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A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE
AND
CRIMINAL SCHIZOPHRENIA AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHY

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESES

Few individuals will contest the belief that one's occupation plays an important part in his life. The type of occupation held by an individual aids in determining his standard of living, who his friends will be, and the type of neighborhood in which he will live. Since an individual's occupation influences his life greatly, it does not appear unreasonable to feel that there is a relationship between occupational prestige and mental illness of the criminal variety.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of this study to discover, if, with regard to the male population of the state of Ohio, (1) more male criminal schizophrenics hold jobs of low prestige rather than jobs of high prestige; (2) more male criminal schizophrenics holding jobs of low prestige are thirty-one years of age or older rather than under the age of thirty-one; (3) more male criminal psychopaths hold low prestige jobs rather than jobs of high prestige; (4) more male criminal psychopaths holding jobs of low prestige are thirty-one years of age or older rather than under the age of thirty-one.

Importance of the study. Although many studies have been conducted with regard to occupational income, occupational prestige, and mental illness, thus far no research appears to have been directed toward the exploration of the relationship between occupational prestige and the criminal mentally ill.¹ In fact, no research appears to have been conducted concerning either criminal or non-criminal psychopathy and occupational prestige and occupational income. Due to the apparent dearth of studies in the area of criminal insanity and occupational prestige, the importance of this study becomes increasingly greater.

¹Robert E. Clark, "Psychoses, Income, and Occupational Prestige," The American Journal of Sociology, 54:433-440, March, 1949; Robert E. Clark, "The Relationship of Alcoholic Psychoses Commitment rates to Occupational Income and Occupational Prestige," American Sociological Review, 14:539-543, August, 1949; Robert E. Clark, "The Relationship of Schizophrenia to Occupational Income and Occupational Prestige," American Sociological Review, 13:325-330, June, 1948; Robert M. Frumkin, "Occupations and Major Mental Disorders," Mental Health and Mental Disorder, Arnold Rose, editor (New York: W. W. Norton and Company Inc., 1955), pp. 136-160; Robert M. Frumkin, "Social Factors in Schizophrenia," Sociology and Social Research, 38:383-386, June, 1954; William M. Fuson, "Research Note: Occupations of Functional Psychotics," The American Journal of Sociology, 48:612-613, March, 1943; August B. Hollingshead, and F. C. Redlich, "Schizophrenia and Social Structure," American Journal of Psychiatry, 110:695-701, April, 1954; and Christopher Tietze, Paul Lemkau, and Marcia Cooper, "Schizophrenia, Manic-Depressive Psychosis and Social-Economic Status," The American Journal of Sociology, 47:167-175, September, 1941.

II. THE HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses with regard to criminal schizophrenia and criminal psychopathy were tested on the population of the Lima State Hospital for the Criminally Insane. All the patients located in the institution were sent there by the various Ohio courts for law violations. The male criminal schizophrenics and the male criminal psychopaths used in the study were sent to the institution for law violations and were diagnosed as such by the psychology and psychiatric staffs of the institution.

Hypothesis One: Criminal Schizophrenia and Occupational Prestige

It was expected that a significantly greater number of male criminal schizophrenics institutionalized at Lima State Hospital would previously have held jobs of low prestige rather than jobs of high prestige.

Basis for hypothesis one. There is little doubt that the frustrations experienced by persons holding occupations of low income and prestige are greater than for individuals possessing jobs of high income and prestige. Because of the low prestige of the occupations of these persons, it is unlikely that they will become community leaders or gain any great amount of prestige and "recognition" within the

community. Consequently, it would hardly be surprising if such persons come to hold low opinions of themselves; especially if they feel that other community members hold low opinions of them. The theories of Cooley, Mead, and Knupfer appear to support this view.

According to Cooley, the social self is developed by imagining how one looks to the other person judging that appearance and, as a result, forming some kind of self evaluation such as a feeling of pride or of humiliation. This social self Cooley calls the "looking-glass self."²

Mead points out that the me is an element of the self which constitutes an organized set of attitudes of others which one adopts.³ In other words, the me is the self of which one is aware and is formed by assuming the attitudes of others.

Knupfer indicates that limitations of economic and educational nature that accompany low status bring about a lack of interest and a loss of self-confidence in dealing with various areas of our culture, which results in a

²Charles H. Cooley, Human Nature and the Social Order (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902), p. 147.

³George H. Mead, Mind, Self and Society (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1934), p. 175.

withdrawal from participation in these various areas.⁴

Hence it is felt that, because of personal frustrations and assumed feelings of inadequacy, persons holding jobs of low prestige have a tendency to "withdraw" from society--resulting in schizophrenia accompanied by anti-social behavior stemming from resentment. From this it might be implied that the rates of criminal schizophrenia will be much greater among those employed in low prestige occupations. Consequently, it was expected that a significantly greater number of male schizophrenics institutionalized at Lima State Hospital will have been formerly employed in occupations of low prestige.

Hypothesis Two: Criminal Schizophrenia and
Age of Low Prestige Job Holders

It was expected that of the criminal schizophrenics institutionalized at Lima State Hospital who formerly held jobs of low prestige, a significantly greater number will be past the age of thirty rather than thirty years of age or younger.

Basis for hypothesis two. The second hypothesis was

⁴Genevieve Knupfer, "Portrait of the Underdog," Class, Status and Power, Reinhard Bendix and Seymour Martin Lipset, editors (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1957), p. 256.

founded on the belief that males having occupations of low prestige become increasingly frustrated and develop feelings of inadequacy with advancing age, which often results in a state of anomia--a feeling of powerlessness. The study of Meier and Bell appears to support this view in that, among other factors, advancing age seems to contribute to the development of anomia.⁵ Consequently, it was felt that older males employed in occupations of low prestige would conceivably be more prone to develop schizophrenia of an anti-social nature than would young males employed in low prestige jobs. Hence it was felt that, of the total number of male criminal schizophrenics institutionalized at Lima State Hospital who formerly held jobs of low prestige, a significantly greater number would fall into the older age category.

Hypothesis Three: Criminal Psychopathy
and Occupational Prestige

It was expected that of the male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital, a significantly greater number will have been formerly employed in occupations of low prestige rather than in occupations of high

⁵Dorothy L. Meier, and Wendell Bell, "Anomia and Differential Access to the Achievement of Life Goals," American Sociological Review, 24:189-202, April, 1959.

prestige.

Basis for hypothesis three. The basis for hypothesis three was similar to that for hypothesis one; that because of greater frustrations, resentment, and assumed feelings of inferiority, the incidence of criminal psychopathy will be greater among males holding jobs of low prestige than among males employed in occupations of high prestige. Evaluations of psychopathic personalities appear to support this view.

Thorne points out that psychopaths possess an extreme need for prestige and social position.⁶ Ehrlich and Keogh state that psychopaths show traits of rebelliousness, resentment, and low frustration tolerance.⁷ Likewise, Albert, Brigante, and Chase, after a review of the literature from 1947 through 1953, indicate that the majority of authors showed agreement that the psychopath displays traits, among others, of anti-social aggression and a lack of ability to delay satisfaction.⁸

⁶Frederick C. Thorne, "Etiological Studies of Psychopathic Personality: The Ego-Inflated, Defectively-Conditioned Type," Journal of Consulting Psychology, 11:299-309, November-December, 1947.

⁷S. K. Ehrlich, and R. P. Keogh, "The Psychopath in a Mental Institution," Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, 76:286-295, September, 1956.

⁸Robert S. Albert, Thomas R. Brigante, and Madeline Chase, "The Psychopathic Personality: A Content Analysis of the Concept," The Journal of General Psychology, 60:17-28, January, 1959.

It appears quite plausible that if an individual possesses psychopathic traits of low level frustration tolerance, a strong need for prestige and social position, and an inability to delay satisfaction, he is more apt to commit anti-social acts if he is employed in an occupation of low prestige. The resentment of the individual concerning his low status may result in psychopathic behavior on his part. Thus, it was believed that of the male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital, a significantly greater number will have been employed in occupations of low prestige rather than in occupations of high prestige.

Hypothesis Four: Criminal Psychopathy
and Age of Low Prestige Job Holders

It was expected that of the male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital who formerly held jobs of low prestige, a significantly greater number will be past the age of thirty rather than thirty years of age or younger.

Basis for hypothesis four. It was previously mentioned that psychopaths possess a strong need for prestige and social position, and have a low level of frustration

tolerance.⁹ Hence it would appear likely that persons having psychopathic traits and low prestige occupations will, as they pass the age of thirty, show increasing rebelliousness and anti-social behavior as a form of resentment concerning their low status and advancing age. Consequently, it was felt that of the male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital who formerly held jobs of low prestige, a significantly greater number are apt to be past the age of thirty than thirty years of age or less.

⁹p. 7 cf. ante.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

It was stated previously that, although many studies have been conducted concerning occupational income and prestige and mental illness, there appears to have been very little exploration into the area of occupational prestige and the mentally ill who are criminally inclined.¹ In fact, no known studies appear to have been conducted concerning occupational prestige and psychopathy, either the criminal or non-criminal variety. Only studies involving occupational income and prestige and non-criminal schizophrenia, plus other forms of non-criminal psychoses, will be cited.

I. LITERATURE ON SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OCCUPATIONAL INCOME AND PRESTIGE

Clark attempted to discover if a relationship exists between schizophrenia and occupational income and prestige by conducting a study of 3,332 white, male, first admission schizophrenics from Chicago.² The patients were between the ages of 20-49 and were institutionalized in private as well

¹p. 1 cf. ante.

²Robert E. Clark, "The Relationship of Schizophrenia to Occupational Income and Occupational Prestige."

as state hospitals during the period 1922-1934. The occupations of the patients were divided into nineteen groups based upon prestige.

The results indicated that the rates of schizophrenia were higher for the low income and low prestige occupations and lower for the high income and high prestige occupations. It was also noted that the foreign born had higher rates than the native born but that the pattern was basically the same for both groups. Clark concluded that the strong relationship may either be due to the fact that (1) the pre-psychotic personality traits of the individual hinders his chance of promotion; (2) the job itself may bring on the disorder; or (3) that the low prestige of the occupation increases the negative attitudes of the schizophrenic toward himself. Finally, Clark pointed out that low income forces the individual to live in socially disorganized areas which have high rates of schizophrenia.

Frumkin conducted a study of the relationship between occupations and the rates of admission for schizophrenia to mental hospitals in Ohio during the year 1949.³ After dividing the occupations of the patients into eight groups (professional and semi-professional, managerial, clerical and sales, skilled, semi-skilled, service, and agricultural),

³Frumkin, "Social Factors in Schizophrenia."

it was discovered that the rates of admission for schizophrenia were higher for the occupational groups with less income and prestige. Also, with the exception of the semi-skilled and agricultural occupational groups, the rates were higher for females than males in all occupational categories. It was Frumkin's opinion that the high rate of schizophrenia among the unskilled workers was due to the experiencing of greater frustrations by this group which suffers from low income, prestige, and socio-economic status.

In a study of the relationship between social class and mental illness in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, Hollingshead and Redlich gathered psychiatric data from all private and public psychiatric institutions concerning diagnosed and treated patients.⁴ Using ecological area of residence, occupation, and education as factors determining class position, the researchers divided the social structure into five social class strata. The results disclosed that the lower two classes possessed seventy-five per cent of the mental cases. With regard to schizophrenia, the upper class had but seven-tenths of one per cent of the schizophrenic cases while the lowest class had forty-five per cent of such cases. Hollingshead and Redlich offered no

⁴August B. Hollingshead, and Frederick C. Redlich, "Social Stratification and Psychiatric Disorders," American Sociological Review, 18:163-169, April, 1953.

explanation for the obtained results.

Fuson observed the occupations of 1,496 first admission mental patients committed to three Kansas hospitals during the years 1925-1935.⁵ The study revealed that the prevalence of schizophrenia was greater among the lower socio-economic groups while manic-depressive psychosis was found more often among the higher socio-economic groups. No explanation was given or attempted.

In another study, Clark attempted to discover if a relationship exists between rates of psychoses and the factors of occupational income and prestige by classifying into nineteen occupational groups 12,168 cases of male first admissions to Chicago public and private mental hospitals.⁶ It was discovered that, with regard to schizophrenia as well as every other form of psychosis with the exception of the manic-depressive type, among native as well as foreign born whites, low rates existed among those employed in high income and prestige occupations while high rates existed among the holders of low prestige and income occupations. No attempt was made to explain why manic-depressive psychosis occurred more often among those employed in occupations of high prestige and income. With regard to

⁵Fuson, "Research Note: Occupations of Functional Psychotics."

⁶Clark, "Psychoses, Income, and Occupational Prestige."

Negroes, similar, although not identical, patterns were found. The Negro rates were higher to a significant degree than the rates of the whites, which was partially explained by the fact that the Negro occupational income and prestige levels are lower than those of whites. Clark concluded that, even though each psychosis has its own causal factors, there appear to be common factors to all psychoses with the exception of the manic-depressive type.

Tietze, Lemkau, and Cooper, using information obtained from the United States Bureau of the Census and other sources, found that schizophrenia was prevalent to a lesser degree among the higher socio-economic groups but that just the opposite was true for manic-depressive psychosis.⁷ The researchers felt that this phenomenon was due to the fact that more schizothymic personality types are found in the lower classes and more cyclothymic types in the upper classes. The schizothymic type, which is characterized by sensitiveness, seclusiveness, suspiciousness, queerness, and eccentricity, supposedly is more prone to schizophrenia than are other personality types. On the other hand, the cyclothymic personality type, which is described as communicative, practical, sociable, and occasionally moody but usually well

⁷Tietze, Lemkau, and Cooper, "Schizophrenia, Manic-Depressive Psychosis and Social-Economic Status."

integrated, supposedly is more susceptible to manic-depressive psychosis.

Hence it can be seen that previous studies appear to reveal that schizophrenia and all other non-criminal forms of mental illness, with the exception of manic-depressive psychosis, are more prevalent among individuals employed in occupations of low income and prestige. This pattern seems to hold true for both native and foreign born whites as well as for native born Negroes.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Prior to the description of the method used in the study, it should be mentioned that the data concerning the subjects used in this research were gathered by the employees of the record room at the Lima State Hospital. Because of the confidential nature of the records of the patients, access to the record room was denied the researcher.

I. METHODOLOGY

Subjects. The subjects used in the study consisted of 458 male patients diagnosed as schizophrenics and 255 male patients diagnosed as psychopaths, all of whom were institutionalized at Lima State Hospital for the Criminally Insane during the period March 9-15, 1961. Each patient had been committed to the hospital for treatment by the various Ohio courts for law violations. The sample included the entire male schizophrenic and male psychopathic population of the hospital during the above mentioned period.

Occupational scale used. The occupations of the subjects were rated according to prestige with the aid of the Socio-Economic Index for all Occupations which was recently constructed by the Population Research and Training

Center located at the University of Chicago.¹ This particular scale was selected for use because it attempts to rate all occupations with little or no interpolation being necessary in rating occupations. Previously constructed occupational scales failed to include all occupations. Consequently, interpolation was necessary with regard to occupations that were not included in the scale. This particular scale rates occupations in terms of social standing as well as economic status, and correlates quite highly with the widely used North-Hatt occupational prestige scale.²

Recording procedure. The birthdate, admission date, occupation, and diagnosis of each male schizophrenic and male psychopath institutionalized at Lima State Hospital during a week in March, 1961 were recorded by the employees of the record room at the hospital. The information was typed and mailed to the researcher at Bowling Green State University.

Statistical formula. The statistical technique used in handling the data of this study was that of significance

¹Albert J. Reiss Jr., and Collaborators, Occupation and Social Status (Glencoe, Illinois: To be published by The Free Press, 1961), Chapter I.

²National Opinion Research Center, "Jobs and Occupations: A Popular Evaluation," Opinion News, 9:3-13, September, 1947.

of differences between percentages. The formula was devised by Vernon Davies of the Department of Rural Sociology at the State College of Washington located in Pullman, Washington.³

$$t = \frac{(P_1 - P_2) - 0}{100 \sqrt{\bar{p} \bar{q} \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2}}}$$

In the above formula, P_1 refers to the percentage of individuals in a sample from the first population possessing A (any given attribute). P_2 refers to the percentage of individuals in a sample from the second population possessing A. An estimate of p (the probability of trait A occurring) obtained by combining the two samples in the following relation is referred to as \bar{p} .

$$\bar{p} = \frac{(P_1 n_1 + P_2 n_2)}{n_1 + n_2} \cdot 100$$

The symbol \bar{q} equals $1 - \bar{p}$. The figure n_1 refers to the number of subjects in the sample from the first population and the figure n_2 refers to the number of subjects in the sample from the second population.

This "t" formula was selected for use in this study

³Vernon Davies, Tables Showing Significance of Differences Between Percentages and Between Means, Stations Circular 151. (Pullman, Washington: Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1954), p. 1.

because of its appropriateness. It was felt that the ordinary t-test was not applicable to this study because of the absence of a second group of subjects.

There are several assumptions that are necessary for the use of the t-test. One assumption is that the population that is to be tested is normally distributed. It is believed that the sample used in this study meets this requirement since in 1958 two per cent of new admissions into mental institutions were under the age of fifteen; 27.6 per cent were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-four; 43.6 per cent between the ages of thirty-five and sixty-four; and 26.8 per cent were sixty-five years of age or older. More specifically, schizophrenia and personality disorders predominate between the ages of fifteen and forty-four.⁴

Another assumption necessary for the use of the t-test is that the results obtained from large samples are more reliable than those obtained from small samples, providing that the same degree of care, as regards to controls and adequate sampling techniques, have been taken in both cases. It can be seen that the samples used in this particular study met this assumption since they consisted of 458 schizophrenics and 255 psychopaths.

⁴Patients in Mental Institutions 1958 (Bethesda, Maryland: National Institute of Mental Health, 1959), Part II.

Relating procedure to the problem. It was mentioned previously in this chapter that the birthdate, admission date, occupation, and diagnosis of each male schizophrenic and male psychopath were recorded.⁵ This information was necessary for the execution of the study.

Initially, in order to discover the relationship between criminal schizophrenia and occupational prestige, it was necessary to obtain the occupation of each patient diagnosed as schizophrenic. The occupation of each patient was then rated on a ten-point decile scale based on prestige. Occupations with ratings of ten, nine, and eight were considered high prestige occupations while jobs with ratings of three, two and one were referred to as occupations of low prestige. Schizophrenics with occupational ratings of four, five, six, and seven were eliminated from the study since these ratings were felt to be less discriminating than the ratings at the two extremes of the scale. It was felt that by using only schizophrenics whose occupations fell into the two extremes of the scale, the differences of the two occupational prestige groups would be more greatly emphasized. The total number of male schizophrenics falling into the upper occupational prestige level was then recorded, as was the total number of male schizophrenics falling into

⁵p. 17 cf. ante.

the lower occupational prestige level. Then, with the aid of the formula, an attempt was made to see if a significantly greater number of schizophrenics fell into the lower than the upper occupational prestige level.

The procedure used to discover the relationship between occupational prestige and criminal schizophrenia was also used to discover the relationship between occupational prestige and criminal psychopathy. The only difference was that the occupations of male patients diagnosed as psychopaths were used.

With regard to criminal schizophrenia and the age of males formerly employed in low prestige occupations, the birthdate and admission date were used as well as the occupation and diagnosis. By using the date of birth, the admission date, and the occupation of each male patient diagnosed as schizophrenic, the age at the time of commitment was obtained for those formerly employed in occupations of low prestige. Male schizophrenics formerly employed in low prestige occupations who were past the age of thirty at the time of admission were considered to be in the older age group. Those who were thirty years of age or less at the time of commitment were included in the younger age group. Using the formula for discovering the significance of differences between percentages, an attempt was then made to see if significantly more male schizophrenics

formerly holding jobs of low prestige were past the age of thirty at the time of commitment.

The identical procedure that was used to discover the relationship between criminal schizophrenia and the age of males formerly employed in occupations of low prestige was also used to discover the relationship between criminal psychopathy and the age of males formerly employed in low prestige occupations. The procedure differed only in that males diagnosed as psychopaths were used rather than those diagnosed as schizophrenic.

II. RESULTS OF STUDY

Criminal schizophrenia and occupational prestige. The results of this segment of the study can be seen in Table I. It can be seen that out of a total of 458 male criminal schizophrenics, 55 were formerly employed in occupations of high prestige (occupations with decile scores of ten, nine, and eight) and 279 were formerly employed in occupations of low prestige (occupations with decile scores of three, two, and one). One hundred twenty-four male criminal schizophrenics were eliminated from the study because of the less discriminatory nature of their occupations (occupations with decile scores of seven, six, five, and four). It can be seen that the number of criminal schizophrenics formerly employed in occupations of low prestige was significantly

greater than the number formerly employed in high prestige occupations. The attained t-score of 17.4 indicates that the result was significant at the .01 level of confidence.

Criminal schizophrenia and age of low prestige job holders. The results of this phase of the study may be found in Table II. It can be seen that out of a total of 279 male criminal schizophrenics who formerly held jobs of low prestige, 154 were either thirty-one years of age or older while 125 were below the age of thirty-one. The obtained t-score of 2.45 indicated that the results were significant at the .02 level of confidence. Hence, the number of older male criminal schizophrenics who formerly held jobs of low prestige was significantly greater than the number of younger male criminal schizophrenics who formerly held jobs of low prestige.

Criminal psychopathy and occupational prestige. The findings of this part of the study may be seen in Table I. These data show that out of a total of 255 male criminal psychopaths, 35 formerly held jobs of high prestige while 116 were formerly employed in occupations of low prestige. A total of 104 criminal psychopaths were eliminated from the study because their occupations were less discriminating (occupations with decile scores of seven, six, five, and four). The obtained t-score of 9.34 revealed that the

results were significant at the .01 level of confidence.

Criminal psychopathy and age of low prestige job holders. The results of this portion of the study may be found in Table II. It can be seen that, contrary to expectations, significantly more male criminal psychopaths who formerly held jobs of low prestige were younger than the age of thirty-one. Out of a total of 116 male criminal psychopaths who were formerly employed in occupations of low prestige, 48 were either thirty-one years of age or older while 68 were younger than thirty-one years of age. The t-score of 2.62 revealed that the findings were significant at the .01 level of confidence.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL SCHIZOPHRENICS
AND PSYCHOPATHS FORMERLY HOLDING
JOBS OF HIGH AND LOW PRESTIGE

Type of Patient	Number in high prestige jobs	Number in low prestige jobs	t-score	Level of significance
Male Schizo-phrenics	55	279	17.4	.01
Male Psycho-paths	35	116	9.34	.01

TABLE II

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL SCHIZOPHRENICS AND
PSYCHOPATHS FORMERLY HOLDING
JOBS OF LOW PRESTIGE, BY AGE

Type of Patient	Number of low prestige job holders 31 or older	Number of low prestige job holders under 31	t-score	Level of Significance
Male Schizo-phrenics	154	125	2.45	.02
Male Psycho-paths	48	68	2.62	.01

CHAPTER IV

INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES AND CONCLUSIONS

I. INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis one: Criminal schizophrenia and occupational prestige. On the basis of the obtained results, the hypothesis that more male criminal schizophrenics hold jobs of low prestige rather than high prestige was accepted. It was assumed that the reason for the greater number of male criminal schizophrenics holding jobs of low prestige was because these individuals experienced a great number of frustrations and disadvantages. With the realization of the disadvantages they experience, males having low prestige jobs may tend to "withdraw" from society via schizophrenia and, at the same time, develop anti-social behavior as a form of resentment of their low status. It should also be realized that individuals who hold low prestige jobs are more likely to be institutionalized because of their low status. Thus, since the results were significant at the .01 level of confidence, the first hypothesis was accepted.

Hypothesis two: Criminal schizophrenia and age of low prestige job holders. Since the results indicated that significantly more male criminal schizophrenics holding jobs of low prestige were thirty-one years of age or older

at the time of admission (.02 level of confidence), the second hypothesis was accepted. The evidence appeared to support the assumption that as the holder of a low prestige job becomes older he tends to become more frustrated and develops schizophrenia of an anti-social nature as a result. The accumulated frustrations tend to cause the individual increasingly to withdraw from reality with increasing age. The anti-social behavior is his means of displaying his resentment concerning the unpleasant situation in which he finds himself.

Hypothesis three: Criminal psychopathy and occupational prestige. The results of the study revealed that significantly more male criminal psychopaths formerly held jobs of low prestige than jobs of high prestige (.01 level of confidence). The finding appeared to support the hypothesis. Like the criminal schizophrenic, the criminal psychopath resents his low status resulting from his low prestige occupation and shows his displeasure by committing acts of an anti-social nature. Thus, it would appear that criminal psychopathy, like criminal schizophrenia, is more likely to develop in individuals who are employed in occupations of low prestige.

Hypothesis four: Criminal psychopathy and age of low prestige job holders. The results of the study indicated

that significantly more male criminal psychopaths who formerly held jobs of low prestige were younger than the age of thirty-one (.01 level of confidence). This finding did not support the fourth hypothesis; thus the hypothesis was rejected. However, this does not necessarily indicate that the male criminal psychopath employed in low prestige occupations does not become increasingly frustrated with advancing age. Instead, it is entirely conceivable that the male criminal psychopath, because of his lack of patience and his low frustration tolerance level, commits anti-social acts at an earlier age than does the male criminal schizophrenic. This would account for the greater number of male criminal psychopaths who formerly held jobs of low prestige falling into the younger age group (under thirty-one years of age). At any rate, the fourth hypothesis, which stated that a significantly greater number of male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital who formerly held jobs of low prestige would be thirty-one years of age or older, was rejected.

II. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results of the study, several conclusions were deduced. Initially it was concluded that, of the total number of male criminal psychopaths and male criminal schizophrenics institutionalized at the Lima State

Hospital during the period March 9-15, 1961, significantly more were formerly employed in occupations of low rather than high prestige. Although other factors were undoubtedly present, it was believed that the primary factors responsible for the obtained results were frustration, feelings of inadequacy, and resentment. It was felt that, because of greater frustrations experienced by individuals holding jobs of low prestige, these persons developed feelings of inferiority, inadequacy, and resentment. The resentment was expressed in the form of anti-social behavior. As a result, it was believed that one might expect a greater frequency of criminal schizophrenia and criminal psychopathy occurring among males employed in low prestige occupations. This expectation excluded females possessing jobs of low prestige since no female criminal schizophrenics and criminal psychopaths were included in the study.

It should also be mentioned that another possible reason for the greater number of institutionalized male criminal schizophrenics and psychopaths holding jobs of low prestige is that these individuals are more likely to be institutionalized. It is no secret that persons having high status in our society often "get the breaks" with regard to law violations. Consequently, individuals holding high prestige jobs are less likely to be institutionalized than are low prestige job holders. On the other hand, individuals

who hold low prestige jobs and who usually have low status are more likely to be institutionalized. This factor may also have accounted, in part, for the obtained results of the study.

With regard to criminal schizophrenia and the age at the time of commitment of male criminal schizophrenics who formerly held jobs of low prestige, the results revealed that a significantly greater number were thirty-one years of age or older. This result was attributed to the belief that as the male criminal schizophrenic employed in occupations of low prestige grows older he becomes increasingly frustrated with his low position in society. Consequently, he displays his resentment in the form of anti-social behavior. On this basis, it was believed that a greater number of male criminal schizophrenics who hold jobs of low prestige might be found in the older age categories.

The results of the study dealing with male criminal psychopathy and the age of low prestige job holders revealed information contrary to expectations. Unlike the male criminal schizophrenics, significantly more male criminal psychopaths who formerly held jobs of low prestige were under the age of thirty-one at the time of admission. It was thus felt that the male criminal psychopath may differ from the male criminal schizophrenic in regard to frustration tolerance. It was believed that because the psychopath has a

very low frustration tolerance level he would be more likely to display at an earlier age his resentment of his low status. On the other hand, the schizophrenic may have a greater tolerance for frustration; consequently, he may not show anti-social behavior, as a form of resentment, until a later age. This, it was believed, would account for the fact that, of the low prestige job holders, more male criminal schizophrenics were in the older age group and that more male criminal psychopaths fell into the younger age category.

It should be mentioned, however, that the conclusions drawn from this study and the resulting generalizations pertain only to the male population of Ohio since the subjects used in the study were males from the state of Ohio. Only when additional studies are conducted in the other sections of the United States will generalizations then be able to be made to include the entire population of the United States.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The purpose of the study was to discover if, with regard to the population of Ohio, the inference may be made that (1) the incidence of criminal schizophrenia is greater among males holding jobs of low prestige than among males having occupations of high prestige; (2) the occurrence of criminal schizophrenia among males holding jobs of low prestige is greater for those who are thirty-one years of age or older than among males who are under thirty-one years of age; (3) the incidence of criminal psychopathy is greater among males holding jobs of high prestige; (4) the incidence of criminal psychopathy among males holding jobs of low prestige is greater for those who are thirty-one years of age or older than among males who are under thirty-one years of age.

Four hypotheses were put forth. It was hypothesized that, of the male criminal schizophrenics and male criminal psychopaths institutionalized at Lima State Hospital, (1) a significantly greater number of male criminal schizophrenics would previously have held jobs of low prestige rather than jobs of high prestige; (2) a significantly greater number of criminal schizophrenics who formerly held jobs of low prestige would be past the age of thirty rather than thirty

years of age or younger; (3) a significantly greater number of male criminal psychopaths will have been formerly employed in occupations of low prestige rather than occupations of high prestige; (4) a significantly greater number of male criminal psychopaths who formerly held jobs of low prestige would be past the age of thirty rather than thirty years of age or younger.

The birthdates, admission dates, occupations, and diagnoses of 458 male criminal schizophrenics and 255 male criminal psychopaths were recorded. These patients were institutionalized at Lima State Hospital during the period March 9-15, 1961. With the aid of the Socio-Economic Index for all Occupations which was used to rank the occupations of the patients according to prestige and the statistical formula for finding the significance of differences between percentages, it was found that (1) significantly more male criminal schizophrenics and male criminal psychopaths formerly held jobs of low prestige; (2) significantly more male criminal schizophrenics who formerly were employed in occupations of low prestige were older than the age of thirty; and (3) contrary to expectations, significantly more male criminal psychopaths were thirty years of age or less. Consequently, on the basis of the obtained results, the initial three hypotheses were accepted and the fourth rejected.

It was concluded that male criminal schizophrenics

and male criminal psychopaths perform their anti-social acts as a form of resentment concerning their low status in society. Thus, it was felt that males employed in low prestige occupations are probably more susceptible to criminal schizophrenia and criminal psychopathy than are males employed in high prestige occupations.

It was also concluded that older males employed in low prestige occupations are more prone to criminal schizophrenia than are younger males employed in such occupations since the results of the study revealed that significantly more male criminal schizophrenics who were formerly employed in occupations of low prestige were thirty-one years of age or older. This result was attributed to increased feelings of inadequacy and resentment with advancing age, resulting from greater frustrations that accompany low status.

Finally, it was concluded that, because significantly more male criminal psychopaths who were formerly employed in low prestige occupations were thirty years of age or younger, criminal psychopathy is more likely to appear at an earlier age among males employed in occupations of low prestige than is criminal schizophrenia. This finding was believed due to the fact that psychopaths are impulsive, have a low frustration tolerance level, and are unable to delay their desire for satisfaction. As a result, males with

psychopathic traits are more apt to show their resentment of their low status at an earlier age.

It must be pointed out, however, that the conclusions drawn concerning occupational prestige and criminal schizophrenia and criminal psychopathy were based upon the obtained results of this particular study and should not be taken as final since extensive research in this area appears to be lacking. It is entirely possible that future studies of this nature which include larger samples drawn from various areas of the United States may bring entirely different results. For example, it is conceivable that studies conducted in the southern or western sections of the United States may not disclose the same results as the present study conducted in Ohio. Should this happen, it might be hypothesized that the "way of life" in certain areas of the United States may be of such a nature that an individual will not resent his low status in society or that he will build up a greater tolerance for frustration.

It should also be mentioned that the present study dealt only with occupational prestige and criminal schizophrenia and psychopathy. Future studies might be conducted that would be concerned with occupational prestige and other forms of criminal insanity in order to discover the relationship, if any.

In addition, the reader should keep in mind the fact

that this study did not differentiate between Negro and white males. Perhaps a more effective study would have been performed had there been a differentiation between Negro and white male criminal schizophrenics and psychopaths. However, it is felt that Negro males would present a similar but more significant, pattern than that shown in the present study of white and Negro males combined. Although it is always dangerous to generalize to any great degree, it is believed that a greater number of Negro than white male criminal schizophrenics and psychopaths are employed in occupations of low prestige because of discrimination against the former. It is no secret that Negroes have less chance of attaining occupations of high prestige because of their color. For example, how many Negro males are found in the field of business administration?

Furthermore, the present study excluded females, both Negro and white. It is suggested that future studies might be conducted concerning occupational prestige and criminal insanity which would include females, both Negro and white. Perhaps such studies might reveal significant differences between Negro males and females, as well as between white males and females, with regard to occupational prestige and criminal insanity. It is possible that females, both Negro and white, may differ from males with regard to frustration tolerance.

It is also suggested that future studies concerning occupational prestige and criminal insanity may be conducted with regard to ethnic groups. As an example, the question might be raised as to whether native born Italians holding low prestige jobs are more prone toward the development of criminal psychopathy than are members of other ethnic groups who hold low prestige jobs. Since it is the belief of many individuals that Italians have a low level of frustration tolerance and show a tendency toward violence, it might be hypothesized that the incidence of criminal psychopathy would be greater among Italians holding low prestige jobs than among the members of other ethnic groups who hold jobs of low prestige.

However, it is the belief of this writer that an important but unsolved problem in this area still remains. Does mental illness of the criminal type develop more often among individuals who hold jobs of low prestige because of the accompanying frustrations, or are individuals who hold low prestige jobs and become criminally insane unable to obtain high prestige jobs because of pre-psychotic personality traits? In the present study the writer has attempted to show that the prevalence of mental illness of the criminal type among males holding low prestige jobs might be due to the frustrations and feelings of inferiority and inadequacy that accompany low status. However, it is

conceivable that individuals who hold jobs of low prestige and become criminally insane are unable to obtain high prestige jobs because of their pre-psychotic personality traits. Individuals who are looked upon as being "odd," "queer," or "temperamental" are less likely to be promoted to high prestige jobs. The writer offers no solution to this problem except that it requires the formation and testing of new hypotheses through research.

Needless to say, there is a felt need for additional research in this area. It is the writer's belief that, thus far, the present study is the only one that has been conducted with regard to occupational prestige and criminal insanity. In order that the relationship between occupational prestige and mental illness of the criminal type be more clearly understood, it is felt that new hypotheses need to be formulated and tested by means of additional studies. At present, it appears that research in this area is in its infancy.

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