

Personality Traits as Determinant of Institutional Misdemeanor Behaviour among Officer Cadets of Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna

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Abstract. The aim of this research is investigating the personality traits as determinant of institutional misdemeanor behaviour among officer cadets of Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna. The study used both Survey and Experimental Design. A total of two hundred participants (200 officer cadets) were selected for the study through Purposive & simple convenient sampling method. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised Short Version was used to collect Data from participants. Data collected for this research were analyzed qualitatively through simple percentage for demographic and mean of standard deviation was used for the research questions. Independent t-test was used in testing hypothesis, the result reveal that: *i. There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record ii. There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record. iii. There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record. In conclusion, the findings show that Personality is a major factor in many kinds of behavior, one of which is criminal*

behavior. To determine what makes a criminal “a criminal,” we must understand his/her personality. This study tries to identify different personality traits which link criminals to their personality. Further researches are expected and encouraged in the area to include larger sample and variables.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Determinant, Misdemeanor, Cadet and Behaviour

1. Introduction

Misdemeanor or Criminal behaviour is any behaviour or act that is in violation of the criminal law, whereas crime is the particular action representing such behaviour (Kamaluddin, Shariff, Othman, Ismail, & Ayu, 2015). “It is not itself, or criminality that is innate; it is certain peculiarities of the central and autonomic nervous system that react with the environment, with upbringing, and many other environmental factors to increase the probability that a given person would act in a certain antisocial manner” (Eysenck & Gudjonsson, 1989) Kamaluddin, el-tal (2015) offered four general definitions of criminal behavior that will fit all the types of it. These four (4) areas include the following types act (1). Prohibited by law and are punished by the state (2). Considered to be violation moral or religious code and is believed to be punishable by a supreme spiritual being such as God.

- (3). Violate norms of society or traditions and are believed to be punishable by community
- (4). Acts causing serious psychological stress or mental damage to a victim, but as from that affordable for offender (referred as a psychological criminal behavior)

Following what has been stated above, then the general definition of criminal behavior can be stated as “any kind of misdemeanor or antisocial behavior which is punishable by law or norms, stated by community”, therefore it is very difficult to define it because the act can be considered as a violation of some rules and regulations at one point in time, but can be accepted by other communities. It is important to distinguish between delinquencies from criminal act. The first one refers to act that are prohibited by social norms, while the second one is violation of existing laws defined by a state.

This field Includes studying of risks factor and measuring crime in order to assist in the prevention of Criminal behavior which is usually measured by arrests and changes, self-reported offences (which is believed by some to be more accurate), actual crime rates, which are usually obtained by governmental organs by using this kind of information crime reports are generated which help to generally categorize crime by types and offender characteristics such as Gender, Age, Race and Location.

The study is interested in determining if significant relationship could occur between officer cadets personality factors/traits and misdemeanor/criminal behavior while undergoing training in NDA.

1.1 Statement of Problem

In reference to the Academy Routine Order (ARO) for January-December 2017, where over 800 Officer Cadets of the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA) Kaduna from different departments and Battalions were involved in different misdemeanor/criminal behavior which includes AWOL (absence without official leave), Absenteeism, Examination malpractice, Use of Handset, Theft, Brutality etc. Some of the cadets involved in these misdemeanor/criminal behaviors have over time been subjected to different disciplinary and punitive measures which include Struck off Strength (SOS), Restriction with no Pay, Relegation, Withdrawal and Dismissal from the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna. In spite of these measures taken by the Academy authority to correct these misdemeanor behaviors, prevalence rate has persisted.

1.2 Objectives of Study

Objectives of Study are:

- To find out if there will be a significant relationship between personality factors of Extraversion of Officer Cadets of NDA who have misdemeanor/criminal record compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.
- To investigate if there will be a significant relationship between personality factor of Neuroticism of Officer Cadets of NDA who have misdemeanor/criminal record compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.
- To determine if there will be a significant relationship between personality factors of Psychoticism of Officer Cadets of NDA who have misdemeanor/criminal record compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

1.3 Hypotheses

H₁. Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

H₂. Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

H₃. Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Concept of Personality

The term of “rescue personality” emerged from the study of Mitchell and Bray (1990) to describe the traits observed in individuals working in emergency occupations, such as the paramedics. According to them, rescue personnel are portrayed as sociable, active, goal-oriented, dedicated and obsessed with achievement (Wagner, Marting, & McFee, 2009). Despite that police belongs to the “rescue workers” category; personality scientists are still trying to explore the nature of police personality (Wagner, et. al., 2009). Twersky-Glasner (2005) identified two perspectives to explain whether police personality is

constructed by innate traits individuals have (psychological perspective) or shaped by the experiences gained while being on duty (sociological perspective). Various studies revealed that police officers may well be a homogeneous group as they seem to display common personality characteristics compared to the general population (Twersky-Glasner, 2005).

Personality traits

Since decades, personality traits influenced a large number of scientists to develop a variety of theoretical perspectives and, further, to construct models applicable to individuals and study their relation to different aspects in life. The studies started to be performed from the early 90s and confirmed the scientists' interest and their systematic efforts to understand personality by classifying those characteristics that make individuals different and unique. However, struggling with definitions and language interpretations, personality scientists and practitioners faced difficulties in developing a specific taxonomy in common language and understood by everyone to describe personality. Consequently, this led to a number of models regarding personality domains.

3. Theories of Criminal Behaviour

In order to find the best way to handle and prevent crime and examine why people commit crime is very important. Many theories have appeared and appearing since beginning of this study seeking to find the best solution for this problem. Those theories will always influence forensic criminal psychologists work.

There are three (3) broad models of criminal behavior. It is difficult to completely separate them and it is severally accepted, that all of them may be in the interpretation of behavior. Through psychological principle can be applied across all the three models, they have some specific ones which would help in implementing across different crime control policies.

3.1 Psychological Approach

There are several fundamental assumptions that are common for all the psychological approaches to criminal behavior. These are the following:

- The individual is the primary unit of analysis (individual human being is considered to be responsible for acts he/she conducted).
- Personality drives behavior within individuals because it is the major motivational element.

- Crimes can result from abnormal dysfunctional or inappropriate mental processes within the individual's personality.
- An individual may have purpose of criminal behavior if it addresses certain felt needs.

Normality is generally defined by social consensus that is what is considered as "typical" "normal" or "acceptable" by majority of individuals in a certain social group.

Defective or abnormal, mental processes may be cause by a variety of factors such as diseased mind, appropriate learning or improper conditioning , the emulation of inappropriate role models and adjustment to inner conflicts.

In short crime control policy based on psychological principles targets individuals and tries to prevent criminal behavior from this point. Any policy aimed at preventing crime by targeting person such as training , education promotion of self-awareness , rehabilitation , re socialization , or identification risks of criminal behavior and psychological in nature .In addition psychologists have long recognized that the best predictor of future behavior is past behavior from the sociological point of view.

3.2 Sociological Theory

The majority of sociological theorists believe that the criminal behavior mainly is influenced by combination of social surrounding, political, and economic factors. Offenders are not necessarily viewed as bad people , these theories tend to look at social context of a person 's situation in examining his race , neighborhood , intelligence , education ,family , political and media influence , income level , job and career, childhood history to determine why did he/she become criminal . There are many different theories severally to explain criminal behavior such as social structure theory (which itself consists of disorganization, strain and cultural deviance theories) differential association, theory of anomie, neutralization theory, social control theory, and many others.

The key idea of differential association created by Edwin H. Sutherland is that, criminal behavior is learned through communication with other people. Though that interaction values, techniques and attitude to things is learned, that motivates future behavior and in the following case it is criminal act indeed. The more a person sees delinquent acts which are not criticized by surrounding community, the higher is the chance of their attachment to others.

3.3 Biological Approaches

Biological theories propose that criminal behavior is caused by some flaw in individual's biological make up. According to Rayne study, the causes may be heredity, neurotransmitter dysfunction and brain abnormalities, which could be caused either by the first law or trauma. Many theories, are sharing biological approaches such as trait and psychodynamic trait theories, Lombroso's theory, Chromosome theory and others. There are several types of crime control which involves artificial interference in human biology such as psychosurgery, chemical methods of control, brain stimulation and others.

3.4 Psychodynamic Theory

Psychodynamic theory was developed by Sigmund Freud in the late 1800's and has then become a significant theory in the history of criminality (Siegel,2005).

Freud believed that every individual carries "residue of the most emotional attachments of our childhood, which then guides our future interpersonal relationship (Seigel,2005). The theory is three part structure consisting of the Id, Ego and Super ego. The Id is considered the underdeveloped primitive part of our Makeup. It controls need for food, sleep, and other basic instinct. This part is purely focused on instant gratification. The Ego controls Id by setting up boundaries. The super ego is the change of judging the situation through morality (Seigel, 2005).

Psychodynamic theories believed that personality of offenders is Id dominated, which means that when they lose control of the ego there Id instant gratification takes over. Other problem causing control of the ego are poor social skill, excessive dependence on others immaturity etc. Others believed that offenders are moved by unconscious need to be punished by their previous sins consequently "crime is manifestation of feelings of oppression and people's inability to develop the proper psychological defense and rationales to keep these feelings under control (Seigel, 2005).

4. Psychological Factors

Psychological factors encompass processes that take place at the individual-level as well as the meanings that one attributes to a particular situation which in turn affects our mental state (Upton, 2013). Cesare Lombroso (1810) viewed criminality as a product of abnormal psychological traits. This view was elaborated further by Hans Eysenck. Traits are more

deterministic in nature as they are "dimensions of individual differences in tendencies to show consistent patterns of thoughts, feelings and actions (Kamainddin, Sheriff, Othman, Ismail, Ayu,2015).

Eysenck in his theory of criminality proposed that personality factors like extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism are the prime causes of criminal behavior and only "systematic method" available for the investigation of such behavior. Personality trait contribute to one's tendency to engage in criminal behavior (Levine Jackson,2014; Egan, McMurrin, Richardson, Rlair. 2000;Listwan 2001). He proposed that high neuroticism leads to higher persistence in people which make crime a matter of routine that is continuously reinforced. The combined effects of high extraversion and neuroticism interferes with learning social rules and concentrating, increasing the likelihood of criminal behavior (Levine Efaction).

Psychoticism is believe to increase the rigidity of thought in a person and reduce sensitivity to guilt The traits that correlate to form this super ordinate trait include aggressive, cold, ego center, impersonal, impulsive, antisocial, un-empathetic, create and tough minded (Ruch, N.D). Additional evidence of the role of underlying personality factors in criminal behavior is provided by this five (5) factor model proposed by McCrae and Costa (1998) which represents a continuum between two extremes of these traits. It was found that neuroticism has shown positive correlation with criminal acts which is consistent with the finding of Eysenck Pen model.

Meccrae and Costa found that Eysenck "measure of Personality was related to the five factors, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism, Conscientiousness as well as agreeableness (Zukerman, Kuhlman, Joircman, Teta Kraft, 1993). In addition to personality factors, other individual variable like intelligence, emotional behavior and academic achievements also determine the chances of an individual to indulge in criminal behavior (Clarbour, Roger, Miles Monaghan, 2009; Koolh , Loerber Wei Pardini,2007).

Listwan (2001) in her research supported the motion that personality is an important risk factor and can assist our understanding of offenders both theoretically as an explanation for behavioral and practically for the application of treatment. Despite the firm theoretical base of Eysenck theory in understanding criminal behavior, situation list theorists have often targeted its reliability , Theorists argue that behavior varies not because of personality traits but due to the situation one is in and the characteristics of that situation (Smallbone & Cale, N.D). Knowing the various circumstances, then, which may foster criminal behaviour is essential to be cognizant of. The reason behind criminal behavior

can vary a lot in each particular case but still they can be grouped in two main categories:

- (1) Genetics and
- (2) Environment.

Where in the mid 19th century the question about the causes of criminal behavior was raised, a lot of psychologists were insisting that the only reason is genetics. They even considered that a person's inclination to criminal could be measured according to the parents' mental condition, i.e. if they have some even minor mental problem their sons/daughters were more likely to become criminals. The scientist has their version of solving a problem but is it fair if the people with higher risks of committing a crime would not be allowed by the state and society to live normally and have children?

As time passed more and more researches and experiments were held and modern approaches to this question is that of cause genetics is really important reasons behind criminal behavior, but environment is also as important as it. These include the family, the child is born and raised in the examples parents and family can give them, social status they have educated etc.

Nowadays the psychologist and criminalists have agreed that what drives a person to criminal behavior is really complex and complicated mechanism involving a lot of factors. We can imagine a child, was born in a "criminal" family (mother is schizophrenic, father is rapist and murderer) but after he got an education and a job there is nothing antisocial in his behaviors. It proves that solely genetics can't determine one's inclination to be criminal. So it is impossible to predict a person's "criminality" according to some specific factors, but we can still highlight some circumstances and apply a person to a "relatively higher criminal risks group".

Financial problems or starvation - This is especially a common problem in third world countries. When a person has to struggle every day just to get food to survive, the probability that they become thieves is high.

Low social status - when one is bullied because of it, they may easily become aggressors and fight back against the whole society.

Genetics - some genetically mental disorders, itself includes increased aggression.

5. Research Methodology

5.1 Design

Design is Embedded mixed design which combined both Survey and Experimental Design. For Survey Design, Section A, shall comprise of Demographic variable/Data of Officer Cadets e.g. gender age department

Section B will comprise of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire revised short version.

The Experimental Design involved selecting 100 officer cadets with Misdemeanor record in both Military and Academic training. Note: Misdemeanor record like AWOL, Skipping of first period, Brutality, Malingering, absent from fire alarm, charging through, Absent from lectures, Sleeping in class. And selecting another 100 Officer Cadets with no misdemeanor record, they were selected through PURPOSEFUL and SIMPLE RANDOM Sampling technique (only 100 of those with misdemeanor record and 100 of those with no misdemeanor record were selected).

The method used is a mixture research design (Experimental and the administration of Eysenck questionnaire). For the experimental design, two hundred participants (200 cadets) were divided into two groups of 100 on the basis of Misdemeanor record or NO Misdemeanor record. The Independent variable is 100 Officer Cadets with Misdemeanor records and 100 Officer Cadets with NO Misdemeanor records while the Dependent variable is the scores on the Domains of Extraversion, Neuroticism and Psychoticism from the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire.

5.2 Participants

A total of two hundred participants (200 officer cadets) across the three Faculties (Art & Social Sciences, Engineering, Sciences & cyber security) were selected for the study through Purposeful & simple convenient sampling method. One hundred (100) participants (officer cadets) with Misdemeanor record and another one hundred (100) participants (officer cadets) with NO Misdemeanor record were selected. Ethical consideration of well informed consent and willingness to participation and confidentiality were enforced.

5.3 Instrument

Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised short version was used to collect Data from participants. It is a self-report inventory which measures personality. It contains 10 items, with each trait of Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Psychoticism. The coefficient of reliability was found to be 0.766 for extraversion subscale; 0.772 for the neuroticism subscale and

0.238 for the psychoticism subscale. The corrected item-total correlation ranged from 0.201 to 0.538 for extraversion, from 0.196 to 0.556 for neuroticism and from 0.020 to 0.284 for psychoticism subscale of EPQR-S (Tiwari, Singh, & Singh, 2009).

5.4 Procedure

An advocacy visit of the Academic branch and four faculties was carried out in order to obtain official permission from the Academy Registrar and Deans of faculties on the nature of research and the involvement of officer cadets in the collection of data. The study commenced with a pilot study to validate the instruments for use in the Nigerian socio-cultural and environmental context. Significant psychometric values indicated their relevance for use in the study. In conducting the main study, permission and ethical approval were sought from the hospital authority highlighting key ethical considerations of the study. Once granted the Human Resource Department were approached for the selection of prospective participants for the study using the systematic random sampling approach described earlier. Sample size was determined by the Yamane’s formula to ensure representativeness. Those selected were invited for briefing on the study by the researcher through the department to confidence and consent. They were adequately informed about the study and given the option of voluntary participation or withdrawal at any time.

Officer Cadets were briefed on the nature of the research. And Officer Cadets with Misdemeanor record and those with no Misdemeanor record were selected through Purposive and convenient sampling technique. After successfully selecting 100 participants each, those with Misdemeanor record and those with NO Misdemeanor record then EYSENCK Personality Questionnaire (Revised short version) was administered in a class situation through Informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity was ensured.

5.5 Techniques for the Data Analysis

For the purpose of effective data analysis all the information secured from the interview and data collected for this research were analyzed qualitatively through simple percentage for demographic and mean of standard deviation was used for the research questions. While Independent t-test was used in testing hypothesis 1-3, used statistical package for social science (SPSS) to get the result.

6. Result

The data collected from the study using the instruments were analyzed, the result obtained were used to answer the research questions and testing the hypotheses. This section is divided into two: answers to research questions and testing of hypotheses.

Data Presentation

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristic of the participants

Socio-demographic characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Distribution of participant base on Sex		
Male	153	76.5%
Female	047	23.5%
Total	200	100
Distribution of participant by Age		
17-20 years	080	40%
21-24 years	120	60%
Total	200	100
Distribution of participant on level of study		
100	25	12.5%
200	30	15%
300	63	31.5%
400	82	41%
Total	200	100

Source: Field Survey 2020

Table 1 above presents the analysis of the socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents with reference to their sex, age and level of study. It clearly shows that out of the total respondent, (76.5%) were male, while the remaining (23.5%) were female.

From the table above, it indicate that age 17-20 who responded to the questionnaire were 80(40%), and age 21-24 respondents are 120(60%),respectively. It was also revealed that (12.5%) are in 100 level, (15 %) are in 200 level, (31.5%) are in 300 level and (41%) of respondent are in 400 level respectively

Test of Hypotheses

This section presented the testing of the hypotheses stated in section at $P < 0.05$ level of significance. The analysis of the result is presented as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record

Table 5: Independent t-test for significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

Group	N	Mean	SD	Df	T-value	P-value	Decision
Misdemeanor record	100	65.52	11.56	142	14.81	0.001*	Significant
No Misdemeanor record	100	36.44	10.65				

* Significant at $P < 0.05$

From Table 5, the t-value of 14.81 has a corresponding P-value of 0.001 at 142 degrees of freedom, which was less than P-value of 0.05 level of significance. This meant that there was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor record. The result therefore showed that we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis since results clearly revealed that there is a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor record.

Hypothesis 2: Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

Table 6: Independent t-test for significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

Group	N	Mean	SD	Df	T-value	P-value	Decision
Misdemeanor record	100	66.52	12.66	70	0.759*	0.31*	Significant
No Misdemeanor record	100	36.25	10.22				

* Significant at $P < 0.05$

Table 6 revealed that P-value of 0.759 was obtained from the t-value of 0.308 at 70 degrees of freedom. This value is significant since $P = 0.759$ is greater than $P = 0.05$ level of significance. This implied that there was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor record. With this result we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis since result clearly indicated that there is a significant difference between officers cadets with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire compared with those with no misdemeanor record.

Hypothesis 3: Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record

Table 7: Independent t-test for significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record will score higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record.

Group	N	Mean	SD	Df	T-value	P-value	Decision
Misdemeanor record	100	38.33	9.56	3	10.55	0.001*	Significant
No Misdemeanor record	100	34.78	6.65				

* Significant at $P < 0.05$

From Table 7, the t-value of 10.55 has a corresponding P-value of 0.001 at 3 degrees of freedom, which was less than P-value of 0.00 level of significance. This meant that there was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor record. The result therefore showed that there is a clear significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor record. We therefore accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant difference between officer cadets of NDA with misdemeanor record who scored higher on psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire compared with those with no misdemeanor record.

7. Summary of the Result

- There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Extraversion on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record
- There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Neuroticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record
- There was a significant difference between Officer Cadets of NDA with misdemeanor/criminal record who scored higher on Psychoticism on the Eysenck personality questionnaire revised compared to those who do not have misdemeanor/criminal record

8. Discussion on the Findings

Personality is a major factor in many kinds of behavior, one of which is criminal behavior. To determine what makes a criminal “a criminal,” we must understand his/her personality. This study tries to identify different personality traits which link criminals to their personality. Eysenck in his theory of criminality proposed that personality factors like extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism are the

prime causes of criminal behavior and only “systematic method” available for the investigation of such behavior. Personality trait contribute to one’s tendency to engage in criminal behavior (Levine 2014; Egan, Mcmurrin, Richardson, Rlair. 2000;Listwan 2001). He proposed that high neuroticism leads to higher persistence in people which make crime a matter of routine that is continuously reinforced. The combined effects of high extraversion and neuroticism interferes with learning social rules and concentrating, increasing the likelihood of criminal behavior (Levine,2014). Psychoticism is believe to increase the rigidity of thought in a person and reduce sensitivity to guilt

The traits that correlate to form this super ordinate trait include aggressive, cold, ego center, impersonal, impulsive, antisocial, un-empathetic, create and tough minded (Ruch, N.D). Additional evidence of the role of underlying personality factors in criminal behavior is provided by this five (5) factor model proposed by McCrae and Costa (1998) which represents a continuum between two extremes of these traits.

It was found that neuroticism has shown positive correlation with criminal acts which is consistent with the finding of Eysenck Pen model. This support some of the most studied researches into the origins of crime and personality have been done by Professor Hans Eysenck, who spent years defining whether criminal behavior had any relationship with personality. He identified that personalities have three dimensions. First, psychoticism describes people as being aggressive, egocentric, and impulsive. Second, neuroticism describes people with low self-esteem, anxiety, and wide mood swings. The third is extroversion, which describes the personality of an individual who is sensation-seeking, dominant, and assertive. A majority of these traits are found in criminals, which have been studied and classified.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study examined personality traits as determinant of institutional misdemeanor behaviour among officer cadets of Nigerian defence academy Kaduna. The finding shows that Personality is a major factor in many kinds of behavior, one of which is criminal behavior. To determine what makes a criminal “a criminal,” we must understand his/her personality. This study tries to identify different personality traits which link criminals to their personality. Further researches are expected and encouraged in the area to include larger sample and variables.

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