

DENVER COUNTY COURT DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

**A RESEARCH STUDY
ON DIFFERENTIAL
CHARACTERISTICS
OF IMPACT OFFENDERS**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Beginning in January 1973, the Denver County Court Probation Office was awarded a grant by the Denver Anti-Crime Council for the purpose of expanding the services of its Diagnostic Clinic. In the new program, diagnostic services were to be expanded to include those cases handled by the District Court as well as those cases supervised by the State Department of Parole. Particular attention was to be focused upon those cases falling within the Impact crime categories of burglary, rape, assault, and robbery.

As a part of this project, a research study was to be conducted in relation to characteristics of the Impact offender. The project offered an ideal opportunity to collect systematically, and analyze, the psychological test data routinely obtained for all of the Impact offenders referred. The analysis of the test data, along with basic demographic data, promised to yield, hopefully, greater understanding of the Impact offender which might be of value ultimately in contributing to the greater control of these offenses within society.

The following psychological tests and measures were administered routinely to all Impact offenders capable of responding to them: 1) the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory, 2) the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, 3) the Wechsler Memory Scale, and 4) the Hand Test. Additional tests administered to a partial group

of the Impact offenders were: 1) the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, 2) the I.P.A.T. Culture Fair Test of Intelligence, 3) the Hooper Visual Organization Test, and 4) the Wide Range Achievement Test. In total, eight different psychological tests were employed by the psychologists at the Diagnostic Clinic, for the purposes of the present study.

- A. Alcohol and drug use
- B. Hospitalization for emotional problems
- C. Juvenile record
- D. Number of times apprehended as a juvenile
- E. Number and types of felony convictions
- F. Number and types of misdemeanor convictions
- G. Age
- H. Sex
- I. Marital status
- J. Military service
- K. Type of discharge from the military
- L. Usual occupation
- M. Employment stability
- N. Religious preference
- O. Education

In addition to these variables, basic demographic information will be presented concerning geographic mobility of Impact offenders.

The study data will be organized and presented in several different ways, according to the particular definition of Impact offender employed.

Several different definitions of the Impact offender were possible, and the analysis of selected variables in relation to each definition was thought to provide useful information. First, and most importantly, Impact offenders were defined for the purpose of study analysis as those individuals who had committed only one type of Impact crime. This group consisted of 149 individuals, and most of the data is reported in relation to this group.

A second definition was used also; where the present charge was an Impact crime, or was reduced from an Impact crime. This group was comprised of 212 offenders.

For the most part data is reported in terms of numbers and percentages, and where appropriate, means and standard deviations. However, Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures were used in a supplemental manner with this descriptive analysis to determine those factors that most highly differentiated the four categories of Impact offenders.

Section II, below, will present methodological procedures employed in the study while section III will present the findings obtained, when only those offenders who had committed just one type of Impact crime were considered.

Section IV will present findings relevant to those offenders whose present charge was an Impact crime, or was reduced from an Impact crime. Then section V will present the findings from the Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures while section VI will present profile statements concerning the four types of Impact offenders. Section VII presents the summary and conclusions of the study.

II. STUDY METHODOLOGY

The present study was designed to provide information regarding possible differential demographic, personal, and mental trait characteristics which may be found to exist among the four categories of Impact offenders: burglary, rape, assault, and robbery offenders. As such, the study was exploratory in nature, since relatively little systematized data existed concerning the subject of interest. No apriori hypotheses were offered concerning differences which might be found to exist, since knowledge concerning the characteristics and etiology of the various types of criminal offenders is yet in a very developmental stage of inquiry.

In view of the current state of knowledge regarding the genesis of specific criminal offense behaviors, the major goal of the present study was to present systematized data concerning Impact offenders that would contribute to an ultimate body of scientific data which might be utilized meaningfully for developing causitive explanations concerning the differential commission of Impact crimes; thus leading to greater control in the prevention of such crimes.

In other words, the goal of the present project was not, in itself, to provide explanations for the behaviors of Impact offenders, but rather to provide a base of data which might contribute to the eventual development of such causitive explanations.

In keeping with this goal, the major effort of the present study has been to summarize and describe, not to explain. Thus, descriptive differences between the several categories of Impact offenders, which have emerged as a result of the study, have been identified and summarized. For the most part, in view of the present state of knowledge, the meaning of these empirical differences has been left to the knowledge, expertise, and imagination of the individual reader. No effort has been made to impose theoretical predilections upon the data presented by way of interpreting the over-all meaning of the differences presented, or the particular patterning of responses presented to the several mental measurements included in the study. This restraint in the offering of theoretical interpretations of the data presented was viewed as essential for maximizing the value of the data presented.

At the outset of the project, in the summer of 1971, the mental measurements which were to be administered routinely by the staff of the Diagnostic Clinic were identified. In addition, the background, demographic and personal characteristics of Impact offenders were identified which might have been expected to bear significantly upon the commission of the several impact crimes.

A face sheet was developed for the routinized collection and tabulation of data. Administrative assistants at the Diagnostic Clinic coded the data for computer analysis. Computer facilities at the University of Denver were used for the electronic processing of data on a Burrough's 6700 Computer.

For the most part, all of the code categories were straightforward, and little interpretation on the part of the interviewer was required. It should be noted, however, that the categories for classifying crimes were taken from "Statistical Reporting Instructions: For All District Courts and Denver Juvenile - Superior Courts," prepared and distributed by the Judicial Administrator of the State of Colorado, July 1969.

The primary coding criteria to which the reader needs to be alerted was that offenses involving alcohol were coded as crimes against the Public Peace, Order, and Decency. Assaults against children were classified as crimes against juveniles.

Most of the data provided in the present report is in terms of numbers and percentages. However, for one portion of data fairly complex correlational procedures were utilized, and the findings from this analysis are presented in the section titled Step-wise Discriminant Analysis Procedures.

This particular analysis of the data was utilized in an exploratory manner to determine, if the approach would be helpful in providing further understanding concerning differentiating characteristics of Impact offenders. Because the statistical derivations of this procedure are quite complex, they are not provided in this report. The conceptual meaning of the findings obtained should, however, be clear to the reader.

Two different definitions of Impact offender have been used in the present report. The first, which is considered to be most meaningful, concerned those offenders who had committed only one type of Impact crime. This relatively "pure" category

was considered to provide the best basis for differentiating offenders. The bulk of study findings were reported in relation to this definition.

The second definition used was, "Impact crime or reduced" in relation to the present charge. In other words, this definition provided a base for the analysis of data in relation to "where the offender is now." The Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures were conducted in relation to this definition, since the number of individuals involved allowed for fairly reliable conclusions. Further, data was provided on this group to validate the use of Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures. The analysis of data, based on this definition, continued to show the same basic differences between Impact offenders that were made apparent in the analysis based on the "pure type," but to a lesser degree.

Perhaps the major shortcoming of the present study was the relatively small number of offenders who could be classified in the "pure" category; the category considered to be the most meaningful for analysis. However, if the project continues to be funded, another year's experience should provide a sufficiently reliable sample size to permit a unitary analysis of the "pure" Impact offender.

III. FINDINGS FOR OFFENDERS COMMITTING ONLY ONE TYPE OF IMPACT CRIME

The data presented below concern those offenders having committed just one type of Impact crime. In other words, if an offender committed burglary, he did not commit either rape, assault, or robbery. The offenders considered in each of the categories of burglary, rape, assault, and robbery may have committed the crime in the past, or the present charge may have been the crime, or the present charge may have been reduced from the crime. In any event, the effort was made to include within any one crime category only those offenders having committed the one type of Impact crime. This classification did not rule out the possibility that the offender may have committed other kinds of felony offenses, or that these offenses may have, in the past, been reduced from Impact crimes.

The analysis of the data in relation to these relatively pure categories of Impact crime offenders was thought to be potentially meaningful for obtaining as clear an understanding as possible of the potential differences which might be found to exist between the different categories of Impact offenders. Since the categories were all mutually exclusive, within fairly broad parameters, differences could be reasonably expected to emerge most sharply between the different types of offenders through this approach to the analysis of data.

Out of the total number of cases processed and recorded by the Diagnostic Clinic between January 1973 and November 30, 1974, a total of 149 cases fell into these relatively pure categories. Of these, 68 were burglary, 16 were rape, 43 were assault and 22 were robbery.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND PERSONAL HISTORY DATA

In the tables below, data is presented by number and percent for those cases within each of the four Impact crime categories. That is, the number and percent of cases refer to each Impact crime category considered by itself.

Within the present section data will be provided concerning demographic and personal history variables.

Convictions on same Impact crime. Burglary presented, by far, the greatest percent of no convictions indicating, it is assumed, the greatest percent of reduced charges. Burglary, however, also presented the greatest percent of two or more convictions. Almost one-fifth of those in the category of burglary had two or more convictions on that charge.

Table 1
Number of Total Convictions
on the Same Impact Crime

Number of Convictions	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No convictions	18	26.5	1	6.3	7	16.3	3	13.6
One conviction	38	55.9	14	87.5	32	74.4	16	72.7
Two convictions	10	14.7	1	6.3	3	7.0	2	9.1
Three convictions	2	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Four convictions	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Incarceration as Adults. Table 2 presents the average length of time Impact offenders were incarcerated as adults. Those in the category of robbery presented the greatest amount of time incarcerated, and next highest were those offenders in the category of rape.

Table 2
Average Length of Time in Weeks, 149 Impact
Offenders were Incarcerated as Adults

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Length of time in weeks	52.01	78.94	40.49	90.45

Misdemeanors. An area of special interest, in the formulation and development of the research project, was the relationship which might be discovered between the lesser offenses and the commission of Impact crimes. In Tables 3 through 6 below, the types of prior misdemeanor offenses are presented for each of the Impact categories. The reader is reminded that these Impact categories contain those offenders having committed only one type of Impact crime. The data in the following four tables is presented only in terms of percents in order to simplify the reading of the tables.

The data in Table 3 shows that 40% of offenders classified in burglary presented one or more offenses, in their crime history, relating to the public peace, order, and decency. Over 25% presented one or more offenses against property.

Table 3

Misdemeanors, Presented by Percent of Total Group,
for 68 Offenders Classified on Burglary

Type of Misdemeanor	Number of Misdemeanors						
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	Total
Against the person	89.7	7.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against property	73.5	22.1	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Involving Fraud	97.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Relating to Morals	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Peace, order, decency	60.3	20.6	10.3	5.9	1.5	1.5	100.0
Traffic	76.5	13.2	5.9	0.0	1.5	2.9	100.0
Against juveniles	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	88.2	5.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

For those offenders classified on rape, almost 50% had committed at least one misdemeanor concerned with the public peace, order, and decency, but, only 12.5% had committed offenses against the person. These findings are placed in Table 4.

Offenders classified on assault presented the greatest number of prior misdemeanors in the categories of "against the person" and "peace, order, and decency." Thirty-two percent (32%) had a record of one or more offenses against the person. These findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 4

Misdemeanors, Presented by Percent of Total Group,
for 16 Offenders Classified on Rape

Type of Misdemeanor	Number of Misdemeanors						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
Against the person	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against property	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Involving Fraud	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Relating to Morals	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drugs, Narcotics	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Peace, order, decency	56.3	12.5	18.8	6.3	0.0	6.3	100.0
Traffic	81.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	100.0
Against juveniles	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	81.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5

Misdemeanors, Presented by Percent of Total Group,
for 43 Offenders Classified on Assault

Type of Misdemeanor	Number of Misdemeanors						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
Against the person	67.4	30.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against property	90.7	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Involving Fraud	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Relating to Morals	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drugs, Narcotics	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Peace, order, decency	53.5	16.3	11.6	7.0	2.3	9.4	100.0
Traffic	83.7	7.0	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against juveniles	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	72.1	18.6	7.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 6 shows that offenders classified on robbery were highest in the categories of "peace, order, and decency" and "drugs and narcotics."

Differentially, drugs and narcotics appeared to be most highly related to robbery; offenses against the person most highly related to assault; offenses against property most highly related to burglary. All groups presented a large number of prior offenses against peace, order, and decency.

Table 6

Misdemeanors, Presented by Percent of Total Group,
for 22 Offenders Classified on Robbery

Type of Misdemeanor	Number of Misdemeanors						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
Against the person	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against property	86.4	9.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Involving Fraud	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Relating to Morals	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drugs, Narcotics	77.3	13.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Peace, order, decency	63.6	13.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Traffic	90.9	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Against juveniles	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	81.8	4.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Total misdemeanors. The total number of misdemeanors for each of the four categories of Impact crimes is reported below in Table 7. Reference to this table shows strikingly that robbery presented the largest percent of misdemeanors. Forty-one percent (41%) in the category of robbery had no history of misdemeanors. On the other hand, one-fourth in the rape category had a history of three misdemeanors. Aside from robbery, all other categories presented fewer than one-fifth in each group that had no misdemeanor history.

Table 7
Total Number of Misdemeanors
for 149 Impact Offenders

Number	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No misdemeanors	13	19.1	3	18.8	8	18.6	9	40.9
One	24	35.3	3	18.8	10	23.3	1	4.5
Two	11	16.2	3	18.8	11	25.6	4	18.2
Three	9	13.2	4	25.0	3	7.0	2	9.1
Four	5	7.4	1	6.3	2	4.7	3	13.6
Five	2	2.9	1	6.3	2	4.7	2	9.1
Six	1	1.5	0	0.0	3	7.0	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eight	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Nine	2	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	4.5
Ten	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
More than ten	1	1.5	1	6.3	2	4.7	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Incarceration for misdemeanors. Offenders on rape presented, by far, the greatest amount of incarceration time for misdemeanors. These results are presented in Table 8.

Table 8

Average Length of Time in Weeks 149 Impact Offenders
were Incarcerated for Misdemeanors

	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Average Length of Time in Weeks	11.28	19.44	7.07	5.23

Juvenile record. The juvenile record of Impact Offenders appears in Table 9. Data on this characteristic were coded according to the most serious level of involvement as a juvenile, and the categories are hierarchical rather than mutually exclusive. Thus, an individual who was incarcerated in the Boys' School also experienced apprehension by the police.

The most striking finding on this characteristic was the high percentage of individuals in the categories of rape and assault who had no known juvenile record. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of those in rape and fifty-six percent (56%) of those in assault had no juvenile record. Offenders in robbery presented the most serious juvenile records with eighteen percent (18%) having spent time in the State Reformatory.

Table 9
Juvenile Record of 149 Impact Offenders

Record	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known record	17	25.0	11	68.8	24	55.8	8	36.4
Police apprehension	4	5.9	1	6.3	4	9.3	2	9.1
Juvenile Hall	9	13.2	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	4.5
Probation	16	23.5	1	6.3	9	20.9	4	18.2
Boy's/Girl's School	17	25.0	2	12.5	4	9.3	3	13.6
State Reformatory	5	7.4	1	6.3	1	2.3	4	18.2
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Apprehensions as a juvenile. Over sixty percent (60%) of the offenders in the category of rape presented no known apprehensions by police as a juvenile. This statistic contrasts markedly with those of twenty-two percent (22%) for burglary, forty-six percent (46%) for assault, and twenty-seven percent (27%) for robbery. When the offense categories are classified into offenses against persons and offenses against property, it can be seen that a very clear distinction exists in relation to apprehensions as a juvenile. Burglary and robbery offenders had been apprehended as juveniles considerably more times than had offenders on rape and assault.

However, in spite of the broad discrepancies in the category above, the percentage of the several classes of Impact

offenders varied very little for the category of ten or more apprehensions as a juvenile. In other words, there appeared to be very little difference between the four classes of offenders at the high end of the continuum in apprehensions as a juvenile. These findings are all presented in the following table.

Table 10
Number of Times 149 Impact Offenders
were Apprehended as Juveniles

Apprehensions	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known apprehensions	15	22.1	10	62.5	20	46.5	6	27.3
Once or Twice	15	22.1	2	12.5	8	18.6	7	31.8
Three to five times	13	19.1	1	6.3	3	20.9	2	9.1
Six to ten times	8	11.8	0	0.0	2	4.7	3	13.6
More than ten times	10	14.7	2	12.5	4	9.3	2	9.1
Cannot approximate	7	10.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	2	9.1
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Incarceration as Juveniles. On the average, burglary offenders were incarcerated the longest as juveniles, then offenders, in the category of robbery. Assault offenders presented the least amount of incarceration time as juveniles.

Table 11

Average Length of Time, in Weeks, 149 Impact
Offenders were Incarcerated as Juveniles

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Length of Incarceration in Weeks	32.51	27.87	18.46	28.41

Hospitalization for emotional problems. Forty-one percent (41%) of offenders in the category of robbery had been previously hospitalized for emotional problems. This statistic was much higher than for any of the other three Impact crime categories. While Table 12 shows that less extreme differences existed among the three other categories, the major finding of interest was the large percentage of offenders on robbery who had been hospitalized for emotional problems.

Table 12

Number and Percent of 149 Impact Offenders
Hospitalized for Emotional Problems

Hospitalized?	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	11	16.2	4	25.0	9	20.9	9	40.9
No	55	80.9	12	75.0	34	79.1	13	59.1
Unknown	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Drug usage. Information relating to the use of drugs was classified according to occasional and frequent use of hard and soft drugs.. Hard drugs were classified as including heroin and cocaine, while soft drugs were classified as including marijuana and the hallucinogenics. By far the greatest frequency of drug use involved heroine and marijuana, as reported by the administrative assistants who performed the recording operation.

Perhaps the most extreme finding presented in the table was that seventy percent (70%) of those in the category of assault presented no drug history of any kind.

When the categories of hard drug usage were combined it was found that approximately one-fourth of those offenders in the category of robbery used hard drugs either occasionally or frequently. Over one-third of the offenders on robbery fell into this category, while less than seven percent of either rape or assault offenders were reported to use hard drugs.

Another significant finding, conceptually, was that almost sixty percent in the burglary category used soft drugs either occasionally or frequently, while this was true for only twenty-three percent of those offenders classified on robbery.

The vast bulk of rape and assault offenders were reported to use either soft drugs occasionally, or no drugs at all. Over eighty-five percent of the offenders on rape and assault fell into this category.

Table 13
Drug Usage by 149 Impact Offenders

Usage	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known usage	18	26.5	9	56.3	30	69.8	9	40.9
Soft drugs - occasionally	30	44.1	5	31.3	7	16.3	3	13.6
Soft drugs - frequently	9	13.2	1	6.3	4	9.3	2	9.1
Hard drugs - occasionally	4	5.9	1	6.3	1	2.3	2	9.1
Hard drugs - frequently	7	10.3	0	0.0	1	2.3	6	27.3
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Use of alcohol. The extent to which Impact offenders used alcohol was viewed as one of the more important background, study characteristics. Table 14 presents the findings on this variable. Both rape and robbery offenders were heavy users compared to burglary and assault offenders. Thirty-one percent (31%) of offenders classified on rape and twenty-seven percent (27%) of offenders classified on robbery were heavy users compared to seven percent (7%) and twelve percent (12%) for burglary and assault offenders.

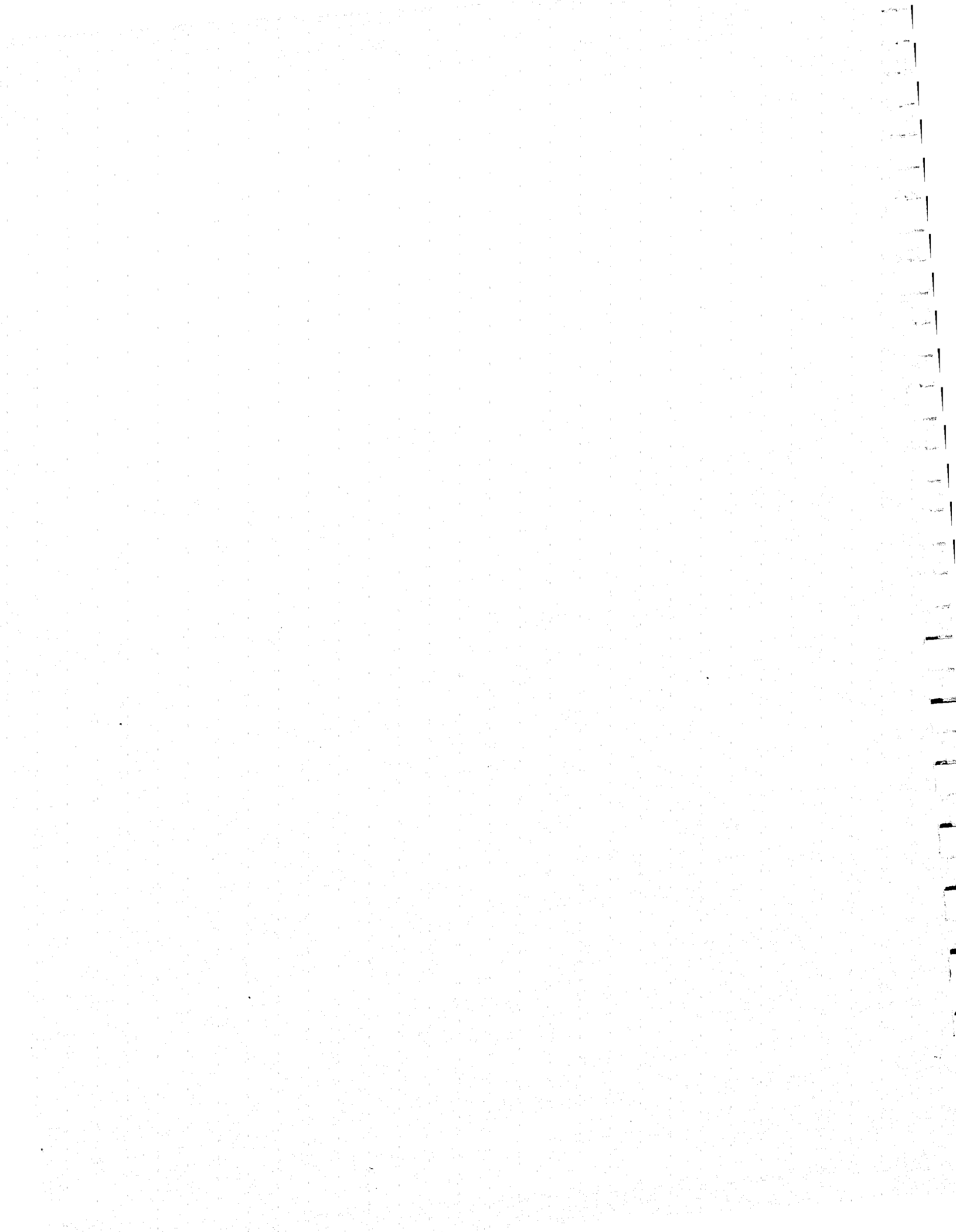
Table 14
Use of Alcohol by 149 Impact Offenders

Usage	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known usage	7	10.3	0	0.0	4	9.3	1	4.5
Occasional	46	67.6	9	56.3	27	62.8	13	59.1
Frequent	9	13.2	2	12.5	6	14.0	1	4.5
Heavy	5	7.4	5	31.3	5	11.6	6	27.3
Not reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Age. Table 15 presents the average year of birth for the 149 Impact offenders being considered in this section of the report. Individuals in the category of assault were the oldest, then rape offenders, and lastly burglary and robbery offenders, who had the same average year of birth, 1949.

Table 15
Average Year of Birth for 149 Impact Offenders

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Average year of birth	1949	1944	1936	1949



Sex distribution. As Table 16 below indicates, very few females were involved in the Impact crime categories. Although the proportion of females in all four categories was low, or non-existent, females were involved to the greatest extent with robbery. Almost fourteen percent (14%) of individuals in the category of robbery were female.

Table 16
Sex Distribution of 149 Impact Offenders

Sex	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	66	97.1	16	100.0	41	95.3	19	86.4
Female	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	4.7	3	13.6
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Ethnic background. The ethnic background of Impact Offenders is presented in Table 17. The lowest representation of Anglos occurred in the category of rape where only 25% were non-minority. Across the four categories, minorities constituted approximately sixty percent (60%) or more of the offenders. Among all the Impact offenders, there was only one American Indian and only one oriental.

Table 17
Ethnic Background of 149 Impact Offenders

Ethnic Background	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
American Indian	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Anglo	28	41.2	4	25.0	17	39.5	9	40.9
Black	12	17.6	4	25.0	7	16.3	6	27.3
Chicano	25	36.8	8	50.0	18	41.9	6	27.3
Oriental	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Religious preference. The religious preference of Impact offenders is reported in Table 18 below. The one Impact category that differs greatly from the others on the characteristic of religious preference is that of robbery. For the most part, offenders in this category were either Protestant, or they had no religious preference. Forty-one percent (41%) in this category expressed no preference, while fifteen percent (15%) was the greatest for any of the other categories. Aside from the category of robbery, the modal religious preference was Catholic.

Table 18

Religious Preference of 149 Impact Offenders

Preference	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Catholic	29	42.6	8	50.0	20	46.5	4	18.2
Protestant	22	32.4	4	25.0	15	34.9	9	40.9
Other	6	8.8	0	0.0	4	9.3	0	0.0
No preference	10	14.7	2	12.5	4	9.3	9	40.9
Not reported	0	0.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Marital status. Examination of Table 19 concerning the marital status of Impact offenders reveals that over sixty percent (60%) of those convicted of rape were either married or divorced, and no offenders on rape were reported as separated. This was true for less than forty percent (40%) of offenders on burglary and robbery. Offenders convicted on assault placed intermediate between rape offenders and offenders on burglary and robbery on this characteristic.

Table 19
Marital Status of 149 Impact Offenders

Status	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	38	55.9	6	37.5	19	44.2	14	63.6
Married	20	29.4	7	43.8	13	30.2	5	22.7
Divorced	3	4.4	3	18.8	7	16.3	3	13.6
Separated	6	8.8	0	0.0	3	7.0	0	0.0
Other	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Military service. Table 20 reports whether or not Impact offenders had served in the military, and almost one-half of those in the category of assault had. Rape was the next highest category on this characteristic, while fewer than one-fourth of either burglary or robbery offenders had served in the military. These differentials do not appear to be explained by the variations in mean age of the various categories of Impact offenders.

Table 20
Military Service of 149 Impact Offenders

Service?	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	14	20.6	6	37.5	21	48.8	5	22.7
No	54	79.4	10	62.5	22	51.2	17	77.3
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Type of Military Discharge. Table 21 presents the types of military discharge obtained by those Impact offenders having served in the military. Since the statistics are reported for the entire classes of Impact offenders, the percentages indicated should be interpreted in relation to the proportion of each class of offender having served in the military.

With this qualification in mind, Table 21 reveals that, percentage-wise, more offenders in the categories of rape and assault served in the military compared to those offenders in the categories of burglary and robbery. Of those having served in the military, those in the category of assault appear to have, by far, the worst record.

Table 21
Type of Military Discharge Achieved
by 149 Impact Offenders

Type of Discharge	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Honorable	5	7.4	6	37.5	10	23.3	3	13.6
General	6	8.8	1	6.3	8	18.6	1	4.5
Undesirable	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	4.7	0	0.0
Bad Conduct	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Medical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Not in service	52	76.5	9	56.3	21	48.8	17	77.2
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

G.E.D. attainment. Table 22 presents the G.E.D. attainment for Impact offenders. The statistics on this characteristic were remarkably alike for all Impact categories with the exception of rape. No offenders in this category had completed the G.E.D.

Table 22

G.E.D. Attainment by 149 Impact Offenders

Response	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	52	76.5	16	100.0	31	72.1	15	68.2
Yes	15	22.1	0	0.0	12	27.9	7	31.8
Not available	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Education. No Impact offender, on the average, completed high school. The level of educational attainment was very similar for all four groups.

Table 23

Average School Grade Completed
by 149 Impact Offenders

	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Average school grade completed	10.25	10.81	10.69	10.95

Usual occupation. The usual occupation of Impact offenders was recorded routinely in the research project, and the findings on this characteristic are reported below in Table 24. The most striking finding in this area was the relatively high percentage of offenders on burglary and rape whose usual occupation was that of laborer. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of those in the category of burglary specified their usual occupation as laborer, while this occurred for fifty-six percent (56%) of those offenders in the category of rape. These statistics were determined in comparison with thirty percent (30%) and eighteen percent (18%) for those in the categories of assault and robbery, respectively. Quite generally, this might indicate that offenders in the categories of assault and robbery had attained somewhat higher occupational status than those offenders classified in the categories of burglary and rape.

Table 24
Usual Occupation of 149 Impact Offenders

Occupation	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Professional, technical	1	1.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	4.5
Business Manager, Official	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Clerical	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1
Sales	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	2.3	1	4.5
Craftsman, foreman	0	0.0	1	6.3	3	7.0	1	4.5
Operative	9	13.2	3	18.8	5	4.6	1	4.5
Service Worker	8	11.8	1	6.3	11	25.6	8	36.4
Laborer	39	57.4	9	56.3	13	30.2	4	18.2
Cannot determine	6	8.8	0	0.0	8	18.6	4	18.2
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Employment stability. The employment pattern of Impact offenders for the previous five years was also recorded routinely. Data was recorded in terms of the opportunity for employment. Thus, if an offender was in prison for part of the preceding five years, he was unavailable for employment, and the period of incarceration was not counted in the assessment of employment stability.

Table 25 below indicates that offenders in the categories of rape and assault had fairly stable histories of employment in contrast to those in the categories of burglary and robbery. Over sixty percent (60%) of the former were either fully employed or employed at least 75% of the time, while this was true for less than thirty percent (30%) of those in the categories of burglary and robbery.

Table 25

Employment Stability of 149 Impact Offenders

Employment	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fully employed	6	8.8	6	37.5	13	30.2	2	9.1
75%	12	17.6	4	25.0	13	30.2	4	18.2
50 - 75%	16	23.5	3	18.8	5	11.6	4	18.2
25 - 50%	10	14.7	3	18.8	5	11.6	4	18.2
Less than 25%	15	22.1	0	0.0	2	4.7	4	18.2
Never employed	6	8.8	0	0.0	3	7.0	4	18.2
Not applicable	3	4.4	0	0.0	2	4.7	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Average income during preceding year. Impact offenders were asked to report their income during the preceding year. Those in the category of robbery presented the highest average income.

Table 26

Average Income During Preceding 12 Months
for 149 Impact Offenders

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Average income	\$253.56	\$311.93	\$258.03	\$465.92

Average yearly income for past 5 years. Offenders in the category of robbery again reported the highest average income for the preceding 5 years.

Table 27

Average Yearly Income of 149 Impact Offenders
for the Preceding Five Years

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Average income	\$440.63	\$349.63	\$305.96	\$464.39

Average yearly income for the 5 years preceding the last 5 years. For this period of time offenders in the category of burglary presented the highest yearly income. It is interesting

to note that the average yearly income of offenders decreased over time.

Table 28

Average Yearly Income for the 149 Impact Offenders for the 5 Years Preceding the Last 5 Years

	Burglary N=68	Rape N=16	Assault N=43	Robbery N=22
Average income	\$795.79	\$640.56	\$584.38	\$693.26

Birthplace. Offenders on burglary and robbery were less mobile than those in the categories of rape and assault, as shown in Table 29. Almost fifty percent (50%) of the former were born in Denver while only twelve percent (12%) for rape and twenty-eight percent (28%) for assault were born in Denver. Over sixty-eight percent (68%) of the rape offenders were born out of Colorado, while over fifty-three (53%) of those in the category of assault were born out of the State. These figures contrast with forty-one percent (41%) for burglary and for robbery.

Table 29

Birthplace of 149 Impact Offenders

Birthplace	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Denver	32	47.1	2	12.5	12	27.9	11	50.0
Suburb of Denver	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	2.3	0	0.0
Colorado	7	10.3	2	12.5	6	14.0	2	9.1
Western State	12	17.6	9	56.3	12	27.9	5	22.7
Eastern State	16	23.5	2	12.5	11	25.6	4	18.2
Another country	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not recorded	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	48	100.0	22	100.0

Place of childhood. Impact offenders were asked also where they had lived longest as a child. Over sixty percent (60%) of those in the categories of burglary and robbery had lived the longest as children in Denver. This was the case for only nineteen percent (19%) of those in the category of rape. Forty-four percent (44%) of those in the assault category had lived the longest as a child in Denver.

Table 30

Place Where 149 Impact Offenders
Lived Longest as Children

Geographic location	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Denver	45	66.2	3	18.8	19	44.2	14	63.6
Suburb of Denver	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
Colorado	5	7.4	2	12.2	4	9.3	1	4.5
Western State	10	14.7	8	50.0	11	25.6	3	13.6
Eastern State	6	8.8	2	12.5	7	16.3	3	13.6
Another country	1	1.5	1	6.3	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Longest residence as an adult. The primary finding presented in Table 31 is the fact that slightly more than one-third of those in the category of rape had lived longest as an adult in Denver while the percentages were much higher for the other categories.

In general, it appears that the Impact crime offenders are not transient.

Table 31

Place Where 149 Impact Offenders
Lived Longest as an Adult

Geographic location	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Denver	53	77.9	6	37.5	25	58.1	16	72.7
Suburb of Denver	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Colorado	4	5.9	1	6.3	4	9.3	1	4.5
Western State	7	10.3	8	50.0	8	18.6	1	4.5
Eastern State	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.0	3	13.6
Another country	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5
Not reported	1	1.5	1	6.3	2	4.6	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Area of residence in Denver. The most extreme finding reported in Table 32 concerning where Impact offenders lived in Denver was that an extremely small percent lived within the inner city. Although the figures are not striking, more offenders lived in East Denver than in any other area of the city. Another finding of interest was the large percent of rape offenders in the "not applicable category." This category referred to those offenders who were not living in Denver at the time of their last apprehension. Seventy-five percent (75%) of those in the rape category were living outside of Denver. This would suggest, along with findings presented above, that offenders on rape are transient individuals.

Table 32

Area of Residence in Denver for 149 Impact Offenders

Area	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North Denver	7	10.3	1	6.3	4	9.3	3	13.6
East Denver	15	22.1	1	6.3	5	11.6	6	27.3
South Denver	8	11.8	1	6.3	3	7.0	2	9.1
West Denver	12	17.6	0	0.0	6	14.0	3	13.6
Inner City	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not applicable	23	33.8	12	75.0	24	55.8	7	31.8
Not reported	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Type of area in which childhood was spent. The nature of the area in which the offender spent the greatest part of his childhood was systematically recorded. Table 33 presents the research findings on this demographic characteristic. Perhaps the most extreme statistic in this table was the small town background of rape offenders. Forty-four percent (44%) spent most of their childhood in small towns. This was true, to a lesser extent, for assault offenders. Another extreme statistic was the metropolitan-city background of offenders on robbery; in this category forty-five percent (45%) of these individuals were placed. Also, the majority of burglary offenders spent their childhood in a suburban environment.

CONTINUED

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Table 33

Type of Area in Which 149 Impact Offenders
Spent Most of Childhood

Type of Area	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small town	11	16.2	7	43.8	11	25.6	2	9.1
Rural	1	1.5	0	0.0	3	7.0	1	4.5
Metropolitan-suburban	35	51.5	4	25.0	22	51.2	9	40.9
Metropolitan-City	21	30.9	5	31.3	6	14.0	10	45.5
Not reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

Referral source. As reflected in Table 34, the majority of referrals were received from District Court judges and probation officers. Relatively, however, the Department of Parole referred fewer individuals in the category of assault compared to the other Impact categories.

Table 34

Referral Source of Impact Offenders

Source	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
District Court	41	60.3	10	62.5	32	72.4	11	50.0
State Parole	26	38.2	6	37.5	8	18.6	9	40.9
Other	1	1.5	0	0.0	3	7.0	2	9.1
Total	68	100.0	16	100.0	43	100.0	22	100.0

PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST DATA

Findings on the various psychological tests administered at the Diagnostic Clinic to Impact offenders is reported in this section. The reader is reminded again that the population under consideration consists of offenders who had committed only one type of Impact crime.

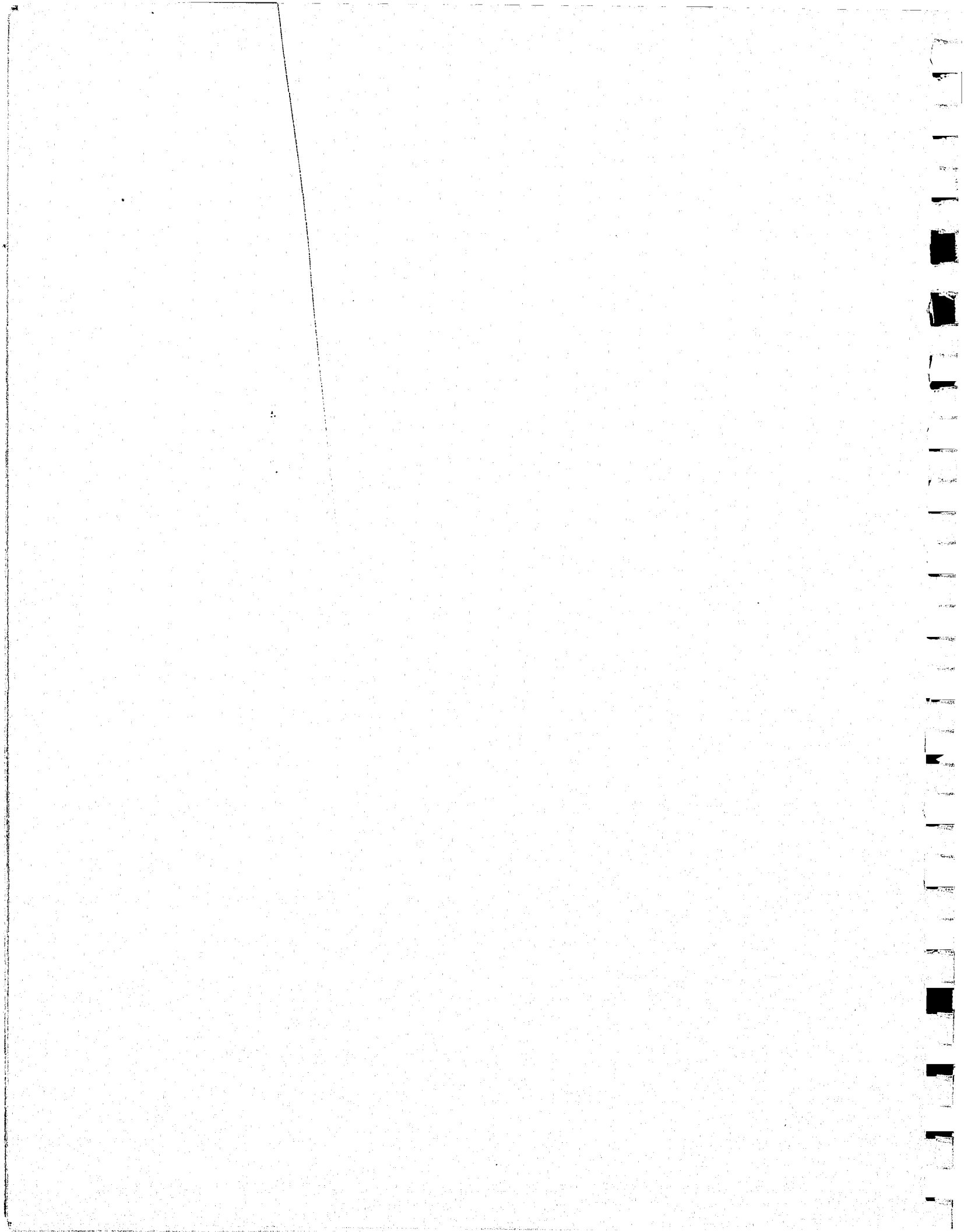
Self Evaluation Questionnaire. The Self Evaluation questionnaire was one of the psychological tests administered routinely to almost all of the Impact offenders referred to the Diagnostic Clinic. This questionnaire, developed by the chief psychologist at the Diagnostic Clinic, consists of 18 different bi-polar items concerning personality traits. For example, the first item is "hard working--lazy." The respondent is given a seven point response scale consisting of boxes which can be checked, arranged horizontally. Each description is provided at the margin of the scale. Again using the first item as an example, the questionnaire is formatted in the following manner:

hard working / / / / / / / lazy

Generally positive and generally negative traits are alternated, unsystematically, in the right and left hand margins of the response scale.

The results for the four Impact crime categories on this questionnaire are presented in Table 35.

In order to minimize clerical error in the recording of responses to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, all items were



weighted from right to left. That is, the extreme response category on the right was given a routine weight of one, and the extreme response category on the left was given a weight of seven.

On the basis of their self evaluations, some clear differences appeared to emerge between the several categories of Impact offenders. In the discussion of the findings presented in Table 35, these differences will be presented.

Table 35

Mean Responses by Impact Offenders to the
Self Evaluation Questionnaire

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Hard working--lazy	4.90	6.60	5.44	5.40
Smart--dumb	4.58	5.60	4.97	4.85
Daring--cautious	4.33	2.70	3.80	3.80
*Hard--easy	2.84	2.50	2.64	3.30
Good--bad	5.14	6.00	5.22	5.20
Honest--dishonest	4.89	6.00	5.44	5.10
Healthy--sick	5.50	6.70	5.75	5.85
Strong--weak	5.08	5.90	5.33	5.35
Nervous--relaxed	4.21	2.70	3.69	4.15
**Good--bad	4.37	5.30	5.17	4.85
Reliable--unreliable	5.32	6.60	5.69	5.85
Sensible--foolish	5.26	6.40	5.47	5.40
Successful-- unsuccessful	4.22	5.20	4.25	4.25
***Happy--unhappy	4.06	5.70	4.53	4.31
Many friends--loner	4.60	5.60	4.78	4.42
Talkative--quiet	4.60	5.60	3.72	4.00
Excitable--calm	4.26	3.60	3.80	3.89
Moody--stable	4.32	2.60	3.48	4.68

*Hard to get along with--easy to get along with

**Good at getting people to do things for me--not good at
getting people to do things for me

***Happy with the way I am living--unhappy with the way I
am living

Rape offenders viewed themselves as the most hard-working while burglary offenders viewed themselves as being the least hard-working.

Rape offenders considered themselves to be smarter than did the other three groups, whose mean responses were quite similar.

Rape offenders, also, were the least daring, while offenders on burglary were the most daring.

Robbery offenders considered themselves harder to get along with than did the other three groups.

There did not appear to be any great differences between the four groups on whether they considered themselves good or bad, but taken all together the Impact offenders considered themselves to be good rather than bad.

Impact offenders as a total group also considered themselves to be honest rather than dishonest. In interpreting the mean values provided in Table 35, the value of 3.5 separates the positive from the negative responses, since the response scale was a seven point scale. The value of 3.5 therefore represents the dividing point of positive and negative responses to each item. With this in mind, it can be seen that rape offenders viewed themselves as being very honest as individuals, while this was true to a lesser degree also for the other three Impact categories.

As a total group, all Impact offenders considered themselves to be quite healthy, but rape offenders, again, considered themselves to be very healthy.

Rape offenders also considered themselves to be stronger than did the other three groups, among whom there were only slight mean differences in response.

While none of the groups, on the average, considered themselves to be nervous, rape offenders saw themselves as being quite relaxed.

All of the Impact offenders thought they were good rather than bad, but rape offenders again had the most positive view of themselves.

Rape offenders again considered themselves to be more reliable, although all four groups viewed themselves as being quite reliable rather than unreliable.

All Impact offenders saw themselves as being sensible rather than foolish, but rape offenders viewed themselves as being very sensible.

Impact offenders thought they were somewhat successful, rather than unsuccessful, but again, rape offenders viewed themselves more positively than did the other groups.

All groups considered themselves to be moderately happy, but rape offenders were the happiest. Next, were offenders on assault.

While none of the groups scored extremely high on their number of friends, rape offenders considered themselves to have the most friends, and assault offenders were higher on this characteristic, also, compared to burglary and robbery offenders.

Interestingly, offenders on assault considered themselves to be more quiet as individuals, compared to the other groups. Rape offenders saw themselves as being more talkative.

Rape, then assault offenders, considered themselves to be calmer compared to burglary and robbery offenders.

On the characteristic of moodiness, rape offenders viewed themselves as being very stable. The next most positive view, again, was held by offenders on assault.

In summary, all offenders tended to hold positive, rather than negative, views of themselves. Rape offenders, however, tended to have very positive concepts of self, while this was true to a lesser degree for assault offenders. On all 18 items in the questionnaire, rape offenders gave themselves, on the average, the most extreme scores. All of these scores, with one possible exception, were in the direction of favorable rather than unfavorable traits. The one exception concerned the dimension of "daring-cautious." Rape offenders viewed themselves as being more cautious compared to the other three groups.

While offenders on rape had the most positive self concept, burglary offenders had the least positive self concept. Out of the 18 items on the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, this group scored themselves the lowest on 12 of the items. Assault offenders, on the other hand, scored themselves more positively than burglary or robbery offenders on 14 out of the 18 items.

The findings on the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, then, were quite systematic for the four groups of Impact offenders.

Those offenders in the category of rape had the most positive attitudes toward self, then assault offenders, then robbery offenders, and lastly offenders on burglary.

Finally, it is of interest to note the few items on the Self Evaluation Questionnaire on which the Impact offenders rated themselves negatively. This occurred, for any of the four groups, in relation to only three items. These items were:

- A. daring--cautious
- B. nervous--relaxed
- C. moody--stable

The rape category was the only one to score in a negative direction on "daring--cautious." However, all groups, but those in the category of rape, noted themselves in the direction of being nervous rather than relaxed. Both the burglary and robbery groups rated themselves in the direction of being moody rather than in the direction of being stable.

Variability of responses to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire. Table 36 presents the standard deviations for the responses to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire by Impact offenders. Rape offenders again stand out as being the most different from the other categories. Rape offenders were much more consistent in their responses compared to the other three crime categories. On only five out of the 18 scales did rape offenders fail to present the least deviation of response among all four of the groups. The average standard deviation of response for rape offenders, on all 18 items, was 1.33. For assault offenders it was 1.63, for burglary offenders 1.64, and for robbery offenders 1.69.

In other words, rape offenders were the least variable in their responses to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire and offenders on robbery were the most variable.

The most variable responses among all four groups of offenders occurred in relation to items 9 and 14 which were concerned with being nervous vs. relaxed, and with being happy vs. being unhappy. Thus, there was less general agreement on the states of nervousness and unhappiness.

In summary, a fairly consistent differential pattern of responses to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire appeared to emerge between the several categories of Impact offenders. A general question must be raised, however, concerning the degree to which the four classes of Impact offenders would be differentiated from the public in general, in terms of this test. Since normative data were not available regarding this test, the skeptical question must be raised that Impact offenders as a whole may not have responded any differently to the test than would the public in general.

Table 36

Standard Deviations of Responses to the Self Evaluation
Questionnaire by Impact Offenders

Scale Item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Hard working--lazy	1.56	.70	1.42	1.27
Smart--dumb	1.26	1.07	1.50	1.27
Daring--cautious	1.75	1.49	1.60	2.04
*Hard--easy	1.94	1.84	1.77	2.29
Good--bad	1.49	1.05	1.37	1.47
Honest--dishonest	1.45	.94	1.40	1.33
Healthy--sick	1.62	.48	1.68	1.60
Strong--weak	1.70	1.20	1.64	1.18
Nervous--relaxed	1.91	1.64	1.97	2.08
**Good--bad	1.65	1.64	1.56	1.46
Reliable--unreliable	1.31	.70	1.43	1.14
Sensible--foolish	1.42	.84	1.38	1.67
Successful-- unsuccessful	1.41	1.87	1.55	1.77
***Happy--unhappy	2.22	1.70	2.02	2.31
Many friends--loner	2.07	1.78	1.88	1.80
Talkative--quiet	1.64	1.58	1.89	2.13
Excitable--calm	1.53	1.90	1.67	1.85
Moody--stable	1.64	1.58	1.67	1.67

*Hard to get along with--easy to get along with

**Good at getting people to do things for me--not good at
getting people to do things for me

***Happy with the way I am living--unhappy with the way I
am living

The MMPI. Standard scores for responses to the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory are presented below. Both the basic scales of the MMPI were used by the psychologists at the Diagnostic Clinic, as well as composite scales measuring mental characteristics of particular relevance to the population under study. For the benefit of the reader, the traits measured by each of the scales are identified below. No attempt will be made in this report to comment upon the various interpretations which might be given to the particular patterning of responses. Rather, the results are reported, and clinical interpretation is left to the expertise of the reader.

Table 37

Labels for Scales Utilized on the MMPI

Scale	Trait
L	Lie
F	Infrequency
K	Correction
1 (Hs)	Hypochondriasis
2 (D)	Depression
3 (Hy)	Hysteria
4 (Pd)	Psychopathy
5 (Mf)	Masculinity - femininity
6 (Pa)	Paranoia
7 (Pt)	Psychasthenia
8 (Sc)	Schizophrenia
(Ma)	Hypomania
0 (Si)	Social Introversion
0 - H	Over-control of Hostility
Pd4B	Self Alienation
Sc1A	Social Alienation
Sc1B	Emotional Alienation
Pal	Persecutory Ideas
Hy2	Need for Affection

The responses of the four groups of Impact offenders to the MMPI presented a fairly consistent, differentiated patterning. Quite consistently, those in the category of rape scored quite similarly, or lower than the next highest score received on each scale. In other words, rape offenders over-all presented the lowest profile. They scored the lowest of all four groups on nine of the scales. Offenders on assault presented the next least deviant scores, over-all. On 15 out of the 19 scales, these individuals scored below those in the categories of burglary and robbery.

Burglary offenders scored less deviantly than did offenders on robbery, and on 12 out of the 19 scales these individuals scored higher than those in rape and assault, but lower than those in robbery.

Robbery offenders, over-all, received the most deviant scores. They scored higher than any other Impact offender category on 12 out of the 19 scales.

Rape offenders, among themselves, were most deviant on scale 8 (schizophrenia) receiving an average standard score of 65.60. The next most deviant average responses were to scale 9 (hypomania) and to scale 7 (psychasthenia).

Offenders on assault received their most deviant average scores on scale 4 (psychopathy), scale 9 (hypomania) and scale 8 (schizophrenia).

Burglary offenders received the most deviant scores on the F scale (infrequency), scale 4 (psychopathy), scale 8 (schizophrenia) and scale 9 (hypomania).

Those in the category of robbery scored highest, that is in the direction of deviance, on scale 4 (psychopathy), scale 8 (schizophrenia) and scale 7 (psychasthenia).

The standard score of 70 is used as a convention among psychologists as a rough point of demarcation between pathological and relatively normal responses to the MMPI. With this criterion in mind, no individuals in the category of rape scored above 60, on the average, and scores in the 60's were recorded for only four scales. This was true also for offenders in the assault category. Burglary offenders on the other hand received, on the average, scores above 70 on four scales, and scores in the 60's on six scales. Robbery offenders were above 70, on the average, on three scales, and were in the 60's on nine scales.

When over-all average scores were computed for each group on the basic scales, that is the L scale through the O scale, those in the category of rape received a score of 59.03; those in the assault category a score of 58.61; those in the category of burglary a score of 62.93; and robbery offenders had a score of 64.11.

In order that the reader might most meaningfully evaluate the responses of Impact Offenders to the MMPI in relation to the population in general, the following quote is provided from A Handbook for Clinical and Actuarial MMPI Interpretation.

T-scores are included on the profile sheet because they indicate how much the score obtained on any scale deviates from the scores obtained by the control samples of non hospitalized normal

individuals on whom the test was standardized. The derivation of the T-scores is based on the characteristics of the normal curve. A T-score of 50 is equivalent to the score greater than that obtained by 50 percent of the normal sample. A T-score of 60 is equivalent to that score which is greater than the score obtained by 84 percent of the normal sample. A T-score of 70 is equivalent to the score that is greater than the score obtained by 98 percent of the normal sample. A T-score of 70 is arbitrarily defined as the upper limit of normality for each of the MMPI scales.¹

With these criteria in mind, it can be observed that, in general, the average scores for rape and assault offenders on the MMPI do not appear to deviate beyond the criterion established for normal responses. On the other hand, some of the average scores recorded for burglary and robbery offenders do exceed "normal" limits.

In terms of the data reported, it would appear that the MMPI may discriminate among the several categories of Impact offenders, and that the MMPI may also differentially discriminate particular categories of Impact offenders from the "normal" population.

Standard deviations for MMPI. The standard deviations for responses to the several scales on the MMPI are presented in Table 39. There were no clear systematic differences between the four groups although rape offenders appeared slightly less variable in response compared to the other three groups while robbery offenders appeared slightly more variable.

¹Harold Gilberstadt and Jan Dukes, A Handbook for Clinical and Actuarial MMPI Interpretation, W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1965, p. 19.

Table 38

Standard Scores on the MMPI
for 149 Impact Offenders

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
L	50.53	58.57	53.23	51.61
F	70.38	57.35	58.20	67.00
K	48.02	58.00	53.06	49.78
1	58.55	53.93	56.34	61.78
2	65.72	58.57	59.86	68.44
3	60.22	57.28	58.37	61.33
4	73.44	68.50	67.46	76.78
5	59.26	57.57	57.06	61.55
6	64.53	56.14	59.88	64.17
7	69.27	62.64	60.91	70.44
8	72.86	65.60	62.37	73.78
9	71.50	63.36	63.20	69.89
0	53.76	52.93	52.03	56.89
O - H	54.62	58.36	56.85	55.12
Pd4B	64.92	50.85	56.17	62.36
Sc1A	57.71	45.85	50.96	59.36
Sc1B	52.18	43.92	45.45	53.36
Pa1	60.59	48.31	55.76	63.78
Hy2	49.10	56.85	52.45	53.07

Table 39

Standard Deviations for Scale Items on the
MMPI for 149 Impact Offenders

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
L	8.33	11.72	8.45	8.09
F	16.99	10.48	9.90	14.37
K	8.06	12.33	8.28	7.66
1	11.95	8.95	14.11	17.50
2	14.88	13.81	14.74	15.59
3	10.47	11.13	9.87	12.57
4	12.17	14.29	12.60	9.75
5	9.27	8.78	10.94	9.77
6	13.84	14.03	11.19	14.03
7	16.40	12.93	13.52	17.56
8	21.57	17.41	17.31	21.21
9	12.42	11.35	12.71	9.45
0	11.91	6.41	13.50	11.41
O - H	14.90	17.49	12.12	13.68
Pd4B	14.01	13.64	9.92	10.92
Sc1A	14.92	11.08	13.31	15.43
Sc1B	18.44	11.56	14.27	22.25
Pa1	15.76	12.68	11.03	16.04
Hy2	13.39	10.55	7.98	12.17

The Hand Test. The Hand Test also was administered on a routine basis to most Impact offenders seen at the Diagnostic Clinic. This projective test is described in the following manner in The Hand Test Manual.²

The Hand Test is a diagnostic technique consisting of ten cards approximately three by five inches in size, which utilizes pictures of hands as a projective medium. On each card, except the last, a different picture of a hand is portrayed. The tenth card is blank. The cards are presented one at a time and the subject must "project" by telling what the hands are doing. For the last (tenth) card the subject must imagine a hand and tell what it is doing. Responses are recorded verbatim along with initial response times per card and other significant behavior, and then scored and interpreted according to prescribed procedures.

The Hand Test contains 15 basic scales that represent different types of responses the individual may make to the pictures of hands presented to him by the psychologist. These scales, along with the description for each scale that is provided in The Hand Test Manual, are presented below.

1. Affection: Interpersonal responses involving an interchange or bestowment of pleasure, affection or friendly feeling.
2. Dependence: Interpersonal responses involving an expressed dependence on or need for succor from another person.
3. Communication: Interpersonal responses involving a presentation or exchange of information.

²Edwin E. Wagner, The Hand Test Manual, Western Psychological Services, Los Angeles, 1971. (Since The Hand Test Manual is referred to extensively, further specific citations will not be made to avoid unnecessary repetition.)

4. Exhibition: Interpersonal responses which involve displaying or exhibiting oneself in order to obtain approval from others or to stress some special noteworthy characteristic of the hand.
5. Direction: Interpersonal responses involving influencing the activities of, dominating, or directing others.
6. Aggression: Interpersonal responses involving the giving of pain, hostility or aggression.
7. Acquisition: Environmental responses involving an attempt to acquire or obtain a goal or object. The movement is ongoing and the goal is as yet unobtained and, to some extent, still in doubt.
8. Active: Environmental responses involving an action or attitude designed to constructively manipulate, attain, or alter an object or goal. Active responses are distinguished from Acquisition responses in that the object or goal has been, or will be, accomplished and the issue is therefore not in doubt.
9. Passive: Environmental responses involving an attitude of rest and/or relaxation in relation to the force of gravity, and a deliberate and appropriate withdrawal of energy from the hand.
10. Tension: Energy is being exerted but nothing or little is accomplished. A feeling of anxiety, tension, or malaise is present. Tension responses also include cases where energy is exerted to support oneself against the

pull of gravity accompanied by a definite feeling of strain and effort.

11. Crippled: Hand is crippled, sore, dead, disfigured, sick, injured, or incapacitated.
12. Fear: Responses in which the hand is threatened with pain, injury, incapacitation, or death. A fear response is also scored if the hand is clearly meeting out pain, injury, incapacitation, or death to the subject or to a person with who the subject identifies.
13. Description: Subject can do no more than acknowledge the presence of the hand with perhaps a few accompanying inconsequential descriptive details or feeling tones.
14. Bizarre: A response predicated on hallucinatory content, delusional ideation or other peculiar pathological thinking. The response partially or completely ignores the drawn contours of the hand and/or incorporates bizarre, idiosyncratic, or morbid content. One genuine Bizarre response is pathognomonic of serious disturbance.
15. Failure: Subject can give no scorable response whatsoever to a particular card. A fail is tabulated in computing summary scoring, but is not included in the response total, R, since it is not really a response, but a failure to respond.

The Interpersonal scale is the total of Affection, Dependence, Communication, Exhibition, Direction, and Aggression scores.

The Environmental scale is the total of Acquisition, Active, and Passive scores.

The Maladjustment scale is the total of the Tension, Crippled, and Fear scores.

The Withdrawal scale is the total of Description, Failure, and Bizarre scores.

The Pathology scale represents the total number of mal-adjusted scores added to two times the total number of withdrawal scores.

The Hand Test Manual presents the following statements regarding the meaning of these scales. Regarding the Interpersonal scale:

Interpersonal responses are those involving relations with other people. Since the Hand Test evokes action tendencies closely bound to the motor system, interpersonal responses are viewed as overt, behavioral tendencies rather than imaginal or fantasy processes although, if interpersonal movements are blocked, representation in fantasy can be inferred. A lack of interpersonal responses is interpreted, quite literally, as signifying a psychic life bereft of meaningful interpersonal roles which can readily be brought into play. A diversity and quantity of interpersonal responses is interpreted as representing a keen and varied interest in, sensitivity to, and interaction with other people.

The following statement is made regarding the Environmental scale.

In keeping with the explicit rationale of the Hand Test, Environmental responses are assumed to represent generalized attitudes toward the impersonal world, i.e., a readiness to respond to or come to grips

with the environment in a characteristic fashion. Thus, "a hand working in the garden" is not construed to represent a penchant for gardening (although it probably does), but a willingness to exert effort in order to accomplish environmental aims; the environment being operationally defined as those relatively non-interpersonal tasks, pursuits and activities which the individual considers important for his survival and well-being. The specific nature of these activities cannot be reliably ascertained from the Hand Test above; the test tells us the extent to which the individual is concerned with environmental pursuits and the energy he is willing to invest in their attainment.

The Hand Test Manual goes on to state that, "normals give approximately the same number of Environmental and Interpersonal."

In discussion the meaning of the maladjustment scale The Hand Test Manual states:

Maladjustment responses represent difficulty, of which the individual is at least partially aware, in successfully carrying out various action tendencies, because of subjectively experienced inner weakness and/or external prohibition. Maladjustment connotes apprehension and distress arising from a failure to achieve need satisfactions and is more characteristic of the neurotic than the psychotic.

Withdrawal responses are stated to indicate the following.

The adjusted individual has achieved prototypal behavior patterns which are workable and satisfying; the neurotic's adjustive potential has been interfered with by subjective feelings of stress which dampen interpersonal and environmental tendencies; the psychotic however, has found realistic interaction with people, objects, and ideas so traumatic, difficult, and non-reinforcing that meaningful, effective life roles have been partially or completely abandoned. The Withdrawal score reflects this abandonment.

The Pathology score is given the following interpretation in The Hand Test Manual.

The Pathology score, since it is a composite of both the Maladjustment and Withdrawal scores, with Withdrawal getting a double weight, is a convenient approximation of amount of psychopathology in a record. Pathology must not be interpreted too rigidly, since other quantitative and qualitative indices can indicate psychological disturbance even when Pathology is low; but, by and large, Pathology provides suitable benchmarks for the assessment of degree of pathology...

The Hand Test Manual presents another composite scale of interest with the present study population. This is the Acting Out Ratio (AOR). This scale is obtained by adding the scores for Affection, Dependence, and Communication, and placing this total in a ratio with the sum of the Direction and Aggression scores. According to The Hand Test Manual, the AOR can be given the following interpretation.

...the AOR ratio is interpreted as follows: the more Direction + Aggression exceeds Affection + Dependence + Communication the greater the expectancy of overt antisocial behavior, other conditions being equal.

The findings concerning responses of Impact offenders to the Hand Test are presented below in Table 40. Details regarding the Hand Test were provided in this report to the exclusion of such detail in relation to the other tests for which data was reported. This differential approach was taken for several reasons. Time, space, and supportive resources did not permit an elaboration of all of the psychological measures utilized. The interpretation of much of the test data, then, will necessarily rest with the particular expertise of the reader.

Material was presented in detail, however, in relation to the Hand Test, since this was the only projective test utilized within the battery administered, and the results provide a considerable basis for the speculation of the reader concerning the differential psychological dynamics of Impact offenders.

In interpreting the averaged responses to the Hand Test, the reader is reminded that the scores presented represent the number of responses made to the ten cards reflecting the particular scale of interest. Thus, offenders in the category of rape indicated a higher average number of responses reflecting dependence compared to the other three groups. They also gave the fewest average number of responses reflecting aggression, but the highest average number of responses on the dimension of acquisition.

When the data presented in Table 40 below is examined, offenders in the category of rape appeared to be most clearly differentiated among the four types of Impact offenders. Offenders in this category received the most extreme, high or low scores, on 18 out of the total of the 20 scales and composite scales presented. Individuals in the category of rape presented extreme high scores on the following scales:

- A. Affection
- B. Dependence
- C. Direction
- D. Acquisition
- E. Passive

Table 40
Mean Scores on the Hand Test by
149 Impact Offenders

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Battery
Affection	2.07	2.12	1.91	2.37
Dependence	.31	.50	.21	.37
Communication	.96	.50	.97	.87
Exhibition	.10	.00	.09	.06
Direction	.94	1.25	1.12	1.19
Aggression	.96	.62	.82	.94
Interpersonal	5.33	5.00	5.12	5.81
Acquisition	.81	1.25	.82	.69
Active	2.79	2.75	2.97	2.06
Passive	.58	.62	.33	.44
Environmental	4.17	4.50	4.12	3.19
Tension	.29	.12	.21	.25
Crippled	.58	.37	.39	.50
Fear	.02	.00	.12	.06
Maladjustment	.86	.50	.73	.81
Description	.60	1.12	.51	.44
Failure	.21	.12	.24	.44
Bizarre	.11	.00	.09	.00
Withdrawal	.92	1.25	.79	.87
Pathology	2.67	2.87	2.18	2.50

- F. Environmental
- G. Description
- H. Withdrawal
- I. Pathology

They presented extremely low scores on the following scales:

- A. Communication
- B. Exhibition
- C. Aggression
- D. Interpersonal
- E. Tension
- F. Crippled
- G. Fear
- H. Maladjustment
- I. Failure
- J. Bizarre

While, with thoughtful analysis, some differential patterning of scores might become apparent among the remaining three Impact categories, such patterning of responses was not readily discernable upon casual inspection.

AOR ratios were computed, based upon averaged data for the four Impact Categories. The ratios were as follows:

A. Burglary	3.34/1.90
B. Rape	3.12/1.87
C. Assault	3.09/1.94
D. Robbery	3.61/2.13

Normative data for other population groups was presented in The Hand Test Manual, and Table 41 below presents some of these

comparative statistics for the further thoughtful analysis of the reader.

Table 41

Median Scores on the Interpersonal Scale
for Normative Groups as Presented
in the Hand Test Manual

Group	Median Score
Normal adults	5.3
College students	5.6
High school students	6.1
Children	5.2
Ambulatory Schizophrenics	3.8
Neurotics	6.1
Parolees	3.9
Marion inmates	4.6
Delinquents	5.1

Table 42

Median Scores on the Environmental Scale
for Normative Groups as Presented
in the Hand Test Manual

Groups	Median Score
Normal adults	4.8
College students	2.5
High school students	3.7
Children	2.2
Ambulatory Schizophrenics	2.0
Neurotics	2.4
Parolees	2.4
Marion inmates	3.2
Delinquents	2.0

Table 43

Median Scores on the Maladjustment Scale
for Normative Groups as Presented
in the Hand Test Manual

Groups	Median Score
Normal adults	1.3
College students	1.3
High school students	1.3
Children	.7
Ambulatory schizophrenics	3.8
Neurotics	2.1
Parolees	.5
Marion inmates	.9
Delinquents	.7

Table 44

Median Scores on the Withdrawal Scale
for Normative Groups as Presented
in the Hand Test Manual

Groups	Median Score
Normal adults	0.0
College students	0.0
High school students	0.0
Children	0.0
Ambulatory schizophrenics	2.1
Neurotics	0.0
Parolees	.9
Marion inmates	.9
Delinquents	0.0

Table 45

Median Scores on the Pathology Scale
for Normative Groups as Presented
in the Hand Test Manual

Groups	Median Score
Normal adults	1.7
College students	1.7
High school students	2.0
Children	1.5
Ambulatory schizophrenics	8.5
Neurotics	3.0
Parolees	2.4
Marion inmates	3.6
Delinquents	1.3

The standard deviations of the responses of Impact offenders to the Hand Test are presented, for information to the reader, in Table 46 below. Again, those individuals in the category of rape stand out as being the most different among the four crime categories in that they presented the most extreme standard deviations, either high or low, on 14 out of the 20 scales.

Table 46

Standard Deviations of Responses to the
Hand Test by 149 Impact Offenders

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Affection	1.20	1.81	1.26	1.26
Dependence	.61	.76	.41	.81
Communication	.99	.76	1.10	.62
Exhibition	.30	.00	.29	.25
Direction	.89	.71	.82	1.11
Aggression	.73	.52	.81	.57
Interpersonal	1.89	2.56	1.81	1.97
Acquisition	.89	.99	.98	.79
Active	1.46	2.12	1.31	1.48
Passive	.75	.74	.54	.73
Environmental	1.55	3.16	1.54	1.68
Tension	.54	.35	.54	.45
Crippled	.67	.52	.50	.63
Fear	.14	.00	.33	.25

Standard Deviations of Responses to the
Hand Test by 149 Impact Offenders
(continued)

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Maladjustment	.91	.75	.76	.75
Description	1.24	1.36	.83	1.09
Failure	.50	.35	.61	.81
Bizarre	.47	.00	.38	.00
Withdrawal	1.45	1.28	1.08	1.74
Pathology	2.93	2.53	2.31	3.32

The WAIS. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale was not administered routinely by the psychologists in the Diagnostic Clinic. Results on this test were available, however, for eight offenders in the category of burglary, one offender on rape, and four offenders on robbery. No test results were available for offenders in the category of assault. Because the number of offenders was so small, little, if any, significance should be attached by the reader to the findings presented in Table 47.

Table 47

Mean Scores for 12 Impact Offenders on the WAIS

Scale	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Verbal I.Q.	81.50	90.00	---	83.00
Performance I.Q.	86.25	96.00	---	87.25
Full Scale I.Q.	82.62	92.00	---	83.75

The Wechsler Memory Scale. The Wechsler Memory Scale was administered routinely to all Impact offenders. For clinical reasons this test could not be given to five of the Impact offenders, so the findings presented in Table 48 represent a total of 144 offenders.

Table 48
Mean Scores for 144 Impact Offenders
on the Wechsler Memory Scale

Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
106.90	97.00	99.55	93.71

The Hooper Visual Organization Test. The Hooper V.O.T. was administered on a routine basis as part of the standard test battery. The averaged responses of Impact offenders presented in Table 49 are within the normal range for organic impairment. Mild impairment is considered to exist when the total score falls within the range of 20 - 25, and as can be seen from Table 50, only those in the category of burglary fall into the upper end of the "mild impairment" category. Standard deviations of responses to this test are given in Table 50.

Table 49
Mean Scores of 138 Impact Offenders to the
Hooper Visual Organization Test

	Burglary N=67	Rape N=13	Assault N=38	Robbery N=20
Mean Scores	24.38	25.04	25.28	25.08

Table 50

Standard Deviations of Responses of 138
Impact Offenders to the Hooper
Visual Organization Test

	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Standard deviations	5.26	2.16	2.58	2.50

Wide Range Achievement Test. The Wide Range Achievement Test was not administered by the psychologists on a routine basis. This test was used only where questions arose concerning marginal functioning of the offender. Therefore, the data presented in Tables 51 and 52 should not be construed as representative.

Table 51

Mean Responses of 66 Impact Offenders to
the Wide Range Achievement Test

Scale	Burglary N=35	Rape N=7	Assault N=19	Robbery N=5
Reading	7.03	8.96	8.74	7.48
Spelling	5.65	7.06	6.96	6.12
Arithmetic	5.97	6.37	6.86	7.12

Table 52

Standard Deviations of Responses of
66 Impact Offenders to the Wide
Range Achievement Test

Scale	Burglary N=35	Rape N=7	Assault N=19	Battery N=5
Reading	2.52	3.09	3.21	3.47
Spelling	2.43	1.86	3.06	2.66
Arithmetic	4.28	1.47	3.50	3.12

Culture Fair Intelligence Test. The mean responses of Impact offenders to the I.P.A.T. Culture Fair Intelligence Test are presented in Table 53. The standard deviations of responses to the test are in Table 54.

The Culture Fair Intelligence Test measures abstract problem-solving ability, and the test avoids any use of language. Individuals in the category of rape received the lowest average scores on this test of intelligence, and they presented the least variability of scores as well.

Table 53

Mean Responses of 132 Impact Offenders to the
I.P.A.T. Culture Fair Test of "G"

	Burglary N=66	Rape N=13	Assault N=33	Robbery N=20
Mean responses	91.20	88.23	95.37	90.00

Table 54

Standard Deviations of Mean Responses by 132
Impact Offenders to the I.P.A.T.
Culture Fair Test of "C"

	Burglary N=66	Rape N=13	Assault N=33	Battery N=20
Standard deviations	12.23	9.53	16.64	10.41

IV. DATA FOR OFFENDERS WHERE THE PRESENT CHARGE WAS EITHER AN IMPACT CRIME OR WAS REDUCED FROM AN IMPACT CRIME

The data presented in this section of the report will concern those offenders for whom the present charge, that is most recent charge, was either an Impact crime, or was reduced from an Impact crime.

This data will be presented, for the most part, only in tabular form, without narrative discussion, since it is considered to be less meaningful than that presented above concerning the relatively pure classification of Impact offenders. For the offenders dealt with in this section it was possible for any one offender to have committed more than one type of Impact crime.

One of the reasons for the presentation of this data is that it was possible to obtain a statistical history of the commission of previous crimes, leading up to the present crime. Also, it was necessary to conduct the Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures with this group, since a sufficient size N was not available for the "pure" Impact offender.

In general, in examining the data presented in the tables below, it would appear that the differences between Impact offenders, noted in the previous section, continue to hold up, but to a lesser extent.

The crime history of the Impact offenders is presented immediately below, and these findings will be summarized and discussed.

CRIME HISTORY

Tables 57 through 62 present various dimensions of the crime history of the "Impact or Reduced" offenders. In Tables 57 through 60 where no felony convictions are indicated, the present charge was obviously reduced to a misdemeanor.

The most outstanding findings in these four tables was the high percentage of robbery offenders who presented two or more felony convictions, over forty percent (40%). On the other hand, rape offenders presented the least percent of "no felony convictions."

Table 57

Total Felony Convictions for 81 Impact or
Reduced Offenders on Burglary

Previous convictions	N	Percent
No convictions	13	16.0
One conviction	44	54.3
Two convictions	10	19.8
Three convictions	5	6.2
Four convictions	2	2.5
Five convictions	1	1.2
Total	81	100.0

Table 58

Total Felony Convictions for 33 Impact
or Reduced Offenders on Rape

Number of felonies	N	Percent
No felonies	1	3.0
One felony	24	72.7
Two felonies	4	12.1
Three felonies	2	6.1
Four felonies	2	6.1
Total	33	100.0

Table 59

Total Felon Convictions for 58 Impact
or Reduced Offenders on Assault

Number of felonies	N	Percent
No felonies	11	19.0
One felony	33	56.9
Two felonies	6	10.3
Three felonies	4	6.9
Four felonies	4	6.9
Total	58	100.0

Table 60

Total Felony Convictions for 40 Impact
or Reduced Offenders on Robbery

Previous felonies	N	Percent
No felonies	1	2.5
One felony	22	55.0
Two felonies	10	25.0
Three felonies	2	5.0
Four felonies	1	2.5
Five felonies	1	2.5
Six felonies	2	5.0
Seven felonies	0	0.0
Eight felonies	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

In Table 61 below, a very high percent of robbery offenders, compared to others, presented felony convictions involving fraud. The percent of assault offenders presenting felonies against juveniles is explained by the fact that assaults against juveniles were so classified.

Table 61

Mean Number and Type of Felony Convictions for
212 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Type of felony	Burglary N=81	Rape N=33	Assault N=58	Battery N=40
Against the person	.23	.18	.19	.35
Against property	.26	.12	.15	.35
Involving fraud	.04	.00	.02	.17
Relating to morals	.00	.00	.00	.00
Drugs, narcotics	.01	.00	.00	.05
Public peace, order, decency	.00	.06	.09	.07
Traffic	.01	.00	.02	.00
Against juveniles	.00	.00	.05	.00
Other	.01	.00	.02	.00

Table 62 presents number and type of misdemeanor convictions. Notably, rape offenders are much higher than the others on traffic offenses, and both rape and assault offenders are high on offenses against public peace, order, and decency. This category, it should be remembered, includes those offenses involving alcohol.

Table 62

Mean Number and Type of Misdemeanor Convictions
for 212 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Type of Misdemeanor	Burglary N=81	Rape N=33	Assault N=58	Robbery N=40
Against the person	.17	.30	.29	.08
Against property	.38	.30	.15	.28
Involving fraud	.04	.06	.05	.05
Relating to morals	.04	.06	.00	.03
Drugs, narcotics	.22	.06	.07	.18
Public peace, order, decency	.85	1.06	1.21	.79
Traffic	.63	1.36	.31	.18
Against juveniles	.00	.00	.05	.00
Other	.26	.24	.36	.20

DEMOGRAPHIC AND TEST DATA

Selected data regarding demographic and psychological test variables will now be presented without narrative discussion.

Table 63

Average Year of Birth for 212 Impact
or Reduced Offenders

Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
1949	1945	1942	1948

Table 64

Sex of 212 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Sex	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	79	92.5	32	97.0	55	94.8	36	90.0
Female	2	2.5	1	3.0	3	5.2	4	10.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 65

Ethnic Background of 212 Impact
or Reduced Offenders

Ethnic Background	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Anglo	33	40.7	9	27.3	22	37.9	16	40.0
Black	17	21.0	7	21.2	9	15.5	11	27.5
Chicano	28	34.6	17	51.5	26	44.8	12	30.0
Native American	3	3.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0
Oriental	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 66

Religious Preference of 212 Impact
or Reduced Offenders

Preference	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Catholic	34	42.0	14	42.4	28	48.3	10	25.0
Protestant	27	33.3	10	30.3	16	27.6	15	37.5
Other	6	7.4	3	9.1	4	6.9	2	5.0
No preference	13	16.0	4	12.1	10	17.2	13	32.5
Not stated	1	1.2	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 67

Juvenile Record for 212 Impact
or Reduced Offenders

Record	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known record	20	24.7	15	45.5	27	46.6	10	25.0
Police apprehension	4	4.9	3	9.1	4	6.9	2	5.0
Juvenile Hall	10	12.3	1	3.0	2	3.4	1	2.5
Juvenile Probation	17	21.0	5	15.2	12	20.7	10	25.0
Boy's or Girl's School	24	29.6	7	21.2	9	15.5	10	25.0
State Reformatory	6	7.4	1	3.0	4	6.9	7	17.5
Not recorded	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 68

Number of Times Apprehended as a Juvenile for
212 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Number	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known apprehension	20	24.7	14	42.4	23	39.7	9	22.5
Once or twice	17	21.0	3	9.1	11	19.0	8	20.0
Three to five times	16	19.8	8	24.2	11	19.0	8	20.0
Six to ten times	10	12.3	3	9.1	6	10.3	8	20.0
More than ten times	11	13.6	3	9.1	7	12.1	5	12.5
No approximation	7	8.6	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	5.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 69

Hospitalization for Emotional Problems for
212 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Hospitalization	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	15	18.5	6	18.2	15	25.9	12	30.0
No	64	79.0	27	81.8	43	74.1	28	70.0
Not recorded	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 70

Drug Usage by 212 Impact or
Reduced Offenders

Usage	Burglary		Rape		Assault		Robbery	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No known usage	27	33.3	20	60.6	38	65.6	16	40.0
Soft drugs - occasionally	32	39.5	9	27.3	9	15.5	9	22.5
Soft drugs - frequently	10	12.3	1	3.0	5	8.6	2	5.0
Hard drugs - occasionally	5	6.2	2	6.1	3	5.2	3	7.5
Hard drugs - frequently	7	8.6	1	3.0	3	5.2	10	25.0
Total	81	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	40	100.0

Table 71

Mean Responses by Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the MMPI

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
L	50.44	56.79	53.38	52.37
F	69.34	58.24	58.55	64.28
K	48.14	57.52	53.62	51.57
1	58.28	55.86	56.21	58.74
2	65.63	61.00	61.36	62.88
3	59.97	58.44	58.68	59.34

Mean Responses by Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the MMPI
(continued)

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
4	73.24	69.00	68.45	75.23
5	58.80	55.31	58.30	59.23
6	63.68	57.24	59.98	60.51
7	68.66	61.65	61.08	63.74
8	72.60	65.44	62.23	68.60
9	70.56	61.55	62.36	70.48
0	54.06	51.76	52.57	53.06
0 - H	54.66	58.93	57.43	58.57
Pd4B	64.41	51.44	56.25	60.39
Sc1A	58.47	48.12	50.61	54.53
Sc1B	52.11	47.84	44.79	47.96
Pa1	60.92	50.72	55.69	59.43
Hy2	48.97	55.04	54.23	52.62

Table 72

Standard Deviations of Responses by Impact
or Reduced Offenders to the MMPI

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
L	8.18	10.37	8.44	7.21
F	16.37	11.35	10.59	13.16
K	9.04	11.16	8.57	8.16
1	12.43	11.65	12.88	14.78
2	14.50	14.60	14.78	15.98
3	10.82	10.26	9.93	10.11
4	12.04	14.50	12.32	10.28
5	9.58	7.90	10.23	9.68
6	15.52	11.81	11.66	12.82
7	17.19	12.70	13.75	15.87
8	21.27	16.83	16.38	18.55
9	12.65	12.29	12.07	10.18
0	11.59	13.31	12.22	11.14
0 - H	14.59	14.51	11.29	12.31
Pd4B	13.68	12.13	10.45	10.01
Sc1A	14.73	12.42	14.51	12.95
Sc1B	17.89	16.49	14.49	18.57
Pa1	15.62	11.64	12.29	13.59
Hy2	12.67	9.98	9.37	14.51

Table 73

Mean Responses by Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the Hand Test

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Affection	1.97	2.10	2.09	2.14
Dependence	.27	.40	.20	.21
Communication	1.01	.65	.89	1.07
Exhibition	.13	.10	.15	.03
Direction	.95	1.10	1.09	1.00
Aggression	1.03	.75	.84	.79
Interpersonal	5.35	5.10	5.27	5.24
Acquisition	.76	1.25	.84	.69
Active	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.52
Passive	.64	.35	.44	.65
Environmental	4.09	4.35	4.09	3.86
Tension	.33	.05	.31	.17
Crippled	.55	.30	.38	.48
Fear	.03	.30	.09	.03
Maladjustment	.92	.65	.78	.70
Description	.60	.60	.55	.44
Failure	.17	.15	.24	.34
Bizarre	.11	.00	.09	.10
Withdrawal	.89	.75	.84	.90
Pathology	2.65	2.00	2.38	2.45
AOR ratio	1.23	1.23	1.32	1.54

CONTINUED

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Table 73

Mean Responses by Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the Hand Test

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Affection	1.97	2.10	2.09	2.14
Dependence	.27	.40	.20	.21
Communication	1.01	.65	.89	1.07
Exhibition	.13	.10	.15	.03
Direction	.95	1.10	1.09	1.00
Aggression	1.03	.75	.84	.79
Interpersonal	5.35	5.10	5.27	5.24
Acquisition	.76	1.25	.84	.69
Active	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.52
Passive	.64	.35	.44	.65
Environmental	4.09	4.35	4.09	3.86
Tension	.33	.05	.31	.17
Crippled	.55	.30	.38	.48
Fear	.03	.30	.09	.03
Maladjustment	.92	.65	.78	.70
Description	.60	.60	.55	.44
Failure	.17	.15	.24	.34
Bizarre	.11	.00	.09	.10
Withdrawal	.89	.75	.84	.90
Pathology	2.65	2.00	2.38	2.45
AOR ratio	1.23	1.23	1.32	1.54

Table 74

Standard Deviations of Responses by Impact or
Reduced Offenders to the Hand Test

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Affection	1.23	1.45	1.25	1.06
Dependence	.57	.60	.40	.62
Communication	.99	.87	1.00	.84
Exhibition	.38	.31	.42	.18
Direction	.89	.64	.79	.96
Aggression	.78	.44	.77	.56
Interpersonal	1.89	1.92	1.91	1.94
Acquisition	.91	.91	.97	.93
Active	1.50	1.65	1.36	1.55
Passive	.81	.67	.69	.81
Environmental	1.53	2.28	1.79	1.68
Tension	.59	.22	.60	.38
Crippled	.64	.47	.49	.57
Fear	.18	.73	.29	.18
Maladjustment	.92	.87	.76	.66
Description	1.41	.99	.94	1.21
Failure	.46	.37	.57	.72
Bizarre	.44	.00	.36	.41
Withdrawal	1.64	.97	1.11	1.70
Pathology	3.37	2.10	2.31	3.25
AOR ratio	1.39	1.84	1.32	1.72

Table 75

Mean Responses by Impact or Reduced Offenders
to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Hardworking--lazy	5.09	6.12	5.39	5.27
Smart--dumb	4.67	5.04	4.94	4.70
Daring--cautious	4.03	3.58	3.96	3.73
*Hard--easy	2.75	2.92	2.64	2.73
Good--bad	5.14	5.33	5.14	5.16
Honest--dishonest	4.88	5.54	5.39	5.29
Healthy--sick	5.63	6.21	5.87	5.78
Strong--weak	5.16	5.62	5.42	5.30
Nervous--relaxed	4.08	3.08	3.77	3.86
**Good--bad	4.53	5.04	4.98	4.70
Reliable--unreliable	5.34	6.12	5.73	5.78
Sensible--foolish	5.29	5.75	5.48	5.30
Successful-- unsuccessful	4.22	4.37	4.17	4.32
***Happy--unhappy	4.11	5.21	4.44	4.14
Many friends--loner	4.66	4.79	4.50	4.50
Talkative--quiet	4.48	4.50	3.75	3.97
Excitable--calm	4.11	3.87	3.87	3.92
Moody--stable	4.18	3.08	3.57	4.03

*Hard to get along with--easy to get along with

**Good at getting people to do things for me--not good
at getting people to do things for me

***Happy with the way I am living--unhappy with the way
I am living

Table 76

Standard Deviations of Responses by Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the Self Evaluation Questionnaire

Scale item	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Hard working--lazy	1.56	1.26	1.41	1.17
Smart--dumb	1.25	1.00	1.37	1.31
Daring--cautious	1.83	1.66	1.70	1.71
*Hard--easy	1.88	2.00	1.71	1.97
Good--bad	1.44	1.31	1.30	1.32
Honest--dishonest	1.43	1.21	1.38	1.27
Healthy--sick	1.57	1.28	1.56	1.45
Strong--weak	1.64	1.41	1.57	1.24
Nervous	1.96	1.58	1.95	1.97
**Good--bad	1.62	1.43	1.58	1.33
Reliable--unreliable	1.30	1.07	1.35	1.13
Sensible--foolish	1.40	1.39	1.47	1.65
Successful-- unsuccessful	1.44	1.88	1.68	1.68
***Happy--unhappy	2.23	1.86	2.12	2.00
Many friends--loner	2.02	1.69	1.97	1.83
Talkative--quiet	1.71	1.82	1.91	1.89
Excitable--calm	1.60	1.51	1.72	1.66
Moody--stable	1.72	1.66	1.62	1.75

*Hard to get along with--easy to get along with

**Good at getting people to do things for me--not good
at getting people to do things for me

***Happy with the way I am living--unhappy with the way
I am living

Table 77

Mean Responses to the WAIS by 21
Impact or Reduced Offenders

Scale	Burglary N=10	Rape N=3	Assault N=2	Robbery N=6
Verbal I.Q.	84.1	75.3	105.0	86.3
Performance I.Q.	87.3	86.6	100.0	88.2
Full Scale I.Q.	84.7	79.0	102.5	86.2

Table 78

Standard Deviation of Responses to the WAIS
by 21 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Scale	Burglary N=10	Rape N=3	Assault N=2	Robbery N=6
Verbal I.Q.	9.42	13.05	18.38	14.96
Performance I.Q.	11.98	8.62	8.48	8.33
Full Scale I.Q.	9.72	11.79	14.85	12.35

Table 79

Standard Deviation of Responses to the Wechsler Memory
Scale by 202 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Burglary N=77	Rape N=31	Assault N=55	Robbery N=39
103.4	19.3	16.7	16.5

Table 80

Mean Responses to the Wechsler Memory Scale
by 202 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Burglary N=77	Rape N=31	Assault N=55	Robbery N=39
105.7	99.4	98.0	97.7

Table 81

Mean Responses to the Hooper V.O.T. by
194 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Burglary N=78	Rape N=26	Assault N=53	Robbery N=37
240.8	252.7	251.7	253.9

Table 82

Standard Deviation of Mean Responses to the Hooper
V.O.T. by 194 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Burglary N=78	Rape N=26	Assault N=53	Robbery N=37
55.0	27.6	26.9	26.0

Table 83

Mean Responses of 190 Impact or Reduced
Offenders to the I.P.A.T.

Burglary N=75	Rape N=27	Assault N=50	Robbery N=38
91.5	93.9	93.8	92.2

Table 84

Standard Deviation of Mean Responses to the I.P.A.T.
by 190 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Burglary N=75	Rape N=27	Assault N=50	Robbery N=38
12.27	12.75	16.07	13.14

Table 85

Mean Responses to the Wide Range Achievement
Test by 108 Impact or Reduced Offenders

Scale item	Burglary N=39	Rape N=16	Assault N=53	Robbery N=10
Reading	71.31	85.25	85.24	71.50
Spelling	56.38	68.25	67.19	59.90
Arithmetic	59.91	61.25	67.48	63.30

Table 86

Standard Deviation of Mean Responses to the
Wide Range Achievement Test by 108
Impact or Reduced Offenders

Scale item	Burglary N=39	Rape N=16	Assault N=53	Robbery N=10
Reading	24.16	27.22	31.29	24.12
Spelling	24.18	22.03	30.26	23.45
Arithmetic	40.59	24.79	33.46	23.68

V. STEP-WISE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

Step-wise Discriminant Analysis is a correlational statistical procedure that isolates those variables that tend to most differentiate the several groups of concern being analyzed. In the present study the objective in using this multiple correlational procedure was to determine what variables, if any, might be found to most clearly differentiate burglary, rape, assault, and robbery offenders.

In this procedure it is possible to isolate those variables that "best explain" the differences which exist between the categories. This means that it can be possible to reduce the total number of measures that may be used in obtaining an understanding of the individual. Instead of using ten psychological tests for assessment it might be possible to use a lesser number that are found to discriminate the behaviors most effectively.

The use of this procedure in the present study was to attempt, in an exploratory manner, to isolate those variables that might contribute the most to an understanding of the four types of Impact offenders.

The population that was used for this analysis was the 212 Impact offenders whose present charge was an Impact crime, or was reduced from an Impact crime. It was not possible to use the "pure" Impact offenders for this purpose, since the samples were not of sufficient size, although this would have

been the most desirable group upon which to conduct the analysis.

Two separate discriminant analysis procedures were conducted: 1) in relation to demographic variables, and 2) in relation to the various scales on the MMPI.

The demographic analysis included the following variables:

1. Total burglary convictions
2. Total rape convictions
3. Total assault convictions
4. Total robbery convictions
5. Total felony convictions
6. Total misdemeanor convictions
7. Year of birth
8. Highest school grade completed
9. Number of juvenile apprehensions
10. Years incarcerated as a juvenile
11. Years incarcerated as a misdemeanant
12. Years incarcerated as a felon
13. Hospitalization for emotional problems
14. Drug usage
15. Employment
16. Use of alcohol

The number of variables that could be included for analysis was limited by the total number of offenders included. The concurrent descriptive analysis of the data, also,

provided insight concerning those variables which might be reasonably excluded from a future Step-wise Discriminant Analysis, as well as suggesting variables which should be included in the future.

In view of the exploratory nature of the present report, and the tentative use which has been made of the Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures, the statistical procedures will not be presented in detail. Rather, a conceptual meaning of the findings will be provided the reader.

A major dimension of variables emerged, from the analysis, as most discriminating between the four categories of Impact offenders, on the basis of the variables identified above.

This dimension concerned prior convictions on Impact crimes, and most clearly rape and assault offenders presented a greater number of convictions for the same crime. In other words, they were more likely than burglary and robbery offenders to repeat the same crime.

The discriminant function weights for this dimension are reported below in Table 55.

Table 87

Discriminant Function Weights for Analysis
of Demographic Variables for
212 Impact Offenders

Variable	Function Weight
Total burglary convictions	-.30
Total rape convictions	.80
Total assault convictions	.83
Total robbery convictions	.01
Total felony convictions	.10
Total misdemeanor convictions	-.07
Year of birth	-.28
Highest school grade completed	-.04
Number of juvenile apprehensions	-.26
Years incarcerated as a juvenile	-.07
Years incarcerated as a misdemeanant	.11
Years incarcerated as a felon	-.29
Hospitalization for emotional problems	.08
Drug usage	-.15
Employment	-.10
Use of alcohol	.10

A second group of variables were subjected to Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures for the 212 "Impact or reduced crime" group of offenders. These variables were the several scales on the MMPI, excluding the "L" and "F" scales.

By far, the scale that differentiated the most clearly between the four Impact groups was the Pd4B scale. This scale measures "alienation from self." Offenders in the categories of rape and assault were most clearly different from burglary and robbery offenders in terms of being "less alienated from self" as measured by the Pd4B scale of the MMPI.

The discriminant function weights for this dimension are reported in Table 56.

Table 88
Discriminant Function Weights for Responses
of 212 Impact Offenders to the MMPI

Scale	Function Weight
K	.08
1	-.30
2	-.22
3	.21
4	-.18
5	-.02
6	.13
7	.22
8	.25
9	-.31
0	.28
0 - H	-.20
Pd4B	-1.01
Sc1A	-.26
Sc1B	.43
Pa1	-.35
Hg2	-.01

In terms of the cluster of the 16 demographic variables that were subjected to discriminant analysis procedures, the discriminatory power of the first, and only, function reported was forty percent (40%). In other words, the particular function weights assigned to each of the variables for the first function accounted for forty percent (40%) of the total discriminatory power of the variables included for analysis. Actually the statistical analysis conducted on the variables was carried out to three functions, and the total discriminatory power of the three functions considered together was eighty percent (80%). In relation to the cluster of demographic variables reported in Table 87, the Cumulative Proportion of Total Dispersion for the first function was .449981. In terms of the total discriminatory power of all three functions considered together, the power of the first function was computed to be, then, forty percent (40%) as reported above.

The discriminatory power of the scales for the MMPI was much less, however. Again, only the first function was reported, in Table 88, although statistically the discriminant analysis was carried out for three functions. The total discriminatory power for all three functions was only forty percent (40%), and the Cumulative Proportion of Total Dispersion for the first function was only .3329. This meant that the discriminatory power of the first function was only at the level of .1320. In other words, even though the particular scales mentioned emerged the most clearly, they contained very

little power to discriminate between classes of Impact offenders. Based upon these results, the MMPI would not appear to be a useful test for differentiating the mental traits of Impact offenders.

In summary then, the Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures indicated that among the variables included for analysis, rape and assault offenders were more likely to be repeaters on the same crime. The MMPI appeared to offer very little power to discriminate classes of Impact offenders on any of the scales included for analysis.

VI. PROFILES OF IMPACT OFFENDERS

The data obtained in the present study will be summarized selectively by means of over-all profile statements describing the outstanding comparative characteristics of each Impact category. These profiles will be based upon the data obtained for those individuals having committed just one type of Impact crime.

The outstanding characteristics of the Impact offenders are presented in relation to means and percentages, and it should be made clear to the reader that the differences between the groups have not, in this study, been analyzed in terms of statistical tests of significance. Rather, the identification of outstanding characteristics has been made on the basis of those differences that appeared meaningful upon inspection of the tables.

PROFILE OF BURGLARY OFFENDERS

Offenders in the category of burglary were the least likely of all Impact offenders to have been convicted previously for the same crime. They were the most likely to have been convicted of a traffic misdemeanor, and they were incarcerated for the greatest length of time as juveniles. Of the four types of Impact offenders, they had been hospitalized the least for emotional problems. They presented the greatest over-all use of drugs, but, most of the usage was in relation to "soft" drugs. By far they were lighter users of alcohol than were other

Impact offenders. Burglary offenders were equal in age to offenders on robbery, but younger than both rape and assault offenders. Along with those offenders in the category of robbery, they were least likely to be an ethnic minority. They presented the least history of military service, were the most likely to be a laborer, and along with robbery, the least likely to present a history of full employment. More than any other Impact group, their childhood was spent in Denver, and they had also lived the longest as adults in Denver.

Along with robbery offenders, they had the least positive self concept as measured by the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, and over-all they received the next most deviant scores on the MMPI. Their score on the Maladjustment scale on the Hand Test was the highest for all types of offenders.

PROFILE OF RAPE OFFENDERS

Offenders in the category of rape were, by far, the most different from other types of Impact offenders. They were the most likely to have had a previous conviction for the same Impact crime. Along with offenders on assault, they were less likely to have a misdemeanor history on drugs, but to have misdemeanor convictions concerning "peace, order, and decency."

Offenders on rape presented almost twice the time of incarceration for misdemeanors than did any other group, but they were the least likely to have a juvenile record. It would appear, however, that where offenses were committed as juveniles they were of a serious nature, since there was little difference

in comparison with the other groups on time incarcerated as a juvenile.

Next to offenders in the assault category, they presented the least history of drug usage, but were the heaviest users of alcohol.

On the average, rape offenders were older than those in the categories of burglary and robbery, but were younger than offenders on assault. They were the most likely to be a member of an ethnic minority group, and only one-fourth in this category were classified as Anglos. Rape offenders were most often Catholic and most often, among the Impact categories, married. Along with offenders in the category of burglary, they were most often employed as laborers, but least often, among the four groups, as service workers. They did, however, present the greatest history of full-time employment.

By far, individuals in this category were born, and lived elsewhere than Denver, more than any other group. In other words, they were the most mobile group of offenders. Also, they were the most likely to have come from a small town.

While the demographic and personal data regarding offenders on rape presented striking differences from the other offense categories, even more unusual findings emerged in relation to the psychological test data obtained.

Rape offenders generally had a very positive, and the most positive among the Impact offenders, view of themselves as measured by the Self Evaluation Questionnaire. They received the least deviant scores on the MMPI in general, as well as on

the Pd (Psychopathic Deviate) scale. They also received the lowest Maladjustment score on the Hand Test, but the highest Pathology score. Among all the four groups, offenders on rape received the most extreme, high and low, scores on the Hand Test.

All of this data, taken together suggests strongly that rape offenders work very hard to present a "normal front" that, in fact, covers serious pathology. This interpretation of the data tends to be supported by the fact that offenders in this category received the most elevated score on the "K" scale of the MMPI. This scale, loosely interpreted, measures the defensiveness of the subject.

PROFILE OF ASSAULT OFFENDERS

In general, assault offenders presented the most "normal" profile of all the Impact offenders. This is not to say that they received the lowest scores on all of the tests administered. They were, however, the next least deviant group, as measured on the various psychological tests administered, but without the need of the rape offenders to "cover up." As indicated by the average scores received on the "K" scale of the MMPI, however, offenders in this category also had a greater need than burglary and robbery offenders to "present a good front."

Offenders on assault presented a more positive view of themselves, on the Self Evaluation Questionnaire, than did offenders on burglary and robbery. They also presented the

least deviant scores on the MMPI. As a group, they scored the lowest of all Impact offenders on the Pd (Psychopathic Deviate) scale on the MMPI. They were the least withdrawn of all offenders, according to the withdrawal scale of the Hand Test, and they had the lowest scores on the Pathology scale of the Hand Test.

In terms of demographic and personal characteristics, however, they presented the greatest percentage of misdemeanors against the person, and were lowest on misdemeanors against property. They also presented the lowest percentage of drug use, and offenses against the public peace, order, and decency.

Along with robbery offenders, they were incarcerated less as misdemeanants, and next to rape offenders presented the lowest apprehensions as a juvenile. Of all offenders, they had the lowest incarceration as juveniles. They reported the least use of drugs, and along with burglary offenders, the least percentage of heavy alcohol use.

Offenders in the category of assault were the oldest of all four groups of offenders. They presented the lowest percentage of Black offenders, and they presented the greatest history of military service.

PROFILE OF ROBBERY OFFENDERS

Offenders on robbery presented the most deviant responses, of all four groups, to the MMPI and specifically, they received the highest scores on the Pd (Psychopathic Deviate) scale.

They were incarcerated for the greatest length of time as adults, but as a group presented the lowest number of misdemeanors. Their greatest misdemeanor history was in relation to offenses against the public peace, order, and decency. This group presented the least amount of incarceration for misdemeanors. Along with burglary offenders, however, they presented a larger number of apprehensions as a juvenile, and a more serious juvenile record.

Very notably, they presented by far the greatest history of hospitalization for emotional problems. They were the heaviest users of hard drugs, and next to rape offenders, the heaviest users of alcohol.

Robbery offenders were younger than those in the categories of rape and assault, and on the average, the same age as offenders on burglary. They were more likely than any other group to be female. This group of offenders also presented the most balanced ethnic composition of all four groups.

Offenders on robbery were the least likely to be Catholic, and almost one-half of the group expressed no religious preference; a very deviant response among the four categories of offenders.

They were the most likely to be single, the least likely to be a laborer, and the most likely to be a service worker; along with burglary offenders they presented the lowest history of full-time employment. Of all offenders, they were the most likely to be born in Denver, and to live in East Denver.

DISCUSSION

The profiles which have been presented have analyzed the most outstanding characteristics of Impact offenders which have tended to differentiate the groups from each other. This comparative analysis, however, does not present absolute data regarding the Impact crime categories. As a summary, some of this data regarding the more critical variables is presented below in Table 57. The headings for the variable categories are necessarily abbreviated. Since this data is presented as a summary, no discussion of the table will be offered.

Table 89

Major Summarizing Characteristics of
149 Impact Offenders

	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Adult incarceration in weeks	52.01	78.94	40.49	90.45
No misdemeanors	19.10	18.80	18.60	40.90
Incarceration for misdemeanors in weeks	11.28	19.44	7.07	5.23
No juvenile record	25.00	68.80	55.80	36.40
Hospitalization for emotional problems	16.20	25.00	20.90	40.90
No drug usage	26.50	56.30	69.80	40.90
Hard drug usage	16.20	6.30	4.60	36.40
Heavy alcohol use	7.40	31.30	11.60	27.30
Year of birth	1949	1944	1936	1949
Anglo	41.20	25.00	39.50	40.90

Major Summarizing Characteristics of
149 Impact Offenders
(continued)

	Burglary	Rape	Assault	Robbery
Black	17.60	25.00	16.30	27.30
Chicano	36.80	50.00	41.90	27.30
Catholic	42.60	50.00	46.50	18.20
Protestant	32.40	25.00	34.90	40.90
No preference	14.70	12.50	9.00	40.90
Single	55.90	37.50	44.20	63.60
School grade completed	10.25	10.80	10.69	10.95
Born in Denver	47.10	12.50	27.90	50.00
Small town childhood	16.20	43.80	25.60	9.10
MMPI (Pd)	73.44	68.50	67.46	76.78
MMPI (Sc)	72.86	65.50	62.37	73.78
MMPI (Pd4B)	64.92	50.85	56.17	62.36
Hand Test (Mal)	.86	.50	.73	.81
Hand Test (With)	.92	1.25	.79	.87
Hand Test (Path)	2.67	2.87	2.18	2.50

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A number of demographic and mental test characteristics have been presented concerning offenders who commit burglary, rape, assault, and robbery. The data presented should be of value to practitioners in criminal justice concerned with the better understanding of the individuals who commit these offenses. A particular value of the data should be the availability, as a result of the study, of normative data concerning these offenders. This data can be used by practitioners, in part, as a comparative base against which to assess the individuals with whom they are dealing. In other words, diagnostically, it should be of considerable help for the correctional officer to know if the individuals for whom he or she is responsible, are more, or less, deviant than the normative groups identified in the present study.

A second, and equally important, result of the study has been the greater understanding achieved of the characteristics of those individuals who commit the crimes of burglary, rape, assault, and robbery. A large amount of data has been provided for the thoughtful analysis by criminal justice personnel concerned with the etiology of Impact offenses, the understanding of the mental makeup of those individuals who commit these offenses, and the interventive actions which might be taken more effectively.

No attempt has been made within the present report to analyze comprehensively the data presented. Such analysis was considered beyond the parameters of the study. However, even a casual analysis of the data revealed some striking differences between burglary, rape, assault, and robbery offenders. Major generalizations concerning differences between these groups of offenders would appear, from the data presented, to be as follows.

Offenders on robbery were the most deviant, and overtly disturbed, individuals among Impact offenders, as measured by the MMPI. The next most disturbed group were burglary offenders, and then assault and rape offenders.

Clearly, offenders on rape had the best view of themselves. Both rape and assault offenders were systematically differentiated from burglary and robbery offenders on this characteristic. However, rape offenders, and then offenders on assault, appeared to be the least open about themselves, and to present the greatest need to "cover-up."

The Discriminant Analysis showed that rape, and then assault, offenders were most likely to repeat the same offense.

The four groups of offenders were also differentiated on a number of demographic and personal characteristics. Robbery offenders, for example, were far more likely, than the other groups, to have been hospitalized for emotional problems. Offenders on rape were far more likely to have been raised in a small town and to come from outside Colorado.

A major qualification must be raised, however, concerning the findings reported. While a general patterning appeared to emerge, on many variables, between Impact offenders on the basis of both demographic and mental trait characteristics, individuals in the categories of rape and assault did not appear to be strongly differentiated from the population at large. In addition, question must be raised concerning the degree to which burglary and robbery offenders would be differentiated from criminal offenders in general. Also, since statistical tests of significance were not conducted, it was difficult to ascertain the true meaning of the differences which were observed.

In view of the low discriminatory power of the MMPI, the test most central to the battery administered at the Diagnostic Clinic, question was raised also concerning the advisability of the Clinic adding an additional test, or tests, which would hopefully provide greater discriminatory power between the several classes of Impact offenders.

A major limitation to the findings presented in the study was the fact that cross validation evidence was not available. The effort to cross validate the findings obtained will be conducted in the next, and last, phase of the study.

A further limitation of the present study was the limited size of the samples in each of the offender groups analyzed. The replication of the study at the end of the next 18 months, with the additional cases provided, should offer a substantial increase in the reliability of the data reported. Furthermore, the size of the samples should be sufficient to

build in additional, and perhaps more significant, variables
for the Step-wise Discriminant Analysis procedures.

END

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