

Family Communication and Antisocial Behavior of Ex-Convicts of the Medio Libre Penitentiary Establishment - Peru

Cesar Alfonso Najar Farro¹, Leoncio Enrique Vásquez Solís², José Luis Mandujano Rubín³, Inés Eusebia Jesús Tolentino⁴, Miguel Alfredo Carrasco Muñoz⁵, Reynaldo Marcial Ostos Miraval⁶, Niceforo Bustamante⁷

Abstract

The objective of the research was to determine the relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of ex-convicts from the 'Medio Libre' - Huánuco establishment. The methodology used in the research was circumscribed to the use of the hypothetical-deductive method, using the type of applied research, descriptive-correlational level, with a non-experimental transactional design. We worked with a sample of 26 ex-convicts from said establishment, who have served a sentence for crimes against property and have been released, as of 2019, to whom a questionnaire was administered, validated by experts. Results: With a statistical test such as the Chi square at 95% reliability with a margin of error of 0.05, the significance value or p value was 0.000, compared to the level of significance (α) which is 0.05 (0.000). <0.05 , turned out to be lower. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, reaching the conclusion that: "There is a significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" - Huánuco Headquarters".

Keywords: family, interaction, decision making, criminal behavior.

INTRODUCTION

The persistent increase in delinquency by persons belonging to young adulthood, also referred to as early adulthood or preadulthood, between 20 and 40 years – or 17 to 45 years (Álvaro, et al., 1996), in the capital of the country and its impact in other regions of Peru; It refers us to repair the origin of antisocial behavior, especially taking into account the results obtained as a result of various investigations in other areas, which come to consider the family nucleus, as one of the agents of socialization that decisively influences the development of the behavior of children, who sooner or later will be involved in criminal acts of various types (Hernández, 2014).

Hence the objection to the quality of communication between parents and children. (Chichet, 2016), which could be linked to the validity of an adaptive process of negative relationships between children and parents, at the family level; since adults establish with respect to children, the mechanisms of socialization and control of behavior, codes of conduct of society; to which minors and young people will have to adapt mainly for the

¹ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2266-1451>

² Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8404-2368>

³ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán – Huánuco – Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5905-3965>

⁴ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2376-2214>

⁵ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4919-901X>

⁶ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0346-7699>

⁷ Universidad Nacional Hermilio Valdizán, Huánuco, Perú, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8582-269X>

good communicational functioning within the family and its impact on society (Crespo, 2021; Eroles, 2012).

This problem in question is of a complex nature that manifests multiple edges in its etiology, since it is a problem of a current nature and of magnitude that goes beyond the borders of Latin American countries – to say the least – being probably one of the determining factors the gap of a socio-economic nature, but also of a cultural nature. political, ethnic, among others (Espezúa, 2018; García, 2015). These factors create a worsening of inequality in Peru, caused by problems, structural deficiencies and demographic explosion that today, as in the past, cut and block the opportunities of many young people (Callirgos, 1993; Arteaga, 2014); who, by the alienation stimulated by the neoliberal economic model, are impelled by the underlying need, within the framework of frustrating and long-entrenched imitation; to lash out mercilessly against the social victim. Pointing out, we must point out that this is not a criminal harassed by impoverishment, fallen into extreme poverty, pressured by a need for survival and despair by destitution; it is, therefore, a criminal pressured by the alienating malaise of the consumer society (Cotler, 2005; Fried, 2001).

We believe that the State must act thoughtfully and immediately in the face of this social scourge, but in a way that does not continue to show an indolent incapacity before the citizenry, which has been rejecting its executive ineptitude. Valera, 2014; Gutierrez, 2010). The State should adopt simultaneous and irreducible multisectoral resolutions in the field of education, introducing the teaching of family education and the school of parents (Dussel and Finocchio, 2005; Cáceres, 2009). In the justice sector, specifically in prison matters, implement the work of prisoners in a mandatory manner, for their maintenance and payment of civil reparation to the victim (Gonzales, 2015). Where the State should participate in the creation of productive service companies (supermarkets, garbage recycling), where primary prisoners and those close to being released would work. While the most dangerous inmates in farms and agricultural fields, strict discipline and constant surveillance are imposed (Rios, 2006; Albiñana, 2015).

While the provisions and legal bodies are improved, a realistic and social criterion must prevail that pursues the recognition of human rights, the citizen who does not violate the human rights of another and in this sense, the human rights of the perpetrator and the offender are restricted. What was stated would be based on what Cueto (2011: p. 32) pointed out: Law implies a responsibility that man must fulfill in his relationships with other men. Such responsibilities cannot be demanded by the community of the individual man until he is previously trained to fulfill them. The individual person therefore has the right to demand from society and the state that he be placed in a position to meet his community responsibilities. (Araya and Fisher, 2005).

Therefore, the research aimed to determine the relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco Headquarters. It is important, since it raises a greater interest of the State for the social purpose of the family and the promotion of the relevant channels of social integration that allow hitherto disadvantaged groups to be accepted, through an improvement of the quality of education and the creation of a dynamic process of norms, values and beliefs, that constitutes a collective consonant. There were no limitations affecting its implementation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study scenario was the province and region of Huánuco, where the establishment 'Medio Libre' is located. The study population or 'reference population' was constituted by 52 ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco headquarters, who have served sentences for different criminal offenses and have been released, as of 2019. The

sample studied was 26 ex-convicts, who have served time for crimes against property and have been released, as of 2019. The sampling chosen was non-probabilistic (Bernal, 2010).

The methodology used in the research was circumscribed to the use of the hypothetical deductive method (Martínez, 2009), using the type of research applied (Valderrama, 2015), descriptive-correlational level, with a non-experimental transitional design (Hernández, et al., 2014).

The survey technique was used and a questionnaire as an instrument. For the validity of the instrument, expert opinion was used, with the agreement of their qualifications in 96%. To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's Alpha was used, using data applicable to a pilot sample.

RESULTS

The general hypothesis proposed was that there is a significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Sede Huánuco. The hypothesis raised does not need to resort to the null hypothesis, since reality comes to confirm in extenso the alternative hypothesis.

Ho(null) = There is no significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco Headquarters.

H1 (alternate) = If there is a significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco Headquarters.

The research sought to establish the relationship between the variables indicated, having used for this purpose non-parametric data that were developed in a single moment and space (cross-sectional study), in addition to independent samples. We worked with a single group of people with categorical polytomous measures (Yes, Occasionally, No); using the statistical test of Pearson's Chi-Square, to measure the relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco Headquarters. The significance level used was 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) with 95% reliability, using the statistical software Spps v.23 through the analysis of cross tables or comparative tables.

Cross table 1. Family Communication * Antisocial Behavior

Recount		Antisocial behavior			Total
		Yes	Occasionally	No	
Family Communication	Yes	3	0	0	3
	Occasionally	1	10	0	11
	No	0	0	12	12
Total		4	10	12	26

Source: Spps v.23 results of the survey of the 26 ex-convicts of the "Medio Libre" establishment. Huanuco 2019.

Chi-square result

	Chi-square tests		
	Value	Gf	Asymptotic significance (bilateral)
Pearson's chi-square	43,727a	4	,000
Likelihood ratio	45,939	4	,000
Linear by linear association	23,243	1	,000
Number of valid cases	26		

Source: Spss v.23 Results

DISCUSSION

If the obtained probability P-value $\leq \alpha$, Ho is rejected (H1 is accepted)

If the probability obtained P-value $> \alpha$, H1 is rejected (Ho is accepted)

Then as P-value = 0.000 $\leq \alpha = 0.05$

Ho (null) is rejected and H1 (alternate) is accepted.

"If there is a significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Huánuco Headquarters."

With a statistical test such as the Chi-square at 95% reliability with a margin of 0.05 error, the significance value or p-value, was 0.000, compared to the significance level (α) which is 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), was lower. Based then on the statistical theory to decide by a hypothesis, if the probability obtained is P-value $\leq \alpha$, Ho is rejected (Null Hypothesis) and H1 (Alternative Hypothesis) is accepted, reaching the conclusion that: "There is a significant relationship between family communication and antisocial behavior of the ex-convicts of the establishment "Medio Libre" – Sede Huánuco".

Among the investigations selected at the international level, only one of them deals with the two variables that make up the problem investigated; we refer to the research carried out in Spain by Jiménez, et al. (2007) entitled "Family communication and criminal behaviors in Spanish adolescents: The double mediating role of Self-esteem". This study resulted in finding that open and problematic communication with both parents correlated significantly with the variable delinquent behavior of the children. In our case, the research takes as a sample people in their condition of ex-convicts belonging to the so-called early adulthood or preadulthood, (Estévez and Herrero, 2005) that allows us to repair the origin of antisocial behavior and the influence of sustained family communication in previous stages of development; confirming the importance of the family nucleus and its decisive action in the development of the behavior of the children, who sooner or later were involved in criminal acts that led them to prison.

References

- Albiñana Durá, Joana (2015). Criminal psychology. Retrieved: [crimina.es>uploads>2015/11/pdf](http://crimina.es/uploads/2015/11/pdf)
- Alvaro, José L.; Garrido, Alicia & Torregrosa, J. R. (1996). Applied social psychology. Madrid, Spain: Mc Graw Hill.
- Araya, Roberto and Fischer, Alvaro (2005). Leda Cosmides and Evolutionary Psychology: "mind, behavior and social sciences". Retrieved from: [revistagpu.cl.pdf](http://revistagpu.cl/pdf).
- Arteaga Basurto, Carlos (2014) Social Rights and Citizen Participation. In: Cano Soriano, L. (Coord.) Poverty and social inequality. Challenges for the reconfiguration of social policy. Mexico: Ed. Diaz de Santos.
- Bernal, C. A. (2010). Research Methodology (3rd edition). Pearson Education.
- Cáceres Velásquez, Artidoro (2009). Criminal policy. Lima, Peru: Fondo Editorial de la UAP.
- Callirgos, Juan Carlos (1993). Racism. The question of the other. Lima, Peru: Desco.
- Chichet Villalba, Laura (2016). Family ties and their relationship with generational transmission. University of the Republic, Faculty of Psychology, Uruguay. Recovered
- Cotler, July (2005). Classes, state and nation in Peru. Lima, Peru: Institute of Peruvian Studies.

- Crespo Comesaña, Julia M. (2011). Bases to build a positive communication in the family. *Research Rev. in Education* No. 9 (2).
- Cueto Fernandini, Carlos (2011). *Education, discipline and freedom. Selected essays*. Lima, Peru: Fondo Editorial de la Universidad Inca Garcilaso de la Vega.
- Dussel, I. & FINOCCHIO (Comp.) (2005). *Teaching Today: An Introduction to Education in Times of Crisis*. Bs.As., Argentina: Ed. Fondo de Cultura Económica de Argentina S.A.
- Eroles, Carlos (Coord.) (2012). *Family and social work. A clinical and interdisciplinary approach to professional intervention*. Argentina: Espacio Editorial.
- Salmon Spechez, Dorian (2018). *Peru chicha. The mixture of miscegenations*. Lima, Peru: Edit. Planeta.
- Estévez, Musitu & Herrero (2005). The role of family communication and school adjustment in adolescent mental health. *Mental Health Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 4, August. Retrieved from www.mediagraphic.com/pdfs/salmen/sam-2005/sam054i.pdf
- Fried Schnitman, D. (2001). Generative coping with crises and conflicts in organizations. In: *Revista Persona*, N° 14, January – December 2011. Lima, Peru: Fondo Editorial Universidad de Lima.
- García, Jose E. (2015). Criminal behavior from the evolutionary point of view. *Person. Revista de Psicología de la U de Lima*, N° 18, pp. 27 – 46. Lima, Peru: Fondo Editorial.
- Gonzales Moreyra, Raúl (2015). *Social structure and function of psychology. Series: topics in metapsychology*. Lima, Peru: Editorial y Distribuidora Álvarez S.A.C.
- Gutiérrez de Piñeres B., Carolina (2010). *Review on the definition of Legal Psychology*. Faculty of Psychology. Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá, Colombia.
- Hernández Giraldo, Bautista (2014). *Antisocial behavior and alienation of adolescents with different levels of socialization in Hermosillo. Sonora, Mexico*. Retrieved from: ciat.repositorioinstitucional.mx/jspui/handle/1006/274.
- Hernández, R., Fernández, C., & Baptista, P. (2014). *Research methodology* (6th edition). McGraw-Hill Education Ventura,
- Jiménez, Murgui, Estevez & Musitu (2007). Family communication and criminal behavior in Spanish adolescents: the double role measuring self-esteem. *Latin American Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 39 (3), pp. 473 - 485. Retrieved from [pepsic.bvsalud.org/scielo.php?script=](http://pepsic.bvsalud.org/scielo.php?script=sci-art&pid=S0077-00752007000300011)
- Martinez, Miguel (2009). *Science and Art in Qualitative Methodology*. Second edition. Ed. Trillas. P. 8. Mexico.
- Rios Patio, Gino (Coord) (2006). *Criminology. Multidisciplinary approaches*, Lima, Peru: Fondo Editorial Univ. San Martín de Porres.
- Valera Macedo, Magdalena (2014). *Legal Psychology and Criminological Psychology, themes and areas of interest*. *Electronic Journal of Psychology Iztacala*, vol. 17, No. 4, UNAM.
- Valderrama, S. (2015). *Steps to develop scientific research projects: Quantitative, qualitative and mixed* (2nd edition). San Marco