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1988

Identifying pedophiles with the MMPI

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Recommended Citation

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF Margaret M. Seits for the
Master of Science in Psychology presented April 25, 1988.

Title: Identifying Pedophiles With the MMPI.

APPROVED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE THESIS COMMITTEE:

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The present study investigated the validity of the Pe
(Toobert, Bartelme, & Jones, 1959) and Sexual Deviancy
(Marsh, Hilliard, & Liechti, 1955) subscales, developed from
the MMPI, to determine if the scales would discriminate
convicted sexual offenders from nonsexual offenders.

MMPI answer sheets for 80 Pedophiles (PED=an offender
whose sexual object was a child (male or female) 12 years or
younger), 71 Rapists (RAP=an offender whose sexual act was

aggressive and forcibly carried out against an unwilling victim, with victim being at least 13 years of age or older), and 80 Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED=an offender having committed a nonsexual crime and labeled mentally and emotionally disabled) subjects were obtained from the clinical files of offenders at the Correctional Treatment Program as well as 12 demographic variables. The same data was obtained on 80 General subjects (GEN=offender arrested for a nonsexual crime and sent for evaluation) and nine additional rapists taken from the clinical files of a Portland psychologist.

The General group did not respond to questions 400-566 on the MMPI, therefore four questions from the Pe scale and 27 questions on the Sexual Deviancy scale had to be dropped. Subjects in the General group who still provided insufficient data for both the reduced Pe scale and the reduced Sexual Deviancy scale were identified and dropped from analyses, which resulted in the loss of 15 of the 80 GEN subjects. Missing data was the result of the subject's failure to answer a certain item or items or answering both true and false for the same item. Out of the total remaining 305 subjects 286 (PED 78, Rap 71, MED 75, and GEN 62) had sufficient data for the reduced Pe scale and 256 (PED 73, RAP 70, MED 62, and GEN 51) for the reduced Sexual Deviancy scale.

Demographic variables were analyzed on the total 305 subjects and revealed that the Pedophile had a mean age of

33.1 years, obtained a higher level of education, and was more likely to be separated or divorced. The mean age for the pedophile at the time of the first sexual offense was 14.5 years, whereas the rapist was 15.5 years.

MMPI profiles were obtained for every subject in each group, except for the GEN group. Chi-square analyses revealed no significant relationship for the averaged profiles found for the PED, RAP, and MED groups on the 13 MMPI scales. A great variety of two-point code types were generated, which replicated the findings of other published research (Armentrout & Hauer, 1978; Hall, Maiuro, Vitaliano, & Proctor, 1986; and Rader, 1977). Most subjects were characterized by multiple clinical scale elevations. The most one might conclude with regard to the two-point code type is that there was marked heterogeneity among the three groups.

The present study satisfactorily demonstrated the discriminating power of the Pe scale, thus replicating the results of Toobert et al. (1959). The study failed to discriminate among the four groups with the Sexual Deviancy scale, thus confirming prior research (Holz, Harding, & Glassman, 1957; Peek & Storms, 1956; and Yamahiro & Griffith, 1960). Since there was a need to drop 27 of the 100 items in the Sexual Deviancy scale, results of the present study cannot be claimed to lead to a definite conclusion concerning the clinical utility of the scale.

It would appear that using a two-point type code obtained by averaging the profiles of clinical groups does not provide information useful in a differential diagnosis. The use of subscales, taken from the MMPI, appear more successful. Unlike the Sexual Deviancy scale, the Pe scale appears promising and seems to warrant further study.

IDENTIFYING PEDOPHILES WITH THE MMPI

by

MARGARET M. SEITS

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTERS OF SCIENCE
in
PSYCHOLOGY

Portland State University

1988

TO THE OFFICE OF GRADUATE STUDIES:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In our culture, a person is considered sexually deviant if that person's sexual satisfaction is dependent on something other than a mutually desired sexual engagement with a sexually mature member of the opposite gender. Lanyon (1986) pointed out that there are currently two main ways of conceptualizing sexually deviant behavior. The psychoanalytic view postulated by Kraft-Ebing (1886, 1965), Freud (1905, 1953), and Ellis (1942) maintain that all sexually deviant behaviors are theoretically and etiologically similar, and that they represent a single type of psychopathology, specifically, a form of character disorder. The second major view lies in the behavioral approaches to human disorders proposed by Abel, Blanchard, and Becker (1978), and Barlow (1974), who assert that no particular form of psychopathology underlines the disorder, and that it is the specific learned deviant sexual behavior which must be altered in order for the sexual behavior to change. Thus behavior therapy is needed in order to bring about this change, by focusing on developing adaptive sexual functioning and eliminating specific deviant behaviors, thoughts, and feelings.

Child sexual abuse is one area of sexual deviancy that has concerned and outraged law enforcement, social agencies, parents, and researchers alike. There have been various labels used to describe the offender of child sexual abuse such as child rapist, child molester, incest offender, and pedophile. These labels have been used interchangeably or with great overlap in definition making it difficult to interpret experimental results.

Some researchers have not distinguished separate categories when studying sexual offenders, but have labeled all offenders who have committed sexual-deviant offenses under the term sexual deviants (Marsh, Hilliard, & Liechti, 1955; Yamahiro & Griffith, 1960). Other researchers have studied child sexual offenders by dividing them into categories of incestuous situations and nonincestuous situations. "Some reviewers now believe that except insofar as incest additionally involves complex family dynamics, this is not a useful distinction in understanding the offender" (Lanyon, 1986, p. 178). The empirical evidence has suggested that the incestuous and nonincestuous groups appear similar in sexual preference patterns (Abel, Becker, Murphy, & Flanagan, 1981).

Armentrout and Hauer (1978) used the issue of force as one criterion to distinguish sexual offenders, defining rape of a child as a sexual act carried out against the victim's wishes, whereas nonrape sexual offenses involved nonforcible

acts such as voyeurism, exhibitionism, incest, fetishism, and taking indecent liberties with a minor.

The generic term child molester has been used as a catch-all category for child sexual offenders including incest offenders, child rapists, exhibitionist, and pedophiles. Some researchers have used the victim's age to determine the category of a child molester with the child molester being defined as having a victim under the age of 14 years (Segal & Marshall, 1985). Another label used interchangeably with the term child molester is pedophile. Toobert, Bartelme, and Jones (1959, p. 273) defined the pedophile as "a person whose sexual object was a child (male or female) 12 years of age or under. "The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III, 1980, p. 153) identifies pedophilia as the "Act or fantasy of engaging in sexual activity with prepubertal children is a repeatedly preferred or exclusive method of achieving sexual excitement." Karpman (1957, p. 15) defined pedophilia as a "gratification from sexual intimacies with children which include exposure of the genitals, manipulation of the child, or penetration, partial or complete."

Cohen and Seghorn (1969) described three types of child molesters (pedophiles) identified as the pedophile-fixated type, the pedophile-regressed, and the pedophile-aggressive. The pedophile-fixated's sexual interests are expressed as desires to touch, fondle, caress, suck, and

smell the child. In most instances the child is known to the offender and sexual play occurs only after a period of seduction. The pedophile-regressed is primarily pregenital in psychoanalytic terminology, but unlike the pedophile-fixated there has been a history of normal adolescence and heterosexual experiences, although coupled with feelings of masculine inadequacy in sexual and nonsexual activities. The pedophile's acts are precipitated by some direct confrontation of his sexual adequacy by an adult female or a threat to his masculine image by a male peer. The child victim is not usually familiar with the offender and the act is characteristically impulsive. The third group, pedophile-aggressive has a relationship with the child victim containing both sexual and aggressive acts. The aggression is expressed in cruel and vicious assaults on the genitalia, and sexual excitement increases as a function of the aggression, but orgasm either does not occur or must be reached through masturbation.

Over the past thirty years there have been a number of research efforts investigating the utility of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) in differentiating sexual offenders against children from sexual offenders against adults, or offenders in general. Typically these studies utilized the ten clinical scales and reported that the mean two-point scale for sex offenders, irrespective of the age of their victims, is 4-8 (Armentrout & Hauer, 1978;

Hall, Maiuro, Vitaliano, & Proctor, 1986; Panton, 1978).
Armentrout and Hauer (1979) compared MMPI profiles of
rapists of adults, rapists of children, and nonrapist sexual
offenders. Their study revealed that rapists of adults are
more hostile, resentful, and interpersonally alienated with
an 8-4 profile compared to rapists of children, who had a
profile of 4-8 with scale 8 slightly lower. Nonrapists
showed a high 4 profile with scale 8 still lower. Panton
(1978) also found a 4-8 MMPI mean profile for sex offenders
against children.

Hartman (1967) compared sexual deviants and sociopaths
and found results that indicated no significant differences
between the two groups. Anderson and Kunce (1979) analyzed
MMPI profiles of 92 sex offenders (rape, child molestation,
and incest). Data revealed three profile peaks in which 88
of the 92 could be categorized F,8; 4-9; 2-4. "This study
suggested that attempts to find specific profiles for
certain crimes are not likely to be successful" (Anderson
and Kunce, 1979, p. 675).

Using group averages the 4-8 or 4-8-2 profiles are
found to be common throughout the literature for men who
have sexually assaulted children (Hall, Maiuro, Vitaliano, &
Proctor, 1986; Kirkland & Bauer, 1982; Ladd, 1985; McCreary,
1975; Quinsey, Arnold, & Pruesse, 1980; and Rader, 1977).
McCreary (1975) found the 4-8 scale profile for individuals
convicted of indecent exposure further elevated as the

number of offenses increased. The 4-8/8-4 profile is also commonly found in psychiatric populations (Gynther, Altman, Warbin, & Sletten, 1972) and is characteristic of antisocial tendencies (Caldwell, 1972; and Tsubouchi & Jenkins, 1969). However, a recent study, by Hall et al. (1986) raises doubts about the utility of making inferences to individuals based on averaged profiles. That is, although Hall et al. (1986) found scale 4 elevated followed by scale 8 for 44% of their sample, only 7% of their sample actually had a 4-8 profile.

Langevin, Paitich, Freeman, Mann, and Handy (1978) found scale 0 to be elevated for all sex offenders, especially pedophiles and incest offenders. "This suggests that social introversion is characteristic of sexually deviant males in general, but the pedophilic and incestuous groups scored significantly more introverted than almost everyone else" (Langevin et al., 1978, p. 232).

Researchers have attempted to discriminate offenders through the use of special subscales developed from the MMPI. Marsh, Hilliard, and Liechti (1955) developed a 100 item scale designed to discriminate between groups of sexual offenders and normal populations. In three validation studies, Peek and Storms (1956), Holz, Harding, and Glassman (1957), and Yamahiro and Griffith (1960) concluded that the scale did not distinguish between sexual deviants and many populations. The scale appeared to measure some factor of

personality disintegration or maladjustment rather than sexual deviancy.

In 1963 Panton developed the Aggravated Sex scale (ASX), a 25-item scale from the MMPI, "to identify the sexually aggressive individual whose sexual behavior is likely to bring him in conflict with social mores and constituted authority" (Rader, 1977, p. 62). Rader (1977) pointed out that Panton has conducted two validation studies on the ASX. In one validity study Panton found that the scale's cutting score correctly identified 81% of a rape group, 65% of a sexual assault group, and 72% of a group convicted of nonsexual crimes (Rader, 1977). In the other validity study with "death row" rapists and murderers the scale correctly identified 80% of the rapists and 71.4% of the murderers (Rader, 1977).

Dolan (1985) derived an 11 item subscale (Ic) that effectively differentiated between incest offenders and "normal" males. In a validity study by Scheck (1986) the scale "failed to differentiate between incest offenders and alcoholics, misclassifying slightly more alcoholics as offenders (63.75%) than correctly classifying offenders (62.5%)" (pp. 40 & 41).

In a study of San Quentin prisoners, Toobert, Bartelme, and Jones (1959) successfully developed a pedophile (Pe) scale from the MMPI consisting of 24 items that discriminated between pedophiles and nonsexual

offenders. Toobert et al. (1959) first did an analysis to identify MMPI items which discriminated between a group of 120 male pedophiles and a control group of 139 "normal" males, whose test protocols were provided by the University of Minnesota. Seventy-two items which discriminated between the two groups were further analyzed to identify which items discriminated between the pedophiles and a group of 160 prisoners in general. The latter analysis identified a pool of 24 items which differentiated the pedophiles from the two control groups. The experimental Pe scale was then cross validated on a sample of 39 male pedophiles not included in the original sample (Toobert et al., 1959, p. 274). Using a cutting score of eight, the Pe scale correctly identified 75% and 74% of the original and validation samples of pedophiles, respectively, with a false positive rate of 20% among the prisoner control group. These results, although based upon relatively small samples, appear highly encouraging and would seem to have warranted further efforts at cross validating the Pe scale. However, to date only two studies published subsequent to 1959 have utilized the Pe scale (Panton, 1978, 1979).

Panton (1978) used the Pe scale to compare rapists of adults, rapists of children, and nonviolent sexual molesters, and the second study (1979) compared incestuous and nonincestuous child molesters. He concluded that the Pe scale was successful in identifying adult male pedophiles

and that the scale gave a strong measure of insecurity and
inadequacy in the psychosexual realm irrespective of age.

Toobert et al. (1959) found that the typical pedophile
was sexually dissatisfied, had strong religious interests,
felt inadequate in interpersonal relationships, expressed a
good deal of guilt, and was highly sensitive to the
evaluations of other people. Panton (1979) and Segal and
Marshall (1985) agreed with Toobert's results that the child
molester (pedophile) presented a clear profile of
heterosexual inadequacy. Overholser and Beck (1986) also
found the child molester (pedophile) displayed fear of
negative evaluations and held conservative stereotyped views
of women. Quinsey (1977) found psychological data that
portrayed the child molester (pedophile) as unassertive,
guarded, moralistic, and guilt-ridden.

Bernard (1975) found that pedophiles were aware of
their pedophilia at an early age with the first contact
being made at that time. Henn, Herjanic, and Vanderpearl
(1976, p. 694) revealed that "Child molesters in the sample
were of no particular age, usually had no history of violent
behavior, and had a low incidence of psychosis." Table I
presents studies analyzing age, marital status, and
education level attained for pedophiles. The mean age found
in the different studies is approximately 35 years, with
marital status falling substantially in the single,
divorced, or separated category, and the majority of

TABLE I

STUDIES ANALYZING AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND EDUCATION

Study	Mean Age	Marital Status		Mean Education
Overholser & Beck (1986)	38.8	Single Married/Other Divorce/Sep	53.8% 25.0% 16.6%	12.1
Segal & Marshall (1985)	35.3	Single Married/Other Divorce/Sep	50% 25% 25%	9.4
Panton (1979)	30.0	Not Identified		9.7
Henn et al. (1976)		Rapists under 30 75% Child molesters under 30 28%		
Bernard (1975)	37.3	Single Married/Other Divorce/Sep	90% 8% 2%	12th grade & below 67% above 33%
Toobert et al. (1959)	Mid 30's	Single Married/Other Divorce/Sep	25% 43% 32%	64% less than 9th grade 5% college

education levels attained were high school or below.

There have been methodological shortcomings in prior research regarding child sexual offenders, specifically in identifying and grouping offenders. Control and experimental groups have been rather homogeneous in that group identification has overlapped (Abel et al., 1981; Armentrout & Hauer, 1978; and Lanyon, 1986). Furthermore, except for Panton (1978, 1979), the Pe scale has not been

utilized in identifying the pedophile or in validating the results of Toobert et al. (1959) or Panton (1978, 1979). In summarizing their review of the literature, Hall et al. (1986) concluded, "the previous research on the utility of the MMPI in identifying and differentiating men who have sexually assaulted children is equivocal and has been characterized by one or more of the following methodological shortcomings: (a) small sample size, (b) the use of heterogeneous groups identified in terms of single variables, (c) global approaches describing mean MMPI profiles of sexual offenders while ignoring the possible heterogeneity of individual MMPI profiles, and (d) the examination of single variables without controlling for or considering variables that confound and interact (1986, p. 494)."

CURRENT STUDY

There were three major goals for this research. The first part of the study utilized the Pe scale (See Appendix A scale items) to determine whether that scale would discriminate convicted pedophiles from sexual offenders of adults, a sample of mentally and emotionally disabled (MED) offenders convicted of nonsexual offenses, and a fourth group of offenders in general. Although previous studies have yielded equivocal results, the second part of the study utilized the Sexual Deviance scale (See Appendix B scale

items) developed by Marsh, Hilliard, and Liechti (1955) to ascertain if that scale would discriminate the two sexual offender groups from the nonsexual offender groups.

Finally, if (a) the Pe scale were unsuccessful in discriminating the pedophiles from the control groups, and (b) if the sample sizes were large enough to warrant the analyses, we would try to develop a new scale which would discriminate the pedophiles from the control groups (See Table II MMPI scales).

TABLE II

STANDARD MMPI SCALES

Scale Name	Scale Abbreviation	Scale Number
Lie	L	-
Frequency	F	-
Correction	K	-
Hypochondriasis	Hs	1
Depression	D	2
Hysteria	Hy	3
Psychopathic Deviancy	Pd	4
Masculinity-Femininity	Mf	5
Paranoia	Pa	6
Psychasthenia	Pt	7
Schizophrenia	Sc	8
Hypomania	Ma	9
Social Introversion Extroversion	Si	0

CHAPTER II

METHOD

SUBJECT

Subjects were selected from the 1979-87 clinical files
at the Correctional Treatment Program (CTP) in Salem,
Oregon. Subjects were male, between the ages of 17-57, and
selected from available files in alphabetical order on the
basis of having presented a valid MMPI profile at the time
of subject's admission into the sex offender or MED program.
Subjects were identified under one of the three group
criteria: 1) an offender whose sexual object was a child
(male or female) 12 years of age or younger (Pedophile); 2)
an offender whose sexual act was aggressive and forcibly
carried out against an unwilling victim, with victim being
at least 13 years of age or older (Rapist); or 3) an
offender having committed a nonsexual offense and labeled
Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED). This procedure was
continued until the files were exhausted or a sample of 80
subjects was obtained, which resulted in a sample of 80
pedophiles (PED), 71 rapist (RAP), and 80 Mentally and
Emotionally Disabled (MED) subjects.

A fourth sample of subjects, labeled General (GEN),
was obtained from the 1979-86 clinical files of a

psychologist practicing in Portland, Oregon. Subjects were male, between the ages of 17-57 years, who had been arrested for a nonsexual crime, and were sent for an evaluation to this psychologist. Every second subject was selected from available files, in alphabetical order, who had a valid MMPI, until a sample of 80 subjects was obtained. An additional sample of nine subjects arrested for rape of an adult was obtained and added to the RAP group in order to have equal numbers under specific categories.

MATERIALS

Copies of subject's MMPI answer sheets were obtained in order to secure the Pe and Sexual Deviance scale scores. Subjects from CTP completed all 566 items on the MMPI answer sheet, but subjects from Portland completed only the first 400 items and 11 specific items between 400-566.

Socioeconomic data were collected on each subject such as age, education, and marital status. Information was also collected on each subject's psychiatric and offense histories such as present DSM III Axis I and Axis II diagnoses, any prior diagnoses, present offense, number and type of prior offense(s), and the age at which the first sexual offense was committed, and where appropriate age, sex of victim, and relationship to subject.

PROCEDURE

MMPI answer sheets, socioeconomic information, psychiatric and offense history data were obtained from clinical files of CTP inpatients who had been convicted of a crime. All information had been completed at the time of the subject's admission to the program. The same information was obtained from the files of the Portland psychologist for subjects who had been arrested for a nonsexual offense and sent for evaluation. All demographic data were obtained through subject's clinical files and coded by this author. The data should be considered self-report. A copy of the demographic questionnaire is included in Appendix C. Both demographic data and MMPI raw data were then entered into an SPSS file. Treatment of files and records were in accordance with the ethical standards of the American Psychological Association.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

As stated in the previous section, the General (GEN) group did not respond to questions 400-566. Therefore, four questions from the Pe scale and 27 questions from the Sexual Deviancy scale had to be dropped. Subjects in the GEN group that still provided insufficient data for both the reduced Pe scale and the reduced Sexual Deviancy scale were then identified and dropped from analyses, which resulted in the loss of 15 of the 80 GEN subjects. Missing data were the result of the subject's failure to answer a certain item or items or answering both true and false for the same item. Out of the total 305 (PED 80, RAP 80, MED 80, and GEN 65) remaining subjects 286 (PED 78, RAP 71, MED 75, and GEN 62) had sufficient data for the reduced Pe scale and 256 (PED 73, RAP 70, MED 62, and GEN 51) for the reduced Sexual Deviancy scale.

Descriptive statistics were compiled on all demographic variables for the total 305 subjects and the two smaller sample sizes (286 and 256) to test for the effects of loss of subjects. The total and smaller sample sizes were found to be essentially the same. Therefore, the results for the total sample of 305 subjects in the four

groups are reported here. The frequencies and percentages for each of the demographic variables are shown by group in Table III. The raw data have been broken down by group and placed in Appendix D.

The mean ages for the four groups were computed and appear in Table IV. The PED group with a mean age of 33.1 was found to be older than all other groups and the GEN group was found to be the youngest with a mean age of 22.2. An analysis of variance revealed that there was a significant difference in mean age for the four groups $F(3, 301) = 32.83$, $p<.001$. A Tukey's procedure revealed that only the PED and RAP comparisons did not differ significantly, but all other comparisons were significant. The critical difference for the .05 level of significance was 2.95.

Analysis of the education variable revealed that 11.2% of the RAP group had an education level of 8th grade or less, whereas only 1.2% of the PED group had an education level of 8th grade or less. The PED group revealed the highest level of education, 13 or more years, with 29.9% of the group falling in this category, whereas only 4.6% of the GEN group attained this level. A Chi-square test revealed that there was a significant relationship between education level and group membership $X^2(15, \underline{N} = 294) = 55.805$, $p<.001$.

Analysis of the marital status variable revealed that 90.8% of the GEN group were single (never married) compared

TABLE III

FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
WITHIN GROUPS (PEDOPHILE (PED), RAPIST (RAP),
MENTALLY AND EMOTIONALLY DISABLED (MED),
AND GENERAL (GEN))

VARIABLES	PED (n=80)	RAP (n=80)	MED (n=80)	GEN (n=65)
AGE				
mean	33.1	31.3	27.6	22.2
Sd	7.9	7.1	7.8	4.5
min/max	18-49	19-52	17-57	17-37
HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL				
1-8	1.2	11.2	8.7	3.1
9-10	6.2	3.7	11.2	26.2
11-12	22.5	19.9	16.2	33.8
GED	40.0	42.5	51.2	21.5
13-14	24.9	18.5	12.5	4.6
15+	5.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
missing	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.8
MARITAL STATUS				
Single	28.7	42.5	57.5	90.8
Married	16.2	16.2	12.5	1.5
Separated	2.5	1.2	3.7	1.5
Divorced	51.2	36.2	26.2	0.0
Other	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0
missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2

TABLE III
cont'd

VARIABLES	PED (n=80)	RAP (n=80)	MED (n=80)	GEN (n=65)
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES				
0	28.7	42.5	57.5	90.8
1	46.2	37.5	32.5	3.1
2	15.0	17.5	10.0	0.0
3	10.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
AGE FIRST OFFENSE				
mean	14.5	15.5		
sd	5.5	5.7		
min/max	5-40	8-35		
missing	30%	50%		
VICTIM'S AGE				
Mean	7.9	Adult		
sd	3.0			
min/max	1-12			
VICTIM'S SEX				
Female	63.7	92.5		
Male	27.5	6.3		
Both	8.7	0.0		
missing	0.0	1.2		

TABLE III
cont'd

VARIABLES	PED (n=80)	RAP (n=80)	MED (n=80)	GEN (n=65)
RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM				
Stranger	52.5	78.7		
Stepparent	15.0	7.5		
Parent	16.2	1.2		
Friend	10.2	8.7		
Relative	0.0	2.5		
Dual Role	6.1	0.0		
missing	0.0	1.2		
AXIS I mode	Pedophilia	Rape	Alcohol & Mixed Substance Abuse	92.3% missing 7.7% Alcohol Abuse
AXIS II Mode	Antisocial Personality Disorder For All Groups			
PRESENT OFFENSE	Pedophilia 62.5	Rape 90.0	Burglary 30.0	Burglary 93.8
	Incest 37.5	Incest 7.5	Robbery 25.0	Robbery 3.1
		Other 2.4	Assault 10.0	Assault 1.5
			Murder 7.5	Murder 1.5
			Arson 5.0	
			Manslaughter 5.0	
			Other 17.5	

TABLE III
cont'd

VARIABLES	PED (n=80)	RAP (n=80)	MED (n=80)	GEN (n=65)
PRIOR OFFENSE Mode	Pedophilia	Rape	Property/Person Crimes	Property Crimes

(Note: Number of prior crimes had to be dropped due to insufficient information in the clinical files.)

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TABLE IV

ANOVA: MEAN AGE OF SUBJECTS IN FOUR STUDY GROUPS

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	F PROBABILITY
Between	3	4934.95	1644.98	32.83	.001
Within	301	15082.18	50.12		
Total	304	20017.13			

TUKEY-HSD PROCEDURE

GROUP

GROUP MEAN	GEN 22.17	MED 27.56	RAP 31.33	PED 33.10
GEN 22.17		5.4*	9.2*	10.9*
MED 27.56	5.4*		3.8*	5.5*
RAP 31.33	9.2*	3.8*		1.7
PED 33.10	10.9*	5.5*	1.7	

Critical difference for .05 level of significance was 2.95. (*) Denotes pairs of groups significantly different at .05 level.

to 28.7% of the PED group. A total of 53.7% of the PED group fell in the separated and divorced categories. A Chi-square test revealed that there was a significant relationship between marital status and group membership X^2 (15, $\underline{N}$ = 301) = 83.770, $\underline{p}$<.001.

The mean age at which the first sexual offense was committed was computed and analyzed. The average age at the time of the first sexual offense was 14.5 and 15.5 years for the PED and RAP groups, respectively. The $\underline{t}$ test for a difference between these independent means revealed that the PED and RAP group differed significantly on the mean age that the first sexual offense occurred $\underline{t}$(94) = 2.68, $\underline{p}$<.02.

Table V provides the means and standard deviations of the MMPI three Validity and ten Clinical scales for the PED, RAP, and MED groups. MMPI profiles were not obtained for the GEN group and are, therefore, not included in the analyses.

Chi-square analyses indicated that average profiles of the three groups on the 13 MMPI scales did not differ significantly. These data show a remarkable degree of similarity across the three groups. For example, using a two-point code mean profile, the three groups scored the same 4-8 two-point code, with the highest elevation on scale 4 (Pd) followed by elevations on scale 8 (Sc).

Figure 1 shows the mean profiles for the three groups. Most subjects were characterized by multiple Clinical scale

TABLE V

MMPI: THREE VALIDITY AND 10 CLINICAL SCALES
FOR THREE STUDY GROUPS

SCALE	PED (n=80)		RAP (n=71)		MED (n=80)	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
L	48.887	7.922	47.394	7.958	48.200	6.896
F	69.025	14.343	69.338	13.848	73.000	15.29
K	49.850	9.415	50.718	8.770	49.512	8.965
HS	61.787	14.472	59.070	10.989	60.887	14.59
D	70.825	13.929	67.000	14.172	72.625	15.78
Hy	62.775	9.008	62.127	8.251	62.550	9.460
Pd	78.775	9.812	79.507	10.038	80.625	10.22
Mf	70.800	9.864	69.718	9.604	65.987	9.905
Pa	67.225	13.185	65.958	12.807	70.287	15.66
Pt	69.825	14.675	71.901	14.029	72.662	15.80
Sc	78.650	18.639	78.944	18.404	78.712	19.84
Ma	61.250	11.610	64.972	12.565	67.425	11.17
Si	64.562	11.612	61.549	11.220	61.275	11.58

Means and standard deviations of MMPI Validity and Clinical
Scales for Pedophiles (PED), Rapist (RAP), and Mentally and
Emotionally Disabled (MED). Numbers in parentheses are ns.
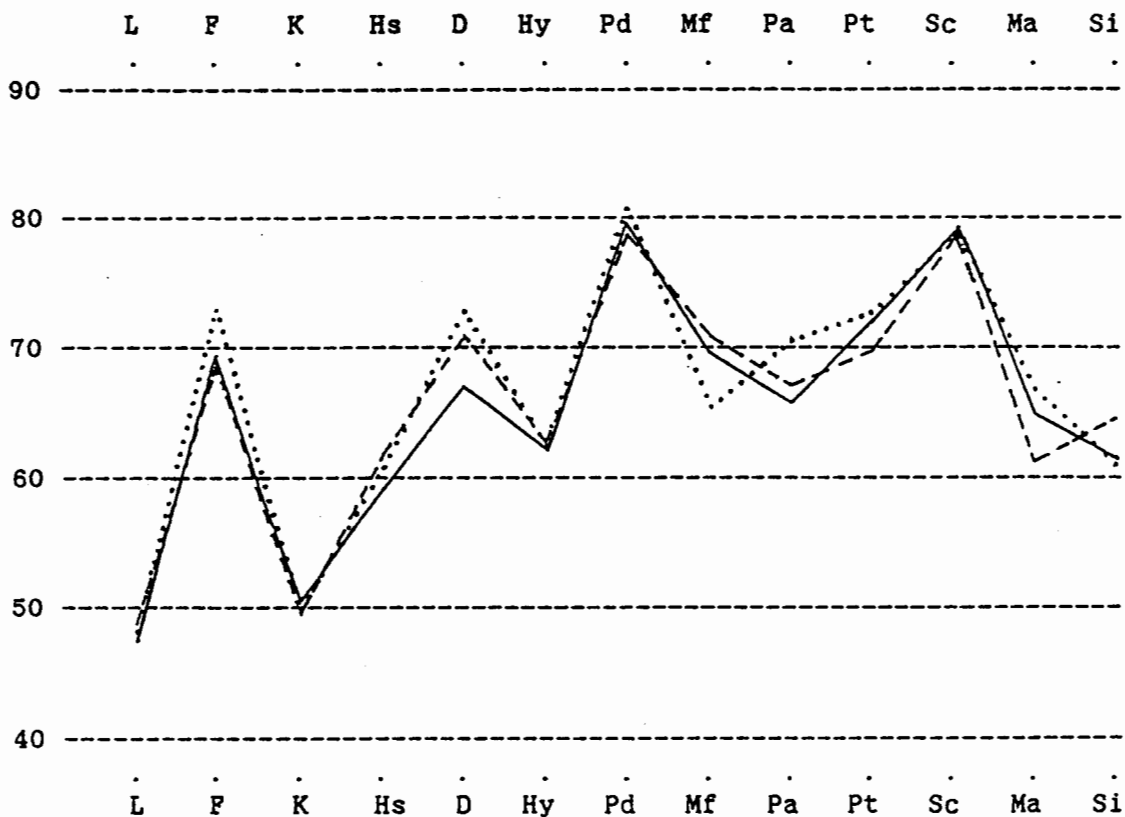
Figure 1. MMPI MEAN PROFILES FOR THREE OFFENDER GROUPS

KEY: Pedophiles (PED) --------- Rapists (RAP) _____

Mentally & Emotionally Disabled (MED) ....

elevations. Both scales 4 and 8 were significantly elevated for 82% of the sample (n=231), but only 11.3% (n=26) of the total sample had an actual 4-8/8-4 code. Most subjects, however, were characterized by multiple Clinical scale elevations. The most common elevated two-point code was 4-5/5-4 for 12.5% (n=29) of the total sample (n=231).

The five most common two-point MMPI code types and their respective percentages relative to the total sample are as follows: 4-5/5-4, 12.5% (n=29); 4-8/8-4, 11.3% (n=26); 7-8/8-7, 9.5% (n=22); 2-4/4-2, 8.7% (n=20); 4-9/9-4, 5.2% (n=12).

Table VI presents the four most common elevated two-point MMPI code types and their respective percentages for each group. The most common two-point code for the PED and RAP groups were 4-5/5-4 with 13.8% (n=13) and 15.5% (n=11), respectively. The most common two-point code for the MED group was 4-8/8-4 with 13.8% (n=11). This code appeared in the PED and RAP groups, but at a rate of 12.5% (n=10) and 7.1% (n=5), respectively.

Table VII shows the means and standard deviations for the mean number of items answered in the direction of the Sexual Deviancy scale for each group with the Marsh et al. (1955) study for comparison. The raw data have been broken down for each group and placed in Appendix E. The means for the four groups on the Sexual Deviancy scale were computed and the PED group at 39.01 was higher than all other groups,

TABLE VI

TWO-POINT MMPI CODE TYPES

CODE TYPE	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PER GROUP
	PED (n=80)	
4-5/5-4	16.3	n = 13
4-8/8-4	12.5	n = 10
2-4/4-2	11.3	n = 9
7-8/8-7	7.5	n = 6
	RAP (n=71)	
4-5/5-4	15.5	n = 11
7-8/8-7	9.7	n = 7
5-8/8-5	8.5	n = 6
4-8/8-4	7.1	n = 5
	MED (n=80)	
4-8/8-4	13.8	n = 11
7-8/8-7	11.3	n = 9
4-9/9-4	10.0	n = 8
2-4/4-2	8.8	n = 7

The four most common two-point MMPI code types and their respective percentages for each group. Pedophile (PED), Rapist (RAP), and Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED).

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TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF GROUP MEAN SCORES ON SEXUAL
DEVIANCY SCALE IN TWO STUDIES

PRESENT STUDY

SEXUAL DEVIANCY SCALE SCORE	PED (n=73)	RAP (n=70)	MED (n=62)	GEN (n=51)
Mean	39.01	36.67	34.06	32.00
Sd	5.6	6.0	7.2	7.2

Sexual Deviancy scale using 73 items-Pedophile (PED), Rapist (RAP), Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED), and General (GEN).

MARSH ET AL. (1955) STUDY

SEXUAL DEVIANCY SCALE SCORE	SEX OFFENDERS (n=338)	NORMALS (n=317)
Mean	41.7	21.8
Sd	9.1	6.8

Sexual Deviancy scale using 100 items.

especially the GEN group, which was 32.0. A one-way analysis of variance was computed on the Sexual Deviancy mean scale scores and revealed (Table VIII) that a significant difference existed among the four groups $F(3, 252) = 13.8014$, $p < .001$.

Tukey's test procedure indicated that the PED and RAP, RAP and MED, and MED and GEN comparisons on the Sexual Deviancy scale were not significantly different, but the PED and MED, PED and GEN, and RAP and GEN comparisons were all significantly different. The greatest difference (7.1) was found between the PED and the GEN groups. Differences are shown in Table VIII. The critical difference for the .05 level of significance was 2.96.

The arbitrary cutting score in the Marsh et al. (1955) study was between 30 and 31 capturing 88% of the sexual deviants with a misclassification rate of 11%. Comparison of the Marsh et al. (1955) results to this study are shown in Table IX. Using the same cutting score, between 30 and 31, there were 93.2% of the PED group and 84.3% of the RAP group captured with a 6.8% and 15.7% false negative, respectively. But this was at the expense of an unacceptably high misclassification rate of 71% for the MED and 61% for the GEN groups.

Table X shows the means and standard deviations for the mean number of items answered in the scored direction of the Pe scale for each group with the Toobert et al. (1959)

TABLE VIII

ANOVA: MEAN SCORE OF EACH GROUP
ON SEXUAL DEVIANCY SCALE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	F PROBABILITY
Between	3	1730.14	576.71	13.80	.001
Within	252	10530.17	41.79		
Total	255	12260.31			

TUKEY-HSD PROCEDURE
GROUP

GROUP MEAN	GEN 32.0	MED 34.1	RAP 36.7	PED 39.0
GEN 32.0		2.1	4.7*	7.0*
MED 34.1	2.1		2.6	4.9*
RAP 36.7	4.7*	2.6		2.3
PED 39.0	7.0*	4.9*	2.3	

Critical difference for .05 level of significance was 2.96. (*) Denotes pairs of groups significantly different at .05 level.

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF SORTING BY SEXUAL DEVIANCY
SCALE IN TWO STUDIES

PRESENT STUDY

CUTTING SCORE	PED (n=73)	RAP (n=70)	MED (n=62)	GEN (n=51)
1-30	6.8%	15.7%	29.03%	39.22%
31-52	93.2%	84.3%	70.97%	60.78%

Pedophile (PED), Rapist (RAP), Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED), and General (GEN).

MARSH ET AL. (1955) STUDY

CUTTING SCORE	SEX OFFENDERS (n=338)	NORMALS (n=317)
1-30	12.13%	89.27%
31-100	87.87%	10.73%

TABLE X

COMPARISON OF GROUP MEAN SCORES ON
PE SCALE IN TWO STUDIES

PRESENT STUDY

PE SCALE SCORE	PED (n=78)	RAP (n=71)	MED (n=75)	GEN (n=62)
Mean	10.1	8.7	8.1	6.3
Sd	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8

Pe Scale using 20 items-Pedophile (PED), Rapist (RAP), Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED), and General (GEN).

TOOBERT ET AL. (1959) STUDY

PE SCALE SCORE	PED (n=120)	P.G. (n=160)	NE (n=65)
Mean	9.6	5.8	7.8
Sd	3.3	2.3	2.6

Pe Scale using 24 items-Pedophile (PED), Prisoners in General (P.G.), and Neurotic (NE). P.G. is comparable to GEN above and NE to MED.

study for comparison. The raw data have been broken down by scale score in each group and placed in Appendix F. The PED group had a higher mean scale score in the direction of the Pe scale, than all groups, especially higher than the GEN group. Table X shows the PED group with a mean of 10.1 followed by the RAP, MED, and the GEN groups with means of 8.7, 8.1, and 6.3, respectively. A one-way analysis of variance was computed on the Pe mean scale scores and reveals in Table XI, that a significant difference did exist among the four groups $\underline{F}$(3, 282) = 26.5729, $\underline{p}$<.001.

A Tukey's test procedure indicated that the RAP and MED group did not differ significantly from each other, but all other group comparisons did differ significantly from each other. The greatest difference (3.84) was found between the PED and the GEN groups. Differences appear in Table XI. The critical difference for .05 level of significance was 1.102.

The arbitrary cutting scores found by the Toobert et al. (1959) study for the Pe scale and the results of this study are presented in Table XII for comparison. Although the Pe scale had to be reduced (i.e., four items were dropped because of no response from the GEN group) the results of the present study essentially replicate those of Toobert et al. (1959). Toobert et al. (1959) found that a cutting score of eight identified 75% and 74% of the

TABLE XI

ANOVA: MEAN SCORE OF EACH STUDY GROUP ON PE SCALE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	F PROBABILITY
Between	3	521.56	173.85	26.57	.001
Within	282	1845.00	6.54		
Total	285	2366.56			

TUKEY-HSD PROCEDURE

GROUP

GROUP MEAN	GEN 6.27	MED 8.12	RAP 8.68	PED 10.12
GEN 6.27				
MED 8.12	1.8*			
RAP 8.68	2.4*	0.6		
PED 10.12	3.8*	2.0*	1.4*	

Critical difference for .05 level of significance was 1.102. (*) Denotes pairs of groups significantly different at .05 level.

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF SORTING BY PE SCALE IN TWO STUDIES

PRESENT STUDY

CUTTING SCORE	PED (n=78)	RAP (n=71)	MED (n=75)	GEN (n=62)
10	42.3%	19.72%	21.33%	8.06%
9	57.69%	35.21%	29.33%	12.90%
8	76.92%	54.93%	40.00%	17.74%
7	85.90%	66.20%	53.30%	29.03%

Pedophile (PED), Rapist (RAP), Mentally and Emotionally Disabled (MED), General (GEN).

TOOBERT ET AL. (1959) STUDY

CUTTING SCORE	PED (n=120)	P.G. (n=160)	NE (n=65)
10	53%	9%	23%
9	66%	10%	32%
8	75%	20%	42%
7	85%	37%	62%

Pedophile (PED), Prisoners in General (P.G.), Neurotic (NE).

original and validation samples of pedophiles, respectively, with a false positive rate of 20% among the prisoner control group. In the present study using a cutting score of eight identified 76.92% of the pedophiles with a false positive rate of 17.74% among the GEN group. Toobert et al. (1959) also found a 42% false positive rate for the neurotic group. Similarly, the present study found 40% false positives for the MED group, many of whom would have been labeled "neurotic" by 1959 practices.

Toobert et al. (1959) studied the variability within their sample by examining the extreme range of scores on the Pe scale. The same method was used in the present study. Using the same criteria, a "high" score was defined as a score of 13 or greater and a "low" score was defined as a score of 6 or less. Eleven subjects from the PED group met the criterion for the "high" score group and five for the "low" score group. In comparing high and low scoring pedophiles on the demographic variables the only difference noted was on the education level with 91% of the "high" score group having education levels of 12 years or less, whereas, 80% of the "low" score group attained education levels of 12 years or more.

Another possible variation was found in the Axis II diagnoses for the two subgroups. Although both groups were diagnosed as having antisocial personality disorders, each reflected different traits. The "high" score group was

diagnosed antisocial personality disorder with passive, aggressive, dependent, and avoidant traits, whereas the "low" score group was diagnosed antisocial personality disorder with extremely rigid defenses and narcissistic traits. All other demographic variables showed no variations of interest.

The strong religious factor found by Toobert et al. (1959) for the Pedophile was found in the present study only for the "high" score group and not for the "low" score group. In the present study the item on the Pe scale that was most often answered in the deviant direction (by 92.5% of all pedophiles) was "I never indulged in any unusual sex practices" (false).

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

The present study satisfactorily demonstrated the discriminating power of the Pe scale, thus replicating the results of Toobert et al. (1959). As was expected, the Pedophile group obtained higher scores for the Pe scale than all other groups (Panton, 1978, 1979; Toobert et al. 1959). The results indicated that Pedophiles can be separated from other groups on the basis of response to a particular set of personality items (Toobert et al. 1959) As Toobert et al. (1959) found, "The differences between groups were not large but the utilization of cutting scores suggested rather consistent trends" (p. 278). It did appear that many of the individual items show fairly sharp discriminating power. Thus, even though some items of the Pe scale had to be discarded, the reduced scale still discriminated among the four groups.

Significant differences did exist among the means of the four groups on the Pe scale. The only group comparison which did not differ significantly was the RAP and MED groups. This was possibly due to some similarities in personalities of members of these two groups (Henn, Herjanic, & Vanderpearl, 1976; and Rader, 1977). Prior

research has suggested that the rapist and the mentally and emotionally disabled individual are similar. Henn, Herjanic, and Vanderpearl (1976) found that the myth of the "crazy rapist" was a rare anomaly, and from their data it was suggested that psychosis shielded the mentally and emotionally disabled individual from the possibility of committing rape.

Studies reporting demographic variables have found the mean age of pedophiles to be approximately 35 years. Toobert et al. (1959) found the critical age of pedophiles in their sample to lie between the 30th and 49th year with incidences falling off sharply beyond these limits. The results of the present study falls within this range with the mean age at 33 years and no subjects over 49 years, which is in agreement also with other similar studies (Bernard, 1975; Overholser & Beck, 1986; and Segal & Marshall, 1985).

Bernard (1975) found that typically pedophiles in their sample were aware of their pedophilia at an early age with the first victim contact being made at that time. The present study agrees: the mean age of the first sexual offense for pedophiles was found to be 14.5 years.

As with other studies, the marital status for pedophiles falls substantially in the single, divorced, or separated category (Bernard, 1975; Overholser & Beck, 1986; Segal & Marshall, 1985; and Toobert et al., 1959). Although

the present study has even a higher rate of divorced and separated compared to other studies, this could be due to the greater incidence of divorce today than in past years.

In past studies (Bernard, 1975; and Toobert et al., 1959) the majority of education levels attained for pedophiles were high school or below. In the present study pedophiles had attained a higher level of education, with over 70% of the sample having completed 12 years or more of schooling. This could be accounted for by the increased need for education in the 80's compared to the late 50's or even the early 70's. The pedophiles in the present study also attained a higher level of education than the General group. This could be accounted for in the fact that the General group had a significantly younger mean age compared to the pedophiles (22 vs 33). The fact that the pedophile was older afforded him a greater opportunity to achieve a higher level of education. However, self-reports on demographic information are subject to the memory of the individual as well as the meaning of that information to the offender, so these data must be viewed with caution (Ladd, 1985).

The present study confirms the common observation of the two-point mean code 4-8/8-4 profile in the published literature for men who have sexually assaulted children (Hall, Maiuro, Vitaliano & Proctor, 1986; Kirkland & Bauer, 1982; Ladd, 1985; McCreary, 1975; Quinsey, Arnold, &

Pruesse, 1980; and Rader, 1977), psychiatric populations
(Gynther, Altman, Warbin, & Sletten, 1972), and groups with
antisocial tendencies (Caldwell, 1972; and Tsubouchi &
Jenkins, 1969). The mean score for scales 4-8 for the PED,
RAP, and MED groups were essentially identical 78.8-78.7,
79.5-78.9, and 80.6-78.7, respectively. "Clinically, the 4-
8 code type has been variously described as indicative of
hostile, irritable, unpredictably, impulsive individuals who
avoid close emotional involvement, show poor judgment and
social intelligence, and are frequently in conflict with
agents of authority (Armentrout & Hauer, 1978, p. 331-332)."
However, only 11.3% (n=26) of the total sample had an actual
4-8/8-4 code. Moreover, most subjects were characterized by
multiple clinical scale elevations. A great variety of two-
point code types were generated, which replicated the
findings of other published research (Armentrout & Hauer,
1978; Hall, Maiuro, Vitaliano, & Proctor, 1986; and Rader,
1977). This further confirms the conclusion of Anderson and
Kunce (1979) ". . . that attempts to find specific profiles
for certain crimes are not likely to be successful (p.
675)." Specific attempts to differentiate MMPI profiles of
sex offenders from profiles of offenders guilty of other
crimes have yielded few significant findings (Hartman,
1967).

        The most common two-point code for the PED and RAP
groups was 4-5/5-4. However, only 13.8% (n=13) of the PED

group and 15.5% (n=11) of the RAP group had this code. The
most common two-point code for the MED group was 4-8/8-4
with 13.8% (n=11). The most one might conclude with regard
to the two-point code type is that there was marked
heterogeneity among the three groups.

The present study failed to discriminate among the
groups with the Sexual Deviancy scale. An analysis of the
differences among groups on the Sexual Deviancy scale was
found to be significant. The PED and MED, PED and GEN, and
RAP and GEN groups did differ significantly from each other.
It was therefore concluded that the scale was measuring some
difference in the groups. However, using the cutting score
suggested by Marsh et al. (1955), which had distinguished
sexual deviants from other groups in their study, failed to
discriminate the sexual deviant groups from the other two
groups in this study. Attempts at using other cutting
scores on the Sexual Deviancy scale did not approach the
findings of Marsh et al. (1955). Since there was a need to
drop 27 of the 100 items in the Sexual Deviancy scale,
results of the present study cannot be claimed to lead to a
definite conclusion concerning the clinical utility of the
scale. However, it is my view that results similar to those
reported by Holz, Harding, and Glassman (1957), Peek and
Storms (1956), and Yamahiro and Griffith (1960) would be
found on further testing of the scale. That is, the scale
appears to be measuring some general personality abnormality
rather than sexual deviancy per se.

In conclusion, it is recommended that a check on the accuracy of self-report information that could be verified through legal records and confirmation by family members would greatly improve the ability to obtain reliable demographic information and gain valuable information on the overall portrait of the pedophile.

It would appear that using a two-point code obtained by averaging the profiles of clinical groups does not provide information useful in a differential diagnosis. Attempts to use the two-point code mean profile does not result in successful discriminations for certain crimes. The use of subscales taken from the MMPI appear more successful. Unlike the Sexual Deviancy scale, the Pe scale appears promising.

Due to the encouraging results found for the Pe scale, additional analyses and study seem to be warranted for the utilization of the Pe scale in distinguishing Pedophiles from other populations. It may be fruitful to compare Pe scale scores over several MMPI's administered to a single subject during treatment to observe the changes and we hope a reduced Pe scale score as treatment progresses.

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APPENDIX A

PE SCALE ITEMS

PE SCALE

+16.   I am sure I get a raw deal from life.
-20   My sex life is satisfactory.
+53.   A minister can cure disease by praying and putting his hand on your head.
-57.   I am a good mixer.
+67.   I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be.
+76.   Most of the time I feel blue.
+95.   I go to church almost every week.
+106. Much of the time I feel as if I have done something wrong or evil.
+132. I like collecting flowers or growing house plants.
-133. I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices.
-160. I have never felt better in my life than I do now.
+179. I am worried about sex matters.
+202. I believe I am a condemned person.
+206. I am very religious (more than most people).
+219. I think I would like the work of a building contractor.
-248. Sometimes, without any reason or even when things are going wrong, I feel excitedly happy, "on top of the world."
+260. I was a slow learner in school.
-276. I enjoy children.
+332. Sometimes my voice leaves me or changes even though I have no cold.
+390. I have often felt badly over being misunderstood when trying to keep someone from making a mistake.
-435. Usually I would prefer to work with women.
+458. The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me.
+490. I read in the Bible several times a week.
-556. I am very careful about my manner of dress.

(True + and False -)

SEXUAL DEVIATION SCALE
MARSH, HILLIARD, &
LIECHTI (1955)

+5.   I am easily awakened by noise.
-6.   I like to read newspaper articles on crime.
-12.   I enjoy detective or mystery stories.
-20.   My sex life is satisfactory.
-37.   I have never been in trouble because of my sex behavior.
-39.   At times I feel like smashing things.
-46.   My judgment is better than it ever was.
-51.   I am in just as good physical health as most of my friends.
+59.   I have often had to take orders from someone who did not know as much as I did.
+61.   I have not lived the right kind of life.
-63.   I have had no difficulty in starting or holding my bowel movement.
+67.   I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be.
+76.   Most of the time I feel blue.
+84.   These days I find it hard not to give up hope of amounting to something.
+88.   I usually feel that life is worthwhile.
-89.   It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth.
+94.   I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more or more often than others seem to).
+98.   I believe in the second coming of Christ.
+106. Much of the time I feel as if I have done something wrong or evil.
+111. I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it.
+118. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for cutting up.
-120. My table manners are not quite as good at home as when I am out in company.
+127. I know who is responsible for most of my troubles.
-133. I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices.
-134. At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them.
+138. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly.
+139. Sometimes I feel as if I must injure either myself or someone else.
+140. I like to cook.
+144. I would like to be a soldier.
+147. I have often lost out on things because I couldn't make up my mind soon enough.
-155. I am neither gaining nor losing weight.
+158. I cry easily.
-160. I have never felt better in my life than I do now.

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-163.   I do not tire quickly.
+168.   There is something wrong with my mind.
+170.   What others think of me does not bother me.
+179.   I am worried, about sex matters.
+239.   I have been disappointed in love.
+249.   I believe there is a Devil and a Hell in afterlife.
-255.   Sometimes at elections I vote for men about whom I
        know very little.
+260.   I was a slow learner in school.
-289.   I am always disgusted with the law when a criminal is
        freed through the arguments of a smart lawyer.
-294.   I have never been in trouble with the law.
+297.   I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex.
+298.   If several people find themselves in trouble, the
        best thing for them to do is to agree upon a story
        and stick to it.
-302.   I have never been in trouble because of my sex
        behavior.
+303.   I am so touchy on some subjects that I can't talk
        about them.
+304.   In school I found it very hard to talk before the
        class.
+316.   I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of
        trouble.
-328.   I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job.
+329.   I almost never dream.
+346.   I have a habit of counting things that are not
        important such as bulbs on electric signs, and so
        forth.
-347.   I have no enemies who really wish to harm me.
+348.   I tend to be on my guard with people who are somewhat
        more friendly than I had expected.
+349.   I have strange and peculiar thoughts.
+350.   I hear strange things when I am alone.
+352.   I have been afraid of things or people that I knew
        could not hurt me.
+360.   Almost every day something happens to frighten me.
+364.   People say insulting and vulgar things about me.
+365.   I feel uneasy indoors.
-367.   I am not afraid of fire.
-372.   I tend to be interested in several different hobbies
        rather than to stick to one of them for a long time.
+373.   I feel sure that there is only one true religion.
+375.   When I am feeling very happy and active, someone who
        is blue or low will spoil it all.
-376.   Policemen are usually honest.
+377.   At parties I am more likely to sit by myself or with
        just one other person than to join in with the crowd.
+378.   I do not like to see women smoke.
-379.   I very seldom have spells of the blues.
-380.   When someone says silly or ignorant things about
        something I know about, I try to set him right.
```

+382. I wish I could get over worrying about things I have said that may have injured other people's feelings.
+385. Lightning is one of my fears.
+389. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up.
+395. The future is too uncertain for a person to make serious plans.
+404. People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful.
+413. I deserve severe punishment for my sins.
+419. I played hooky from school quite often as a youngster.
+427. I am embarrassed by dirty stories.
-430. I am attracted by members of the opposite sex.
-432. I have strong political opinions.
+444. I do not try to correct people who express an ignorant belief.
-449. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people.
+453. When I was a child I didn't care to be a member of a crowd or gang.
+455. I am quite often not in on the gossip and talk of the group I belong to.
+457. I believe that a person should never taste an alcoholic drink.
+458. The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.) was very strict with me.
-460. I have used alcohol moderately (or not at all).
+483. Christ performed miracles such as changing water into wine.
+488. I pray several times every week.
+489. I feel sympathetic towards people who tend to hang on to their griefs and troubles.
+490. I read in the Bible several times a week.
+492. I dread the thought of an earthquake.
+498. It is always a good thing to be frank.
+507. I have frequently worked under people who seem to have things arranged so that they get credit for good work but are able to pass off mistakes onto those under him.
-547. I like parties and socials.
+548. I never attend a sexy show if I can avoid it.
+549. I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty.
-554. If I were an artist I would like to draw children.
+558. A large number of people are guilty of bad sexual conduct.
+559. I have often been frightened in the middle of the night.

+562. The one to whom I was most attached and whom I most
       admired as a child was a woman. (Mother, sister,
       aunt, or other woman.)

       Sex offenders, in contrast to the comparison group,
       tend to answer as true (+) items, as false (-) items.

APPENDIX C

DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE

RECODE ID:_____   MED   PED   RAPIST   GEN

D.O.B.:_____   EDUCATION:_____

MARITAL STATUS: SIN   MAR   SEP   DIV   NO. MARRIAGES:_____

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES:

PRESENT DSM III: AXIS I:_____

_____

AXIS II:_____

_____

PRIOR DIAGNOSES: AXIS I:_____

AXIS II:_____

AXIS I:_____

AXIS II:_____

PRESENT OFFENSE: PROPERTY   PERSON   ARSON

        SEXUAL: PED____   RAPIST____   INCEST____   STEPFATHER____

        NATURAL____

PRIOR OFFENSES: TYPE: PRO   PER   ARSON   SEX: PED____   RAP____

        INCEST____   NONE____

NUMBER:_____

AGE OF 1ST OFFENSE:_____

VICTIM: AGE:_____   SEX:_____

RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER: STRANGER____ STEPPARENT____

        PARENT____   FRIEND____   RELATIVE____

OTHER NOTES ON SUBJECT:

APPENDIX D

RAW DATA FREQUENCIES FOR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

RAW DATA ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES FOR EACH GROUP

AGE	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
17	0	0	1	1
18	1	0	0	12
19	2	2	6	12
20	1	1	6	8
21	1	0	8	7
22	2	2	3	2
23	1	5	5	3
24	4	6	4	0
25	6	5	6	7
26	3	4	5	1
27	5	3	5	3
28	1	4	5	4
29	3	3	4	1
30	1	5	3	0
31	3	4	3	0
32	1	4	0	1
33	5	2	0	1
34	6	3	1	0
35	4	2	4	1
36	4	6	2	0
37	1	3	2	1
38	3	1	1	0
39	4	4	1	0
40	1	1	0	0
41	4	3	1	0
42	2	3	0	0
43	2	1	2	0
44	2	0	0	0
45	1	1	0	0
46	2	1	1	0
47	2	0	0	0
49	2	0	0	0
51	0	0	1	0
52	0	1	0	0
57	0	0	1	0
Totals	80	80	80	65

RAW DATA cont'd

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
1st-8th	1	9	7	2
9th-10th	5	3	9	17
11th-12th	18	16	13	22
GED	32	34	41	14
13th-14th	20	15	10	3
15th +	4	2	0	0
missing	0	1	0	7
Totals	80	80	80	65

MARITAL STATUS	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
Single	23	34	46	59
Married	13	13	10	1
Separated	2	1	3	1
Divorced	41	29	21	0
Other	1	3	0	0
missing	0	0	0	4
Totals	80	80	80	65

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
0	23	34	46	59
1	37	30	26	2
2	12	14	8	0
3	8	2	0	0
missing	0	0	0	4
Totals	80	80	80	65

RAW DATA cont'd

AXIS I	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
00	1	1	7	0
01	1	1	0	0
02	2	0	0	0
03	1	0	0	0
04	6	1	0	0
05	1	1	0	0
06	34	4	0	0
07	2	0	0	0
08	3	3	0	0
09	2	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0
11	4	1	0	0
12	2	0	0	0
13	3	0	0	0
14	1	0	0	0
15	1	0	0	0
16	1	0	0	0
17	1	0	0	0
18	1	0	0	0
19	1	0	0	0
20	1	0	0	0
21	1	1	0	0
22	1	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0
24	1	0	0	0
25	1	1	0	0
26	1	3	0	0
27	1	0	0	0
28	1	0	0	0
29	1	0	0	0
30	0	0	1	0
31	0	0	1	0
32	0	0	1	0
33	0	0	1	0
34	0	1	5	5
35	0	0	3	0
36	0	0	11	0
37	0	0	1	0
38	0	0	1	0
39	0	3	6	0
40	0	1	2	0
41	0	0	1	0
42	0	0	2	0
43	0	3	19	0
44	0	0	1	0

(See AXIS I code sheet to define values)

RAW DATA cont'd

AXIS I	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
45	0	0	3	0
46	0	0	1	0
47	0	1	1	0
48	0	0	2	0
49	0	0	1	0
50	0	0	1	0
51	0	0	1	0
52	O	O	2	0
53	0	0	1	0
54	0	1	1	0
55	0	1	0	0
56	0	1	0	0
57	0	1	0	0
58	0	2	0	0
59	0	1	0	0
60	0	10	0	0
61	0	1	0	0
62	0	12	0	0
63	0	1	0	0
64	0	5	0	0
65	0	1	0	0
66	0	1	0	0
67	0	2	0	0
68	0	1	0	0
69	0	1	0	0
70	0	1	0	0
71	0	1	0	0
72	0	1	0	0
73	0	1	0	0
74	0	1	0	0
75	0	1	0	0
76	0	1	0	0
77	0	1	0	0
99	1	4	3	60
Totals	80	80	80	65

(See AXIS I code sheet to define values)

AXIS I
(CODE SHEET)

00 Deferred
01 Rule out pedophilia alcohol abuse cannabis abuse
02 Pedophilia intermittent explosive
03 Isolated explosive disorder
04 Pedophilia alcohol abuse
05 Pedophilia amphetamine abuse alcohol abuse
06 Pedophilia
07 Alcohol mixed substance abuse pedophilia rule out ego
    dystonic
08 Alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse pedophilia
09 Pedophilia boys fixated rule out mixed substance abuse
10 Pedophilia fetishism diapers baby powder alcohol abuse
    mixed substance abuse rule out sexual masochism
11 Pedophilia mixed substance abuse
12 Pedophilia cannabis abuse rule out ego dystonic
    homosexuality
13 Pedophilia (incest m/f) dysthymic disorder premature
    ejaculation
14 Pedophilia inhibited sexual excitement inhibited male
    orgasm
15 Pedophilia mixed substance abuse inhibited sexual
    excitement
16 Pedophilia OBS mixed substance abuse
17 Mixed substance abuse sexual sadism regressed Pedophilia
18 Pedophilia compulsive homosexual poss. sexual sadism
    probable schizophrenia chronic undifferentiated type
19 Pedophilia rule out ego dystonic homosexuality
20 Pedophilia fixated compulsive cannabis abuse
21 Pedophilia with somatization disorder
22 Pedophilia Organic Brain syndrome (demential)
23 Pedophilia alcohol abuse cannabis abuse generalized
    anxiety disorder
24 Pedophilia inhibited male orgasm rule out Atypical
    dissociative disorder
25 Pedophilia rape sexual sadism alcohol abuse
26 Pedophilia rape alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse
27 Pedophilia masochism sadism voyeurism
28 Pedophilia exhibitionism sexual masochism
29 Pedophilia transvestism mixed substance abuse
30 Sexual sadism Atypical paraphilia rape alcohol abuse
    mixed substance abuse
31 Rule out OBS major depression chronic mixed substance
    abuse
32 Psychoactive substance abuse alcohol abuse
33 Possible latent or intermittent psychosis without
    thought disorder obsessive compulsive disorder
34 Alcohol abuse
35 Schizoaffective disorder

36 Mixed substance abuse
37 Manic depressive
38 Schizophrenic
39 Paranoid Schizophrenia
40 Intermittent explosive disorder
41 Situational depression unspecified substance abuse
    schizophrenia undifferentiated
42 Dysthymic disorder mixed substance abuse
43 Alcohol and mixed substance abuse
44 Sociopath with both schizoid and paranoid features
45 Intermittent explosive disorder alcohol abuse mixed
    substance abuse
46 Explosive personality disorder mixed substance abuse
47 Generalized anxiety disorder
48 Mixed drug abuse ego dystonic homosexuality
49 Disorganized schizophrenia borderline intellectual
    functioning
50 Borderline retarded level of intellectual ability
    potentially explosive
51 Adult antisocial behavior
52 Transvestism alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse
53 Pyromania alcohol abuse mixed drug abuse
54 Alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse rape
55 Rape rule out sexual sadism opioid abuse
56 Sexual sadism rule out pedophilia rule out ego dystonic
    homosexuality
57 Rule out paranoid schizophrenia Atypical paraphilia
    (homosexual rapes) alcohol abuse
58 Atypical paraphilia homosexual rape mixed substance
    abuse ego dystonic homosexuality
59 Sexual sadism ego dystonic homosexuality
60 Alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse Atypical paraphilia
    (rape)
61 Rape assaultive impulse control disorder sexual sadist
62 Rape
63 Compulsive rape with weapon rule out alcohol abuse
    voyeurism transvestism
64 Voyeurism Atypical paraphilia rape mixed substance abuse
    alcohol abuse
65 History of adolescent antisocial behavior with sub-
    culture factors
66 Alcohol abuse mixed substance abuse rule out pedophilia
    Atypical paraphilia (rape)
67 Rape pedophilia alcohol abuse cannabis abuse
68 Mild mental retardation
69 Paranoid schizophrenia mild mental retardation rape
70 Schizophrenia paranoid type rape pedophilia (girls)
    alcohol abuse
71 Rape sexual sadism rule out sexual masochism
72 Sexual masochism rape isolated explosive disorder ego
    distonic homosexuality
73 Isolated explosive disorder alcohol abuse

74 Alcohol abuse cannabis abuse sexual sadism
75 Biopolar disorder (manic)
76 Depressive Neurosis
77 Anxiety Neurosis
99 Missing data

RAW DATA cont'd

AXIS II	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
00	14	4	7	1
01	1	1	0	3
02	1	1	1	0
03	2	1	0	9
04	15	27	23	19
05	2	12	11	7
06	1	0	2	0
07	2	0	0	0
08	4	3	0	5
09	2	2	1	0
10	4	1	1	0
11	1	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	0
13	1	0	0	0
14	2	1	3	0
15	1	0	0	0
16	2	3	1	0
17	8	4	0	0
18	2	0	1	0
19	2	3	3	0
20	1	0	1	0
21	1	0	0	0
22	1	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0
24	1	2	1	0
25	1	1	2	0
26	1	0	1	1
27	0	2	1	0
28	0	3	5	2
29	0	2	1	0
30	0	0	1	0
31	0	0	4	0
32	0	0	2	0
33	0	0	1	0
34	0	1	1	0
35	0	0	1	0
36	0	0	1	0
37	0	0	1	0
38	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	6
40	0	0	0	2
41	0	0	0	1
42	0	0	0	1
43	0	0	0	2
44	0	0	0	1

(See AXIS II code sheet to define values)

RAW DATA cont'd

AXIS II	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
45	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	1
47	0	0	0	0
48	0	1	0	0
49	0	1	0	0
99	5	5	2	4
Totals	80	80	80	65

(See AXIS II code sheet to define values)

(Code 38, 45, and 47 should be marked GEN group, but were files that had been previously dropped.)

AXIS II
(CODE SHEET)

00 Deferred
01 Schizoid personality disorder
02 Mixed personality disorder with sociopathic inadequate
    and compulsive traits
03 Inadequate personality disorder
04 Antisocial personality disorder
05 Borderline personality disorder
06 Mixed personality disorder with narcissistic and
    paranoid traits
07 Mixed personality disorder with borderline and avoidant
    traits
08 Passive aggressive personality disorder
09 Mixed personality disorder with borderline and
    inadequate traits
10 Mixed personality disorder with antisocial and
    inadequate traits
11 Antisocial paranoid disorder
12 Mixed personality disorder with schizoid & inadequate
    traits
13 Mixed personality disorder with avoidant & possible
    schizotypal traits
14 Antisocial personality disorder with dependant traits
15 Antisocial personality disorder with maternally
    dependant sexually conflicted and sexually sadistic
    features
16 Mixed personality disorder with passive & aggressive &
    dependant traits
17 Mixed personality disorder with antisocial passive-
    aggressive & avoidant traits
18 Mixed personality disorder with paranoid passive-
    aggressive traits
19 Mixed personality disorder with antisocial & paranoid
    features
20 Narcissistic Personality disorder
21 Immature personality disorder
22 Antisocial personality disorder with extremely rigid
    defenses
23 Mixed personality disorder with narcissistic & obsessive
    compulsive traits
24 Mixed personality disorder with narcissistic avoidant &
    passive aggressive traits
25 Mixed personality disorder with narcissistic &
    borderline traits
26 Mixed personality disorder
27 Narcissistic personality disorder
28 Mixed personality disorder with antisocial & borderline
    traits
29 Paranoid personality with depressive episodes

30 Adjustment disorder with mixed emotional features antisocial behavior
31 Mixed personality disorder with antisocial & explosive & narcissistic traits
32 Antisocial personality with sadistic traits
33 Insecure personality disorder obsessive traits & compulsive eater
34 Antisocial personality disorder with hysteroid traits
35 Mixed personality disorder with passive-aggressive & borderline traits
36 Mixed personality disorder with narcissistic & schizotypal traits
37 Immature & dependant personality with inadequate traits
38 Antisocial personality disorder schizotypical
39 Adjustment reaction with disturbance of conduct
40 Atypical personality disorder
41 Adjustment reaction to various stressors & lack stability
42 Borderline personality with strong obsessive compulsive features
43 Histrionic personality disorder
44 Dysfunctional personality traits
45 Impulsiveness
46 Incongruent personality disorder
47 Anxiety neurosis (strong hysteroid features)
48 Antisocial personality disorder with narcissistic traits
49 Conduct disorder localized aggressive
99 Missing data

RAW DATA cont'd

Present Offense	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
Pedophilia	50	0	0	0
Rapist	0	72	0	0
Incest	30	6	0	0
Burglary	0	1	24	61
Murder	0	0	6	1
Robbery	0	0	20	2
Assault	0	0	8	1
Escape	0	0	3	0
Manslaughter	0	0	4	0
Arson	0	1	4	0
Drugs	0	0	1	0
Theft	0	0	3	0
Assault & Burglary	0	0	1	0
Kidnapping & Arson	0	0	2	0
Ex-con in Possession of a Weapon	0	0	0	0
Forgery	0	0	1	0
Burglary & Robbery	0	0	2	0
Kidnapping, Burglary & UUMV	0	0	1	0
missing	0	0	0	0
Totals	80	80	80	65

RAW DATA cont'd

Prior Offense	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
Property	3	6	22	34
Person	0	5	17	4
Arson	0	0	1	0
Pedophilia	43	3	1	2
Rapist	0	22	1	0
Incest	5	0	0	0
Property & Person	0	4	29	1
None	2	6	0	9
Property, Person, and Pedophilia	4	1	0	0
Person & Pedophilia	3	1	2	0
Property & Pedophilia	6	0	0	0
Pedophilia & Rapist	3	5	0	0
Person, Incest, and Pedophilia	1	0	0	0
Pedophilia & Incest	8	0	0	0
Property, Person, and Rape	1	2	3	0
Person & Rape	0	8	1	0
Person, Rape, and Pedophilia	0	1	0	0
Property, Person, Pedophilia, & Rape	0	1	0	0
Property & Rape	0	5	0	0
Property, Person, Arson & Rape	0	1	0	0
Property, Rape & Pedophilia	0	1	0	0
Traffic	0	0	1	2
Property & Traffic	0	0	0	2
missing	1	8	2	11
Totals	80	80	80	65

RAW DATA cont'd

First Offense Age	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
5	2	0	0	0
8	3	1	0	0
9	2	3	0	0
10	3	3	0	0
11	2	3	0	0
12	7	6	0	0
13	9	1	0	0
14	3	2	0	0
15	10	4	0	0
16	3	2	0	0
17	3	3	0	0
18	0	1	0	0
19	0	5	0	0
20	3	1	0	0
21	1	0	0	0
22	1	1	0	0
23	1	0	0	0
24	2	1	0	0
26	0	1	0	0
28	0	1	0	0
35	0	1	0	0
40	1	0	0	0
missing	24	40	80	65
Totals	80	80	80	65

RAW DATA cont'd

Age of Victim	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
1	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
3	5	0	0	0
4	6	0	0	0
5	10	0	0	0
6	7	0	0	0
7	4	0	0	0
8	6	0	0	0
9	11	0	0	0
10	10	0	0	0
11	8	0	0	0
12	11	0	0	0
Adult	0	80	0	0
missing	0	0	80	65
Totals	80	80	80	65

Sex of Victim	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
Female	51	74	0	0
Male	22	5	0	0
Both	7	0	0	0
missing	0	1	80	65
Totals	80	80	80	65

Relationship to Victim	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
Stranger	42	63	0	0
Stepparent	12	6	0	0
Parent	13	1	0	0
Friend	8	7	0	0
Relative	0	2	0	0
Dual Role	5	0	0	0
missing	0	1	80	65
Totals	80	80	80	65

APPENDIX E

RAW DATA FOR THE

SEXUAL DEVIANCY SCALE

RAW DATA BY GROUP FOR THE SEXUAL DEVIANCY SCALE

Scale Score	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
17	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	1	2
20	0	0	1	0
22	0	0	0	2
23	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	4	2
25	2	0	4	0
26	0	3	1	0
27	0	4	1	6
28	2	0	2	5
29	1	4	4	1
30	0	2	4	0
31	1	2	2	3
32	0	6	3	3
33	0	1	4	3
34	5	3	2	4
35	4	3	0	2
36	9	5	4	5
37	4	6	6	1
38	10	2	1	3
39	5	6	2	1
40	6	3	3	2
41	2	3	4	1
42	1	4	2	0
43	6	2	2	0
44	3	3	0	0
45	4	4	1	0
46	1	2	0	0
47	2	1	1	1
48	1	0	2	1
50	2	0	1	0
51	1	1	0	1
52	1	0	0	0
	73	70	62	51

APPENDIX F

RAW DATA FOR THE

PE SCALE

RAW DATA BY GROUP FOR THE PE SCALE

Scale Score	PED	RAP	MED	GEN
2	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	2	4
4	0	1	1	12
5	1	4	7	9
6	4	11	13	8
7	6	8	11	8
8	7	8	10	7
9	15	14	8	3
10	12	11	6	3
11	6	6	10	4
12	16	3	2	0
13	7	3	1	0
14	3	1	0	0
15	0	1	1	0
16	1	0	2	0
17	0	0	0	1
	78	71	75	62