

Archives
Closed
LJ
175
.A40K
Th
681

1453
14

A COMPARISON OF SELECTED MMPI PERSONALITY SCALES AMONG
ASSAULTIVE, SEXUALLY ASSAULTIVE, AND NONVIOLENT
MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A Thesis
by
RACHEL JANE BUCKALOO

Submitted to the Graduate School
Appalachian State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
MASTER OF ART

July 1983

Major Department: Psychology

LIBRARY
Appalachian State University
Boone, North Carolina

A COMPARISON OF SELECTED MMPI PERSONALITY SCALES AMONG
ASSAULTIVE, SEXUALLY ASSAULTIVE, AND NONVIOLENT
MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A Thesis

by

Rachel Jane Buckaloo

July 1983

APPROVED BY:

Paul A. Fox

Chairperson, Thesis Committee

Robert H. Lewis

Member, Thesis Committee

Susan D. Mass

Member, Thesis Committee

Joyce S. Louch

Chairperson, Department of

Psychology

Joyce V. Lawrence

Dean of the Graduate School

Copyright by Rachel J. Buckaloo 1983
All Rights Reserved

ABSTRACT

A COMPARISON OF SELECTED MMPI PERSONALITY SCALES AMONG
ASSAULTIVE, SEXUALLY ASSAULTIVE AND NONVIOLENT
MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS. (July 1983)

Rachel Jane Buckaloo,

B. A., University of North Carolina at Asheville

M. A., Appalachian State University

Thesis Chairperson: Paul A. Fox

The MMPI has been used extensively by many professionals to aid in predicting dangerous behavior. For this reason much research has gone into investigating the efficiency of this instrument. The present research was designed to examine the relationship between Ego-strength and Dominance scores and past history of violence in juvenile offenders. The clinical and validity scales of the MMPI were also examined to determine whether relationships exist between these scales and criminal violence. Subjects were 127 male juvenile inmates from the Western Correctional Center in Morganton, North Carolina. The subjects were divided into three categories: Assaultive, sexually assaultive and non-violent. One way analyses of variance were conducted

over each of the MMPI scales. The Duncan Multiple Range test was used to order and differentiate the scores. The results indicated that the profile for the sexually assaultive group differed considerably from that of the nonviolent and assaultive groups. The F, 1 (Hs), 5 (Mf), and 8 (Sc) scales were significantly different at the .01 level, with the sexually assaultive group scoring highest. Scale 6 (Pa) was significant at the .05 level, with the sexually assaultive group scoring highest. Discussion of results regarding possible therapeutic interventions and future research strategies are provided.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the members of my thesis committee, Dr. P. Fox, Dr. S. Moss, and Dr. R. Levin, for their guidance and advice throughout the semester. A special thanks is offered to Dr. Fox, thesis chairperson, for being available when I needed his help. Also, I am thankful for my friends and co-workers at Western Correctional Center for their encouragement and support. To all of you I am grateful.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
Family Influences on Juvenile Offenders . . .	1
Characteristics of Violent and Nonviolent Offenders	4
Aggression - Situational vs. Trait	5
Review of Studies on Violence and the MMPI	7
Selected MMPI Scales as Predictors of Violence	12
Problems with Categorizing Offenders	14
General Purpose	15
METHOD	17
Subjects	17
Definition of Categories	17
Materials	20
Procedure	20
Design and Data Analysis	21
RESULTS	22
DISCUSSION	27
BIBLIOGRAPHY	31
APPENDICES	
A Items Included on Ego-Strength Scale	36
B Items Included on Dominance Scale	39
VITA	41

INTRODUCTION

The prediction of dangerous or violent behavior is of great concern to many professionals, public figures, and community members. At one time or another most mental health professionals will be required to make a prediction as to whether an individual is likely to engage in behavior that is dangerous or violent. These decisions make it necessary for the professional to assess data that can aid in the predictions. For this reason much research has gone into investigating the efficiency of instruments, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, in predicting violence.

The majority of offenders who commit violent crimes, which include assault, rape and murder, and nonviolent crimes, such as breaking and entering and larceny, are males in their teens and twenties (Andrew, 1978). Research has indicated that these juvenile offenders had experienced family instability and poor role models. Interactions within the family were inconsistent, which resulted in more negative perceptions of their families.

Family Influences on Juvenile Offenders

Anolik (1980) conducted a study which indicated that family perceptions are related to delinquency. He

researched the perceptions of juvenile delinquents, nondelinquent high school students and freshman college students. The subjects were administered the Family Concept test which provides a description of an individual's perceptions of the social and emotional aspects of his family. The results showed that delinquents, compared to nondelinquents, had more negative perceptions of their families. Gibbons' (1976) research suggested that such negative perceptions may be due to the nature of the interaction among family members. He found that juvenile offenders came from homes which were poorly managed and had parents who were on poor terms not only with their children but also with each other.

Sutker and Allain (1979) suggested that juvenile offenders convicted of aggressive acts may learn aggressive behavior in the home. Males who had practiced and been rewarded for aggressive responses were more accepting of angry aggression or violent behavior. This acceptance may lead to a higher probability of performing an act of violence. Zarb (1978), added support to the notion that acceptance of aggression leads to violence with a study on recidivism and social adjustment of training school delinquents. She found that delinquents whose fathers were characterized as 'aggressive' on the basis of the son's report, tended

to be significantly more aggressive than delinquents with 'nonaggressive' fathers.

It was also suggested by Sutker and Allain (1979) that inconsistent punishment affected aggressive behavior. Glueck (1952) concluded that mothers of male offenders were more lax and paid less attention to their misbehavior. Mothers of delinquents were also more inconsistent with punishment. The favored discipline method of both mothers and fathers was physical punishment: 5 in 10 of the mothers and 7 in 10 of the fathers used whippings for misbehavior. Few parents of delinquents tried to reason with their sons or appeal to their self-respect, conscience, or social ideals. This is supported by Gibbons (1976). He stated that parents who use corporal punishment tend to model and reinforce aggression.

Another important parent characteristic was found to be interpersonal skill. Zarb (1978) found that delinquents who could cope effectively in social situations had parents who could also cope effectively in social situations. Her research, conducted over a 10 month period, included questionnaires, delinquent self-reports, parent reports and training school staff reports. The Fisher-Yates correlation analysis resulted in a moderate correlation ($r = .54$) between aggression of fathers and sons. Parents who showed poor

interpersonal skills tended to react to anger and criticism with aggression and hostility, and failed to be firm in inhibiting the inappropriate behavior of their sons. The delinquents themselves were characterized similarly, showing poor interpersonal skills, manipulativeness, and a decrement in affection and sympathy.

Although family influences are a contributing factor to deviant behavior, behavioral and background characteristics may vary. There are differences and similarities which can be found among violent, non-violent and sexually violent offenders.

Characteristics of Violent and Nonviolent Offenders

Vera, Barnard, Holtzer, and Vera (1980) attempted to identify discriminating variables among offenders. They compared three groups of male offenders charged with violence alone, violence and sexuality, and purely sexual offenses on several background variables. Their groups were chosen according to the absence or presence of violent or sexual elements in the description of their crime, which resulted in more than one specific crime in each category. They found that violent offenders were 30 years of age or younger in over 50% of the cases. They generally had not completed high school and had a record of school failures and suspensions. They also had a previous criminal record.

Offenders charged with sexually violent crimes were also under the age of 30. Like the violent offenders they had not completed high school and had a record of school failures and suspensions, but the suspensions and failures were more frequent than for the nonsexually violent defendant. The rapist typically had a prior criminal record but not generally before the age of 15.

Influence of drugs and alcohol tend to minimize behavior control and are often present at the time of criminal acts. Sutker and Allain (1979) found that male criminals tended to drink alcohol before the age of 16. Violent male offenders tended to experiment with drugs of several categories while nonviolent offenders preferred opiates. Vera et al. (1980) found that both sexually and nonsexually violent offenders had typically used illicit drugs. However, those charged with sexually violent offenses frequently began using drugs after the age of 16. A history of hallucinations and blackouts were often reported by violent subjects. These may have been attributed to the heavy use of alcohol.

Aggression - Situational vs. Trait

McColloch (1983), suggested that aggression is a relatively stable trait. The cluster of aggressive behaviors has reached a stable pattern by the age of three for males. He explained that aggression may vary

as a function of the situation, but the same children display constant amounts of aggression across situations. This trait position does not ignore the importance of social or situational influences on learned behavior.

State characteristics, which may affect behavior at the time of the crime, are important contributors to criminal behavior. These situational variables may include factors such as weapon availability, presence of potential witnesses, behavior of the victim, level of frustration in the environment, and presence of alcohol or drugs. Depending on the situation these factors can either facilitate or inhibit the dangerous behavior (Megargee, 1976).

Megargee (1976) suggested that three general areas of trait or personality characteristics are important: motivation, internal inhibitions and habit strength. Motivation is important to determine the degree of dangerous behavior resulting from internal anger or hostility. Internal inhibitions have not been examined as closely as other trait characteristics, but were considered equally important. These internal inhibitions are difficult to identify because they vary over time and can be altered through the use of drugs or alcohol. The third trait is habit strength or the degree to which aggressive behavior has been reinforced in the past.

The assessment of personality traits and aggressive characteristics may be useful in predicting how aggressively an individual will respond to various situations. It is hypothesized that behavior is a function of both trait variables and state variables ($B = (P \cdot S)$). Knowledge of both trait and state characteristics may improve accuracy of predicting aggressive behavior across situations (Megargee, 1976). This is especially important for the young offenders since they are typically released from prison at an early age. Prediction of further aggressive acts in particular settings may be useful for treatment of juvenile offenders.

The identification of these variables has generated interest in assessment techniques. The MMPI has been studied extensively to determine its ability to predict aggressive behavior.

Review of Studies on Violence and the MMPI

Megargee is one of the leading researchers in the field of criminal violence. He attempted to identify problems in defining assaultive behaviors, factors contributing to aggression, and the use of personality inventories to predict violence (1966, 1970, 1976, 1977). Megargee hypothesized that there are two personality types involved in aggression: the undercontrolled aggressives and the chronically overcontrolled

aggressive individuals. The undercontrolled aggressives have a lack of both personal and social inhibitors. They commit aggressive acts with a lack of emotional empathy.

Hoppe and Singer (1976) suggested that the overcontrolled aggressive individuals were difficult to identify. These individuals were characterized as people who developed overly strong inhibitions against aggressive behavior but were prone to sudden and extremely assaultive outbursts. Megargee et al. (1967) developed the overcontrolled hostility scale (OH), from items on the MMPI. Both supportive and contradictory results have been derived from the research examining the relationship between overcontrolled hostility and violence (Hoppe & Singer, 1976; Mallory & Walker, 1972; Megargee et al., 1967; White, 1975; White, McAdoo, & Megargee, 1973).

Hoppe and Singer (1976) divided psychiatric offenders into five groups based on their actual criminal charges: murderers ($n = 9$), individuals who committed assault with a deadly weapon ($n = 35$), rapists ($n = 15$), child molesters ($n = 40$), and nonviolent property offenders ($n = 16$). They administered the overcontrolled hostility scale (OH) (Megargee et al., 1967), a self-focus sentence completion test (Exner, 1973), and a measure of emotional empathy (Mehrabian & Epstein,

1973). Analyses of variance across groups for the OH scale, the self-focus sentence completion test, and an empathy measure yielded no statistically significant differences among the five offender groups.

Other research incorporated the clinical and experimental scales of the MMPI to delineate differences among criminal groups. Deiker (1974) compared male criminals assigned to four aggressive criterion groups (nonviolent, threat, battery, and homicide) on 13 clinical scales and 21 experimental scales measuring hostility and control. The criminals were assigned to groups according to their crime conviction. Past records were reviewed to eliminate individuals with multiple convictions of varying crimes. He found differences between the nonviolent criminals and those sentenced for homicide on Scales F, K, 4 (Pd), 7 (Pt), 8 (Sc), and 9 (Ma). Murderers exhibited the least deviant profile. The 4-3 Code (psychopathic deviate and hysteria) means that scales 4 and 3 show the highest 't' scores on the MMPI profile. This code combination has often been associated with hostility and aggression. Gilberstadt and Duker (1965) found veteran administration patients with high 't' scores on the 4-3 scales exhibited poorly controlled hostility and temper outbursts. Davis and Sines (1971) examined MMPI profiles of men in three different settings: a state hospital,

a classification unit of a state prison, and a university medical center. They found that elevations on the 4 and 3 scales were predictive of a behavior pattern that included hostility and aggressive acting out. Persons and Marks (1971) examined the institutional files of 48 male inmates with a 4-3 profile. They found that 66.7% of these 4-3 subjects were incarcerated for violent crimes. Also, 85.4% of these 4-3 subjects had a history of committing violent offenses.

Other investigators have not confirmed the greater incidence of assaultive behaviors among 4-3 Code type individuals. McCreary (1976) investigated MMPI profile differences among male and female offenders arrested for misdemeanor assaultive and nonassaultive offenses. Only scale 9 (Ma) yielded a significant difference between assaultive and nonassaultive male offenders. The assaultive female offenders scored lower on scales 3 and 5 than did nonassaultive females. McCreary found that the 4-3 Code type, however, had the smallest percentage of assaultive offenses. Lothstein and Jones (1978) examined the relationship among assaultiveness and several MMPI variables. They divided 61 male adolescent prisoners into four groups according to race and level of assaultiveness. Strict behavioral criteria were used to select the most violent and nonassaultive prisoners. Their results suggested that the

4-3 Code type was not an accurate prediction of violence. The offender population showed elevations on scales F, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, with the 8-4 describing the most violent profile type.

The research most relevant to the proposed investigation is found in a group of studies by Sutker and Allain (1979). Their studies compared violent and nonviolent female with violent and nonviolent male offenders. The purpose of their studies was to identify MMPI trait characteristics and/or type patterns which could shed light on the prediction of violence. Extreme violence was defined as circumstances which resulted in conviction and incarceration for manslaughter or murder, excluding subjects who failed to confirm that the killing had taken place. Nonviolence was defined as the subject having no record for a violent offense of any variety. Their results showed significant relationships between MMPI trait dimensions and criminal violence for women but no differences were observed for the males. The violent women scored higher on MMPI scales K and 5 (correction and masculinity-femininity), while nonviolent women scored significantly higher on scales F and 4 (confusion and psychopathic deviate). There was no tendency for the 4-3 Code type to appear among male or female murderers. The most frequently occurring profile types for violent females were high

scores on the 4-5 scales, and profiles which showed scales 8 (schizophrenia), 2 (depression), and 6 (paranoia) as high points. For male murderers the 4-9 profile was most often observed, followed closely by 8-9 and 6-8 profile patterns.

Although much research has gone into the clinical and validity scales, there are many other scales which have not been explored as extensively.

Selected MMPI Scales as Predictors of Violence

Of 450 experimental scales of the MMPI, 11 have been described as 'new scales' and have been used to facilitate clinical interpretation of the MMPI profile (Duckworth, 1980). Two of the new scales seem to have potential utility for the prediction of violence. The ego-strength (Es) scale, containing 68 items, was originally developed by Barron (1953) to predict a neurotic's response to psychotherapy. Among the characteristics which the Es scale taps are physical functioning and good health, a strong sense of reality, feelings of personal adequacy and vitality, permissive morality, lack of ethnic prejudice, emotional outgoingness, spontaneity, and intelligence. It was soon realized that it was also a useful scale for assessing a person's adaptability and resourcefulness in different situations. Barron (1969) found that more highly creative individuals tended to score in the high 50s. The

high scorers were described as thinking and associating to ideas in unusual ways, having nonconventional thought processes, and being interesting people. Barron also found that those high scoring people tended to be "rebellious and nonconforming, self dramatizing, and histrionic." Barron's (1956) study on ego-strength and aggression tested combat veterans of World War II to achieve a personality description using the Es scale and the Q sort. He found that high scorers on the Es seemed to be effective and independent. They were intelligent, stable, and original. Low scorers tended to be confused, unadaptive, rigid, submissive, unoriginal, and somewhat effeminate. An unexpected finding was that some of the high scorers were notably aggressive. The aggressive high scoring subjects reported family friction and irritability during their childhood. They expressed more negative feelings toward their parents.

The second scale which appears to predict violence is the Dominance scale (Do). This scale contains 60 items and was developed by Gough, McClosky, and Meehl (1951). A "peer group nomination technique" was used to develop this scale. One hundred and twenty-four high school students and 100 college students were asked to nominate the members of their group they saw as the most and least dominant. The items on the MMPI that differentiated between the two groups made up the Do

scale. The scale measures a person's ability to take charge of his/her life. A high Do scale score was found to be predictive of domineering behavior. The Es and Do scales have a high positive correlation with each other.

Exploring the MMPI and determining its validity as an indication for violence is a major step in predicting violence. However, there are problems in categorizing offenders which need to be focused on in order to validate the usefulness of any assessment instrument.

Problems with Categorizing Offenders

In the criminal justice system there are drawbacks which reduce the usefulness of categorizing offenders. Many offenders have committed multiple offenses which crossover offense categories and cause classification difficulties. For example, a person charged with breaking and entering may have also committed an assault or have dealt in drugs. Another classification problem stems from the fact that the offense of record is often a product of plea bargaining, thereby reducing or altering the actual charges. Because of these problems there is the need for clear operational definitions in research to explain classifying offenders to a particular group.

General Purpose

The present research was designed to examine the relationship between Es and Do scores and past violence of juvenile offenders. Based on the research by Barron (1956) and Gough et al. (1951), which indicated that individuals with high Es and Do scores tended to be aggressive and domineering, it was hypothesized that juveniles incarcerated for acts of violence and assault would score high on both scales. The clinical and validity scales of the MMPI were also examined to determine whether relationships exist between the original scales and criminal violence.

Previous research designed to predict violence or other criminal behaviors has suffered by relying solely on criminal charges. Because of this many crimes which should be included in a crime category are overlooked, resulting in a misrepresentation of the sample. For example, second degree rape may be plea bargained into a charge of assault with intent to commit rape. By thorough examination of both the official and individual crime stories, it can be determined if the elements are present to include assault with intent to commit rape in the sexually assaultive category. This examination of crime stories will lead to a more valid representation of the violence variable since it will

more accurately classify people charged with a particular act.

METHOD

Subjects

One hundred and twenty seven subjects from the Western Correctional Center in Morganton, North Carolina were used. The subjects were divided into three categories: assaultive (n = 43), sexually assaultive (n = 34), and nonviolent (n = 50). Subjects were excluded from the nonviolent sample if they had any record of conviction for a violent offense of any variety, at any time. The first step in the process of selecting subjects was to determine which charges would be included in each crime category and how they might be reduced by plea bargaining. The files of subjects with criminal charges for each category (assaultive, sexually assaultive and nonviolent) were examined to determine if all elements were present for inclusion in that category. The 127 subjects included inmates incarcerated between 1981 and 1982 for nonviolent and assaultive crimes, and 1980 to 1982 for sexually assaultive crimes.

Definition of Categories

Subjects were admitted to a category based on the official crime story rather than by relying on criminal

charges. The crime categories often consisted of several specific crimes. The elements necessary for each category and the definitions of crimes, were taken from the North Carolina Elements of Criminal Offenses, 2nd edition (1975).

The sexually assaultive category included first and second degree rape and assault with intent to commit rape. First and second degree rape consisted of two primary elements: "It is unlawful for any male person to achieve penetration in the act of sexual intercourse (a) either of any female under 12 years of age or (b) of any female by force against her will." Assault with intent to commit rape also contains two primary elements:

It is unlawful for any male to assault any female with intent either (a) to force the female to have sexual relations with him, against her will, if she is over 12 years of age, even if before the act of intercourse she may have consented or if he abandoned that intent by reason of her resistance...; or (b) to force her to have sexual relations with him, even if she consents, if she is under 12.

The assaultive crime category consisted of: assault with a deadly weapon, assault intending/inflicting

serious injury, assault of an officer, simple assault, and assault and battery. Assault with a deadly weapon and assault inflicting serious injury include the following elements:

- (a) where there is an assault, (b) with intent to kill, (c) involving the use of a deadly weapon, (d) which inflicts serious injury..., (e) does not result in death is a violation of N. C. Gen. Stat. 14-32....

Simple Assault and Assault and Battery

is a showing of violence causing the reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm whereby another is put in fear and thereby forced to leave a place where he has right to be.... An assault is aggravated if there is an assault or an affray, plus either (a) an intent to inflict or an attempt to inflict serious injury upon another, or (b) use of a deadly weapon, or (c) it is an assault on a female by a male person over the age of 18, or (d) an assault on a child under the age of 12, or (e) an assault on a public officer while the officer is discharging or attempting to discharge a duty of his office.

The nonviolent crime category included only the crime of breaking or entering.

It is unlawful for anyone to wrongfully break or enter any building (a) if done with intent to commit any felony or larceny, it is a felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years...; (b) if felonious intent or intent to commit a larceny is absent or cannot be proved, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for up to two years.... Entry without breaking is sufficient for conviction. Breaking without entry is also sufficient for conviction. The unlocking or unlatching of a door constitutes breaking....

Materials

The instrument used was the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). A profile was obtained using the clinical and validity scales. The MMPI was also scored for the ego-strength and dominance scales.

Procedure

The MMPI was administered to all prisoners upon entering the Western Correctional Center, Morganton, North Carolina. The MMPI was taped and played to small groups in a single session. All prisoners were tested with the tape recorded format to overcome problems of poor reading and inadequate vocabularies. This format

has been found to be an appropriate alternative to booklet administration for both black and white subjects (Henning et al., 1972). The examiner made no contact with the individual prisoners. Prison records for the subjects were assessed carefully for evidence of previous crimes of violence, and the MMPI was re-scored for the two (Do and Es) scales being studied.

Design and Data Analysis

MMPI scores on the validity, clinical, Es and Do scales were examined as a function of the extent of violence (assaultive, sexually assaultive and non-violent) of incarcerated juveniles. The mean and standard deviation were calculated for the three crime categories and Analyses of Variance and the Duncan Multiple Range test were performed on the collected data. Each scale score of the MMPI was reported in 't' scores.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the mean scale 't' scores for each group. As can be seen, male juveniles incarcerated for sexually assaultive crimes scored higher than the assaultive and nonviolent groups on all clinical scales. However, the sexually assaultive group scored lowest on the Es scale and tied with the nonviolent group on the Do scale. Scale 6 (Pa) was the high point for the sexually assaultive group. The F scale was also the highest among the validity scale scores for the sexually assaultive group. They obtained their lowest score on the Es scale.

Juveniles incarcerated for assaultive, nonsexual crimes tended to score similar to or slightly lower than the nonviolent group on the clinical scales. The assaultive group scored lower than the nonviolent group on the Es scale. They did, however, obtain the highest Do scale score of the three groups. The high point for the assaultive group was scale 4 (Pd). Their lowest score was on the Es scale.

With few exceptions, the nonviolent group profile fell between the other two groups. Compared to the other groups, the nonviolent group obtained the highest

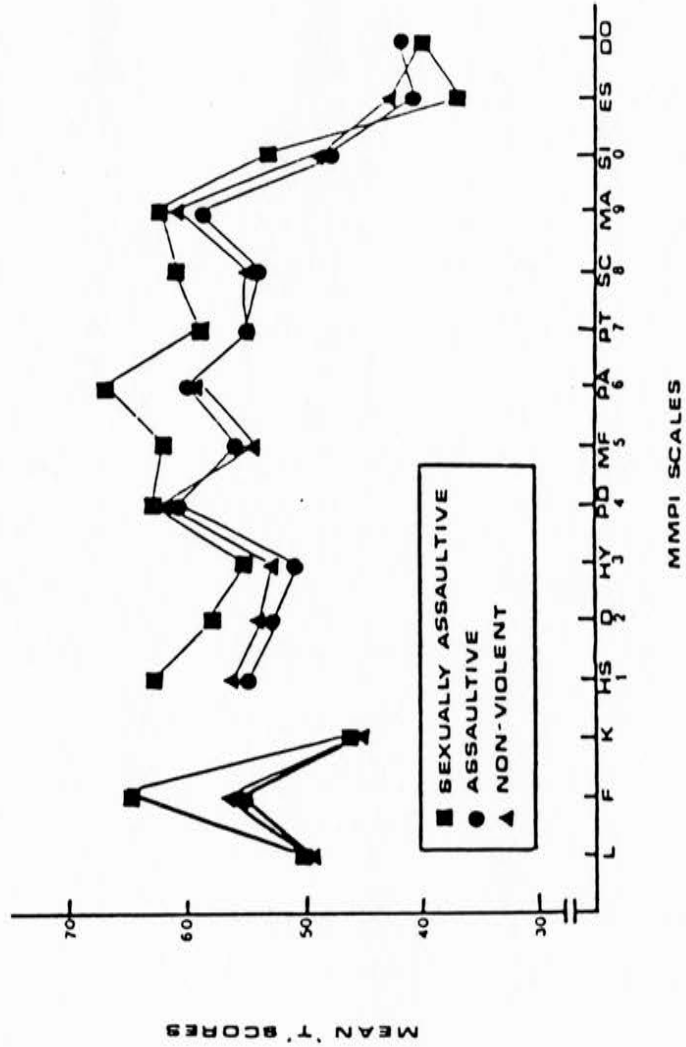


Figure 1. Mean MMPI profile patterns for non-violent, assaultive, and sexually assaultive juvenile offenders.

score on the ES scale, and scored slightly below the assaultive group on the Do scale. The 4 (Pd) and 9 (Ma) were highest scale scores for the nonviolent group. Their lowest scale score was obtained on the Do scale.

One way analyses of variance were conducted over each of the MMPI scales as a function of the three classes of criminals. The Duncan Multiple Range Test was used to order and differentiate the scores.

Table 1 shows the mean MMPI t scores, standard deviations, and univariate F ratios for the nonviolent, assaultive and sexually assaultive male juvenile offenders. It can be seen that the assaultive and nonviolent groups did not differ significantly from each other on any scale. However, the sexually assaultive group scored significantly higher than the other two groups on the F ($F(2,124) = 5.296, p < .01$), 1 (Hs) ($F(2,124) = 4.669, p < .01$), 5 (Mf) ($F(2,124) = 5.684, p < .01$), 6 (Pa) ($F(2,124) = 3.456, p < .05$), and 8 (Sc) ($F(2,124) = 4.719, p < .01$) scales.

Other scores that approached significance (fell between the .05 and .10 p levels) were 2 (D) and Es. On scale 2 (D) the sexually assaultive group scored higher than the assaultive group ($F(2,124) = 2.606, p < .10$). On the Es scale the nonviolent group was higher ($F(2,124) = 2.637, p < .10$) than the sexually

TABLE I
 MEAN MMPI T SCORES, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND UNIVARIATE F RATIOS FOR
 NONVIOLENT, ASSAULTIVE AND SEXUALLY ASSAULTIVE MALE
 JUVENILE OFFENDERS

MMPI Scales	Nonviolent n = 50 Group 1		Assaultive n = 43 Group 2		Sexually-Assaultive n = 34 Group 3		F Ratio
	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD	\bar{X}	SD	
L	49.48	9.30	49.27	10.48	50.17	11.81	.076
F	56.56	12.52	54.81	12.76	64.67	16.97	5.296*
K	45.16	9.98	46.0	9.94	45.91	8.44	.107
Hs	56.38	12.22	55.02	11.06	63.08	13.36	4.669*
D	54.0	9.65	53.04	11.25	58.32	11.08	2.606
Hy	52.92	11.17	51.14	9.06	54.54	10.42	1.035
Pd	61.56	10.58	60.58	10.94	62.63	10.0	.354
Mf	54.34	10.07	56.04	10.51	61.72	8.98	5.684*
Pa	60.48	12.52	59.86	12.19	66.70	12.52	3.456**
Pt	55.02	12.77	55.25	11.85	59.41	14.57	1.358
Sc	54.60	10.51	53.74	10.33	60.97	12.67	4.719*
Ma	60.80	10.01	59.18	12.18	62.29	10.50	.776
Si	48.84	11.09	48.18	12.57	52.52	10.86	1.521
ES	42.02	10.36	41.07	10.46	37.0	9.40	2.637
DO	40.42	9.08	41.51	9.68	40.17	6.58	.274

*p .01
 **p .05

assaultive group, with the assaultive group falling
between the two.

DISCUSSION

This investigation indicated that the profile for the sexually assaultive group was considerably different from that of the nonviolent and assaultive groups.

The profiles are interesting because none of the groups had extreme elevations on any scales. Also noteworthy was the extremely low scores obtained by all three groups on the Es and Do scales.

A trend toward differences between the sexually assaultive and nonviolent groups was obtained on the Es scale. The nonviolent group obtained the highest mean score and the sexually assaultive group obtained the lowest mean score for Ego-strength. Since low scorers on the Es scale tend to be confused, unadaptive, rigid and unoriginal (Duckworth, 1980), these characteristics may be more descriptive of a criminal population. The Dominance scale showed no significant differences among groups.

There was no evidence that a 4 (Pd) - 3 (Hy) code type is predictive of assaultiveness or violence. This is consistent with the data reported by Lothstein and Jones (1978) and Buck and Graham (1978), who suggested that the 4-3 code type was not an accurate prediction

of violence. This is contradictory to a study by Persons and Marks (1971). They found that the incarceration rate for violent crimes was significantly higher for the male inmates with the 4-3 code type. It is possible, however, that the differences in populations (juvenile vs. adult) are partially responsible for these contradictory findings.

In this study the sexually assaultive group was characterized by profiles with 6 (Pa) and F high points. According to Sutker and Allain (1979) the 6 (Pa) is often a high point scale for criminal groups.

The significant difference between the sexually assaultive group and the other two groups on scale 1 (Hs) suggests that the sexually assaultive group may have more real or imagined physical complaints than the other groups.

The high score on scale 5 (Mf) for the sexually assaultive group may indicate a pattern of passive-aggressive behavior (Duckworth, 1980). High scores on scale 5 have been found among female criminals (Sutker & Allain, 1979) but there is no indication in the literature that this pattern is common among male criminals. While scale 5 (Mf) may also indicate a wide range of interests and role flexibility for college males (Duckworth, 1980), juvenile offenders generally are of average or lower intelligence and are not

academically advanced. This suggests that these males may not be role flexible but instead, less secure with their masculinity.

The significant differences, on scale 8, between the sexually assaultive and other groups indicate more confusion and internal conflicts for the sexually assaultive group. This pattern is often associated with soft drug use (McAree, Steffenhagen, & Zheuttin, 1969). High scores on scale 8 (Sc) appear to be a frequent occurrence among criminal populations (Sutker & Allain, 1979; Lothstein & Jones, 1978). The elevation of the F scale indicates that along with the confusion, these juveniles also think differently from the general population, and may be worried about certain areas of their life (Duckworth, 1980).

This research may differ from previous research due to the differences in defining criminal acts. In most other studies, offenders were placed in groups according to actual criminal charges. This procedure fails to account for offenders committing similar crimes and plea bargaining to reduce severity of the charges. It is felt that the use of crime stories to define a criminal act resulted in a more valid assignment of criminals to each crime category.

These results showed that juveniles committing sexually assaultive crimes could be distinguished from other criminal groups on several MMPI variables. In contrast, the assaultive juveniles could not be discriminated from those incarcerated for nonviolent offenses. These findings are limited by their postdictive nature and cannot be generalized to normal populations or to juvenile delinquents not incarcerated. The data, however, may target areas for future research. For example, the higher scores on the masculinity-femininity scale for the sexually assaultive group may reveal attitudes about females, self, and society which could be a focus in therapy. Other research might assess effects of therapy on the Es and Do scores, and determine whether modulation of these scores effect criminal assaultive behavior.

Other variables which should be explored include race in comparison with scale scores and crime, and the presence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the criminal offense. It is suggested that further research use item analysis to determine what variables are related to scale elevations. Investigations such as these could lead to more understanding of assaultive behavior and possibly generate new therapeutic interventions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andrew, J. M. Violence among delinquents by family intactness and size. Social Biology, 1978, 25, 243-250.
- Anolik, S. A. The family perceptions of delinquents, high school students, and freshman college students. Adolescence, 1980, 15, 903-911.
- Barron, F. An ego strength scale which predicts response to psychotherapy. In G. S. Welsh, & W. G. Dahlstrom (Eds.), Basic readings on the MMPI in psychology and medicine. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956.
- Barron, F. Ego-strength and the management of aggression. In G. S. Welsh, & W. G. Dahlstrom (Eds.), Basic readings on the MMPI in psychology and medicine. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 1969.
- Buck, J. A., & Graham, J. R. The 4-3 MMPI profile type: A failure to replicate. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1978, 46, 344.
- Davis, K. R., & Sines, J. O. An antisocial behavior pattern associated with a specific MMPI profile. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1971, 36, 229-234.
- Deiker, T. E. A cross validation of MMPI scales of aggression on male criminal criterion groups. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1974, 42, 196-202.
- Duckworth, J. C. MMPI interpretation manual for counselors and clinicians (2nd ed.). Indiana: Accelerated Development, Inc., 1980.
- Exner, J. E. The self-focus sentence completion: A study of egocentricity. Journal of Personality Assessment, 1973, 37, 437-455.

- Gibbons, D. C. Delinquent behavior (2nd ed.). Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1976.
- Gilberstadt, H., & Duker, J. A handbook for clinical and actuarial MMPI interpretation. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1965.
- Glueck, S. E. Delinquents in the making. New York: Harper and Row, 1952.
- Gough, H. G., McClosky, H., & Meehl, P. E. A personality scale for dominance (DO). In G. S. Welsh, & W. G. Dahlstrom (Eds.), Basic readings on the MMPI in psychology and medicine. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956.
- Henning, J. J., Levy, R. H., & Aderman, M. Reliability of MMPI tape recorded and booklet administrations. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1972, 28, 372-373.
- Hoppe, C. M., & Singer, R. D. Overcontrolled hostility, empathy, and egocentric balance in violent and nonviolent psychiatric offenders. Psychological Reports, 1976, 39, 1303-1308.
- Lothstein, L. M., & Jones, P. Discriminating violent individuals by means of various psychological tests. Journal of Personality Assessment, 1978, 42, 237-243.
- Mallory, C. H., & Walker, C. MMPI O-H scale responses of assaultive and nonassaultive prisoners and associated life history variables. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1972, 32, 1125-1128.
- McColloch, M. A. Assessing and treating aggressive youth. Lecture, Broughton Hospital, Morganton, N.C., 1983.
- McCreary, C. P. Trait and type differences among male and female assaultive and nonassaultive offenders. Journal of Personality Assessment, 1976, 40, 617-621.
- Megargee, E. I. Undercontrolled and overcontrolled personality types in extreme antisocial aggression. Psychological Monographs, 1966, 80, 611.

- Megargee, E. I. The prediction of violence with psychological tests. In C. D. Spielberger (Ed.), Current topics in clinical and community psychology (Vol. 2, pp. 97-156). New York: Academic Press, 1970.
- Megargee, E. I. The prediction of dangerous behavior. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 1976, 3, 3-22.
- Megargee, E. I. The need for a new classification system. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 1977, 4, 107-114.
- Megargee, E. I., Cook, P. E., & Mendelsohn, G. A. Development and validation of an MMPI scale of assaultiveness in overcontrolled individuals. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1967, 72, 519-528.
- Mehrabian, A., & Epstein, N. A. A measure of emotional empathy. Journal of Personality, 1973, 40, 525-543.
- Persons, R. W., & Marks, P. A. The violent 4-3 MMPI personality type. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1971, 36, 189-196.
- Rice, F. P. The adolescent, development, relationships, and culture (3rd ed.). Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1981.
- Snyder, J. H. North Carolina elements of criminal offenses (2nd ed.). Arden: Jones Publishing Co., 1975.
- Sutker, P. B., & Allain, A. N. MMPI studies of extreme criminal violence in incarcerated women and men. In C. S. Newmark (Ed.), MMPI - clinical and research trends. New York: Praeger Special Studies, 1979.
- Vera, H., Barnard, G. W., Holtzer, C. W., & Vera, M. I. Violence and sexuality, three types of defendants. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 1980, 7, 243-255.
- White, W. C. Validity of the overcontrolled hostility (O-H) scale: A brief report. Journal of Personality Assessment, 1975, 39, 587-590.

- White, W. C., McAdoo, W. G., & Megargee, E. I.
Personality factors associated with over and under
controlled offenders. Journal of Personality
Assessment, 1973, 37, 437-478.
- Zarb, J. M. Correlates of recidivism and social adjust-
ment among training school delinquents. Canadian
Journal of Behavioral Sciences, 1978, 10, 317-323.

APPENDIX A

Items Included on Ego-Strength Scale

Items Included on Ego-Strength Scale

The following items are scored as part of the Es scale. The item numbering is taken from the booklet form of the MMPI.

Physical functioning and physiological stability.

109. During the past year I have been well most of the time. (T) 51. I am in just as good physical health as most of my friends. (T) 174. I have never had a fainting spell. (T) 189. I feel weak all over much of the time. (F) 187. My hands have not become clumsy or awkward. (T) 34. I have a cough most of the time. (F) 2. I have a good appetite. (T) 14. I have diarrhea once a month or more. (F) 341. At times I hear so well it bothers me. (F) 36. I seldom worry about my health. (T) 43. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. (F)

Psychasthenia and seclusiveness. 384. I feel unable to tell anyone all about myself. (F) 489. I feel sympathetic towards people who tend to hang on to their griefs and troubles. (F) 236. I brood a great deal. (F) 217. I frequently find myself worrying about something. (F) 100. I have met problems so full of possibilities that I have been unable to make up my mind about them. (F) 234. I get mad easily and then get over it soon. (T) 270. When I leave home, I do not worry about whether the door is locked and the windows closed. (T) 359. Sometimes some unimportant thought will run through my mind and bother me for days. (F) 344. Often I cross the street in order not to meet someone I see. (F) 241. I dream frequently about things that are best kept to myself. (F)

Attitudes toward religion. 95. I go to church almost every week. (T) 488. I pray several times every week. (F) 483. Christ performed miracles such as changing water into wine. (F) 58. Everything is turning out just like the prophets of the Bible said it would. (F) 420. I have had some very unusual religious experiences. (F) 209. I believe my sins are unpardonable. (F)

Moral posture. 410. I would certainly enjoy beating a crook at his own game. (T) 181. When I get bored, I like to stir up some excitement. (T) 94. I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more or more often than others seem to). (F) 253. I can be friendly with people who do things which I consider wrong. (T) 109. Some people are so bossy

that I feel like doing the opposite of what they request, even though I know they are right. (T) 208. I like to flirt. (T) 430. I am attracted by members of the opposite sex. (T) 548. I never attend a sexy show if I can avoid it. (F) 231. I like to talk about sex. (T) 378. I do not like to see women smoke. (F) 355. Sometimes I enjoy hurting persons I love. (T)

Sense of reality. 33. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. (F) 349. I have strange and peculiar thoughts. (F) 251. I have had blank spells in which my activities were interrupted and I did not know what was going on around me. (F) 48. When I am with people, I am bothered by hearing very queer things. (F) 22. At times I have fits of laughing and crying that I cannot control. (F) 192. I have had no difficulty in keeping my balance in walking. (T) 62. Parts of my body often have feelings like burning, tingling, crawling, or like "going to sleep." (F) 541. My skin seems to be unusually sensitive to touch. (F)

Personal adequacy, ability to cope. 389. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up. (F) 82. I am easily downed in an argument. (F) 32. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. (F) 244. My way of doing things is apt to be misunderstood by others. (F) 555. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces. (F) 544. I feel tired a good deal of the time. (F) 261. If I were an artist, I would like to draw flowers. (F) 554. If I were an artist, I would like to draw children. (F) 132. I like collecting flowers or growing house plants. (F) 140. I like to cook. (F) 380. When someone says silly or ignorant things about something I know, I try to set him right. (T)

Phobias, infantile anxieties. 367. I am not afraid of fire. (T) 525. I am made nervous by certain animals. (F) 510. Dirt frightens or disgusts me. (F) 494. I am afraid of finding myself in a closet or small closed place. (F) 559. I have often been frightened in the middle of the night. (F)

Miscellaneous. 221. I like science. (T) 513. I think Lincoln was greater than Washington. (T) 561. I very much like horseback riding. (F) 458. The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me. (T) One or more members of my family is very nervous. (T) 515. In my home we have always had the ordinary necessities (such as enough food, clothing, etc.) (T)

APPENDIX B

Items Included on Dominance Scale

Items Included on Dominance Scale

The following items are scored as part of the Do scale.

1. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. (Disagree)
2. I have not lived the right kind of life. (Disagree)
3. I sometimes keep on at a thing until others lose patience with me. (Agree)
4. I am easily downed in an argument. (Disagree)
5. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. (Disagree)
6. I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more or more often than others seem to). (Disagree)
7. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something. (Disagree)
8. I very much like hunting. (Disagree)
9. My parents have often objected to the kind of people I went around with. (Disagree)
10. I should like to belong to several clubs or lodges. (Agree)
11. I never worry about my looks. (Disagree)
12. I believe there is a Devil and a Hell in afterlife. (Disagree)
13. I don't blame anyone for trying to grab everything he can get in this world. (Disagree)
14. Sometimes at elections I vote for men about whom I know very little. (Agree)
15. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. (Disagree)
16. Something exciting will almost always pull me out of it when I am feeling low. (Disagree)
17. When I leave home I do not worry about whether the door is locked and the windows closed. (Agree)
18. In school I found it very hard to talk before the class. (Disagree)
19. I usually have to stop and think before I act even in trifling matters. (Disagree)
20. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have. (Disagree)
21. I have sometimes stayed away from another person because I feared doing or saying something that I might regret afterwards. (Agree)
22. The future is too uncertain for a person to make serious plans. (Disagree)
23. I played hooky from school quite often as a youngster. (Disagree)
24. I have strong political opinions. (Agree)
25. Christ performed miracles such as changing water into wine. (Disagree)
26. I practically never blush. (Agree)
27. A large number of people are guilty of bad sexual conduct. (Disagree)
28. The one to whom I was most attached and whom I most admired as a child was a woman (mother, sister, aunt, or other woman). (Disagree)

VITA

Rachel Jane Buckaloo was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, on March 28, 1959. She attended elementary school in Forest City, North Carolina, and junior high school in Hawaii. She graduated from East Rutherford High School, Forest City, North Carolina, in June 1977. She received an Associate of Arts degree from Isothermal Community College in May of 1979. In 1981, she graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology from the University of North Carolina at Asheville.

In August of 1981, she entered Appalachian State University and began work on a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology. This degree was awarded in 1983. She has had some experience with the Department of Corrections and plans to continue in this field.

Ms. Buckaloo is a member of Psy Chi and a student member of the American Psychological Association.

The author's address is P. O. Box 654, Forest City, North Carolina.

Her parents are Mrs. Joyce C. Buckaloo of Forest City, North Carolina, and Mr. William F. Buckaloo of Decatur, Illinois.