Title: Association Between Personality Disorders and being raised without biological parents

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(I have done this research as a course assignment during my "Data visualization and management" course of Coursera. I have successfully completed the course after submitting this assignment.)

Introduction

Personality disorder is a form of mental disorder. In which one has a rough and unusual types of thinking, functioning and behaving which is harmful for health. A person with a personality disorder has trouble understanding and relating to situations as well as other persons. In a result, a person who has PD (Personality Disorder) go through with remarkable problems and limitations in relationships, work and social activities. In several cases, one may not realize that he/she has this mental disorder, because his/her way of behaving seems normal to him/her. On the other hand, they may find problems in others for the challenges they face. Normally PD starts to show it symptoms from the teenage years or in the early stage of adulthood (Symptoms and causes, Personality Disorder, Mayo Clinic).

Generally, the main causes of PD are childhood trauma, verbal abuse, high reactivity. Additionally, researchers are beginning to identify few possible genetic factors which can be liable for PD.

Childhood trauma can be big factor for PD. Every person deserves a normal life and a beautiful childhood. Childhood is the basement of human life. Being raised without parents is not desirable and not easy. It can affect their personality.

Objectives

- 1. Finding association between personality disorder & being raised without biological parents.
- 2. To explore who raised by their biological parents suffers from PDs less than who had not.

Literature Review

While I was looking for this are related research, I hardly found any research paper related to my topic question. Although there many articles on PDs and cause factor of PDs. In 2005

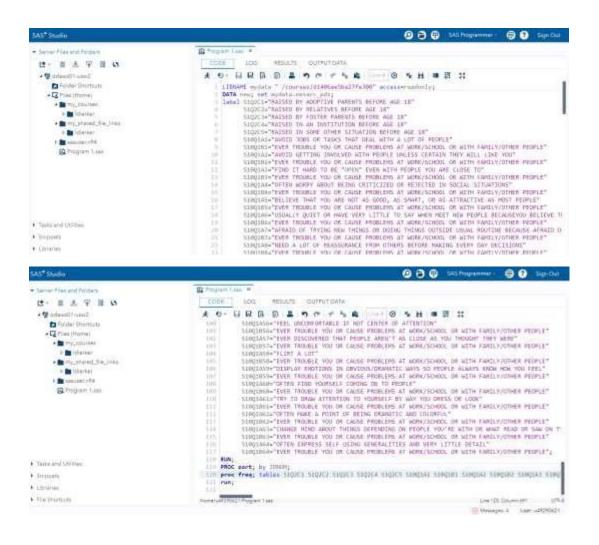
Royce Lee & his team published a research paper with the headline "Childhood Trauma and Personality Disorder: Positive Correlation With Adult CSF Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Concentrations". In this paper they want to test the hypothesis that early life trauma results in adult stress hormone alterations in individuals with personality disorders, the authors examined the relationship between history of childhood adversity and lumbar CSF corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF). They concluded that consistent with the hypothesis that the severity of early life stress is correlated with stress hormone abnormalities in adulthood, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire total scores and emotional neglect scores were significantly correlated with CSF CRF levels in individuals with personality disorders. The results of this study revealed a direct correlation between CSF CRF levels and history of childhood trauma in men with personality disorders. The results suggest that of all forms of childhood trauma assessed, childhood emotional neglect has the strongest relationship with CRF levels in personality disorders. Simone Hoermann, Ph.D., Corinne E. Zupanick, Psy.D. & Mark Dombeck, Ph.D. researchers scientifically investigate the effect of genetic influence through the use of family and twin studies. These studies was coupled with the developed technologies of neuroscience, have led to the fairly solid conclusion that many personality traits (i.e., dispositions to behave in particular ways across situations and time) are inherited and biologically determined (Cloninger, 2005). Steven K Huprich 1, Robert F Bornstein published a article with the title "An Overview of Issues Related to Categorical and Dimensional Models of Personality Disorder Assessment". In this article, they discuss four issues relevant to categorical vs. dimensional assessment of PDs: (a) problems with self-reports in PD patients, (b) methodological issues in behavioral and clinician assessment of PDs, (c) challenges that arise when dimensional models are applied to patient and nonpatient samples, and (d) clinical implications of categorical and dimensional PD models. We suggest that researchers and clinicians address these concerns to avoid implementing a new PD assessment model that-although different from the current system-would otherwise remain fraught with difficulties. As raised by other than biological parents is not always a good experience there might have chance to be a victim of PDs or can have a association between these.

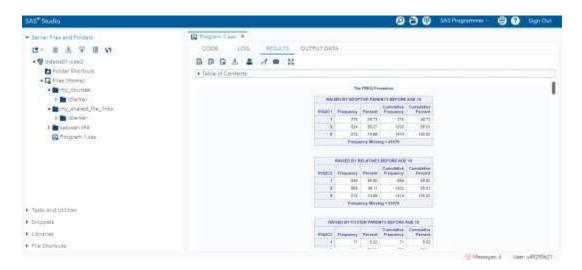
Variables

Variables of my topics are raised by adoptive parents before age 18, raised in an institution, raised by relatives before age 18, ever trouble to work with people at office/work etc. Personality disorders (PDs) can be described as the manifestation of extreme personality traits that interfere with everyday life and contribute to significant suffering, functional limitations, or both. They are common and are frequently encountered in virtually all forms of health care. PDs are associated with an inferior quality of life (QoL), poor health, and premature mortality (Upsala Journal Medical Science).

Methods

I want to estimate is there any association between personality disorder & being raised by other than biological parents. Here are some of my variables & frequency distribution of them. here in every table variable is showing in column & observation are showing in row.





There are 41679 missing values, raised by other than biological parents the

number is 1,131. Secondary variables are 15, 16, 17. 18.

The FREQ Procedure

51Q2C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	378	26.73	378	26,73
2	824	58.27	1202	85.01
9	212	14.99	1414	100.00

11						
S1Q2C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent		
1	649	45.90	649	45.90		
2	553	39.11	1202	85.01		
9	212	14.99	1414	100.00		

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\$1Q2C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	378	26.73	378	26.73
2	824	50.27	1202	85.01
9	212	14.99	1414	100.00

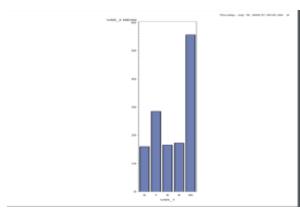
	RAISED BY R	ELATIVES	BEFORE AGE	18
Q2C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative
1	649	45.90	649	45.90
2	553	39.11	1202	85.01
9	212	14.99	1414	100.00

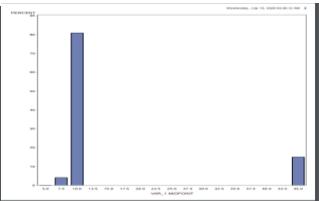
Cumulative	Cumulative	Percent	Frequency	S1Q2C1
5.00	71	5.02	71	- 1
85.01	1202	79.99	1131	2
100.00	1414	14.99	212	9

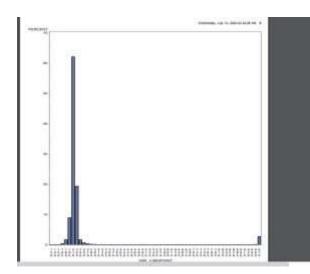
Here I created two secondary variable VAR_1(which represents the individuals raised without biological parents) & VAR_2 (which represents the individuals have personality disorders who raised without biological parents). Here VAR_1 is independent variable & VAR_2 is response variable. From the univariate table we see the mean & standard deviation of VAR_1 is 14.35 & 12.87. The mean of VAR_2 is 239.28 & standard deviation is 136.7732. At first created a two univariate for VAR_1 & VAR_2. Below you will see the bar chart for these univariates. Then for categorical explanatory variable VAR_1 & quantitative VAR_2 we get a mean bar chart.

Result

In this we can see although there is linear relationship, we can see a weak positive association between VAR_1 & VAR_2. So, from this bar we also can say that there is a week positive association between personality disorders & raised by other than biological parents.







The UNIVARIATE Procedure Variable: VAR 1 Moments 1414 Sum Weights 1

	Mo	manta		
N	1414	Sum Weights	1414	
Mean	14.3514851	Sum Observations	20293	
Std Deviation	12,0700007	Variance	165.843100	
Skewness	1,9618642	Kurtosis	1.85425426	
Uncorrected 99	525571	Corrected SS	234336.312	
Coeff Variation	69.7329341	Std Error Mean	0.34247110	

	Basic	Statistical Measures	
Loc	ation	Variability	
Mean	14.35149	Std Deviation	12.07001
Median	9.00000	Variance	165.84311
Mode	9.00000	Range	39.00000
		Interquartile Range	

Tests for Location: Mu0=0					
Test		Statistic	p Value		
Student's t		41.90567	Pr > 4	< .0001	

Reference:

- 1. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17604530/
- 2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3146203/
- 3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3146203/
- 4. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6327594/
- $5.\ https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/personality-disorders/symptoms-causes/syc-20354463$