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## Validity of the Beall-Panton Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Index of "Escapism" in a State Training School Population

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VALIDITY OF THE BEALL-PANTON MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC  
PERSONALITY INVENTORY INDEX OF "ESCAPISM" IN  
A STATE TRAINING SCHOOL POPULATION

by

C. John Figura

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School  
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements of the Degree of  
Master of Arts

February 1962

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## LIFE

C. John Figura was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 30, 1924.

He was graduated from Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minnesota, June, 1942, and from the College of St. Thomas, June, 1950, with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He began his graduate studies at Loyola University in September, 1950. From 1951 to 1952 he was a Psychological Intern at the Hastings State Hospital. From 1952 to 1954 he was a counselor with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. From 1954 to 1960 he has been a Clinical Psychologist at the Minnesota State Training School for Boys.

He is currently attending the University of Houston, having matriculated in September, 1960.

## INTRODUCTION

In view of the increased specificity of treatment of the juvenile offender and in consideration of the emphasis presently being placed upon utilization of minimum security and forestry camp type installations, the factor of escape becomes an extremely serious and important problem. In the past, penologists spoke primarily in terms of the physical structure and the barriers necessary for the prevention of escape. Today an entirely new group of considerations must be taken into account. Deterrents such as " . . . fourteen-foot steel fencing" and "foolproof security features" as spoken of by Young<sup>1</sup> are no longer present in many correctional situations. Thus it would seem that we must more thoroughly investigate the motivations underlying escape behavior in order to be consistent with the enlightened approach to treatment of the offender, both adult and juvenile. Gluech<sup>2</sup> makes a strong plea for more extensive research to define the various "treatment types" among criminals and delinquents in order that a more discriminating administration of justice may be afforded. In the opinion of the present writer, the investigation of escape behavior necessarily holds an important position.

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<sup>1</sup>Young, Pauline V., Social Treatment in Probation and Delinquency. Second Edition. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, New York, 1952. pp. 261 & 263.

<sup>2</sup>Gluech, Sheldon, Crime and Correction: Selected Papers. Addison-Wesley Press, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., 1952.

A vigorous search of past and contemporary publications and literature in this area has revealed an almost complete lack of interest by psychologists. Instead, this problem has been handled almost exclusively in a sociological framework. Although Korn and McCorkle<sup>3</sup> and others, such as Young<sup>4</sup>, do mention various general techniques of enlightened treatment, as well as the desirability of avoiding repressive controls, they fail to provide any specific recommendations or references to constructive work being done in this area. Also, while the Gluechs<sup>5</sup> have manifested considerable interest and effort in erecting prediction tables for juvenile and adult offenders in many and varied situations, they have failed to focus upon the problem of escape behavior.

It is well recognized by those concerned with "correction" that escape involves factors other than opportunity and immediate pressures, as is more explicitly indicated in a recent study by Stockwell, Dobbins and Loving<sup>6</sup>. These investigators subjected a number of personal and social characteristics of the "escape risk" to investigation. It was in this connection that the

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<sup>3</sup>Korn, Richard R., McCorkle, Lloyd W., Criminology and Penology, Henry Holt & Co., Inc., 1959.

<sup>4</sup>Young, Pauline V., Social Treatment in Probation and Delinquency. Second Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1952.

<sup>5</sup>Gluech, Sheldon, Gluech, Eleanor. Predicting Delinquency and Crime. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1959.

<sup>6</sup>Journal of Consulting Psychology. V24 (Feb. 1960, 95).

decision was made to investigate the validity of a forty-two item MMPI "Escapism" scale, developed by Beall and Panton<sup>7</sup>, as applied to a juvenile population.

This research constitutes a study carried on at the Minnesota State Training School for Boys which is classified by structure and function as a minimum security installation with a portion of its population, approximately one-fourteenth, under medium security conditions. This institution is not considered to have an excessive number of escapes as judged by subjective standards when compared to similar institutions. Table I reveals an average of 153 escapes for the years indicated. In a study made by the county in which the Training School is located it was determined that the total cost of apprehension, detention, and legal formalities for the period 1 January 1958 to 1 September 1959 amounted to \$1616.10. It should be noted that this figure did not include state expenditures, and most certainly does not reflect the loss of treatment gains. Needless to say, the development of a reliable predictive device would allow for greater flexibility of program with reduced emphasis upon regimentation and restrictive confinement. In this manner, juveniles who are considered to be escape risks could be provided with selected treatment and differential institutional placement appropriate to their needs for a more restrictive environment.

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<sup>7</sup>Journal of Clinical Psychology, V XII #4 (Oct. 1956), 392-394.

TABLE I  
NUMBER OF ESCAPES AND AVERAGE  
POPULATION FOR PERIODS SPECIFIED

		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
1 Jan. to 31 Mar.	No.	19	23	35	46	18
	Pop.	379	490	471	424	395
1 Apr. to 30 June	No.		28	42	42	48
	Pop.		467	500	431	424
1 July to 30 Sept.	No.		39	48	59	53
	Pop.		394	461	400	377
1 Oct. to 31 Dec.	No.		18	39	29	48
	Pop.		385	476	437	389



To this end the present research was proposed. It attempts to utilize the Beall-Panton "Escapism" scale as an indicator of escape behavior in a population of juvenile offenders. This scale was originally developed on a population of adults in Raleigh Central Prison where it was found to differentiate significantly between prisoners who had and had not previously demonstrated escape behavior. It should, however, be noted that the results obtained by Beall and Panton may have been distorted by their experimental procedures (i.e., the MMPI administration was not, apparently, in all cases, concurrent with the period of escape). The present study proposed to both validate the Beall-Panton scale on a new population and to control for possible artifacts that may have been introduced by the aforementioned authors. Overall, it was hoped that this study might provide a practical instrument that would not only allow for greater economy of a psychologist's time and effort, but also successfully predict escape.

## CHAPTER II

### METHOD

#### Subjects

The Ss of both groups (escape and non-escape), of 100 each, were selected from the institution files in accordance with the following criteria:

- a. Attained a chronological age of at least 14 years and not more than 19 years (18 being the maximum age limit maintained in the Training School);
- b. Achieved a tested IQ of not less than 80 in an individual type intelligence test (Stanford-Binet or one of the forms of the Wechsler Test was used);
- c. Detained in the institution for not less than five months;
- d. In the case of the escape group, the testing and escape occurred during a concurrent detention period; and
- e. The validity indices of the MMPI did not exceed the prescribed limits.

In order to satisfy the above listed standards for selection of the escape group, it was necessary to draw Ss who had escaped during the period 1 January 1956 - 31 December 1959.

In order to avoid extraneous influences related to fluctuations in institution population and to make allowances for psychosocial pressures concomitant with crowding, the non-escape group

was selected from the pool of boys who had been institutionalized during the same period of time as the escape group.

Table II indicates that there is a mean age variance of one year between the two groups of Ss with the control group (15.8 years) having seniority over the experimental group (14.8 years).

### Measure

#### Test:

The Beall-Panton Escapism scale of 42 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory statements was derived from chi-square analysis of the data produced by 413 male felons (with a mean age of 28.6 yrs.) admitted to Central Prison, Raleigh, North Carolina. Of this group, 103 had a history of escape and 100 had no such history.

These 42 items were found to differentiate between escapees and non-escapees at the 1% level of confidence, and as such providing ability to separate 76.7% of the escapees (point of greatest dichotomy was established at the raw escapism score of seventeen).

### Administration

There was one modification of traditional MMPI administration procedure made for all Ss of this study. At the time of testing all Ss were instructed to answer "true" or "false" to all of the items in the booklet, thus eliminating the "cannot say" (?) variable as a scoring category. This is consistent with

TABLE II  
AGE COMPARISONS OF TWO GROUPS  
(IN YEARS)

	Range	Mean	Median
Escape Group	14-18	14.8	15.6
Non-Escape Group	14-18	15.8	16.6

the previously cited research of Beall and Pantan in which the same administrative procedure and the booklet form of the MMPI, with IBM answer sheets, were employed.<sup>8</sup> This was done because prior experience has indicated that a sizeable proportion of delinquent boys invalidate their tests by inordinately high "cannot say" scores. In addition to this, general clinical practice has demonstrated that "forced" answering does not introduce significant distortions of the clinical scales, but does tend to place greater emphasis upon already present elevations in the profile. As indicated by Gough<sup>9</sup>, "The effect of a high ? score seems to be a general lowering of the entire curve, without much distortion of pattern."

Although the normative data for the MMPI was chiefly derived from a sampling of ages from 16 to 55<sup>10</sup>, the commonly accepted basal age is that of 15 years with attainment of at least eighth grade in order that the problem of language and word meaning are minimized -- there are frequent references in the literature to apparently successful testing of 13 year olds<sup>11</sup>. In using the MMPI for Ss below the norm age of 16 years, it is necessary to guard against the danger of errors of clinical interpretation.

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<sup>8</sup>Personal communication with the author, Pantan.

<sup>9</sup>W. G. Dahlstrom, G. S. Welsh, "Basic Readings on the MMPI in Psychology and Medicine", Mpls. Minn., University of Minn. Press.

<sup>10</sup>Manual -- MMPI, Rev. 1951.

<sup>11</sup>Hathaway and Monachesi, "Analyzing and Predicting Juvenile Delinquency with the MMPI", Minn. Press.

From the standpoint of the S's understanding of test items, it is noted by Cottle<sup>12</sup> that readability is not the chief problem in the use of the MMPI with a junior high school or high school group. Instead, he points out that a more prominent factor is the controversial nature of some of the items, particularly those dealing with sex.

As noted earlier, the standard indices of test validity were employed in order to eliminate Ss whose raw scores exceeded an "L" of 10, an "F" of 16 and a "K" of 23. Although it is generally accepted in practice that test records with validity scores considerably beyond the above listed cut-off points yield valuable clinical information, it was judged that rejection of cases to meet the established standards would result in reduced variability and, to some extent, avoid the introduction of distortions.

#### Treatment of Data

The MMPI records of all cases were scored for Escapism. A chi-square analysis was made to determine the significance of difference between the responses of the two groups to the test items on the Escapism scale. In addition, an intergroup comparison was made of the raw scores for escapism, using a t test analysis of difference.

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<sup>12</sup>W. C. Cottle, The MMPI: A Review, Lawrence, Kansas, University of Kansas Press, 1953.

Similarly, mean MMPI profiles were constructed to determine the extent of intergroup variance of gross personality patterns. Also, special note was made in regard to the difference between mean "F" scores for the escape and non-escape groups.

## CHAPTER III

## RESULTS

Difference Between Groups

As noted in Table III, there is no significant difference between the two groups on the Escapism scale. There is, however, some slight tendency for the escape group to produce higher scores, but it is impractical and meaningless to establish a point of greatest dichotomy. Because of these findings it was judged to be advisable to evaluate and compare the raw escapism scores of the older subjects within the groups. The 16 to 18 year olds of both the experimental and control groups were separated to see if relatively advanced age and more nearly "adult" responses to the test items produced a more clean-cut division between the two groups. These findings are represented in Table IV and, as may be readily seen, do not reveal a substantial difference from that observed in the initial comparison.

Chi-square analysis of the separate test items and the responses to them by the two groups yielded only three items that discriminated between the escapee and the non-escapee at the 5% level of confidence. This number of differentiating items in a total pool of 42 is roughly what might be expected on the basis of chance occurrence, alone. These data are given



TABLE III

t TEST ANALYSIS OF RAW ESCAPISM SCORES

	N	M	S.D.	T
Escape Group	100	15.70	16.23	.03
Non-Escape Group	100	15.35	15.78	

TABLE IV

t TEST ANALYSIS OF RAW ESCAPISM SCORES  
(16 - 18 YEAR OLDS)

	N	M	S.D.	T
Escape Group	41	15.78	16.34	.009
Non-Escape Group	56	15.66	16.12	

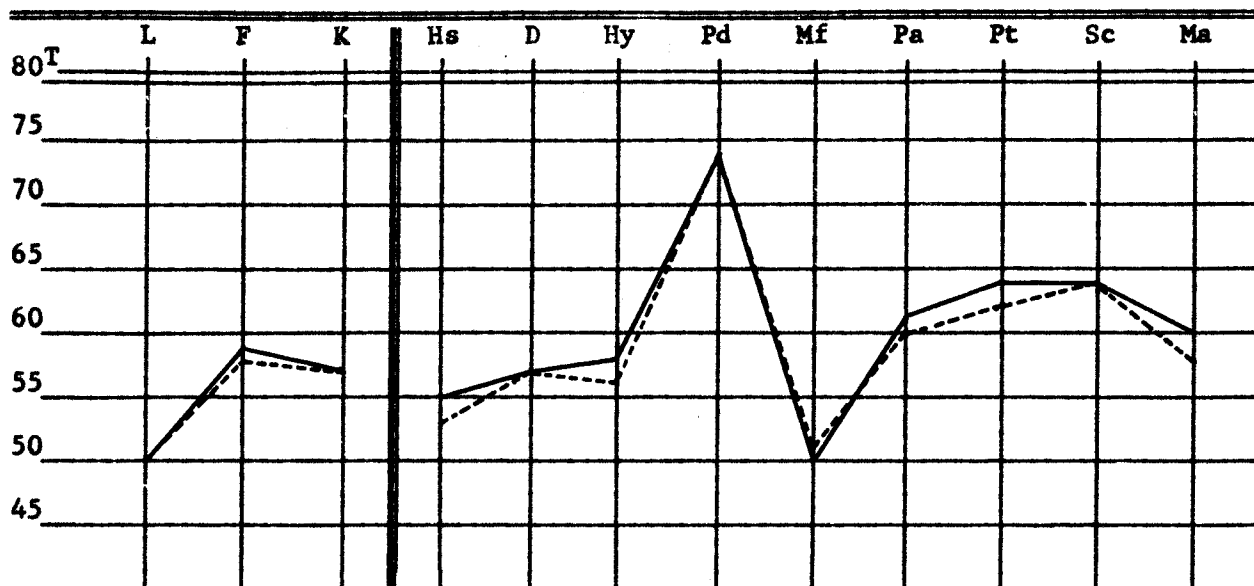
in Table V.

Figure 1 presents the mean profile of the experimental and control groups. Although this fails to yield a difference that can be considered significant, there are suggestions of a possible trend toward greater behavioral and adjustmental instability in the experimental group. There is in the case of only two clinical scales some approximation of a significant differential between the two groups. These are Scale 7 (Pt) with a  $t$  ratio of 1.61 and Scale 3 (Hy) with a  $t$  ratio of 1.74. However, Table VI shows no significant difference between groups for any of the MMPI scales, validity or clinical. For all practical purposes, this comparison yielded no basis for discrimination between the escapee and non-escapee, and provided no real evidence of differing internal dynamics, at least on the basis of the conformation of the MMPI profile, even though there are suggestive tendencies.

TABLE V

CHI SQUARE PROBABILITY VALUES THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY FOUND  
TO BE DIFFERENT AT THE 1% LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE

Item No.	Response	X <sup>2</sup>	P	Item No.	Response	X <sup>2</sup>	P
2	F	1.05	.50	224	T	1.22	.50
3	F	3.43	.10	225	T	.08	.80
38	T	.42	.70	235	T	.28	.70
42	T	.08	.80	236	T	.19	.70
45	T	.18	.70	239	T	.24	.70
47	T	.58	.50	246	T	1.02	.50
76	T	4.88	.05	247	T	.52	.50
95	F	.69	.50	250	T	.20	.70
98	F	.81	.50	252	T	.65	.50
107	F	0	1.00	268	F	.79	.50
115	F	2.08	.20	277	T	.02	.90
125	T	.21	.70	282	T	.02	.90
135	T	3.93	.05	294	F	1.05	.50
150	T	.04	.90	300	T	.09	.80
157	T	.44	.70	311	T	.47	.50
159	T	.04	.90	379	F	0	1.00
168	T	1.02	.50	380	F	1.28	.30
178	F	.42	.70	395	F	.72	.50
179	T	.12	.80	398	T	2.38	.20
195	T	4.70	.05	529	T	.78	.50
208	T	.08	.80	532	T	.36	.70



Escape —————

Non-Escape - - - - -

FIGURE 1.  
MEAN MMPI PROFILES OF  
ESCAPE AND NON-ESCAPE GROUPS

TABLE VI  
COMPARISON OF MEANS FOR MMPI SCALES FOR  
ESCAPE AND NON-ESCAPE GROUPS

		L	F	K	Hs	D	Hy	Pd	Mf	Pa	Pt	Sc	Ma
Escape	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	M	50.04	58.88	56.72	54.91	56.78	57.73	74.23	50.05	60.69	64.14	64.41	59.63
Non-Escape	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	M	50.37	57.46	56.47	53.08	57.21	55.79	73.79	51.05	59.57	61.97	63.80	57.66
Mean Difference		.33	1.42	.25	1.83	-1.43	1.94	.44	-1.00	1.12	2.17	.61	1.97
Standard Error of the Difference		.99	1.20	1.34	1.35	1.45	1.11	1.13	1.10	1.41	1.35	1.31	1.57
t ratio		.33	1.18	.19	1.36	.30	1.74	.39	.91	.79	1.61	.46	1.26

## CHAPTER IV

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study and the employment of the 42 MMPI items reported by Beall and Panton, provide no statistically significant basis for predicting which boys, in a state training school population, will be security risks and will require more stringent external controls and supervision. There is, in fact, an almost total and general absence of important differences between the two groups, relative to the indices of escapism and the measures of personality structure applied. Despite the very favorable results reported by the original investigators, it would appear that this instrument cannot be successfully utilized on a juvenile population. Furthermore, there tends to be some indication that the results reported by Beall and Panton may have, in part, occurred as an artifact of the procedure used in their selection of Ss. Moreover, it is likely that other important factors, for example the extreme difference between the consequences for failure in escape attempts, may have been in operation. In personal communication with Mr. Panton, he indicated that all his escapists ". . . ran from prison units while under armed guard," and that they ". . . literally had to take their lives in their own hand." This was not the case at the state training school in which the current study was carried on.

As noted earlier, no significant difference was found between groups on the validity and clinical scales of the MMPI. On the basis of the findings of Hathaway and Monachesi<sup>13</sup>, it initially seemed reasonable to assume that the "F" scale might be a personality measure in itself. They indicated that, given proper testing conditions, a boy who " . . . obtains a high F is likely to become delinquent with almost a one out of two probability." Extending this idea and accepting the implication that the "F" scale might provide indication of non-conforming and convention resisting attitudes, as well as possible maladjustment, it then seemed plausible that the "F" scale might also reflect the same sort of inner dynamics that are characteristic of escape behavior. This was not borne out, as may be seen in Table VI.

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<sup>13</sup>Hathaway and Monachesi, "Analyzing and Predicting Juvenile Delinquency With the MMPI", Minn, Press, pp. 130, 132

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMARY

In an effort to secure a predictive instrument that would satisfactorily discriminate between escape risks and those juveniles who require minimum security measures, the Beall-Panton Escapism Scale, composed of 42 MMPI items, was applied to the test records of wards who were being or had been detained at the Minnesota State Training School for Boys. In this study 100 cases were selected from the inventory of boys who had a history of one or more escapes from this institution, as the experimental group. The Control group,  $N = 100$ , was drawn from available cases in which there was no history of escape. Despite the very significant and successful results reported by Beall and Panton in their study, chi-square analysis of the 42 items comprising the Escapism scale as well as  $t$  tests between the MMPI scales failed to produce statistically significant results that would discriminate better than chance between the two groups. Throughout, there was a very high degree of consistency between the data of the experimental and control groups.

Although it was demonstrated that the youths of relatively advanced age did not answer the items differently, significantly, from the younger ones, the great discrepancy between the present results and those reported by Beall and Panton would seem to be largely due to the difference in ages of the subjects of the two separate studies.



## APPENDIX I

## RAW ESCAPISM SCORES FOR EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (N = 100)

ESCAPE GROUP

<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score
1	6	38	14	75	18
2	7	39	14	76	18
3	8	40	15	77	19
4	8	41	15	78	19
5	9	42	15	79	19
6	10	43	15	80	19
7	10	44	15	81	19
8	10	45	15	82	20
9	10	46	15	83	20
10	10	47	16	84	20
11	10	48	16	85	20
12	10	49	16	86	20
13	11	50	16	87	21
14	11	51	16	88	21
15	11	52	16	89	21
16	11	53	16	90	21
17	11	54	16	91	21
18	12	55	16	92	21
19	12	56	16	93	22
20	12	57	16	94	22
21	12	58	16	95	23
22	12	59	16	96	23
23	13	60	17	97	23
24	13	61	17	98	23
25	13	62	17	99	24
26	13	63	17	100	27
27	13	64	17		
28	13	65	17		
29	13	66	17		
30	13	67	17		
31	13	68	17		
32	14	69	18		
33	14	70	18		
34	14	71	18		
35	14	72	18		
36	14	73	18		
37	14	74	18		

## APPENDIX II

## RAW ESCAPISM SCORES FOR CONTROL GROUP (N = 100)

<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score
1	8	38	14	75	18
2	8	39	14	76	18
3	9	40	14	77	18
4	9	41	14	78	18
5	9	42	14	79	18
6	10	43	14	80	18
7	10	44	14	81	18
8	10	45	15	82	18
9	10	46	15	83	18
10	11	47	15	84	19
11	12	48	15	85	19
12	12	49	15	86	19
13	12	50	15	87	19
14	12	51	15	88	19
15	12	52	15	89	19
16	12	53	15	90	20
17	12	54	15	91	20
18	12	55	15	92	20
19	12	56	15	93	21
20	12	57	15	94	21
21	12	58	16	95	23
22	12	59	16	96	23
23	13	60	16	97	23
24	13	61	16	98	24
25	13	62	16	99	24
26	13	63	16	100	25
27	13	64	17		
28	13	65	17		
29	13	66	17		
30	13	67	17		
31	13	68	17		
32	13	69	17		
33	13	70	18		
34	13	71	18		
35	13	72	18		
36	13	73	18		
37	14	74	18		

## APPENDIX III

RAW ESCAPISM SCORES FOR EXPERIMENTAL GROUP OF 16-18 YEAR OLDS  
(N = 41)

<u>Ss</u>	<u>Raw Score</u>	<u>Ss</u>	<u>Raw Score</u>
1	7	21	16
2	8	22	16
3	9	23	17
4	10	24	17
5	10	25	17
6	10	26	17
7	11	27	17
8	11	28	18
9	11	29	18
10	12	30	18
11	13	31	19
12	13	32	19
13	13	33	20
14	14	34	20
15	15	35	21
16	15	36	21
17	15	37	21
18	16	38	21
19	16	39	22
20	16	40	23
		41	24

## APPENDIX IV

RAW ESCAPISM SCORE FOR CONTROL GROUP OF 16-18 YEAR OLDS  
(N = 56)

<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score	<u>Ss</u>	Raw Score
1	9	21	13	41	18
2	9	22	14	42	18
3	10	23	14	43	18
4	10	24	15	44	19
5	10	25	15	45	19
6	11	26	15	46	19
7	12	27	15	47	19
8	12	28	15	48	19
9	12	29	15	49	20
10	12	30	15	50	20
11	12	31	16	51	21
12	12	32	16	52	21
13	12	33	17	53	23
14	13	34	17	54	23
15	13	35	17	55	24
16	13	36	17	56	24
17	13	37	18		
18	13	38	18		
19	13	39	18		
20	13	40	18		

## APPENDIX V

## MMPI ITEMS OF THE BEALL-PANTON ESCAPISM INDEX

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Item No.

---

- 2 I like mechanics magazines.  
3 I wake up fresh and rested most mornings.  
38 During one period when I was a youngster I engaged in petty thievery.  
42 My family does not like the work I have chosen (or the work I intend to choose for my life work).  
45 I do not always tell the truth.  
47 Once a week or oftener I feel suddenly hot all over, without apparent cause.  
76 Most of the time I feel blue.  
95 I go to church almost every week.  
98 I believe in the second coming of Christ.  
107 I am happy most of the time.  
115 I believe in a life hereafter.  
125 I have a great deal of stomach trouble.  
135 If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it.  
150 I would rather win than lose in a game.  
157 I feel that I have often been punished without cause.  
159 I cannot understand what I read as well as I used to.  
168 There is something wrong with my mind.  
178 My memory seems to be all right.  
179 I am worried about sex matters.  
195 I do not like everyone I know.  
208 I like to flirt.  
224 My parents have often objected to the kind of people I went around with.  
225 I gossip a little at times.  
235 I have been quite independent and free from family rule  
236 I brood a great deal.  
239 I have been disappointed in love.  
246 My neck spots with red often.  
247 I have reason for feeling jealous of one or more members of my family.  
250 I don't blame anyone for trying to grab everything he can get in this world.  
252 No one cares much what happens to you.  
268 Something exciting will almost always pull me out of it when I am feeling low.

## APPENDIX V (Continued)

## MMPI ITEMS OF THE BEALL-PANTON ESCAPISM INDEX

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Item No.

---

- 277 At times I have been so entertained by the cleverness  
of a crook that I have hoped he would get by with it.
- 282 Once in a while I feel hate toward members of my  
family whom I usually love.
- 294 I have never been in trouble with the law.
- 300 There never was a time in my life when I liked to play  
with dolls.
- 311 During one period when I was a youngster I engaged in  
petty thievery.
- 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.
- 395 The future is too uncertain for a person to make  
serious plans.
- 398 I often thank, "I wish I were a child again."
- 529 I would like to wear expensive clothes.
- 532 I can stand as much pain as others can.

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APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by C. John Figura has been read and approved by three members of the Department of Psychology.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the thesis is now given final approval with reference to content, form, and mechanical accuracy.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

12/17/61  
Date

Vincent V. Hershey  
Signature of Adviser