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## American White Criminal Intelligence

Carl Murchison

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# AMERICAN WHITE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE<sup>1</sup>

CARL MURCHISON<sup>2</sup>

## CHAPTER 7

### THE LITERACY OF THE CRIMINAL

As is well known, the standards of school instruction vary widely in different communities. Seven years in some schools is worth much more than eight years in some other schools. It is also true that some high school graduates are better educated at the end of their high school course than are some individuals at the completion of two years in college. Such known variations in instruction make it unnecessary that criminal literacy be reported in detail year by year. The sixteen years of school life can better be reported in unit groups of two or more years each. In this chapter the following division will be used:

Group	Grade or Years
1 .....	0- 2
2 .....	3- 4
3 .....	5- 6
4 .....	7- 8
5 .....	9-11
6 .....	12-14
7 .....	15-16

There may be some objections to this classification, but it is the one that seems to be most acceptable for reporting the Army data. Of course, it is the Army data that must serve as norms in the discussion of problems of this character. In the remainder of this chapter the literacy groups will be referred to by number.

1. *Gross Comparison of Army and Criminal Data.* In reporting the Army data all cases of more than sixteen years' schooling will be reported as having had sixteen years—will be reported in Group 7. This plan will be followed in the case of the criminal data also. On page 750, volume 15, of the *Memoirs*, 1921, is given the Army data from which the following classification of Army literacy is made:

<sup>1</sup>This concludes the study that was begun in the last number.

<sup>2</sup>Professor of Psychology in Clark University.

Literacy Group Years in School	Army Cases	Percentage
1 .....	530	1.
2 .....	3,723	7.2
3 .....	10,346	20.
4 .....	23,078	44.7
5 .....	8,278	16.
6 .....	4,331	8.4
7 .....	1,334	2.6

It is seen that the above classification gives a fairly "normal" distribution of the 51,620 Army cases of the sample. It is seen that 11% of the Army cases are high school graduates and college men. However, the curve is not skewed towards the upper end, there being 27% superior to the mode and 28.2% inferior to the mode. This is as good a norm distribution of the Army cases as the writer could make. The eighth grade in school is the great literacy watershed, and determines the numerical superiority of Group 4 above. The Army data is taken at its face value as the Army data, and no attempt is made to interpret the extent to which such data is representative of the rest of the country. Even thus restricted, the problem is quite large enough.

Let us now observe the literacy distribution of the entire group of criminal cases being treated in this book.

Literacy Group	Criminal Cases	Percentage
1 .....	113	2.9
2 .....	653	16.6
3 .....	1,095	27.8
4 .....	1,433	36.4
5 .....	455	11.6
6 .....	150	3.8
7 .....	33	.8

For easy comparison and personal convenience let us place together the Army and the criminal percentages.

Literacy Group	Percentage of Army	Percentage of Criminals
1 .....	1.	2.9
2 .....	7.2	16.6
3 .....	20.	27.8
4 .....	44.7	36.4
5 .....	16.	11.6
6 .....	8.4	3.8
7 .....	2.6	.8

A still more startling comparison is as follows:

Percentage Inferior to Group 4		Percentage Superior to Group 4
28.2	Army	27.
47.3	Criminals	16.2

The criminal group is skewed very decidedly towards the lower end of the scale. This is all the more remarkable when we remember that the criminals are superior in intelligence to the same Army group. However, the difference in educational attainments is far greater than is the difference in Alpha scores. It is greatly to be regretted that we do not have the literacy distribution of the Army Group in terms of states or geographical divisions. It is the belief of the writer that the differences would be still greater in that case.

The writer is glad of the opportunity to admit that these results contradict certain statements made in his own previous publications. Those statements were made before the publication of the Memoirs referred to above, and were based on data gathered from supposedly reliable sources. The writer is not embarrassed by the admission, but makes it cheerfully. In fact, the opportunity to destroy one's own mistakes gives great pleasure that is unmixed with pain to any one else.

2. *The Literacy of the Home Grown Criminal As Compared with the Criminal Incarcerated Outside His Home State.* It may occur to the more thoughtful reader that the fundamental difference between the criminal and the law-abiding citizen can be expressed in terms of literacy. If the reader is of the reformer type, there occurs to him at once a vision of the possibility of driving crime from the world. Higher education for the masses will become for him a challenge to duty. But there never has been a simple panacea for any ill, and there probably never will be. America holds a larger percentage of criminals than any other civilized nation, and America has made popular the growing custom of higher education for the masses.

Let us now compare the home grown criminal with the other kind in terms of literacy:

Literacy Group	Cases at Home	Cases Away	Percentage of Former	Percentage of Latter
1 .....	81	32	3.4	2.
2 .....	394	259	16.6	16.5
3 .....	722	373	30.5	23.8
4 .....	854	579	36.	37.
5 .....	242	213	10.2	13.6
6 .....	63	87	2.6	5.5
7 .....	11	22	.5	1.4

To make the comparison more easy:

Percentage Inferior to Group 4		Percentage Superior to Group 4
50.5	Home	13.3
42.3	Away	20.5

The above comparison shows clearly that the geographical concomitants are not to be ignored, and are just as important in the prob-

lem of literacy as in the problem of intelligence itself. Higher education for the masses would not eliminate this geographical difference. Certainly it is not merely a coincidence that the criminals incarcerated outside their home state have more than twice as large a percentage of high school graduates and college trained men among them than have the home grown criminals. It would seem that the problem grows more complex instead of more simple. There may be literacy differences in the type groups, which would still more complicate the problem.

3. *The Literacy of Type Groups.* Let us now consider the distribution into literacy groups of the seven type crime groups. We shall begin with the "fraud group."

Literacy Group	Cases of Fraud	Percentage
1 .....	2	.6
2 .....	28	8.4
3 .....	66	20.
4 .....	116	34.6
5 .....	62	18.5
6 .....	41	12.2
7 .....	20	6.3

The "fraud group" is markedly superior to the Army group in literacy. Let us make it clear in this way:

Percentage Inferior to Group 4		Percentage Superior to Group 4
28.2	Army	27.
29.	Fraud Group	37.

The glittering generalities concerning the relative literacy of criminals and the population in general seem to disappear when we contemplate the relative literacy of the "fraud group" and the Army group. Once more it may be remarked that perhaps there is no such thing as a general criminal class.

Let us continue with the second type group, the "force" group. This group, we will remember, is more like group one in intelligence than are any of the other groups. Yet there is a decided difference in literacy. In fact, this group is one of the least literate.

Literacy Group	Cases of "Force"	Percentage
1 .....	37	2.4
2 .....	241	15.8
3 .....	455	29.8
4 .....	579	38.
5 .....	179	11.7
6 .....	30	1.9
7 .....	4	.3

In this group, 48% are inferior to group 4, while 13.9% are superior to the mode. This makes a most decided skew towards the left end of the curve—in marked contrast to the “fraud group.”

Following is the distribution of the third group, the “thievery group”:

Literacy Group	Cases of “Thievery”	Percentage
1 .....	27	2.7
2 .....	168	16.8
3 .....	257	25.7
4 .....	379	37.9
5 .....	128	12.8
6 .....	44	4.4
7 .....	2	.2

It is noticed that high school graduates and college trained men are more likely to steal than they are to commit robbery or burglary. But, of course, educated criminals are most likely to obtain property by fraud.

The fourth group, or “statutory group,” will be considered next:

Literacy Group	Cases of the “Statutory Group”	Percentage
1 .....	4	2.1
2 .....	31	16.6
3 .....	59	31.5
4 .....	67	35.8
5 .....	18	9.6
6 .....	8	4.3
7 .....	0	...

The small number of cases might account for the lack of college graduates, but it does not account for the small percentage of men trained even slightly in high school.

Let us continue with the fifth group, the “physical injury” group.

Literacy Group	Cases of “Physical Injury”	Percentage
1 .....	26	5.1
2 .....	102	20.1
3 .....	151	29.8
4 .....	173	34.2
5 .....	37	7.3
6 .....	15	3.
7 .....	2	.4

The lack of high literates in this group is even more marked than in the previous group. Statutory crimes and crimes of physical injury rarely lead to any great profit. And modern education trains men to look primarily for profit in worldly behavior.

Let us continue with the sixth group, the “social dereliction group.”

Literacy Group	Cases of Dereliction	Percentage
1 .....	5	4.1
2 .....	25	20.5
3 .....	25	20.5
4 .....	42	34.4
5 .....	19	15.6
6 .....	5	4.1
7 .....	1	.8

The high percentage of men with some high school training is rather remarkable in the light of the presence of so many low literates and so few college trained men. But it is probable that crimes of social dereliction and sex crimes are not crimes, properly speaking, but diseases of rather vague classification. Nevertheless, it is interesting and probably significant that the literacy of the "dereliction" group should be so restricted.

Let us continue with the seventh group, the "sex group."

Literacy Group	Cases	Percentage
1 .....	12	4.8
2 .....	58	23.
3 .....	82	32.5
4 .....	77	30.5
5 .....	12	4.8
6 .....	7	2.8
7 .....	4	1.6

In this group we reach the low ebb of literacy for all the criminal groups. It might make more clear the differences in the literacy of the criminal groups if we make the following rough comparison of the sex and the fraud groups in terms of percentages inferior to and superior to the mode of literacy group 4. Of course, the mode of the sex group is group 3, but the comparison will make the differences clearer.

Percentage Inferior to Group 4		Percentage Superior to Group 4
60.3	Sex	9.2
29.	Fraud	37.

Certainly, the two type groups differ more widely in literacy than do the entire Army and criminal groups. And it must not be forgotten that recidivism is much more likely to occur in the fraud group than in the sex group. It may be still more likely to occur in the highly trained promoter or politician who has never been shamed by a public conviction.

Let us bring together for easy observation the percentages inferior and superior to group 4 of the literacy groups.

Percentage Inferior to Group 4		Percentage Superior to Group 4
29.	Fraud	37.
48.	Force	13.9
45.2	Thievery	17.4
50.2	Statutory	13.9
55.	Physical Injury	10.7
45.1	Dereliction	20.5
60.3	Sex	9.2

Let us now compare the literacy of the home grown type groups with the literacy of the type groups that are incarcerated outside their home state. We shall proceed in the regular order, taking the fraud group first.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	1.1	...
2 .....	8.7	7.9
3 .....	23.3	15.2
4 .....	39.1	29.1
5 .....	16.3	21.2
6 .....	8.7	16.5
7 .....	2.7	10.

The influence of education, or at least its concomitance, is rather remarkable. We have omitted giving the number of cases, as they have been given in other places. Whatever the value of the Alpha test may ultimately be considered, these literacy differences will remain.

Let us consider the force group in the same way.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	2.9	1.5
2 .....	14.6	17.7
3 .....	33.1	24.6
4 .....	35.6	41.7
5 .....	11.8	11.7
6 .....	1.6	2.6
7 .....	.3	.2

The differences are not marked in this group.

Let us proceed with the thievery group in the same way.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	3.3	1.9
2 .....	18.4	14.4
3 .....	27.2	23.3
4 .....	38.7	36.3
5 .....	9.4	17.2
6 .....	3.	6.3
7 .....	...	.5

In this group the literacy differences are again in evidence. This, of course, emphasizes the geographical concomitants further.



Let us now consider the statutory group.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	2.7	1.3
2 .....	13.6	20.8
3 .....	34.5	27.3
4 .....	36.3	35.1
5 .....	10.9	7.7
6 .....	1.8	7.7
7 .....	...	...

It is remarkable that there should be none of the high literates at all in this group, and the geographical concomitants so slight at the same time.

Let us proceed with the physical injury group.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	5.1	5.3
2 .....	20.5	19.4
3 .....	31.8	25.9
4 .....	35.1	32.3
5 .....	5.3	11.2
6 .....	1.8	5.3
7 .....	.3	.6

The small percentage of high literates and the fairly marked geographical differences should be noticed.

Let us consider the social dereliction group.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	5.4	3.
2 .....	20.	20.9
3 .....	21.8	19.4
4 .....	34.5	34.3
5 .....	14.5	16.4
6 .....	3.6	4.5
7 .....	...	1.5

The almost complete lack of geographical differences should be noticed. The small differences that exist are to the advantage of the "away" group, but they are not important.

Let us continue with the sex group in the same way.

Literacy Group	Home Percentage	Percentage Away
1 .....	5.5	3.3
2 .....	23.9	21.3
3 .....	32.4	32.6
4 .....	28.2	34.8
5 .....	5.5	3.3
6 .....	3.1	2.2
7 .....	1.2	2.2

In this group also the geographical differences are not very evident.

Considering all the type groups, the geographical differences are marked in only three—the fraud group, the thievery group, and the physical injury group. Of these the greatest differences are to be found in the fraud group.

4. *The Literacy of First Offenders and Recidivists.* We shall omit the number of cases and shall compare the home grown first offenders and recidivists with the first offenders and recidivists incarcerated outside their home state. The fraud group compares as follows:

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	...	3.1	...	...
2 .....	...	9.4	10.7	8.3
3 .....	28.1	15.6	14.3	12.5
4 .....	31.2	59.4	23.2	33.3
5 .....	12.5	9.4	26.6	12.5
6 .....	21.9	3.1	16.1	25.
7 .....	6.2	...	8.9	8.3

The home grown recidivists rather cluster about the eighth grade, or the fourth literacy group, while the other recidivists are also prominently recruited from the sixth literacy group. Combining the first offenders together and the recidivists together, we have the following:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	...	1.8
2 .....	6.8	8.9
3 .....	19.3	14.3
4 .....	26.1	48.3
5 .....	21.6	10.7
6 .....	18.2	12.5
7 .....	7.8	3.6

It is seen that the first offenders are much more literate than are the recidivists, and that the geographical concomitants are smoothed out. This merely emphasizes the importance of making as many comparisons as possible.

Now let us consider the force group.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	5.3	6.5	2.1	1.1
2 .....	16.	18.7	22.2	21.5
3 .....	37.4	30.8	20.8	24.7
4 .....	32.1	32.7	38.2	45.2
5 .....	9.2	9.3	13.2	7.5
6 .....	...	1.9	2.8	...
7 .....	...	...	.7	...

The recidivists seem to lose ground, especially among those imprisoned outside their home state. Let us combine the first offenders together and the recidivists together.

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	3.7	4.
2 .....	19.3	20.
3 .....	28.5	28.
4 .....	35.3	38.5
5 .....	11.3	8.5
6 .....	1.5	1.
7 .....	.4	...

The similarity of the first offenders and the recidivists is so marked, as far as literacy is concerned, that it is the chief characteristic to be pointed out here.

Let us now proceed with the thievery group.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	3.5	3.	.8	2.8
2 .....	21.1	21.3	13.6	14.1
3 .....	26.8	28.	21.2	27.4
4 .....	38.7	40.	39.	32.7
5 .....	6.3	7.3	15.3	17.7
6 .....	3.5	.7	10.2	5.5
7 .....	...	...	...	...

The first offenders seem to have the advantage over the recidivists as far as literacy is concerned. It may be more evident if we combine the first offenders together and the recidivists together. Following is the combination:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	2.3	2.8
2 .....	17.7	18.
3 .....	24.2	27.6
4 .....	38.8	36.4
5 .....	10.4	12.
6 .....	6.5	2.8
7 .....	...	...

Probably no further comment is necessary concerning the above group. Let us proceed with the statutory group.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	...	4.	...	...
2 .....	omit	24.	omit	7.7
3 .....	omit	24.	omit	38.5
4 .....	omit	36.	omit	38.5
5 .....	omit	12.	omit	7.7
6 .....	omit	...	omit	7.7
7 .....	omit	...	omit	...

The first offenders were altogether too few to be divided in the above comparison, but we can probably consider them in a combination.

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	...	2.
2 .....	44.4	15.7
3 .....	33.3	31.4
4 .....	22.2	37.3
5 .....	...	10.
6 .....	...	4.
7 .....	...	...

The recidivists are superior in literacy. The first offenders are few, but uniformly inferior in literacy. Let us proceed with the physical injury group.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	3.4	2.4	5.8	4.3
2 .....	19.5	26.2	23.2	8.7
3 .....	35.6	23.8	30.4	26.1
4 .....	31.3	45.2	29.	17.4
5 .....	5.1	2.4	7.2	17.4
6 .....	4.2	...	4.3	21.7
7 .....	.8	...	...	4.3

The recidivists incarcerated outside their home state seem to be superior in literacy to the other recidivists or first offenders. Let us make the comparison in combination.

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	4.3	3.1
2 .....	20.7	20.
3 .....	33.7	24.6
4 .....	30.5	35.4
5 .....	5.9	7.7
6 .....	4.3	7.7
7 .....	.5	1.5

The superiority of the recidivists in general is caused by the presence of those incarcerated outside their home state and who are recidivists.

Since there are so few recidivists in the social dereliction group, we shall omit the percentages and give only the cases. That will offer opportunity for casual inspection. The cases are as follows:

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	..	..	1	..
2 .....	4	1	7	..
3 .....	3	1	6	1
4 .....	5	..	13	2
5 .....	3	..	6	..
6 .....	1	..	2	1
7 .....	..	..	..	..

The recidivists are so few that comment is unnecessary and superfluous. Let us proceed to the sex group.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	1.7	...	2.2	...
2 .....	20.	42.1	21.7	...
3 .....	40.	15.8	30.4	omit
4 .....	26.6	36.8	41.3	omit
5 .....	5.	5.3	2.2	...
6 .....	5.	...	2.2	...
7 .....	1.7	...	...	...

The combination is as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	1.9	...
2 .....	18.9	38.1
3 .....	35.8	19.
4 .....	33.	38.1
5 .....	3.8	5.
6 .....	3.8	...
7 .....	.9	...

The recidivists are even less literate than are the first offenders.

Let us now compare a combination of all the first offenders of all type groups with a combination of all the recidivists of all the same groups.

Literacy Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	First Away	Recidivists Away
1 .....	3.3	3.9	2.1	1.8
2 .....	18.	21.9	19.6	14.7
3 .....	33.4	26.6	22.1	26.3
4 .....	33.	39.3	35.1	36.8
5 .....	7.3	7.7	13.4	12.6
6 .....	4.1	1.1	6.5	6.6
7 .....	.8	....	1.3	1.

If we now combine the above we have:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	2.7	2.9
2 .....	18.8	18.7
3 .....	27.9	26.4
4 .....	34.	38.1
5 .....	10.3	10.
6 .....	5.3	3.5
7 .....	1.	.5

As can be seen, the first offenders and the recidivists are remarkably similar in literacy. In fact, a purely chance distribution of the literacy scores would not furnish two series more nearly alike.

5. *The Literacy of Habitual Offenders.* The more than two hundred habitual offenders give the following literacy distribution:

Literacy Group	Percentage of Habitual Offenders
1 .....	2.9
2 .....	20.
3 .....	26.3
4 .....	34.6
5 .....	10.7
6 .....	3.9
7 .....	1.5

This distribution is even more similar to the distribution of the first offenders than is the distribution of the recidivists in general. But a comparison with the Army norms will reveal the inferiority of the habitual offenders in literacy. Here again we see the futility of general comparisons, and must revert to the use of the type groups. The fraud group is distributed as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage of Fraud Group
1 .....	5.5
2 .....	22.2
3 .....	38.8
4 .....	5.5
5 .....	16.6
6 .....	11.1
7 .....	

This distribution is quite different from the distribution of the general group of habitual offenders. As the reader learned in previous chapters, there are only three of the home grown product in this group. Percentages are worthless in that respect, but it might be interesting to observe the distribution of cases.

Literacy Group	Cases at Home	Cases Away
1 .....	..	..
2 .....	..	1
3 .....	2	2
4 .....	1	6
5 .....	..	1
6 .....	..	3
7 .....	..	2

The marked superiority of the cases incarcerated outside their home state is evident.

The force group, in complete percentages, is as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage at Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	5.9	....	3.
2 .....	14.7	18.7	16.6
3 .....	35.3	31.2	33.3
4 .....	26.5	43.7	34.8
5 .....	17.7	6.2	12.1
6 .....	....	....	....
7 .....	..	....	....

The complete lack of high school graduates and college trained men is a fact that is most noteworthy. Just compare this group with the fraud group and distinctions will be observed that are lost in the general comparison.

The thievery group, in complete percentages, is as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage at Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	7.1	2.3	4.8
2 .....	28.6	16.6	22.6
3 .....	21.4	26.2	23.8
4 .....	33.3	35.7	34.5
5 .....	7.1	16.6	11.9
6 .....	2.3	2.3	2.3
7 .....	....	....	....

Here, again, we see a lack of high literates. But it should be noticed here, as it has been frequently noticed before, that a lack of high literates among criminals is not necessarily accompanied by an abundance of low literates.

The statutory group, having so few of the home grown variety, will not be reported in percentages, but in a distribution of cases.

Literacy Group	Cases at Home	Cases Away
1 .....	..	..
2 .....	1	2
3 .....	..	5
4 .....	2	3
5 .....	..	2
6 .....	..	1
7 .....	..	..

Comment is probably, in this case, of little value.

The physical injury group, also few in number, will be reported in cases instead of percentages.

Literacy Group	Cases at Home	Cases Away
1 .....	..	..
2 .....	3	..
3 .....	..	3
4 .....	5	..
5 .....	..	1
6 .....	..	2
7 .....	..	1

The differences in literacy of the two geographical groups is very evident.

The sex group, in cases, is as follows:

Literacy Group	Cases at Home	Cases Away
1 .....	..	..
2 .....	4	..
3 .....	..	..
4 .....	2	..
5 .....	..	..
6 .....	..	..
7 .....	..	..

This distribution comes nearer to the traditional ideas of the habitual criminal than any distribution we have. But, of course, the cases are very few.

We are forced to conclude that any differentiating general statement concerning the habitual criminal in terms of literacy is bound to be of little value. Type groups must be taken into consideration.

6. *The Comparative Literacy of Criminals From the West, the North, and the South.* These three groups, as previously differentiated in this work, compare in literacy as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage of West	Percentage of North	Percentage of South
1 .....	.3	2.4	3.5
2 .....	13.4	15.9	23.6
3 .....	25.7	24.9	25.1
4 .....	38.8	36.9	29.4
5 .....	14.4	12.4	12.
6 .....	7.3	5.6	4.2
7 .....	...	1.8	2.3

It is interesting that the West should furnish so few of the low literates and at the same time so few of the high literates. It can scarcely be purely a matter of chance, since the number of cases is sufficient. It is also interesting that the South should furnish so many high literates and so many low literates at the same time. But it is seen that all three of the groups are inferior to the Army norms. It might also be pointed out that the South is inferior to the other two groups in the percentage of men completing either the graded school or high school. But in the case of the college graduates or near graduates, in the case of the South, it is of whimsical interest to recall the efforts in that part of the country to suppress in the colleges the teaching of evolution. It is strange that such moral perfection should not be reflected in the data on college criminals. But perhaps it is.

It might be of value, and certainly will be of interest, to compare the literacy of the first offenders and recidivists in each of the above



three groups. Following is the distribution of the western criminals:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	....	....
2 .....	19.	10.
3 .....	13.8	30.
4 .....	51.7	30.
5 .....	8.6	16.6
6 .....	7.9	13.3
7 .....	....	....

More than half of the first offenders are graduates of the graded school. The recidivists are superior in higher literates, yet are very numerous in the third group. Even though there are none in the seventh group, the first offenders and the recidivists are quite literate.

The northern criminals are distributed as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	1.9	1.8
2 .....	21.3	13.8
3 .....	24.	27.
4 .....	31.	37.7
5 .....	13.2	10.
6 .....	7.7	7.8
7 .....	.7	1.8

The reverse differences in the second and the fourth groups are the only real differences, but the interpretation of their significance will not be attempted.

The southern criminals are distributed as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	6.1	....
2 .....	19.5	30.
3 .....	26.8	21.3
4 .....	31.7	34.
5 .....	10.9	8.5
6 .....	2.4	4.3
7 .....	2.4	2.1

The lack of lowest grade literates among the recidivists should be noted. Otherwise there is little to choose between the first offenders and the recidivists.

## CHAPTER 8

### THE CHRONOLOGICAL AGE OF CRIMINALS

This is really a difficult subject to discuss. It is not known just when the individual becomes a criminal, nor is it known with accuracy how many previous convictions are involved. Also the age usually

obtained is the one recorded on the admission card. In this chapter it is the latter age that is used exclusively. There are many possible criticisms of such a method, but it is at least consistent.

1. *The Gross Distribution of Age Groups.* For the convenience of discussion it will be necessary to number the age groups as follows:

Age Group	Years
1 .....	15-20
2 .....	21-25
3 .....	26-30
4 .....	31-35
5 .....	36-40
6 .....	41-50
7 .....	51-X

There were not legally supposed to be any men less than eighteen years of age, but a few of sixteen were found. The reader must not suppose that the writer considers seven a sacred number. It merely happens to be a convenient number in several of the classifications in this book.

The gross distribution of the nearly four thousand cases under discussion is as follows:

Age Group	Percentage of Total
1 .....	20.9
2 .....	26.
3 .....	17.7
4 .....	13.8
5 .....	9.4
6 .....	8.6
7 .....	3.6

This is not a distribution that can be made into a "normal curve." No attempt was made by the writer to make such a distribution, since it is obviously impossible. The extreme youthfulness of the criminal group is the fact that strikes one most in the above distribution. Nearly half of the entire criminal population is twenty-five years of age or less. Approximately 88% of the criminal group is composed of young men less than the age of forty years.

But there are geographical concomitants here also. Let us compare the home grown and the migratory groups.

Age Group	Percentage at Home	Percentage Away
1 .....	23.6	16.8
2 .....	26.2	25.5
3 .....	17.1	18.8
4 .....	13.1	14.1
5 .....	9.	10.
6 .....	7.6	10.
7 .....	3.	4.

The differences here are probably what one might expect. Migration usually does not begin till the individual becomes an adult, and may continue as long as life lasts. Such an explanation seems easy and obvious, but is incorrect, like other easy and obvious things. In criminology there can be no assumptions more daring than the multiplication table—and even that should be looked upon with suspicion.

2. *The Age of Type Groups.* We shall compare the home grown group with the migratory group in each of the seven type groups, taking the fraud group first.

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	19.1	7.6	13.8
2 .....	24.5	15.2	20.2
3 .....	15.3	17.1	16.1
4 .....	13.7	22.8	17.9
5 .....	10.	12.7	11.1
6 .....	14.2	15.2	14.7
7 .....	3.3	9.5	6.1

One should especially notice the very small percentage of the migratory group in the first age group and the large percentage in the fourth and seventh groups. In fact, this distribution of the fraudulent migratory group is quite the opposite of the general distribution of the criminal group. Even the home grown group contains large percentages in the upper ranges of years. In fact, the fraud group is an older group—a group composed largely of mature men. And these are not men who serve long terms in prison. On the contrary, two or three years is an average term for such men to serve. Intelligent, educated, mature, but criminals!

Let us next consider the distribution of the force group of criminals.

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	26.7	21.6	24.9
2 .....	29.5	31.6	30.3
3 .....	17.2	18.4	17.6
4 .....	15.2	12.2	14.1
5 .....	6.8	8.1	7.3
6 .....	3.3	5.8	4.2
7 .....	1.3	2.2	1.7

Here we find a much younger group of criminals. More than 55% are only 25 years of age or younger, while only 34% of the fraud group was composed of men so young. It is also remarkable that in the lower range of years the migratory group is not much less numerous than the home grown group, being even more numerous in the

second age group. But here, as in most of the other groups, the old men are usually incarcerated outside their home state.

Let us consider the thievery group in the same way.

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	30.	22.4	26.8
2 .....	30.	26.3	28.5
3 .....	14.5	18.2	16.2
4 .....	11.7	12.1	12.
5 .....	7.6	10.	8.7
6 .....	5.	7.9	6.3
7 .....	1.9	3.	2.4

This group is still younger than the force group, in so far as the home cases are concerned. But the migratory group is not quite so young. It is significant that nearly a third of the home group should be only 20 years of age or younger. As far as maturity is concerned, this group is almost like a freshman class in college. Mere youths, yet carved with the stigma of everlasting shame!

The statutory offenses are distributed as follows:

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	34.8	17.1	27.7
2 .....	33.	42.8	36.6
3 .....	14.7	17.1	15.5
4 .....	7.3	4.3	6.1
5 .....	4.6	8.6	6.1
6 .....	4.6	7.1	5.5
7 .....	1.	2.8	1.6

Here is the picture of youth in conflict with the dictates of a minority group. As a matter of course, all statutes are bound to be the expression of minority ideas. These ideas are flouted chiefly by the young. It is the habit of youth to flout the dictations of age. Watch the little child of three. But the child of three and the child of nineteen are punished differently. The one is spanked, while the other has all the fine things of human life taken away from him forever. The spanked child of three is forgiven readily by loving parents. The incarcerated child of nineteen is never forgiven, is never trusted again. Such a ruined child is not likely to commit statutory offenses again. He looks for bigger game next time, and for such as he the hunting season will never again be closed. Notice that approximately 60% of the recidivists are only 25 years of age or younger. Not yet old enough to think of getting married, and yet veterans in crime—men who should die because normal life is ended.

Let us consider the physical injury group next.

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	10.	7.1	9.1
2 .....	14.5	17.	15.4
3 .....	23.7	21.7	23.1
4 .....	16.3	17.	16.6
5 .....	14.2	10.6	13.
6 .....	13.6	16.5	14.6
7 .....	7.4	9.4	8.1

Here is a picture of maturity, age with its wisdom! They are not old because sentences are long and the pardon boards are heartless. These are the men as they come to the prisons. They have lived long, but none too well. And they are not veterans in crime. Most of them have come into conflict with the law for the first time. The age between forty and fifty is the critical age for mature men, while between twenty-five and thirty is the critical age for the more youthful. Those are the two ages of struggle, the struggle to get a start in life and the struggle not to admit the truth concerning one's success. The latter age is dominated by the migratory individuals, and in this case it happens that they are chiefly veterans in crime who are fugitives from the scenes of previous derelictions.

The social dereliction group is distributed as follows:

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	9.2	2.9	5.7
2 .....	11.1	14.7	13.1
3 .....	13.	22.1	18.
4 .....	14.8	19.1	17.2
5 .....	22.2	17.6	19.7
6 .....	18.5	17.6	18.
7 .....	11.1	4.9	8.2

Only between twenty-five and thirty-five is the migratory group in the majority. We see again the lack of youth with its impetuosity and the large presence of age with its time for reflection. Gentlemen may break such laws as are classified under the statutory group, but gentlemen would hesitate to break the laws of this group. But the individuals who have had the most time in which to become gentlemen are the ones chiefly found here. But these are not veterans in crime. There are only half a dozen individuals in the entire group who ever committed any crime before. The disillusionments of protracted experience are too much for the peculiar emotional characters of the individuals who comprise this group. The science of criminology is sadly in need of some objective test of emotional types. Such tests will probably not be forthcoming till the emotions figure more prominently in experimental and systematic psychology. There are signs in that direction at the present time.

The sex group is distributed as follows:

Age Group	Percentage of Home	Percentage Away	Percentage of Total
1 .....	12.6	3.4	9.4
2 ...	20.4	11.2	17.2
3 .....	16.2	19.1	17.6
4 .....	8.4	19.1	12.1
5 .....	13.2	12.3	13.3
6 .....	21.6	23.6	22.3
7 ...	6.6	11.2	8.2

The man in the prime of life, between forty and fifty, is the one most likely to commit these crimes. As in the case of crimes of physical injury, there are two chief periods for such crimes, and the two periods are the same in the two type groups. The emotional characters of the two type groups must be largely similar. In intelligence the two groups are similar also.

3. *The Age of Recidivists and First Offenders.* In this discussion the reader should be on the alert to detect the migration of the home grown first offender from his original group to the group of the migratory recidivist. It is the more intelligent criminal who thus migrates, and he is more likely to be found in some type groups than in others. The reader should remember also that the recidivist is not necessarily an individual older in chronological age than is the first offender. The difference between the first offender and the recidivist is not a difference that can be stated in terms of time at all. The difference is probably chiefly an emotional difference, the expression of which must wait on further developments in psychology.

Taking each of the seven type groups in turn, we shall give the distributions in such manner as to make most clear the actual differences. The following is the distribution of the fraud group:

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	18.7	23.5	5.2	...
2 .....	18.7	29.4	12.1	4.
3 .....	12.5	11.8	17.2	11.5
4 .....	21.9	14.7	18.9	26.9
5 .....	12.5	5.9	15.6	15.4
6 .....	15.6	8.8	20.8	26.9
7 .....	...	5.9	10.4	15.4

Here is a most interesting study. In the home group the recidivists are much more numerous than are the first offenders, more than half of recidivism taking place before the age of twenty-five is reached. It seems almost a contradiction in terms for the first offenders to be largely older men while the recidivists are largely younger men. The probable explanation is that fraud has been an incurable disease. The

young first offenders continue sick, the old first offenders take their disease to other states. It looks like a migration of the older first offenders, but, of course, looks are very deceptive in psychology. In the case of the migratory group, susceptibility for the disease increases with age. Is it increasing wisdom on the part of the criminal, or does he have no wisdom at all?

Following is the distribution of the total first offenders and total recidivists of the same group:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	10.	13.3
2 .....	14.4	18.3
3 .....	15.5	11.6
4 .....	20.	20.
5 .....	14.4	10.
6 .....	18.8	16.6
7 .....	6.6	10.

Here we see clearly that the difference between the first offender and the recidivist is not a difference that can be stated in terms of time.

Let us continue with the distribution of the force group.

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	25.4	17.3	21.	7.5
2 .....	29.7	31.7	35.7	30.
3 .....	27	13.5	23.1	30.
4 .....	11.5	16.3	9.8	15.
5 .....	5.4	12.5	5.6	7.5
6 .....	1.5	6.7	3.5	5.3
7 .....	...	2.	1.4	4.2

The robbers and burglars are most numerous between twenty and twenty-five, whether they be first offenders or recidivists. But the old men either die or learn better methods. Following is the total distribution of the group:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	23.1	12.7
2 .....	32.6	31.
3 .....	24.9	21.3
4 .....	10.6	15.8
5 .....	5.5	10.1
6 .....	2.6	6.1
7 .....	.7	3.

Here we see to best advantage the clustering of cases in the second age group.

Let us continue with the thievery group.

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	27.3	22.3	21.2	18.6
2 .....	31.4	31.7	37.3	28.3
3 .....	14.7	15.8	13.6	23.
4 .....	14.	12.2	11.	8.8
5 .....	5.8	9.3	6.8	8.8
6 .....	5.8	7.2	7.6	9.7
7 .....	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.6

Here again we see the clustering of cases in the second age group. In fact, it is the clustering of such cases in the force and thievery groups that determines such clustering in the total criminal group. More than half of all criminals must be classified in one or the other of the two groups. That merely indicates the easy and obvious method of attack that appeals to the average criminal. Following is the total distribution of this group:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	24.5	20.6
2 .....	34.1	30.1
3 .....	14.2	19.
4 .....	12.6	10.7
5 .....	6.1	9.1
6 .....	6.5	8.3
7 .....	1.9	2.

Clearly this is not an old man's game. But the diseases and rigors of prison life, together with the easy charity meted out to the aged, may make such precarious behavior impossible or unnecessary.

In the case of the statutory group we shall give the number of cases instead of percentages. The reason for this is obvious.

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	1	2	1	3
2 .....	2	11	4	13
3 .....	2	2	4	5
4 .....	1	3	..	1
5 .....	1	2	..	1
6 .....	..	4	2	1
7 .....	..	..	..	..

The cases are chiefly recidivists and most of them are between the ages of twenty and twenty-five. Following is the total distribution of this group:



Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	11.1	10.4
2 .....	33.3	50.
3 ..	33.3	14.5
4 .....	5.5	8.3
5 .....	5.5	6.2
6 .....	11.1	10.4
7 .....	...	...

The percentage of recidivists less than twenty-five years of age is greater than in the case of the first offenders. In this respect this group resembles the fraud group. But the general youthfulness of the group resembles the force and thievery groups.

Let us continue with the distribution of the physical injury group.

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 ... ..	9.4	9.3	11.6	...
2 .....	10.1	25.6	18.8	13.
3 .....	18.8	23.2	21.7	21.7
4 .....	14.4	9.3	14.5	21.7
5 .....	19.5	14.	11.6	13.
6 .....	16.1	14.	11.6	21.7
7 .....	11.9	4.6	10.1	9.

In the home group the first offenders predominate in the upper age levels, while the opposite is the case in the migratory group. This is also the case where the young first offender is likely to belong to the migratory group.

The total distribution of this group is as follows:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	10.1	6.
2 .....	13.6	21.2
3 .....	20.	22.7
4 .....	14.4	13.6
5 .....	16.5	13.6
6 .....	14.4	16.6
7 .....	11.2	6.

The reader should remember that there are only about a third as many recidivists as first offenders in this group. But those recidivists are widely distributed from youth to old age, just as the first offenders are.

In the case of the social dereliction group we shall give the number of cases instead of percentages. Its distribution is as follows:

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	2	1	..	..
2 .....	2	1	7	..
3 .....	2	..	9	2
4 .....	3	..	8	..
5 .....	4	..	8	..
6 .....	1	..	3	1
7 .....	..	..	1	1

The total distribution is as follows:

Age Group	Cases of First	Cases of Recidivists
1 .....	2	1
2 .....	9	1
3 .....	11	2
4 .....	11	..
5 .....	12	..
6 .....	4	1
7 .....	1	1

The vast majority of the cases occur between twenty-five and forty years of age, and usually occur but once.

The sex group is distributed as follows:

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	11.1	5.5	2.2	...
2 .....	19.	5.5	13.	..
3 .....	17.5	33.3	21.7	omit
4 .....	6.3	16.6	19.6	omit
5 .....	12.6	16.6	15.2	...
6 .....	19.	22.2	19.6	...
7 .....	14.3	...	8.7	...

There are no recidivists after the age of fifty, but the fires still smolder in the first offenders. But it is the game of mature men all the way through, not the expected abandoned irresponsibility of youth. Sex passion seems to develop psychologically long after the obvious biological causes have been taken away. But a large percentage of older people can probably testify to this fact. The total distribution of the group is as follows:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	7.3	5.
2 .....	16.5	5.
3 .....	19.3	35.
4 .....	11.9	20.
5 .....	13.8	15.
6 .....	19.3	20.
7 .....	11.9	...

Probably no further comment is necessary at this time concerning this group.

It might be well to give a distribution of the total recidivists and first offenders. Following is such distribution:

Age Group	Home First	Home Recidivists	Away First	Away Recidivists
1 .....	19.5	18.	14.1	10.7
2 .....	23.1	30.8	27.3	26.5
3 .....	19.1	16.1	20.1	24.1
4 .....	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.1
5 .....	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.3
6 .....	9.2	9.4	10.	10.3
7 .....	4.9	1.1	4.3	4.8

This distribution differs chiefly in the lower age levels. It is really remarkable how closely the percentages vary together in passing from one age group to a higher one, except in the lower levels.

The total distribution of the total recidivists and total first offenders is as follows:

Age Group	Percentage First	Percentage Recidivists
1 .....	16.9	14.8
2 .....	25.1	28.9
3 .....	19.6	19.7
4 .....	13.3	13.4
5 .....	10.6	10.6
6 .....	9.6	9.8
7 .....	4.8	2.8

These two percentage distributions look strangely alike, and demonstrate the truth of the statement that the difference between first offenders and recidivists is a difference that can scarcely be expressed in terms of time.

4. *The Age of Criminals from the West, the North, and the South.* The percentages of approximately 1,300 cases are as follows:

Age Group	Percentage West	Percentage North	Percentage South
1 .....	14.6	15.3	21.6
2 .....	25.6	27.	25.9
3 .....	16.	20.8	19.2
4 .....	17.	14.4	12.1
5 .....	11.6	8.7	9.
6 .....	9.	9.7	8.2
7 .....	6.	3.9	4.7

The South leads in youthful criminals. The West is least in youthful criminals and leads in mature criminals. This is interesting in the light of the comparative intelligence of these three groups.

## CHAPTER 9

## THE INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL

In arranging material for this chapter it was difficult to decide just what to select, there were so many occupations with just a few representatives. It was finally decided that only a few of the more representative occupations would be discussed. On page 828 of the Memoirs are found distributions of a large number of occupations, the followers of which had found their way into the Army. We shall use those distributions for our norms, and shall compare with them the distributions of nineteen industrial occupations which were followed by criminals before conviction. We shall follow no logical order, since none occurs to us, but shall present the data as it occurs in our notes.

There are fifteen cases of expert accountants among the criminals. Their distribution in the Army letter grades, as compared with expert accountants in the army, is as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	...	...
D .....	...	...
C— .....	.5	6.6
C .....	5.5	...
C+ .....	26.2	13.3
B .....	39.1	33.3
A .....	28.7	46.6

To be sure, there are only fifteen cases of the criminals in this group, but the way they are clustered in the upper ranges of Alpha leaves little doubt concerning the probable distribution of a larger number of cases. Only the more intelligent of the expert accountants get to prison. It may be that they are in position to be subjected to greater temptations. Or it may be that they have a keener yearning for the things that money will buy. Most discussions of the causes of success and failure leave out of account the influence of the presence or the absence of burning desires. Such desires may be much stronger than mere intelligence, and may bring to pass things that otherwise never would exist. It is necessary that psychologists pay greater attention to desires, emotions, and feelings—but not necessarily from the point of view of the Freudians.

Following is the distribution of the general clerks:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	.3	...
D .....	.9	.9
C— .....	5.2	5.9
C .....	19.7	24.1
C+ .....	33.6	33.7
B .....	25.	21.4
A .....	15.3	14.1

There are 220 general clerks among the criminals examined, so the above distribution should be fairly accurate. There seems little to choose between the two distributions. There are very few general clerks of low intelligence in prison, and the reason is that there are no such general clerks among the population. But there certainly is no indication that the clerks who commit crime and get convicted are the less intelligent ones. In fact, intelligence seems to play no part whatever in determining the criminal behavior of clerks—at least no greater part than it plays in determining that certain individuals become clerks.

Following is the comparative distribution of musicians:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	1.	...
D .....	4.5	1.9
C— .....	12.3	11.5
C .....	26.3	15.4
C+ .....	28.6	23.1
B .....	18.5	36.5
A .....	8.8	11.5

There are fifty-two of the musicians among the criminals. It seems that among musicians the temptation to commit crime is greater among the more intelligent ones. It would be interesting to know the kinds of crimes that musicians commit. The writer will not give that information in this place, as it is contained in the original data that is published as part of this book. Such questions are of tremendous importance. But all such questions cannot be answered in this monograph. The writer hopes that others will make use of his data and help in answering some of the countless questions that legitimately can be asked on the basis of the data presented. The limitations of this monograph, as has been pointed out elsewhere, determine that it be suggestive rather than complete.

Following is the comparative distribution of the general mechanics:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	4.3	2.5
D .....	11.6	4.4
C- .....	16.7	12.6
C .....	28.3	27.7
C+ .....	24.6	25.8
B .....	14.5	20.8
A .....	...	6.3

The criminal mechanics seem quite superior in the upper ranges, as compared to the general run of mechanics. It should also be noted that the criminal mechanics are more highly selected in the lower ranges. The modes of the two distributions are approximately equal. The group differs in this respect from the group of general clerks. No attempt will be made now to interpret the significance of these facts. Of course, the facts are significant. Criminal behavior is certainly vitally related with the every-day industrial and social behavior of men not yet criminals. Information that is sufficiently comprehensive will reveal the relations, but such information is not yet at hand. Neither the mechanistic nor the vitalistic explanations will suffice alone, but a proper combination of the two should give an adequate explanation of all behavior. There are 159 criminal mechanics.

Following is the comparative distribution of the general machinists:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	4.1	1.6
D .....	10.8	1.6
C- .....	22.7	16.8
C .....	29.2	37.5
C+ .....	21.2	28.2
B .....	9.3	8.1
A .....	3.	6.

Here again we see a marked superiority of the criminal machinists, as compared to the general run of machinists. The lack of low grade criminal machinists is especially marked. There are 184 cases of criminal machinists—a number sufficient for fairly accurate comparison.

Following is the comparative distribution of the chauffeurs:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	2.3	4.8
D .....	8.5	12.
C- .....	21.	14.6
C .....	31.3	28.1
C+ .....	22.5	34.6
B .....	10.2	9.2
A .....	4.1	2.1

There are 185 chauffeurs in the criminal group. The criminal chauffeurs seem rather inferior to the general run of chauffeurs. But neither group is inferior to the general population. It is important to observe what types of occupations furnish superior criminals, and what types furnish inferior ones—relatively speaking. This may become clearer at the end of this chapter.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal farmers:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	6.4	11.6
D .....	20.6	10.
C— .....	26.8	27.
C .....	26.4	29.
C+ .....	12.6	16.3
B .....	5.2	5.6
A .....	1.9	1.3

There are 303 cases of criminal farmers. The farmer group in both distributions is not a high grade group by any means. But, with the exception of the relatively small number of cases in the D group, the criminals are inferior to the general run of farmers. But the difference is not great, since there are more criminals in the C+ group. The general farmer group is rather inferior, because there are no failures dropping out of farming. In most trades and professions the failures drop out altogether, leaving the group with a higher average ability. But the farmer who fails with his own farm merely becomes a tenant on the other man's farm, and thus continues to be a farmer. Failure of the inferior farmers does not tend to raise the average ability of the general farmer group.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal tailors:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	8.4	11.1
D .....	25.5	2.2
C— .....	24.7	2.2
C .....	20.9	15.5
C+ .....	14.2	44.4
B .....	4.6	17.6
A .....	1.7	8.8

There are only forty-five of the criminal tailors, but they are immensely superior to the general run of tailors. Language difficulty is probably the explanation of the large percentage of criminals in the E group. The unusually large percentage of criminals in the C+ should especially be noticed, and the reader will remember that such phenomenon has been observed before in certain groups of criminals.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal barbers:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	6.6	4.3
D .....	18.8	2.9
C— .....	26.5	26.1
C .....	26.3	33.3
C+ .....	14.9	24.6
B .....	6.1	5.8
A .....	.8	2.9

The superiority of the criminal barbers is evident. There are sixty-nine cases of the criminal barbers.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal carpenters:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	3.3	6.6
D .....	10.5	8.3
C— .....	24.1	11.6
C .....	31.9	33.3
C+ .....	20.7	23.3
B .....	7.6	15.
A .....	1.9	1.6

The two distributions differ chiefly in the C— and the B groups. There are 60 cases of the criminal carpenters, and they contain more of the high grade men and fewer of the low grade men, speaking in percentages, than do the Army norms.

The comparative distribution of the criminal cooks is as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	6.2	4.5
D .....	16.8	10.6
C— .....	22.1	27.2
C .....	29.	22.7
C+ .....	17.9	24.2
B .....	7.3	6.
A .....	.7	4.5

There are sixty-six cases of the criminal cooks, and they show a marked superiority to the general run of cooks.

Following is the comparative distribution of criminal painters:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	4.8	9.5
D .....	12.2	6.
C— .....	22.5	20.
C .....	33.	31.
C+ .....	18.2	26.7
B .....	7.7	6.
A .....	1.5	.8



There are 116 painters. Except that the criminals have a larger percentage in the C + group, there is little to choose between the two distributions.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal blacksmiths:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	5.4	9.1
D .....	13.9	9.1
C- .....	20.5	21.2
C .....	31.3	33.3
C+ .....	18.8	24.2
B .....	8.2	3.
A .....	1.7	...

There are thirty-three of the criminal blacksmiths, and they contain fewer of the highest grade men and more of the lowest grade men than do the Army norms. Rather an inferior group.

Following is the comparative distribution of the criminal laborers:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	11.4	21.3
D .....	24.6	13.3
C- .....	25.1	22.5
C .....	24.2	27.5
C+ .....	10.7	12.5
B .....	3.5	3.8
A .....	.6	.3

There are 608 of the criminal laborers. They differ from the general run of laborers chiefly in the larger percentage of men in the E group. Men who are incapable of doing any kind of work well can still classify themselves as laborers.

Following is the comparative distribution of criminal miners:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	9.7	10.
D .....	20.3	14.4
C- .....	26.4	30.6
C .....	26.7	25.2
C+ .....	11.7	14.4
B .....	4.1	5.4
A .....	.9	...

There are 111 of the criminal miners. Miners are about as inferior as laborers, a fact which indicates the amount of skill necessary for the occupation of miner. The criminal miners are in some respects superior to the Army norms.

The comparative distribution of the criminal teamsters is as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	9.4	12.1
D .....	19.7	7.5
C— .....	24.9	25.4
C .....	27.9	33.5
C+ .....	12.5	15.6
B .....	4.3	4.6
A .....	1.3	1.1

There are 173 of the criminal teamsters. The two groups are about on an equality, though there is a great discrepancy in the percentages of the D groups. In the case of the criminals, language difficulties probably explain the large percentage of E cases. None of the low grade Alpha men were reclassified in the higher ranges of Beta.

The comparative distribution of criminal engineers is as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	1.8	2.5
D .....	12.7	2.5
C— .....	21.8	12.8
C .....	32.7	17.9
C+ .....	27.3	25.6
B .....	3.6	10.3
A .....	...	20.5

The criminal engineers, thirty-nine in number, are very much superior to the Army norms. The Army norms may be unusually low, since engineers were exempt from army service. That is, the railroads were allowed to keep any engineers they wished. I am inclined to think that the Army norms for engineers are too low.

Following is the comparative distribution of criminal brakemen:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	7.5	6.5
D .....	9.2	10.4
C— .....	22.5	19.5
C .....	32.	30.
C+ .....	22.5	20.8
B .....	8.8	10.4
A .....	2.4	2.6

There are seventy-seven of the criminal brakemen, and there seems little to choose between them and the Army norms.

Following is the comparative distribution of criminal electricians:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	1.6	2.3
D .....	3.8	...
C— .....	10.4	11.3
C .....	28.4	29.5
C+ .....	27.7	31.8
B .....	18.2	15.9
A .....	9.8	9.1

There are forty-four of the criminal electricians. What surprised me most was the fact that electricians rank so low as compared to some of the other occupations. However, there is little to choose between the criminal electricians and the Army norms.

In addition to the nineteen groups already discussed, there is another fairly numerous group, the bookkeepers. The comparative distribution of the criminal bookkeepers is as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	.2	...
D .....	.9	...
C— .....	4.4	4.
C .....	17.9	20.
C+ .....	29.9	20.
B .....	28.6	40.
A .....	18.1	16.

There are twenty-five of the criminal bookkeepers, and there seems little to choose between them and the Army norms.

I hesitate to give the nine cases of the criminal telegraphers, but they are as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage Army Cases	Percentage of Criminals
E .....	...	...
D .....	1.2	...
C— .....	10.	11.1
C .....	29.1	11.1
C+ .....	32.2	22.2
B .....	20.3	33.3
A .....	7.3	22.2

I have two very numerous groups among the criminals for which there are no norms in the Memoirs—the salesmen and the printers. It might be well to give their distributions for future comparative purposes. They are as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage of Salesmen	Percentage of Printers
E .....	1.7	...
D .....	.8	3.
C— .....	6.8	6.
C .....	25.	19.4
C+ .....	25.	26.8
B .....	27.6	32.8
A .....	12.9	12.

There are 116 of the salesmen and 67 of the printers. They are both very superior criminal groups, containing practically none of the lower grades of intelligence.

As a matter of curiosity, if not of serious interest, it might be stated that seven lawyers were found in prison. Five of these lawyers rate in the A group and two of them in the C + group.

It is difficult to determine the type of occupations which furnish criminals more intelligent than the norm for their occupational group. It seems that the more highly skilled trades are the ones which are inferior to their criminal representatives. The least skilled trades are the ones that are not inferior to their criminal representatives. The only exception would seem to be in the case of the electricians. If such conjecture should prove to be true it would be a fact of serious importance.

## CHAPTER 10

### SOME TECHNICAL STATISTICAL RESULTS

In preparing data for this chapter I hesitated to compute variations, correlations, and errors, on the basis of type groups. The reasons for this should be obvious to the reader. The type-group classification is hypothetical and may not be used by other workers in this field. So I have decided to base the statistical treatment on the legal classification of crimes, since such treatment may be more permanent, and may be more valuable to other workers in the field.

The question of homogeneity has also arisen. In order to conform to such requirements the data will be limited to the prisons of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. These three states border and the data was gathered within a period of a few weeks.

The number of cases will vary largely. There are 773 cases of burglars and only 16 cases of vagrancy or begging. For the sake of completeness, all crimes of 16 or more cases will be treated.

The M. that is reported is the median. The mean is not reported, though properly used. The standard deviation is computed from the formula—

$$\text{Sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{\sum fx} - c^2}$$

The standard error of Sigma will be computed from the formula—

$$\text{S.E. Sigma} = \frac{\text{Sigma}}{\sqrt{2n}}$$

The coefficient of variation will be computed from the formula—

$$V = \frac{100 \text{ Sigma}}{M}$$

The coefficient of correlation will be computed from the formula—

$$r = \frac{\frac{S \times y}{N} - Cx Cy}{\frac{\text{Sigma } x}{\text{Sigma } x} \frac{\text{Sigma } y}{\text{Sigma } y}}$$

The probable error of the coefficient of correlation will be computed from the formula—

$$PE = \frac{.6745 (1 - r^2)}{\sqrt{N}}$$

The standard error of the coefficient of correlation will be computed from the formula—

$$S.E. r = \frac{1 - r^2}{\sqrt{N}}$$

The regression coefficients will be computed from the formula—

$$y = r \frac{\text{Sigma } y}{\text{Sigma } x} x$$

and the formula—

$$x = r \frac{\text{Sigma } x}{\text{Sigma } y} y$$

Alpha grades will be reported in class units of ten, chronological age in class units of four, and years in school in class units of one. The reader will remember that these units are to be preserved in the statistical report. The median and the deviations will be reported first. We shall proceed with the crimes in the order of the median, from the highest to the lowest. The median and the deviations will be of the Alpha grades, the chronological age, and the years in school.

Following is the crime of conspiracy:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	86	26	8
Sigma .....	2.5	1.9	1.94
V. ....	27	33	24
S. E. Sigma .....	.43	.33	.33

There are only seventeen cases of this crime, so the statistical data must not be taken too seriously.

The writer should state that this chapter deals also with the criminals born in foreign countries, though limited to white men. The original data on foreign-born criminals is not reported in this book, but is to be reported in a separate monograph, which will be ready soon. My reasons for retaining the foreign born in the data of this chapter are the same as those already mentioned.

The 19 cases of embezzlement are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	82	30	8
Sigma .....	3.93	1.94	3.03
V. ....	49	30	38
S. E. Sigma.....	.64	.32	.5

The thirty-one cases of the confidence game are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	79	33	9
Sigma .....	4.15	2.46	3.65
V. ....	48	34	36
S. E. Sigma.....	.53	.31	.46

The thirty-five cases of assault and battery to rob are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	73	21	7
Sigma .....	3.6	1.36	1.73
V. ....	47	28	25
S. E. Sigma.....	.43	.16	.21

The 516 cases of robbery are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	69	24	7
Sigma .....	3.71	1.42	2.27
V. ....	52	27	34
S. E. Sigma.....	.11	.04	.07

The 179 cases of forgery are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	69	28	8
Sigma .....	3.87	1.97	2.95
V. ....	50	66	34
S. E. Sigma.....	.2	.1	.15

The forty cases of burglary of inhabited dwellings are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	67	34	6
Sigma .....	4.4	2.25	2.45
V. ....	60	32	37
S. E. Sigma.....	.49	.25	.39

There are fifteen cases of issuing fraudulent check.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	66	31	8
Sigma .....	3.76	2.15	3.5
V. ....	55	32	44
S. E. Sigma.....	.7	.4	.64

There are 721 cases of larceny.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	66	24	7
Sigma .....	3.6	1.86	2.42
V. ....	53	36	36
S. E. Sigma.....	.09	.05	.01

There are thirty-seven cases of violating automobile law.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	66	21	7
Sigma .....	3.	.66	1.8
V. ....	42	15	25
S. E. Sigma.....	.35	.07	.21

There are 46 cases of pocket picking.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	65	34	6
Sigma .....	2.96	1.7	2.1
V. ....	48	25	36
S. E. Sigma.....	.3	.17	.22

There are sixty cases of vehicle taking.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	62	21	6
Sigma .....	3.36	1.1	2.12
V. ....	48	24	32
S. E. Sigma.....	.308	.1	.19

There are 773 cases of burglary.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	62	24	6
Sigma .....	3.57	1.82	2.12
V. ....	55	34	34
S. E. Sigma.....	.09	.23	.11

There are forty-two cases of entering to commit felony.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	60	24	6
Sigma .....	3.4	1.85	1.75
V. ....	53	34	28
S. E. Sigma.....	.37	.2	.19

There are 221 cases of murder in the first degree.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M. ....	58	32	6
Sigma .....	3.95	2.1	2.34
V. ....	64	30	41
S. E. Sigma.....	.19	.5	.11

There are 108 cases of assault to murder, rape, or rob.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	55	30	6
Sigma .....	3.31	2.05	2.17
V .....	61	33	39
S. E. Sigma.....	.22	.14	.15

There are eighteen cases of bigamy.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	53	30	6
Sigma .....	4.02	1.6	2.78
V .....	71	25	45
S. E. Sigma.....	.67	.26	.46

There are 102 cases of rape.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	50	32	6
Sigma .....	3.4	2.4	2.8
V .....	62	35	48
S. E. Sigma.....	.23	.17	.19

There are forty-eight cases of abandonment.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	49	37	6
Sigma .....	3.34	1.82	2.1
V .....	63	26	36
S. E. Sigma.....	.34	.18	.21

There are twenty-five cases of sodomy.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	46	37	6
Sigma .....	4.07	2.4	4.01
V .....	69	32	58
S. E. Sigma.....	.57	.34	.56

There are forty-seven cases of carrying concealed weapons.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	45	27	6
Sigma .....	3.41	1.86	2.11
V .....	66	34	36
S. E. Sigma.....	.35	.19	.22

There are seventy-eight cases of manslaughter.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	42	32	5
Sigma .....	3.9	2.2	2.41
V .....	80	34	44
S. E. Sigma.....	.31	.17	.19



There are twenty-five cases of incest.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	41	47	5
Sigma .....	2.51	1.72	2.5
V .....	60	19	46
S. E. Sigma.....	.35	.24	.35

There are ninety-seven cases of murder in the second degree.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	37	34	5
Sigma .....	4	1.86	2.55
V .....	80	24	46
S. E. Sigma.....	.28	.13	.19

There are fifty-one cases of cut, stab, or shoot to kill or wound.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	34	30	5
Sigma .....	3.18	1.8	2.04
V .....	78	28	41
S. E. Sigma.....	.31	.17	.2

There are sixteen cases of vagrancy.

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	12	48	3
Sigma .....	2.45	2.67	1.8
V .....	96	28	47
S. E. Sigma.....	.44	.48	.32

The total of 3,367 cases are as follows:

	Alpha Grade	Age	School
M .....	62	26	6
Sigma .....	3.75	1.97	2.48
V .....	58	34	39
S. E. Sigma.....	.04	.02	.03

The above measures of deviation have been given in detail, not because the writer believes such work to be significant and valuable, but in order that this work may be of service to those who do not agree with the writer.

We shall now proceed to the treatment of correlations, regressions, and errors, taking the crimes in the same order.

Following is the crime of conspiracy:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.05	.79	-.08
PE .....	.16	.06	.16
S.E. r .....	.24	.09	.24
y .....	-.04	.6	-.07
x .....	-.06	1.02	-.08

Following is the crime of embezzlement:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.39	.74	.24
PE .....	.13	.07	.15
S.E. r .....	.19	.105	.22
y .....	.19	.57	.15
x .....	.78	.95	.37

Following is the confidence game crime:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.09	.72	.44
PE .....	.12	.058	.09
S.E. r .....	.18	.086	.14
y .....	.05	.63	.29
x .....	.15	.82	.65

Following is the crime of assault and battery to rob:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.031	.65	-.26
PE .....	.11	.066	.11
S.E. r .....	.16	.097	.16
y .....	-.011	.31	-.2
x .....	-.08	1.35	-.33

Following is the crime of robbery:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.044	.56	-.22
PE .....	.03	.02	.027
S.E. r .....	.044	.032	.04
y .....	-.016	.34	-.14
x .....	-.07	.66	-.37

Following is the crime of forgery:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.034	.69	.16
PE .....	.05	.026	.05
S.E. r .....	.074	.04	.07
y .....	.017	.52	.11
x .....	.066	.9	.24

Following is the crime of burglary of inhabited dwelling:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.24	.63	-.19
PE .....	.1	.064	.1
S.E. r .....	.15	.095	.15
y .....	-.12	.35	-.17
x .....	-.47	1.13	-.2

Following is the crime of issuing fraudulent check:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.17	.56	.09
PE .....	.17	.12	.11
S.E. r .....	.25	.18	.16
y .....	.09	.52	.05
x .....	.3	.6	.14

Following is the crime of larceny:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.11	.69	-.26
PE .....	.025	.013	.023
S.E. r .....	.037	.019	.034
y .....	-.057	.46	-.2
x .....	-.22	1.02	-.34

Following is the crime of violating automobile law:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.12	.69	-.04
PE .....	.11	.058	.1
S.E. r .....	.16	.086	.16
y .....	.02	.41	-.014
x .....	.54	1.14	-.11

Following is the crime of pocket picking:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.069	.4	-.35
PE .....	.1	.083	.087
S.E. r .....	.14	.123	.12
y .....	-.04	.28	-.28
x .....	-.12	.56	-.43

Following is the crime of vehicle taking:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.016	.69	.3
PE .....	.087	.046	.08
S.E. r .....	.13	.068	.12
y .....	.005	.43	.15
x .....	.049	1.09	.58

Following is the crime of burglary:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.042	.59	.37
PE .....	.024	.016	.02
S.E. r .....	.036	.023	.03
y .....	-.01	.35	.21
x .....	-.16	.99	.64

Following is the crime of entering to commit felony:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.03	.66	-.21
PE .....	.1	.058	.1
S.E. r .....	.15	.087	.15
y .....	-.016	.33	-.22
x .....	-.05	1.28	-.19

Following is the crime of first degree murder:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.33	.62	-.2
PE .....	.04	.028	.044
S.E. r .....	.062	.04	.065
y .....	-.17	.36	-.18
x .....	-.63	1.04	-.22

Following is the crime of assault to murder, rob, or rape:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.16	.6	-.2
PE .....	.063	.041	.062
S.E. r .....	.093	.061	.092
y .....	-.1	.4	-.19
x .....	-.26	.91	-.21

Following is the crime of bigamy:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.23	.75	.41
PE .....	.15	.06	.13
S.E. r .....	.22	.1	.2
y .....	.09	.52	.23
x .....	.57	1.08	.71

Following is the crime of rape:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.23	.63	-.13
PE .....	.065	.04	.065
S.E. r .....	.093	.06	.097
y .....	-.16	.52	-.11
x .....	-.32	.76	-.15

Following is the crime of abandonment:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.13	.69	-.22
PE .....	.096	.051	.093
S.E. r .....	.14	.075	.13
y .....	-.07	.43	-.19
x .....	-.24	1.09	-.25

Following is the crime of sodomy:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	0	.96	0
PE .....	.13	.001	.13
S.E. r .....	.2	.0015	.2
y .....	0	.94	0
x .....	0	.97	0

Following is the crime of carrying concealed weapons:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	.13	.93	.38
PE .....	.097	.013	.08
S.E. r .....	.14	.02	.12
y .....	.07	.57	.33
x .....	.24	1.5	.43

Following is the crime of manslaughter:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.14	.73	-.032
PE .....	.074	.035	.076
S.E. r .....	.111	.053	.113
y .....	-.078	.45	-.029
x .....	-.24	1.18	-.035

Following is the crime of incest:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	-.17	.61	-.13
PE .....	.13	.08	.13
S.E. r .....	.19	.12	.19
y .....	-.11	.61	-.09
x .....	-.24	.61	-.19

Following is the crime of second degree murder:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	— .26	.68	— .16
PE .....	.063	.037	.047
S.E. r .....	.094	.054	.07
y .....	— .12	.43	— .11
x .....	— .56	1.06	— .22

Following is the crime of cut, stab, or shoot:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	— .14	.8	— .19
PE .....	.09	.035	.08
S.E. r .....	.14	.05	.12
y .....	— .08	.51	.16
x .....	— .25	.85	.21

Following is the crime of vagrancy:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	— .45	.48	— .29
PE .....	.13	.13	.15
S.E. r .....	.2	.19	.23
y .....	.49	.35	— .19
x .....	.41	.65	— .43

Following is the total of all the crimes:

	Alpha and Age	Alpha and School	School and Age
r .....	— .13	.65	— .1
PE .....	.01	.006	.01
S.E. r .....	.02	.01	.02
y .....	— .06	.43	.08
x .....	— .25	.98	.12

## CHAPTER 11

### THE RELIGION OF THE CRIMINAL

Most criminals belong to some church, and frankly admit the fact. The big majority attend church services every Sunday morning in the prison chapel. Of the men in the Maryland Penitentiary, 43.5% belong to some Protestant church, 34.4% belong to some Catholic church, 7.8% are Hebrews, while 14.3% are frankly agnostic.

1. *Intelligence of the Religious Groups.* Let us first compare the four groups of Catholics, Protestants, agnostics, and Hebrews. Using the Army letter grades, the four groups compare as follows:

Letter Grade	Catholic	Protestant	Hebrew	Agnostic
E .....	10.3	7.3	....	2.7
D .....	8.	10.	....	5.3
C— .....	13.8	19.1	10.	18.4
C .....	32.2	23.6	30.	21.
C+ .....	24.1	15.4	30.	21.
B .....	8.	13.6	10.	21.
A .....	3.4	9.1	20.	10.5

The Hebrews and the agnostics certainly seem to demonstrate a much greater ability to make high scores in the Alpha test than do the Catholics and the general Protestant group. However, the Protestants demonstrate much greater ability in this respect than do the Catholics.

It might be well to give the number of cases of all the religious denominations represented in the Maryland Penitentiary. The cases are as follows:

Catholics .....	87	Agnostics .....	38
Episcopalians .....	10	Lutherans .....	14
Christians .....	6	Presbyterians .....	8
Methodists .....	41	Christian Science .....	6
Hebrews .....	20	Congregational .....	1
Baptists .....	21	I. B. S. A. ....	1

Ignoring those of less than eight cases, the following groups are arranged in the order of combined A and B percentages:

	A	B	C+	C	C—	D	E
Presbyterian .....	25.	25.	25.	25.	...	...	...
Episcopal .....	30.	10.	10.	20.	30.	...	...
Agnostic .....	10.5	21.	21.	21.	18.4	5.3	2.7
Hebrew .....	20.	10.	30.	30.	10.	...	...
Methodist .....	4.9	14.6	22.	9.7	22.	14.6	12.2
Baptist .....	4.8	9.5	14.3	52.4	14.3	...	4.8
Lutheran .....	...	14.3	...	21.4	42.8	7.1	14.3
Catholic .....	3.4	8.	24.1	32.2	13.8	8.	10.3

The writer has no desire to furnish powder for religious propagandists to shoot one another with. The figures certainly reveal interesting religious concomitants, but give to no group anything to be proud of.

The geographical concomitants are present, even in the religious groups. Let us compare the Catholics born in the State of Maryland with the Catholics born outside the state. There are 30 Catholics born outside the state and 57 Catholics who were born in the state.

Letter Grade	Percentage of Home Catholics	Percentage Born Away
E .....	10.5	10.
D .....	5.2	13.3
C— .....	14.	13.3
C .....	36.8	23.3
C+ .....	26.3	20.
B .....	7.	10.
A .....	...	10.

Of the Methodists, there are 26 born in Maryland and 15 born outside the state. They compare as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage of Home Methodists	Percentage Born Away
E .....	11.5	13.3
D .....	19.2	6.6
C- .....	26.9	13.3
C .....	11.5	6.6
C+ .....	23.1	20.
B .....	7.7	26.6
A .....	...	13.3

There is an interesting exception in the case of the agnostics. They compare as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage of Home Agnostics	Percentage Away
E .....	...	4.1
D .....	...	8.3
C- .....	...	29.1
C .....	35.7	12.5
C+ .....	28.6	16.6
B .....	28.6	16.6
A .....	7.1	12.5

To be sure, there are only 24 of the migratory agnostics and 14 of the home grown ones, but the figures can be added to in the future.

2. *The Literacy of the Various Religious Groups.* As could be expected, the literacy of the religious groups correlates highly with the Alpha scores. Following is the literacy distribution of the Maryland criminals, the religious groups being in the same order as in the Alpha distribution:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presbyterian .....	...	...	12.5	25.	27.5	...	25.
Episcopal .....	...	...	40.	30.	10.	...	20.
Agnostic .....	7.9	18.4	23.7	34.2	7.9	5.	2.6
Hebrew .....	...	20.	...	35.	30.	10.	5.
Methodist .....	4.9	26.8	31.7	14.6	10.	10.	2.4
Baptist .....	...	4.7	19.	38.1	19.	19.	...
Lutheran .....	7.1	7.1	28.5	35.7	7.1	14.3	...
Catholic .....	4.6	23.	32.2	26.4	8.	5.7	...

The above comparison has some interesting features. The agnostics are not nearly so well educated as one might have thought, on the basis of the Alpha scores. The Baptists are much better educated than the agnostics, though not nearly so intelligent. The Presbyterians and the Episcopalians agree most closely with the Alpha scores. The literacy of the various groups is about what one would expect from one's observation and experience in general social life.

3. *Religion and Types of Crime.* Let us consider the percentage of each religion that commits each type of crime.

	Fraud	Force	Thievery	Physical Injury	Derelic.	Sex
Presbyterian .....	50.	37.5	12.5	...	...	...
Episcopal .....	30.	40.	20.	10.	...	...
Agnostic .....	2.6	60.5	13.2	23.7	...	...
Hebrew .....	25.	30.	35.	10.	...	...
Methodist .....	12.2	22.	34.1	22.	...	10.
Baptist .....	18.2	45.4	18.2	2.4	9.1	2.4
Lutheran .....	...	42.8	21.5	28.6	...	7.1
Catholic .....	5.7	42.5	23.	13.8	4.6	9.2

The Methodists and Catholics comprise approximately 50% of the prison population, but commit more than 85% of all sex crimes. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Hebrews are strong on fraud. The agnostics, Methodists, and Lutherans are inclined to be strong on crimes of physical injury. The Baptists and agnostics are superior in obtaining property by force. The vast majority of agnostics follow the law of force—being either robbers or murderers. The Methodists and Hebrews are superior as plain thieves. To what extent the mode of the distribution of each religious group reflects a typical characteristic from the history of that religious group is a question that we are forced to leave to the students of ecclesiastical history. We are inclined to believe that the concomitants here shown will eventually prove valuable. A little self-knowledge will not be a bad thing for certain religious propagandists to acquire—though the suggestion is made sympathetically and in all kindness.

4. *The Religion of Recidivists.* The case distribution of the recidivists in the Maryland Penitentiary is as follows:

Religious Group	Number of Cases	Religious Group	Number of Cases
Presbyterian .....	..	Methodist .....	9
Episcopal .....	3	Baptist .....	6
Agnostic .....	10	Lutheran .....	4
Hebrew .....	5	Catholic .....	20

It is seen that the Presbyterians do not tend to become recidivists, while the agnostics and the Catholics furnish the large number of recidivists. However, for real comparison, we should compare the percentage of the total prison population in each religious group with the percentage of the total number of recidivists in each religious group.



Religious Group	Percentage of Total Prisoners	Percentage of Recidivists
Presbyterian .....	3.2	...
Episcopal .....	4.	5.2
Agnostic .....	14.3	17.5
Hebrew .....	7.8	8.8
Methodist .....	16.2	15.8
Baptist .....	8.3	10.5
Lutheran .....	5.5	7.
Catholic .....	34.4	35.1

There seems to be little of significance in the above distribution. There are no Presbyterians among the recidivists, but there are very few Presbyterians in the prison population. The agnostics are the only ones that show a decided increase among the recidivists, but the increase is not large enough to be significant. It does not appear that any religion or ecclesiastical group has any advantage over the others in ability to halt a career of crime.

5. *The Relation of Criminal Intelligence to Religious Inbreeding and Outbreeding.* Does it make any difference in criminal intelligence whether both parents belong to the same church or to different churches? To be sure, the number of cases is small, but a comparison may prove valuable for further work in this direction. The writer has no weapon to grind or theory to prove in any of these comparisons. A large number of concomitants not mentioned in this book are of great importance, but this study is unable to consider all possible influences.

In terms of Alpha, let us compare the intelligence of the criminals both of whose parents belonged to the same religious group, and the intelligence of the criminals both of whose parents did not belong to the same religious group. We are not interested in the religious group that the criminal himself belongs to, or whether he belongs to any religious group. Did his parents belong to identical churches, or did they belong to different churches? In terms of religious belief, is the criminal himself an inbred product or is he a combination of religious belief, and which is the more intelligent? We find 189 criminals who are the children of parents with identical religious belief and 44 who are the children of parents with opposing religious belief. They compare as follows:

Letter Grade	Percentage from Same Religious Sources	Percentage from Different Sources
E .....	7.9	6.8
D .....	9.5	4.5
C- .....	20.1	6.8
C .....	26.4	27.2
C+ .....	19.6	18.2
B .....	11.1	20.5
A .....	5.3	15.9

The results are in harmony with the biological theories and experimental results. If Martin Luther had never lived, or if there were an amalgamation of religious groups and beliefs, certain types of crime might be very scarce, but the amount of crime in the world would in no way be changed.

## CHAPTER 12

### THE SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE

Much has been written in the literature of crime concerning the distribution through the various seasons of the year of crime frequencies. The study of this problem should proceed in connection with the study and analysis of the local social customs. Without reference to the year, the men in the Maryland Penitentiary committed their crimes in the following months of the year:

Name of Month	Number of Cases	Name of Month	Number of Cases
January .....	23	July .....	17
February .....	17	August .....	16
March .....	23	September .....	23
April .....	21	October .....	18
May .....	17	November .....	28
June .....	22	December .....	30

There is a decided variation. The months of February, May, July, August, and October are months of diminished criminal behavior. The peaks seem to be reached in the months of March, June, September, and December. These months begin the seasons and are months of temperature and other seasonal changes.

The distribution of cases, as to month and Alpha letter grade, is as follows:

	A	B	C+	C	C—	D	E
January .....	2	3	5	7	4	1	1
February .....	2	3	7	3	0	0	2
March .....	0	4	8	8	0	3	0
April .....	4	3	4	5	3	1	1
May .....	1	2	4	3	4	1	2
June .....	3	0	2	7	6	3	1
July .....	2	3	2	6	2	2	0
August .....	3	1	2	7	2	1	0
September .....	1	3	4	5	3	3	4
October .....	1	1	4	5	2	3	2
November .....	1	6	6	7	4	2	2
December .....	1	4	4	9	9	0	3

The writer is unable to see any significant clustering of intelligence levels according to season. It may be that a much larger number of cases, all taken from the same year, might show something of

significance. It seems unnecessary to state the above cases in terms of percentages, and such procedure would probably bore the reader.

However, in spite of the above quite negative results, it is possible that types of crime may be more likely to be committed in some seasons rather than others. A great deal has been written on this subject, and much that has been written has proved worthless. Let us make a case distribution of types of crime according to month.

	Fraud	Force	Thievery	Physical Injury	Derel.	Sex
January .....	..	16	6	1	..	..
February .....	5	7	4	1	..	..
March .....	1	13	5	3	1	..
April .....	1	5	5	5	1	4
May .....	1	11	4	1	..	..
June .....	3	4	4	6	3	2
July .....	1	8	5	1	..	2
August .....	4	4	3	5	..	..
September .....	2	7	6	6	..	2
October .....	2	4	7	3	..	2
November .....	2	14	6	6	..	..
December .....	5	12	3	5	3	2

The physical injury and thievery groups do not seem to cluster at all. April seems the big month for sex crimes. June and December claim nearly all the cases of social dereliction. There seems little significant grouping of the fraud cases. The force group clusters about the winter months and the month of May. But the interpretation of the above groupings should wait for the accumulation of a large number of cases and the study of local social customs. The former has been reported many times before, and is included here for completeness and for the sake of future additions. On the whole, there seems little significant seasonal distribution of criminal intelligence.

## CHAPTER 13

### INTELLIGENCE AND LENGTH OF INCARCERATION

Some of my enthusiastic friends have ventured the opinion that criminals as a group would be still higher in general intelligence if it had not been for the degenerating effects of long prison life. That raises a distinct problem. Does the ability to make a high score in a mental test undergo degeneration in proportion to the length of incarceration? I found that criminals themselves were convinced that such is the case. I found large numbers of intelligent prisoners who were resigned to becoming feeble-minded or insane as a result of long prison terms. Men's imaginations feed greedily on the few crumbs

of information that reach them in those great massive mausoleums for the living.

For convenience in making the distributions let us agree upon the following numbers for the time intervals:

Time Group	Years of Imprisonment
1	Six months or less
2	Seven months to one year
3	Thirteen months to two years
4	Twenty-five months to three years.
5	Thirty-seven months to five years
6	More than five years

In the Maryland Penitentiary there are the following numbers of cases in the various time groups:

Time Group	Number of Cases
1 .....	69
2 .....	59
3 .....	50
4 .....	24
5 .....	35
6 .....	18

If now we will make a percentage distribution of the time groups, in terms of the Army letter grades for Alpha, we can observe the influence of incarceration on ability to make scores in Alpha. Such distribution is as follows:

Letter Grade	Time Groups					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
E .....	5.8	6.8	8.	4.2	5.7	16.6
D .....	7.2	6.8	6.	4.2	11.4	11.1
C- .....	18.8	18.6	18.	12.5	11.4	16.6
C .....	27.5	30.5	22.	20.8	34.2	22.2
C+ .....	21.8	17.	22.	20.8	20.	22.2
B .....	11.6	15.3	22.	12.5	5.7	....
A .....	7.2	5.1	2.	25.	11.4	11.1

If any deterioration of intelligence is indicated by the comparative scores, the writer fails to see it. The men who have been in prison between two and three years are by far the most intelligent men in the prison population.

For easier comparison let us compare the men who have been in prison two years or less with the men who have been in prison more than two years.

Letter Grade	Percentage Two Years or Less	Percentage More Than Two Years
E .....	6.7	7.8
D .....	6.7	9.1
C- .....	18.5	13.
C .....	27.	27.2
C+ .....	20.2	20.7
B .....	15.7	6.5
A .....	5.	15.6

If there is any distinction in the two distributions it is all to the advantage of the long term man. There is no indication at all that intelligence is injured by length of incarceration.

## CHAPTER 14

### THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF THE CRIMINAL

We found no criminal less than 60 inches tall, and very few were more than 72 inches. For convenience, let us adopt seven height groups, as follows:

Height Group	Height in Inches
1 .....	60-61
2 .....	62-63
3 .....	64-65
4 .....	66-67
5 .....	68-69
6 .....	70-71
7 .....	72-X

The percentage of each crime group to be found in each height group would then be as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fraud .....	3.7	11.1	7.4	26.	30.	18.5	3.7
Force .....	..	3.8	20.9	28.5	27.6	13.3	4.7
Thievery .....	3.4	8.6	19.	31.	27.6	10.3	....
Physical In. ....	....	4.6	18.6	20.9	41.8	9.3	4.6
Derelection ...	....	12.5	12.5	25.	25.	25.	....
Sex .....	....	....	21.4	28.6	28.6	14.3	....

The fraud group comprises the largest range of physical height, while the sex group comprises the lowest range.

Some of the crime groups show a marked distinction between the home grown and the migratory elements of their constituents. The force group, for example, shows the migratory individuals much taller as a rule than are the home grown individuals. Following is the comparison.

Height Group	Percentage of Home Grown	Percentage of Migratory
1 .....	....	....
2 .....	4.1	3.5
3 .....	29.1	14.
4 .....	31.2	26.3
5 .....	29.1	28.1
6 .....	4.1	21.
7 .....	2.1	7.

There are 48 of the home grown individuals in the above group and 57 of the migratory individuals.

Following we find the opposite results in the physical injury group:

Height Group	Percentage of Home Grown	Percentage of Migratory
1 .....	....	....
2 .....	....	13.3
3 .....	14.3	26.6
4 .....	17.8	26.6
5 .....	50.	26.6
6 .....	10.7	6.6
7 .....	7.1	....

The following case distribution of the sex group shows similarity with the physical injury group:

Height Group	Cases of Home Grown	Cases of Migratory
1 .....	..	..
2 .....	..	1
3 .....	3	..
4 .....	2	2
5 .....	3	1
6 .....	2	..
7 .....	..	..

However, the thievery group shows practically a dead heat. Its distribution is as follows:

Height Group	Percentage of Home Grown	Percentage of Migratory
1 .....	2.8	4.3
2 .....	8.6	8.7
3 .....	17.1	21.7
4 .....	34.3	26.1
5 .....	25.7	30.4
6 .....	11.4	8.7
7 .....	....	....

The above distribution has 35 cases of home grown individuals and 23 cases of migratory individuals.

The fraud group probably had best be reported in a case distribution. Percentages are misleading when dealing with so few cases. The fraud group case distribution is as follows:

Height Group	Percentage of Home Grown	Percentage of Migratory
1 .....	..	1
2 .....	2	1
3 .....	..	2
4 .....	4	3
5 .....	2	6
6 .....	3	2
7 .....	..	1

It is seen that the wide range of the fraud group is caused by the migratory element.

Exact results in this field must wait on the examination of larger numbers of cases, and the analysis of the criminal law and its functioning.

*The Weight of the Criminal.* Let us now decide upon seven weight groups, as follows:

Weight Group	Pounds
1 .....	X-120
2 .....	121-130
3 .....	131-140
4 .....	141-150
5 .....	151-160
6 .....	161-170
7 .....	171-X

These seven groups have no particular significance, and are not designed to give any particular type of distribution. They are merely for convenience.

The percentage distribution of the six crime groups being considered is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fraud .....	11.1	11.1	11.1	29.6	14.8	7.4	14.8
Force .....	3.8	13.3	26.6	32.3	6.6	12.4	8.5
Thievery .....	5.2	15.5	29.3	20.7	18.9	6.8	3.4
Physical In. ....	2.3	11.6	20.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Dereliction .....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sex .....	7.1	35.7	21.4	7.1	14.3	14.3	14.3

It is seen that the fraud group has the greatest range of real proportions. The murder brigade in the physical injury group are the consistently big and heavy men of the criminal population. The modern murderer may be a more recent version of the ancient hero and warrior, or he may possess a physical organism too powerful for his mental equipment. But even in the latter case he might approximate the ancient hero. The Old Testament abounds in such characters, and so do the writings of Homer.

There seems to be two distinct groups in sex crimes. One is composed of the big fellows, while there is a second very large group of men below the average in weight. The latter group is by far the larger and more significant.

## CHAPTER 15

### THE MARITAL STATE OF THE CRIMINAL

For the data of this chapter we are limited to the cases from the Maryland Penitentiary. The widowers and the divorced cases are so few we shall have to eliminate them from the discussion. So, in this chapter, we shall be confined to the discussion of single men and married men. There are 143 single men and 93 married men. That is, the single men and the married men occur in the proportion of 60

to 40. If the marital state has no relation to types of crime, single men and married men should occur in approximately that proportion in any type group. We shall compare single men and married men as to intelligence, types of crime, recidivism, and literacy.

1. *The Comparative Intelligence of Single and Married Men.*

For the suggestive purposes of this chapter, the number of cases being so small, we shall use the Army letter grades in reporting Alpha. The numbers are percentages.

	Percentage of Single	Percentage of Married
E .....	6.3	8.6
D .....	7.	7.5
C— .....	18.1	9.7
C .....	29.3	24.7
C+ .....	20.3	21.5
B .....	14.	14.
A .....	4.9	14.

The married men certainly seem superior in intelligence to the single men. They are far superior in the highest grade. The comparison in the lower grades is quite interesting, the married men being in the majority in the lowest grades, but very scarce in C— group.

It might be interesting to compare the home grown type with the migratory type. The comparison is as follows:

	Single at Home	Single Away	Married at Home	Married Away
E .....	6.7	5.8	11.7	4.7
D .....	9.4	4.5	7.8	7.1
C— .....	18.9	17.3	9.8	9.5
C .....	36.5	21.7	25.5	23.8
C+ .....	17.5	23.2	27.4	14.3
B .....	9.4	18.8	13.7	14.3
A .....	1.3	8.7	3.9	26.2

The most casual glance at the above comparisons shows the very significant differences that exist in the four groups. The migratory group of single men is more intelligent than the home grown group of married men, but with much less intelligence than the migratory group of married men. There are 74 cases of the home grown single men and 69 cases of the migratory single men. There are 51 cases of the home grown married men and 42 cases of the migratory married men. The differences in the respective numbers of cases would not account for the very significant differences in the percentages. The writer does not assume that marriage brings about a growth of intelligence. In this chapter, as in the remainder of the book, the discussion is concerning concomitants.



2. *The Marital State and Types of Crime.* In this section we shall consider the relative proportions of single men and married men committing each of the various types of crime. However, there is no discussion of statutory offenses, since the laws of Maryland do not seem to supply such cases to the penitentiary. Social dereliction will be omitted also, since definition practically confines this group to married men. In this section the comparisons are made in relative percentages—the sum of each pair being 100. Remember that single men are to married men as 60 to 40, as far as numbers are concerned. Just remember that if the law of probability is the only selective influence, approximately 60% of the cases in any type group will be single men, and approximately 40% will be married men. Just associate 60 with single men and 40 with married men. Then observe the figures that actually occur. First, we have the total:

	Single Men	Married Men
Fraud .....	35	65
Force .....	69	31
Thievery .....	69	31
Physical Inj. ....	56	44
Sex .....	60	40

It is seen that only in sex crimes does the law of probability seem to determine the relative proportions of single men and married men. The married men are almost overwhelmingly in the majority in the fraud group—the percentages being practically reversed. The less intelligent the group, the greater the likelihood that the law of probability will determine the relative proportions of single and married men. The more intelligent the group, the less the likelihood that the law of probability will determine the proportions. It is extremely interesting that fraud and the married state should be so highly correlated.

Let us make the comparison also in terms of home grown and migratory groups.

	Single at Home	Single Away	Married at Home	Married Away
Fraud .....	27	40	73	60
Force .....	64	73	36	27
Thievery .....	68	72	32	28
Physical Inj. ....	54	58	46	42
Sex .....	63	1 case	37	1 case

There are ten cases of widowers, but eight of these are concerned with physical injury and sex—that is, the less intelligent groups. It is seen that the home grown married men are the ones who are especially clined to fraud. That is, the group that presumably should be the

most orthodox and conservative is the one most inclined to fraud. That is probably what we should expect, since radicalism and revolution are more closely associated with physical violence. Speaking symbolically, the fraud group is recruited chiefly from the old blue-blooded stock. The lower groups are recruited from any old source. The hierarchy of criminal groups is so similar to the hierarchy of other social groups!

3. *The Marital State and Recidivism.* Of course we are forced to confine ourselves to the recidivists that happen to be in the one prison in Maryland. There are only fifty-four of them, if we do not count the widowers and divorced prisoners. The proportion of married men and single men among the fifty-four recidivists is as follows:

	Single Men	Married Men
Recidivists .....	62	38

It is seen that the law of probability seems to function here. It is significant, however, that marriage does not deter the criminal from becoming a recidivist. Either that, or marriage is no bar to the recidivist.

The home grown and the migratory groups compare as follows:

	Recidivists
Single at Home .....	60
Single Away .....	64
Married at Home ... ..	40
Married Away .....	36

Of the sixteen habitual criminals, ten are single and six are married. It certainly seems that the marital state has no relation to recidivism. The comparative percentages are as nearly purely probable as one could expect from the small number of cases. If marriage will not prevent a criminal from becoming a recidivist, it is doubtful if any other human institution, brought to bear upon the same conditions, would meet with any greater success.

4. *Literacy and the Marital State.* Here, also, we shall use comparative percentages in each literacy group for the reporting of single and married cases. The reader will recall that there are seven literacy groups. The total is distributed as follows:

Literacy Group	Percentage of Single	Percentage of Married
1 .....	50	50
2 .....	69	31
3 .....	60	40
4 .....	73	27
5 .....	50	50
6 .....	37	63
7 .....	14	86

The home grown and migratory groups compare as follows:

Literacy Group	Single at Home	Single Away	Married at Home	Married Away
1 .....	50	50	50	50
2 .....	71	67	29	33
3 .....	57	67	43	33
4 .....	70	77	30	23
5 .....	56	48	44	52
6 .....	..	50	100	50
7 .....	..	20	100	80

It is obvious that the high school graduates and the college men are vastly more likely to get married than are the less literate criminals. They, at least, are not careless in regard to the problem of race suicide. There may be a kernel of suggestion in these figures not altogether worthy of being ignored. Concomitants are always interesting and sometimes prove valuable. In all the world, outside of logic text-books, inference is based entirely on concomitants.

## CHAPTER 16

### SUMMARY

In terms of Alpha scores the criminal group is superior to the white draft group. Not only is this true of a general comparison, but it is true if we make the comparison in separate units according to the states from which the draft quotas and criminal groups were drawn. However, the criminals from some states are much more intelligent than are the criminals from some other states. This may be explained in terms of distance and in terms of the degree to which the frontier exerts its influence. A moving population is probably more intelligent than is a stationary one. The men from west of the Mississippi River are much more intelligent than are the men from east of the same river. Men who are incarcerated outside their home state are more intelligent than are the men incarcerated within their home state. The results indicate that geographical concomitants must not be ignored in the discussion of criminal intelligence.

The general criminal type disappears in the classification of types of crime and the discovery that the types differ greatly in intelligence. Seven such type groups are suggested. However, it is found that, in each type group, the men incarcerated outside their home state are more intelligent than are the men incarcerated within their home state, with but one exception.

Recidivists are more intelligent than are first offenders, in so far as differences exist. Intelligence is just as serious a problem for crim-

inology as is feeble-mindedness. The migratory recidivists are more intelligent than are the home grown ones—a distinction that is duplicated among the first offenders. The recidivists are not more intelligent than are the first offenders in all the type groups. In fraud, the first offenders are much more intelligent than are the recidivists. The recidivists and first offenders are nearly alike in the force and thievery groups. In the statutory group the recidivists are superior to the first offenders. In the case of the sex crimes, the first offenders are much superior to the recidivists. However, the geographical concomitants are marked, both in the case of the recidivists and the first offenders. The more intelligent recidivists also persist in repeating the same crime, while the less intelligent ones deviate into other crimes—in the case of crimes against property. The reverse is true in the case of crimes of physical and sex violence.

The criminal is much less literate than was the American Army. However, the migratory criminals are much more literate than are the home grown ones. Literacy does not vary with intelligence in all the type-groups. College trained men and even high school graduates are totally lacking in some type-groups while abundantly present in others. The lowest grades of literacy are not found among recidivists.

The criminal group is relatively youthful. But the fraud group, which is the most intelligent group, is the oldest. The force group is composed of extremely young men. Statutory crimes are committed chiefly by young men, while crimes of physical violence are committed chiefly by older men. Sex crimes are chiefly committed by mature men. Recidivists are not older than are first offenders. In some type-groups the recidivists are even much younger than are the first offenders. But, on the whole, the difference between the recidivist and the first offender is a difference that can scarcely be expressed in terms of time.

The representatives of some industrial occupations may be found to be more intelligent if selected from prison rather than from the Army. But the reverse is true in some cases. In prison we find more intelligent accountants, musicians, mechanics, machinists, tailors, barbers, cooks, engineers, and telegraphers than could be found in the Army—speaking in terms of percentage. Criminals from the unskilled trades are about as intelligent as the other members of their trade. But criminals from the skilled trades are more intelligent than are the other members of their trade.

The criminal is religious, the vast majority belonging to some established religious denomination. The religious denominations vary

widely in intelligence, the Hebrews and the agnostics being more intelligent than are the Catholics and the Protestants. But the agnostics rank very low in literacy. The Presbyterians and the Episcopalians are much more literate than are the Hebrews. The Presbyterians incline to fraud, while the agnostics incline to force. Nearly all cases of sex crime are committed by Catholics and Methodists. The recidivists are recruited chiefly from the ranks of the Catholics and the agnostics, while there are none at all among the Presbyterians. Outbreeding of religious belief produces a much more intelligent criminal than does inbreeding.

There are more single men than married men, but the married men are more intelligent. The migratory married men are especially intelligent. Married men tend chiefly to commit crimes of fraud. The marital state seems to have no relation to recidivism. Not only are the married men more intelligent, but they are vastly more literate than are the single men.

The greatest range in physical height is found in the fraud group, the least range in the sex group. The fraud group also has the greatest range of physical weight. The groups that use violence most extremely are consistently the groups of greatest height and weight.

There seems to be no significant seasonal distribution of criminal intelligence.

Length of incarceration does not decrease the ability of the criminal to make a high score in Alpha. The long service men really did better in Alpha than did the more recent arrivals.