

1959

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Recommended Citation

Morris G. Caldwell, Personality Trends in the Youthful Male Offender, 49 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 405 (1958-1959)

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The Journal of
CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE

VOL. 49

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1959

NO. 5

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PERSONALITY TRENDS IN THE YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDER

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Professor Caldwell makes the following acknowledgement: "The study on which this paper is based was financed by a liberal grant of legislative research funds administered by the University of Alabama Research Committee. The paper was presented before the Criminology Section of the joint session of the American Sociological Society and the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1957."—EDITOR.

This paper is an exploratory study of personality trends in Negro and white youthful male offenders. It is part of a larger research project which involves 1,183 youthful male offenders, 16 to 23 years of age, incarcerated in Alabama's three major male prisons and 27 correctional road camps during the six month period, January 1 through June 30, 1950. The present paper is a comparative analysis of two groups of offenders of approximately equal size—228 Negro and 231 white male offenders—comprised within the larger study. The personality characteristics of these two groups have been measured in terms of scores on a standardized personality test. The score results have been analyzed by statistical and case methods.

THE RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Criminological literature is replete with studies of the personality characteristics of delinquents and criminals.¹ Most of these deal with delinquents and

non-delinquents, institutionalized and non-institutionalized delinquents, juvenile delinquents and public school children, juvenile delinquents, and adolescent girl delinquents. However, there is a paucity of scientific research in the area of our present interest. There is an astounding lack of objective data in the area of comparative delinquency of Negro and white offenders, although the popular opinion widely prevails that certain differences do exist between them.

The present vacuum in criminological knowledge in this area provides the setting for the present study and poses the present research problems for investigation. The first problem was to discover and then measure certain general personality differences between Negro and white youthful male offenders. The second was to delineate and then measure important personality differences which exist between Negro and white offenders

¹ DORA F. CAPEWELL, *Personality Patterns of Adolescent Girls: II. Delinquents and Non-Delinquents*, *JOUR. OF APPL. PSYCH.* 29 (August, 1945), pp. 289-297. ELIO D. MONACHESI, *Some Personality Characteristics of Delinquents and Non-Delinquents*, *JOUR. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.* 38 (January-February, 1948), pp. 487-500; *Personality Characteristics and Socio-Economic Status of Delinquents and Non-Delinquents*, *JOUR. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.* 40 (January-February, 1950), pp. 570-583; *Personality Characteristics of Institutionalized and Non-Institutionalized Male Delinquents*, *JOUR. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.* 41 (July-August, 1950),

pp. 167-179; *The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory in the Study of Juvenile Delinquents*, *AMER. SOCIOL. REV.*, 17 (December, 1952), pp. 704-710. STARKE R. HATHAWAY AND ELIO D. MONACHESI, *ANALYZING AND PREDICTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITH THE MMPI* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1953), pp. 3-153; KARL F. SCHUESSLER AND DONALD R. CRESSEY, *Personality Characteristics of Criminals*, *AMER. JOUR. OF SOCIOL.* 55 (March, 1950), pp. 476-484, and M. A. DUREA AND M. H. FERTMAN, *Personality Characteristics of Juvenile Offenders*, *JOUR. OF CRIM. L. AND CRIMINOL.* 32 (November-December, 1941), pp. 433-438.

convicted of the major types of crime. The same scientific instrument, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, was used to measure personality differences in both problems. Each problem was approached statistically through the analysis of MMPI score results for the two groups of offenders. However, in the second problem, the case study method of individual offenders was used to supplement the statistical analysis.

MMPI

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was selected as the principal instrument for the discovery and measurement of possible differences in personality characteristics for both research problems. The decision was made on the basis of previous standardization of this test for prison populations. Also, this selection was based upon the demonstrated capacity of this instrument to discriminate between delinquents and non-delinquents in a long series of studies by Hathaway, Monachesi, Capewell, and others.² The Revised Army Beta Intelligence Test (a test adapted for persons of low educational status) was used also to supplement the personality scores on MMPI.

The MMPI consists of 550 test items covering such factors as health, personal adjustment, morale, and social attitudes. These items aim to compare the responses of the person being tested to the characteristic responses and mental behavior patterns of a group of persons diagnosed as mentally ill by psychiatrists in a hospital situation. Thus, the personality trends of individual offenders or groups of offenders may be measured in terms of the "norms" for abnormal behavior established by mental patients.

The MMPI is a psychometric instrument which provides four validity scales and ten clinical scales for the measurement of personality trends.³ The validity scales include the "Question Score" (?), the "Lie Score" (L), the "Validity Score" (F), and the "K-Score," which is used as a correction factor for the purpose of sharpening the discriminatory capacity of five of the clinical scales. The normal range for scores on all the clinical scales is between

30 and 70. However, clinical scores between 60 and 70 are regarded as high, and clinical scores above 70 as abnormal. A score above 70 on one or more of the validity scales, especially the "F" or Validity Scale, invalidates the scores for all the ten clinical scales, and therefore such test should be discarded. However, the problem of validity does not concern us in the present study as the validity scores for all of the 459 youthful offenders fall within the normal range of 30 to 70.

A brief descriptive statement regarding each of the clinical scales of MMPI used in this study is imperative at this point so the reader may know precisely what phase, feature, characteristic, or item of personality is measured by each scale. The Hypochondriasis Scale (Hs) attempts to measure physical complaints and abnormal bodily functions, which are largely psychological in origin and have no organic basis. The Depression Scale (D) attempts to measure the extent and intensity of mental depression in the individual. A high D score indicates a type of person who displays a philosophy of futility and lacks hope for the future. The Hysteria Scale (Hy) measures the extent to which the individual displays specific complaints, such as paralysis, gastric disorders or cardiac symptoms. The Psychopathic Deviate Scale (Pd) reveals the type of person who displays lack of emotional tone and affectional response, and is unable to make routine social adjustments to group life. The Psychopathic Deviate score attempts to measure the degree of psychopathy. The Masculinity-Femininity Interest Scale (Mf) is designed to measure feminine interests and patterns of behavior on the part of the male, and masculine interests and patterns of behavior on the part of the female. The Paranoia Scale (Pa) attempts to measure patterns of behavior in the individual characterized by suspiciousness, supersensitivity,⁴ and delusions of persecution. The Psychasthenia Scale (Pt) is to measure tendencies toward compulsive behavior such as is displayed by the arsonist, exhibitionist, and the rapist. The Schizophrenia Scale (Sc) attempts to measure the degree to which the individual's subjective life has deviated from reality or split away from it. The Hypomania Scale (Ma) is meant to measure the extent to which the individual displays recurring fluctuations in mood from irrational manic behavior to mental depression. The Social Introversion-Extroversion Scale (Si), which measures withdrawal from social intercourse, is not a clinical scale and there-

² See footnote No. 1.

³ STARKE R. HATHAWAY AND J. C. MCKINLEY, *MANUAL FOR MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY*, (New York: The Psychological Corporation, Revised 1951), pp. 18-22. *ANALYZING AND PREDICTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITH THE MMPI* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1953), pp. 15-19.

fore was not used in this study. The clinical scores for the individual cases and the means for the two groups of offenders have been presented in a series of statistical tables (Tables 2, 3, and 4).

COMPOSITION OF THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER POPULATION

The two groups of youthful offenders under study are similar in respect to composition. The size of the two groups is approximately equal—228 Negro and 231 white offenders. The age distribution—16 to 23 years—is also approximately the same for both groups, with mean ages of 19.5 years for Negro and 19.6 years for white offenders. The white offenders have a slight edge over the Negroes in respect to criminal record with a mean of 2.0 convictions for white and 1.85 convictions for Negro offenders. However, a surprisingly large proportion of Negroes as compared with whites were living in urban communities at the time of the instant offense. The distribution shows Negro offenders 70.6 percent urban, 18.4 percent rural-farm, and 11.0 percent rural-non-farm as compared with white offenders 57.1 percent urban, 32.5 percent rural-farm, and 10.4 percent rural-non-farm.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND INTELLIGENCE

The educational status of the Negro offenders was slightly higher than of the white offenders prior to the commission of the instant offense with mean grades completed in school of 8.6 and 8.3 respectively. The difference between these two means is not statistically significant. The similarity in educational status is surprising in view of a mean IQ of 92.8 for the white offenders and 80.2 for the Negro offenders—a differential of 12.6 IQ points in favor of the white offenders. This difference in mean intelligence between Negro and white offenders is statistically significant as revealed by a CR of 10.6.

The distribution of Negro and white offenders according to intelligence, Table I, shows that the white offenders have higher percentages with normal intelligence (90 I.Q. or above) than the Negro offenders for the major types of crime. Later in this discussion it will be shown that the differences in mean intelligence between Negro and white offenders for the major criminal types are statistically significant as shown by critical ratios above 2.0, with the one exception of Negro and white forgers. The Negro offenders appear superior to white in educational status (percentage above

TABLE I
INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF 228
NEGRO AND 231 WHITE YOUTHFUL MALE
OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENSE

Type of Offense	Percentage with Normal Intelligence (90 I.Q. or Above)		Percentage with Education Above the Eighth Grade	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Murder & Manslaughter.	46.2	21.5	30.8	35.7
Assault.....	55.6	27.2	33.3	54.6
Robbery.....	78.2	30.8	54.5	38.5
Burglary.....	63.1	24.7	28.1	36.1
Forgery.....	47.9	15.0	52.2	80.0
Grand Larceny.....	67.3	26.4	44.3	58.5
Auto Theft.....	64.0	18.2	40.0	36.4
Other Offenses (Vagrancy, liquor law violation, etc.).....	42.8	25.0	33.3	30.0

the 8th grade), Table I, for all types of crime except robbery, auto theft, and other offenses. However, the apparent superiority of the Negro offender educationally fades away, with one exception, when the differences in mean grade are analyzed statistically. This one exception relates to a difference in mean grade completed in school between Negro forgers (9.4 grades) and white forgers (7.9 grades) of 1.5 grades—a statistically significant difference as shown by a CR of 2.30.

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO MMPI

The Critical Ratio (CR)⁴ was used to determine whether the differences between MMPI mean scores were statistically significant or accidental differences due to chance. As a matter of interpretation it is assumed that a CR of 2.0 or above indicates real or statistically significant differences in personality characteristics between Negro and white offenders.

The analysis of the critical ratios for the MMPI mean scores, Table II, indicates that real personality differences exist between Negro and white offenders on six of the clinical scales. A CR of 4.0 on the Hypochondriasis Scale indicates that the Negro offender has a greater tendency to display hypochondriacal symptoms than the white offender. These symptoms are psychological in nature and include such imaginary ills as head-

⁴ A critical ratio (ratio of the difference between the means of the two variables to the standard error of this difference) of 2.0 or above is regarded as significant.

TABLE II
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS: 228 NEGRO AND 231 WHITE YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDERS
(Mean scores for MMPI, I.Q., and school grade completed)

	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf	Pa	Ft	Sc	Ma	IQ	Grade
Negro, Mean	62.5	63.2	55.6	68.2	56.3	59.0	61.1	67.6	63.0	80.2	8.6
White, Mean	57.5	61.4	55.0	71.2	51.9	56.6	60.0	61.7	61.2	92.8	8.3
C.R.	4.0	2.0		3.0	5.0	3.0			2.0	10.6	

aches, backaches, indigestion, ulcers, and the like. A CR of 2.0 on the Depression Scale indicates that the Negro offender is more inclined toward periods of mental depression than the white offender. A CR of 3.0 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale indicates that the white offender (mean 71.2) displays greater tendencies toward psychopathic deviancy than the Negro offender (mean 68.2); that is the white offender appears less able to make routine social adjustments to group living than the Negro. A CR of 5.0 on the Masculinity-Femininity Interest Scale indicates that the Negro male offender excels the white male offender in the display of interests, activities, and patterns of behavior which are peculiarly female. Also, the Negro offender displays greater paranoid tendencies than the white offender as indicated by a CR of 3.0 on the Paranoia Scale. The Negro offender's behavior is more often characterized by delusions of persecution than the white offender. Finally, a CR of 2.0 on the Hypomania Scale indicates that the Negro offender is more inclined towards fluctuations in mood between mental depression and manic behavior than the white offender. The mean scores for the Negro offender exceed those for the white on five MMPI scales, and the white offender surpasses the Negro on only one MMPI scale. The critical ratios confirm the fact that these differences are statistically significant. However, the differences between the means of Negro and white youthful male offenders are not statistically significant for three MMPI scales—Hysteria, Psychasthenia, and Schizophrenia.

sin prisoners by the statistical and case study

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES IN CRIMINAL TYPES BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE OFFENDERS

The second problem of this paper is to determine if the differential personality characteristics of the youthful male offender fall into types or patterns of criminal behavior for both races. It is essentially a problem in criminal typology, which has been successfully attacked by others. For instance, Dr. John L. Gillin, in an intensive study of 486 Wiscon-

methods delineated three distinct criminal types: the murderer; the sex offender, and the property offender.⁵

The analysis of this problem may prove very difficult under ordinary conditions with only the use of interview techniques and case study methods. However, when these methods are supplemented by the use of scientific instruments of measurement,⁶ it is possible to identify the major differences between Negro and white offenders in criminal type. It is assumed by a combination of methods that the personality characteristics of the murderer, assaulter, rapist, burglar, robber, and forger will stand out in bold clear relief. The principal offense patterns for Negro and white offenders revealed by this procedure appear in the accompanying Table III.

OFFENSE PATTERNS FOR NEGRO AND WHITE OFFENDERS⁷

An analysis of the MMPI mean scores, mean I.Q. score, and mean grade completed in school reveal certain offense patterns for Negro and white youthful male offenders. These statistical offense patterns are supplemented by two illustrative case studies for each major crime category.

THE MURDERER

The murderer, except in situational murder conforms to a basic personality pattern and social type. The white murderer in this study possesses

⁵ JOHN LEWIS GILLIN, *THE WISCONSIN PRISONER—STUDIES IN CRIMOGENESIS*. University of Wisconsin Press, 1946.

⁶ The set of scientific tools and instruments of measurement for the study of differences in criminal types should include as minimum equipment an intelligence test adapted to the intellectual level of prisoners, such as the Revised Army Beta Intelligence Test and a standardized personality test, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. In difficult cases the standard minimum equipment should be supplemented by the utilization of projective techniques, including Rorschach Technique and the Thematic Apperception Test.

⁷ Refer to Table III for data relating to "Offense Patterns;" to Table IV for data regarding "Case Studies."

TABLE III
EIGHT MAJOR OFFENSE PATTERNS: 228 NEGRO AND 231 WHITE YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDERS
(Mean scores for MMPI, I.Q., and school grade completed)

Offense	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	IQ	Grade
Murder											
Negro.....	65.3	66.3	61.3	71.0	58.5	62.1	65.2	70.6	61.7	74.6	6.8
White.....	59.1	62.2	56.8	72.9	51.4	62.2	62.2	61.4	60.6	90.4	7.2
C.R.....					2.44			3.50		3.22	
Assault											
Negro.....	62.4	63.7	56.5	70.1	57.8	60.5	60.5	67.8	65.1	80.9	8.3
White.....	60.4	64.3	60.4	69.3	53.2	56.6	58.8	59.3	57.7	92.8	7.1
C.R.....								2.0	2.16	2.38	
Robbery											
Negro.....	61.4	65.2	59.1	70.6	59.8	59.8	63.7	72.9	60.6	81.2	7.2
White.....	56.5	62.4	55.5	73.7	57.8	58.3	59.6	62.8	63.7	96.4	8.0
C.R.....								3.05		3.64	
Burglary											
Negro.....	59.6	66.2	55.8	70.1	55.5	58.3	60.9	67.3	64.0	80.4	7.1
White.....	59.5	61.6	57.0	73.9	51.3	58.3	60.6	63.7	62.0	93.8	7.4
C.R.....		2.29		2.13	2.70					5.0	
Forgery											
Negro.....	59.0	64.5	53.5	65.5	60.0	60.5	62.0	67.5	64.0	83.0	9.4
White.....	61.2	63.4	55.1	70.0	53.4	57.3	65.1	66.4	66.4	90.2	7.9
C.R.....					3.0						2.30
Grand Larceny											
Negro.....	60.5	61.5	56.4	68.1	57.3	60.5	63.0	68.5	65.1	83.9	8.3
White.....	56.6	63.5	55.8	73.9	53.5	56.8	61.0	62.0	64.0	93.8	7.7
C.R.....				2.42	2.0	2.13		2.80		4.80	
Auto Theft											
Negro.....	57.8	61.5	53.3	72.4	56.9	61.5	65.1	67.8	65.1	80.5	7.1
White.....	61.6	61.6	55.2	70.4	53.6	59.2	62.4	65.6	61.6	92.2	7.3
C.R.....										2.74	
Other Offenses											
Negro.....	64.0	63.5	56.0	67.0	57.0	60.0	60.0	70.0	65.5	78.5	6.6
White.....	54.6	60.3	52.7	67.9	50.3	54.1	58.9	58.4	58.4	89.3	7.0
C.R.....	2.52				2.40			3.32		2.70	

normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 90.4), low educational status (7.2 grades completed in school), and an exceptionally high MMPI mean score of 72.9 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. The Negro murderer in contrast possesses below normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 74.6), low educational status (6.8 grades completed in school), and exceptionally high MMPI mean scores of 71.0 and 70.6 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Schizophrenia scales respectively, and also a high mean score of 65.2 on the Psychasthenia Scale. Three statistically significant differences exist between the white and Negro murderers in respect to the higher intelligence of the white offender, and the display by the Negro offender of masculinity-femininity interests and schizophrenic personality trends. These differences are substantiated by critical ratios of 3.22, 2.44, and 3.50 respectively.

The following two case studies conform in their main features to the basic offense patterns established for white and Negro murderers. The case of the following white murderers may be characterized by average intelligence or above and an exceptionally high score on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. The "J.S." case presents the personality of a youthful white male offender, age 21 years at time of study, I.Q. 112, eleventh grade completed in school, who displayed definite trends toward psychopathic deviation and psychasthenia with scores of 82 and 71 respectively. He was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder at the tender age of sixteen years.

At the time of the offense his family consisted of his parents, two older brothers in military service, and his twin sister, for whom he displayed intense sibling rivalry. As both his parents worked full

TABLE IV
 SELECTED CASE STUDIES: NEGRO AND WHITE YOUTHFUL MALE OFFENDERS
 (Individual scores for MMPI, I.Q., and school grade completed)

Cases	Hs	D	Hy	Fd	Mf	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma	IQ	Grade
Murderer											
"J.H." (Negro).....	55	65	45	65	65	65	75	85	75	60	4th
"J.S." (White).....	54	51	53	82	59	53	71	55	68	112	11th
Assaulter											
"O.W." (Negro).....	75	65	65	75	65	55	55	75	75	70	8th
"T.G." (White).....	45	55	45	75	55	45	65	55	65	95	8th
Rapist											
"W.O." (Negro).....	44	75	42	64	51	85	64	71	68	76	7th
"J.O." (White).....	45	55	45	75	45	65	65	55	45	85	8th
Robber											
"E.W." (Negro).....	75	65	75	75	55	45	75	75	45	70	8th
"A.M." (White).....	55	65	55	75	45	55	55	65	65	95	12th
Burglar											
"L.W." (Negro).....	85	65	65	75	65	65	65	75	65	70	4th
"B.W." (White).....	80	51	69	84	43	44	52	53	58	102	11th
Forger											
"H.C." (Negro).....	65	65	45	65	55	75	55	75	65	75	9th
"R.H." (White).....	45	35	45	75	45	45	45	45	65	115	12th
Grand Larcenist											
"R.G." (Negro).....	55	55	55	75	55	65	55	75	85	70	9th
"C.P." (White).....	45	55	65	75	55	45	55	45	75	109	12th
Auto Thief											
"C.J." (Negro).....	55	55	55	75	55	65	65	75	65	95	8th
"H.T." (White).....	55	65	65	75	55	65	55	65	55	95	8th

time in a cotton mill, "J.S." was left alone without parental supervision and guidance. During this free time he found companionship among older boys and men. He soon acquired the drink habit and learned how to gamble. He lost all respect for his parents as he became proficient in these behavior practices.

Over a period of approximately five months prior to his offense, he and his companion, Mr. "X," committed several burglaries, but without detection. Following these successful burglaries, he and this same companion assaulted, robbed, and murdered a taxicab driver in cold blood, and then disposed of the body in a nearby stream. They had planned to give the taxicab a new color by repainting it, and then to take off on an escape through several western states. However, "J.S." and his companion were arrested and confessed to the crime before departure could be arranged. Throughout the entire procedure of arrest, confession, and aftermath, "J.S.", in true psychopathic demeanor, failed to express remorse, sorrow, or guilt feelings of any kind. In fact, he cursed his father for attempting to render assistance during

the critical situation. The murderer lacks the capacity to express or experience emotional feeling, sentiment, or affection. The confession of "J.S." related how the victim was shot once through the back of the head, brutally kicked out of the car, and shot a second time to make sure he was dead. The case represents premeditation and careful planning of the crime as to the purchase of the car paint, the revolver, the strategy to be followed in the execution of the crime and the get-away, and other details.

The "J.H." case presents the personality of a Negro murderer, age 17 years at time of his conviction, with two previous criminal convictions, sentenced to life imprisonment, below 60 I.Q., completed the fourth grade in school, and with MMPI scores of 85 on the Schizophrenia Scale, and 75 on the Psychasthenia and Hypomania scales. "J.H." was living with his parents and five siblings in a rural-farm community at time of instant conviction. The father was employed full time as a skilled worker. The Negro murderer in this case stands out in striking contrast to the previous case of the white murderer. The case of

this Negro murderer may be characterized by inferior intelligence, low educational status, and personality patterns of schizophrenia, psychasthenia, and hypomania. The case of the white murderer may be characterized by above average intelligence, high school education, and a personality pattern of psychopathic deviation.

THE ASSAULTER

The crime of assault includes all types of aggravated assault with the exception of assault and battery. The white assaulter possesses normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 92.8), low educational status (7.1 grades completed in school), with high MMPI mean scores of 69.3 and 64.3 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Depression scales respectively. In comparison the Negro assaulter possesses low average intelligence (mean I.Q. 80.9), average educational status (8.3 grades completed in school), and MMPI mean scores of 70.1, 67.8, and 65.1 on the Psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania scales respectively. The mean intelligence of the white assaulter is I.Q. 11.9 points higher than that of the Negro assaulter, which is a significant difference as indicated by a CR of 2.38. The Negro assaulter scored significantly higher than the white on the Schizophrenia and hypomania scales as shown by a CR of 2.0 and 2.16 respectively.

The "T.G." case presents the personality of a single white assaulter, age 18 years at conviction, no previous criminal conviction, sentenced to four years imprisonment on the offense of assault, possessed average intelligence with an I.Q. of 95, completed the eighth grade in school, and scored 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. His family consisted of his parents and two other children. He lived with his parents in a large urban community at the time of his offense. His father was an unskilled worker, who was unemployed at the time of this offense.

The "O.W." case presents the personality of a single Negro assaulter, age 22 years at time of conviction, two previous criminal convictions, sentenced to three years imprisonment for assault, I.Q. below 70, completed the eighth grade in school, and received an MMPI score of 75 on the Hypochondriasis, Psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania scales. "O.W." lived with his widowed mother and one sibling in a small rural farm community at the time of his offense.

These two cases are similar in respect to edu-

cational status and a high MMPI score on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. The case of the white assaulter is definitely superior to the Negro assaulter in intelligence, with a differential of 25 I.Q. points. However, the Negro assaulter excels the white in the display of hypochondriacal symptoms, schizophrenic personality trends, and hypomanic behavior.

THE RAPIST⁸

The "J.O." case presents the personality of a single white male, age 20 years at instant offense, with five previous criminal convictions, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on the instant offense of rape, possessed intelligence below average with an I.Q. of 85, completed the eighth grade in school, and registered an MMPI score of 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. "J.O." was living with both parents in a small rural-non-farm community at the time of the instant offense. His father was employed full time as proprietor of a small business. The parents owned their own home. "J.O." was also employed full time as a skilled worker prior to the instant offense, and received wages of \$200 per month.

The personality of the "W.O." case represents an unmarried Negro male offender, age 22 years at the time of his offense, I.Q. 76, seventh grade completed in school, who was sentenced to a 20 year term in prison for raping a married woman. Although the range of normal intelligence for the Negro is only slightly below the white race in Alabama prisons, nevertheless, the case of "W.O." represents an inferior intelligence and low educational status. The distinguishing feature of this case is a score of 75 on the Depression Scale and 85 on the Paranoia Scale—5 and 15 points respectively above the maximum for normality. This type of personality deviation is characterized by delusions of persecution, which often motivate the individual to commit acts of aggression and violence, such as rape, against an innocent person.

"W.O." was the third child in a family of seven children. The father was absent from the home as the parents were divorced. The children lived in the home with the mother under dire economic circumstances and an inferior social environment. Prior to the present offense, he appeared on several occasions before the juvenile court on the offense of

⁸ The case method was used exclusively in the presentation of the rapist as this study included too few rapists for statistical analysis.

stealing. The offender was employed full time as a semi-skilled worker at the time of the instant offense. His monthly wage averaged less than \$50 per month. The white rapist may be described as a psychopathic deviate with below average intelligence and low educational status, while the Negro rapist may be characterized as a mentally depressed paranoid, also possessing inferior intelligence and low educational status.

THE ROBBER

The white robber may be characterized by normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 96.4), average educational status (8.0 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores of 73.7 and 63.7 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Hypomania scales respectively. The Negro robber may be characterized by low intelligence (mean I.Q. 81.2), low educational status (7.2 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores on the Psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, and Depression scales of 70.6, 72.9, and 65.2 respectively. The mean intelligence of the white robber is 15.2 I.Q. points higher than the Negro robber. This difference in mean I.Q. is a statistically significant difference as indicated by a CR of 3.64. The Negro robber scored significantly higher than the white robber on the Schizophrenia Scale as shown by a CR of 3.05. Both white and Negro robbers are similar in respect to pronounced trends toward psychopathic deviation.

The "A.M." case represents the personality of a single white robber, age 18 years at time of conviction, no previous criminal conviction, sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for robbery, possessed normal intelligence with an I.Q. of 95, completed the twelfth grade in school, and scored 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale, and 65 on the Schizophrenia and Hypomania scales. Both parents were deceased at time of the latest offense. "A.M." was an unskilled service worker, who was employed full time prior to the offense for which he has been convicted.

The "E.W." case represents the personality of a single Negro robber, age 19 years at time of conviction, no previous criminal conviction, sentenced to 25 years for robbery, possessed low intelligence with an I.Q. below 70, completed the eighth grade in school, and scored 75 on the Hypochondriasis, Hysteria, Psychopathic Deviate, Psychasthenia, and Schizophrenia scales. "E.W." lived with his widowed mother in a large urban community at

the time of the last offense. He was an unskilled worker and was employed full time prior to conviction. He received wages of approximately \$125 per month.

THE BURGLAR

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory has discovered two major types of burglars: (1) the pure psychopathic burglar; and (2) the mixed type of burglar. The pure psychopathic burglar is invariably a white offender with normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 93.8), low educational status (7.4 grades completed in school), and a high MMPI mean score (73.9) on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale. The mixed type burglar is usually a Negro offender with low intelligence (mean I.Q. 80.4), low educational status (7.1 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores of 70.1, 67.3, 66.2, and 64.0 on the Psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, Depression, and Hypomania scales respectively. In the mixed type of burglar the trend toward psychopathic deviation is modified by schizoid tendencies, moods of mental depression, and hypomanic behavior. The mean intelligence of the white psychopathic burglar is 13.4 I.Q. points higher than the Negro mixed type of burglar—a significant difference in intelligence as indicated by a CR of 5.0. Significant differences also exist between the MMPI mean scores for Negro and white offenders on the Depression, Psychopathic Deviate and Masculinity-Femininity Interest scales with critical ratios of 2.29, 2.13, and 2.70 respectively.

The "B.W." case represents the personality of a white male offender, age 23 years on conviction, I.Q. 102, eleventh grade completed in school, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment for burglary. The MMPI reveals scores for the Hypochondriasis and Psychopathic Deviate scales, 10 and 14 points respectively above the maximum for normality.

The criminal record of the "B.W." case involves four previous criminal convictions and one industrial school commitment: (1) commitment to the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C. at 16 years of age for transporting a stolen automobile across a state line; (2) three years suspended sentence at 19 years of age for participation in a shooting affair at Louisville, Kentucky; (3) find for felonious assault and carrying a pistol in Chattanooga, Tennessee at 20 years of age; (4) at 22 years of age a detainer was placed against him at Decatur, Alabama on

charges of false pretense, larceny and embezzlement of \$4,500; and (5) the instant offense of burglary at 23 years of age. The record shows a progressive advance toward the burglar type of criminal and a life of criminal recidivism.

His employment experience consisted of working as cashier at Club 41 for the modest wage of \$35 per week. This job was merely a cover-up for his many rackets, gambling activities, and confidence deals. His financial conditions enabled him to wear expensive clothes and drive a Cadillac car.

The marital record of "B.W.," a revelation of the true psychopathic pattern of personality, consisted of four marriages and three divorces. He married first wife out of spite when his "real" girl friend jilted him. One child was born to this union. Two children were born to his second marriage. "B.W." was running around with a third woman while his second wife was pregnant the second time. After the baby was born he divorced his second wife and married the third woman. His third wife divorced him when she learned of a secret two-weeks vacation of her husband and another "girl friend" in Miami, Florida. Later however, he remarried his third wife. "B.W." entered into his marital relationships casually and severed them abruptly without any sense of responsibility and expression of emotion or consideration for the feelings of the other parties involved.

The "L.W." case represents the personality of a single Negro burglar, age 20 years at conviction, no previous criminal conviction, sentenced to four years imprisonment for burglary, possessed low intelligence with an I.Q. below 70, completed the fourth grade in school, and scored 85 on the Hypochondriasis Scale and 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Schizophrenia scales. As both parents were deceased, "L.W." lived with relatives in a small rural non-farm community. He was an unskilled worker, who was employed full time prior to the instant offense at wages approximating \$150 per month.

THE FORGER

The white forger may be characterized by normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 90.2), average educational status (7.9 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores on the Psychopathic Deviate, Psychasthenia, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania scales of 70.0, 65.1, 66.4, and 66.4 respectively. The Negro forger may be characterized by low intelligence (mean I.Q. 83), high edu-

cational status (9.4 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores of 67.5, 64.5, and 64.0 on the Schizophrenia, Depression, and Hypomania scales respectively. The difference in mean intelligence between the white forger and the Negro forger of 7.2 I.Q. points is not significant. However, the difference of 1.5 grades completed in school favoring the Negro offender is a significant difference as indicated by a CR of 2.30. The Negro forger differs from the white forger in a greater display of feminine interests and patterns of behavior as indicated by a CR of 3.0 for the Masculinity-Femininity Interest Scale.

The "R.H." case presents the personality of a white male forger, age 22 years at conviction, with one previous criminal conviction, sentenced to two years imprisonment for forgery. He possessed above average intelligence with an I.Q. of 115, completed a high school education, and registered an MMPI score of 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale.

"R.H." was married and living with his wife and one child in a large urban community at time of conviction. He was employed full time prior to the present offense as a semi-skilled worker. His wages amounted to about \$200 per month. He was not a stable worker judging from the fact that he was employed on four different jobs during the three years prior to conviction.

The "H.C." case represents the personality of a single Negro male forger, 18 years of age at conviction, with two previous criminal convictions, and sentenced to five years imprisonment for forgery. He possessed below average intelligence with an I.Q. of 75, completed the ninth grade in school, and registered an MMPI score of 75 on both the Paranoia and Schizophrenia scales.

"H.C." was living with his parents and five siblings in a small rural-farm community at time of the instant offense. His father was employed full time as a skilled worker. The economic conditions of the family were good as indicated by continued employment, adequate wages, and home ownership.

These two cases represent two different types of forgers. The personality of the Negro forger may be characterized by low intelligence and definite paranoid and schizophrenic trends. The white forger presents a personality with above average intelligence and a definite trend toward psychopathic deviation.

THE GRAND LARCENIST

The white grand larcenist may be characterized by normal intelligence (mean I.Q. 93.8), low educational status (7.7 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores of 73.9 and 64.0 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Hypomania scales respectively. The Negro grand larcenist may be characterized by low intelligence (mean I.Q. 83.9), average educational status (8.3 grades completed in school), and high MMPI mean scores of 68.1, 68.5, and 65.1 on the psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania scales respectively. The mean intelligence of the white grand larcenist is 9.9 I.Q. points higher than the Negro grand larcenist—a significant difference indicated by a CR of 4.80. Also, the mean score for the white grand larcenist on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale is significantly higher than the Negro grand larcenist as indicated by a CR of 2.42. However, the MMPI mean scores for the Negro grand larcenist are significantly higher than the white grand larcenist on the Masculinity-Femininity Interest, Paranoia, and Schizophrenia scales with critical ratios of 2.0, 2.13, and 2.80 respectively.

The "C.P." case represents the personality of a white male grand larcenist, age 18 years at last conviction, no previous criminal conviction, sentenced to nine years imprisonment for grand larceny, possessed above normal intelligence with an I.Q. of 109, completed a high school education, and scored 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Hypomania scales. He lived with one parent and step-parent in a medium sized community at the time of the latest offense. His father was a semi-skilled worker, who was employed full time at the time of the present offense of his son. The father's wages approximated \$250 per month.

The "R.G." case represents the personality of a single Negro male grand larcenist, age 19 years at instant conviction, with four previous criminal convictions, sentenced to two years for grand larceny, possessed low intelligence with an I.Q. below 70, completed the ninth grade in school, and scored 85 on the Hypomania Scale and 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Schizophrenia scales. He lived with his mother as his parents were divorced. She worked full time outside the home to supplement the income of her son, who was employed full time prior to the instant offense as an unskilled worker.

THE AUTO THIEF

The white and Negro auto thieves are similar in respect to low educational status and mean scores on all nine MMPI clinical scales. Especially to be noted is the fact that both white and Negro auto thieves have high MMPI mean scores on the Psychopathic Deviate and Schizophrenia scales (white 70.4 and 65.6; and Negro 72.4 and 67.8 respectively). The slight differences between the MMPI mean scores for white and Negro auto thieves are not significant differences for all nine clinical scales. However, a difference of 11.7 I.Q. points in mean intelligence favoring the white auto thief, with a CR of 2.74, sharply differentiates these two types of auto thieves.

The "H.T." case presents the personality of a single white auto thief, age 17 years at time of conviction, two previous criminal convictions, sentenced to nine years imprisonment for stealing an automobile, possessed normal intelligence with an I.Q. of 95, completed the eighth grade in school, and scored 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale and a score of 65 on the Depression, Hysteria, Paranoia, and Schizophrenia scales. He lived with both parents in a small urban community prior to his last offense. Both he and his father were employed part time as semi-skilled workers. The financial situation of this family indicates poverty and sub-standard living conditions.

The "C.J." case represents the personality of a single Negro auto thief, age 19 years at conviction, three previous criminal convictions, sentenced to four years imprisonment for the theft of an automobile, possessed normal intelligence with an I.Q. of 95, completed the eighth grade in school, and scored 75 on the Psychopathic Deviate and Schizophrenia scales and 65 on the Paranoia, Psychasthenia, and Hypomania scales. "C.J." was living with relatives in a large urban community prior to his conviction. Both parents were deceased. He was employed full time as a semi-skilled worker at wages approximating \$150 per month prior to his offense.

THE "OTHER OFFENDER" CATEGORY

The "Other Offender" Category, including 17 vagrants, nine liquor law violators, nine sex offenders, two arsonists, and four miscellaneous offenders is divided approximately equal between the two groups, with 21 white offenders and 20 Negro offenders. The white "Other Offender" may

be characterized by a high MMPI mean score on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale (67.9), while the Negro "Other Offender" may be characterized by high MMPI mean scores on the Psychopathic Deviate, Schizophrenia, and Hypomania scales of 67.0, 70.0, and 65.5 respectively. The mean intelligence of the white "Other Offender" is 10.8 I.Q. points higher than the Negro "Other Offender"—a significant difference as shown by a CR of 2.70. The Negro "Other Offender" scored significantly higher than the white "Other Offender" on the Hypochondriasis, Masculinity-Femininity Interest, and Schizophrenia scales with critical ratios of 2.52, 2.40, and 3.32 respectively. These differences between white and Negro offenders in the "Other Offender" Category are real differences and not due to chance.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the data in this study has revealed certain important differences between Negro and white offenders: (1) general personality differences according to MMPI; and (2) specific differences between the races for the major criminal types. These differences were established by the use of the Critical Ratio (CR) and supplemented by the case study method.

The significant differences between the MMPI means for five of the clinical scales indicate that Negro offenders excel white offenders in respect to the display of hypochondriacal symptoms, moods of mental depression, feminine interests and patterns of behavior, paranoid trends, and hypomanic behavior. Also, the significant difference between means for these two groups of offenders on the Psychopathic Deviate Scale indicates that white offenders display trends toward psychopathic deviation to a greater extent than Negro offenders. Furthermore, the significant difference in overall mean intelligence sharply differentiates white from Negro offenders. The superiority of white offenders over Negro offenders in intelligence is further substantiated by significant differences between the means of the two racial groups for all the major criminal types, except the forger.

An analysis of the data reveal certain differences in offense patterns between white and Negro offenders as follows:

(1) The Murderer. The white murderer is superior to the Negro murderer in intellectual ability and the Negro murderer excels in the expression of

feminine patterns of behavior and schizoid tendencies.

(2) The Assaulter. The white assaulter excels in intelligence and the Negro assaulter predominates in the expression of schizophrenic trends and hypomanic behavior.

(3) The Rapist. The white rapist may be characterized by below average intelligence and a definite trend toward psychopathic deviation. The Negro rapist also may be characterized by low intelligence, but differs from the white rapist by pronounced paranoid trends and definite moods of mental depression.

(4) The Robber. The white robber is superior to the Negro robber intellectually, while the Negro robber excels in the expression of schizophrenic personality trends.

(5) The Burglar. The white burglar is superior to the Negro burglar in intellectual ability and excels in the expression of psychopathic behavior. The Negro burglar is inclined towards moods of mental depression, but his predominating activity appears to be the expression of female interests and patterns of behavior.

(6) The Forger. The white and Negro forgers appear similar in all respects, except a significant difference in educational status favoring the Negro forger.

(7) The Grand Larcenist. The white grand larcenist is superior to the Negro grand larcenist in intelligence and excels in the expression of psychopathic behavior. However, the Negro grand larcenist differs from the white grand larcenist in the greater display of feminine behavior patterns, paranoid trends, and schizoid tendencies.

(8) The Auto Thief. Apparently an auto thief is an auto thief regardless of race because the only significant difference between these two groups of thieves is the superior intelligence of the white auto thief.

(9) The "Other Offender" Category. The mean intelligence of the white "Other Offender" is significantly higher than the mean intelligence of the Negro "Other Offender." However, the Negro "Other Offender" differs significantly from the white "Other Offender" in higher mean scores for the Hypochondriasis, Masculinity-Femininity Interest and Schizophrenia scales.

The purpose of this study has been to point out and analyze personality differences between these two groups of offenders, and not to explain why

these differences exist. Although the data do not warrant conclusions on this point, it may be suggested that these differences may be due in large part to dissimilarities in family conditioning, group interaction, personality structure, and culture norms.

IMPLICATIONS OF THIS STUDY

The results of this exploratory study indicate that the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory can become a valuable instrument and practical tool in correctional administration and correctional treatment of the offender. It can be

used by prison personnel for the delineation of criminal types for each racial group; for the discovery of abnormal personality trends in discipline and problem cases. It can prove valuable in the classification of new inmates within a prison system. It can be used by the prison rehabilitative personnel to determine the kind of psycho-therapy or correctional treatment required by the various criminal types; by parole boards as an instrument for the prediction of the probable success or failure of offenders on parole, and in like capacity by probation departments. Lastly, it can be invaluable as a tool for the research criminologist interested in personality studies of the offender.