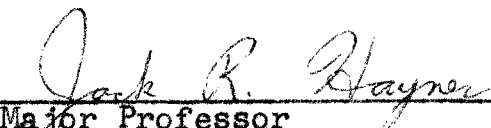
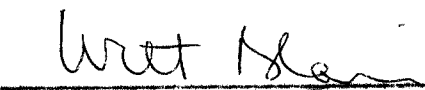


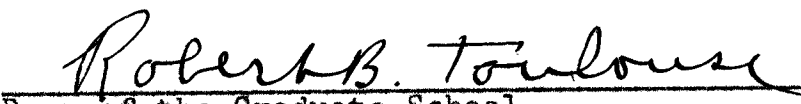
A COMPARISON OF THE RELATIVE EGO STRENGTHS OF TWO
PRISON GROUPS AND A NON-PRISON GROUP
AS MEASURED BY THE IES TEST

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THESIS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Students of criminal behavior have always wondered whether criminals are psychologically different from the general population. The reason for the interest in the differences between prisoners and the general population is to aid criminologists in the treatment of prisoners and the ultimate prevention of crime. It is hoped that some day there will be no need for prisons.

During the past thirty years, this problem has been investigated many times by the use of various personality tests. The usual procedure has been to compare a group of prisoners with a control group specially selected for that purpose (21). Another method has been to compare two prisoner groups on the type of offenses they have committed to determine differences in personalities or to define constitutional types (22).

This study was concerned with differences between two types of prisoners on a personality dimension and differences between these prison groups and a non-prison population. The impetus for this study stemmed from the development of a new

test designed to scientifically measure the Freudian concept of the personality structures, the id, ego, and superego.

Theoretical Background

There are a variety of explanations of delinquent behavior. Centuries ago the criminal was considered to have a free will and to be responsible for his actions or else he was the helpless victim of mental illness. The former was punished in a prison, and the latter was put in a mental hospital (4). However, this archaic method of distinguishing between the normal and abnormal personality has been lessened in modern institutions.

It is recognized now that the prisoner has to adjust to prison life and become a part of it. Coe (3) stated, "Of the many problems facing the correctional administrators, one of the greatest concerns inmate adjustment to the institutional routine." This is accomplished by the classification department, which appears to be the most promising aid for the solution of prison problems, both for the administrator and the prisoners. The classification of prisoners should be a helpful instrument and not a compulsive method of labeling (6, p. 24).

With this explanation of the need for classification in the prison and the philosophy of labeling kept in mind, it is necessary to confront the problem of how to derive a

measure. Sociologists and criminologists have recognized for many years the dichotomous division of prisoners into property offenders and offenders against persons (12, p. 81). This classification is made according to the social orientation of the criminal. The criminals typical of the property offenders are more organized, systematic, and homogeneous than the offenders against persons, for this latter group is generally more heterogeneous and have no identity with each other. These two types of criminals should have two different personality structures. The prisoner with a past record of violent sex and other personal crimes will not hesitate to steal money or commit property crimes. However, the prisoner with a past record full of burglary, pickpocketing, and embezzling should not be any more likely to commit rape than the normal person. These criminals are often cowardly and tend to refrain from having contact with other people. Lindner (13, p. 323) expressed this when he said,

Every criminal act, as we have shown, contains the seed of its occurrence. There is behind each deed a secret history. It is not incidental that burglary satisfies the essential wants of one criminotic person, murder of another, and theft another. The deed itself is both symptom and symbol.

The above quotation shows that Lindner believes criminal behavior, like other behavior, is predictable if there is an understanding of the individual.

The theoretical orientation here is that the prisoner with crimes against persons is the most unpredictable. He would be more likely to act on impulse than the property type criminal who plans his crimes out. Some of the property offenders may have very strong superego personalities due to guilt. The effects of atonement for wrongdoing by people in this society is well documented by the business tyrant who is a pillar of the church. The superego attacks the ego and the person has to have relief through atonement or else he has melancholic periods (7, p. 61). The id-dominated criminal is not so socially acceptable. The strong id or the strong superego type both have a weaker, less well integrated ego structure, but these two types manifest this weak ego in different behavior patterns. The lack of ego strength and proneness to neuroticism may be associated with truancy and delinquency, while ego strength is associated with realistic integration and positive expression of the native drive.

Freud (7, p. 21) said,

. . . we can see the id in action whenever a person does something impulsive. A person, for example, who acts on an impulse to throw a rock through a window or trip someone up, or commit rape is under the domination of the id.

For all practical purposes the terms "id" and "impulse" can be used synonymously in this study.

Cleckley (2, p. 210) said that the psychopath almost always acts on impulse. He stated that the typical criminal

is purposive in his behavior while the psychopath is not purposive. The psychopath does not have the insight to develop long-range plans or reach any goal. In general, psychopaths are characterized by having improper development of the superego and faulty interrelation of the id, ego, and superego (2, p. 275). The psychopath is not a pure criminal type, however, for Cleckley (2, p. 208) thinks that he belongs in a separate institution, away from the mentally ill or the criminals.

The prisoners with crimes against property are for the most part much less impulsive than the vicious criminals, sex offenders, and psychopaths, to name a few.

Ego strength is defined as the relative strength or weakness of the three basic structures of personality, the id, ego, and superego. As Redl (20, p. 81) has suggested, it should be clear that there is a difference between the sometimes dual concepts of ego weakness and ego disturbance. The difference is a qualitative and quantitative one and should not be used synonymously. Weaknesses and strengths are related directly to disturbances, but the instrument used here did not measure disturbances. Ego disturbances would be related more to the specific person's problem.

Considering this theoretical structure, it would seem that for an individual to function properly in his environment, he must maintain equilibrium between the three personality

structures. To achieve this, the ego must find a satisfactory solution for the id, the superego, and reality. If this is achieved, the person can cope with the changing environment without serious upset to his mental equilibrium. If the equilibrium is not achieved and the id dominates the ego, then the outcome will be antisocial, impulsive behavior; or, if the superego dominates the ego, the person will show overconforming, restrictive, and compulsive behavior.

With this orientation, it is proposed that the criminal with crimes against persons is more impulsive and id dominated than the prisoner with crimes against property. The id-dominated person is unable to benefit from the restraining forces of the ego and superego and thus shows impulsive behavior.

Significance of Study

The correctional officer has to make decisions every day about the future course and possible outcome of all different types of prisoners. Most of these decisions are based on the case study method (3). Future performance is predicted from past behavior, which is usually a sufficiently valid assumption in theory but not much more than trial and error in reality. There is an obvious lack of psychological testing in the classification office, and this lack of testing is due to the lack of useful tests. The only types of tests

being used are intelligence, aptitude, and interest tests. There are no personality tests to determine how much structuring the prisoner needs to keep him from attempting to escape. Only a few prisoners will need maximum security.

Theodore Roosevelt, on his first inspection of prisons, is said to have remarked that these fortresses of steel and stone were built to guard against the escape of but a small percentage of the inmates; and that it is absurd, cruel, and wasteful to compel perhaps 80 or 90 percent of the prison group to suffer the robotizing influences of prison incarceration because of the fear that 10 or 20 percent might escape (14).

Definition of Terms

IES.--This abbreviation refers to the projective personality test published by Dombrose and Slobin (5) in 1958. The term stands for impulse (id), ego, and superego. It is designed to give a scientific measure for the three Freudian concepts of personality structure.

Impulse.--Used here the impulse is the same as what Freud called the id. This is the first personality structure developed in the infant, and this structure strives only for immediate gratification of biological needs.

Ego.--The ego is that part of the personality which is in direct contact with reality. The ego mediates between the id and superego, and the outcome is the person's manifest self.

Superego.--The superego is the same as the conscience. It is developed by incorporating the moral standards of society and dictates the proper behavior to the ego. None of the three personality structures functions as an entity, but all are integrated into a functioning system.

Personal Offenders.--The criminals grouped with those who have crimes against persons are the ones with a long history of violent and antisocial crimes. The sex offenders, murderers, assaulters, etc., will be in this category.

Property Offenders.--The criminals with property offenses will be characteristic of those with much less violent acts of crime. These are the burglars, embezzlers, tax evaders, etc.

Related Research

Research using personality tests to determine the differences between prison populations and people who have never been incarcerated is abundant. Of these there are very few that report any consistent results between studies. The research that has been carried out with the IES Test is rather limited since the test is new. Most of the following experimenters have used the IES Test in connection with juvenile delinquents.

In a study to determine the id, ego, and superego strengths in poorly adjusted and better adjusted juvenile

delinquent girls, Signori, and others (22), found that only the Picture Story Completion subtest discriminated between the two groups. The Arrow-Dot subtest did not discriminate significantly between the two groups. Generally, the differentiation between the two groups is best for the impulse and ego variables.

Rankin and Wikoff (19) gave the IES Test to a group of juvenile delinquents and to a college control group to determine how well the test discriminated between delinquents and nondelinquents. The author of the test had suggested that the test was especially suitable for delinquency studies (5). Rankin and Wikoff reported only the results of the Arrow-Dot test, however, and they concluded that the test discriminated at a significant level only on the impulse score and not on the ego and superego scores.

Herron (11) hypothesized that there would be differences in the ego structures of children who were overly rejected by their parents and the ego structures of children who were accepted by their parents. The IES Test was used to evaluate the effect of parental rejection on the personality development, and the results supported the hypothesis. It was found that the Picture Title subtest and the Picture Story Completion subtest indicated a marked ego deficiency in the rejected subjects. On the Arrow-Dot and Photo Analysis, both groups performed about the same. The author concluded that the IES Test does have evaluative capacity.

Gilbert and Levee (9) used the IES Test to measure the relative strength of the id, ego, and superego in a group of young married women and a group of middle-aged married women. The purpose of this study was to determine what changes the personality undergoes during the menopausal age. The authors concluded that the IES Test did not measure whatever changes there were in the personality, or else the change of personality was later than the menopausal age.

In an effort to establish better usage of the IES Test, Rankin and Johnson (18) have evaluated the influences of age and sex on the test. Male and female groups of various ages were used. There were significant differences found in sex on all of the subtests, but no differences found in age. There was an encouragingly high reliability for both groups. The authors also concluded that the Arrow-Dot was probably the most reliable subtest in the IES Test.

Pickney (17) administered the IES Test to a group of female college students. Means and standard deviations of the subtests were reported. The scores were compared to male norms and indicated less experienced impulse, more conformity with superego values, and more controlled behavior for the girls. The typical scores on the Picture Story Completion indicated good contact with reality and a lack of pathology. The group was larger than most, eighty, and this was a good start toward establishing norms for women,

for since the IES Test was primarily structured for men, there have been very few studies using women.

Mangold (15, p. 40) compared a group of delinquent and nondelinquent boys on id, ego, and superego strengths with the IES Test. It was found that only the Arrow-Dot and Picture Title subtests could significantly discriminate between the two groups. The purpose of the study was to find a prediction for the predelinquent personality through the analysis of relative ego strengths.

Many of the limited number of studies using the IES Test have been concerned with delinquent populations. Other studies on ego strength or delinquency are available, but very few other studies have related ego strength to delinquency.

Gottesman (8) compared normal and abnormal groups on the MMPI and the Barron Ego-Strength Scale on the theory that the more normal person would have a higher ego-strength score. The conclusion was that the ego test could discriminate but that the complexity of the concepts involved confused the results.

Schuessler and Cressey (21) in a survey of the literature gathered the results of 113 comparisons of criminal and non-criminal groups with personality tests. Only 42 per cent of the studies showed differences between the two groups on personality factors. The conclusion was that "The doubtful

validity of many of the obtained differences, as well as the lack of consistency in the combined results, makes it impossible to conclude from these data that criminality and personality elements are associated" (21).

The Rorschach test was used by Takahashi (23). A group method was used comparing delinquents with nondelinquents. It was concluded that the Rorschach would distinguish between delinquents and nondelinquents but was not capable of diagnosing the complicated character of delinquents. The analysis of protocols did give some significant differences in the traits of antisocial personalities.

Messinger and Apfelberg (16) reported a long statistical study of the nature of criminals committing felonies in New York. The conclusion was that only about 5 per cent were neurotic, psychotic, intellectually impaired, or defective. The remaining 95 per cent were diagnosed as having character disorders with a minor degree of psychological disturbance. The experimenters also stated that there was no change in the percentage of psychopathic persons from year to year, but there was a change in sociologic, economic, and legal factors which resulted in the change of statistical reporting.

Capwell (1) conducted a study in which a total of 101 delinquent girls and 85 nondelinquent girls were given a psychological examination and were re-examined with a battery

of personality tests. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory discriminated between the groups on all but the Hy and Hs scales. The Pd scale had the greatest significance. The Washburn Social Adjustment Inventory and the Vineland Social Maturity Scale differentiated between the two groups, but the Pressey Interest-Attitude and the Terman-Miles Test of Masculinity-Feminity did not. The author, in disagreement with some other experimenters, decided that the results of the test suggested that personality aberrations frequently are associated with delinquency.

Hathaway and Monachesi (10) stated that, "Delinquents tend to be greatly similar in only one respect, namely the fact that they have committed an act which is regarded, legally, as delinquent." They go on to say that this is about the only uncontestable statement that can be made about delinquency. Using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the authors attempted to isolate delinquency proneness patterns. They did not have any definite conclusions but suggested that there are ways for communities to help pre-delinquent boys through guidance and activities.

The studies reported above used juvenile delinquents and mental patients as experimental subjects. The control subjects were usually taken from groups that did not have criminal records or histories of mental illness. The researchers have tried to find a way to match groups on a

large number of variables, but this is impossible. The IES Test is very subtle and does not require matching so closely. For this reason it is believed that a new instrument might be more capable of discriminating between prison groups where others have failed. The results in most of the studies were conclusive enough to warrant the use of the IES Test as a predictor of ego strength.

Hypotheses

The hypotheses tested were:

1. The mean impulse score on the IES Test for prisoners will be significantly higher than the mean impulse score for non-prisoners.
2. Prisoners with crimes against persons will have a significantly higher mean impulse score on the IES Test than will prisoners with crimes against property.
3. Prisoners with crimes against persons will have a significantly lower mean ego score than the prisoners with crimes against property.
4. Both groups of prisoners will have a significantly lower mean ego score on the IES Test than the non-prisoner group.

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CHAPTER II

METHOD

Materials

The instrument used was the IES Test, developed by Dombrose and Slobin (2) in 1958. The IES Test is an individual, projective type test. It was constructed within the framework of psychoanalytic theory to measure the relative strengths of the Freudian concepts of personality structure, the id, ego, and superego. There are four subtests, each of which is designed to measure a different testable variable of ego strength. All of the subtests yield a score for id, ego, and superego. The entire test takes twenty to thirty minutes to administer.

The validity of the IES Test was estimated by Dombrose and Slobin (2, p. 36), through the use of construct validity. Others have reported on the validity of the test in unpublished doctoral dissertations, cited in Monograph Supplement 3 (2, p. 371). The four tests used in the IES were found to have the best construct validity out of a series of ten. The standardization groups for the IES were small groups of normal, male subjects, constricted neurotics, and paranoid schizophrenics. "23 of the 36 rank order predictions were

correct, and of the 36 differences between means 9 were significant at beyond the .01 level, and 6 more beyond the .05 level and an additional 2 beyond the .10 level" (2, p. 362).

The authors stated that the test had a high enough degree of validity to warrant its use. However, they suggested that further research be carried out on other types of subjects with whom other types of predictions could be made and evaluated. Reliability of the IES Test was determined through internal consistency of the subtests.

Only two of the subtests were used in this study; they were the Arrow-Dot and the Picture Story Completion, for these were reported to discriminate the best (1; 2, p. 362; 4; 5; 6). The Arrow-Dot test has been described by Rankin and Wikoff (5):

In the Arrow-Dot, the subject responds to barriers, expressed as bars; conditional barriers, expressed as solid lines; and gapped lines which the subject may define as barriers or not. Breaking the rules by crossing the bars results in an elevated impulse score, while responses to the dashed lines as barriers result in a higher super-ego score. Conventional scores are assigned to the ego scores.

The method of responding to the test situation was reported to indicate the person's usual approach to real-life situations (2; 3, p. 25; 5). The subject marks in the five-page Arrow-Dot test booklet, and it can only be used once. The test directions are very simple, and it takes only a minute

or two to administer. The Arrow-Dot test is probably the most subtle of all the IES Tests, since it is the least structured.

The Picture Story Completion test is a series of thirteen problems. The subject is shown two or three cards that start a story and is given his choice of one out of three answer cards to finish the story. Crites (1) stated,

The three options are keyed to id, ego, or superego responses, and the examinee's selection is interpreted by his perception of external reality. The idea is that since neither the story nor the response choices arise spontaneously from the examinee, he considers the situation as external to himself and reacts to it in accordance with his conception of the outside world.

This is in agreement with Mangold (3, p. 26) and Dombrose and Slobin (2, p. 353).

Subjects

The subjects consisted of two groups, prisoners and non-prisoners. The non-prison population was composed of thirty white male students who came on a volunteer basis for testing. All non-prisoner subjects were attending senior or graduate level classes in the School of Education-Psychology at North Texas State University.

The prison population was selected from white, male inmates at Seagoville Federal Correctional Institution, which is a minimum security prison. The files were searched to find a group of thirty prisoners with past records of

property offenses and a group of thirty with offenses against persons. The criteria for choosing subjects and dividing them into the two groups was through a subjective inspection of the prisoner's record. The prisoners with violent criminal acts such as rape, murder, and kidnapping were used in the personal offenders group, and prisoners with a past record of burglary, income tax evasion, and embezzlement were classified as property offenders. All records showing a mixture of offenses and/or unclear records were rejected.

Procedure

Two subtests on the IES Test, the Arrow-Dot and Picture Story Completion, were administered according to directions given by Dombrose and Slobin (2, p. 372). All subjects were tested individually. None of the subjects were aware of the nature of the test.

The subjects were tested according to the directions given by the authors of the test (2, p. 370). The data were analyzed for significant differences between the mean id, ego, and superego scores. The means and standard deviations were also computed. Analysis of variance was used and the F test was run to determine the level of significance for all six independent variables. The subtests which were found to be significant were then treated by the t test to determine which groups differed significantly.

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CHAPTER III

RESULTS

The test results for the Arrow-Dot and Picture Story Completion subtests of the IES Test were analyzed by analysis of variance to determine what differences there were between the prison and non-prison groups. The means and standard deviations were also obtained for these three groups.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE ID
SCORES ON THE ARROW-DOT

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	14.1444	2.7897	*
Within	5.0701		

*Not significant.

It can be seen in Table I that the id scores on the Arrow-Dot subtest do not reach the level of significance for the F test. The null-hypothesis was accepted, since the level of significance was not equal to or greater than .05.

TABLE II
 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE EGO
 SCORES ON THE ARROW-DOT

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	40.9330	2.6029	*
Within	15.7256		

*Not significant.

It can be seen in Table II that the F value is not significant. The hypothesis that there would not be a difference between the ego scores for the groups on the Arrow-Dot was accepted.

TABLE III
 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE SUPEREGO
 SCORES ON THE ARROW-DOT

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	25.5999	3.8472	.05
Within	6.6540		

It can be seen in Table III that the superego scores on the Arrow-Dot subtest reached the required level of significance, and the null-hypothesis was rejected.

In Table IV the id scores on the Picture Story Completion subtest are significant to the .05 level of significance.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE ID
ON THE PICTURE STORY COMPLETION

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	17.1444	3.7125	.05
Within	4.6180		

It can be seen in Table V that the id scores on the Picture Story Completion subtest are significant at the .01 level of significance. The null-hypothesis is rejected, and it is concluded that there is a significant difference between the scores of the three groups.

TABLE V
SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE EGO
ON THE PICTURE STORY COMPLETION

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	33.1444	5.8748	.05
Within	5.6417		

In Table VI it can be seen that there was not a significant difference between the groups' scores on the superego variable of the Picture Story Completion subtest.

TABLE VI
SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR THE SUPEREGO
ON THE PICTURE STORY COMPLETION

Source of Variation	Mean Square	F	P
Between	4.4444	1.9424	*
Within	2.2881		

*Not significant.

In summary, it can be seen in Tables I through VI that two of the subtests were significant at the .05 level of significance and one at the .01 level of significance. The null-hypothesis that there was no difference between the groups for the id and ego scores on the Arrow-Dot test and the superego scores on the Picture Story Completion was accepted. The null-hypothesis was rejected on the other variables since there was an F significance at the .05 level.

T tests were computed on the three significant variables to determine whether hypotheses 1, 2, 3, and 4, stated earlier, would be accepted or rejected at the .05 level of significance.

It can be seen in Table VII that the means of id scores for the two types of prisoners on the Picture Story Completion were significantly different. This supports hypothesis

TABLE VII

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO PRISON GROUPS ON THE ARROW-DOT AND PICTURE STORY COMPLETION

Test	Property		Persons		t	P
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
A-D S	2.4333	3.1904	2.4333	2.8830	.0000	*
PSC I	2.0000	2.0816	3.1333	2.1092	2.0594	.05
E	7.2000	2.5086	6.0666	2.0319	1.8904	*

*Not significant.

number two since the prisoners with crimes against persons had a higher mean id score. In hypothesis number three it was stated that there would be a lower mean ego score for the personal offenders group than for the property offenders group of prisoners. This was not upheld at the necessary level of significance.

Table VIII contains the level of significance of the differences between the non-prison group and the prison property offenders. The only significant difference was in the superego scores on the Arrow-Dot.

TABLE VIII

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN THE NON-PRISON GROUP
AND THE PROPERTY OFFENDERS PRISON GROUP
ON THE ARROW-DOT AND PICTURE
STORY COMPLETION

Test	Non-Prison		Property Offenders		t	P
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
A-D S	.8333	.8975	2.4333	3.1904	2.5997	.05
PSC I	1.7000	2.1470	2.0000	2.0816	.5402	*
E	8.1666	2.4369	7.2000	2.5086	1.4884	*

*Not significant.

The prison group had a higher superego score than the non-prison group. The mean impulse score for the non-prison group was not significantly higher than the prison group of property offenders. This lack of significance led to the rejection of hypotheses one and four for the property offenders prison group, since they stated that the two prison groups would have significantly lower ego scores than the non-prison group.

The results in Table IX upheld hypotheses two and three. The prisoners with crimes against persons had a significantly higher score on the Picture Story Completion and a higher superego score on the Arrow-Dot. The mean ego score for the

person offenders was significantly lower than the non-prison group on the Picture Story Completion as hypothesized in hypothesis three.

TABLE IX

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN THE NON-PRISON GROUP
AND THE PERSON OFFENDERS PRISON GROUPS ON THE
ARROW-DOT AND PICTURE STORY COMPLETION

Test Scale	Non-Prison		Person Offenders		t	P
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
A-D S	.8333	.8975	2.4333	2.8830	2.8534	.05
PSC I	1.7000	2.1470	3.1333	2.1092	2.5645	.05
E	8.1666	2.4369	6.0660	2.0319	3.5641	.05

Discussion

The t tests were computed for the three variables that reached the level of significance on the F test. Hypothesis number one stated that the mean impulse score on the IES Test for prisoners would be significantly higher than the mean impulse score for non-prisoners. Tables VIII and IX report the levels of significance reached by these groups. The person offenders group had a significantly higher mean id score on the Picture Story Completion subtest but that of the property offenders group was not significantly higher.

However, they did have a higher id score than the non-prison group.

Hypothesis number two stated that the prisoners with crimes against persons would have a significantly higher mean impulse score on the IES Test than the prisoners with crimes against property. This hypothesis was supported at the .05 level of significance and is reported in Table VII.

Hypothesis number three stated that the prisoners with crimes against persons would have a significantly lower mean ego score than the prisoners with crimes against property. This hypothesis was rejected since the means of the groups were not significantly different to the required level. Table VII contains these findings. The results were in the predicted direction even though they did not reach the level of significance.

Hypothesis number four stated that both groups of prisoners would have a significantly lower mean ego score on the IES Test than the non-prisoner group. Both of the prison groups had lower ego scores than the non-prison group, see Tables VII and IX, but the differences were significant only for the person-offender prison group.

The rejection of some of the hypotheses could be related to several factors. The choice of subjects for the prison population was made on the availability of a specific institution. The institution was a minimum security prison

and had a very limited selection of violent prisoners. There may have been a selection bias introduced, for the type of prisoners who come to a minimum security prison are the ones that can usually control their impulses when necessary. Although they may have committed impulsive crimes in the past, they may have learned some self-control after being incarcerated.

The prisoner population with property crimes had higher superego scores. There was a significant difference between the means at the .05 level on the Arrow-Dot subtest. This difference is a manifestation of the conscious desire to conform and get the maximum "good time" allowance. It may also be due to guilt feelings for past bad deeds against society. It was mentioned earlier that the ruthless businessman may find atonement for guilt feelings through helping the church and thus have a higher superego score.

The Picture Story Completion turned out to be the most valid subtest. The other two subtests in the IES Test, the Picture Title and Photo-Analysis, have not been able to discriminate very well in studies done with delinquent groups. Prison groups should be studied with these two tests, to determine if these tests are useful for differentiating between older offenders. Due to the different tasks involved in the various subtests, an older age level might make a difference in the ability of these tests to discriminate.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary

The Arrow-Dot and Picture Story Completion subtests of the IES Test were administered to three groups of thirty men each. The control group was comprised of thirty students enrolled in summer, senior and graduate level courses in the Education-Psychology department at North Texas State University. The other two groups were comprised of inmates selected from the files at Seagoville Federal Penal Institution. A group of thirty prisoners with crimes against persons and a group of thirty prisoners with crimes against property were selected according to their past offenses.

The subjects were tested according to the directions given by the authors of the test. The data were analyzed for significant differences between the mean id, ego, and superego scores. The means and standard deviations were also computed. Analysis of variance was used and the F test was run to determine the level of significance for all six independent variables. The subtests which were found to be significant were then treated by the t test to determine which groups differed significantly.

The hypotheses were, in general, that the prisoners with property offenses would have a significantly higher mean ego score and a significantly lower mean id score than the prisoners with violent crimes. The control group was hypothesized to have a higher ego score and a lower id score than either of the prison groups.

The results on the Picture Story Completion subtest upheld the hypothesis that the violent prisoners would have a lower ego and higher id score than the other two groups. The only significant differences between the non-prison group and the property offender group was that the property offenders had significantly higher mean superego scores.

The Picture Story Completion test was the most significant subtest. The Arrow-Dot subtest did not reach the level of significance on the F test except on the superego variable and the Picture Story Completion did not reach the level of significance on the F test for the superego variable.

Conclusions

The IES Test was able to discriminate between the id, ego, and superego strengths of the three groups on some of the subtest variables. The results that were not significant were in the predicted direction and there were no

reversals. However, if the proposed solution of using impulse scores to determine the amount of security needed is valid, then the results from the IES Test for any individual prisoner would not be of much value in the classification office at present. The results were not definite enough to make any generalizations or statements except that other studies are needed.

In general, the theoretical position that the prisoners with crimes against persons would be more impulsive than the prisoners with crimes against property was upheld by the IES Test. Through studies pertaining to the measurement of the relative strength of the personality structures, the id, ego, and superego, it is felt that the prison classification office and juvenile detention officers could add a new classification technique to their limited sources. The development of an index to impulsiveness would help to separate offenders in several classifications. The habitual offender could be separated from the situational offender, the potentially violent person from the non-violent, and such an index could help to locate the prisoners who would be most likely to attempt an escape.

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