for domination. Low control of own actions and actions of others.</p> <p>Systemic nature of deviant behavior.</p>	<p>Severe suppression of any deviations from regime requirements.</p>	<p>Creation of a situation of inevitability and concreteness of consequences for the committed actions.</p>
3	Persistent type	<p>Ambition and dedication.</p> <p>Striving for domination and leadership.</p> <p>Logical and consistent, but also categoricalness in stuck on negative states.</p>	<p>Striving and holding for leading positions.</p> <p>Strict adherence to principles.</p> <p>Manipulability, rancor, susceptibility.</p>	<p>Controlled trust within the limits of official relations.</p>	<p>Special individual behavioral adjustment programs are necessary.</p>

4	Defiant type	The need to be in the focus of attention. Propensity to fantasy, overestimated self-esteem.	Peacockery, non-evaluative falsehood, aspiration for superiority.	Calm, straight style of communication. Controlled ability to implement demonstrative trends.	The method of organizing behavior, aimed at developing positive habits.
5	Active type	Increased general activity background with reduced reflection and self-control. Overestimated self-esteem. Permanent monitoring required.	Desire for pleasure, regardless of actual circumstances. Priority of situations on the verge of failure while reassessing own capabilities.	Systematic control, but without petty tutelage.	The threat of inevitability of punishment in combination with the method of organizing the acquisition of positive behavior experience.
6	Passive type	Reduced volitional qualities, lack of intellectual development, laziness and suggestibility.	Unthinking desire to have fun, frivolity, irresponsibility, cowardice.	Control with elements of domineering and harsh treatment.	The method of organizing behavioral development, based on positive stereotypes.

Table 1. Typological peculiarities of people committed crimes against the person; and recommendations on interaction [9].

The analysis of proposed algorithms of influence leads to the statement of the simplification of the approach to solving the problem of correctional effectiveness. At the forefront is the principle of the necessity of execution - the subject becomes the object of manipulation, that is, deprives the internal freedom of choice. Of course, at the same time, a high probability of compliance of individual's actions with the regime requirements is achieved, but the necessary process of internal transformation is unlikely. This proposition follows from the fact that the main efforts of the individual are directed either to counteract the requirements imposed, or to adjust to them, but not to the understanding of the actual deep motives that gave rise to illegal actions. In later papers devoted to social and psychological work with various categories of convicts [8], the differentiation of convicts according to various criteria, including issues of psychological work, is already given. However, the genesis of the formation of the personality, its structure, analysis of the differences in personalities of people convicted of various crimes was not analyzed.

Thus, the proposed measures and the principles of influence on the individual are prioritized on the organizational measures, but not on the task of correcting convicts in prison; and are unlikely to contribute to transforming the personal behavior in a law-abiding direction. Moreover, being inherently violent and not taking into account the actual motivations of the individual, they can contribute to the growth of internal individual clash. This confirms G. F. Khokhryakov's opinion that **recidivism has a penitentiary nature** [29].

Further, the question arises: what is the basic psychological ground for the formation of a personality who has embarked on the asocial-criminal path of self-fulfillment? To determine the nature of the direction of the research, it is essential to recall the principle expressed by L. S. Vygotsky: "Every mental function, before becoming *intrapsychic*, initially in its development is an *interpsychic* function" (Vygotsky, 1960). In other words, we are talking about the characteristics of the criminal's personality, about those subjective qualities that served as the immediate cause of the crime. The external environment and the current situation can create favorable conditions for

committing a crime, even provoke it - but cannot act as a reason. If a person uniquely falls into a rigid psychological dependence on a particular situation, then, consequently, such are the characteristics of his personality.

Many people recognizing the existence of significant problems in their child-parent relationships have increased anxiety, but the risk of behavioral disruption is very low. On the other hand, there are frequent cases of committing crimes that cannot be explained from the standpoint of logic even by people committed them [19].

Legal professionals believe that, mainly, crimes are committed out of self-interest, revenge, jealousy and disorderly conduct motives - without realizing what is behind them, what underlying psychological realities call them to life, what is their real subjective meaning [5, p. 38-44]. So far, legal professionals and criminologists very rarely turn to the sphere of the unconscious for setting the real motives for illegal actions [42]. “The explanation of the subjective causes of a significant part of the crimes, especially violent and sexual, is superficial and does not contribute to solving actual problems of combating crime” [11]. Usually, the motive is not “extracted”

from the personality, but attributed to it on the assumption of an internal evaluation of criminal actions based on established norms and traditions.

In other words, it is possible to state the inconsistency of the forms and methods of influence on the convict’s personality for the realization of the main goal of the execution of punishment – the correction. So far, in the “Personality - Society - State” triad the main attention is still being paid to the interests of the state, and the development of the personality is still a by-product of natural functioning. Indeed, “it is only the renewed personified system of development management that can “hold” the person at the center of transformation” (Sharanov, 2000).

There is no doubt that the concept of “**mental health**” - reflecting not only the absence of mental disorders, but also the level of the constructive and adaptive abilities of the individual, including neuropsychic stability and authenticity - simultaneously means one of the leading personality traits that characterize an individual with a law-abiding mental structure [28, p. 265-266]. Diagnostics and forecasting of these qualities is an important task of the departmental system of psychological support for the

penal and correctional system professional activities.

The existing difficulties in the successful solution of this problem are related to the unmet need of departmental psychologists in “thin” and adequate psych diagnostic instrumentarium [50, p. 251-271].

In modern psychology and philosophy there is still no unified conception of a psychic reality, uniquely correlated with the concept of personality. Of special interest in the new methodological approach to the problem under consideration, in our opinion, may be a view of the individual from the perspective of the concept of dynamic psychiatry by G. Ammon [34].

This methodic has been adapted and re-standardized by the specialists of St. Petersburg V. M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute within the framework of Russian version of ISTA - Ego-Structure Test developed by Günter Ammon (Tupitsin, Bocharov et al., 1998). The advantage of the methodic is its psychodynamic orientation, conceptually based on the main concepts of dynamic psychiatry by G. Ammon - such as humanistic-structural model of personality, Ego-identity, central unconscious Ego-

functions and their constructive, destructive and deficient components, the spectral nature of mental disorders, leapfrog Ego-development and others; as well as the ability to evaluate the structure of the personality holistically in the aggregate of its healthy and pathologically altered aspects. The level of mental health at the same time is defined as the ratio of constructive (adaptive) and destructive-deficit (psychopathologically changed and underdeveloped) components of the psyche of the individual.

The methodic is based on the measurement of the **central unconscious Ego-functions** of the personality with the assistance of a conscious self-report in the form of self-assessments of one's own experiences and behavioral manifestations in the test situations of relationships containing experience of psychoanalytically oriented observation. Its origin is closely related to psychoanalysis, but unlike the latter, it strives in a holistic approach to maximally integrate various aspects of understanding the essence of a person. In the process of methodology developing, dynamic psychiatry has developed independent ideas about the personality, the laws of its development, its structure

and dynamics, mental health, the causes and mechanisms of its disorders, the forms of mental pathology and the methods of their therapy and correction.

From the perspective of dynamic psychiatry, the personality is a complex multilevel structural formation that includes:

- 1) Primary organic structures, covering the neurophysiological and biological functions of man;
- 2) Central unconscious Ego-functions, such as aggression, fear, self-delimitation, narcissism, sexuality, etc.;
- 3) Secondary conscious Ego-functions (experiences, abilities and skills) that represent the behavioral implementation of central Ego-functions and determine the specific content of mental activity and peculiarity of the individual's life style.

The fundamental concept of the personality according to G. Ammon is the **Ego-identity**, which represents a “nuclear factor” in psychological formation, that ensures the integrity of the personality.

Identity is closely connected with other central mental functions, whose activities are mediated by identity and, in turn, ensures its preservation and development.

The process of human development, the emergence of mental disorders and their overcoming are comprehended by the dynamic psychiatry as a process of transformation of the Ego-identity.

Unlike most psychological conceptions that put into the concept of personal “structure” a static representation, the humanistic structural model of personality cannot be comprehended out of the process of interaction between the individual and the environment. At the same time, the integrated set of relations between the individual and the primary group, comprehended not as a network of intersecting interactions or transactions (according to Eric Berne), but as a group dynamic field into which an individual fits in the exchange of the so-called “social energy” in the process of own formation and socialization.

The concept of “social energy” according to G. Ammon is based on the phenomenon (also described by K. Levin) of empowered interpersonal interaction of psychic fields, which obeys the group dynamic regularities.

Of particular importance in this concept of personality is the comprehension of the relationship between “the conscious

and the unconscious”. Since the unconscious is not directly observable and manifests itself in every actual interaction, as a condensate of relationships through secondary conscious psychological functions, theoretically it can include a potentially infinite number of hypothetical constructs. In this regard, to solve psychotherapeutic problems, six central Ego-functions were selected. Those functions representatively reflect the integral structure of the unconscious and meaningfully comprehended as originally endowed with a constructive resource:

- aggression - dynamic activity;
- fear - coping with anxiety;
- external “Ego-delimitation” - autonomy with a flexible boundaries of the Ego;
- internal “Ego-delimitation” - flexible regulation of the boundaries of the conscious self and unconscious motives;
- narcissism - positive self-acceptance;
- sexuality - mutual enrichment unity.

Exchange energy processes between the group and the individual in their nature both can be positive - contributing to the development of Ego-identity; and negative - preventing the formation of a healthy personality.

Central Ego-functions, as the most important intrapsychic formations, serve as a kind of “organs” that ensure

the character of such interaction and individual psychological adaptation. Like any other body, these functions can be formed “normally”, “pathologically” or “detained” in their development. The decisive here is the nature of the interaction, both in the primary symbiosis, and in the whole in the group-dynamic life field.

In turn, the level of formation of Ego-functions determines the features of interaction in subsequent interpersonal relations (or in the exchange of social energy). Such an exchange can positively expand the capabilities of personality; promote its integration and the development of Ego-identity, ensuring its optimal adaptation to the environment. So, to have a constructive character of this process means, on the one hand, to deform the personality structure, disintegrate the process of formation of the Ego-identity, “disadapt” - i.e. act destructively, on the other; or to prevent the formation of a personality, the necessary differentiation of mental functions, to reduce the intensity of dynamic interpersonal interactions, thereby creating a functional intrapsychic deficit.

In this regard, dynamic psychiatry identifies three qualities of

social energy and the corresponding **constructiveness, destructiveness** and three components of the functional **deficiency** (see Table 2). organization of the Ego:

Constructiveness	Destructiveness	Deficiency
Aggression		
Purposeful and facilitating the establishment of contacts activity regarding oneself, surrounding objects and spiritual aspects. Ability to maintain relationships and solve problems, form independent point of view. Active construction of one's own life.	Incorrectly directed, interrupting communication, destructive activity towards oneself, other people, objects and spiritual tasks. Disrupted regulation of aggression, destructive outbreaks, devaluation of other people, cynicism, and revenge.	General lack of activity, lack of contact with oneself, other people, things or spiritual aspects. Passivity, withdrawal, indifference, spiritual emptiness. Avoidance of competition and constructive argumentation.
Anxiety / Fear		
Ability to feel and overcome anxiety, to demonstrate adequate action upon the situation. General activation of personality, realistic assessment of danger.	Fear of death overflowing the psyche and/or fear of being abandoned, paralyzing behavior and communication. Avoidance of new life experiences, delayed development.	Inability to perceive fear in oneself and others, lack of protective function and lack of behavioral regulation in case of danger.
External Ego-delimitation		
Versatile ability to access the feelings and interests of	A rigid closure with respect to the feelings and	Failure to deny and differentiate oneself from

<p>others, ability to distinguish between “I am” and “Not Me”. Distinct regulation of relations between oneself and the outside world; between distance and proximity.</p>	<p>interests of others. Lack of emotional participation and readiness for compromise. Emotional coldness, self-isolation.</p>	<p>others. Social hyper-adaptivity, chameleon-like adjustment to the feelings and perspectives of other people.</p>
<p>Internal Ego-delimitation</p>		
<p>Versatile, situationally adequate access to one's own unconscious realm, feelings and needs. Ability to see dreams; and distinguish between the present and the past. Fantasies do not completely leave the soil of reality.</p>	<p>Lack of access to the sphere of one's own unconscious, a rigid barrier to one's feelings and needs. Inability to see dreams, poverty of fantasies and emotions, lack of connection with the story of one's life.</p>	<p>The absence of a boundary between the conscious and unconscious spheres, the influx of unrealized experiences. State of the power of feelings, dreams and fantasies. Loss of concentration and sleep disorder.</p>
<p>Narcissism</p>		
<p>A positive and adequate self-attitude, a positive assessment of one's own meaning, abilities, interests, appearance; recognition of the desirability of satisfying one's significant needs, acceptance of one's own weaknesses.</p>	<p>Unrealistic self-esteem, withdrawal, negativism, frequent insults and a sense of incomprehensibility by others. Inability to accept criticism and emotional support from others.</p>	<p>Lack of contact and positive attitude towards one's self, lack of recognition of own worth. Refusal of own interests and needs. Often goes unnoticed and forgotten.</p>

Sexuality		
The opportunity to enjoy sexual intercourse with a simultaneous ability to give pleasure to a sexual partner, freedom from the sexual roles limitation, the absence of rigid sexual stereotypes; the ability to adapt flexibly, based on the sensible partners comprehension.	Inability to deep, intimate relationships. Intimacy is perceived as a burdensome duty or threat of loss of autistic autonomy; therefore it is avoided or terminated by substitution. Sexual relations are retrospectively perceived as traumatic, harmful or degrading.	Expressed by the absence of sexual desires, poverty of erotic fantasies, and perception of sexual relations as unworthy and deserving of disgust. Characterized by a low assessment of own body image and sexual attractiveness, as well as a tendency to depreciate the sexual attractiveness of others.

Table 2. Description of the main humanstructurological characteristics of the individual (by G. Ammon), based on the components of the functional Ego-organization [10, p.106].

The methodological and theoretical positions of this approach are presented in more detail in the works conducted by St. Petersburg V. M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute [10; 31].

Based on the Russian version of ISTA - Ego-Structure Test developed by Günter Ammon (Tupitsin, Bocharov et al., 1998) and guidelines by St. Petersburg V. M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute “Research and evaluation of the mental health of the population” (Tupitsin,

Bocharov, Iovlev, Zhuk, 1999), a collection of articles by the St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation “Psychodynamic paradigm of medical and psychological support for the practices of the state law enforcement service of Russia” [30] a psychodiagnostic assessment system was proposed. The system includes the analysis of the blocks of the 5-level scales (Trush, 2010-2013):

The first level presents:

18 main scales, combined into 6 separate blocks for qualitative and quantitative diagnosis of the main humane-functions of the personality of the tested:

- Aggression (**A**);
- Anxiety (fear) (**C**);
- External Ego-delimitation (control of external boundaries of Ego-individual/environmental) (**Q**);
- Internal Ego-delimitation (control of internal boundaries of Ego-conscious/unconscious) (**Q***);
- Narcissism (degree of self-acceptance integrity) (**N**);
- Sexuality (**Se**).

Each of the humane-functions represented includes scales of constructive (1), destructive (2), and deficit (3) components.

The second level of the psycho-diagnostic system presents:

Three diagnostic indicators, which are the total derivatives of constructive, destructive and deficit scales of all six of the above humane-functions:

- Overall constructiveness (**Co**),
- Overall destructiveness (**De**),
- Overall dysfunctionality (**Df**) of the Ego-structure of the personality of the tested.

$$\text{Co} = \sum \mathbf{K1}; \quad \text{De} = \sum \mathbf{K2}; \quad \text{Df} = \sum \mathbf{K3};$$

Where:

K – the average values of constructive, destructive and deficit scales of all six of the above humane-functions.

The third level of the system presents:

Two derivatives of the difference of the second-level indicators, which allows estimating:

- Adaptive potential (**AdP**),
- Psychic activity capacity (**PAc**) of the personality of the tested;
- Possible level of psycho-pathologization (**N↑**).

As expected, the ISTA scales with a constructive orientation are negatively correlated with the MMPI scales, while the destructive and deficit parameters reflecting the pathological signs are positively correlated [10, p. 112]. On this basis, we introduced the indicator of psycho-pathologization level (**N↑**), reflecting the average value of the number of destructive and deficit scales exceeding the norm characterizing law-abiding citizens.

The calculation of the third level indicators is carried out according to the following formulas:

AdP = Co – De; PAc = Co – Df.

The fourth level unifies:

Six indicators that allowing to identify the nature of trends orientation (**Td gfk**) [25, p. 149; 20, p. 222] corresponding to humane-functional spaces. These indicators are derived from the ratio of constructive and destructive-deficit components of indicators of the first level:

Td gfk G= K1/K2 + K3; where:

K1 – constructive component of the corresponding humane-function;

K2 – destructive component of the corresponding humane-function;

K3 – deficit component of the corresponding humane-function.

G – A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se.

If the numerical value of the trend of humane-functions is greater than 1, then in the structure of mental reality the constructive component prevails; if less than 1 – prevalence of the destructive and deficit components established.

The fifth level of the system presents:

Two integral diagnostic indicators of the “Ego-identity”:

- reflecting the resource of mental health (**Re**) of the tested;

- determine the coefficient of legal stability (**Cls**), which is derived from the scales of the second level.

Re = Co - (De + Df); Cls = Co/(De + Df).

Restrictions for the use of the methodic are the age of the tested - under the age of 16 and over 65, the low degree of understanding of the meaning of the list's statements by the examinees, and the presence of pronounced interested motives.

3. Results

Subsequent research into determining **the degree of criminal contamination** of persons serving a criminal sentence (depending on the crime committed) [16] has revealed additional indicators characterizing the humane-functional characteristics of criminals belonging to different categories (depending on the type of crime committed). The method of carrying out the humanstructurological analysis, both of individual and group nature, with this approach of considering the criminal identity has the following form [24, p. 303; 17, p. 118]:

1. Comparison of the main generalized evaluation characteristics:

- Mental health resource (**Re**);

- Legal stability coefficient (**Cl_s**);
 - Psycho-pathologization level (**N_↑**).

2. Comparison of the average statistical levels of adaptive potential (**AdP**) and psychic activity capacity (**PAc**);

3. Calculation of the priority level (**Cpl_N**) of trends in humane-functions, as well as its total level **Cpl_Σ**;

Calculation of the priority level (**Cpl_N**) coefficient of humane-functions trends is carried out according to the following formula:

$$Cpl_N = |TdgfkN - 1|;$$

where: N = A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se.

4. The calculation of the manifestation coefficients of the destructive-deficit component, both generalized (**K_{PRΣ}**), and for each humane-function separately (**K_{PRN}**);

The calculation of the manifestation coefficient of the destructive-deficit component [23, p. 415], considered by the second level indicators (**K_{PR^{ds/df}Σ}**) and separate humane-functions (**K_{PR^{ds/df}N}**) is carried out by the formula:

$$K_{PR^{ds/df}\Sigma} = De/Df;$$

$$K_{PR^{ds/df}N} = N_2 / N_3.$$

where: N = A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se;

N₂ = A2, C2, Q2, Q*2, N2, Se2;

$$N_3 = A3, C3, Q3, Q*3, N3, Se3.$$

5. Identification of the most stable level of humanstructurological manifestation (**[σ_{co,de,df}]**) of a group or an individual; definition of the indicator of the stability of the humane-functions manifestation (**σ**);

The probability indicator of manifestation of the humane-function N, **[σ_(co,de,df)]**, is determined by the following formula:

$$[\sigma_{(co,de,df)}] = \sum \sigma_{(co,de,df)} N/6;$$

where:

σ_{co}N - standard least square deviation of the constructive component of the humane-function N;

σ_{de}N - standard least square deviation of the destructive component of the humane-function N;

σ_{df}N - standard least square deviation of the deficit component of the humane-function N;

N – humane-functions of A, C, Q, Q, N, Se.

6. Calculation of the various grounds **divergence coefficient (K^{RS})** is determined by the formula:

$$K^{RS}[O](N,\Sigma) = |K_{PR}[O]N_{law-ab.} - K_{PR}[O]N_{con}|;$$

Where:

[O] – ground considered by groups:

$N=A, C, Q, Q^*, N, Se;$

$K_{PR}[O]N$ – the numerical value of the considered ground for the magnitude of the expression for the group under consideration;

$K_{PR}[O]\Sigma$ - the total value of the considered ground of the magnitude of the expression for the group under consideration.

It is advisable to give a criminological description of the most significant evaluation characteristics and coefficients presented, which will allow moving from a descriptive approach in assessing the criminal identity to possible probabilistic prognostic differentiation.

1. **Re** – the resource of mental health (Shapoval, 2004) allows to quantitatively determine the ratio of constructive and destructive/deficit components of the dynamic structure of the personality in the process of the vital activity. If $Re > 0$, then the presence of constructive forms of experience for this individual is most probable; with $Re < 0$ the predominance of destructive / deficit reactions is clear;

2. **CIs** – the coefficient of legal stability (Trush, 2009). As a system integral indicator it allows to determine the possible direction of personality

230
movement in the individual/social environment. Taking into account the categories of people under consideration, with $CIs > 1$ the socially approved behavior is more acceptable; in case of $CIs < 1$, different forms of social deviations are more likely;

3. **AdP** – the indicator that determines the value of the available adaptation resource (Shapoval, 2004) as the possibility of changing behavioral strategies for implementing personally significant needs and values. The level of expression of this indicator is determined from the average value for a sample of law-abiding citizens [10, 287], the calculated value, respectively [20, p. 221], $AdP = 30.08$. A decrease in this value gives grounds to speak of a shift in the behavioral balance between rigid stereotypy and creative adaptation towards the first;

4. **PAc** – a marker that determines the magnitude of the available potential of psych activity (Shapoval, 2004), as an indicator of the ability for the analysis of incoming significant information and finding an adequate behavioral response to it. The level of expression of this indicator is determined from the average value for a sample of law-abiding citizens [10, 287],

the calculated value, respectively [20, p. 221], $PAC = 32.15$;

The dialectics of the ratio of the indicator of the adaptation resource (AdP) and the potential for psych activity (PAC) makes it possible to determine the probabilistic possibility of the individual's implementation of the development/security relationship;

5. CPL_N – an indicator of the level of mismatch priority of the trends in humane-functions (Trush, 2012) in reference to the balance of constructiveness/destructiveness, scarcity. This value makes it possible to determine [26, p. 285] the most significant, in the semantic sense, humane-functions, which are leading in the individual's life activity. The greater the discrepancy between Td_{gfk} n (where n - A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se) and 1, the more pronounced the influence of the corresponding humane-structure on the formation of identity;

6. $K_{PR}^{ds/df}N(\Sigma)$ – the coefficient of manifestation of the destructive-deficit component (Trush, 2012), allows probabilistic forecasting [22, p. 293] the behavior of an individual in a situation of high personal significance with situational uncertainty

and with possible external stress/frustrating incentives;

7. $([\sigma_{co,de,df}], (\sigma))$ – a comparative analysis of the least square deviation for individual humane-functions and levels of humane-functional development (Trush, 2013) makes it possible to determine [22, p. 292] the most stable humane-functional constellations within the system and the character (constructive, destructive, deficit) of their implementation.

The least square deviation is a named value; it has the dimension of the averaged attribute, and is economically well interpreted. It is used to estimate the reliability of the average value of the presented quantity: the smaller the standard deviation σ , the more reliable the average value of the characteristic N (A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se), and the better is the average representation of the studied population.

Attention should be paid to the significance of the perception of the environment component; or rather to the detection in it of a pronounced affective partial - a significant existential-semantic component or trigger inclusion, which forms a behavioral dynamic stereotype with a reduced degree of awareness. The processes of interaction

of the reliability index of the average value of humane-functions (σ) and trends in humane-functions ($Td\ gfk$) are described as the ratio of “**figure**” and “**background**” in terms of Gestalt psychology.

This indicator probabilistically allows determining the most stable level of manifestation of personal humanstructurology in the study groups - constructive, destructive or deficit. Also, utilizing same approach, it seems possible to identify the constellations of the most stable manifestations of humane-functions in the structures under consideration.

- $K^{RS}[O](N,\Sigma)$ - coefficient of discrepancy [24, p. 302] on various grounds, as an indicator of the values

divergence of the elected grounds of the category of convicts under study and the analogous indicator in the group of law-abiding citizens.

A comparative analysis of average “brief” estimates was made for all 24 data scales during the re-standardization of the questionnaire [10, p. 287], conducted on a group of 1000 subjects aged 18 to 53 years, mainly with secondary or secondary professional education (Tupitsin, Bocharov, et. al., 1998); and on a group of convicts of high-security penal colony, which included 300 persons committed violent, lucratively inclined crimes, as well as other illegal actions in the field of sexual integrity and drug trafficking (see Table 3).

Hum.- Fctn.	Av. value/ conv.	σ	Av. value/ law-ab.	σ	Td. gfk/ convicts	Td. gfk/ law-abiding citizens
A1	8.19	2.69	9.56	2.22	0.88	1.17
A2	4.6	2.52	4.29	3.0		
A3	4.66	2.22	3.89	2.06		
C1	7.18	2.59	8.28	2.21	0.92	1.51
C2	3.25	2.31	1.62	<u>1.98</u>		
C3	4.5	<u>2.06</u>	3.87	2.20		
Q1	7.45	2.24	8.59	2.23	0.76	1.11
Q2	5.0	2.14	4.16	<u>1.65</u>		
Q3	4.8	2.56	3.54	2.23		
Q*1	8.29	2.66	9.83	2.06	0.89	1.15
Q*2	3.85	2.30	3.72	<u>1.65</u>		
Q*3	5.39	2.52	4.77	2.49		
N1	7.8	2.73	8.86	2.08	1.04	1.48
N2	3.7	2.20	3.47	<u>1.98</u>		
N3	3.78	2.49	2.48	2.03		
Se1	6.84	3.37	8.53	2.86	1.13	1.16
Se2	3.73	2.49	4.33	2.58		
Se3	2.33	<u>1.9</u>	2.97	2.14		
Co	43.12		53.67		CLs =0.87	CLs =1.24
De	24.13		21.59			
Df	25.46		21.52			
AdP	18.99		32.08		N \uparrow =2.75	
PAc	17.66		32.15			
Re	-6.47		+10.50			

Table 3. Numerical values of average “brief” estimates, trends of humane- functions and indicators of levels 3 and 5 of the ISTA scales of law-abiding citizens and persons convicted for committing crimes.

Table 3 presents the numerical values of the average “brief” estimates for all 24 scales for law-abiding citizens (Av. value/law-ab.) and persons who committed crimes (Av. value/conv.). It seems possible to state significant differences (see bold highlights in Table 3) of the levels of expression on the scales of the humane-function. Such differences are clear in the area of destructive fear (C2), which confirms the previously stated theorize about the influence of the anxiety formed at an early age on the legal direction of the individual's primary socialization; and also in the areas of constructive aggression (A1), external constructive restriction (Q1), narcissism scarcity (N3) and constructive sexuality (Se1).

The significant differences in adaptive potential (**AdP**), psych activity (**PAc**) and mental health (Re) can be markers in assessing the degree of criminalization of both individuals and groups of different criminal backgrounds.

To prove the non-randomness of the differences between two independent samples (Td gfk/law-abiding citizens, Td gfk/convicts), the U-Mann-Whitney criterion was used (which is intended to estimate the differences between two

samples according to the level of a certain feature) [14, p. 49-55]. With the help of this method, the empirical *Uemp* value was calculated = 1; later the comparison of this value with the critical *Ucr* value was made [14, p. 316]. In our case, with the $Uemp = 1$, $Ucr = 6$ with a level of statistical significance $p \leq 0.01$.

Since $Uemp < Ucr$, the hypothesis is confirmed that the **differences** between the values of humane-function tendencies in groups of law-abiding citizens and those convicted for crimes are **statistically reliable** with a certainty of $\geq 99\%$, that is, they are not accidental.

Most visible discrepancy between the presented samples of law-abiding citizens and persons convicted for committing crimes can be represented through an analysis of humane-function trends (**Td gfk**) [25, p. 149; 20, p. 222]. In the variant presented, the difference between a group of law-abiding citizens (Td gfk law-abiding citizens) and persons serving a sentence for crimes (Td gfk convicts) is that $Td gfk / law.ab.$ A, C, Q, Q*, N, Se and the integral Cls value is greater than 1; the resultant is a way of life with a constructive basis. In the group of persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty for crimes Td gfk / conv. is more

than 1 for only Se and N, all others are less than 1, i.e. in this cases within the activities of life the destructive and deficit basis prevails.

However, it must be emphasized that the greatest deviation from the balance of constructiveness/destructiveness-deficiency is the tendency of the factor of external delimitation (Q) - as the ability to contain and differentiate by the individual of internal and external, desired and possible, of one's own and somebody else's, accepted and rejected, manifested and restrained.

Sexuality (Se) is a biologically inherent function of the organism i.e. ontogenetically and phylogenetically appears the most ancient and stable psychophysiological structure. Regarding the humane-function of narcissism (N), in places of deprivation of liberty there are only people with a positive psychiatric status. "A mentally healthy person possessing the mechanisms of psychological defense always has an affirmative beginning - a positive valence" [6, p. 75]. Therefore, in spite of the undeniable severity of the crimes committed, the individual will always find an excuse providing a positive image of oneself.

The further presentation requires an examination of the theoretical approach with reference to the psychic reality of the individual, which, in our opinion, is most suitable for predictive and practical assessment of the degree of criminalization of the individual expressed in the personal level of criminal contamination.

By the definition of the professor V. V. Kozlov, Psy.D., a person is comprehended as a living open, complex, multi-level self-organizing system that has the ability to maintain itself in a state of dynamic equilibrium and generate new structures and forms of organization [6, p. 18-23]. The very designation of the psyche as a complex multi-level open living system has a genetic character, both immanently inherent in man, and also social communities at micro and macro levels.

The most adequate and instrumentally useful description of the manifestation of the genetic process in the development of the personality exists in the theory of dissipative structures (Nicholas, Prigogine, 1990). Non-equilibrium (dissipative) structures exhibit the following properties:

- selective instability;
- probabilistic selection of states;

- autonomy;
- independence of the system's own evolution from the initial conditions of its origin.

The essence of these properties is as follows. A complex multicomponent system - which is the human psyche, has potentially many vectors of its development. These paths are defined at critical **bifurcation points**, when the system hesitates before choosing and then takes the direction of its further development. On a segment of dynamic stability, even significant external environmental influences have minimal effect on the general direction of the system's motion. At the point of bifurcation, even a small additional effect on the system can start the evolution in a completely different direction, which will also change the entire behavior of the macroscopic system. Until the next possible critical point, the system will operate on a deterministic basis in accordance with its nature.

In the situation of the emergence of a state of crisis (change in individual or group social status, loss of work, divorce, inability to implement personally significant goals, etc.), as the passage of the point of bifurcation (even

while striving for a socially-law-abiding position), among people with a tendency for humane-functions of <1 the likelihood of committing illegal actions increases significantly compared to those whose tendency for humane-functions is >1 .

Taking into account that the Cls index (see Table 3) for the law-abiding group is norm-setting [10, p. 287], in the comparative evaluation of both individual and group options, with:

$Cl_s \geq 1,24$ - law-abiding behavior is more likely;

$Cl_s < 1,24$ - unlawful behavior is more likely.

It seems reasonable to single out the level of divergence of humane-function tendencies in the groups under consideration relative to 1, as the balance of constructiveness - destructiveness/deficiency. The identification of this indicator allows determining the basic personal dynamic formations that contribute to the formation of a leading behavioral stereotype. The definition of this indicator is carried out by introducing a coefficient of the priority level of trends in humane- functions.

The calculation of the priority level coefficient (Cpl_N) of humane-function trends is summarized in the

table (see Table 4): (where ↑ ↓ - excess/decrease from level 1)

Hum.-Fnct.	A	C	Q	Q*	N	Se
CPL _{convicts}	↓0.12	↓0.08	↓0.26	↓0.11	↑0.04	↑0.13
CPL _{law-ab.}	↑0.17	↑0.51	↑0.11	↑0.15	↑0.48	↑0.16

Table 4. Numerical values of the priority level coefficient of law-abiding citizens and people convicted for committing crimes.

The analysis of the values obtained, first of all, draws attention to the essential priority of the constructive dipole formation of **C – N** in the law-abiding citizens group. The significance of this psychodynamic construct in the genesis of personality formation with a criminal method of self-realization requires an additional similar study of groups of individuals convicted for various types of crimes. For those convicted the priority is given to the destructive/deficit component of external delimitation (Q) against the background of similar indicators of the priority level of aggression (A), fear (C), internal delimitation (Q*). Based on the foregoing comparative assessments, a hypothesis was proposed, according to which convicted citizens differ from law-abiding ones by the presence of a more pronounced **dipole defect C** (fear)

- **N** (narcissism). People serving a sentence for the crimes committed are characterized by the destructive/deficit defect of humane-functions of external delimitation (Q) - **the act of crime is taking place on the boundaries of the host/environment contact** - against the general background of a similar destructive/deficit priority of humane-functions A, C, Q*.

Determination of the stability indicator of humane-functions manifestation ($[\sigma]$) [22, p. 292] is carried out by comparing the total values of the least square deviation from the constructive, destructive and deficit components of the corresponding humane-factors.

The values of the stability indicators of humane-functions manifestation $[\sigma_{(co,de,df)}]$, based on the

initial data (see Table 3) for the study groups are presented in Table 5.

H.-F./ $[\sigma_{mn}]$	$[\sigma_{co}]$	$[\sigma_{de}]$	$[\sigma_{df}]$
“law-ab.”	2.27	2.14	2.19
“convict.”	2.71	2.32	2.29

Table 5. Numerical values of the indicators of stability of the manifestation level of humane-functions of law-abiding citizens and convicts.

Based on the results obtained (see Table 5), it can be stated that a group of law-abiding citizens is characterized by a more sustainable form of humane-structure manifestation.

According to the humane-functional comparison of the least square deviation (σ) of the study groups humane-structure parameters (see Table 3, underlined), it is possible to determine the following most probabilistically sustainable constellations of humane-functions, in particular:

- “convict.” group - C3, Se3;
- “law-ab.” group - C2, Q2, Q*2,

N2.

It is noteworthy that for the group of law-abiding citizens (both inter- and intragroup variants), the most sustainable are the destructive personal humane-structures - C2, Q2, Q*2, N2.

This allows speaking of a stable self-restriction of manifestation of destructiveness - as a distinctive feature of this group. The presence of data of sustainable humane-functional formations of destructive manifestation allows admitting the presence of possible **threshold values** of destructiveness for law-abiding citizens, in particular:

C2 = 3.6; Q2 = 5.81; Q*2 = 5.17; N2 = 5.56 – accordingly, the figures exceeding these numerical values for the specified humane-functions are the markers for the commission of illegal actions by their carriers.

Based on the reliable significance of the court verdict, it can be assumed that for the “convict.” group, the commission of illegal actions is determined by compensating for the

deficiency of humane-functional structures of fear (C3) and sexuality (Se3).

The coefficient of manifestation of the destructive-deficit component [23, p. 415] of the humane-functions under consideration ($K_{PR}^{ds/df}N$) makes it possible to determine the direction of the response with no regard to the presence of constructive experience.

If $K_{PR}^{ds/df}(\Sigma,N) > 1$, then the manifestation of a possible response in a situation of high personal significance and a pronounced degree of uncertainty with no regard to the presence of constructive experience is, as a rule, destructive. If $K_{PR}^{ds/df}(\Sigma,N) < 1$, then the foregoing refers to the deficit component. The degree of expression is characterized by the numerical value of this coefficient and is presented in Table 6.

$K_{PR}^{ds/df}N$	Σ	A	C	Q	Q*	N	Se
“convict.”	0.94	0.98	0.72	1.04	0.71	0.97	1.6
“law-ab.”	1	1.1	0.41	1.17	0.77	1.39	1.45

Table 6. Numerical values of the manifestation coefficient of the destructive-deficit component of the humane-structure of law-abiding citizens and convicts.

Based on the results obtained (see Table 4), the total value of the indicator ($K_{PR}^{ds/df}\Sigma$) for the groups under consideration (“convict.”, “law-ab.”) gives grounds to state the priority of the deficit component in persons convicted. Law-abiding citizens are carriers of the balanced destructive-deficit components of the humane-structure of the personality. The most significant divergence is manifested in the humane-functional space of

narcissism (N). Consequently, the following assumption is possible - that in a situation of pronounced personal significance and uncertainty, low awareness and a shortage of constructive resources [10, p. 106]:

- law-abiding citizens are characterized by unrealistic self-esteem, withdrawal, negativism, frequent insults and a sense of incomprehensibility by others; and also by decreased ability to

accept criticism and emotional support from others;

- persons convicted for committing crimes are characterized by a lack of contact with themselves, a lack of a positive attitude and recognition of their own values; and by rejection of their own interests and needs.

Researching possible causes of the above discrepancies, it is expedient to determine the interfactor-priority of the imbalance of constructive and destructive-deficit components of humane-factors. For this purpose **the divergence coefficient (K^{RS})** is used, which determines the spread of the second level values of the psycho-diagnostic system under consideration - overall constructiveness (Co), overall destructiveness (De), overall deficiency (Df). This figure is defined as the absolute value of the difference between the figures of the values of the second level by following formula:

$$K^{RS}(N) = | K \text{ law} - K \text{ con} |;$$

Where:

$K \text{ law} - Co \text{ law-ab.}, De \text{ law-ab.},$
 $Df \text{ law-ab.};$

$K \text{ con} - Co \text{ (convict.)}, De$
 $\text{(convict.)}, Df \text{ (convict.)};$

$N = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ – numeration in dependence of the correlated values. Thus, based on the values presented in Table 1:

$$K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 1 = | Co \text{ law-ab.} - Co \text{ convict.} | = | 53.67 - 43.12 | = 10.55;$$

$$K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 2 = | De \text{ law-ab.} - De \text{ convict.} | = | 21.59 - 24.13 | = 2.54;$$

$$K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 3 = | Df \text{ law-ab.} - Df \text{ convict.} | = | 21.52 - 25.46 | = 3.94.$$

Within the numerical series obtained: $K^{RS}N \rightarrow K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 1 - (10.55); K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 2 - (2.54); K^{RS} \text{ convict. } 3 - (3.94)$ the most pronounced magnitude of discrepancy is manifested between indicators of overall constructiveness of law-abiding citizens and convicts. Therefore, the formation of a personal predisposition to a criminal way of life in the groups under consideration is a consequence of the psycho-traumatic interpersonal relations of the child and adolescent periods with significantly expressed persons that determine the being's state of the individual.

Taking into account that the peculiarities of these psycho-trauma relations are phenomenologically diverse and structurally complex, it is

quite possible to assume that the dynamics of the ratio of constructive, destructive and deficit components in the general humanstructurological area of convicted individuals has a sustainable humane-functional relationship - the dependence of the type of the illegal action committed and the level of severity of criminogenic contamination.

In the newest criminological research, a methodologically important judgment is clearly discernible - which determines the direction of the research conducted [17; 18; 21; 27]. In particular, Professor K. M. Lobzov, DMilSci, argues that “before a person begins to show socially anomalous (or anti-social) activities, there is something “wrongfully-oriented” already in his mind, something that is ready to control a person’s life” [7, p. 218-219]. And further: “Manifestations of this

(sentenced for various types of crimes) was carried out, based on the sentence imposed by the court and depending on **the severity of the crime committed**. A comparative analysis of average “brief” estimates for all 24 data scales was conducted during the re-standardization of the questionnaire [10; 17; 21; 31] with participation of two

241
“something” can act not only intrapersonal (within the thoughts and emotions), but also externally, verbally, and most importantly - in person’s actions” [7, p. 219]. And, finally: “In criminology, in this case they speak of the **individual’s criminogenic contamination**, which person possesses before the commission of a crime” [7, p. 219]; “...there is a correlation between the criminogenic categorization of all criminals and the level of severity of their criminogenic contamination” [7, p. 221], which correlates with the severity of the crime committed, ritual criminal purity, criminal experience as the general term of serving the court sentence in the system of Federal Penal Enforcement Service (FSIN).

Proceeding from the proposed methodology, a comparative analysis of the personal characteristics of convicts groups of persons convicted for various crimes and serving sentences of 3 to 5 years (“convict. 3-5”); and sentenced for more than 8 years (“convict.>8”) in the correctional institution. These groups were homogeneous in terms of socio-demographic, criminal-status characteristics; both were in equal

environmental conditions - high-security
 penal colony. The average length of
 punishment for the commission of the

last crime for the “convict. 3-5” group
 was 3.74 years; with a general average of
 “criminal history” of being convicted in
 the correctional facilities - 11.4 years.

H. – Fctn.	Av. value “convict .3-5”	σ	Av. value “convict. >8”	σ	Av. value” law- ab.”	σ	Td. gfk “convict. 3-5”	Td. gfk “convict. >8”	Td gfk “law- ab.”
A1	7.54	2.82	7	3.22	9.56	2.22	0.97	0.69	1.17
A2	4.26	2.88	5.14	2.57	4.29	3.0			
A3	3.48	2.03	4.9	2.51	3.89	2.06			
C1	5.94	2.82	5.88	3.37	8.28	2.21	1.1	0.83	1.51
C2	1.98	2.39	2.78	2.19	1.62	1.98			
C3	3.44	2.13	4.3	2.77	3.87	2.20			
Q1	6.96	2.79	6.52	2.41	8.59	2.23	0.9	0.68	1.11
Q2	4.22	1.9	5.18	2.22	4.16	1.65			
Q3	3.5	2.49	4.34	2.47	3.54	2.23			
Q*1	7.62	2.81	7.64	3.12	9.83	2.06	1.02	0.84	1.15
Q*2	3.36	2.14	4.34	2.55	3.72	1.65			
Q*3	4.08	2.23	4.78	2.62	4.77	2.49			
N1	7.38	2.84	6.48	2.92	8.86	2.08	1.02	0.73	1.48
N2	3.7	2.61	4.34	2.58	3.47	1.98			
N3	3.53	2.39	4.46	3.54	2.48	2.03			
Se1	6.76	3.45	6.68	3.32	8.53	2.86	1.16	0.94	1.16
Se2	3.88	2.94	4.5	3.20	4.33	2.58			
Se3	1.19	2.1	2.58	2.5	2.97	2.14			
Co	43.9		39.96		53.67		Cls = 1.06	Cls = 0.77	Cls =1.24
De	21.38		26.1		21.59				
Df	19.98		25.36		21.52				
AdP	22.52		13.86		32.08		N↑=1.96	N↑=3.44	
PAc	23.98		14.6		32.15				
Re	2.54		-11.5		10.50				

Table 7. Numerical values of average “brief” estimates, trends in humane- functions, indicators of levels 3 and 5 of the ISTA scales of law-abiding persons and convicts of “convict. 3-5” and “convict.>8” groups.

Similar indicators were for the “convict.>8” group - average length of 10.48 years, “criminal history” in correctional facilities - 13.52 years. Comparison of the average statistical “criminal histories” in places of deprivation of liberty for both groups gives grounds for allowing the same immersion in the criminal subculture for the participants of the study groups. Based on the initial data presented (see Table 7) on the severity of the constructive, destructive and deficient components of the leading humane-functional personality structures, an analysis of the humanstructurology (**gfk**) of the study groups was carried out, according to our proposed scheme [21, p. 33-38].

The processing of the initial data was carried out with the assistance of PsychometricExpert® version 8, personalpsy-office (implementation: Adapted for Department of Corrections in conjunction with the Interregional psychological laboratory (MPL) of the FSIN of Russia in the Yaroslavl region). Obtained brief scores and group data

(average values for “law-ab.”, “convict. 3-5” and “convict.>8” groups) are presented with regard to their reliability (see Table 7).

Considering that the reliability of significant differences in the humanstructurology of convicts and law-abiding citizens has already been determined in this study, the reliability in assessing the differences between two independent samples of those convicted and serving sentences of 3 to 5 years (“3-5”) and of more than 8 years (“>8”) in a high-security penal colony, is determined by the Mann-Whitney U criterion [14, p. 49]. According to the methodic above, the following calculated values were obtained - $U_{emp} = 1$, $U_{cr} (\rho \leq 0.01) = 3$, $U_{cr} (\rho \leq 0.05) = 7$.

Since $U_{emp} < U_{cr} (\rho \leq 0.01)$, then the differences between the values of tendencies of humane-factors (Td. **gfk**) in groups of “convict. 3-5” and “convict.>8” are statistically reliable with a certainty of $\geq 99\%$, that is, they are non-random. Consequently,

depending on the length of the sentence in the form of deprivation of liberty for the crimes committed, the degree of severity of the criminogenic contamination of the person is also **credibly distinguished**. Comparative humanstructurological analysis of the characteristics of persons in “convict. 3-5” and “convict. >8” groups under consideration carried out according to the selected scheme in the abbreviated version on the basis of numerical values of indicators of the first, second, and third levels:

1. Comparing the main generalized evaluation characteristics, it is necessary to analyze the nature of the change in the numerical values of the considered indicators by groups - the coefficient of legal stability (**Cls**) and the resource of mental health (**Re**). Depending on the level of severity of criminogenic contamination, determined by the value of **Cls** [80; 83], we obtain the following series of calculated values:

- **Cls** – “law-ab.” gr. (1.24), “convict. 3-5” gr. (1.06), “convict. >8” gr. (0,77);
- **Re** – “law-ab.” gr. (10.5), “convict. 3-5” gr. (2.54), “convict. >8” gr. (- 11.5).

Correspondingly, the degree of severity of criminogenic contamination, determined through the numerical value of **Cls** is linearly correlated with the **Re** indicators for the study groups, which to a greater extent manifested in the “convict. >8” group and, as derivatives of the first level indicators of humane-factors, are **credibly distinguished** between each other.

2. A partial confirmation of this provision may be a similar degree of expression of the third level indicators, which are derivatives of the second-level scales (according to Tupitsin, Bocharov, Iovlev, Zhuk, 1999) - (AdP) adaptability, (PAc) psychic activity, (Shapoval, 2009) [97, p. 238]; and the severity of psychopathologization (N↑) (Trush, 2011) [83, p. 378], respectively, for the groups under consideration:

- **AdP** – “law-ab.” gr. (32.08), “convict. 3-5” gr. (22.52), “convict. >8” gr. (13.86);

- **PAc** – “law-ab.” gr. (32.15), “convict. 3-5” gr. (23.98), “convict. >8” gr. (14.6);

- **N↑** – “convict. 3-5” gr. (1.96), “convict. >8” gr. (3.44).

Proceeding from the presented numerical values of the first, second, and third levels' indicators, it can be argued

that the level of distinct manifestation of personal criminogenic contamination is inversely proportional to the degree of adaptability and psych activity; and is directly proportional to the level of severity of psycho-pathologization of the personality, which is more pronounced in individuals of the “convict. >8” group. Comparison of the values of the characteristics obtained with the ISTA methodology, reflecting the level of severity of personal criminogenic contamination of the participants of “convict. 3-5” and “convict. >8” study groups, and a comparative analysis of the most pronounced mechanisms of

psychological defense (MPD) were carried out using the LSI questionnaire methodology.

The method for the MPD diagnostics is based on G. Kellerman and R. Plutchik theoretical studies. It was repeatedly returned to in articles with refinements and additions; it was also used as a theoretical and methodological basis for developing the «**Life Style Index**» test-questionnaire on the mechanisms of psychological protection [43, 44, 45, 46, 47]. The generalized data obtained in brief scores and values of least square deviation for all the groups claimed are presented in Tables 9, 10.

MPD/group	“convict3-5”	“convict >8”	FSIN Research (convict.)	Standard, “Law-ab.”
Denial (A)	7.82	7.14	7.2	6.8
Displacement (B)	5.7	5.5	5.15	5.17
Regression (C)	5.72	5.82	5.28	6.06
Compensation (D)	4.14	4.56	4.21	5.19
Projection (E)	7.18	7.66	8.62	7.04

Substitution (F)	5	5.18	4.83	2.84
Intellectualization (G)	7.62	7.16	7.55	2.17
Rkt-formation (H)	4.16	4.66	3.53	2.19

Table 9. Numerical values of average indicators of the severity of the mechanisms of psychological defense (by LSI) of convicts of the “convict. 3-5” and “convict. >8” groups.

$\sigma_{\text{vMPD/group}}$	“convict 3-5”	“convict >8”	FSIN Researc h (convict)	Standard, “Law-ab.”
Denial (A)	2.58	2.22	2.6	2.44
Displacement (B)	2.64	2.17	2.44	2.33
Regression (C)	3.2	2.97	3.17	2.89
Compensation (D)	2.07	2.07	2.42	2.13
Projection (E)	3.1	2.66	2.46	2.64
Substitution (F)	3.49	2.6	2.87	2.84
Intellectualization (G)	2.57	2.69	1.83	2.17
Rkt-formation (H)	2.66	2.05	2.12	2.19

Table 10. Numerical values of the standard deviation of the averaged indicators of the severity of the mechanisms of psychological defense (by LSI) of convicts of the “convict. 3-5” and “convict. >8” groups.

Comparative analysis of the calculated values obtained for all 8 MPDs of the questionnaire (see Table 9) made it possible to state that in all the compared groups of convicts (“convict. 3-5”, “convict. >8”, FSIN research

(convict) (highlighted)) - **denial**, **projection** and **intellectualization** are dominating. When compared with a group of law-abiding citizens, the manifestation of **denial** and **projection** draws attention – both common with

MPDs of convict groups. However, if the groups of convicts are characterized by the manifestation of intellectualization MPD, then for the groups of law-abiding citizens a manifestation of regression MPD appears more common (see Table 9).

For law-abiding citizens, “protection by **regression** enables such a person to permanently discharge impulses, returning from time to time to predisposition to the formation of an **obsessive-compulsive type** of response. In other words, “the personality suppresses the experiences caused by an unpleasant or subjectively unacceptable situation by means of logical attitudes and manipulations, even if there is convincing evidence in favor of the opposite” [12, p. 25]. Thus, the individual carries out “a departure from the world of impulses and affects to the world of words and abstractions” [12, p. 25], creating “quasi-reasonable but plausible grounds for justification, actions or experiences caused by reasons that a person cannot recognize because of the threat of loss of self-esteem” [12, p. 25]. It is essential to define the most consistently formed MPDs. It is assumed that the processes of interaction of the reliability indicator of the average values

more or less mature models of meeting needs. The personality of this type is stimulated by something superfluous from the external environment to neutralize the inner emotional “paralysis” and the feeling of numbness that returns it to the form of child insecurity” [12, p. 19].

For groups of convicts, the most persistently expressed is the MPD of **intellectualization**, which indicates a of the general complex of MPD and (σ_{MPD}) are described as the ratio of the figure and the background in terms of Gestalt psychology.

The data obtained (a sample group of 100 convicts) differ from the results of studies by the Research Institute of the FSIN of the Russian Federation of a group of convicts who committed mostly serious and grave crimes (a sample group of 47 convicts) [1, p. 19]. When comparing the results of the indicators (σ_{MPD}) of the study groups, the most pronounced stability in the “convict. 3-5” group is inherent to the MPD **compensation**; similarly for the “convict. >8” group - **compensation** and **reactive formations**; and for the law-abiding citizens - **compensation** and **intellectualization**. Based on the above, it can be concluded that for all MPDs of

the groups of convicts in question are inherent:

- **Denial** - the earliest ontogenetically and most primitive defense mechanism, develops in order to contain the emotions of acceptance of others if they demonstrate emotional indifference or rejection;

- **Projection** - as a rational basis assumes the attribution of various negative qualities to the environment - for their rejection and self-acceptance on this background;

- **Intellectualization** - the ability to contain the emotions of anticipation out of fear of experiencing disappointment. The formation of this MPD is usually correlated with frustrations associated with failures in competition with peers. It assumes an arbitrary schematization and interpretation of events for the development of a sense of subjective control over any situation.

Accordingly, for the convicts of the groups under consideration, the use of the ability to contain their emotional manifestations is quite common, as well as demonstrating an indifferent attitude to various environmental interactions. Further, the suppressed and displaced

psycho-material is attributed to the environment and compensatory attempts are being made “... to find a suitable substitute for a real or imagined defect, an intolerable feeling by another quality, most often by fantasizing or appropriating the qualities, values, behavioral characteristics of another person. ... At the same time, borrowed values, attitudes or thoughts are accepted without analysis and restructuring; and therefore, do not become part of the personality itself. A number of authors reasonably believe that “compensation” can be considered as one of the forms of protection from an inferiority complex” [12, p. 23-24]. However, for the “convict. >8” group, MPD compensation, as the most sustainable psychological structure, manifests itself in the form of **reactive formations** as “the expression of unpleasant or unacceptable thoughts, feelings or deeds in the form of an exaggerated development of opposing aspirations. In other words, there is some kind of transformation of internal impulses into a subjectively comprehended opposition” [12, p. 26]. For example, callousness, cruelty or emotional indifference can be considered as

reactive formations in relation to unconscious pity or caring.

Turning to the well-known epigenetic scheme of the individual development by Erik Erikson, it can be noted that the realization or frustration of basic needs in certain sensitive periods of ontogenesis induces opposing socially-sensitive experiences and, in the case of their traumatic nature, ensures the appearance of appropriate mechanisms of protection. Accordingly, the formation of MPD **compensation** and **reactive formations** refers to the period of 12-13 years [13], which confirms the thesis of the formation of an elective predisposition to various forms of antisocial behavior and may be the marker characterizing the features and level of severity of the individual's **criminogenic contamination**.

Based on the results of presented comparative analysis, which, in turn, is grounded on the data obtained by ISTA and LSI testing in persons belonging to the “convict. >8” group, the level of **criminogenic contamination of the personality** is manifested to a greater extent.

4. Discussion

The manifesting and the most sustainable variations of the structural combinations of humane-functions in the general human-structure of the individuals of the groups under consideration are defined - which in their qualitative and quantitative expression determine the choice between criminal and law-abiding forms of self-fulfillment.

The presence of statistically significant differences in the trends of humane- functions of law-abiding citizens and persons convicted for committing crimes is pronounced. Along with the influence of fear/anxiety component (**C**) in the structure of the criminal personality, the tendency of humane-functions of external delimitation (**Q**) is noted as the ability of the individual to contain own states and differentiate oneself from the world around.

The dynamic integral **CIs** indicator (coefficient of legal stability) is presented, which allows forecasting the probabilistic possibility of deviant behavior in addition to the quantitative state of the system determined by the coefficient of the mental health resource (**Re**).

One of the main differences in the structure of the personality of law-abiding citizens is revealed - the priority of the C–N dipole (fear/narcissism). This difference is partially supported by the qualitative divergence of destructiveness and deficiency in the groups studied, determined by the coefficient of manifestation of the destructive-deficit component ($K_P^{ds/dfN}$). For a law-abiding citizens group $K_P^{ds/dfN} > 1$, i.e. characterized by a possible destructive manifestation; and for a group of convicts $K_P^{ds/dfN} < 1$, which is, respectively, a deficit manifestation.

Considering the least square deviations of the humane-functions as an indicator of the sustainable manifestation (σ) with respect to the constructive, destructive and deficit components ($\sigma_{(co,de,df)}$), a stable, average-related manifestation in all three components of the humane-structure of persons of law-abiding group was revealed. The human-functional comparative analysis made it possible to determine the most stable constellations of humane-functions, which, in their successive and simultaneous manifestation determine

the leading stable behavioral pattern - in particular, for the “convicts” groups it is **C3, Se3**, and for the “law-abiding” group - **C2, Q2, Q*2, N2**. The possible **threshold values** of destructiveness for law-abiding citizens, which are the markers of the commission of illegal actions by their bearers, are determined. In particular – **C2 = 3.6; Q2 = 5.81; Q*2 = 5.17; N2 = 5.56**.

Proceeding from the obtained values of the coefficient of discrepancy (K^{RS}) for the basis of the second level indicators considered, it can be argued that the formation of a personality predisposed to a criminal way of life in the “convicts” group is a consequence of the psycho-traumatic interpersonal relations of the early childhood period.

The substantiation of the probabilistic forecasting possibility of committing a crime based on the characteristics of a personal humane-structure on the grounds of the theory of non-equilibrium dissipative structures (Nicholas, Prigogine, 1990) is presented.

Consideration of the humanstructurological characteristics of groups of convicts, depending on the court established terms of punishment (“convict. 3-5” and “convict.>8”) in

terms of markers of the level of severity of the **criminological contamination** of the identity of individuals, serving sentences in a high security penal colony, gives grounds for assumption that the individuals of the “convict. >8” group statistically authentically are the carriers of the following personal humanstructurological characteristics:

- qualitatively significant difference in the coefficient of legal stability (CIs “convict. 3-5”/“convict. >8” - 1.06/0.77); and a significant quantitative discrepancy between the mental health resource (Re “convict. 3-5”/“convict. >8” +2.54/-11.5);

- in groups of “convict. 3-5”/“convict. >8” the value of the indicators of adaptability (AdP – 22.52/13.86), psych activity (Pac – 23.98/14.8), the levels of the severity of psycho-pathologization (N↑ - 1.94/3.44) are significantly different.

5. Conclusions

Thus, proceeding from the foregoing, one can speak about the legitimacy and expediency of examining personal differences between criminals and law-abiding citizens in terms of the severity of the **criminogenic**

contamination of the personality.

Between the averaged indicators of humanstructurology of representatives of the groups under consideration, significantly credible differences were revealed, which are presented both in the form of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The dynamics of the change in the criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality confirms the thesis about the relationship between the level of criminogenic contamination of particular person and the severity of the crime committed, which, in turn, correlates with ritual criminal purity and criminal history as the general term of serving a sentence of imprisonment.

A verifying comparison of the values of manifestation degree of the dominant and the most sustainably formed MPDs by LSI testing confirms the assumption, that the **severity of the crime committed** and the severity of the court sentence expressed in the established term of punishment correlate with the level of **criminogenic contamination of the personality of the criminal.**

References

B. G. Bovin. Overcoming the factors hindering corrective action on the convict: Methodical recommendations. [Preodoleniye faktorov prepyatstvuyushih ispravitel'nomu vozdeistviyu na osuzhdennoogo] / - Moscow: Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, 2005. 35 p.

N. D. Gomonov. Educational role of religion in serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment // Law-enforcement activity and confessions of Russia: the problem of personality in theological, legal and philosophical dimensions [Vospitatel'naya rol' religioznoi zhizni pri otbyvanii nakazaniya v vide lisheniya svobody / Pravoohranitel'naya deyatel'nost' i konfesii Rossii: problema lichnosti v bogoslovskom, pravovom i filosofskom izmereniyah]. Materials of the Scientific-Practical Conference / Eds. O. Latyshev, V. Salnikov. St. Petersburg: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 1997. P. 17-22.

N. D. Gomonov. Determinants of the formation of criminogenic personality

217
factors [Determinanty formirovaniya kriminogennyh faktorov lichnosti] / N. Gomonov, V. Trush // Arctic. Society and Economics / Murmansk Regional Public Fund for the Development of Science, Education and Culture, Murmansk Academy of Economics and Management: 2015, № 14. P. 79-86.

N. D. Gomonov. Features of manifestations of somatic depression in convicts [Osobennosti proyavleniya somaticheskoi depressii u osuzhennyh] // Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia - 200 years. Materials of the international scientific-practical conference. Eds. O.Latysheva, V.Salnikova. St. Petersburg: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 1998. P. 66-71.

N. D. Gomonov. Stratification and marginalization of society: an analysis of criminogenic peculiarities [Stratifikaciya i marginalizaciya obshestva: analiz kriminogennyh osobennostei] // Scientific portal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia / MIA Research Institute. Moscow: 2015, № 1 (29). P. 38-44.

V. V. Kozlov. Social work with a person in crisis [Social'naya rabota s krizismoj lichnostyu]. Methodical manual. - Yaroslavl, 1999. 303 p.

K. M. Lobzov. "Recruitment" of the subject of treason as an unlawful socio-psychological phenomenon: criminal-psychological analysis ["Verbuest' subjekta gosudarstvennoj izmeny kak protivopravnyj socio-psihologicheskij fenomen] // Library of the criminalist. Scientific Journal. № 4 (9). Moscow, 2013. P. 213-227.

A. N. Mokretsov. The personality of the convict: social and psychological work with various categories of people serving a sentence. Educational and methodical manual. [Lichnost' osuzhennogo: social'naya i psihologicheskaya rabota s razlichnymi kategoriyami lic, otbyvayushih nakazanie] / A. Mokretsov, V. Novikov. - Moscow: Research Institute of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, 2006. 220 p.

Punishment and correction of criminals [Nakazanie i ispravlenie prestupnikov]/ Ed. prof. Yu. Antonyan. - Moscow:

Research Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, 1992. 392 p.

Essays on dynamic psychiatry. Transcultural study. [Ocherki dinamicheskoi psihiatrii. Transkul'turnoe issledovanie] / Eds. M. Kabanova, N. Neznanova. - St. Petersburg: V.M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute, 2003. 438 p.

Psychology and pedagogy in the professional training of MIA officers. Vol. 1 [Psihologiya i pedagogika v professional'noj podgotovke sotrudnikov OVD]/ Ed. A. Dunaev, A. Batyshchev. - M: 1992. - 174 p.

Psychological diagnostics of the life style index (Guide for psychologists and doctors) [Psihologicheskaya diagnostika indeksa zhiznennogo stilya. Posobiye dlya psihologov i vrachej]. Sc. Ed: Professor L. Wasserman, MD. - St. Petersburg: V.M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute, 2005. 51 p.

E. S. Romanov. Mechanisms of psychological protection. Genesis.

Functioning Diagnostics [Mehanizmy psuhologicheskoi zashity. Genezis. Funkcionirovanie. Diagnostika] / E. Romanov, L. Grebennikov. - Mytisch, 1996. - 139 p.

O. D. Sitkovskaya. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: Psychological Commentary. [UK RF: Psihologicheskii kommentarii] / – M: Wolters Kluwer, 2009. 192 p.

V. P. Timohov. Efficiency of law enforcement activity (theoretical-applied aspect). [Effektivnost' pravoprimeritel'noi deyatel'nosti (teoretiko-prikladnoi aspect)]: Author's abstract of thesis for a Candidate Degree in Law Sciences. St. Petersburg, 2002, 22 p.

V. M. Trush. Analysis of the level of severity of the criminogenic contamination of convicts depending on the category of committed crimes. [Analiz urovnya vyrazhennosti kriminogennoi zarazhennosti osuzhdennykh v zavisimosti ot kategorii sovershennykh protivopravnykh deistvii] // Contemporary problems of

the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2012. №08. P. 255-269.

V. M. Trush. Identity research of the offender with the use of a psychodynamically oriented approach: Monograph. [Issledovanie lichnosti prestupnika s primeneniem psikhodinamicheskii orientirovannogo podkhoda: Monografiya] / V.Trush, N. Gomonov. - Murmansk: 2013. 139 p.

V. M. Trush. Criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality: Concept, Reason and Implementation. [Kriminogennaya zarazhennost' lichnosti prestupnika: ponyatie, osnovanie i realizacia] / V.Trush, N.Gomonov // Juridical research, 2017. 12. O. 35-63. DOI: 10.25136/2409-7136.2017.12.24714.

URL: http://e-notabene.ru/lr/article_24714.html

V. M. Trush. Criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality from the perspective of L. Szondi test. [Kriminogennaya zarazhennost' lichnosti prestupnika s pozicii sud'boanaliza L. Szondi] / V.Trush, N. Gomonov. // Juridical

research, 2018. № 1. P. 1-30. DOI:
10.25136/2409-7136.2018.1.25092.

URL: http://e-notabene.ru/lr/article_25092.html

V. M. Trush. Methodology for considering the degree of criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality from the perspective of Günter Ammon's concept of dynamic psychiatry. [Metodika rassmotreniya stepeni kriminogennoi zarazhennosti lichnosti prestupnika s pozitsii kontseptsii dinamicheskoi psikiatrii Gyuntera Ammona] // Contemporary problems of the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2011. №5. P. 214-224.

V. M. Trush. Methodological and psychological aspects of the criminal's personality research: Monograph. [Metodologicheskie i psikhologicheskie aspekty issledovaniya kriminogenosti lichnosti prestupnika: Monografiya] / V.Trush, N.Gomonov. – Murmansk: Triton Deluxe Advertising Center, 2016. 226 p.

V. M. Trush. Assessment and forecasting of socio-psychological changes in social structures - the opportunities of a

220
psycho-dynamically oriented approach. [Otsenka i prognozirovaniye sotsial'no-psikhologicheskikh izmenenii obshchestvennykh struktur - vozmozhnosti psikhodinamicheskii orientirovannogo podkhoda] // Contemporary problems of the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2012. № 4. P. 287-295.

V. M. Trush. Comparative analysis of the humanistic structure of personality traits of persons convicted for crimes against property on the example of Sec. 158, 161, 162 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. [Sravnitel'nyi analiz gumanstrukturologii lichnostnykh osobennostei lits, osuzhdennykh za sovershenie prestuplenii protiv sobstvennosti na primere st. 158, 161, 162 UK RF] // Contemporary problems of the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2013. № 12. P. 411-418.

V. M. Trush. Comparative analysis of humanistic structure of personality traits of persons convicted for crimes against the person on the example of Sec. 105, 111 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. [Sravnitel'nyi analiz gumanstrukturologii lichnostnykh osobennostei osuzhdennykh za

prestupleniya protiv lichnosti na primere st. 105, 111 UK RF] // Contemporary problems of the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2013 №2 P. 297-303.

V. M. Trush. Comparative analysis of personal characteristics of law-abiding citizens and criminals from the perspective of Günter Ammon's humanstructurology. [Sravnitel'nyi analiz lichnostnykh osobennostei zakonoposlushnykh grazhdan i prestupnikov s pozitsii gumanstrukturologii Gyuntera Ammona] / V. Trush, A. Rummyantsev, A. Astrelin // Applied legal psychology. Ryazan: Academy of Law and Administration of the Federal Penitentiary Service, 2009. №4. P. 137-152.

V. M. Trush. Comparative analysis of personal characteristics of the low social status "offended" category convicts from the perspective of Günter Ammon's concept of dynamic psychiatry. [Sravnitel'nyi analiz lichnostnykh osobennostei lits, sodержashchikhsya v sisteme ispolneniya nakazaniya, s nizkim sotsial'nym statusom, otnosyashchikhsya k kategorii «obizhennye» s pozitsii kontseptsii

dinamicheskoi psikhii Gyuntera Ammona] // Contemporary problems of the humanitarian and natural sciences, 2012. №2. P.282-286.

V. M. Trush. The existential of corporeality as the basis of the degree of criminogenic contamination of the criminal's personality. [Ekzistentsial telesnosti kak osnovanie stepeni kriminogennoi zarazhennosti lichnosti prestupnika] / V. Trush, N. Gomonov // Juridical research, 2017. № 6. P.1-25. DOI: 10.25136/2409-7136.2017.6.22975. URL: http://e-notabene.ru/lr/article_22975.html

O. A. Filatova. Violation of the anticipation ability in persons with addictions. [Naruszenie anticipacionnoi osobennosti u lic s addikciyami] / O. Filatova, N. Gomonov. // Materials of international scientific-practical conference devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Department of Psychotherapy of KhMAPO. Volume 2. Modern methods of diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of psychological and somatic disorders of psychogenic origin (XY Plato's reading), Kharkiv, 2012. P. 265-266.

G. F. Khokhryakov. Paradoxes in prison.
Moscow, 1991. 224 p.

V. A. Shapoval. Method of estimation and forecasting of mental health and professional identity of candidates and employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of the Psychodynamically Oriented Personal Questionnaire (POLO) “Resource” [Metod ocenki i prognozirovaniya psihicheskogo zdorovya kandidatov na sluzhbu i sotrudnikov MVD na osnove psyhiodinamicheski oruientirovannogo oprosnika POLO] / Educational - methodical manual. - St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg MIA University, 2013. 276 p.

Ego Structure Test by G. Ammon. A questionnaire for assessing central personal functions at the structural level: A Handbook for Psychologists and Doctors / Yu. Tupitsin, V. Bocharov, T. Almazov et al., St. Petersburg, 1998. 70 p.

Amabile T. M., Dejong W., Lepper M. R. - Effects of externally imposed deadlines on subsequent intrinsic motivation // J.

Pers&Soc. Psychol. 1976. V. 34. P. 92-98.

Ammon G. Automatism the borderline legal liability // Pyn. Psychiatr. 1990. 23, N 3-4. P. 143-154.

Ammon G. Handbuch der dynamischen Psychiatrie / Hrsg. G. Ammon: Bd. 2. - Munchen: Reinhardt, 1982.

Caprara G. V., Pastorelli C. Toward a reorientation of research on aggression // Enr. I. Pers. 1989. - 3. N 2. P. 121-138.

Cressey D. R. Differentielle Assoziation, symbolischer Interaktionismus und Kriminologie // Scheider. Psychologie 1981. P. 182-195.

Falek A., Craddic R, Collum J. An Attempt to Identify Prisoner with an XYY Chromosome Complement by Psychiatric and Psychological Means// Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 150,1970, № 3, P. 165-170.

Fishman G. The application of the frustration aggression hypothesis to various levels of violent behaviour // Agress. Behav. 1989.- 15, N1. P. 57-58.

- Ford B. Douglas. Under and irrational beliefs in violent inmates // *Pers. and Indiv. Diff.*, 1991.- 12, N3. P. 211-219.
- Fovard M.
Personnalitecriminelleetypologie de delinquants// Rapport au VII Congres international de criminologie. Belgrade. 1973; P. 1-17.
- Glueck Sh. & E. Early Detection of Future Delinquents // *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*. 1956. vol. 47. Nº 2.
- Glueck Sh. & E. More Discriminative Instrument for the Identification of Potential Delinquents at School Entrance // *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*. 1961. vol. 57. Nº 1.
- Plutchik R. Measuring emotions and their derivatives. In R. Plutchik&H. Kellerman (Eds.), *Emotion: Theory, research, and experience: Vol.4*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press, 1989. - P. 1–35.
- Plutchik R. Emotions and psychotherapy: A psychoevolutionary perspective. In R. Plutchik, & H. Kellerman (Eds.), *Emotion: Theory, research and experience: Vol. 5*, Academic Press, 1990. - P. 3–41.
- Plutchik R. &Platman S. R. Personality connotations of psychiatric diagnoses. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 1977, 165, P. 418–422.
- Plutchik R., Kellerman H. & Conte H. R. A structural theory of ego defenses and emotions. In C. E. Izard (Ed.), *Emotions in personality and psychopathology*. N. Y. Plenum, 1979.- P. 229-257.
- Plutchik R., & Conte H. R. Measuring emotions and their derivatives: Personality traits, ego defenses, and coping styles. In S. Wetzler, & M. Katz (Eds.), *Contemporary approaches to psychological assessment*. N.Y.: Brunner/Mazel, 1989. - P. 239–269.
- Shinnar S. And R The Effects of the Criminal Justice System on the Control of Crime: A Quantitative Approach // *Law and Society Review*. 1975 n. 9, P. 581 -611.

Shoham S. G., Askenasy I. I., Rahav G.
Social attitude correlates of violent
prisoners // Pers. and indiv. Diff. 1989.
10 N 2. P. 147-153.

Spatz W. C. Child abuse, neglect, and
violent-criminal behaviour //
Criminology. 1989. 27. N 2. P. 251-271.

Turk A. T. Analyzing Official Deviance:
For Nonpartisan Conflict Analyses in
Criminology // Inciardi J. A. Radical
Criminology. Beverly Hills London,
1980. P. 78-91