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## Abstract

Recidivism is the act of engaging in criminal activity again after having previously been involved with the criminal justice system, continues to pose a serious problem for all civilizations. The study consisted of 250 respondents including male and female. This research was undertaken to investigate the ideas and causes of recidivism in male and female and comparison with both gender in the context of Pakistan. Through this quantitative analysis found significantly determine the relationship, check the association goodness of fit are independency. This study aimed to analyze the causes of re-offend among male and female individuals in Pakistan, particularly in Sahiwal division. The study found that recidivism has a positive or negative impact on society; the public and criminal lives. This research serves as a foundation for further exploration and highlights the necessity of adopting a gender-sensitive approach within the criminal justice system to ensure fairness, equity, and effective strategies for reducing recidivism and promoting long term positive outcomes for all individuals involved.

**Keywords:** Recidivism, criminal justice system, equity, effective strategies

## 1. Introduction

Recidivism, the criminal justice system faces a lot of difficulties due to recidivism, or a person's propensity to commit crimes again. A number of socio-psychological factors, including family structure, employment, substance misuse, delayed justice, and mental health, have an impact on this complicated issue. In order to create practical solutions for lowering recidivism rates, it is essential to understand these determinants. Studies have indicated that the experiences and risk factors for recidivism differ for male and female offenders, which has led to an increase in interest in the effect of gender on recidivism in recent years (Steadman et al., 1998).

This study project intends to investigate gender-based disparities in the socio- psychological factors that influence recidivism. Men have historically had a disproportionate amount of power in the criminal justice system, where they also make up the majority of those who are imprisoned. Due to this imbalance, the study of gender-based disparities in the variables that lead to recidivism as well as the role of gender in the criminal justice system are receiving more attention.

Recidivism, or the act of engaging in criminal activity again after having previously been involved with the criminal justice system, continues to pose a serious problem for all civilizations. In order to create successful methods for crime prevention, offender rehabilitation, and community reintegration, it is essential to understand the elements that lead to recidivism. Socio-psychological variables are among the many characteristics that significantly influence a person's propensity for reoffending. This investigation focuses on investigating the gender- based socio-psychological factors that influence recidivism.

We may learn more about how social and psychological variables interact differently for male and female offenders, contributing to their differing rates of recidivism, by analyzing how gender affects these components. The impact of socio-psychological variables in raising recidivism rates among both male and female criminals has been the subject of several researches. For instance, research by emphasizes the importance of criminogenic demands in predicting recidivism in both genders, including antisocial views, lack of self-control, and criminal peers. Through targeted treatments and rehabilitation program, their study highlights the need of addressing these dynamic risk factors Andrews and Bonta (2010).

### 1.1. Social Causes of Recidivism

According to research, parental participation and family dynamics significantly influence the chance of reoffending. Parental participation in the child's life can lessen this risk. Children who grow up in unstable or abusive home circumstances are more likely to engage in criminal behavior. Additionally, work has a big role in lowering recidivism rates. Compared to those who are jobless, offenders who find permanent work are less likely to commit crimes again. Recidivism is also influenced by mental illness and substance misuse, and addressing these issues can help prevent repeat offences (Steadman et al., 1998)

Socioeconomic considerations include elements like stability of housing, income, work, and education. According to research, recidivism is significantly predicted by economic disadvantage and a lack of educational chances. For instance, having difficulty finding work and having a poor income might make it more difficult to successfully reintegrate into society and raise the possibility of relapsing into criminal activity. It's possible to discover particular difficulties experienced by male and female criminals in their post-release transition by analyzing gender-based differences in socioeconomic determinants, declared that socioeconomic circumstances have a considerable impact on a person's life, including their propensity to engage in criminal behavior and recidivism (Langan & Levin, 2002).

The danger is further increased by unemployment and underemployment since it is challenging for ex-offenders to obtain stable sources of income due to stigma and discrimination in the labor market. Another important element is the absence of social support systems. People who lack supportive connections and direction may feel alone and receive little emotional support, which makes them more likely to commit crimes again. Addiction and substance abuse also affect judgment and decision-making, which increases the likelihood of recidivism. Peer pressure and participation in criminal networks can reinforce criminal behavior, and restricted access to rehabilitation services both inside and outside of prison makes effective reintegration more difficult.

The elimination of poverty and socioeconomic disparities, the development of employment opportunities for ex-offenders, the development of social support networks, the provision of services for the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse, and the improvement of local conditions to promote a supportive and crime-free environment are all part of the comprehensive approaches

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needed to address these social causes. By addressing these socioeconomic issues, society may try to lower recidivism rates and encourage people to successfully reintegrate into their communities Western, B., & Pettit, B. (2010).

### **1.2. Psychological causes of Recidivism**

Recidivism is frequently caused by psychological factors since they affect a person's ideas, feelings, and behaviors. Substance misuse and addiction are a common psychological cause. Drug and alcohol misuse can alter brain chemistry, impair judgement, impulse control, and decision-making skills, and increase a person's propensity to commit crimes to feed their addiction. Recidivist behavior is also influenced by co-occurring mental health problems. Personality disorders, PTSD, depression, anxiety, and other illnesses can make criminal behavior worse because they make it more difficult for sufferers to control their emotions, handle stress, and regulate their behavior

Another psychological factor contributing to recidivism is a history of trauma and unfavorable early experiences. Trauma may have a severe negative effect on a person's psychological health, resulting in emotional instability, difficulty establishing good relationships, and the use of unhealthy coping strategies, all of which raise the likelihood that the person would commit another crime. Recidivism is also influenced by cognitive variables such as faulty thought processes, poor self-control, and a lack of problem-solving abilities. These cognitive processes might cause people to have criminal thoughts and behave impulsively, which keeps them involved in illicit activities.

Numerous psychological factors can affect recidivism, or the relapse of previously sentenced criminals into criminal behavior. These elements affect a person's cognitive and emotional condition, which impacts their ability to make decisions and tendency for repeat offences. Substance misuse and addiction are two of the main psychological factors. People who struggle with drug addiction disorders frequently exhibit poor decision-making, poor impulse control, and increased risk-taking behavior, which makes them more susceptible to criminal activity. A considerable impact is also played by mental health issues. Criminal behavior may be used as a maladaptive coping method by people with untreated or poorly managed mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, or personality disorders, or it may be a result of their inability to regulate their emotions and impulses. Criminal behavior may be used as a maladaptive coping method by people with untreated or poorly managed mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, or personality disorders, or it may be a result of their inability to regulate their emotions and impulses.

### **1.3. Significance and rationale of the study**

The study on the gender-based examination of the socio-psychological factors of recidivism has the potential to significantly advance both the area of sociology and the criminal justice system. The study will offer insightful information about the causes of recidivism and the distinctions between male and female offenders. The identification of the socio-psychological factors that influence both male and female offenders' recidivism will be one of this study's major achievements. In order to fully comprehend the connections between various causes and recidivism, a wide variety of factors, including family background, educational achievement, work situation, and mental health, must be examined. This will give crucial data to policymakers and practitioners, who may use it to guide the creation of efficient (Langan & Levin, 2002).

Overall, the research on the socio-psychological causes of recidivism with a gender-based approach will significantly advance our knowledge of these aspects and the possibility for successful interventions to lower the incidence of reoffending. The results of this study will give important insights into the possibility of lowering recidivism and improving outcomes for offenders and society at large, as well as guide the creation of targeted treatments that are customized to the particular requirements of male and female offenders Van Voorhis, P., Wright, E. M., Salisbury, E. J., & Bauman, A. (2010).

### **1.4. Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study on the "Socio-psychological determinants of recidivism: a gender-based analysis" are as follows

- To examine the socio-psychological determinants of recidivism, including the impact of gender differences, in the context of Division Sahiwal, Province Punjab, Pakistan.
- To identify the key factors that contribute to recidivism, including social and psychological factors, and to assess the impact of these factors on recidivism rates in Division Sahiwal, Province Punjab, Pakistan.
- To analyze the relationship between gender and the socio-psychological determinants of recidivism, with a particular focus on female offenders of Division Sahiwal, Province Punjab, Pakistan.
- To identify any gender-specific socio-psychological determinants of recidivism and to assess their relative impact on recidivism rates among male and female offenders in Division Sahiwal, Province Punjab, Pakistan.

## **2. Review of literature**

Abbas and Manzoor (2015) Analyse the socioeconomic causes of women's involvement in crime in Pakistan's Southern Punjab. The writers look at how different socioeconomic factors including family structure, work, money, and education relate to women's involvement in criminal activity. They emphasize the importance of socioeconomic issues as predictors of women's criminal behavior through empirical study and data collecting. The study clarifies the intricate interactions between social and economic variables and their effects on female criminal activity in the particular setting of Southern Punjab, Pakistan

Holsinger and Latessa (2018) role of employment in lowering probationers' recidivism rates. The authors offer a thorough evaluation of the effect of work on the risk of reoffending for those under probation supervision by analyzing a variety of pertinent research. Their meta-analysis demonstrates a substantial relationship between employment and decreased recidivism rates, indicating that finding and keeping a job is essential for lowering criminal behavior. In order to encourage successful reintegration and lower recidivism, the study emphasizes the value of probationers' access to job programmes and support services Holsinger and Latessa (2018).

LeBel, T. P., & Cesaroni, C. (2019) offers a person-based understanding of criminal recidivism. The authors examine the shortcomings of conventional risk assessment techniques that only take into account static elements and argue in favor of a more thorough knowledge of people and their experiences in order to more accurately predict recidivism. They go over the significance

of taking into account dynamic elements including societal influences, personal narratives, and life events when determining the likelihood of reoffending. In its discussion of offender evaluation and management tactics, the paper emphasizes the potential advantages of using a person-based approach LeBel, T. P., & Cesaroni, C. (2019).

Makarios, Steiner, and Travis III (2020), is a thorough work that investigates the personal experiences of those who have previously been detained. The editors and other writers examine many facets of the reentry process, concentrating on the mental health issues that people who have been jailed experience and the beneficial treatments that can promote their successful reintegration into society. The book sheds vital information on the particular difficulties this community faces by examining the intricacies of reintegration and the effects of imprisonment on mental health. This paper adds to our understanding of successful treatments and support systems for successfully reintegrating people who have been jailed by putting an emphasis on lived experiences

### 3. Material and Methods

#### 3.1. Data

Data has been collected through a questionnaire. Questionnaires have been widely used by educators to obtain facts about past, present, anticipated events, conclusions, practices and to make investigations regarding attitudes to obtain reliable data

#### 3.2. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics include measurements of central tendency and measures of variability (spread). Measures of central tendency describe the center point of distribution for data collection. The frequency of each data point in the distribution is explained using the mean, median, or mode, which measures the most prevalent patterns in the studied data set. Descriptive statistics are used to characterize the fundamental features of a study's data

#### 3.3. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is a statistical technique used to explore and analyze the relationship between two variables. It focuses on understanding how changes in one variable correspond to changes in another variable

#### 3.4. Correlation

$$r = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum((x_i - \bar{x})^2) \sum((y_i - \bar{y})^2)}}$$

#### 3.5. Binary Logistic Regression

Binary logistic regression is a statistical tool used to predict the chances of an event happening when we have two possible outcomes. It's like flipping a coin and trying to predict whether it will land heads or tails. The formula for logistic regression uses a special mathematical function to transform the information from the predictor variables into a probability

#### 3.6. Testing of hypothesis

Testing of hypothesis is a very important step of statistical inference. A procedure that allows us to decide whether to accept a statement or hypothesis about the value of a population parameter, based on information from sample data. Such a statement or assumption, which may or may not be true, is called "Statistical Hypothesis". We accept the hypothesis as true if it is supported by the sample data. We reject the hypothesis when the sample data does not support it. In this section, the collected data is analyzed and the relationship between different attributes and different variables is evaluated. Associations and conclusions about various attributes and variables are drawn

#### 3.7. F-Test

The F-test calculates the F-statistic, which is the ratio of the mean square between groups to the mean square within groups

$$F = \frac{\text{Variance between groups}}{\text{Variance within groups}}$$

### Result and Discussion

The N of Valid Cases indicates the number of cases included in the analysis, which are 250 in this case.

**Table 1: Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.835	.701	15

The reliability statistics provided are Cronbach's alpha and Cronbach's alpha based on standardized items, along with the number of items in the scale. Interpretation of the reliability statistics: Cronbach's Alpha: .835

Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency reliability, indicating the extent to which the items in a scale or measure are interrelated and measure the same underlying construct. In this case, the Cronbach's alpha value is .835, which is relatively high. Generally, a Cronbach's alpha value of .7 or above is considered acceptable. A value below .7 suggests that the items in the scale may not be highly correlated and may not reliably measure the same construct.

Overall, the interpretation of the data suggests that the set of 44 items exhibits a relatively high level of internal consistency reliability, as indicated by the Cronbach's alpha value of 0.807. This suggests that the items in the scale or measure are measuring the same underlying construct consistently and reliably.

**Table 2**

Anova						
Model	Sum of Squares		Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	13.876	1	13.876	26.929	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	127.788	248	.515		
	Total	141.664	249			

- a. Dependent Variable: AGE
- b. Predictors: (Constant), types of crime

The ANOVA table provided presents the results of an analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a regression model with the dependent variable "AGE" and the predictor variable "types of crime."

Sum of Squares: 13.876, Degrees of Freedom: 1, Mean Square: 13.876, F-value: 26.929 and Significance (Sig.): .000.

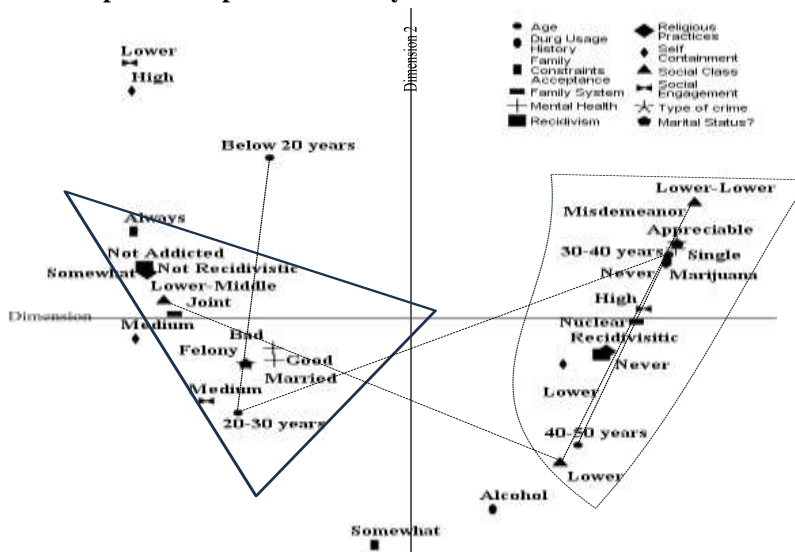
The regression model accounts for a significant amount of the total variability in the Dependent variable "AGE." The sum of squares for the regression is 13.876, indicating that the model explains a substantial portion of the variability in "AGE." The degrees of freedom for the regression are 1, and the mean square is also 13.876.

The F-value of 26.929 suggests that the regression model is statistically significant. The significance level (Sig.) of .000, which is less than the conventional threshold of .05, indicates that the relationship between the predictor variable "types of crime" and the dependent variable "AGE" is statistically significant.

Sum of Squares: 127.788, Degrees of Freedom: 248 and Mean Square: 0.515.

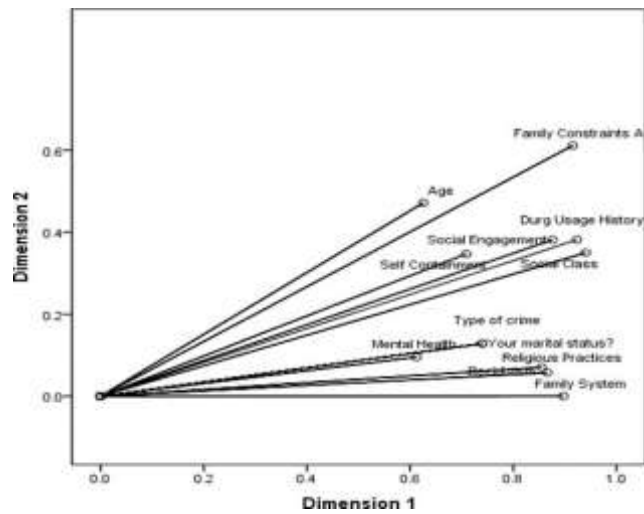
The residual sum of squares is 127.788, representing the unexplained variability or error in the model. The degrees of freedom for the residuals are 248, indicating the number of observations minus the number of parameters estimated in the regression model. The mean square for the residuals is 0.515, which represents the average unexplained variance per degree of freedom.

**Multiple Correspondence Analysis of Recidivistic and non-recidivistic correlates**



The two dimensional solution of discrimination measures shows that age, drug usage, family constraints, social engagement, self-constraints, social class and self-containment contributed to the dimension 2 and rest of the variables loaded on dimension 1. Figure 10 significantly displays such dispersion of variables by dimensions. In this study, we looked at what factors contribute to people committing crimes again after being previously involved in illegal activities. We focused on how these factors differ between men and that we need to consider these specific factors for men and women when trying to prevent repeat offenses. By understanding and addressing these factors, we can work towards helping individuals stay out of trouble and lead successful lives. In this study, we aimed to explore the social and psychological factors that influence the likelihood of individuals re-offending after being involved in criminal activities, focusing on gender differences. Our findings revealed important insights into the determinants of recidivism for both men and women. For men, factors such as their criminal history, educational attainment, and financial situation were found to be significant predictors of repeat offending.

On the other hand, for women, marital status, presence of children, and education level Emerged as key factors associated with re-offending. These results highlight the need for tailored approaches in addressing recidivism, taking into account the unique circumstances and challenges faced by individuals of different genders. By considering these socio-psychological determinants, we can develop targeted interventions and policies to reduce the likelihood of reoffending and support successful rehabilitation and reintegration into society.



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