

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INVOLVED
IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IN BENTON COUNTY

by

JAMES HAWTHORNE ASHBAUGH

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APPROVED:

Redacted for Privacy

Professor of School of Education

In Charge of Major

Redacted for Privacy

Head of Department of Education

Redacted for Privacy

Chairman of School Graduate Committee

Redacted for Privacy

Dean of Graduate School

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Typed by Regina Long

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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY IN BENTON COUNTY

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND METHOD OF STUDY

Why are children delinquent? In trying to understand why children behave the way they do, especially when that behavior fails to conform to our social mores, it is necessary to turn for our answer to the delinquent actor rather than to the delinquent act itself. To know why children steal, are truant from school, engage in malicious mischief--it must be known what such breaks with "established institutional behavior" mean to the child himself.

The study of juvenile delinquency in the United States has taken precedence over the investigation of adult crime. Most outstanding and significant researches have been made in the juvenile field. In addition, great amounts of expert study from the fields of guidance and of social work have been applied to delinquency. Moreover, it is now recognized that the beginnings of adult criminal careers have their sources in juvenile difficulties and behavior problems which have accumulated without detection or correction during childhood and adolescence. As research and treatment programs continue to be concentrated on

maladjusted children, increasing control of this problem is to be expected. The net result will be that more children will be adjusted before they "graduate" into careers of adult and confirmed crime.

Almost every adult has his "pet" theories regarding the causes and the cures for delinquency. Every adult, having once been a child, believes that he is an expert on the subject. Their theories can be checked against the available facts to see to what extent they are applicable. Usually such theories will apply in part only, unless they are grossly medieval and hereditarian, in which case one must rule against them. The farther people are removed from actual involvement in the delinquent problem, the greater their conviction that they know the main causes and the main cures. The professionals in the field are less likely to be sure. They recognize child delinquency as an extraordinarily complex problem arising from an endless number of possible causes and amenable to a large number of possible correctives.

Studies in delinquency clearly indicate that causation is multiple rather than single, with the causes of delinquency--in general or in a given case--being compound and complex. Statistics and the cases confirm the belief that delinquent behavior is situational, that is, it grows out of the total situation of which the child is a part.

The data do not support the conclusion that delinquency is predetermined biologically. Delinquent behavior seems to be predetermined only insofar as the situation in which the child becomes an official problem is predetermined.

In dealing with problems of delinquent behavior, it is important to know what personal characteristics, what environmental pressures, what goal-activities differentiate the delinquent from the nondelinquent child. Who are the 200,000 delinquent children who will be brought before the juvenile courts next year charged with offenses ranging in seriousness from the breaking of milk bottles on a neighbor's back porch to the strangling of an unwilling girl companion? In what ways are they different from the others who will not come into court? If they are products of their environments as recent research has shown, what can be done to help them?

Statement of the Problem

The general problem of this study is that of determining whether juvenile delinquents have an adjustment pattern which differs from that of the typical nondelinquent. More specifically, it is the intent of the writer to determine by statistical factor analysis--using interviews, tests, questionnaires and observations--to note what differences actually exist in the intelligences,

personalities, and in the homes between those classified as juvenile delinquent and the typical nondelinquent young person.

One of the most significant findings of modern psychology is that many traits of human nature and of personality, or behavior traits, which earlier psychologists thought were biologically inherited have proved to be acquired in the life-experiences of the individuals.

Recent researches on juvenile delinquency (18) (23) (29) indicate that children are not born to be delinquents but become delinquent due to multiple environmental causes such as frustrations, family tensions, broken homes, defective recreational and school facilities, economic factors, and group associations to mention only some of the major factors. These studies also indicate that there are significant differences in behavior patterns between delinquents and nondelinquents. To find what significant differences there are for these two groups in Benton County, Oregon, is the principal problem of this study.

This study has been divided into six major segments. These are: (a) the problem and the methods of the study, (b) the extent of delinquency, (c) the intelligence factor of the delinquents, (d) the personality factors among these delinquents, (e) the affecting home factors, and (f) the drawing of general conclusions where significant

differences exist between the two groups. In addition, recommendations based on a statistical analysis of this material have been presented at the end of this thesis.

The Purpose of the Study

The major objectives of this study are: (a) to secure information that will be of value in counseling delinquents, and (b) to secure information that will be of value in identifying potential delinquents.

Trying to determine the characteristics of delinquent children has been the purpose of many observers. It has been the subject of much speculation and, in recent years, of much research. What has been found about who is delinquent has led to much diversity of opinion concerning the causes and the consequences of the kind of social behavior which are classified as delinquent. When scientific methods of investigation seek to connect cause and effect, the complexities of causation and the common weakness of treatment methods in vogue are unavoidably brought to light.

It has gradually been realized that a better concept of the significance of delinquency as one form of human behavior affords a position offering vastly better vantage points for its control. This appears in great contradiction to the attitudes of those who dwell only upon the

negative or destructive aspects of delinquency, who see delinquency merely as sinful wrong-doing and as behavior which injures society. They are concerned with nothing more than utilizing some means of putting a direct and summary stop to this social injury.

Many penetrating and thorough studies on juvenile delinquency have been made in the United States. These studies have used the scientific methods available, and were quite comprehensive for the areas selected. Unfortunately, most of these studies have been conducted in large cities or large population areas, and the findings and the conclusions are not necessarily applicable to areas of small population such as Benton County. No similar study has been made of Benton County prior to this one, and it is hoped through the findings obtained that better methods for combating juvenile delinquency will be instituted not only in this county and surrounding counties, but in other similar small population areas.

Location of the Study

Benton County is located in western Oregon in the heart of the Willamette Valley. The county is surrounded by Linn, Polk, Lincoln, and Lane counties. The eastern border of the county is formed by the Willamette River, and

this river affords drainage for its 659 square miles. The county is roughly 30 miles long from north to south and 17 to 26 miles wide from east to west. The eastern half of the county is an agricultural area of wide diversity of products, contrasting sharply with its mountainous and forested western half. More than half of the county is forested. There are four cities in the county, namely: Corvallis, Philomath, Monroe, and Alsea, the last city being unincorporated. The main highways which transect the county are US 99W and State Highways 20, 34 and 223.

Characteristics of Benton County

The county has a population of 31,524, according to the United States Census Bureau (1950). Corvallis, the largest city in the county, and fifth largest in the state, has 16,173 residents. It is located on the Willamette River, 85 miles southwest of Portland on US 99W. Forty miles south from Corvallis on US 99W is the city of Eugene. Corvallis is the county seat, the chief trading center of this and parts of adjacent counties, and is the site of Oregon State College. Philomath, six miles west of Corvallis, has 1,823 residents, and Monroe, 17 miles south of Corvallis, has 900 residents. The West Side Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through Corvallis. A junction is made with the main line 11 miles

east, at Albany. Daily motor freight service is provided from Corvallis to Portland, coastal points, and Albany. Frequent bus schedules are maintained from Corvallis in virtually all directions, and the city owns an airport three and one-half miles to the south.

In the county's extractive and manufacturing industries, farming, logging, and lumbering employ the bulk of the working population. Agriculture employed 24 per cent in 1940. Chiefly because of the college, with its nearly 800 employees living in the county in 1940, an unusually high proportion of the entire working population--59 per cent or about in 1940--obtained their livelihoods in service industries.

In 1950, 50 per cent of the population were located in Corvallis. About one-third of the residents of the county live on farms. Native whites made up 96 per cent of the population in 1940. Fewer than four per cent were foreign-born whites; and the fractional remainder were Negroes, Chinese, or Indians.

The farm population of the county numbered 4,491 in 1945. Full-time workers on farms totaled 2,517 in 1943. Principal emphasis on production has been on dairy products, sheep and lambs, grain, and hay. Prune acreage and walnut and filbert acreages continue to be small, but are expanding.

The relatively high proportion of service workers among the population is evidence of the position of Corvallis as a center of higher education. Professions, wholesale and retail trade, and government jobs occupied 63 per cent of the service workers in 1940.

In addition to the excellent public elementary and secondary schools in the county, Oregon State College, Oregon's largest school of higher education, is situated on a 275-acre campus in Corvallis. Approximately 6,000 students are served annually.

There are four high schools in the county, namely: Corvallis, Alsea, Monroe, and Philomath. There are approximately 861 pupils in the Corvallis High School, 58 at Alsea, 125 at Monroe, and 133 at Philomath.

Corvallis has most of the service clubs and fraternal organizations, churches of nearly every denomination, and two hospitals and the college infirmary. There is a public library, the College Museum, a Recreation Center, a Civic Music Association, a Municipal Swimming pool, a summer playground program, and various athletic events at the high school and college--all of which furnish leisure-time activities. There is also a country club, and four city parks.

The Methods Employed in the Study

Two groups of 50 children were selected for this

study. The first group of 50 was composed of delinquents who had been referred to the juvenile probation officer by one of the referral agencies in the county. They were selected on the basis of Good's (20, p.123) definition of a juvenile delinquent which is given in a later paragraph.

The second group of 50 was composed of typical non-delinquents, and is referred to as the control group. This group was selected at random from the four high schools of the county, namely: Alsea, Corvallis, Philomath, and Monroe. In selecting those for the control group, certain standards or limitations were attempted in the selection. These were:

1. Honor pupils and leaders were avoided because delinquents are rarely honor roll pupils or class leaders.
2. An attempt was made to have an equal number of boys and of girls in each group (See Appendix D).
3. An attempt was made to match ages for each group (See Appendix D).
4. An attempt was made to have the same proportion of those who live in the urban areas and those who live in the rural areas for the two groups.

Except for these factors, no other limitations were attempted. On the whole, however, it is believed that these two groups are fair samplings of the delinquents and the typical nondelinquents in Benton County.

In order to determine what significant differences existed between the two groups, a program for gathering data about them was prepared. To each individual of the two groups, the following instruments were administered:

1. Questionnaire sheet designed to obtain personal information about the individual (See Appendix A).
2. The Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability - Form A - High School Examination - Grades 7 - 12.
3. The Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory by John C. Heston.
4. A Test of Personality Adjustment by Carl R. Rogers.
5. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (Booklet Form) by Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley.
6. A questionnaire designed for obtaining information relative to community, reading habits, and school. (See Appendix B).

Each individual was interviewed, following the plan of a standard form (See Appendix A) used by the probation office of this county. This form is in common use by other probation officers throughout the State of Oregon and elicits much valuable data concerning the individual.

The Henmon - Nelson Test of Mental Ability is a 30-minute mental test, and has a possible score of 90 points. From the results of this test the mental age of the

individual may be obtained. This test is a group test, and Form A is suitable for use in Grades 7 through 12. It is used by Corvallis High School in its testing program.

The Heston Personality Adjustment Inventory yields scores in six areas of adjustment: analytical thinking, sociability, emotional stability, confidence, personal relations, and home satisfaction. There are 270 questions in this inventory. About 50 minutes are usually needed to complete it. This inventory is designed for use in high schools, colleges, and for adults.

The Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment gives diagnostic scores in the fields of: personal inferiority, social maladjustment, and daydreaming. The item responses rather than scores were used to indicate poor adjustment in this test. About 40 minutes are needed to complete this test. This inventory is designed for use in elementary schools and high schools. Although this test was first published in 1931, it is still considered a good personality test and is used by many child guidance centers throughout the country due to its different approach to the problem.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory gives adjustment scores in nine areas which indicate psychotic and neurotic tendencies and other character disorders. These are: hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria,

psychopathic deviate, masculinity - femininity, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia, and hypomania. In addition, four other scores are supplied by the test. These are called validating scores. They are: the question score, the lie score, the validity score, and the "K" score. The booklet form was used. This has 566 questions in it, and requires about 60 to 90 minutes to complete. This inventory is recommended as suitable for administration to high school and college students and to adults.

An informal questionnaire (See Appendix B) was administered to each individual. This questionnaire was designed by the author to elicit certain likes and dislikes relative to the community, reading habits, and the school. This questionnaire brought out additional information not brought out by any of the above instruments.

Data from the various instruments used were collected and tabulated for the appropriate groups. The data were then evaluated by statistical methods, and were interpreted in order that the two groups might be compared.

Definition of Terms Employed in Study

Juvenile Delinquency. Before proceeding farther, a definition of juvenile delinquency as used in this study is in order. Legally, any child between the ages of 14 and 18 in Oregon who commits even a single minor act in

violation of the law is a delinquent. Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, Volume 6, 93 - 603 (32, pp.500-501) reads as follows:

Child delinquency within the meaning of this act shall be defined as follows; Persons of either sex under the age of eighteen years who violate any law of the state, or any city or village ordinance; or persistently refuse to obey family discipline; or are persistently truant from school; or associate with criminals or reputed criminals; or are growing up in idleness and crime; or are found in any disorderly house, bawdy house, or house of ill fame; or are guilty of immoral conduct; or visit, patronize, or are found in any gaming house or in any place where any gaming device is or shall be operated, are hereby classed as delinquent children and shall be subject to the legal relations and provisions of the juvenile court law and other laws for the care and control of delinquents; provided, however, that so far as possible all children under fourteen years of age accused of any of the above delinquencies, until a court hearing takes place, shall be regarded as neglected or dependent children, and shall not be arrested, although on petition they may be detained for their own and the communities welfare; and that none shall be classed as delinquent until their cases have been passed upon and an appropriate order entered there for by a court of competent jurisdiction.

For the purposes of the present study, the definition of juvenile delinquency as proposed by Good (20, p.123) was used. This is: "A juvenile delinquent is any child or youth whose conduct deviates sufficiently from normal social usage to warrant his being considered a menace to himself, to his future interests, or to society itself," and has been called to the attention of the authorities.

Good's definition of a delinquent was used in selecting delinquents for this study rather than the one in the

Oregon Statutes because such a boy or girl would be more truly delinquent. Because a boy or girl violates a law such as speeding, running a stop sign, or general mischievousness would not make him a true delinquent in the psychological sense although he would be considered delinquent under the Oregon Statutes.

Juvenile Court. In Benton County, the county judge-- in addition to his other duties--handles the juvenile cases which are brought on petition before the court. Any reputable person may file such a petition. Court cases are usually handled on an informal basis in a closed court. Those present in the court are the juvenile judge, the defendant, the defendant's parents or legal guardians, the district attorney, the necessary witnesses, and the juvenile probation officer. If the defendant is found guilty, the sentencing power of the juvenile judge ranges from merely talking to the defendant for correctional purposes to sentencing the defendant to one of the Oregon Training Schools. If the charge is of a severe nature, the juvenile court judge may refer the case to the circuit court.

Juvenile Probation Officer. The position of probation officer of Benton County is a half-time position and appointment is made by the county court. The probation officer is subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the county judge, and actually is a part of the juvenile court.

The functions of the probation officer are divided somewhat arbitrarily into three phases: investigation, diagnosis, and supervision of the treatment of juvenile delinquents. In addition, the probation officer represents the delinquent in juvenile court to see that he gets a fair trial and to make available to the juvenile judge the results of his investigation and to recommend treatment when the case is referred to the court.

The Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, Volume 6, 93 - 606 (32, p.502) authorizes the county judge to appoint a probation officer and then defines his duties as follows:

It shall be the duty of said probation officer to make investigation of cases referred to him by the court, to be present in court to represent the interest of the child when the case is heard, to furnish the court such information and assistance as the court or judge may require, and to take charge of any child before and after the trial, as may be directed by the court.

In Benton County, as in other counties of Oregon, the majority of the cases of delinquency are handled on an informal basis by the probation officer, and do not appear before the juvenile court. In these situations, treatment is recommended by the probation officer to the parents or guardian, and the delinquent is placed on an informal probation which, in reality, is a working agreement between the parents or the parents and the delinquent and the probation officer. The defendant promises to obey the law,

attend school regularly, obey his parents, to remain in Benton County except with the consent of his parents and the probation officer, to notify the probation officer of any change in address, and to report to the probation officer as directed (See Appendix C).

Delinquents are referred to the probation officer by the city police of Corvallis and Philomath, the county sheriff, the juvenile court, the school authorities, and citizens of the county. In Benton County, the author of this study is the juvenile probation officer.

Limitations of the Study

Psychologists have a concept that is called "frustration-tolerance" that affords light on a possible causation of delinquency. The frustration tolerance of an individual is the amount of increased tension resulting from frustration that he can tolerate without a breakdown or a disorganization of his responses. Boring, Langfeld and Weld (5, p.176) state:

Tension (resulting from a prolonged blocking of a strong need) increased beyond a certain point results in a failure of adjustment of the organism to the requirements of the situation.....The frustration tolerance of an individual is exceeded in all cases in which the increased tension resulting from frustration causes the individual to react inadequately to the situation.

This study attempts to show the significant

differences between delinquents and nondelinquents which the writer was able to detect. The discovery of factors in which there are significant differences may not show causations of delinquency, but may be the starting points for possible treatment. By finding tension areas and then reducing or removing tensions, one may hope to ameliorate the behavior. This method does not always work but it is using a scientific method of attacking the problem. This study may also supply some information to counselors, if they are to know the ways in which delinquents use their energy releases. In attempting to assist the delinquent in canalizing his energy into more socially useful or acceptable goals, the counselor should know what differences between the two groups are significant. This, too, may not show the direct causes of delinquency, but it is a starting point.

In this study, there has been no attempt to study the young child. Menninger (28, p.16) has stated: "...that by six or seven years of age the personality is pretty well jelled." The delinquent who is referred to the probation officer is the twig which is already bent. There is great need for studies of children before they are six or seven for it is in this area that much work can be done in combating juvenile delinquency.

CHAPTER II

THE EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

The demand for statistics on juvenile delinquency arises chiefly from the general public concern over the problem. Public concern is sometimes expressed in terms of the needs for community protection of persons, property and morals. There is a larger public interest, however, in the children who are in difficulty with the law and the kinds of treatment and assistance given to them by the various governmental agencies. To meet the public demand for information, some of the police departments, juvenile courts, and other responsible agencies produce statistics which describe the children who become known to them and actions taken by the agencies with respect to such children.

Reports from official agencies are the primary source of the available statistics on juvenile delinquency. These statistics do not give a true picture of its actual extent. They do have some value, however, in revealing changes from year to year in the amount of delinquency called to the attention of the authorities. This variation may be used as a rough index of changes in the volume of misconduct itself, the sex and age distribution of offenders and reasons for referral. It will also indicate

changes brought about due to the effects of depression, war, and general unrest.

National Statistics

The national statistics on juvenile delinquency in the United States are obtained chiefly from four sources. They are as follows: (a) The Uniform Crime Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (b) The Federal-State juvenile reports of the United States Children Bureau, (c) reports to the Children Bureau on children in public institutions for delinquents, and (d) the Federal Bureau of Prisons report on Federal juvenile offenders. All of these reports, excepting those of the Bureau of Prisons, are obtained from state or local agencies on a voluntary basis though they fall short of complete nation-wide coverage.

The two current collections of national statistics most closely related to juvenile delinquency in the United States are those obtained through the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports and the Children's Bureau Federal-State juvenile court reports.

Partial data on police arrests of children are obtained through the Uniform Crime Reports. Reports are received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation both in summary form and in the form of individual fingerprint

records. The summary reports contain data on offenses known to the police, offenses cleared by police, persons released without being charged and persons formally charged by the police. Those obtained from fingerprint records are known to be incomplete for the country as a whole. They are especially incomplete for children because many jurisdictions, as a matter of law or public policy, do not fingerprint children.

National statistics on juvenile court cases are obtained through the Children's Bureau Federal-State juvenile court reporting program. Juvenile court statistics have been collected and published by the Children's Bureau since 1927. The annual data are now published in the Children's Bureau Statistical Series.

For 1948, reports were received from 399 courts in 17 states distributed over every region of the country. Delinquency cases include many types of behavior, from the most serious to the most trivial, alleged as well as adjudged. Those labeled delinquents by the report are labeled so on the basis of violations of the law, and are not necessarily true delinquents in the psychological sense. In the report, delinquent cases are labeled either official or unofficial. Official cases are those brought on petition before the court. Unofficial cases are those handled informally at precourt level by the probation

officer without formal adjudication.

The number of children's cases handled by juvenile courts is affected by several factors. The age groups of children and the types of cases over which courts have jurisdiction are established by state law. They often are different for courts in different states and sometimes for courts within the same state. This affects the number of cases reported, and consequently, the comparability of the reports for the various courts. Juvenile courts of Arkansas have jurisdiction over children until they are 21 years of age, while Connecticut, Oklahoma, and South Carolina's jurisdiction is limited to those under 16 years of age.

Comparison of Arrests and Court Statistics. The reporting of juvenile court statistics to the Children's Bureau is voluntary, and some courts report only intermittently. The juvenile court data shown in Table I represent total delinquency cases reported by 76 courts in urban areas of 100,000 population or over. Their jurisdiction includes about one-fourth of the total population in the United States and about one-half of the population in places of over 100,000.

The data on police arrests represent the total number of fingerprint records received for children under 18 published each year in Uniform Crime Reports for the

United States and its Possessions. The geographic coverage of these totals is not known, and is not necessarily the same for each of the years shown.

TABLE I

DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY 76 URBAN JUVENILE COURTS AND ALL FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY THE FBI OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE, 1938 TO 1947.*

Year	Police Arrests		Juvenile Court Cases	
	Number	Per cent Change from Previous Year	Number	Per cent Change from Previous Year
1938	35,804	-	50,451	-
1939	38,043	+6	54,305	+8
1940	35,332	-7	52,278	-4
1941	37,070	+5	56,810	+9
1942	37,992	+2	61,856	+9
1943	47,884	+26	82,879	+34
1944	46,690	-2	80,716	-3
1945	49,566	+6	84,695	+5
1946	37,833	-24	73,448	-13
1947	34,376	-9	62,911	-14

* Juvenile Court Statistics, U. S. Children's Bureau, 1938-47 and Uniform Crime Report, FBI, U. S. Department of Justice, 1938-47.

In Table I, note changes in the volume of police arrests and court cases were in the same direction each year throughout the 10-year period. Arrests and court cases both increased spectacularly in 1943, the second full year of the war; both series show peaks in 1945, the last year

of the war and sharp decreases in 1946 and 1947. Delinquency cases reported by juvenile courts for 1948 decreased slightly (two per cent) from 1947. This decrease was the smallest reported since the end of the war. Boys' cases decreased one per cent and girls' cases three per cent. It may be that this is the beginning of a leveling off in the annual volume of delinquency cases. The fact that the number of juvenile court cases is higher than the number of police arrests in Table I has no significant meaning, inasmuch as the coverage of the two series is not the same.

Schwartz (41, p.12) states:

The marked similarity in the movement of the two series strongly suggests that they are subject to common determining factors as pervasive social forces. Among these forces were the wartime disruption of family life, the entrance of mothers into the labor market, rapid increases in the incomes of young people, and increased mobility of families and youths, particularly migration from rural to urban industrial areas.

TABLE II

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY 76 URBAN JUVENILE COURTS AND ALL FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED BY THE FBI OF BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE, 1938-47.*

Year	Police Arrests		Ratio of Cases Girls' to Boys'	Juvenile Court Cases		Ratio of Cases Girls' to Boys'
	Number Boys	Number Girls		Number Boys	Number Girls	
1938	33,907	1,897	1:18	42,500	7,951	1:5
1939	36,097	1,946	1:19	46,379	7,926	1:6
1940	33,111	2,221	1:15	43,687	8,591	1:5
1941	34,408	2,662	1:13	46,833	9,927	1:5
1942	33,746	4,176	1:8	49,814	12,042	1:4
1943	41,643	6,241	1:7	67,311	15,568	1:4
1944	40,892	5,798	1:7	65,780	14,936	1:4
1945	44,667	4,899	1:9	70,522	14,172	1:5
1946	34,393	3,440	1:10	60,722	12,726	1:5
1947	31,306	3,070	1:10	51,067	11,844	1:4

* Juvenile Court Statistics, U. S. Children's Bureau 1938-47 and Uniform Crime Report, FBI, U. S. Department of Justice 1938-47.

Sex Distribution. The federally collected statistics on police arrests and juvenile court cases include data descriptive of general changes during the past decade in the sex and age distribution of the children involved. Arrests and court totals reported each year are made up predominantly of boys' cases. As shown in Table II, the figures for girls' cases vary in relationship to the data for boys' cases from year to year.

The difference in rate of change as between girls' and boys' cases has produced some striking shifts in the sex ratio of arrest cases. In 1938, one girl was arrested for every 18 boys; in 1947, the ratio was one girl for every 10 boys. The sex ratio of juvenile court cases has fluctuated closely around one to five. The proportion of girls' cases to total cases has been considerably higher among juvenile court cases than among cases of arrested children. One of the factors involved here is the difference between boys' and girls' cases in the source of their referral to the juvenile court. A larger proportion of girls' than of boys' cases are referred to the court from non-police sources, e.g., social agencies, schools, parents and other relatives.

Age Distribution. The statutes under which juvenile courts operate vary from state to state with respect to the ages of children over whom the courts have

jurisdiction. In recent years, the tendency has been to raise the age limit of juvenile court jurisdiction for both boys and girls, but particularly for boys, so that, in 1948, most of the reporting courts had the same jurisdiction for both boys and girls, namely, up to the age of 18.

The median ages of children under 18 years of age in police arrest and juvenile court delinquency cases for selected years are shown in Table III.

TABLE III

MEDIAN AGES OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN POLICE ARREST AND JUVENILE COURT CASES. AFTER SCHWARTZ (41, p.13)

Year	Police Arrests	Juvenile Court Cases		
		Total	Boys	Girls
1938	16.9	15.0	14.5	15.4
1941	16.9	15.2	15.1	15.4
1945	17.0	15.3	15.3	15.5

The median ages of children in arrest and juvenile court delinquency cases changed chiefly as the result of increases in the number and proportion of cases of children in the 16 and 17 year old groups. The 17 year old group now constitutes about 48 per cent of all

delinquency cases in the arrest group. This fact is brought out by examination of the statistics of Table IV. As a result, the modal age group which, through most of the past decade, has been in the 14 and 15 year group has now moved upward into the 16 and 17 year group.

Relation of Offense to Age. Table IV gives a detailed breakdown of arrest data in relation to age during 1947, by type of crime for which arrest was made. These figures point out very well the prevalence of serious property crimes among juveniles. Burglary is the most frequent crime and larceny the second most frequent for all delinquent ages. These two crimes together constitute about 37.5 per cent of the arrest group.

TABLE IV

ARRESTS, BY AGE GROUPS: 1947. (DATA FROM ARREST RECORDS, EVIDENCED BY FINGERPRINT CARDS RECEIVED BY FBI DURING 1947).*

Offense Charged	Total	Under			
	All Ages	15	15	16	17
TOTAL	734,041	3,879	3,855	10,081	16,561
Criminal homicide	6,571	29	24	57	151
Robbery	21,509	54	94	421	825
Assault	58,094	73	95	386	734
Burglary-breaking and entering	38,128	1,166	909	2,188	2,704
Larceny-theft	64,213	849	660	1,684	2,741
Auto theft	18,294	273	474	1,162	1,481
Embezzlement and fraud	17,332	22	21	67	151
Stolen property; buying, receiving etc.	3,189	7	15	41	68
Arson	1,029	18	9	23	46
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,282	22	26	121	194
Rape	9,742	32	54	217	411
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,712	2	11	34	104
Other sex offenses	17,878	31	45	142	224
Narcotic drug laws	3,388	1	1	13	35

TABLE IV (Continued)

Offense Charged	Total All Ages	Under 15	15	16	17
TOTAL	734,041	3,879	3,855	10,081	16,561
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	12,339	24	28	229	342
Offenses against family & children	13,101	3	4	7	42
Liquor laws	7,523	7	9	20	55
Driving while intoxicated	38,325	12	17	57	133
Road & driving laws	7,420	5	10	41	159
Parking violations	95	-	-	-	1
Other traffic & motor vehicle laws	6,978	3	15	60	131
Disorderly conduct	50,840	66	95	381	779
Drunkenness	174,722	42	51	229	662
Vagrancy	43,487	59	95	437	1,098
Gambling	16,081	16	16	30	67
Suspicion	47,029	367	389	940	1,849
Not stated	6,616	18	28	57	122
All other offenses	32,124	679	660	1,043	1,282

* Source Uniform Crime Reports for the United States and its possessions. Annual Report. FBI, U. S. Department of Justice. 1947.

TABLE V

FELONY PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT IN FEDERAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES; 1944 TO 1946.*

Age	Number				
	1944	1945	1946		
			Total	Male	Female
Under 15	31	39	36	34	2
15 to 17	2,680	2,757	3,016	2,891	125

* Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1947. p.17.

Table V reveals the trend effects of the war as they are displayed in prison statistics for felony offenders. These figures show the increasing number of young persons committed to long-term incarceration. In the age group 15 to 17, there was a 13 per cent increase in felony prisoners from 1944 through 1946.

State of Oregon Statistics

The Division of Research and Statistics of the State Public Welfare Commission began collecting statistics on the extent of juvenile delinquency in the state of Oregon in 1946. This information was collected under the plan devised by the Children's Bureau. Prior to 1946, the sole

Oregon court reporting was the Juvenile Department of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County. This county was reporting directly to Washington, D. C. In 1946, there were three courts reporting to the State Public Welfare Commission, in 1947 eight courts, in 1948 seven courts and in 1949 11 courts. The 11 courts which reported in 1949 were from the following counties: Clackamas, Clatsop, Coos, Jackson, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Tillamook and Yamhill.

At present, there is no uniformity of reporting. Court practices differ and responsibilities of court officers differ. Some court officers include truancy activities, others do not. Some courts prefer that charges be official, while some do not. Due to discrepancies in reporting, the statistics for the State of Oregon are not true for the extent of delinquency but they do indicate trends. In 1949, only 11 counties out of a total of 36 for the state reported. Benton County has not reported except for the years 1947 and 1950. In 1949, 76 per cent of the juvenile delinquency cases were disposed of unofficially in Oregon as compared with the national average of 58 per cent. This indicates a progressive trend on the part of juvenile authorities in Oregon.

TABLE VI

ALL REPORTS OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED
BY JUVENILE COURTS IN OREGON, 1948.*

Age in Years	Total Cases Disposed of Officially			Total Cases Disposed of Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
	756	510	246	+ 2,481	2,029	452
6	-	-	-	3	2	1
7	1	1	-	10	9	1
8	1	1	-	15	15	-
9	2	2	-	23	22	1
10	6	6	-	37	31	6
11	14	12	2	74	71	3
12	17	17	-	137	120	17
13	56	41	15	211	179	32
14	121	73	48	360	267	93
15	195	128	67	504	404	100
16	195	132	63	571	461	110
17	131	89	42	458	389	69
18 & over	17	8	9	46	39	7
Age not specified	-	-	-	32	20	12

* Data from the State Public Welfare Commission of Children's Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts in Oregon During Calendar Year 1948.

† By Oregon State Statute, children under 14 are not to be classed as delinquent unless officially declared so by the juvenile court. However, children under 14 who are referred to the juvenile court and are disposed of in an unofficial manner are reported as delinquents on statistical reports.

TABLE VII

ALL REPORTS OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED
BY JUVENILE COURTS IN OREGON, 1949.*

Age in Years	Total Cases Disposed of Officially		Total Cases Disposed of Unofficially			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	1,042	775	267	3,234	2,524	710
3	1	-	-	1	-	1
4	-	-	-	1	1	-
5	-	-	-	2	2	-
6	-	-	-	17	15	2
7	-	-	-	18	15	3
8	9	9	-	23	17	6
9	3	3	-	55	48	7
10	4	4	-	61	56	5
11	12	12	-	110	100	10
12	30	23	7	149	133	26
13	73	55	18	263	216	47
14	162	106	56	387	369	118
15	243	180	63	635	467	168
16	267	209	58	655	581	174
17	220	164	56	574	459	115
18	14	59	9	45	27	18
Age not specified	5	5	-	23	18	10

* Data from the State Public Welfare Commission of Children's Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts in Oregon During Calendar Year 1948.

Extent of Delinquency by Age and Sex. Tables VI and VII indicate the extent of delinquency by age and sex for the years of 1948 and 1949 respectively, for those counties reporting to the State Public Welfare Commission. There was a total of 3,226 cases, both official and unofficial, reported in 1948 and 4,276 cases in 1949. This does not mean that there was an increase in the rate of delinquency as four more courts reported in 1949 than in 1948. Actually, of the same seven courts reporting in 1948 and 1949, there was a negligible increase of only three cases.

TABLE VIII

PER CENT CHANGE FROM 1948 TO 1949 OF JUVENILE COURT
CASES IN OREGON. FIGURES BASED ON
SEVEN COUNTIES WHICH REPORTED BOTH YEARS.*

	Official Cases	Unofficial Cases
Boys	+ 7	- 2
Girls	- 9	+ 8
Total (Boys & Girls)	+ 2	Negligible decrease

* Data from the State Public Welfare Commission Report of Children's Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts in Oregon During Calendar Years of 1948 and 1949.

Table VIII indicates per cent changes from 1948 to 1949 of court cases according to sex and as to type of

case (official or unofficial). The gains and losses tend to cancel each other out. These figures are in accordance with national statistics which indicate a leveling off of the amount of delinquency from the peak years during the last war.

TABLE IX

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 REPORTED
IN JUVENILE COURT CASES OF OREGON 1948 AND 1949.

Year		Official			Unofficial		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1948	Mean Age	15.3	15.4	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.4
	Median Age	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6
1949	Mean Age	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.7	15.8	15.5
	Median Age	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.7

Tables VI and VII indicate the modal age group is the 16 year old group for both official and unofficial court cases. The only exception are the official court cases for girls where the 15 year old girls are the modal group. Table IX indicates that the median age for the delinquents lies between the ages of 15.5 and 15.9. This corresponds closely to the national median age for court cases as given in Table III. The mean age for delinquents

in the State of Oregon is also indicated by Table IX. It varies between 15.0 and 15.8.

Sex Distribution. Tables VI and VII also indicate that of the 3,237 delinquent cases handled in 1948, there was a ratio of 3.6 boys to every girl. In 1949, of the 4,276 delinquent cases handled, the ratio was 3.4 boys to every girl. The unofficial cases have a higher ratio of boys to girls than the official cases. In 1948, the official case ratio was two to one while the unofficial case ratio was 4.5:1. In 1949, the official case ratio was 2.9:1 and the unofficial case ratio was 3.5:1. The national figures have a slightly higher ratio than the state figures as the national ratio for 1949 was 4.2:1 as compared to the state ratio of 3.6:1. The author does not believe this discrepancy significant.

State Training Schools. The Oregon State Training School Report for Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1948 (33, p.6) indicates that the mean average daily population at the Woodburn Boys School during the two-year period was 116 boys. The mean average number on parole during the same period was 203. The Hillcrest School (State School for Girls) indicates that on January 1, 1950, 62 girls were present at the school. The mean average number of girls present at the school for the year of 1949 was 65.1, which is considerably less than present in the boys

school but is in accordance with the ratio of boys to girls in official court cases.

The modal age group for commitment to Woodburn Boys School is 16 but the mean average age is fifteen years, seven months. This is closely related to the mean average commitment age to the Hillcrest School of fifteen years, eleven months.

TABLE X

OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED TO WOODBURN BOYS TRAINING SCHOOL DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1948. (OF THE 296 CASES COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, ONLY THOSE REASONS FOR COMMITMENT WHICH HAVE THE HIGHEST FREQUENCY ARE LISTED.)*

Reason for Commitment (Offense)	Number	Per cent of Total
Beyond parent control	27	9.1
Break and entry	20	6.8
Car prowling	9	3.0
Car theft	48	16.2
Incorrigibility	16	5.4
Larceny	25	8.5
Larceny from a dwelling	9	3.0
Runaway	13	4.4
Truancy	22	7.5
Sex offenses	16	5.4

* Data from Twenty-ninth Biennial Report of the Oregon State Training School for the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1948. (33, p.7)

TABLE XI

OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED TO HILLCREST SCHOOL OF
OREGON DURING 1948 AND 1949.*

Reason for Commitment (Offense)	Number	Per cent of Total
Refusal to obey parent discipline or other supervision	47	19.2
Sex offenses	98	40.2
Immorality	(47)	
Promiscuous	(34)	
Pregnant	(6)	
Incest	(10)	
Commercial prostitution	(1)	
Runaways from home or school	29	11.8
School truancy	52	21.3
Larceny or petty thievery	8	3.3
Shop lifting	1	
Extreme drinking	1	
Accomplice of a gang	5	2.0
Accomplice of a criminal	1	
Total	244	

* Data supplied by Mrs. Roma Wilhoit, Director of Social Services, Hillcrest School of Oregon.

Tables X and XI are indicative of the types of offense for which boys and girls are committed to the Oregon Training Schools. Table X indicates that the top three reasons for which boys are committed to Woodburn are: car theft (16.2%), beyond parental control (9.1%) and larceny (8.5%). Table XI indicates that the top three reasons for which girls are committed to Hillcrest School are: sex offenses (40.2% as compared to 5.4% for boys), school truancy (21.3% as compared to 7.5% for boys) and refusal to obey parental discipline or other supervision (19.2% as compared to 14.5% for boys). The per cent figures for boys were obtained from Table X.

Girls commit few thefts and larceny offenses and, although boys enter into sex activities as frequently as girls and have a higher rate of truancy in the schools than girls, still, a higher per cent of the girls are committed to our training schools for these reasons. The double sex standard may be a partial explanation for differences in sex offense commitments. Boys are "forgiven" for an offense for which girls are branded, just as men excuse sex offenses of their men friends but demand virtue of their women. While opinion has changed in certain classes in recent years, the juvenile courts seem still to be founded on the double-standard mores of the makers of the laws.

Benton County Statistics

The year 1947 is the only year previous to 1950 that official statistics have been collected by the Juvenile Court in Benton County. In that year, 74 cases of delinquency were reported. For the year of 1950, statistics were collected by the author of this study. A total of 67 cases were recorded. Table XII indicates the number of cases by age, sex and how the case was handled, i.e., officially or unofficially for 1950.

Age Distribution. The 16 year old group is the modal group for official cases and the 15 and 16 year groups are the modal group for unofficial cases as indicated by Table XII. The median age group for official cases is 15.57 years and for unofficial cases is 15.37 years. The mean age group for the official cases is 15.27 and for the unofficial cases is 14.98 years. These figures correspond closely with state and national data. Thus the rate of delinquency increases up to and through 16 and then decreases at 17 for juvenile court cases. It seems pertinent that the ages of 15 and 16 are the period in the lives of both boys and girls when their conflicts with the law reach a peak as evidenced by juvenile court data. This seems to be a danger period, a period when much work can be done to assist young people in the use of their energy in more acceptable forms of social outlet.

TABLE XII

REPORT OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY THE
JUVENILE COURT OF BENTON COUNTY IN 1950.

Age in Years	Total Cases Disposed of Officially			Total Cases Disposed of Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
	19	12	7	48	41	7
8	-	-	-	1	1	-
9	-	-	-	1	1	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	-	1	1	-
12	1	1	-	1	1	-
13	-	-	-	3	2	1
14	1	-	1	4	4	-
15	6	3	3	15	12	3
16	7	5	2	15	13	2
17	3	2	1	7	6	1

Sex Distribution. Table XII indicates that the ratio of boys to girls for official cases is 1.3 to 1, and for unofficial cases is 4 to 1. These figures also correspond with state and national data. It appears that girls lead a more sheltered life than boys and are more docile in their acceptance of approved social mores. Hence, there are considerably fewer girls' cases than boys'.

TABLE XIII

OFFENSES FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED TO THE
JUVENILE COURT OF BENTON COUNTY IN 1950.

Offense	Number		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Burglary or unlawful entry	6	6	-
Other theft	13	13	-
Larceny	4	4	-
Truancy	21	14	7
Running away	4	1	3
Sex offense	1	-	1
Acts of carelessness or mischief	6	6	-
Other delinquent behavior	6	4	2
Ungovernable	2	1	1
Traffic violation	4	4	-
Total	67	53	14

Offenses Committed. The offenses for which children were referred to the Juvenile Court of Benton County in 1950 are as indicated in Table XIII. Truancy, theft and acts of carelessness or mischief dominate the offenses for which boys are referred, while truancy, running away from home and other delinquent behavior dominate the offenses for which girls are referred. Girls do not, in general, commit offenses against property as boys do.

CHAPTER III

THE INTELLIGENCE FACTOR

Binet and Simon published their first intelligence scale about 1905. This first intelligence test was found to be a very crude measuring instrument when compared with those available today. However, they succeeded in doing what they set out to do, devising a test which would differentiate the feebleminded from the normal children. This first scale for measuring intelligence was devised by its French authors to select children who, by reason of defective mentality, needed special instruction in the Paris schools. It proved so valuable for this purpose that it was translated into other languages and began to be widely used throughout the world.

In many ways, this early scale to measure intelligence can be considered crude. The norms were not valid, directions for giving the test were inadequate and the scoring was not standardized. Test results varied widely among the testers. The original scales were in the French language and a problem translated into English sometimes presented a different degree of difficulty to children in the United States.

Before revision of scales, standardized on American school children, a great many children in the United

States were examined with tests based upon the translations of the French scales. Children in institutions both for defectives and for delinquents, were examined with these scales and the results published in large numbers. In institutions for the feeble-minded, it was found that there was practically no case whose mental age score was above 12. Consequently, it was assumed that a mental age score of 12 marked the upper limit of mental defectives. Using these scales, it was found that intelligence test scores of delinquents in institutions were, in a large percentage of the cases, of a mental age of 12 or below. Thus, it was inferred that an appalling number of delinquents were feeble-minded. In one study noted by Sutherland (45, p.357), it was found that 84 per cent of the delinquents examined were classified as feeble-minded. Sutherland (45, pp.357-375) states, 'that it was not uncommon to find percentages as high as 50 and 65 reported for groups of institutionalized delinquents.' In the face of this evidence, it is hardly surprising that people began to think that children who were delinquent must be mentally deficient. Goddard, then a psychologist at the Vineland Training School for Feeble-minded in New Jersey, lent the weight of his authority to this early belief. In 1914, Goddard (19, pp.8-9) stated, 'that the greatest single cause of delinquency and crime is

low-grade mentality' and pointed out further that, 'every mental defective is a potential delinquent'. In those early days of testing the influence of Goddard was very great. With the advent of the revised Binet scale and other improved measuring instruments of intelligence, it was found that it was necessary to revise the earlier standards as to what constituted feeble-mindedness. Feeble-minded individuals became considered as those with an I.Q. of less than 70 or a mental age of 11 or less.

In 1918, Williams (52, p.36) found that 30 per cent of the Whittier State School boys were mentally defective. In 1935, Fenton (16, p.65) found, in the same institution, only four per cent to be mentally defective. That these two competent psychologists, using the same Stanford-Binet revision, secured such different results is due to an administrative change in policy at the institution. In the interval, the institution had inaugurated the policy of accepting no mentally defective boys. The same policy is in effect at the Oregon State Training Schools for boys and girls. In 1949, it was reported that there were no feeble-minded individuals at the Hillcrest School for girls and that the average I.Q. at the school was 110 based on the Revised Stanford-Binet scale.

Intelligence Test Scores of
Delinquents and Nondelinquents

Previous Studies. It has been found that there are more defectives among all groups of apprehended delinquents than among public school children. Mann and Mann (27, pp.357-358) reported the results of the examination of 1,731 delinquent boys and girls who appeared before the Los Angeles Juvenile Court over a two-and-a-half year period. The Revised Stanford-Binet Scale was used for examination of the cases. The average I.Q. of this group was found to be 84.45. Twenty-three per cent of the group had I.Q.'s of 100 or above. The range of the I.Q. distribution was 90 points. At the time of this study, 17 per cent of the general population of Los Angeles county were Mexican and this undoubtedly helped to lower the intelligence ratings. There is a high rate of illiteracy among the Mexicans in Los Angeles county.

Merrill (29, pp.167-168) refers to a study made of the records of 500 delinquents of X County Juvenile Court. These delinquents had been tested using the Revised Stanford-Binet scale. The results of these examinations of juvenile court cases were compared with the distribution of I.Q.'s of 2,904 unselected school children upon whom the Stanford-Binet was standardized. The average I.Q. of

the delinquents was found to be 92.5, while that of the American-born white children of the revision standardization group was 101.8. This is a statistically significant difference in the direction of greater intellectual inferiority of the delinquent group. In the delinquent group, 11.6 per cent were classified as mentally defective, while only 2.6 per cent of the standardization group were so classified. (See Table XIV).

TABLE XIV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF I.Q.'S IN DELINQUENT AND STANDARDIZATION GROUPS. AFTER MERRILL (29, p.168).

I.Q.	Percentage of Delinquents N=500	Percentage of Standardization Group N=2,904
140 and above	1.0	1.3
120 - 139	6.8	11.3
110 - 119	9.4	18.2
90 - 109	39.0	46.5
80 - 89	18.6	14.5
70 - 79	13.6	5.6
Below 70	11.6	2.6

TABLE XV

FULL SCALE INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT
 WECHSLER-BELLEVUE INTELLIGENCE TEST.
 AFTER GLUECK AND GLUECK (18, p.356)

Score	Number	Per cent
120 and above	6	1.2
110 - 119	41	8.2
100 - 109	93	18.6
90 - 99	146	29.2
80 - 89	121	24.2
70 - 79	72	14.4
60 - 69	20	4.0
59 and below	<u>1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	500	100.0

Mean I.Q. = 92.28

S.D. = 13.26

Glueck and Glueck (17, p.102), in a study of 1,000 juvenile delinquents in 1934, reported that 13.1 per cent of the group were classified as mental defectives. The average I.Q. of the group obtained by using the Revised Stanford-Binet scale was 98.0. The same authors (18, p.356), in a study of 500 selected delinquent boys in 1950, used the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale and found the average I.Q. of the group to be 92.0 and that 4.2 per cent could be classified as mental defectives. (See Table XV).

Merrill (29, p.170) in 1947, using the Revised Stanford-Binet scale, examined 100 juvenile delinquents and a similar group of nondelinquents coming from the same communities and schools. The mean I.Q. of the delinquent group was found to be 98.4, whereas the mean I.Q. of the nondelinquent group was 107.3. In the delinquent group, nine per cent were classified mentally defective as compared to two per cent for the nondelinquent group. These differences are statistically significant.

Present Study. Further information concerning intelligence test scores of delinquents comes from the 50 delinquents and 50 nondelinquents of this study. Using the Henmon-Nelson Test, the mean I.Q. of the delinquent group was found to be 101.5 while that of the control group was 110.5. The critical ratio of the two groups was computed to be -3.43 which indicates a real significant difference

TABLE XVI
 DISTRIBUTION OF I.Q.'S IN
 DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

I.Q.	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Control Group</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
140 and above	0	0	0	0	0
120-139	5	10	10	20	-10
110-119	12	24	17	34	-10
90-109	23	46	22	44	2
80- 89	6	12	1	2	10
70- 79	3	6	0	0	6
Below 70	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	2
Total	50	100	50	100	
Mean I.Q. =	101.50		Mean I.Q. =		110.50
S.D. =	15.08		S.D. =		10.80
	C.R. = -3.43				

between the two groups. Only one case of the delinquent group or two per cent was classified mentally defective. None of the control group was mentally defective. The range of the delinquent group was 64 quotient points while the range of the control group was 48 (See Table XVI). The mean I.Q. of the control group is higher than the national average but this is in accordance with local conditions. In Corvallis High School, approximately 50 per cent of the student body rates above 109 on the standard I.Q. scale and 85 per cent rate above 92. These results are based on the use of the Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability.

The statistics of this study, plus others referred to in this chapter, indicate that as a group, nondelinquents tend to be more intelligent than delinquents and to have less dull and mentally defective children in the group. However, it must be emphasized that there is an overlapping between the two groups and that there are children of superior intelligence in both groups and that there are children who are dull and mentally defective in both groups also.

Analytical Thinking

Joseph C. Heston developed an inventory scale which he calls analytical thinking. This scale he has

incorporated into the Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory. In his manual of directions for the inventory (25, pp.14-15), he has this to say about the scale:

This scale, which was originally labeled "Intellectuality" parallels what has often been termed "Thinking Introversion". Scores on this scale are not synonymous with intelligence hence "Analytical Thinking" has been selected as a more accurate designation. A person high on "A" likes to be intellectually independent, thinks for himself, analyzes and theorizes a great deal, enjoys solving problems, likes carefully planned and detailed work, is persistent at tasks and is serious (as opposed to casual). Low scores suggest an uncritical acceptance of others' ideas, a willingness to avoid planning and thinking, and a dislike for creative or intellectual activities.

The following samples illustrate analytical thinking questions used in Heston's Inventory. The scored answers are indicated in parenthesis:

- 24. Do you thoughtfully question the statements and ideas of teachers? (Yes)
- 50. Are you challenged by a problem until you reach a satisfactory answer? (Yes)
- 58. Do you frequently theorize about the reasons for human behavior? (Yes)
- 99. Do you have philosophical leanings? (Yes)
- 253. Can you enjoy an evening alone? (Yes)

Present Study. Using the Heston Personality Inventory scores on analytical thinking, the mean raw score of the delinquent group was found to be 17.90 while the mean raw score of the control group was found to be 19.58. The critical ratio was computed to be -1.65 which indicates there is no real significant difference between the

TABLE XVII
 LEVELS OF ANALYTICAL THINKING IN
 DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
 ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY

Rating	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Good	1	2	2	4	-2
Average	25	50	26	52	-2
Poor	<u>24</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>44</u>	+4
Total	50	100	50	100	
Mean Raw Score = 17.90		Mean Raw Score = 19.58			
S.D. = 5.34		S.D. = 4.82			
C.R. = -1.65					

two groups, although it may be considered significant at the ten per cent level. (See Table XVII). Ratings in this table were based on Heston's percentile norms. A rating of average was considered as those individuals whose percentile ratings occurred between the 25th and 75th percentile. The rating of good was those who occurred above the 75th percentile while a rating of poor was those below the 25th percentile.

Previous Studies. Heston (25, p.30) refers to Cook's study with 73 men just being admitted to the Indiana

Reformatory at Pendleton, Indiana. The age distribution of the male prisoners approximated the sample of 884 college freshmen used in the norm group. Using Heston's Personal Adjustment Inventory, Cook found the mean raw score of the reformatory group on analytical thinking was 21.2. The mean raw score of the college men was 24.7. The critical ratio was computed to be -10.94 which is quite significant. However, this is not surprising as Cook was working with a select group in working with college students. In a second phase of the study, Cook compared 216 high school senior boys with 98 delinquent boys of comparable ages at the Plainfield Indiana Boys School for juvenile delinquents. In this phase, he found a critical ratio of 0.08 when comparing the two groups. This indicates there was no significant difference between the two groups. The results found in Cook's second study confirm results of the author's study in that no real significant difference could be found between delinquents and nondelinquents of comparable ages in analytical thinking.

CHAPTER IV

THE PERSONALITY FACTOR

It has become commonplace among those who deal with mental illness and behavior problems to consider that the personality make-up of the human being is usually more determinative of conduct and character than the intellectual. Any present-day analysis of the causes of delinquency must, therefore, include the study of personality. Menninger (28, p.79) defines personality as: "the individual as a whole, the sum total of his characteristics and reactions both physical and psychological." For the purposes of this study, the intellectual factor was not considered as part of the personality factor.

Inwardly, personality includes the pictures which the individual has of his universe, of himself, and of others, and his pictures of other peoples' pictures of him, together with the attitudes which correspond with these conceptions. Outwardly, it includes the characteristic responses of the individual toward the members and the values of his multiple groups of which he is a member. These characteristic responses make up his habit systems by which his adjustments are effected.

In the present chapter, the incidence of many personality traits among delinquents and nondelinquents is

indicated by means of the Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory, the Roger's Test of Personality Adjustment and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

Personality Traits

Confidence. To have confidence is to have faith in one's own ability. The Heston Personal Adjustment Inventory has a scale which purports to measure the amount of confidence that an individual has. According to Heston (25, p.16):

Persons who score high on "C" in this test make decisions readily, feel sure of the value of their own judgment, adjust easily to new or difficult situations, feel they enjoy the approval and favor of their associates, face the present and future optimistically rather than linger regretfully over the past, lack inferiority feelings, and are not dissatisfied with their physique and appearance. Persons low in confidence (C) distrust their ability, cannot make decisions satisfactorily, and display the traditional "inferiority complex".

The following sample questions from Heston's Personal Adjustment Inventory illustrate the "C" scale with the scored answer indicated in parenthesis.

- | | | |
|------|--|-------|
| 98. | Do you often have the blues? | (No) |
| 100. | Are you generally confident of your own ability? | (Yes) |
| 135. | Are you inclined to let people dominate you too much? | (No) |
| 152. | Have you often wished that your appearance were different? | (No) |
| 254. | Do you frequently feel conspicuous in a group? | (No) |

TABLE XVIII

LEVELS OF CONFIDENCE IN DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY*

Ratings	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Good	3	16	12	24	-8
Average	25	50	34	68	-18
Poor	17	34	4	8	26
	Mean Raw Score = 22.14		Mean Raw Score = 25.78		
	S.D. = 6.06		S.D. = 6.46		
	C.R. = -2.49				

*Ratings based on percentile: Average (25th to 75th percentile), Poor (Below 25th percentile), and Good (Above 75th percentile).

In the present study, 34 per cent of the delinquent group were rated "Poor in Confidence" by Heston's Confidence Scale. In the control group, only eight per cent were rated "Poor in Confidence". There was no real significant difference (C.R. = -2.49) between the mean raw scores of the two groups although the critical ratio may be considered significant at the one per cent level. However, the ratings based on percentile indicate that four times as many of the delinquent group than the control rate "Poor in Confidence". (See Table XVIII).

TABLE XIX

MEAN RAW SCORES AND CRITICAL RATIOS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANS ON THE HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY FOR 884 COLLEGE MEN AND 73 MALE REFORMATORY INMATES. AFTER COOK (12, p.30).

Inventory Scale	College Men's Mean Raw Score	Reformatory Mean Raw Score	Critical Ratio of the Difference in Means
Confidence	26.8	24.7	2.41
Emotional Stability	30.1	26.4	3.94
Personal Relations	24.7	23.0	2.36
Sociability	26.1	24.0	2.31

TABLE XX

CRITICAL RATIOS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RAW SCORES ON THE HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY FOR 216 HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR BOYS VS. 98 BOYS AT PLAINFIELD, INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. AFTER COOK (12, p.30).

Inventory Scale	Critical Ratio of the Difference in Means
Confidence	1.30
Emotional Stability	0.11
Personal Relations	-1.19
Sociability	0.24

Cook (12, p.30) found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.41) between the mean raw scores of a group of college men and a group of male reformatory inmates on Heston's "C" Scale. (See Table XIX). In another phase of the same study, Cook also found no significant difference (C.R. = 1.30) between the mean raw scores of a group of high school boys and a group of delinquent boys. (See Table XX). Glueck and Glueck (18, p.250) found that inferiority feeling is appreciably higher among the delinquent group they studied than among the nondelinquent (33.2% : 18.4%). These studies plus the present study indicate that delinquents as a group tend to have a higher incidence of inferiority feelings than nondelinquents, although there may be no statistical significant difference between the two groups.

Emotional Stability. Emotional stability refers to the ability to control the emotions, or is characterized by lack of excess emotionability or of extreme or unusual variation in normal emotional characteristics and patterns of response. Symonds (46, p.126) states: "...that the secure child feels in ways which are consonant with his behavior. In the first place, the secure child feels secure and self-confident. The secure child is stable emotionally. He meets frustrations without severe emotional disturbance." Symonds (46, p.27) also states:

"..that the psychopathic child is characterized by emotional instability."

Emotional stability is measured by Heston's Inventory on the "E" scale. According to Heston (25, p.15):

High scores on this "E" scale typify persons who can remain in stable and uniform spirits, are not subject to apprehensive fears or worries, are not easily upset or frustrated, can relax and avoid tension, and see life in reality rather than through daydreams and uneasy retrospection. People low on "E" are easily disrupted by minor crises, are readily embarrassed, often feel tired and listless, are too impulsive and jittery, frequently feel thwarted and suffer often from tension, worry and uneasiness.

Some sample "E" questions and answers from Heston's test are:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------|
| 15. | Does it embarrass you greatly to make an error in a social group? | (No) |
| 61. | Can you regain a state of calm easily after an exciting situation? | (Yes) |
| 113. | Do you often feel listless and fatigued for no apparent reason? | (No) |
| 150. | Can you relax yourself easily? | (Yes) |
| 224. | Are you readily moved to tears? | (No) |

In the present study, 30 per cent of the delinquent group as compared to 12 per cent for the control were classified as having poor emotional stability. Thus, twice as many delinquents as controls were classified as emotionally unstable. This is quite significant. However, the critical ratio of the mean raw scores was -2.83 which indicates there is no real significant difference between the two groups although the critical ratio may be

considered significant at the one-half of one per cent level. (See Table XXI).

TABLE XXI
LEVELS OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY IN
DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY*

Ratings	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Good	12	24	25	50	-26
Average	23	46	19	38	8
Poor	15	30	6	12	18
Mean Raw Score = 25.86		Mean Raw Score = 30.06			
S.D. = 7.80		S.D. = 7.00			
C.R. = -2.83					

*Ratings based on percentile: Average (25th to 75th percentile), Poor (Below 25th percentile), and Good (Above 75th percentile).

Cook (12, p.30) found a significant difference (C.R. = 3.94) in mean raw scores in emotional stability on Heston's Inventory between a group of college men and a group of reformatory inmates. (See Table XIX). When Cook, in another phase of the same study, compared a group of boys from high school with a reformatory group

of boys of similar age, he found no significant difference (C.R. = 0.11) in the mean raw scores between the two groups. (See Table XX). Glueck and Glueck (18, p.245) found, in their study of 500 delinquents, that the delinquent group was not nearly so stable emotionally as the control group. A much lower proportion of the former (18.1% : 49.9%) displayed emotional stability. These results were based on use of the Rorschach Test. Merrill (29, p.314), using the Bell Adjustment Inventory, found no significant difference (C.R. = -0.62) in emotional adjustment between a group of delinquents and a control group. However, Merrill states: ".that controls show better emotional adjustment." Burt (7, p.49) found general emotional instability to characterize 48.1 per cent of the delinquents in his study in contrast to 11.7 per cent of the nondelinquent control group. Healy and Bronner (23, p.122) found 91 per cent of the delinquents they studied to be suffering from major emotional disturbances. All studies indicate that delinquents are characterized by more emotional instability than non-delinquents of a comparable age.

Daydreaming is one of the characteristics of the emotionally unstable individual. It constitutes an escape from the world of reality. It is the fantasy life of the boy or girl concerned. Fantasy serves to satisfy

basic motives as the fundamental need to achieve and, at the same time, compensates for inferiority feelings. This trait of personality alone does not necessarily result in maladjustment. It must be considered in connection with such other traits as lack of confidence and emotional instability. It may be an indication of how the boy or girl is solving his or her problem. Results on the Roger's Test of Personality Adjustment indicate that 56 per cent of the delinquent group like to daydream often as compared to 38 per cent of the control group. This difference of -18 per cent in favor of the delinquent group is quite significant.

Personal Relations. Personal relations are concerned with how well the individual gets along with other individuals. This relationship is measured by Heston in his Inventory and is called the "P" score. According to Heston (25, p.16):

High scores on the "P" scale indicate two basic attitudes; (1) feeling that other people are trustworthy and congenial and (2) ability to refrain from annoyance and irritation at other's behavior. Thus one who is high on "P" does not feel slighted by others, does not feel they misunderstand him or cast him in an inferior role, is not too critical of others, does not lose patience readily, and is not angered too frequently or too easily. He can see things fairly and impersonally. Persons low on this scale are touchy, suspicious, and easily irked by other people.

Some sample questions from Heston's "P" scale with

the high "P" answers shown, are:

19. Do you become angry readily? (No)
 95. Do you become impatient if waiting for other persons? (No)
 235. In group activity are you often forced to take an insignificant role? (No)
 257. Are there some personal things about which you are rather touchy? (No)
 269. Do you often feel people are watching you on the street? (No)

TABLE XXII

LEVELS OF PERSONAL RELATIONS IN
 DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
 ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY*

Ratings	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Good	11	22	23	46	-24
Average	20	40	22	44	-4
Poor	19	38	5	10	28
Mean Raw Score = 20.38		Mean Raw Score = 25.50			
S.D. = 7.74		S.D. = 5.86			
C.R. = -3.71					

* Ratings based on percentile: Average (25th to 75th percentile), Poor (Below 25th percentile), and Good (Above 75th percentile).

In the present study, 38 per cent of the delinquent group were rated poor on the "P" scale of Heston's Inventory. Only 10 per cent of the control group were so

rated. The critical ratio of the mean raw scores of the two groups indicates that there is a real significant difference (C.R. = -3.71) between the two groups. (See Table XXII). Thus, the control group has definitely better personal relations than the delinquent group.

Cook (12, p.30), when comparing a group of college men with a group of male reformatory inmates, found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.36) between the mean raw scores of the two groups on Heston's Inventory. (See Table XIX). When Cook, in another phase of the same study, compared a group of high school boys with a group of juvenile delinquents in the reform school, he found no significant difference (C.R. = -1.19) between the two groups. (See Table XX). Glueck and Glueck (18, p.229), in their study of 500 delinquent boys, found that there is a highly significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in personal relations. In the delinquent group, 51.2 per cent were markedly suspicious as compared with 26.5 per cent of the nondelinquents. Also, they found that 60.1 per cent of the delinquents had marked conscious or unconscious hostile impulses against others as compared with 37.2 per cent of the nondelinquents. Glueck and Glueck's results were based on the use of the Rorschach Test. The present study and Glueck and Glueck's study indicate that delinquents do not have

as good personal relations as nondelinquents and that there is a real difference between the two groups in this trait.

Sociability. Sociability refers to the characteristic of being agreeable and friendly with other individuals, and the inclination to seek the company of others. Extremes of sociability indicate extroversion and introversion. Heston's Inventory has a scale which tests for sociability. Heston (25, p.15) states:

High scores on this test indicate extroversion in the social sense. A person with a high "S" score is more interested in people than in things, he makes friends easily, converses readily and freely, feels he is a "lively" individual, enjoys social mixing and frequently takes the lead in social participation. The low person is self-conscious, shy, and socially timid, has only a limited number of friends, and seeks the background on social occasions. He is the "introvert" who is lacking in social skills and/or inclinations.

Sample "S" questions and answers from Heston's Inventory are:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------|
| 17. | Are you a happy-go-lucky person? | (Yes) |
| 70. | Is it hard for you to make new friends? | (No) |
| 143. | At a party is it easy for you to be natural? | (Yes) |
| 209. | Do you tend to remain quiet in a social group? | (No) |
| 270. | Do you think social affairs are often a waste of time? | (No) |

TABLE XXIII

LEVELS OF SOCIABILITY IN DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY*

Ratings	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Good	1	2	7	14	-12
Average	34	68	28	56	12
Poor	15	30	15	30	0
Mean Raw Score = 20.90		Mean Raw Score = 23.38			
S.D. = 7.90		S.D. = 7.74			
		C.R. = -2.48			

* Ratings based on percentile: Average (25th to 75th percentile), Poor (Below 25th percentile), Good (Above 75th percentile).

In the present study, 30 per cent for both delinquent and control groups were classified poor on the sociability scale of Heston's Inventory. The critical ratio of the mean raw scores on the sociability scale indicates that there is no real significant difference (C.R. = -2.48) between the two groups, although the critical ratio may be considered significant at the one per cent level. (See Table XXIII). The results do indicate that delinquents

are considerably less socially inclined than the controls.

Cook (12, p.30) found no significant differences (C.R. = -2.31) between a group of college men and a group of male reformatory inmates. (See Table XIX). In the second phase of the same study, Cook found no significant difference (C.R. = 0.24) between a group of high school boys and a group of delinquents in the state reformatory. (See Table XX). Merrill (29, p.315) found no significant difference (C.R. = -0.63) in social adjustment when comparing delinquents and controls on the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Thus, these three studies plus the author's study indicate that there is no real significant difference in sociability between the groups but that delinquents tend to be less socially adjusted than nondelinquents. These studies disagree with Glueck and Glueck (16, p.245) which found that the delinquent group studied was more extroverted in action and in effect than the control group.

Personality Disorders

Neuroses. The neuroses are known as "psychoneuroses" and may be regarded as milder forms of personality disorder than the psychoses. In their specific manifestation, they bridge the gap between the slightly maladjusted individual on the one hand and the distinctly psychotic

on the other.

Among the categories of neuroses employed for this study are hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria and psychasthenia. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory tests for these abnormalities. Typical symptoms of hypochondriasis is abnormal concern about bodily functions. Depression is generally characterized by poor morale of the emotional type with a feeling of uselessness and inability to assume a normal optimism with regard to the future. Hysteria is characterized in general by nervous disorder of varying manifestations. Loss or impairment of bodily functions may occur when conversion-type hysteria is developed. Psychasthenia represents a condition where individuals are troubled by phobias (unwarranted fears) or compulsive behavior (e.g., continuous and needless washing of hands).

TABLE XXIV

PER CENT OF ABNORMALS IN DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS
AS INDICATED BY THE MINNESOTA
MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

Scale	Delinquent Abnormals		Control Abnormals		Difference
	Num- ber	Per Cent	Num- ber	Per Cent	Per Cent
Hypochondriasis	9	18	3	6	12
Depression	6	12	2	4	8
Hysteria	7	14	1	2	12
Psychopathic	26	52	6	12	40
Interest	5	10	1	2	8
Paranoia	10	20	1	2	18
Psychasthenia	9	18	7	14	4
Schizophrenia	10	20	6	12	8
Hypomania	10	20	3	6	14

TABLE XXV

MEAN STANDARD SCORES AND CRITICAL RATIOS
OBTAINED FROM ADMINISTERING THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC
PERSONALITY INVENTORY TO THE DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Scale	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		Critical Ratio
	Mean T-Score	S.D.	Mean T-Score	S.D.	
Hypochondriasis	57.72	14.12	51.82	11.04	2.20
Depression	59.26	10.44	54.46	9.88	2.35
Hysteria	57.52	10.08	52.66	7.32	2.75
Psychopathic	70.30	10.36	59.02	9.96	5.53
Interest	55.34	10.53	53.18	12.06	0.96
Paranoia	63.26	4.83	52.76	4.65	11.41
Psychasthenia	63.62	9.90	57.50	9.15	3.22
Schizophrenia	63.98	10.00	57.18	11.44	3.15
Hypomania	62.42	12.00	55.34	11.61	3.00

Hypochondriasis. In the present study, 18 per cent of the delinquent group made T-scores of 70 or above on the hypochondriasis scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, thus indicating abnormal tendencies. Six per cent of the control group were classified as having abnormal tendencies on the same scale. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the two groups based

on the mean T-scores was computed to be 2.20. This indicates there is no real significant difference between the two groups although the critical ratio may be considered significant at the three per cent level. Thus, the delinquent group has a considerably higher rate of abnormalities on the hypochondriasis scale and the two groups closely approach a significant difference.

TABLE XXVI

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RAW SCORES
ACHIEVED BY 99 DELINQUENT GIRLS AND 85 NONDELINQUENT
GIRLS ON THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY.
AFTER CAPWELL (10, p.290).

Scale	Critical Ratio
Hypochondriasis	3.11
Depression	4.59
Hysteria	2.74
Psychopathic	16.00
Paranoia	12.00
Psychasthenia	6.64
Schizophrenia	7.10
Hypomania	8.00

TABLE XXVII

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE IN MEAN RAW SCORES OF
52 DELINQUENT AND 52 NONDELINQUENT GIRLS ON THE
MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY.
AFTER CAPWELL (10, p.293).

Scale	Critical Ratio
Hypochondriasis	1.95
Depression	3.91
Psychopathic	10.34
Paranoia	8.43
Psychasthenia	4.86
Schizophrenia	4.06
Hypomania	5.22

Capwell (10, p.290) found a significant difference (C.R. = 3.11) in the mean raw scores of a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the hypochondriasis (Hs) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. (See Table XXVI). In another similar study, Capwell (10, p.293) found no significant difference (C.R. = 1.95) between delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found a significant difference (C.R. = 3.49) in the mean T-scores on the "Hs" scale between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent

TABLE XXVIII

MEAN STANDARD SCORES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCE OF MEAN STANDARD SCORES ACHIEVED BY 48 DELINQUENT AND 79 NONDELINQUENT GIRLS, AND 49 DELINQUENT AND 56 NONDELINQUENT BOYS ON THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY. AFTER MONACHESI (30, pp.495-496).

Scales	Females			Males		
	Delinquent Mean Score	Non-delinquent Mean Score	Critical Ratio	Delinquent Mean Score	Non-delinquent Mean Score	Critical Ratio
Hypochondriasis	52.50	47.44	3.49	53.72	54.11	-.25
Depression	54.06	49.02	2.16	56.68	51.70	2.47
Hysteria	55.00	51.55	3.55	56.79	53.21	2.19
Psychopathic	77.81	56.49	10.55	67.29	60.98	2.84
Interest	55.53	50.80	2.81	53.01	53.75	-0.43
Paranoia	66.46	55.35	6.73	58.01	55.81	1.19
Psychasthenia	56.57	48.58	5.18	52.50	57.68	-2.85
Schizophrenia	61.35	52.56	4.96	55.36	58.84	-1.72
Hypomania	60.42	55.54	2.82	55.87	60.18	-2.13

girls. No significant difference (C.R. = -0.25) could be found between delinquent and nondelinquent boys in the same study. (See Table XXVIII).

The present study indicates that there is no real significant difference between the two groups relative to hypochondriasis abnormalities. Past studies and the present study indicate that delinquents have a considerable higher rate of abnormality in this trait than nondelinquents, and that the two groups closely approach a significant difference.

Depression. In the present study, 12 per cent of the delinquent group made T-scores of 70 or above on the depression scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Thus, they may be considered as having abnormal tendencies in this trait. Only six per cent of the control group can be classified as having abnormal tendencies. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the mean T-scores of the two groups on the "D" scale was computed to be 2.35. There is no real significant difference between the two groups although the critical ratio may be considered significant at the two per cent level. (See Table XXV). This corresponds with the results obtained in this study with the confidence scale of the Heston Inventory. There was no significant difference found between delinquents and controls in this instance.

Capwell (10, p.290), using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, found a significant difference (C.R. = 4.95) in mean raw scores on the "D" scale between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVI). In a similar study, Capwell (10, p.293) found a significant difference (C.R. = 3.91) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the "D" scale. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found no significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents on the "D" scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. The critical ratio of the mean standard scores between delinquent and nondelinquent girls was 2.16 and between delinquent and nondelinquent boys 2.47. (See Table XXVIII). The critical ratio found in the present study closely corresponds with the results obtained by Monachesi. Glueck and Glueck (18, pp.225-226), using the Rorschach Test, found no significant difference between delinquent and nondelinquent boys. In the delinquent group, 96.3 per cent were entirely free from any depressive trends as compared to 98.6 per cent for controls.

Hysteria. In the present study, 14 per cent of the delinquent group were indicated as having hysteria tendencies on the hysteria (Hy) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Six per cent of the

control group made T-scores above 70 on the "Hy" scale. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the mean T-scores between the two groups was 2.75. This indicates that there is no real significant difference between the two groups, although the critical ratio may be considered significant at the one-half of one per cent level. (See Table XXV).

Capwell (10, p.290), in a study of delinquent and nondelinquent girls, found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.74) in the mean raw scores of the two groups on the "Hy" scale. (See Table XXVI). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496), in a study of delinquent and nondelinquent girls, found a real significant difference (C.R. = 3.55) in the mean standard scores of the two groups on the "Hy" scale. He found, in comparing delinquent and nondelinquent boys on the "Hy" scale, that no significant difference (C.R. = 2.19) existed between the two groups. (See Table XXVIII). Past and present studies indicate that the critical ratio closely approaches significant difference or there is a real significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in the hysteria trait.

Psychasthenia. In the present study, 18 per cent of the delinquents received T-scores of 70 or above on the psychasthenia (Pt) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, thus indicating abnormal

trends in this trait. In the control group, 14 per cent received T-scores of 70 or above. (See Table XXIV). There was a real significant difference (C.R. = 3.22) in the mean T-scores on the "Pt" scale. (See Table XXV).

Capwell (10, p.290) found a significant difference (C.R. = 6.64) in the mean raw scores achieved by delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the psychasthenia scale. (See Table XXVI). Capwell (10, p.293) also found significant difference (C.R. = 4.86) in another study when comparing delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found a real significant difference (C.R. = 5.18) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the psychasthenia scale. In comparing delinquent and nondelinquent boys, no real significant difference (C.R. = -2.85) was found. (See Table XXVIII). Previous studies and the present study indicate that there is a real significant difference between delinquents and controls on the psychasthenia scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and that the delinquents have a higher rate of abnormality in this trait.

Psychoses. "Insanity", more technically known as "psychoses", represents a pronounced maladaptive personality deviation. In such a condition, the individual, although often more intellectually normal or even

superior, is unable to make a satisfactory adjustment because of serious personality disorders.

Among the categories of psychoses employed for this study are paranoia, schizophrenia and hypomania. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory tests for these abnormalities. Paranoias are characterized by suspiciousness, over-sensitivity, and delusions of persecution, with or without expansive egotism. Schizophrenic persons are characterized by bizarre and unusual thoughts or behavior. There is a splitting of the subjective life of the schizophrenic person from reality so that the observer cannot follow rationally the shifts in moods or behavior. The hypomanic person seems just slightly off normal. The hypomanic is a person with marked overproductivity in thought and action such as hyperactivity, flight of ideas, and general euphoria or elation of mood. The word hypomania refers to a lesser state of mania.

Paranoia. In the present study, 20 per cent of the delinquent group received T-scores of 70 or above on the paranoia (Pa) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, thus indicating abnormal tendencies in this trait. Two per cent of the control group could be classified as having paranoia tendencies. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio (C.R. = 11.41) of the mean T-scores of

the two groups on the paranoia scale indicates a real significant difference between the two groups. (See Table XXV).

Capwell (10, p.290) found a significant difference (C.R. = 12.00) in the mean raw scores of a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the "Pa" scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. (See Table XXVI). In a similar study, Capwell (10, p.293) found a significant difference (C.R. = 8.43) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found a significant difference (C.R. = 6.73) in the mean T-scores achieved by delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the paranoia scale. However, he found no significant difference (C.R. = 1.10) between delinquent and nondelinquent boys. (See Table XXVIII).

The present study indicates a real significant difference exists between the delinquent and the control group on the paranoia scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Thus, delinquents are characterized by being more suspicious, oversensitive and having feelings of delusions of persecution than nondelinquents. Past studies tend to verify these conclusions.

Schizophrenia. In the present study, 20 per cent of the delinquent group received T-scores of 70 or more on the schizophrenia (Sc) scale of the Minnesota

Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Twelve per cent of the control group were indicated as having abnormal tendencies in this trait. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the mean T-scores of the two groups indicates a real significant difference (C.R. = 3.15) between the groups. (See Table XXV).

Capwell (10, p.290), in comparing a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the "Sc" scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, found a significant difference (C.R. = 7.10) between the two groups. (See Table XXVI). In the same year, Capwell (10, p.293), testing two other groups of delinquent and nondelinquent girls found a significant difference (C.R. = 4.06) on the "Sc" scale. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found a real significant difference (C.R. = 4.96) in the mean T-scores of a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls, but no significant difference (C.R. = -1.72) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent boys. (See Table XXVIII).

The present study and most of the past studies indicate that there is a real significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in this trait and that delinquents tend to show more schizophrenic trends than nondelinquents.

Hypomania. In the present study, 20 per cent of the delinquent group made T-scores of 70 or more on the hypomania (Ma) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Six per cent of the control group made T-scores of 70 or above. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the two groups based on the mean T-scores was computed to be 3.00. This indicates a real significant difference between the two groups. (See Table XXV).

Capwell (10, p.290) found a critical ratio of 8.00 based on the mean raw scores of a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the hypomania scale. (See Table XXVI). In another study, Capwell (10, p.293) also found a real significant difference (C.R. = 5.22) between another group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.82) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the hypomania scale. Also, no significant difference (C.R. = -2.13) was found between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent boys in the same study. (See Table XXVIII).

The present study and Capwell's study indicate that there is a real significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in hypomania tendencies and that delinquents tend to be characterized by more overproductivity of thought and action than nondelinquents.

Character Disorders. Two other personality disorders which are different from neuroses or psychoses are the psychopathic deviate and the masculinity-femininity index. The psychopath is characterized by the absence of deep emotional response, the inability to profit from experience, and the disregard of social mores. Although sometimes dangerous to themselves or others, these persons are commonly likable and intelligent. Their trend toward the abnormal is frequently not detected until they are in serious trouble. They may often go on behaving like perfectly normal individuals for several years between one outbreak and another. Their most frequent digressions from social mores are lying, stealing, alcohol or drug addiction, and sexual immorality. They may have short periods of true psychopathic excitement or depression following the discovery of a series of their asocial or antisocial deeds. They differ from some criminal types in their inability to profit from experience and in that they seem to commit asocial acts with little thought of possible gain to themselves or of avoiding discovery. This disorder is measured by the "Pd" scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

The masculinity-femininity index is so called in that it reflects the characteristic male and female responses in our culture. This approach is illustrated by

the masculinity-femininity scores on the interest (Mf) scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Hathaway and McKinley (22, p.5) state:

High scores on this scale indicate a deviation of the basic interest pattern in the direction of the opposite sex. Males with very high Mf scores have frequently been found to be either overt or repressed sexual inverts. Among females, high scores cannot yet be safely assumed to have similar clinical significance.

Psychopathic deviate: In the present study, 52 per cent of the delinquent group made T-scores of 70 or above on the "Pd" scale as compared to 12 per cent of the control group. (See Table XXIV). There was a real significant difference (C.R. = 5.53) between the mean T-scores of the two groups. These statistics indicate definite psychopathic trends in the delinquents.

Capwell (10, p.290) found a real significant difference (C.R. = 16.00) between a group of delinquent and non-delinquent girls on the "Pd" scale. (See Table XXVI). In another study, Capwell (10, p.293) also found a real significant difference (C.R. = 10.34) on "Pd" scale between another group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls. (See Table XXVII). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found a real significant difference (C.R. = 10.55) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on "Pd" scale. He found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.84) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent boys. However,

the critical ratio closely approaches significance. (See Table XXVIII). Glueck and Glueck (18, p.239) found that 7.3 per cent of a group of delinquents they studied were psychopathic as compared to 0.4 per cent of a group of controls. Glueck and Glueck's findings were based on the use of the Rorschach Test.

Past studies and the present study indicate the psychopathic tendencies are more markedly present among the delinquents than among the nondelinquents. Most studies as does the present study indicate a real significant difference between the two groups relative to this trait.

Masculinity-femininity Index. In the present study, 10 per cent of the delinquent group were indicated as having abnormalities by the "Mf" scale. Two per cent of the control group were so labeled. (See Table XXIV). The critical ratio of the two groups indicates that there was no significant difference (C.R. = 0.96) between the mean T-scores of the two although it may be considered significant at the 34 per cent level. (See Table XXVI). Monachesi (30, pp.495-496) found no significant difference (C.R. = 2.81) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent girls on the "Mf" scale. He also found no significant difference (C.R. = 0.43) between a group of delinquent and nondelinquent boys. (See Table XXVIII).

Eurton (8, p.162), using the "Mf" scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, found the mean T-score for rapists was 53, for 34 inverts was 60 and for 87 delinquents who committed other criminal offenses was 50. All were boys between the ages of 14 and 21. These mean T-scores, except for inverts, closely correspond with mean T-scores of the present study and Monachesi's study. From past and present studies, there appear to be no significant differences between delinquents and nondelinquents in this trait.

Attitudes, Interests and Leisure Time Activities

Attitude Toward the Community. In the present study, each of the individuals was asked how long he had lived in his present community. For the delinquent group, the average period was 6.04 years as compared to 7.85 years for the controls. The difference in years is not significant. Questioning also revealed that 44 per cent of each of the groups are native Oregonians. This closely corresponds with the data from the Oregon State Training School Report (33, p.6) which states, 'that 50 per cent of the boys committed to the Training School over a two-year period ending in 1948 were native Oregonians.

TABLE XXIX

ATTITUDE OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS TOWARD
THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY LIVE

Question	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you like living in your present community?	37	13	43	2
2. Do you feel as if you belong in your community?	36	14	45	5
3. If you went away, would you want to come back?	28	22	45	5
4. Would you rather live somewhere else?	28	22	12	38

A significant part of this study is the delinquent's attitude towards the community in which he lives. Twenty-six per cent of the delinquents as compared to four per cent of the controls expressed dissatisfaction with living in their present community. Twenty-eight per cent of the delinquents stated they didn't feel as if they belonged to their present communities. A similar response was made by 10 per cent of the controls. Forty-four per cent of the delinquents stated they wouldn't want to come back to their present community if they went away. A similar response was made by 10 per cent of the control group. A

larger portion of the delinquents than controls (56% : 24%) would prefer to live somewhere else. (See Table XXIX).

A larger per cent of the delinquent group than controls (54% : 44%) would prefer to live in the country. Actually 20 per cent of each of the groups live in the country. The Oregon State Training School Report (33, p.7) indicates that 29 per cent of their new commitments for boys over a two-year period ending in 1948 came from rural areas.

The replies obtained to these questions indicate that delinquents are significantly more dissatisfied with the community in which they live than nondelinquents. A considerably higher proportion of the delinquents than nondelinquents do not like living in their present community, do not feel as if they belong to their present community, would not want to come back if they went away, prefer to live somewhere else, and prefer to live in the country.

Supervised Recreation. Often related to the role of group and individual association is the broader problem of recreation and leisure time in their influence upon delinquency. Inevitably, most delinquencies are committed during the leisure time of children and, in that sense, do represent activities of unguided leisure.

TABLE XXX
MEMBERSHIP IN CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Boy or Girl Scouts	10	20	10	20
Church Clubs	1	2	0	-
Member of School Club or other Organization	15	30	30	60
Participates in Athletics (Boys only)	8	22	14	38
Doesn't belong to any Organization	22	44	15	30

In the present study, 72 per cent of the delinquent group stated that they do not enter into school activities. Only 32 per cent of the control group are not in school activities. It was found that considerably less of the delinquents than controls (30% : 60%) were members of school clubs or other organization. Twenty-two per cent of the boys in the delinquent group participate in athletics as compared to 28 per cent for the control group. None of the girls in either group participated in athletics. It was found that 44 per cent of the delinquent group do not belong to any organization as compared to 30 per cent for the control group. (See Table XXX).

These differences are quite significant for they indicate that delinquents do not enter into directed leisure time activities to the same extent as nondelinquents.

Merrill (29, p.92) found in a study that 45 per cent of the delinquent boys had never belonged to any club as compared to 23 per cent in the case of the control group. Glueck and Glueck (18, p.164) found that 55 per cent of the delinquents studied participated in club activities as compared to 61 per cent for the control group. The authors account for this higher percentage of participation due to the high degree of organization of club activities for boys in the Boston area in recent years. In a previous study in the same area, Glueck and Glueck (17, p.93-94) found a relatively small proportion of delinquents belonging to clubs: only 24.8 per cent participating in supervised recreational activities.

It is quite evident from the present study and past studies that supervised leisure time activities is not the whole story. However, it should be noted that about twice as many nondelinquents participate in supervised activities as delinquents.

TABLE XXXI
 READING PREFERENCES OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Kind of Book	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Adventure	24	48	23	46
Mysteries	8	16	4	8
Animal	3	6	3	6
Historical Novels	1	2	4	8
Sports	4	8	7	14
Romantic	5	10	2	4
Non-fiction	3	6	3	6
Any Kind	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Totals	50	100	50	100

Reading Activities. Relative to reading activities, 80 per cent of the delinquent group stated they like to read books. Ninety per cent of the controls gave a similar answer. Reading preferences as stated by the two groups indicate that both delinquents and controls prefer adventure stories (48% : 46%). (See Table XXXI). There is no significant difference between the two groups relative to liking to read and reading preferences. Merrill (29, p.339) found similar results in that 66.7 per cent of the delinquent group preferred adventure stories as

compared to 65.0 per cent of the control group. These results indicate that both delinquents and nondelinquents like to read books and, as to be expected, like adventure type stories the best.

TABLE XXXII
CHURCH ATTENDANCE OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Attendance	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Regular	15	30	20	40
Occasional	6	12	17	34
None	<u>29</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>
Totals	50	100	50	100

Church Attendance. Relative to church attendance, questioning reveals that 58 per cent of the delinquent group do not attend church as compared to 26 per cent for the control group. (See Table XXXII). These figures are quite significant as over twice as many delinquents as controls do not attend church. The figures for regular attendance to church indicate that 30 per cent of the delinquents and 40 per cent of the control group attend church regularly. Glueck and Glueck (18, pp.166-167) found that 39.3 per cent of the delinquents they studied

attended church regularly as compared to 67.1 per cent for nondelinquents. Both the present study and Glueck and Glueck's study indicate that nondelinquents are significantly more regular in their attendance than delinquents.

Attitude Towards School. Attitudes towards school, as expressed by the members of the two groups, yield evidence of difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in levels of adjustment to school. Sixty-eight per cent of the delinquents as compared to 90 per cent for the controls stated they liked school. Glueck and Glueck (18, p.144) report that, of the two groups they studied, only a tenth (11.5%) of the delinquent group readily accepted schooling as compared to two-thirds (65.6%) of the control group. Merrill (20, p.105) reports that of two groups studied, 71.5 per cent of the delinquents stated they liked school as compared to 96 per cent of the control group.

In the present study, each of the groups was asked if any teacher had ever picked on them. Twenty per cent of the delinquents stated "Yes" as compared to 18 per cent for the control group. Another question asked each group was: "Do you think school is worthwhile?" Ninety-four per cent of the delinquents said "Yes" as compared to 100 per cent for the control group.

It is evident that both groups think school is worthwhile but that a larger per cent of the delinquents are dissatisfied with school and would prefer not to attend. This is further borne out in the present study by the fact that 54 per cent of the delinquent group were classified as truants. None of the control group was truants. Glueck and Glueck (18, p.148) found that 94.8 per cent of the delinquents they studied were truants as compared to 10.8 per cent for the controls.

School Subject Preference. In an effort to assess the likes and dislikes of delinquents and nondelinquents with respect to their school work, they were asked which subject in school they liked best and which they liked least.

The delinquent group liked the following subjects in order of preference: mathematics, physical education and science. The control group listed: mathematics, science, and industrial arts as their order of preference. For the subjects in school which the delinquent group liked least, they listed English, mathematics, and social education, while the control group listed English, history, and mathematics. There appears to be no significant difference between the two groups as to their choice of school subjects which they like best and those which they like least. Glueck and Glueck (18, p.139) found

that both the delinquents and nondelinquents whom they studied preferred manual arts, arithmetic and social studies in order of preference and the following subjects in order of dislike: arithmetic, English and social studies. The results of the present study and Glueck and Glueck's study correspond closely.

TABLE XXXIII
SCHOLARSHIP RECORD OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Average Grades*	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Good	3	6	20	40
Average	22	44	27	54
Poor	<u>25</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals	50	100	50	100

* Good - A and B; Average - C; Poor - D and below.

Scholarship. From an examination of the individual grade transcripts, it was ascertained that 50 per cent of the delinquents, as compared to six per cent of the controls, did poorly in school during the past two years. (See Table XXXIII). Thus, the delinquents as a group were significantly poorer in their scholarship record than the controls. Glueck and Glueck (18, p.140) found

that 41.4 per cent of the delinquents do poorly in school as compared to 8.2 per cent of the nondelinquents.

Glueck and Glueck's findings closely correspond with the results obtained in the present study. So thus, besides many of the delinquents not liking school, many do poorly in their subjects hence a poor school adjustment.

CHAPTER V

THE HOME FACTOR

The family is the basic primary group and the most essential unit of society. It has been carefully studied by many authorities, all of whom have agreed that in it lie tremendous environmental forces which help to determine the behavior of youth. During the early years in and through the family are established the basic reaction patterns of thinking and feeling, the norms and values that assert a durable persisting influence upon the individual's subsequent life history. The family colors vividly the entire thinking and behavior of the child throughout his history.

The process of development that goes on in the family is of profound importance in the life of the child. The life organization and character of the person take their first and often permanent form under the impress of the family cultural heritage. The family is the first great training school in behavior or misbehavior. It is the first socializing agency in the life of the child.

The family also has the function of satisfying the basic needs of the child, including the need for security - economic and affectional, the need for recognition and the need for status or belongingness. The satisfaction

of these needs is fundamental to the normal growth of a child.

The family is the cradle, not only of his ideas, sentiments, and attitudes of the growing child, but also of most of his insecurities, anxieties, tensions, and other emotional distortions. It is, therefore, of great importance to ascertain how the homes of the delinquents and nondelinquents differ in respect to the factors and forces affecting the environment in which the children were reared. To this, the present chapter is dedicated.

Home Adjustment

Home Satisfaction. The Heston Inventory has an "H" scale which measures the amount of satisfaction that an individual has relative to his home. Heston (25, pp.16-17) states:

That a high "H" score denotes pleasant family relations, an appreciation of desirable home conditions, the respect, freedom from emotion-breeding home conflicts, and a healthy recognition of one's obligation to home and family. At the low extreme, we find admissions or complaints of such difficulties as wishing for a different home, feeling that enjoyment can be found only away from home, conflicts with parents' ideas, family not considerate, parents too strict, domineering, or unsympathetic, or parents overly irritated or emotional.

Sample "H" statements from Heston's Inventory are:

37. Do you find less appreciation at home than elsewhere? (No)
138. Do you talk over important plans with your family? (Yes)

163. Would you be willing to give up everything for your family? (Yes)
 233. Is either of your parents easily upset? (No)
 248. Do you often think your parents misunderstand you? (No)

TABLE XXXIV

LEVELS OF HOME SATISFACTION IN DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS ON HESTON PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT INVENTORY

Ratings	<u>Delinquents</u>		<u>Controls</u>		<u>Difference</u>
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Per Cent
Good	8	16	15	30	-14
Average	18	36	27	54	-18
Poor	24	48	8	16	32
Mean Raw Score = 29.86		Mean Raw Score = 37.96			
S.D. = 12.24		S.D. = 7.80			
C.R. = -3.99					

Ratings based on percentile: Average (25th to 75th percentile), Good (Above 75th percentile), and Poor (Below 25th percentile).

In the present study, three times as many delinquents as controls (48% : 16%) were indicated as being "Poor in Home Satisfaction" on the "H" scale of Heston's Inventory. This is quite significant. Also, the critical ratio of the mean raw scores indicates a real significant difference (C.R. = -3.99) between the two groups. It is

quite evident, from the results obtained, that nondelinquents have considerably more home satisfaction, or are more content with their home life than delinquents.

(See Table XXXIV).

Cook (12, p.30) reports the results of his study with a group of college freshmen and a group of male reformatory inmates. Using the Heston Inventory, he found a real significant difference (C.R. = 4.07) in the mean raw scores of the two groups on the "H" scale. In another phase of the study, Cook found no significant difference (C.R. = -0.17) between a group of high school boys and a group of reformatory school boys. Merrill (29, p.71), in a study of a group of delinquent and non-delinquent boys, found a difference between the two groups in "Home Adjustment" ratings on the Bell Adjustment Inventory. In the delinquent group, 34.6 per cent were rated as having unsatisfactory adjustment as compared to 21.6 per cent for the controls.

From the results of the present study and previous studies, it is quite apparent that there is a real significant difference between delinquents and nondelinquents in home satisfaction with the nondelinquents being better satisfied with their home life.

TABLE XXXV

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE HOME OF
DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Question	Delinquents		Controls	
	Yes	Per Cent	Yes	Per Cent
Most contented when home	28	56	33	66
Association with father pleasant	38	76	41	82
Home unattractive	6	12	5	10
Hard to maintain pleasant disposition at home	20	40	10	20
Less appreciation at home than elsewhere	12	24	11	22
Frequent quarrels in family	27	54	16	32
Parents too strict	20	40	5	10

Attitude Towards the Home. Questioning of the delinquents and the controls revealed their attitude towards their respective homes. The results have been tabulated in Table XXXV. The two groups differed significantly in several instances. Twice as many delinquents as controls (40% : 20%) found it hard to maintain a pleasant disposition at home. There were more frequent quarrels in the delinquents' families than in the

controls' (54% : 32%), and more delinquents than controls thought their parents too strict (40% : 10%).

The difference in attitude between the two groups towards their home was further revealed by wishes expressed in the Roger's Test. Thirty-two per cent of the delinquents wished they could get along better with their father and mother. Only eight per cent of the controls expressed this wish. Eighteen per cent of the delinquents as compared to six per cent of the controls wished to be grown up so as to be able to get away from home. More of the delinquents than controls (8% : 6%) wished to have their father and mother love them more. The Roger's Test revealed further that more of the delinquents than controls (14% : 10%) thought people often or almost always treat their siblings better than they treat them.

Merrill (29, p.131) believes the presence of faulty discipline in the homes of the delinquent to be an important factor. Merrill found that 37 per cent of the delinquent group as compared to nine per cent of the controls, thought their parents too strict. The author's study compares closely with the results obtained in Merrill's study. Burt (7, p.56) believed that defective family disciplinary patterns existed in his delinquent sample nearly seven times as frequently as in the non-delinquents (in 79.5 per cent of the former, and 11.5

per cent of the latter). Healy and Bronner (23, p.31) found that 40 per cent of the delinquents they studied came from homes in which there was a definite lack of discipline.

Actually, defective discipline includes not only that which is too strict, but also discipline which is too weak and lax or non-existent and that which is inconsistent - lenient one time and strict the next. No attempt was made in the present study to determine those homes in which there was a definite lack of discipline or where it was inconsistent. The author believes that there is no adequate way of determining this outside of a few obvious cases.

The present study indicates stricter discipline in the homes of delinquents than controls. Control that is harsh and cruel, though it may superimpose an external conformity, provokes fear, hate, and guilt feelings, but no real respect for authority or identification with him who wields it.

The higher rate of quarreling in the delinquent's family is significant. Petty bickerings, naggings, and the unpleasant atmosphere attending arguments and quarrels, may be more upsetting to the child than other seemingly major factors. The children's psychological tolerance for conflicts may vary widely, but in general,

the hates, jealousies, insecurities, and anxieties that generate conflict are damaging to the stability and social adjustment of the youngster. Also, the higher degree of favoritism in the homes of delinquents should be noted for favoritism may cause the child to form grudges and lose respect for those in authority.

TABLE XXXVI
FONDNESS FOR PARENTS IN DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
Fond of both parents	32	42
Slight hostility toward the non-preferred or both parents	2	2
Hostility toward one parent and marked preference for one; conflicting attitude	11	2
Marked hostility toward both parents	3	3
Unclassified	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	50	50

Fondness for the Parents. The contrast between the two groups as expressed in their fondness for their parents is shown in Table XXXVI. The tabulated results obtained from the Roger's Test indicate that the

delinquent group is less fond of both parents than the controls (64% : 84%). The delinquent showed more marked hostility towards one of the parents than the control (22% : 4%). These two contrasting expressions are further indication of a poorer home adjustment on the part of the delinquents. Merrill (29, p.73) found almost similar results in that 74 per cent of the delinquents expressed fondness for both parents as compared to 83 per cent of the controls. In Merrill's study, 11 per cent of the delinquents were hostile towards one of the parents as compared to two per cent of the controls.

Socio-Economic Factors

Structure of the Home. Thirty-eight per cent of the delinquent children studied come from homes broken by the death of one or both parents, separation, or by parent divorce, whereas, in the control group, only 16 per cent of the homes are abnormally structured. (See Table XXXVII). A normally structured or unbroken home is one in which both parents are living together in the same home with their children. These figures correspond closely to those reported by other investigations. Merrill's study (29, p.66) found twice as many delinquents coming from broken homes than in the case of the controls (50.7% : 26.7%). Healy and Bronner (23, p.34) report

TABLE XXXVII
STRUCTURE OF HOME OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Parents	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Living together	31	62	42	84
Divorced	5	10	4	8
Divorced and remarried	3	6	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-
Mother dead	1	2	2	4
Father dead	2	4	-	-
Father dead, mother remarried	3	6	1	2
Mother dead, father remarried	-	-	1	2
Totals	50	100	50	100
Broken homes		38		16

34.5 per cent of the delinquents he studied coming from broken homes. The Carr-Saunders (11, p.42) investigation reports 32 per cent of the delinquent cases and 20 per cent of the control cases coming from broken homes. The Oregon State Training School Report (33, p.7), for the two-year period ending in 1948, states: 'that 56.4 per cent of new commitments of boys in the Woodburn School

came from broken homes.' Glueck and Glueck (18, p.86) found that 49.8 per cent of the delinquents they studied came from broken homes as compared to 29.8 per cent of the controls. According to the Juvenile Court Statistics (48, p.13), 59.7 per cent of the juveniles referred to the juvenile courts over the nation in 1936 came from broken homes.

Broken homes do not present a very disastrous consequence as far as society is concerned, but often the effect upon the lives of children is far reaching and often fraught with moral disaster. The children are not only denied wholesome homes and family life, but the love and respect of one parent or both is lost. The very foundation of their existence is wrecked. The child's whole outlook upon life has been changed. The children often fail to "understand", yet, at the same time, they are keenly aware that something vital and terrible is taking place in their lives. A great percentage of the juvenile court cases are children of broken homes. The child's injury cannot be measured. It may extend for several generations. It appears that the broken home is not so important in itself as is the child's reaction to it.

TABLE XXXVIII
 NUMBER OF SIBLINGS IN FAMILY IN DELINQUENT
 AND CONTROL GROUPS

Number of Siblings	Delinquents	Controls
One	3	11
Two	5	14
Three or more	31	17
Step-siblings	3	0
Step and own siblings	4	1
Only child	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Totals	50	50

Number of Siblings in the Family. Delinquent boys tend to come from larger families than do nondelinquents. Sixty-two per cent of the delinquents come from families that have three or more siblings in their family as compared to 34 per cent for controls. (See Table XXXVIII). Merrill (29, p.75) found similar results in that 62 per cent of the delinquents had three or more siblings in their family as compared to 42 per cent of the controls. Thus, delinquents stem from larger families than nondelinquents. In relation to the size of the family, it is reasonable to conclude that greater crowding of the home

means increased competition on the part of the children for parental attention, more likelihood of emotional strain, tension, friction, and loss of privacy.

Occupational Status of the Parents. Light on the cultural backgrounds of the homes may be gained from a consideration of the occupational status of the fathers. In order to objectify the evaluation of such status, the Bureau of the Census 1950 classification system of occupations was used. The 11 major groups are as follows: Group 0 includes professional, technical and kindred workers; Group 1, farmers and farm managers; Group 2, managers, officials, and proprietors except farm; Group 3, clerical and kindred workers; Group 4, sales workers; Group 5, craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers; Group 6, operatives and kindred workers; Group 7, private household workers; Group 7.3, service workers, except private household; Group 8, farm laborers and foremen; and Group 9, laborers, except farm and mine.

The most striking differences between the two groups are to be found in the lowest and the upper occupational categories. The five lowest occupation categories (Group 6 through 9) -- the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations--include 58 per cent of the fathers of delinquents as compared to 33 per cent of the controls. This is quite significant. Almost twice as many of the

TABLE XXXIX

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

Occupation Group	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
0 Professional and technical workers	5	10	8	16
1 Farmers and farm managers	1	2	2	4
2 Managers, officials, and proprietors	3	6	7	14
3 Clerical and kindred workers	-	-	3	6
4 Sales workers	1	2	3	6
5 Craftsmen and foremen	11	22	8	16
6 Operatives	11	22	9	18
7 Private household workers	1	2	-	-
7.3 Service workers	3	6	3	6
8 Farm laborers and foremen	-	-	-	-
9 Laborers	<u>14</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>
Totals	50	100	50	100

controls' fathers as delinquents' (34% : 18%) are in the upper three occupational groups which include professional and technical workers, farmers, and managers, officials and proprietors. (See Table XXXIX). Merrill (29, p.79) found, in a study, that 72.8 per cent of the delinquents group's parents were in the semi-skilled, slightly skilled and unskilled occupations. Only 61.4 per cent of the controls' parents were classified in these occupations. Merrill also found twice as many of the controls' fathers as delinquents' fathers (11.7% : 5.0%) in the professional and semiprofessional occupations. Thus, the delinquents' parents are more likely to be found in the lower occupational categories and less in the upper occupational categories than the controls' parents.

Number of Adults Working in the Family. Contrasts in occupational status offer only part of the picture. Another important consideration is the number of adults working in the family. In 80 per cent of the families of the control group, only one of the two parents present in the home were working outside of the home. This is in contrast to 62 per cent of the delinquent group in which only one parent is working. (See Table XXXX). Thus, in the nondelinquent group, the mother is more likely to be home than in the delinquent's home. Theoretically, the

mother's presence in the home upon arrival of the children from school and during the vacation period should present more opportunity for adequate direction of the children. This appears to be true in the case of nondelinquents.

TABLE XXXX

NUMBER OF ADULTS WORKING IN THE FAMILY IN
DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

	Delinquents		Controls	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
One parent working	31	62	40	80
Both parents working	10	20	7	14
Only one adult in family and working	8	16	3	6
Only one adult in family but not working	1	2	-	-
	—	—	—	—
Totals	50	100	50	100

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this investigation has been to determine whether juvenile delinquents have an adjustment pattern which differs from that of the typical nondelinquent. More specifically, it was the intent of the writer to determine by analysis of factors--using interviews, tests, questionnaires and observations--what difference exists in the intelligences, personalities and in the homes between those classified as juvenile delinquent and the typical nondelinquent in Benton County. The major objectives of this study are:

- a. To secure information that will be of value in counselling delinquents.
- b. To secure information that will be of value in identifying the potential delinquent.

The location of this study was Benton County, Oregon. It is located in the Willamette Valley and has a population of 31,524. No similar study of juvenile delinquency has ever been made in this area, and there have been few studies made of similar areas of small population. As was pointed out in Chapter I, most of the studies have been conducted in large population areas and the findings and the conclusions are not necessarily applicable to

areas of small population such as Benton County.

The procedure used in making this study was to select two groups each of 50 children. The first group of 50 was composed of delinquents who had been referred to the juvenile probation officer by one of the referral agencies of the county. They were selected on the basis of Good's definition of a juvenile delinquent. The second group of 50 was composed of typical nondelinquents and was referred to as the control group. This group was selected at random from the four high schools of the county. An attempt was made to pick controls who were typical students and not those on the honor roll or class leaders. Certain standards or limitations were imposed in the selection of the control group. The groups were matched for sex, age, and rural-urban areas.

Data for the study were gathered through use of the following instruments: (a) two questionnaire sheets, (b) the Henmon-Nelson Test of Mental Ability, (c) the Weston Personal Adjustment Inventory, (d) the Rogers' Test of Personal Adjustment, and (e) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Using statistical methods, the data were then evaluated and interpreted in order that the two groups might be compared.

In the section on definition of terms in Chapter I, it was pointed out that legally, under the Oregon State

Statutes, any child between the age of 14 and 18 in Oregon who commits even a single minor act in violation of the law is a delinquent. However, in selecting delinquents for this study, an attempt was made to pick true delinquents in the psychological sense. Therefore, Good's definition of a juvenile delinquent was used as a basis for selection. Good's definition is: "A juvenile delinquent is any child or youth whose conduct deviates sufficiently from normal social usage to warrant his being considered a menace to himself, to his future interests, or to society itself."

Under limitations of the study, it was pointed out the need for the examination of the young child for it is in these early years that delinquency can be most effectively combated. However, as pointed out in the objectives of this study, this research will be helpful in identifying the potential delinquent.

In Chapter II on the extent of delinquency, it was pointed out that available statistics on juvenile delinquency do not give a true picture of its actual extent. They do, however, have some value as a rough index of changes in the volume of misconduct itself, the sex and age distribution of offenders and reasons for referral. The national statistics reveal the spectacular increase in juvenile delinquency during World War II years, the

decrease following the war, and the leveling off in 1947. The ratio of boys to girls in juvenile court cases is roughly four to one. The median age of juvenile court cases was found to be between fifteen and sixteen. This holds true for both sexes and for both national, state and county statistics.

The State of Oregon statistics were also found to be incomplete. Only 11 out of 36 counties in the state reported for the year 1949. An examination of the statistics reveals that three-fourths of the juvenile court cases in the state were handled unofficially and the rest officially before the court in 1949.

It was found that, in general, boys are referred to the juvenile court for offenses against property while girls are referred for sex offenses, truancy and incorrigibility. These reasons for referrals illustrate the double standards under which the law operates.

In Chapter III, it was revealed that the mean I.Q. of the delinquent group was 101.5 while that for the control group was 110.5. The critical ratio of mean I.Q.'s indicates a significant difference between the two groups in intelligence. The present study reveals that there was no real significant difference between the two groups in analytical thinking as measured by the "A" scale of Breston's Inventory. The controls did have a higher mean

raw score though.

In Chapter IV on the personality factor, differences in personality traits between the two groups were found by means of Heston's Inventory, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Roger's Personality Test and a questionnaire.

Using Heston's Inventory, the following critical ratios for the difference between the means of the delinquent and control group were found: Confidence -2.49; Emotional Stability -2.93; Personal Relations -3.71; and Sociability -2.48. The Personal Relations was the only scale which indicated a real significant difference. However, it should be noted that in all other scales, the controls exhibited superior adjustment scores, and that all the other critical ratios approached significance. The Roger's Test reveals that delinquents tend to day-dream more than the controls, but not significantly so.

Personality disorders were disclosed by the use of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. The critical ratios were: Hypochondriasis 2.20; Depression 2.35; Hysteria 2.75; Psychasthenia 3.22; Paranoia 11.41; Schizophrenia 3.15; Hypomania 3.00; Interest Index 0.96; and Psychopathic Deviate 5.53. A real significant difference of the mean T-scores was found in five of the nine scales. The delinquents scored higher on all scales

than the controls. The most conspicuous abnormality was on the scale of the psychopathic deviate where the delinquent group had a mean T-score of 70.30. Fifty-two per cent of the delinquents made T-scores of 70 or above on the psychopathic deviate scale, the criterion for significant maladjustment.

The study reveals an equal percentage (44%) of both groups are native Oregonians. However, the two groups differed in their attitudes toward the community in which they live. The replies in general reveal that delinquents are more dissatisfied with the community in which they live. Higher percentages of delinquents do not like their present community, do not feel as if they belong to their community, would not want to come back if they went away, and would prefer to live somewhere else.

Significant differences were found in the ways delinquents and the controls make use of their leisure time. Delinquents do not enter into directed leisure time activities to the same extent as nondelinquents. Twice as many of the controls as delinquents enter into school activities and are members of school clubs or organizations. There was no appreciable difference between the two groups in reading activities as both groups like to read books and prefer adventure stories. On Sundays, twice as many of the delinquents than controls do not

attend church.

The attitude of the two groups toward school reveals that the delinquents are more dissatisfied with school than controls. Fewer of the delinquents than controls like school and think school worthwhile. School dissatisfaction was further evidenced by the fact that half of the delinquents were classified as truants. Also, 50 per cent of the delinquents did poorly in school as compared to six per cent of the controls. Both groups prefer and dislike essentially the same subjects in school.

In Chapter V on the home factor, it was noted that three times as many delinquents as controls were rated as having poor home satisfaction on the H-scale of Heston's Inventory. The critical ratio (C.R. = -3.99) between the two groups indicates a real significant difference in home satisfaction. Also, a greater degree of tension exists in the delinquent's home than in the home of the control group. More delinquents than controls found it harder to maintain a pleasant disposition at home, admitted to frequent quarrels in the family, and thought their parents too strict. As regards affectional relations between the parents and the children, on which so much of the development of personality and character depend, more delinquents than controls wished to get along better with their fathers, wished to be grown up and to

get away from home, and wished their fathers and mothers loved them better. A higher percentage of the delinquents thought people often or almost always treated their siblings better than they treated them. Delinquents are less fond of both parents than controls and show more marked hostility towards one of the parents.

Over twice as many of the delinquent group than controls came from broken homes and from larger families. A most striking difference between the two groups is to be found in occupational status. The two lowest occupational categories, slightly skilled and unskilled, include more than one-half of the delinquents' fathers as compared to one-third of controls' fathers. A higher percent of the controls' fathers are in the professional occupations. It was also found that where there are two parents present in the home, that in more of the homes of delinquents than controls, both parents are working outside the home.

Conclusions

1. Boys are more likely to commit acts of delinquency than girls.
2. Boys tend to be apprehended for crime against property, while girls are apprehended for sex offenses, truancy and incorrigibility.

3. The median age of juvenile court cases is between the ages of fifteen and sixteen.

4. Delinquents as a group are significantly less intelligent than nondelinquents. However, there are those of superior intelligence and those who are feeble-minded in both groups.

5. Although nondelinquents are better in analytical thinking than delinquents, there is no significant difference between the two groups.

6. Delinquents have less confidence and emotional stability, and poorer personal relations and sociability than nondelinquents.

7. Delinquents have more personality disorders than nondelinquents. The greatest differences between the two groups lie in the following disorders: psychopathic deviate, paranoia and schizophrenia.

8. Delinquents are more dissatisfied with the community in which they live than nondelinquents.

9. Delinquents do not participate in directed leisure time activities (as clubs and school activities) to the extent that nondelinquents do.

10. Fewer delinquents than nondelinquents attend church.

11. Delinquents have poorer school adjustment than nondelinquents, as evidenced by poorer scholarship.

truancy and expressed dislike for school.

12. Delinquents have significantly less home satisfaction than nondelinquents.

13. There is more tension in the homes of delinquents as evidenced by more frequent quarrels, stricter discipline, and more hostility towards one or both of the parents.

14. There is less love and security in the homes of delinquents than nondelinquents.

15. Considerably more of the delinquents than nondelinquents come from broken homes.

16. Delinquents come from larger families than nondelinquents.

17. Fathers of delinquents are employed more in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations and less in the professional and semi-professional occupations than nondelinquents.

Recommendations

1. That every city should have a curfew for children and this law should be strictly enforced.

2. That the coordination and unification of all youth services be instituted through a committee to be composed of adults and youth representatives of affiliated and non-affiliated young people. Through this

committee, duplication of effort can be avoided and the needs of youth can be more adequately met.

3. That schools hold staff case conferences to consider individual pupils' problems. Those present at the conference should be the principal, the counselor, the pupils' teachers, the parents or guardians, and the pupils concerned.

4. That schools have an adequate testing program including tests for intelligence, personality adjustment, achievements, aptitudes, and interests.

5. That school facilities be operated beyond school hours in order that they may become active community centers.

6. That education for "leisure" be taught through the school curriculum. Schools should cooperate with and complement the home in planning for the leisure-time activities of children.

7. That schools plan for remedial instruction for children needing such attention.

8. That the curriculum of the high schools include special courses in home living, social hygiene and pre-marriage education. Courses should be planned cooperatively by students, parents, and teachers.

9. That schools have a visiting teacher to assist the school, the parents and other agencies to help

the maladjusted child to find a personally satisfying and socially effective place in the school and in the community.

10. That delinquents be especially encouraged to enter into school activities and to join clubs and organizations.

11. That schools have an intra-mural sports program with the objective "participation by all".

12. That a program be started in the school to "sell" education to all students. The vocational and social necessity for education should be shown and proved to all students.

13. That systematic, vocational guidance and organized assistance in job placement be given to all children while in school and after they have left school.

14. That the Chamber of Commerce and other civic-minded organizations institute a drive for civic improvement and a program promoting the community as the best place to live.

15. That a child guidance clinic be established in the county, having facilities for the study and treatment of children who show personality disorders. The clinic should be sponsored by the county government and should have available the services of a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist.

16. That communities, urban and rural, large and small, establish and strengthen their year-around community recreational programs and services.

17. That youth be represented on all committees and councils responsible for providing youth recreation programs and have a voice in the preparation of plans for training leaders.

18. That youth be encouraged to serve as leaders in the recreational program.

19. That the importance of family recreation be emphasized, and that the community recreation program take into account the recreational needs of family groups.

20. That ways be found to bring children who most need recreation (the delinquents and the potential delinquents) into the program.

21. That the church buildings serve as community centers with recreational programs so varied and attractive that children will be eager to come even though spiritual guidance is considered to be the primary role of the church.

22. That the church organization develop educational programs designed to prepare people for marriage and family life, and also programs for continuous education of parents in regard to their responsibilities.

23. That parent education be promoted in the community. Provision for parent education can be made by sponsoring group discussions or counseling interviews through the church, library, school, child guidance clinic, community center, family welfare agency, women's clubs and study groups.

24. That children from homes whose parents are failing to give them proper care, training and supervision, and where efforts to improve the undesirable conditions have failed, be removed from such homes and placed in suitable foster homes or child caring institutions in order that they may get the care and attention to which they are entitled.

25. That further encouragement and impetus be given to research in the field of juvenile delinquency and its prevention thereof.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
 QUESTIONNAIRE SHEET
 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT, BENTON COUNTY
 FACE SHEET

Date _____

Name _____

Age _____ Birthdate _____ Birthplace _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Lives with _____

Father _____ Address _____
 Occupation _____

Mother _____ Address _____
 Occupation _____

Step-father _____ Address _____
 Occupation _____

Step-mother _____ Address _____
 Occupation _____

School _____ Grade _____

School record _____

Church _____ Organizations _____

Health _____

Brothers and sisters

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Birthdate</u>	<u>Address (with whom)</u>

Description: Ht. _____ Wt. _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____

Reason referred _____

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How long have you lived in your present community? _____
2. Do you like living in your present community? _____
3. Do you feel as if you belonged to your present community? _____
4. If you went away, would you want to come back? _____
5. Would you rather live somewhere else? _____
6. Do you prefer to live in the city or in the country? _____
7. Do you like to read books? _____
8. What kind of books do you like to read? _____
9. What is your favorite book? _____
10. Do you like school? _____
11. Did any teacher ever pick on you? _____
12. What subject in school do you like best? _____
13. What subject in school do you like least? _____
14. Do you think school is worthwhile? _____
15. Do you enter into school activities? _____

APPENDIX C

INFORMAL
PROBATION AGREEMENT

This is to certify that I, _____

have agreed to abide by the following conditions for a probationary period of _____

1. That I will not leave Benton County without the consent of my parents or guardian and the county probation officer.
2. That I will immediately notify the county probation officer of any change in my address.
3. That I will attend school regularly and not be absent without a legitimate excuse.
4. That, if employed, I will be regular at my work, and notify the county probation officer of any change in my occupation at the time the change occurs.
5. That I will at all times obey and observe all city, county, state, and federal laws.
6. That I will keep accurate account of all money I receive and spend.
7. That I will report to the county probation officer as follows:

Dated at Corvallis, Oregon, this ____ day of _____ 19__

Probation

County Probation Officer

Parent or Guardian

Juvenile Judge

APPENDIX D

DATA ON 50 DELINQUENTS AND 50 CONTROLS USED AS
BASIS OF PRESENT STUDY

TABLE I DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX OF 50 DELINQUENTS
AND 50 CONTROLS.

TABLE II TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH DELINQUENT GROUP
REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT.

TABLE III NUMBER OF REFERRALS OF DELINQUENT GROUP.

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX OF
50 DELINQUENTS AND 50 CONTROLS

Age	Delinquents			Controls		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
13	9	1	9	9	1	9
14	7	2	9	7	2	9
15	11	5	16	11	5	16
16	9	4	13	9	4	13
17	2	1	3	2	1	3
Totals	37	13	50	37	13	50
Mean	14.73	15.15	14.84	14.73	15.15	14.84
Mean age of delinquents based on actual age in years and months						15.33
Mean age of controls based on actual age in years and months						15.45

TABLE II

TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH DELINQUENT GROUP
REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT

Offense	Boys	Girls	Total
Other theft	14	2	16
Robbery	3	0	3
Burglary	6	-	6
Truancy	8	4	12
Delinquent behavior	4	3	7
Sex offense	1	2	3
Running away	-	2	2
Incorrigible	1	-	1
	—	—	—
Totals	37	13	50

TABLE III

NUMBER OF REFERRALS OF DELINQUENT GROUP

Number	Boys	Girls	Total
1	24	7	31
2	8	4	12
3	1	2	3
4	3	-	3
5	-	-	-
6	1	-	1
	—	—	—
Totals	37	13	50

APPENDIX E

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS OF DELINQUENTS AND CONTROLS
OBTAINED BY USE OF THE HENMON-NELSON TEST
OF MENTAL ABILITY

Quotients	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
135 - 139	1	1
130 - 134	1	3
125 - 129	1	3
120 - 124	2	3
115 - 119	2	7
110 - 114	9	10
105 - 109	9	8
100 - 104	3	4
95 - 99	5	7
90 - 94	7	3
85 - 89	2	1
80 - 84	4	-
75 - 79	2	-
70 - 74	1	-
65 - 69	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	50	50
	M. = 101.50	M. = 110.50
	S.D. = 15.08	S.D. = 10.80
	C.R. = -3.43	

APPENDIX F

DATA SECURED BY USE OF HESTON PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT
INVENTORY WITH DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

TABLE I	ANALYTICAL THINKING
TABLE II	CONFIDENCE
TABLE III	EMOTIONAL STABILITY
TABLE IV	PERSONAL RELATIONS
TABLE V	SOCIABILITY
TABLE VI	HOME ADJUSTMENT

TABLE I

ANALYTICAL THINKING

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
29 - 30	-	2
27 - 28	1	3
25 - 26	1	5
23 - 24	10	3
21 - 22	8	8
19 - 20	5	6
17 - 18	7	10
15 - 16	6	6
13 - 14	3	4
11 - 12	2	1
9 - 10	5	1
7 - 8	1	1
5 - 6	-	-
3 - 4	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	50	50
	M. = 17.90	M. = 19.58
	S.D. = 5.34	S.D. = 4.82
	C.R. = -1.65	

TABLE II
CONFIDENCE

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
37 - 38	1	1
35 - 36	2	2
33 - 34	2	3
31 - 32	2	3
29 - 30	6	6
27 - 28	4	3
25 - 26	4	2
23 - 24	4	5
21 - 22	6	4
19 - 20	4	3
17 - 18	-	1
15 - 16	3	5
13 - 14	5	-
11 - 12	2	2
9 - 10	3	-
7 - 8	1	-
5 - 6	1	-
	Totals	50
	M. = 22.14	M. = 25.79
	S.D. = 8.06	S.D. = 6.46
	C.R. = -2.49	

TABLE III

EMOTIONAL STABILITY

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
43 - 44	-	1
41 - 42	-	1
39 - 40	2	3
37 - 38	3	4
35 - 36	1	6
33 - 34	2	8
31 - 32	11	4
29 - 30	2	6
27 - 28	5	4
25 - 26	2	4
23 - 24	5	5
21 - 22	2	2
19 - 20	7	-
17 - 18	2	1
15 - 16	2	2
13 - 14	1	-
11 - 12	1	1
9 - 10	1	-
7 - 8	1	-
	Totals	Totals
	50	50

M. = 25.86

M. = 30.06

S.D. = 7.80

S.D. = 7.00

C.R. = -2.83

TABLE IV

PERSONAL RELATIONS

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
39 - 40	1	-
37 - 38	-	-
35 - 36	-	1
33 - 34	2	3
31 - 32	1	3
29 - 30	3	3
27 - 28	4	10
25 - 26	4	3
23 - 24	7	1
21 - 22	7	6
19 - 20	2	3
17 - 18	1	2
15 - 16	2	-
13 - 14	6	-
11 - 12	5	2
9 - 10	2	2
7 - 8	2	-
5 - 6	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	50	50

M. = 20.38

M. = 25.50

S.D. = 7.74

S.D. = 5.86

C.R. = -3.71

TABLE V
 SOCIABILITY

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
38 - 39	-	2
36 - 37	-	-
34 - 35	1	3
32 - 33	1	2
30 - 31	2	5
28 - 29	7	5
26 - 27	3	4
24 - 25	5	4
22 - 23	5	4
20 - 21	7	6
18 - 19	5	2
16 - 17	2	5
14 - 15	3	3
12 - 13	3	2
10 - 11	3	2
8 - 9	2	-
6 - 7	0	-
4 - 5	1	-
2 - 3	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	50
		50
	M. = 20.90	M. = 23.38
	S.D. = 7.90	S.D. = 7.74
	C.R. = -1.59	

TABLE VI

HOME ADJUSTMENT

Raw Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
48 - 50	4	5
45 - 47	2	6
42 - 44	6	9
39 - 41	1	4
36 - 38	3	7
33 - 35	2	8
30 - 32	2	4
27 - 29	4	3
24 - 26	6	2
21 - 23	1	1
18 - 20	4	-
15 - 17	3	-
12 - 14	2	1
9 - 11	4	-
6 - 8	1	-
	Totals	50
	M. = 29.86	M. = 37.96
	S.D. = 12.24	S.D. = 7.80
	C.R. = -3.99	

APPENDIX G

DATA SECURED BY USE OF MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC
PERSONALITY INVENTORY WITH DELINQUENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

TABLE I	LIE SCALE (L)
TABLE II	VALIDITY SCALE (F)
TABLE III	CORRECTION SCALE (K)
TABLE IV	HYPOCHONDRIASIS SCALE (Hs)
TABLE V	DEPRESSION SCALE (D)
TABLE VI	HYSTERIA SCALE (Hy)
TABLE VII	PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIATE SCALE (Pd)
TABLE VIII	INTEREST SCALE (Mf)
TABLE IX	PARANOIA SCALE (Pa)
TABLE X	PSYCHASTHENIA SCALE (Pt)
TABLE XI	SCHIZOPHRENIA SCALE (Sc)
TABLE XII	HYPOMANIA SCALE (Ma)

TABLE I
LIE SCALE (L)

Raw Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
9	3	0
8	5	2
7	7	2
6	3	3
5	4	6
4	7	10
3	8	10
2	6	12
1	4	6
0	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	50
	M. = 3.00	M. = 3.48
	S.D. = 2.57	S.D. = 1.64
	C.R. = 3.62	

TABLE II
VALIDITY SCALE (F)

Raw Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
11	5	2
10	5	1
9	8	1
8	4	4
7	4	2
6	6	5
5	8	4
4	5	4
3	1	7
2	-	3
1	-	10
0	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals 50	50
	M. = 6.89	M. = 4.00
	S.D. = 2.69	S.D. = 2.92
	C.R. = 5.16	

TABLE III

CORRECTION SCALE (K)

Raw Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
22	3	1
21	4	4
20	-	3
19	2	3
18	3	3
17	3	2
16	3	2
15	4	2
14	-	4
13	2	7
12	3	3
11	1	3
10	2	4
9	3	2
8	-	4
7	2	0
6	4	1
5	2	-
4	1	1
3	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	50	50

M. = 13.86

M. = 13.84

S.D. = 5.33

S.D. = 4.70

C.R. = .02

TABLE IV

HYPOCHONDRIASIS SCALE (Hs)

T-Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
90 - 93	-	1
86 - 89	1	-
82 - 85	2	-
78 - 81	3	-
74 - 77	4	1
70 - 73	2	3
66 - 69	2	1
62 - 65	3	2
58 - 61	4	-
54 - 57	7	10
50 - 53	2	10
46 - 49	11	9
42 - 45	3	3
38 - 41	4	8
34 - 37	1	2
30 - 33	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	Totals 50	50
	M. = 57.42	M. = 51.82
	S.D. = 14.12	S.D. = 11.04
	C.R. = 2.20	

TABLE V

DEPRESSION SCALE (D)

T-Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
86 - 89	1	-
82 - 85	-	2
78 - 81	1	-
74 - 77	3	-
70 - 73	3	2
66 - 69	6	1
62 - 65	5	4
58 - 61	9	6
54 - 57	5	8
50 - 53	9	14
46 - 49	5	6
42 - 45	1	3
38 - 41	1	3
34 - 37	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	50	50
	M. = 59.26	M. = 54.46
	S.D. = 10.44	S.D. = 9.88
	C.R. = 2.35	

TABLE VI

HYSTERIA SCALE (Hy)

T-Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
75 - 77	2	-
72 - 74	1	-
69 - 71	4	1
66 - 68	3	1
63 - 65	9	3
60 - 62	5	5
57 - 59	2	6
54 - 56	8	6
51 - 53	5	7
48 - 50	3	5
45 - 47	2	11
42 - 44	2	3
39 - 41	1	1
36 - 38	2	1
33 - 35	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	Totals 50	50
	M. = 57.52	M. = 52.66
	S.D. = 10.08	S.D. = 7.32
	C.R. = 2.75	

TABLE VII

PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIATE SCALE (Pd)

T-Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
90 - 93	1	-
86 - 89	3	1
82 - 85	-	-
78 - 81	8	-
74 - 77	10	2
70 - 73	2	3
66 - 69	7	6
62 - 65	5	6
58 - 61	4	7
54 - 57	5	13
50 - 53	2	6
46 - 49	-	4
42 - 45	1	-
38 - 41	-	-
34 - 37	-	1
30 - 33	-	-
26 - 29	-	1
	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
	Totals	
	M. = 70.30	M. = 59.02
	S.D. = 10.36	S.D. = 9.96
	C.R. = 5.53	

TABLE VIII

INTEREST SCALE (Mf)

T-Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
79 - 81	1	-
76 - 78	3	-
73 - 75	-	-
70 - 72	1	1
67 - 69	4	7
64 - 66	1	1
61 - 63	3	5
58 - 60	6	2
55 - 57	7	6
52 - 54	4	3
49 - 51	8	9
46 - 48	2	4
43 - 45	4	4
40 - 42	3	3
37 - 39	2	4
34 - 36	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	Totals 50	50
	M. = 55.34	M. = 53.13
	S.D. = 10.53	S.D. = 12.06
	C.R. = 0.96	

TABLE IX

PARANOIA SCALE (Pa)

T-Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
97 - 99	1	-
94 - 96	-	-
91 - 93	-	-
88 - 90	-	-
85 - 87	-	-
82 - 84	2	-
79 - 81	2	1
76 - 78	3	1
73 - 75	2	-
70 - 72	2	2
67 - 69	5	2
64 - 66	3	1
61 - 63	6	2
58 - 60	10	2
55 - 57	5	7
52 - 54	4	6
49 - 51	3	11
46 - 48	-	4
43 - 45	1	3
40 - 42	-	5
37 - 39	-	2
34 - 36	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	50	50
	M. = 63.26	M. = 52.76
	S.D. = 4.83	S.D. = 4.63
	C.R. = 11.41	

TABLE X

PSYCHASTHENIA SCALE (Pt)

T-Score	Delinquents	Controls
	Number	Number
82 - 84	3	-
79 - 81	2	1
76 - 78	2	1
73 - 75	2	3
70 - 72	-	2
67 - 69	7	1
64 - 66	10	3
61 - 63	5	4
58 - 60	3	7
55 - 57	1	9
52 - 54	4	6
49 - 51	2	4
46 - 48	2	5
43 - 45	1	3
40 - 42	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	50	50
	M. = 63.62	M. = 57.50
	S.D. = 9.90	S.D. = 9.15
	C.R. = 3.22	

TABLE XI

SCHIZOPHRENIA SCALE (Sc)

T-Score	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
96 - 99	-	1
92 - 95	1	-
88 - 91	1	-
84 - 87	-	1
80 - 83	1	1
76 - 79	4	-
72 - 75	1	2
68 - 71	8	1
64 - 67	8	5
60 - 63	10	8
56 - 59	6	4
52 - 55	6	11
48 - 51	3	8
44 - 47	-	5
40 - 43	1	2
36 - 39	-	-
32 - 35	-	<u>1</u>
	Totals	50
	M. = 63.98	M. = 57.18
	S.D. = 10.64	S.D. = 11.44
	C.R. = 3.15	

TABLE XII

HYPOMANIA SCALE (Ma)

T-Scores	<u>Delinquents</u>	<u>Controls</u>
	Number	Number
85 - 87	1	-
82 - 84	2	-
79 - 81	3	1
76 - 77	-	-
73 - 75	4	2
70 - 72	4	2
67 - 69	3	4
64 - 66	7	4
61 - 63	8	1
58 - 60	4	3
55 - 57	2	6
52 - 54	1	7
49 - 51	4	2
46 - 48	1	6
43 - 45	3	2
40 - 42	1	-
37 - 39	1	-
34 - 36	1	-
31 - 33	-	3
28 - 30	-	2
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>50</u>
	50	50

M. = 62.42

M. = 55.34

S.D. = 12.00

S.D. = 11.61

C.R. = 3.00