A Comparison of Some Personality Traits between the Criminal Alcoholic and the Noncriminal Alcoholic

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A COMPARISON OF SOME PERSONALITY TRAITS
BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL ALCOHOLIC AND THE NON-
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLIC

by

Jerry Reimann

A Thesis
Submitted to the
Faculty of The Graduate College
in partial fulfillment
of the
Degree of Master of Arts

Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan
April, 1972
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Special mention is due Dr. Richard Schmidt and Mr. William Yankee whose guidance and advice helped in the completion of this study. Dr. Imy Holt and Dr. Eston Asher, who served on the advisory committee also gave invaluable assistance.

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Jerry Reimann
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Since the time that alcoholism was recognized to be a disease, dependency on alcohol has received a great deal of attention by researchers. Many research studies tend to indicate that alcoholism is an environmental problem, perhaps even a personality problem. Neither Patrick (1952) nor Rosen (1960) could find satisfactory evidence to justify the conclusion that persons of one type are more likely to become alcoholics than persons of another type. Researchers have tried to find various personality traits that tend to be dominant among alcoholics.

Clineball (1956) stated that the most valid psychoanalytic explanation of alcoholism indicates that the emotional damage involved probably occurs in the very early life of a person. Only seven percent of Clineball's subjects reported having a happy and undisturbed childhood. The weight of evidence in this study seems to hold that a high percent of alcoholics are disturbed before they start drinking.

Button (1956) also felt that alcoholic tendencies are acquired in early life. However, the differentiating factor in the alcoholic and the non-alcoholic is the individual's defense system. The alcoholic seems to reach a point where recurring cycles of defense and breakdown occur. As a result the individual begins drinking in excess, causing alcoholism.
The succeeding paragraphs are concerned with some of the experimentation that has been done in the field of personality and its relation to alcoholism. The studies reviewed are concerned chiefly with the personality traits identified in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). The MMPI was a major instrument used in the present research. (See Appendix A for explanation of scales.)

Checkely, (Hewitt, 1956) using the MMPI, found that the psychopathic personality was prevalent in the group of alcoholics observed. He defined the psychopath in these terms:

In the psychopath there is a splitting process which, however, does not destroy the structure of the personality but follows his contour. Affect is cut away as an apple might be pared by separating the shine from the fruit, leaving both intact. Thus, the psychopath presents to the world an imitation. He is a man, complete in every detail but no more capable of experiencing life than a Tuss and wax figure. He is an emotional robot, like Sherrington's dog able to stimulate emotions but incapable of feeling them. He believes that the psychopath's outrageously asocial behavior stems from an unconscious will to fail, a constant tendency not so much toward death as non-life. Drinking is resorted to by the psychopath as a means of fulfilling this unconscious drive and because of the unbearable aridity of his emotional life (p. 420).

Button (1956) tested sixty-four chronic alcoholics without psychosis. The results obtained with the MMPI showed that "psychopathic anxiety" was present. Button found the primary peak of depression (D) in all alcoholics studied without exception. He described the alcoholic as a person who sees himself as an unhappy, tense and bitter person.

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Hoyt and Sedlacek (1958) attempted to differentiate alcoholics, normals, psychotics and psychoneurotics on the basis of personality as measured by the MMPI. This study did not reveal any marked differences among the mean T scores of the normal and the alcoholic excepting the Pd and D scales. The mean T scores for the normals on D and Pd scales were 52 and 53 respectively while the alcoholic groups mean T scores were 61 and 62. A scale analysis of individuals showed that alcoholics rose above a T score of 70 on the Pd scale only. Hoyt and Sedlacek concluded that the Pd and D scales differentiated the alcoholic from the normal, although they did not attach as much significance to the D scale as to the Pd scale.

Studies by Brown (1950) and Hampton (1953) also reported the Pd and D scale scores to be significantly higher with the alcoholic when compared to the normal population.

Manson (1949) realizing that the Pd scale was a significant indicant of personality traits in the alcoholic, worked only with that scale of the MMPI. From the profiles studied, Manson concluded that for alcoholics, their scores were concentrated in the higher levels while the non-alcoholics were in significantly lower levels.

Manson found that seventy-eight percent of the alcoholics in his sample scored highest on the Pd scale. This was significant at the .05 level of confidence. One conclusion drawn from this study stated that the alcoholic reveals his inadequacy and insecurity by consuming excessive amounts of alcohol.

Stanton (1956) conducted a study at Sing Sing Prison to find
an objective personality description of the male adult prison population. He found scores on all scales of the MMPI to be higher than the normal with the Pd and Ma showing the greatest differences. Seeking finer discrimination, Stanton divided the criminal group into alcohol addicts, narcotic addicts, and non-addicts. It was found the average score of the alcoholic was significantly higher on the Pd scale than either the narcotic addict or the non-addict.

Panton (1958) also used the MMPI in diagnosing prison subjects. He found trends in the criminal similar to those of Stanton's study. An abnormally high Pd scale score was found in each case with Ma and D scale scores being secondary high scores in most cases.

Clinard (1957) reported that alcohol may not be considered as a direct cause for crime. Intoxication from alcohol may lead the individual to perform acts in which the deliberation is either inhibited or abolished. In this manner alcohol would be considered an indirect rather than a direct cause of crime.

No conclusive experimentation was found reported in the literature in which the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic were compared.

The literature, while not giving specific conclusions concerning a comparison of personality traits between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic did suggest some testable hypotheses concerning the two groups. The hypotheses as stated reflected the trends as suggested by a review of the literature.

The major purpose of this research was to compare various
personality traits between the criminal alcoholic (CA) and the non-criminal alcoholic (NCA) as measured by the MMPI.

The hypotheses to be tested are as follows:

1. There is no significant difference between the CA and the NCA on the D scale of the MMPI.

2. The CA will score significantly higher than the NCA on the MA scale of the MMPI.

3. The CA will score significantly higher than the NCA on the Pd scale of the MMPI.

4. The CA will score significantly higher than the NCA on the Sc scale of the MMPI.

5. Social Introversion as measured by the Si scale of the MMPI will be significantly lower in the CA than in the NCA.

6. The CA will have significantly more peaks of 70 or over than will the NCA on all scales of the MMPI.
METHOD

The method of conducting the research may be briefly described as follows. Subjects comprising the non-criminal group were selected from among patients at two hospitals and screened for past criminal records. The criminal group was composed of persons selected from among inmates at the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan. Thirty pairs were then selected on the basis of age and IQ.

The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) were given to fifty-four hospitalized male caucasian alcoholics at the Kalamazoo State Hospital and the Brighton Hospital for Alcoholism. The patient's diagnosis was, in all cases, solely alcoholism. The subjects were given the tests according to the directions given in the manuals.

The individuals were also asked to fill out a questionnaire which requested information of an environmental, marital and personal nature. In the directions the points were stressed that no names would be used in connection with the study and accurate answers were essential. The questionnaire served the purpose of providing superficial background material for further study and also of supplying information such as age and felony record. No individuals who had ever been convicted of a felony were used.

Permission was then obtained from the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson to use their files. Information was obtained on male caucasian inmates who were designated as criminal alcoholics.
All subjects included in the sample were members of Alcoholics Anonymous in the prison. They had been recommended for membership by the Counselor and through clinical diagnosis. Their case histories also indicated alcoholism and in some cases, the courts recommended AA.

All inmates at Jackson Prison are given the AGCT and the MMPI by prison personnel within two weeks of their arrival. Information was found in their records comparable to the information acquired from the questionnaire given to the non-criminal alcoholics.

A check was made to determine the validity of the subject's answers with the scales, ?, L, F and K used as determinants of validity on the MMPI. A valid test was operationally defined as one with T scores under 70 on the L, F and K scales and a score of less than 30 on the ? scale. Subjects who did not complete all materials or for whom sufficient information was unavailable were excluded from the sample. Only Caucasian males were used in the study in order to hold the racial factor constant.

Criminal alcoholics were matched to the non-criminal alcoholic in terms of age and AGCT scores. A matched pair was operationally defined as a criminal alcoholic and a non-criminal alcoholic whose ages were within seven years and whose AGCT scores were within one standard deviation or twenty points. Data from the fifty-four non-criminal subjects and two hundred and fifty criminal subjects provided thirty pairings from the limits described. The MMPI scale scores for these thirty pairs were then computed. The results appear in the following section.
RESULTS

Compilation of test scores and questionnaire information provided data for the analyses presented in the following tables in this section. AGCT standard scores and ages are given for the non-criminal and criminal alcoholics in Table I. The greatest age difference between the paired subjects was sixty months. The criminal alcoholic's age used was his age at testing. The greatest deviation of AGCT scores between individuals in each pair was seven points. This is less than one-half of a standard deviation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair Number</th>
<th>Non-Criminal Age (months)</th>
<th>Non-Criminal AGCT Score</th>
<th>Criminal Age (months)</th>
<th>Criminal AGCT Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
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<td>460</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>494</td>
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<td>471</td>
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<td>530</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>565</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
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<td>568</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table II includes the AGCT standard score means, age means, and correlation coefficients between pairs on each variable. These results indicate the extent to which both age and AGCT standard scores were held constant.
TABLE II
NON-CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL ALCOHOLIC MEAN AGE IN MONTHS, AGCT MEANS, CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Criminal Alcoholic (N=30)</th>
<th>Criminal Alcoholic (N=30)</th>
<th>Correlation Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Ages Months</td>
<td>490.47</td>
<td>469.53</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGCT Mean Scores</td>
<td>105.30</td>
<td>104.73</td>
<td>.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table III includes the Mean T scores for the non-criminal alcoholic and the criminal alcoholic on the personality scales of the MMPI as well as "t" values for scale score differences between groups. One tailed tests and two tailed tests were used where appropriate.

A difference significant at the .01 level was found in the Depression (D) and Schizophrenia (Sc) scales.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Non-Criminal Alcoholic Mean T Scores</th>
<th>Criminal Alcoholic Mean T Scores</th>
<th>t-values (29df)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hs</td>
<td>60.83</td>
<td>55.03</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>69.77</td>
<td>62.43</td>
<td>2.52 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy</td>
<td>61.80</td>
<td>55.97</td>
<td>2.52 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd</td>
<td>73.17</td>
<td>74.57</td>
<td>.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mf</td>
<td>56.10</td>
<td>54.87</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>60.80</td>
<td>56.27</td>
<td>2.37 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>63.00</td>
<td>56.77</td>
<td>2.29 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>62.97</td>
<td>52.77</td>
<td>3.37 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>60.70</td>
<td>56.10</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>55.80</td>
<td>53.10</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant at .05 level of confidence

** Significant at .01 level of confidence
Table IV indicates the number of T scores above 70 in each group for each scale of the MMPI. The total of 69 T scores above 70 represents 23 percent of the scale scores of the non-criminal alcoholics. The total of 44 T scores above 70 represents 14.7 percent of the scale scores of criminal alcoholics. A significant difference between proportions exists at the .01 level of confidence.
### TABLE IV

NUMBER OF NON-CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS SCORING ABOVE A T SCORE OF 70 IN EACH SCALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Non-Criminal Alcoholic (N = 30)</th>
<th>Criminal Alcoholic (N= 30)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCUSSION

Data collected in the course of the investigation allowed direct comparison of MMPI scale scores between the two samples representing the non-criminal alcoholic and the criminal alcoholic. These comparisons, as presented in the previous section, utilized formulae which take into consideration the very high correlations existing between the two groups in age and mental ability. Demographic characteristics of sex and race were also held constant in that the study involved only caucasian males. Thus the tests for significance of differences between groups may be interpreted as testing those differences which would exist between the non-criminal alcoholic and the criminal alcoholic to the extent that other variables were probably satisfactorily equated by chance alone. Such an assumption would be difficult to defend in spite of the attempt to closely match important variables since other factors such as childhood relations and socio-economic status may have affected results.

The first hypothesis tested in this investigation stated that there would be no significant difference between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic on the D scale of the MMPI.

As stated previously the sample utilized represented a very select segment of the criminal alcoholic and non-criminal alcoholic populations. It was assumed that depression as measured by the MMPI would be high in both samples. This was based on the assumption that both groups would
show an inability to cope with their environment and had turned to alcohol as a solution. Hoyt and Sedlacek (1958) reported a mean T score of 52 for the normal individual and 61 for the alcoholic. Panton (1958) also reported a high D scale of 64.18, in his diagnosis of the criminal. The mean T score of 62.43 for criminal alcoholics found in this investigation would be in close agreement with the data from these two studies. However the non-criminal alcoholic, contrary to expectation, obtained a mean T score of 69.77, which was significantly higher than the criminal group. Thus the hypothesis as stated would be rejected even though both groups were rated as depressed. It might be conjectured that the significant difference found between the mean T scores of the two groups reflects the selection of the non-criminal alcoholic sample. The subjects were hospitalized, therefore the sample may not be representative of non-criminal alcoholics in general. Their inability to control their environment and their indefinite confinement in the hospital could have caused depression or made existing depression more severe which may not have occurred under more normal circumstances.

The second hypothesis tested in the investigation stated that the criminal alcoholic would score significantly higher than the non-criminal alcoholic on the Ma scale of the MMPI. Hampton (1953) reported a T score of 60.28 on the Ma scale for the alcoholic. However Hoyt and Sedlacek (1958) reported a significantly lower T score of 44 on the same scale for alcoholics. In comparison both Stanton (1956) and Caldwell (1954) reported T scores of 62 and 62.1 respectively on
the Ma scale for criminals. Hathaway and McKinley (MMPI Manual, 1962) give as a basis for high Ma T scores overactivity, emotional excitement and other asocial behavior such as temper outbursts and irritability. It therefore appeared that excessive use of alcohol as well as criminality would be reflected in an excessively high Ma T score. Such however was not the case. The CA obtained a T score of 56.10 while the NCA obtained a mean T score of 60.70. No significant difference between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic was found. Since other studies previously mentioned concluded that the Ma T score would be abnormally high in the alcoholic, possibly the alcoholic "personality type" may result in a high Ma T score.

The expectation of finding a significantly higher Pd scale T score for the criminal alcoholic than for the non-criminal alcoholic provided the basis for the third hypothesis. Hoyt and Sedlacek (1958) reported a T score of 62 on the Pd scale for alcoholics. This was the highest mean T score of the measured scales in this study. Manson (1949) reported an even higher mean T score of 70 on the Pd scale. The alcoholics involved in this research were hospitalized males. Caldwell (1954) found a mean T score of 72.3 on the Pd scales for a white, male sample. Similar results were found in the study of Panton (1958) where a T score of 71.0 on the same scale was noted. Using the previous research it would then appear plausible that both measured groups would be abnormally high. It may also seem reasonable that criminality would constitute a greater infraction against society than would alcoholism and it was therefore hypothesized that the criminal
alcoholic might obtain a higher Pd scale T score than the non-criminal alcoholic. In this investigation the criminal alcoholic obtained a mean Pd T score of 74.57 while the mean Pd T score of the non-criminal alcoholic was 73.17. Although both groups scored above a T score of 70 no significant difference between groups was found. As with the comparison on the Ma scale the abnormally high mean associated with alcoholism alone may be responsible for the lack of a significant difference.

Most previous studies dealing with alcoholic and criminal groups, as well as the present one, found abnormally high Pd scale T scores. It is possible that the instrument used may not be sufficiently sensitive at the extreme high end to discriminate between the two atypical groups involved. A mean of 78.06 would be required for the criminal alcoholic group in order to provide a significant difference between the two groups. A mean this high would require that many of the criminal alcoholics would be scoring near maximum.

Stanton (1956) reported the Sc scale scores to be the second highest scale in a group of sixty-three white criminal subjects investigated. The Sc mean T score of his sample was 63.0. Panton (1958) found similar results in his investigation of criminals. The mean Sc scale score was ranked second highest with a mean T score of 65.1.

Hampton (1953), utilizing the scores of a group of alcoholics, found the Sc scale scores among the lowest of the utilized scales. The mean T scores on the Sc scale using eighty-four non-criminal
alcoholics was 55.9. Hoyt and Sedlacek (1958) also found a rather low mean T score on the Sc scale for non-criminal alcoholics. This mean T score was 52.0.

The criminal alcoholics used in this investigation obtained a mean T score of 52.77 on the Sc scale while the non-criminal alcoholic's mean T score was 62.97. This difference was significant at the .01 level of confidence. The hypothesis that the criminal alcoholic would score significantly higher on the Sc scale was therefore rejected.

A comparison of Sc T scores for the study sample and those for the parent population at Jackson State Prison indicated that the matching did not involve a systematic bias which would affect the mean Sc T score.

The Sc mean T scores reported in the literature by Stanton (1956) and Hampton (1953), were equalled by only six of the thirty criminal alcoholics. The highest Sc T score obtained in this study was 69 while one-third of the group obtained T scores below 50. The mean of the Sc scale ranked tenth among the ten scales administered to the criminal alcoholic. An explanation of the low Sc mean T score for the criminal alcoholic is not readily available.

A possible cause for the high non-criminal alcoholic Sc mean T score might again be partially due to the hospitalization or institutionalization of the group as reported elsewhere in the discussion.

Hathaway and McKinley (MMPI Manual) stated that a correlation of .75 existed between the Sc scale score and the Pt scale score of the MMPI for abnormal cases. This correlation rises to .84 with
normal cases. A correlation of .83 was found between the Pt and Sc scale scores for the non-criminal alcoholic and a correlation of .88 for the criminal alcoholic. These correlations suggest that the two groups utilized were similar to those used by other researchers in respect to the Pt and Sc scales.

The Si scale was not often included in the studies reviewed in the literature. In a study by Panton (1958) however, the scale was utilized. He found the mean T scores for criminals on the Si scale to be the lowest of all measured scales. In a later study by Panton, Hathaway and McKinley (MMPI Handbook, 1960) it was reported that the Si scale was also near bottom rank in frequency of high points on records for female and male prison inmates. Conversely, Hathaway and McKinley (Basic Readings On the MMPI, 1956) report that the MMPI responses of alcoholics show a strong feeling of social inadequacy. They suggest that many alcoholics suffer from feelings of inadequate social adjustment and inferiority which are relieved by alcohol. A review of the literature therefore appeared to support the hypothesis which stated that social introversion as measured by the Si scale of the MMPI will be lower in the criminal alcoholic than in the non-criminal alcoholic.

The criminal alcoholics used in this investigation obtained a mean T score of 53.10 on the Si scale while the non-criminal alcoholic's mean T score was 55.80. The difference was not significant and the hypothesis was therefore rejected.

The criminal group followed a similar pattern as those criminals
in the studies reviewed. The mean Si T score for criminals was the second lowest of the measured scales. The distribution of lowest Si scale score rankings was negatively skewed with over one-half in the lowest three scales. The non-criminal alcoholic sample used in this study did not follow the pattern suggested in the literature.

A general survey of the MMPI studies reviewed suggests that high T scores should be found for the criminal alcoholic. This study hypothesized that the criminal alcoholic will have more peaks above a T score of 70 than will the non-criminal alcoholic on all scales of the MMPI. The criminal alcoholics in this study scored above a T score of 70 forty-three times out of a possible three hundred (N = 30, 10 scales) while the non-criminal alcoholics scored above a T score of 70 sixty-nine times. The hypothesis is therefore rejected. It would appear that combining of scale scores whatever their magnitude would be difficult to defend. Individual scale scores were intended to portray individual segments of personality and to pool these scores would appear to be unrewarding.

The findings of this investigation may be divided into two areas:

1. Scales which did not differentiate between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic.

2. Scales which appeared to differentiate between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic.

The Pd scale is designed to measure one's inability to profit from experience and one's disregard for social mores. While the two samples were atypically high and appeared to be differentiated from the norm no significant difference was shown between the criminal
alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic. Near maximum mean T scores for both samples tended to preclude the possibility of a significant difference being found.

Significant differences between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic were not found in either the Ma or the Si scales of the MMPI. A survey of the literature had suggested that the criminal alcoholic would score higher on the Ma scale and the non-criminal alcoholic would score higher on the Si scale. It was suggested that the alcoholic "personality type" might in itself account for non-significance between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic on the Ma scale. Conversely the criminal alcoholic on the Si scale followed an expected pattern while the non-criminal alcoholics scored lower than anticipated.

No significant differences were shown between the non-criminal alcoholics and criminal alcoholics on either the Hs or the Mf scales. T scores appeared well within the normal range. These results followed the expected pattern as found in the literature.

The non-criminal alcoholic scored significantly higher than the criminal alcoholic on the D, Sc, Hy, Pa and Pt scales. It is possible that the hospitalization or institutionalization of the non-criminal alcoholics may have resulted in higher mean T scores. It is also possible that the non-criminal alcoholics were hospitalized due to pre-existing conditions other than alcoholism.

Significant differences at the .01 level of confidence for Sc and D were found, with the non-criminal alcoholic being higher on both.
Significant differences were found at the .05 level of confidence on the Hy, Pa and Pt scales of the MMPI. In each of the three scales the non-criminal alcoholic was significantly higher than the criminal alcoholic. The Hy scale evaluates a tendency of an individual to become overtly hysterical under stress. The Pa scale purports to measure one's suspiciousness and oversensitivity while the Pt scale measures an inability to concentrate as well in his mild depression, worry and lack of confidence. Again the method of identifying the non-criminal alcoholic sample could have contributed to the differences as well as the major variables of criminality and non-criminality.

Results from one-half of the scales suggested that future studies of personality in alcoholism may differentiate between the alcoholic who is confined and the one who is not confined. Further study of the hospitalized non-criminal alcoholic may provide information concerning to what extent a period of confinement is reflected in test results. In the study of personality of the criminal, variables of confinement-non-confinement might also be considered.
SUMMARY

Numerous researchers have investigated personality characteristics of the criminal and also of the alcoholic. A review of the literature showed no direct-comparison between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic. The major purpose of this research was to compare selected personality traits between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic as measured by the MMPI.

The design of the study involved selection of two samples. One sample of thirty subjects was selected from among diagnosed alcoholics at the Kalamazoo State Hospital and Brighton Hospital for Alcoholism. None of these subjects had a record of a felony. The AGCT and the MMPI were administered to all subjects in this sample. Another sample of thirty subjects was selected from among the Jackson, Michigan, Prison population who had been identified as alcoholics. This second sample was matched with the first according to records available at the prison for age and intelligence. Their MMPI scores were also available. All subjects in both samples were caucasian males. The correlation between the matched groups was .97 for age and .98 for AGCT scores. The two samples provided thirty pairings and the MMPI scale scores for these thirty sets were then compared. The significance of differences between the two groups on individual scales of the MMPI was then tested.

The Hs, Pd, Mf Ma and Si scales did not significantly differentiate between the criminal alcoholic and the non-criminal alcoholic although both groups deviated from the norm with atypically high scores on the Pd.
scale. The non-criminal alcoholics were found to score significantly higher than the criminal alcoholics at the .01 level of confidence on the Sc and D scales and at the .05 level of confidence on the Hy, Pa and Pt scales. The non-criminal alcoholic sample scored atypically high on the D scale as compared to samples found in other studies of alcoholism. The non-criminal alcoholics scored significantly higher on five scales plus they had twenty-three percent of T scores above 70 as compared to only 14.7 percent of scores of criminal alcoholics. This suggests the strong possibility of greater mental disturbance on the part of the hospitalized non-criminal alcoholics as compared to the imprisoned criminal alcoholics.
APPENDIX A

MMPI Clinical Scales Considered In This Study
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MMPI Clinical Scales Considered In This Study

1. Hs--Hypochondriasis
   Undue worry over health: a constant complaining of pains and disorders for which there is no clear organic basis.

2. D--Depression
   Poor morale with a feeling of uselessness and inability; pessimistic as to the future.

3. Hy--Hysteria
   Likely to episodic attack of weakness, fainting, or epileptic form of convulsions; overtly hysterical under stress.

4. Pd--Psychopathic Deviate
   Absence of deep emotional response; inability to profit from experience; disregard for social mores.

5. Mf--Interest
   Deviation of the basic interest pattern in the direction of the opposite sex.

6. Pa--Paranoia
   Suspiciousness, oversensitivity; delusions of persecutions with or without expansive egotism.

7. Pt--Psychasthenia
   Mild depression, worry, lack of confidence, inability to concentrate; in some cases there are phobias or compulsive behavior.

8. Sc--Schizophrenia
   A splitting of life from reality; cannot follow shifts in mood or behavior, bizarre and unusual thoughts of behavior.

9. Ma--Hypomania
   Overproductivity in thought and action; active and enthusiastic but may become depressed at times; the undertaking of too many activities.

10. Si--Social Introversion
    Tendency to withdraw from social contact with others.
APPENDIX B

PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE
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PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Please use the number assigned to you for this questionnaire.

This will insure you that there will be no personal identity.

Where choices are provided please circle the appropriate answer.

1. Number ________________.

2. Age at time of testing: _______ years, _______ months.

3. Have you ever been arrested or convicted of anything other than
   minor violations. Yes ______ No ______.
   If so, please state: ________________________________.

4. Circle highest grade completed:
   1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20.

5. Approximate grade average in high school: A B C D E.

6. Marital Status: Married ____ Single ____ Divorced ____ Separated____
   Number of marriages _______. Number of divorces _______.
   Number of children _______.


8. Approximate your average earnings from 1959-1961 _______.

9. Did you serve in the Military? Yes _____ No _____
   If so, years of service in: Army____, Navy____, Marines____,
   Air Force____, Coast Guard____, Others____.

10. Number of brothers ____ , Number of Sisters ____.
    Your position (oldest, second oldest, etc.): ___.

11. Do you consider that you come from a broken home? Yes _____ No _____
    If so, in what manner? Death Divorce Separation Other.

12. At what age did you begin drinking typically three or more drinks
    per day? ________________________________.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


