COMPARISON OF FEMALE AND MALE CASES WHO ARE HOSPITALIZED AT THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY SERVICE WHO COMMITTED HOMICIDE/HOMICIDE ATTEMPT CRIME

Bekir Alp Kamazoğlu¹, Özlem Devrim Balaban²
1.Sisli Hamidiye Etfal Training and Research Hospital
2.Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery
alp kamazoglu@gmail.com

PURPOSE: For the past 30 years it is seen that the number of works, which study the relationship between psychiatric illnesses and violent behavior, have steadily increased. According to these studies it is thought that psychiatric illnesses might have an effect on homicidal crimes (1,2,3,4).

Even though it is thought (4,5,6,7,8,9) in the past that crime applications developed with male samples could be applied to females, it is seen that the difference between female and male perpetrators caused ineffective results in the applications. To put light on this issue, there have been works published (8,10,11,12,13) especially in the last 20 years, studying forensic psychiatric cases which committed homicide in the context of gender. However there are no such studies in our country. In this study, we aimed to compare male and female cases of male and female offenders attempted homicide / homicide in terms of clinical and crime related characteristics, and to contribute to the literature in this field.

METHOD: The study was designed as a retrospective file review. University of Health Sciences Istanbul Bakırköy Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurological Diseases Training and Research Hospital Forensic Psychiatry Detained / convicted service men and women who were admitted to a murder and / or attempted murder were retrospectively enrolled in a protocol book, 101 female cases and 101 male cases sociodemographic, clinical and successive information, examination of the admission files were collected through a final data form.

RESULTS: The ages of the female and male cases participating in the study are 32 (min: 13-max: 62) and 28 (min: 15-max: 81), respectively. According to DSM, the percentage of women diagnosed at Axis I is significantly higher than that of men (p <0.05). According to DSM, the percentage of men diagnosed at axis II was significantly higher than women (p <0.05).

Table 1: The comparison of the crime and previous crimes by gender									
		Gender				Total		X2	p
		Male		Female					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Crime of incarceration	Homicide	87 _a	86,1%	93 _a	92,1%	180	89,1%	1,836	,175*
	Attempted homicide	14 _a	13,9%	8 _a	7,9%	22	10,9%		
Previous crimes	Repetitive crime history	54 _a	53,5%	13 _b	12,9%	67	33,2%	37,541	,000*
	First crime	47 _a	46,5%	88 _b	87,1%	135	66,8%		
The groups indicated by different letters (a, b) show significant differences according to gender. Chi square test, *p<0.05									

According to DSM, the percentage of men with diagnosis category "antisocial personality disorder" in the axis II area is higher than that of women, the axis II diagnosis category is "borderline and/or mixed personality disorder" and "mental retardation" (p <0.05) were significantly higher than men. In terms of drug use narratives, the percentage of males with substance use narratives was significantly higher than females (p<0.05). In terms of previous criminality, the percentage of males with multiple crimes is significantly higher than females and the percentage of females with first crimes is significantly higher than males (p<0.05). In terms of pre-prison psychiatric treatment history, the percentage of women with treatment histories was significantly higher than men (p <0.05). Percentage of women committing offenses against acquaintances are significantly higher than men and men who committed offenses against strangers are significantly higher than women (p<0.05). When the cases of the crime against the child were examined, it was found that the percentage of the women who committed the crime against the child was significantly higher than the men (p <0.05).

CONCLUSION: In female offenders who committed homicide or homicide attempt, the rate of cases diagnosed with axis I is higher than that of men. In male cases there is more personality disorder, higher alcohol / substance use story. Male cases had more repetitive crime stories. Women are more likely than men to be guilty homicide or homicide attempt against acquaintances.

Table 2: Comparison of previous psychiatric treatment and current diagnosis by gender									
		Gender				Total		X2	p
		Male		Female					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Psychiatric treatment prior to incarceration		31 _a	31,0%	44 _b	44,9%	75	37,9%	4,063	,044 _*
Axis I diagnosis		65 _a	64,4%	93 _b	92,1%	158	78,2%	22,78	,000 _*
Axis II diagnosis		54 _a	53,5%	32 _b	31,7%	86	42,6%	9,8	,002 _*
Axis II category	Antisocial	50 _a	92,6%	7 _b	21,9%	57	66,3%	45,03	,000 _*
	Borderline + Mix	2 _a	3,7%	15 _b	46,9%	17	19,8%		
	Mental retardation	2 _a	3,7%	10 _b	31,3%	12	14,0%		
Drug use		59 _a	58,4%	18 _b	17,8%	77	38,1%	35,27	,000 _*
The groups indicated by different letters (a, b) show significant differences according to gender. Chi square test, *p<0.05									

Table 3: Comparison of the data on whom the crime was committed and the distribution of the crime against the children by gender									
		Gender				Total		X²	p
		Male		Female					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Crime against whom	Acquicittance	56 _a	55,4%	91 _b	90,1%	147	72,8%	30,606	,000 *
	Stranger	45 _a	44,6%	10 _b	9,9%	55	27,2%		
Crime against children		1 _a	1,0%	28 _b	27,7%	29	14,4%	29,352	,000 *
The groups indicated by different letters (a, b) show significant differences according to gender. Chi square test, *p<0.05									

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