

Personality Profile Differences Between Prisoners and Non-Prisoners Using the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5)

Widhi Adhiatma and Magdalena S. Halim
Faculty of Psychology
Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

Prison provides correctional function for prisoners. There are some factors needed to be considered to enable the correctional process work optimally, one of them is the personality of prisoners. We need to consider this because there are different kinds of prisoners with different criminal backgrounds. This study aimed to identify the personality profiles of prisoners, including violent offenders, non-violent offenders and drug offenders, using the Indonesian version of Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5). We compared the personality profiles of the prisoners' groups with the non-prisoner's group in order to have more accurate personality profiles. The samples consisted of groups of violent offenders ($n = 96$, mean age = 27.99 years old), non-violent offenders ($n = 79$, mean age = 35.55 years old), drug offenders ($n = 180$, mean age = 32.90 years old), and non-prisoners ($n = 245$, mean age = 23.31 years old). Analyses using a series of One-Way ANOVA at the level of domains and facets of personality showed differences in the personality profiles of the three groups of prisoners and non-prisoner. In comparison to the non-prisoner group, the drug offender group was found having the largest number of differences in the personality profiles, whilst the non-violent offender group had the least number of personality profile differences.

Keywords: personality, PID-5, prisoners

Lembaga Pemasyarakatan (Lapas) memiliki fungsi pembinaan bagi para Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan (WBP). Dalam melakukan pembinaan, perlu beberapa hal yang harus menjadi perhatian agar pembinaan dapat berjalan dengan optimal, salah satunya adalah aspek kepribadian dari para WBP. Hal ini mengingat dalam suatu Lapas terdapat berbagai macam WBP dengan latar belakang kejahatan yang berbeda-beda. Penelitian ini hendak mengetahui profil kepribadian WBP yang mencakup WBP Agresi, Non-Agresi, dan Narkotika berdasarkan *Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5)* versi Bahasa Indonesia. Peneliti membandingkan profil kepribadian ketiga kelompok WBP tersebut dengan kelompok Non-WBP untuk mendapatkan profil kepribadian secara lebih akurat. Sampel dari penelitian terdiri atas kelompok WBP Agresi ($n = 96$, rata-rata usia 27.99 tahun), WBP Non-Agresi ($n = 79$, rata-rata usia 35.55 tahun), WBP Narkotika ($n = 180$, rata-rata usia 32.90 tahun), dan Non-WBP ($n = 245$, rata-rata usia 23.31 tahun). Analisis menggunakan *One-Way ANOVA* pada tingkat *domain* dan *facet* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan profil kepribadian antara ketiga kelompok WBP dengan kelompok Non-WBP. Saat dibandingkan dengan kelompok Non-WBP, perbedaan paling banyak terdapat pada kelompok WBP Narkotika, sedangkan perbedaan paling sedikit terdapat pada kelompok WBP Non-Agresi.

Kata kunci: kepribadian, PID-5, Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan

Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan (2016) reported as of January 2016, in the majority of prisons across 33 provinces in Indonesia, the number of prisoners exceeded the prisons' capacity. Only prisons in six provinces of Indonesia have adequate capacities

(Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, 2016). Prisons have the function of correction for their prisoners, and this is in line with the changes in the Indonesian prison system in 1964 incorporating the correctional function in the system (Kusumowardhani & Probowati, 2015). Changing in the prison system provides some challenges to the correctional institutions to reform prisoners' behavior. The correctional function is expected to mi-

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Widhi Adhiatma, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman 51, Jakarta 12930. Email: widhi.adhiatma@gmail.com.