

# **Criminal Psychopathy: An Introduction for Police**

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## **Criminal Psychopathy: An Introduction for Police<sup>1</sup>**

Psychopathy been described as the single most important *clinical* construct in the criminal justice system (Hare, 1996) and, more recently, as “what may be the most important *forensic* concept of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century” (Monahan, 2006). The term refers to a personality disorder that includes a cluster of interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial traits and behaviors, including deception, manipulation, irresponsibility, impulsivity, stimulation-seeking, poor behavioral controls, shallow affect, a lack of empathy, guilt or remorse, sexual promiscuity, a callous disregard for the rights of others, and a range of unethical and antisocial behaviors. In this chapter we provide brief descriptions of psychopathy, its measurement with the *Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised* (PCL-R), its implications for criminal justice, and the application of theory and research on psychopathy to law enforcement. Detailed discussions of the extensive literature on these and related topics are available elsewhere (Babiak & Hare, 2006; Felthous & Sass, 2007; Hare, 1999; Hervé & Yuille, 2007; Meloy, 1988, 2000; O’Toole, 2007; Patrick, 2006; Ramsland, 2005).

### **Why is Psychopathy Important to Police?**

Patrol officers and police investigators encounter all sorts of individuals in the course of a day, some of whom will be psychopaths. In the investigation of serious and violent crime, many of the suspects and offenders will be psychopaths. It is critical that those in law enforcement should understand as much as possible about the nature and manifestations of psychopathy. Armed with knowledge about how psychopaths think and behave might be a key element in resolving a difficult street situation or solving a case. It might also save an officer’s life. A 1992 FBI Report on cop killers is noteworthy and

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<sup>1</sup>This chapter draws on several more extensive discussions of the topics contained herein (Book, Clark, Forth, & Hare, 2006; Hare 2002, 2003, 2006; Hare & Neumann, 2005, 2006; Logan, Hare, & O’Toole, 2004).

chilling. Almost half of those who killed officers on duty were referred to in the FBI report as having antisocial and psychopathic traits, including a sense of entitlement, lack of remorse, unconcerned about others, blameful of others, manipulative and conning, affectively cold, irresponsible, and with poor understanding of, and adherence to, social norms. These killers were not simply persistently antisocial individuals, such as those who meet the criteria for antisocial personality disorder (APD) in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV; American Psychiatric Association, 1994). Rather, they were psychopaths—remorseless predators who use charm, intimidation and, if necessary, impulsive and cold-blooded violence to attain their ends.

Of course not all killers are psychopaths, nor are all psychopaths killers or even routinely violent. However, many of the attitudes and behaviors of psychopaths are predatory in nature. These individuals apparently see others as little more than a source of emotional, physical and financial gratification, and feel justified in their belief that the world is made up of givers and takers. They are skilled at camouflage (deception and manipulation), stalking and locating feeding grounds and watering holes. The reactions of psychopaths to the damage they have inflicted are more likely to be cool indifference and a sense of power, pleasure or smug satisfaction than regret or concern for what they have done. The ease with which psychopaths engage in violence has very real significance for society in general and for law enforcement personnel in particular (Hare, 1999; Logan, Hare & O’Toole, 2005; Woodworth & Porter, 2002).

Although not all psychopaths come into formal contact with the criminal justice system (Babiak & Hare, 2006; Hare, 1999), their defining features clearly place them at high risk for crime and violence. Many of the characteristics important for inhibiting antisocial and violent behavior—empathy, close emotional bonds, fear of punishment, guilt—are lacking or seriously deficient in psychopaths. Moreover, their egocentricity, grandiosity, sense of entitlement, impulsivity, general lack of behavioral inhibitions, and need for power and control, constitute what might be described as the perfect prescription for asocial, antisocial, and criminal acts. As Silver, Mulvey, & Monahan (1999) put it, “Psychopathy’s defining characteristics...make the conceptual link between violence and psychopathy straightforward” (p. 244). This would help to explain why psychopaths make up only about 1% of the general population but as much as a quarter of our prison

populations. It also would explain why they find it so easy to victimize the vulnerable and to use intimidation and violence as tools to achieve power and control over others. Their violence is more gratuitous and sadistic than that of other offenders, and frequently is instrumental, callous and predatory in nature (Woodworth & Porter, 2002). These factors are significant for crime scene investigators (see O'Toole, 2007).

In a "camouflage society," a society in which some psychopathic traits- egocentricity, lack of concern for others, superficiality, style over substance, being "cool," manipulating others for personal gain are increasingly tolerated and even valued, it is easy to see how both psychopaths and those with APD could blend in readily with groups holding antisocial or criminal values (Hare, 1999). It is more difficult to envisage how these individuals could hide out among more prosocial segments of society. Yet psychopaths have little difficulty infiltrating the domains of business, politics, law enforcement, government, academia and other social structures (Babiak, 1995; Babiak & Hare, 2006). It is the egocentric, cold-blooded and remorseless psychopaths who blend into all aspects of society and have such devastating impacts on people around them that send chills down the spines of law enforcement officers. Consider, for example, the following rough estimates of the prevalence of psychopathy, as measured by the PCL-R: General population, 1%; Child molesters/ pedophiles, 10%; Forensic psychiatric patients, 15%; Female offenders, 10%; Male offenders, 15-20%; Persistent spouse assaulters, 20%; Rapists, 35%; Killers of police, 45%; Hostage takers, 50%; Rapists who also molest children, 65%; Violent recidivists, 70%; Serial killers, 90%. These estimates are based on the use of a cut score of 30 for psychopathy (see section on Assessment of Psychopathy).

### **Where Do They Come From?**

There is little doubt that a large proportion of criminals come from seriously dysfunctional and disruptive family backgrounds. Many might be described as *sociopathic* (Lykken, 1995), a term that has been applied to individuals whose antisocial attitudes and behaviors largely are molded by their early experiences, role models, and peer groups. Unlike psychopaths, who cannot be understood solely in terms of adverse social forces, they may have a capacity for empathy, remorse, and loyalty to their own group.

Although it is clear that adult psychopathy has to come from *somewhere*, the idea of looking for its biological roots in childhood is disturbing to those who believe that all behavioral problems result from early adverse social and environmental forces. For example, early child abuse often has been posited as a contributor to the development of psychopathy (Weiler & Widom 1996). But any association between child abuse and psychopathy is weak at best, not necessarily causal in nature, and more related to an impulsive and irresponsible lifestyle than to the capacity for empathy, guilt, or remorse (Poythress, Skeem, & Lilienfeld, 2006). Moreover, it is clear from recent research that genetic and biological factors and dispositions contribute significantly to the formation of the personality traits and temperament considered essential to the disorder (Blonigen, Hicks, Kreuger, Patrick, & Iacono, 2005; Larsson, Andershed, & Lichstenstien, 2006; Waldman & Rhee, 2006; Viding, Blair, Moffitt, & Plomin, 2005). Certainly, the traits and behaviors that define adult psychopathy begin to manifest themselves early in childhood (Frick & Marsee, 2006; Lynam, 1996). For example, Frick & Marsee (2006) have shown that callous-unemotional (CU) traits can be observed at a very early age and that these traits have considerable explanatory and predictive value. Lynam (2004) concluded that juvenile psychopathy can be measured at an early age, that it provides predictive utility, is quite stable from adolescence into early adulthood, and that it is unlikely that developmentally normative change will masquerade as psychopathy. The findings from behavioral genetics research are broadly consistent with the evolutionary psychology view that psychopathy is less a result of a neurobiological defect than a heritable, adaptive life-strategy (Harris & Rice, 2006). In this view, the early emergence of antisocial behavior, including aggressive sexuality, is central to psychopathy. This is not to say that early experiences are unimportant in helping us to understand psychopathy. The lifelong *expression* of the disorder is certainly a product of complex interactions between biological/temperamental predispositions and social forces (MacDonald & Iacono, 2006).

There are several neurobiological and information-processing models of psychopathy. Blair and his colleagues (Blair, 2005; Blair, Blair, Mitchell, & Peschardt, 2005) have provided an extensive discussion of current models of psychopathy based on cognitive/affective neuroscience. Kiehl (2006; also see Kiehl, Bates, Laurens, Hare, &

Liddle, 2006; Kiehl et al., 2004) has described a model in which “the relevant functional neuroanatomy of psychopathy includes limbic and paralimbic structures, which may be collectively termed the paralimbic system.” Newman and his colleagues (e.g., Newman, Brinkley, Lorenz, Hiatt, & MacCoon, 2006) have conducted an extensive program of research involving cognitive/emotional processing deficits in psychopathy. Their model suggests that psychopaths fail to pay appropriate attention to the cues that others use to guide and control their behavior. Models based on evolutionary psychology view psychopathy as less a disorder than an evolved “cheater” strategy for passing on one’s gene pool (Harris & Rice, 2006). Some investigators consider psychopathy to be a pathological variant of normal personality (Hicklin & Widiger, 2006), while others describe and account for psychopathy in terms of psychodynamic mechanisms and processes (see Kernberg, 1984; Meloy, 1988).

For law enforcement, perhaps the most useful model is one that views psychopathy as a failure to appreciate the emotional significance of events (Hare, 1998a). Recent neuroimaging research indicates that normal people, but not psychopaths, make extensive use of structures in the limbic system (the ‘emotional brain’) to process emotional material (Kiehl et al., 2001, 2004; Kiehl, Bates, Laurens, Hare, & Liddle, 2006). What is an emotional event or experience for most of us is more or less neutral for psychopaths. Like Spock on Star Trek, they find what should be an emotional event to be more “interesting” or “fascinating” than arousing, distressing, or pleasurable. For example, psychopaths respond to emotional words and pictures as if they were neutral in connotation (Hare, 1998a; Williamson, Harpur, & Hare, 1991; Kiehl et al., 2001). An important implication of this model is that we should not assume that a suspect necessarily thinks, feels, perceives the world, or uses language as we do. *Psychopathic* suspects do not think or feel as we do, do not fear what we fear, and do not spend very much time or effort in thinking about the consequences of their actions. With respect to language, an apt phrase is, “They know the words but not the music.” Words such as “I love you,” or “I’m really sorry I hurt you,” often reflect only dictionary meaning, with little or no emotional connotation.

## Assessment of Psychopathy

The international standard for the assessment of psychopathy is the *Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised* (PCL-R; Hare, 1991; 2003). The extensive evidence for the reliability and validity of the PCL-R led the Buros 12<sup>th</sup> Mental Measurements Yearbook to describe it as “state of the art...both clinically and in research use” (Fulero, 1995). Following publication of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the PCL-R (Hare, 2003), the 16<sup>th</sup> Mental Measurements Yearbook referred to it as “the gold standard for the assessment of psychopathy” (Acheson, 2005). The instrument has helped to fill a diagnostic and assessment void by providing researchers and clinicians with a common metric in an array of populations and contexts. Although the PCL-R was designed to measure the construct of psychopathy for research purposes, it is widely used as a key factor in assessing treatment options and risk for recidivism and violence. It also is used in American proceedings for civil commitment of sexually violent predators (SVPs), Canadian applications to have an offender declared a dangerous offender (DO) or long-term offender (LTO), and in UK designations of dangerous and severe personality disorder (DSPD). The past decade has seen a sharp rise in its use by forensic clinicians (Archer, Buffington-Vollum, Stredny, & Handel, 2006; Lally, 2003) and in its acceptance by the courts (Walsh & Walsh, 2006). There also have been concerns (some overstated; e.g., Edens, 2006) about its potential for misuse (Hare, 1998a).

To ensure accurate diagnosis the PCL-R uses expert observer (i.e., clinical) ratings, based on a semi-structured interview, a review of case history materials such as criminal or psychiatric records, interviews with family members and employers, and supplemented with behavioral observations whenever possible. Specific scoring criteria are used to rate each of 20 items on a 3-point scale (0, 1, 2) according to the extent to which it applies to a given individual. Total scores can range from 0 to 40 and reflect the degree to which the individual matches the prototypical psychopath. The mean score is about 22-24 in offender populations, about 18-20 in forensic psychiatric populations, and less than 5 in the general population. A score of 30 typically is used as a convenient (though not absolute) cut score for psychopathy, although some investigators adopt less stringent cut scores for certain populations. In any event, scores in the 20+ range reflect a relatively heavy “dose” of psychopathic features. PCL-R assessments are highly reliable and valid

when made by qualified clinicians and researchers. Statistical analyses indicate that 18 of the 20 PCL-R items cluster into four groups or factors (Table 1). Two items, *Promiscuous sexual behavior* (Item 11), and *Many short-term marital relationships* (Item 17), contribute to the Total PCL-R score but do not fall into any of the clusters.

#### **Table 1 about here**

There are two direct derivatives of the PCL-R, the *Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version* (PCL: SV; Hart, Cox, & Hare, 1995), and the *Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version* (PCL: YV; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003). The PCL: SV is a 12-item scale (see Table 2) that frequently is used as a screening tool or with non-forensic populations. The items are described in non-technical terms, with many examples, in *Without Conscience* (Hare, 1999). Scores can range from 0 to 24, with 18 often used as a cut score for psychopathy. The PCL: YV is a 20-item scale used with adolescents. Note that although the PCL: YV has the same descriptive and predictive properties as the PCL-R and PCL: SV, *it is not used to diagnose individuals as psychopathic.*

#### **Table 2 about here**

### **The PCL-R and APD**

In some respects, the attributes measured by the PCL-R are similar to the criteria for antisocial personality disorder (APD) contained in DSM-IV. An important difference is that APD places heavy emphasis on delinquent and antisocial behavior, whereas the PCL-R includes the personality traits traditionally used to describe psychopathy (Hare, 2003; Rogers, Salekin, Sewell, & Cruise, 2000; Widiger et al., 1996). In forensic populations the prevalence of APD is much higher (> 50%) than the prevalence of psychopathy (< 30%), resulting in an asymmetric association between the PCL-R and APD. In this respect, it is noteworthy that APD is strongly associated with the PCL-R lifestyle and antisocial factors, but only weakly associated with the PCL-R interpersonal and affective factors. Most psychopaths meet the criteria for APD, but most of the offenders with APD are not psychopaths. Rogers et al., (2000) had this to say about the situation: “DSM-IV does considerable disservice to diagnostic clarity in its equating of APD to psychopathy” (pp. 236-237). Or, as Lykken (2006, p. 4) put it, “Identifying someone as ‘having’ APD is about as nonspecific and scientifically unhelpful as diagnosing a sick patient as having a fever or an infectious or a neurological disorder.””



(p. 211-212). The PCL-R and its derivatives do *not* measure the same construct as does APD.

## **Psychopathy Crime<sup>2</sup>**

In the past few years there has been a dramatic change in the perceived and actual role played by psychopathy in the criminal justice system. Formerly, a prevailing view was that clinical diagnoses such as psychopathy were of little value in understanding and predicting criminal behaviors. As indicated earlier, however, the features that describe psychopathy constitute the perfect prescription for asocial, antisocial, and criminal acts (Hare, 2003; Porter & Porter, 2007). This would help to explain why psychopaths make up only about 1% of the general population but as much as a quarter of our prison populations. It also would explain why they find it so easy to victimize the vulnerable and to use intimidation and violence as tools to achieve power and control over others.

### **Assessment of Risk**

Extensive discussions of the theories and methodologies of risk assessment are provided elsewhere (e.g., see Monahan & Steadman, 1994; Monahan et al., 2001; Quinsey, Harris, Rice, & Cormier, 1998). The latest generation of risk assessment instruments largely has dispelled the belief that useful predictions cannot be made about criminal behavior. Much of the recent debate is concerned with the relative effectiveness of actuarial instruments and structured clinical assessments. The former are empirically-derived sets of static (primarily criminal history, demographic) risk factors, and include the *Violent Risk Appraisal Guide* (VRAG; Quinsey et al., 1998), and the *Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide* (SORAG; Quinsey et al., 1998), instruments that improve considerably on unstructured clinical judgments or impressions. However, procedures that include *structured* clinical decisions based on specific criteria are proving to be at least as good as purely actuarial scales. For example, the *HCR-20: Assessing risk for violence* (Webster, Douglas, Eaves, & Hart, 1997) assesses 10 historical (H) variables, 5 clinical (C) variables, and 5 risk management (R) variables. Because of the importance of psychopathy in the assessment of risk, the PCL-R or the PCL: SV is one of the variables (often the most predictive) included in the VRAG, SORAG, and HCR-20. In many cases,

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<sup>2</sup> Much of this section is based on Hare (2006a).

the PCL-R or PCL: SV have the same predictive power on their own as the larger risk battery in which they are embedded.

Validated risk tools are important for helping to determine “the likelihood a sexual offender will be unable to control his sexual impulses and cause more injury, pain, or other evil” (test set out by s. 753(1) (b) CCC). The Nova Scotia Court of Appeal urged judges to give more weight to these instruments than to clinical observation in determining a dangerous offender designation (The Lawyers Weekly, Nov. 29, 2002).

### **Recidivism and Violence**

A detailed account of psychopathy as a risk for recidivism and violence is beyond the scope of this article. However, its significance as a robust risk factor for institutional problems, for recidivism in general, and for violence in particular, is now well established (see meta-analyses and reviews by Dolan & Doyle, 2000; Douglas, Vincent, & Edens, 2006; Gendreau, Goggin, & Smith, 2002; Hemphill, 2007; Hemphill & Hare, 2004; Porter & Woodworth, 2006; Salekin, Rogers, & Sewell, 1996). The predictive value of psychopathy applies not only to adult male offenders but to adult female offenders (e.g., Verona & Vitale, 2006), adolescent offenders (e.g., Edens, Campbell, & Weir, 2007; Forth, et al. 2003; Gretton, Hare, & Catchpole, 2004; Stafford & Cornell, 2003), forensic psychiatric patients, including those with Axis I disorders (e.g., Doyle, Dolan, and McGovern, 2002; Hill, Rogers, & Bickford, 1996; Heilbrun et al., 1998; Rice & Harris, 1992; Tengström, Grann, Långström, & Kullgren, 2000), and civil psychiatric patients (Douglas, Ogloff, & Nicholls, 1997; Steadman et al., 1999).

The study by Steadman et al. (1999) is of particular interest. It was a report of the MacArthur Foundation’s findings on risk for violence in civil psychiatric patients. The most extensive and thorough study of its sort ever conducted, it evaluated 134 potential predictors of violence in 939 patients following discharge from a civil psychiatric facility. In presenting their results, the authors used a “classification tree” approach in which a hierarchy of decisions is made about the risk posed by a given patient. The single best predictor was the PCL:SV, developed for use in the study. In this scheme, the first decision is whether or not the patient has a PCL:SV score of 13 or more. Silver et al., (1999) used a subsample of these patients to investigate the impact that neighborhood factors have on individual risk factors for violence in discharged patients. Again, the

single best predictor of violence was the PCL:SV. Although patients discharged into neighborhoods with “concentrated poverty” generally were at higher risk for violence than were those discharged into neighborhoods with less poverty, this did not apply to patients with high PCL: SV scores. That is, their risk of the latter patients was independent of the neighborhood into which they were discharged.

In a recent reanalysis of the MacArthur data, Vitacco, Neumann, & Jackson (2005) found that the two of the four PCL:SV factors (affective, antisocial) were strongly correlated with violence at 20 weeks. Harris, Rice, and Camilleri (2004) applied a modified 10-item version of the VRAG to the MacArthur data and reported that its predictive validity was almost as high as that of the classification tree approach used by Steadman et al. (1999). Of the items in this version of the VRAG, the PCL: SV was by far the best predictor. Harris et al. commented that even if the base rate of psychopathy or psychopathic features in a population is relatively low, “...the personality traits associated with psychopathy are among the most important causes of aggression” (p. 1070). Further, they stated that the fact that “psychopathy is such a robust predictor of violence across populations suggests that personality traits associated with psychopathy must be among its most important causes” (p. 1072).

## **Sexual Violence**

The last few years have seen a sharp increase in public and professional attention paid to sex offenders, particularly those who commit a new offense following release from a treatment program or prison. It has long been recognized that psychopathic sex offenders present special problems for therapists and the criminal justice system. Quinsey, Rice, & Harris (1995) concluded from their research that psychopathy functions as a general predictor of sexual and violent recidivism. Not only are the offences of psychopathic sex offenders likely to be more violent than those of other sex offenders, they tend to be more sadistic (Hare, 2003; Harris, Rice, Quinsey, Lalumière, & Boer, 2003). In extreme cases--for example, among serial killers-- comorbidity of psychopathy and sadistic personality is very high (Hare, Cooke, & Hart, 1999; Stone, 1998). In their PCL-R study of murderers, Porter, Woodworth, Earle, Drugge, & Boer (2003) concluded that “not only are psychopathic offenders disproportionately more likely to engage in

sexual homicide (than are other murderers), but, when they do, they use significantly more gratuitous and sadistic violence” (p. 467).

**Deadly Combination.** One of the most potent combinations to emerge from the recent research on sex offenders is psychopathy coupled with evidence of deviant sexual arousal. Rice and Harris (1997) reported that sexual recidivism was strongly predicted by a combination of a high PCL-R score and deviant sexual arousal, defined by phallometric evidence of a preference for deviant stimuli, such as children, rape cues, or nonsexual violence cues. Several studies indicate that psychopathy and behavioral or structured clinical evidence of deviant sexual arousal also is a strong predictor of sexual violence (Harris & Hanson, 1998; Hildebrand, de Ruiter, & de Vogel, 2004; Serin, Mailloux, & Malcolm, 2001). Gretton, McBride, O’Shaughnessy, Kumka, & Hare (2001) found that this combination was highly predictive of general and violent re-offending in adolescent sex offenders. Recently, Harris et al. (2003) reported that in a large-sample study involving four sites the psychopathy-sexual deviance combination was predictive of violent recidivism in general, both sexual and nonsexual. The authors commented, “Because of the robustness of this (psychopathy x sexual deviance) interaction and its prognostic significance, its inclusion in the next generation of actuarial instruments for sex offenders should increase predictive accuracy” of general violent recidivism.

## **Treatment**

Unlike most other offenders, psychopaths suffer little personal distress, see little wrong with their attitudes and behavior, and seek treatment only when it is in their best interests to do so, such as when seeking probation or parole. Not surprisingly, they derive little benefit from traditional prison programs, particularly those aimed at the development of empathy, conscience, and interpersonal skills (Harris & Rice, 2006; Richards, Casey, & Lucente, 2003; Wong & Hare, 2005). Indeed, there have been reports that some programs designed to modify the behavior of psychopathic offenders resulted in an *increase* in post-release criminal behavior (Hare, Clark, Grann, & Thornton, 2000; Rice, Harris, & Cormier, 1992). These were group therapy and insight-oriented programs that presumably help psychopaths to develop better ways of manipulating, deceiving, and using people, but do little to help them to understand themselves. Programs that do not take into account the nature of psychopathic offenders are unlikely to be effective.

Hobson, Shine, and Roberts (2000) found that offenders with high PCL-R scores obtained on admission to a well-developed prison therapeutic community program engaged in a variety of counter-productive behaviors during later therapy sessions. These behaviors included manipulation of the system to satisfy a personal need for power, control, and prestige, playing “head games” with other inmates and staff, continually testing the boundaries, exploitation of other patients, and a lack of genuine interest in changing their own attitudes and behaviors. Nevertheless, they managed to manipulate and fool some staff into thinking their efforts were sincere and that they were making good progress. Presumably, psychopathic suspects will use similar manipulative tactics with law enforcement officers.

### **Psychopathy and the Life Course Persistent Offender**

Although psychopathy is closely associated with antisocial and criminal behavior, psychopaths are qualitatively different from others who routinely engage in criminal behavior, including those whose criminal conduct is extremely serious and persistent. The typical criminal career is relatively short, but there are individuals who devote most of their adolescent and adult life to delinquent and criminal activities. Among these persistent offenders are psychopaths, who begin their antisocial and criminal activities at a relatively early age, and continue to engage in these activities throughout much of the lifespan. Their behavioral patterns may include biting and hitting at age 4, shoplifting at age 10, selling drugs and stealing cars at age 15, rape and robbery at age 20, and fraud and domestic assault at age 30. The patterns are cross-situational and may include cheating at school, lying at home, stealing at work, fighting in bars, drunk driving, spouse abuse, erratic work histories, unpaid debts, multiple unstable relationships, child abuse, and serious criminal acts (Tremblay, 2000).

As continuity is the hallmark of the life-course-persistent antisocial individual, discontinuity is the hallmark for the adolescence-limited antisocial type, whose antisocial behaviors decrease dramatically with the approach of adulthood. Adolescence-limited antisocial behavior largely involves mimicry of successful, antisocial models, a strategy that may be abandoned when prosocial behaviors are more valuable or rewarding (Moffitt, 1993).

Exposure to peer models in puberty is an important determinant of adolescence-onset cases of delinquency. From an adult perspective, we might wonder why normal children would want to hang around with those we consider to be losers. However, many adolescents covet the freedom and autonomy of their life-course-persistent and potentially psychopathic peers. Healthy adolescents may notice that the style of the life-course-persistent individuals resembles adulthood and maturity in which they make their own decisions and rules relatively free of family restraints. Life-course-persistent youths have opportunity and possessions obtained by theft or vice that otherwise are inaccessible to teens. They are more experienced sexually and live on the fast track, taking risks and doing dangerous things that appeal to those who wish to break away from parental restraint. Moffitt (1993) describes the life-course-persistent youths as a magnets for novice delinquents during adolescence; they serve as models and trainers for recruits within deviant peer networks. Social mimicry of delinquency can range from an active education of recruits to motivated learners observing antisocial models from a distance.

Many adolescence-limited youths fall into the snares that entangle life-course-persistent persons (i.e., drug addiction, incarceration, teen pregnancy), making it difficult for them to desist from antisocial behaviors. The adolescence-limited youths are relatively free from personality disorder and cognitive deficits and in general have adequate social skills, academic achievement, and intelligence, and better able to form close relationships than their life-course-persistent counterparts. At the crossroads of young adulthood, adolescence-limited and life-course persistent delinquents go different ways. This happens because the developmental histories and personal traits of adolescence-limiteds allow them the option of exploring new life pathways. The histories and traits of the life-course-persistents have foreclosed their options, entrenching them in the antisocial path (Moffitt, 1993, p.691).

The research on the life course persistent offender highlights or "spotlights" a small group of individuals (5% of the population) who demand our attention, not only because they are models for the formation of deviant peer groups but because they commit over 50% of serious and violent crime in our society. Dealing with these individuals requires early detection and intervention, using a multi-disciplinary approach that involves

educators, social workers, mental health professionals, police, corrections, prosecutors and judges (Logan, 1995).

### **Policing: Implications and Applications**

Psychopathic criminals are high-risk, high-density offenders, responsible for a disproportionate amount of serious crime. Understanding their personality and behavioral traits allows us to develop appropriate investigative and management strategies for dealing with them effectively. Although psychopathy should be diagnosed by a mental health professional with specialized training, the traits specified in the PCL-R and the PCL: SV often are detectable by skilled and experienced law enforcement personnel. To facilitate their efforts, we are presently working on an “I-Scan” to be used by police investigators to detect psychopathy. This will be computer-based tool with which a suspect or target can be scored using a simple rating scheme. Immediate feedback will be provided to the investigator, along with recommended strategies for communication, interviewing, negotiations, and undercover work (see abbreviated examples in Appendix A and B). Behavioral Science Units within the FBI and RCMP can be reached for clarification and for assistance with crime scene analysis, crime cycle analysis, indirect personality assessment, and direct personality assessment.

### **Interviewing & Negotiating with the Psychopathic Offender**

It is paramount that a police interviewer or negotiator should learn as much as possible about a “target prior” to initial contact. In particular, police officers should use whatever sources are available to them to provide in-depth information about individuals known to be “High Risk Offenders.” Perhaps the best source of this knowledge comes through our partners in Corrections. In Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and their Provincial counterparts are pleased to work with us in active investigation of an offender. Both National Law and Policy allow them to interact with us freely, providing us with all reports pertaining to the particular offender being investigated. The ability to have information about psychological and psychiatric assessments, including actuarial and PCL-R or PCL: SV ratings, can provide a basis for developing effective interview or negotiation strategies. Such information may allow the police officer to speculate about whether or not the target or person of interest (POI) is likely to have the capacity for empathy or for an emotional connection to someone else.

If there is no indication that the POI is psychopathic, then the investigator can look for emotional hooks that could be used with, for example, a barricaded individual, an apparently suicidal person, or in an interview. Those emotional hooks are often people who are precious to the individual (i.e., children). If the officer believes that the POI may be psychopathic it is unlikely that the usual emotional hooks will be effective. Police can, however, learn other techniques with a suspected psychopathic individual, including appeals to the individual's sense of importance and self-interest.

Appendix A discusses strategies for using psychopathic traits to establish truthful and fruitful lines of communication in the face of a barrier, whether physical (as in hostage negotiations) or psychological (as in attempting to obtain a confession). The following factors can help in developing a strategy for dealing with someone suspected of being psychopathic.

1. **Ego Dominant.** Psychopaths have a grossly inflated sense of self and are often opinionated and cocky in their presentation. They are quick to extol their attributes and accomplishments. The interviewer/negotiator strokes the ego in an effort to build rapport and bridge the communication gap.
2. **Charismatic.** Psychopaths may exude charm and appear completely at ease in what should be a stressful situation. There are several reasons for this ease of interaction, including a general lack of social anxiety, and enjoyment at having the “edge” or in “playing head games” with others. Their interactions may appear pseudo-intellectual or “too clever,” and often will reflect a “duping delight” when they feel they are superior to others or that they hold the best hand.
3. **Impulsive.** Although psychopaths often use violence that is instrumental (planned and goal directed) in nature, they also can act in an impulsive manner. Understanding the psychopath's impulsivity allows us to understand and use their “it seemed like the right thing to do at the time” mentality.
4. **Proneness to Boredom.** The psychopath's need for stimulation and proneness to boredom means that time may be on our side in a hostage/barricade situation or in a lengthy interview.



5. **Grandiose.** The need to feel respected by someone who is respected allows the arresting officers or the undercover team to build up the interviewer as “the top dog” or “the boss”. This can set up a desire for the psychopath to want to relate to that individual.
6. **Strives for Recognition.** A narcissistic and grandiose individual wants to be seen as “solid guy.” The co-construction of a strategy that allows him or her to feel important and to have a degree of control should be the goal.
7. **Manipulative.** One of the keys to understanding psychopaths is understanding that it’s all about them. Their need to gratify themselves their lack of empathy is a brutal combination. They use insincere charm and manipulation to get what they want. If that doesn’t work they will other tactics in their behavioral repertoire, including intimidation and violence.
8. **Abrasive & Derogatory.** The charm that is often seen can vanish quickly if the psychopath perceives that it’s not working. It can be replaced by an aggressive and abrasive personality that worked for them in the past. Staying professional and business-like will let investigators deflect the barrage and show the POI that they cannot be bullied.
9. **Little Fear.** Clinical and neuroimaging research indicates that psychopaths do not experience the same depth of emotions (including fear) that we do. A heavy handed, threatening strategy is unlikely to be successful with these individuals.
10. **Consequences Not a Factor.** The possibility that their actions may result in going to jail or back to jail may have little impact on the decisions psychopaths make. They may be quick to remind the investigator that “having 3 squares a day” and not having to put up with “straight johns” is not a bad deal. In negotiations or in media releases involving an individual suspected of being psychopathic, it may be useful to remind suspected the individual that only he has the power to choose not to create any more victims through his own actions.
11. **Blames Others.** Psychopaths are quick to blame, rationalize, minimize, and deny. This is an opportunity for the interviewer/negotiator to do some “joining”. We want to “join” the POI in any way we can and as cops we can blame with the best! If the psychopathic individual wants to blame the “system” or “the old

lady” the strategy is to join them and even use some self disclosure to reveal that “we think the same way”. Joining is one of the precursors of rapport building.

12. **Underestimates Problems.** Unable to accept blame, psychopaths are quick to minimize their involvement in something that reflects negatively on them. They also do not want to take on responsibility for their actions and deny that any real problems exist. The investigator gets a “foot in the door” by minimizing the problem or the extent of the damage or injury caused by the psychopath. This may facilitate disclosure by the suspect of at least some of the details of the offence.
13. **Exaggerates and Lies.** “You know the psychopath is lying when you see his lips move” may be an overstatement, but the investigator should keep in mind that psychopaths “throw out a lot of shit” in the belief that some of it will stick. There lies may be self-serving, a cover-up for the truth, or simply a means to impress others. An investigator may suspect that the suspect is lying and can use them to advantage later in the interview. Directly challenging the lies as they emerge may be counterproductive early in the interview and may be detrimental at any stage in negotiations with a psychopath.
14. **No Loyalty.** One of the things that differentiates the antisocial personality disordered (APD) individual from the psychopath is that the former can and often does have loyalty to a gang or deviant peer group. Psychopaths may fervently profess to having intense and everlasting loyalty to a group or code, when it becomes a choice between this loyalty and their own self-interest, there is no contest. For this reason psychopaths often make great informants. Caution must be exercised, however, as the psychopath’s charm and manipulation can turn a rookie cop or an unsuspecting veteran inside out, with the result that he “works” the investigator. Another caution is to negotiators in the use by psychopaths of third party intermediaries. Having no true loyalty to another person, they may wish to speak to or for the intermediary for an ulterior motive. Parenthetically, psychopaths very seldom commit suicide, but if they do so it will be on their terms, perhaps with third-party intermediaries as an audience or as unwitting accomplices. It is likely that some “death by cop” scenarios are staged by

- psychopaths who want to go out in a blaze of glory, “exit stage left,” cameras rolling.
15. **Sense of Entitlement.** If you think that teenagers believe the world owes them a living, introduce yourself to a psychopath. “What’s mine is mine and what’s yours should be mine” sums up their sense of entitlement. The male psychopath sees a woman in relationship as “my woman” and often uses her as he would any other property. The psychopath may stalk and murder his “property,” feeling justified because she didn’t comply with his demands.
16. **Competitive.** Psychopaths see themselves as superior to others, and their stance during negotiations or an interview may be condescending or competitive (e.g., “I can take you”). They may also experience delight and satisfaction in being able to play the investigator. The result may be that the investigator’s competitive spirit and desire to win an attempt to play the same game, with potentially negative consequences for the investigation. It is important to have a second negotiator or interviewer who can observe and influence what is happening.

### **Investigation and the Psychopathic Offender**

A crime is like a play. We don’t understand everything that is going on until we see all of the scenes. The denouement is the synergistic effect of the characters, their roles, the plots, theatrical techniques, even the reaction of the audience. So it is in a violent crime; as events evolve we learn more and more about the offender and his interaction with the victim(s). As things unfold, the dynamics change, and our perceptions of the victim-offender behaviors reflect these changes. In the end, the final scene or scenes reflect, behaviorally and forensically, the victim-offender interaction and the reasons the crime occurred. And we are provided with a much better look into the offender’s psyche (O’Toole, 2006).

Our colleague, Special Supervisory Agent Mary Ellen O’Toole, Ph.D., is working on psychopathy as a Behavior Classification System for violent and serial crime scenes. She is a “ profiler” in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU), part of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), located at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. She makes particular use of four traits from the psychopathic construct (impulsivity; sensation seeking; glib and superficial

charm; and conning and manipulation) to better identify and interpret what appear to be psychopathic behaviors manifested at a violent crime scene. The selection of these traits (items in the Hare PCL-R) is based on the extensive research literature on psychopathy. The goal of her efforts is to apply what we know about psychopathy to crime-scene analysis in order to generate hypotheses about the nature of the perpetrator. The work is a reflection of collaboration among the FBI BSU in Virginia, the RCMP Behavioral Science Group (BSG) in British Columbia, and the authors of this chapter (for more details see Hare, 2006b).

The BSG in British Columbia conducts Criminal Investigative Analysis and crime scene analysis related to the *unknown* offender. BSG also is involved in work with the *known* offender, with special attention to the High Risk Offender, many of whom are psychopathic. As part of the latter work, BSG develops intelligence networks that capture any and all information available for High Risk Offenders. It begins with the creation of a template for the most salient factors that research has indicated tend to be associated with the particular crime type. The template constructed for the *Integrated Sexual Predator Intelligence Network* (I-SPIN; see Appendix C) captures actuarial and other risk factors identified in the research literature on crime. A similar template for *Threat to Criminal Justice Official* (TCJO) is under construction.

Once the I-Spin template is constructed for a given crime type, the files of individuals deemed to be at highest risk are collected, analyzed, given a score and placed in the network. All information available from police, corrections, and the courts is gathered and placed in electronic folders. A comprehensive reporting form is then constructed (see Appendix D). This form contains information relating to description, level of dangerousness, victim target group, known residences, associates, vehicles, psychological profile, crime cycle, release conditions, and recommendations to investigators for interview, negotiation, and undercover strategies. This report accompanies any Report to Crown Counsel (prosecutor) on future charges or breaches, and is submitted to the courts by the Crown. In many cases a Letter of Opinion from the Criminal/Investigative Psychologist in BSG also is submitted to the Courts.

Once the network is set up, every known sex offender is mapped. In British Columbia there currently are some 1400 such offenders in I-SPIN (about 30% being

considered a High Risk Offender). All of the known locations frequented by each offender are plotted on the electronic mapping system. Locations are color-coded to reflect the template score given to each offender. The relevance of this system is obvious; should there be a sexual assault or kidnapping in a particular location, the mapping system will identify the most likely suspects. The goal of the programs is to allow police to proactively provide safer homes and communities.

## **Partnerships**

Law enforcement agencies work alongside corrections officials, who provide file information on high-risk offenders, including actuarial risk and psychopathy assessments. The police work with their correctional partners to monitor high-risk offenders, paying close attention to observations or information indicating movement into a crime cycle.

Collaboration with other police agencies is also crucial. For instance, RCMP and municipal police officers in British Columbia work together on *Integrated Sexual Predator Observation Teams (ISPOTS)* to follow high-risk offenders who have been released on parole or probation, with conditions imposed by the court. If a team has behavioral evidence that a given High Risk Offender is returning to his crime cycle, it can select and implement an appropriate intervention strategy.

Police in behavioral sciences also work closely Crown prosecutors and judges to provide information on High Risk Offenders, psychopathy, crime cycle progression, and breaches of conditional release.

## **Assessment and Selection**

Police use a ten-point scale to assess high-risk offenders on the I-SPIN Template (Appendix C). Five points are based on scores from actuarial risk instruments. The other five points are based on factors that research has shown to be highly predictive of violent recidivism. These factors include psychopathy, deviant sexual arousal, low impulse control, previous violence, sadistic elements, and the offender=s immediate environment. Once assessed, police can determine which individuals are likely the most dangerous to the public and the most likely to re-offend.

## **Training**

To solidify the partnership between corrections and policing, training is offered to help all stakeholders develop skills and knowledge in detecting crime cycle progression.

They receive training in how to identify paraphilia (an individual's sexual arousal to unusual or socially unacceptable objects or acts) deviant fantasy, crime cycle, and predatory behavior, all of which are high-risk indicators.

### **Enforcement goals**

The goals of law enforcement officers are to reduce sexual violence and sexual exploitation by focusing on those offenders deemed to be a high risk for sexual re-offending. By conducting short-term surveillance on high-risk offenders living in the community under court-imposed conditions, they can ascertain the level of non-compliance with those conditions. Non-compliance with conditions is the most evident form of a return to a crime cycle. A High Risk Offender being unlawfully at large is a clear indication of crime cycle and a concerted effort must be made to apprehend this individual. Police can then arrest and take before the court high-risk sexual predators who have entered a crime cycle and are breaching their conditional release orders.

Perhaps the most integral part of the enforcement initiative with the sexual predator is the use of the ISPOTs. These teams, ideally full-time units of 10 police officers, are trained in surveillance techniques as well as in understanding sexual offenders and their specific crime cycles.

### **Crime Cycle**

A crime cycle can be determined for each sexual offender with previous sexual offences. It illustrates an offender's behavioral progression to another victim. Often these crime cycles have been written down by the offender while in a prison therapy program. It is very helpful if this written account can be obtained. Otherwise, the investigator must piece together the elements that constitute the offender's crime cycle and that move him to the next victim.

*“Feelings of rejection and abandonment → frustration with inability to do something → feeling like a loser → masturbate → find woman to masturbate in front of → vengeful → rejected → get wasted → bored → steal car or bike → stalk victim → masturbate in bathroom stall or park” → → →*

This is an abbreviated form of a crime cycle given by a psychopathic offender who was known as an exhibitionist. Within 24 hours of being released from prison he was back into his crime cycle. After consuming alcohol and stealing a bike he went to a park and began to masturbate in front of a 2-year old girl. The girl's grandmother saw him and tried to chase him away. The offender took his knife and repeatedly stabbed the grandmother leaving his knife in the woman's eye socket.

A Crime Cycle is the progression of thought, emotion, and behavior that leads to sexual re-offending (i.e., stress, leading to violent sexual fantasy, moving to drug/alcohol consumption, initiating hunting or predatory behavior which culminates in impulsive or an instrumental act of violence). By developing a clear understanding of high risk traits and factors, and identifying the progression of a crime cycle, police can play a critical role in keeping the most dangerous offenders from repeating their cycle of violence.

### **Introducing Psychopathy to the Courts**

In 2004 the authors spoke at the Crown Counsel Spring Conference in Harrison Hot Springs, BC. They introduced the research on psychopathy and its implications for policing. On May 6, 2005 they addressed the Judges Spring Conference in Penticton, BC, on the topics of psychopathy, sexual predators, and I-SPIN. Since then, several workshops and presentations have been provided to the criminal justice community, including the National Parole Board. Perhaps the greatest impact of the education has been in the recent sentencing of high risk sexual offenders. In 2005 the Courts have handed down sentences of 15 months or 2 years on breaches of Condition and have noted the work of the authors and BSG in their Reasons for Sentencing. Letters of Opinion and Risk Assessments for Police [Appendix B] are written by the Operational Psychologist and are often referred to by the Courts in Reasons for Judgment. The following was written by a BC Court Judge in sentencing a psychopathic, high risk sex offender to a maximum and consecutive sentence, plus a period of supervision:

“Also filed in regards these proceedings is a risk assessment, authored by Sergeant Matt Logan, who is a doctor of psychology. This report was prepared in March 2004, which it will be noted was prior to any of the breaches of Mr. X's recognizance. In words that seem prophetic, given that they were written prior to the problems surfacing in the summer of this year, Dr. Logan concluded his report with this:

While I support a healthy relationship for X, I am also concerned about two things: First that he is looking at this relationship as the silver bullet to have all of his problems laid to rest. I am concerned that the relationship centres on sex, and in particular, bondage and S & M. While this may be consensual within this relationship, what happens when the distance relationship becomes too stressful or if it ends suddenly? I trust that the new regime of therapy will continue to address core issues. Secondly, I am concerned about the presence of Ms. Y's daughter, who is right in the target range of Cadilha's fantasy regarding promiscuous teenagers. X and I discussed this concern and he had already considered the fact that this girl is "13 going on 21," and has a group of promiscuous friends she is hanging around with these days. X agreed this would not be a good environment for him, but then later talked about going down to visit Ms Y and her daughter. Finally, this is an individual who is obsessed with sex and was open enough to acknowledge that when alone in waking hours he seldom stops masturbating. At the present time he seems to be absorbed in a sexual world with a woman and much of his time is spent on-line with her. This seems to be a mitigating factor to sexual re-offending, but may be temporary. X acknowledges that his fantasies give him an adrenalin rush, and that they are progressive. He noted that, "they don't give me the same rush after the third time, so I have to add to it."

### **Threat to Criminal Justice Officials—A Post Mayerthorpe Initiative**

On March 3, 2005 in Mayerthorpe, Alberta four RCMP officers were killed in the line of duty. They were ambushed and shot to death in cold-blood by a known criminal described by members of the community as dangerous and reclusive. This massacre might have been prevented had the police been thoroughly briefed on the risk posed by the killer. The Mayerthorpe killings contributed to initiatives designed to coordinate information about high risk offenders and to protect not only the public but law enforcement personnel.\

### **Threat to Criminal Justice Officials (TCJO)**

The TCJO initiative focuses on the risk posed by individuals who are identified as Adangerous to police@ or other criminal justice officials, including police officers, crown lawyers (Provincial or Federal, criminal and civil), judiciary and jury members, sheriffs, and corrections officials. The risk evaluation requires examination of available case



materials and background information regarding the subject and potential victims. *Risk enhancing* and *risk reducing* factors, which are often dynamic and responsive to changing circumstances, are identified and articulated in a written report. These factors are derived from statistical information based on research conducted by experts in various fields, including psychiatry, psychology, law enforcement, and threat assessment. They are used, along with a review of the subject's current circumstances, to estimate the level of risk involved in the situation: *no risk*, *low risk*, *moderate risk*, *high risk*, or *imminent risk*. An operational plan, based on the identified risk factors and a realistic appraisal of the capabilities of the agency or agencies responsible for intervening and managing the risk, is recommended.

In every policing jurisdiction in Canada, the police are aware of individuals who pose an elevated risk to police officers due to mental illness, psychopathy / personality disorders or being career criminals. However, most if not all agencies, do not have a strategy to deal with these individuals and therefore lack specific tactical response plans. Mayerthorpe is an example of a worst case scenario, but police officers often find themselves in potentially life-threatening situations without sufficient information about the risks they face.

The determination that an individual is dangerous to police involves the gathering as much relevant information as possible about his or her interests, the acquisition of intelligence, an analysis of the reasons for the anti-police attitude, an assessment of the risks in various circumstances (chance encounter, vehicle stop, arrest away from the residence, entry onto property or into residence, and hostage/barricaded situations). This evaluation and the recommendations would then be used by the agency of jurisdiction to develop a tactical response plan(s) for dealing with the individual.

The RCMP Behavioral Sciences Group in AE@ Division, Major Crime uses an empirical approach to assess threat and risk for violence. The Threat Assessment Unit and the Operational Psychologist provide risk assessments of persons dangerous to police. The Operational Psychologist also constructs templates based on research and related experiences that can help identify the individuals most dangerous to criminal justice officials. Targets are identified by police agencies and integrated teams formed to apply a research template, gather information, extract and analyze the key information,

and finally, to develop plans for tactical communication and tactical operations is paramount. There will always be potential assailants who fly under the radar,<sup>4</sup> but the judicious use of trained Threat Assessment Units can reduce the threat they pose to those responsible for criminal justice.

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**Table 1**

## Items and Factors in the Hare PCL-R

---

<b>Interpersonal</b>	<b>Affective</b>
1. Glibness/superficial charm	6. Lack of remorse
2. Grandiose self-worth	7. Shallow affect
4. Pathological lying	8. Lack of empathy
5. Conning/manipulative	16. Will not accept responsibility
<b>Lifestyle</b>	<b>Antisocial</b>
3. Need for stimulation	10. Poor behavioral controls
9. Parasitic lifestyle	12. Early behavioral problems
13. Lack of goals	18. Juvenile delinquency
14. Impulsivity	19. Revocation conditional release
15. Irresponsibility	20. Criminal versatility

---

Note: The items are from Hare (1991, 2003). Copyright 1991 R.D. Hare and Multi-Health Systems, 3770 Victoria Park Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M2H 3M6. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission. Note that the item titles cannot be scored without reference to the formal criteria contained in the PCL-R Manual. Two items, *Promiscuous sexual behavior* (Item 11), and *Many short-term marital relationships* (Item 17), contribute to the Total PCL-R score but do not load on any factors.

**Table 2**

## Items and Factors in the Hare PCL: SV

---

Part 1	Part 2
<b>Interpersonal</b>	<b>Affective</b>
1. Superficial	7. Impulsive
2. Grandiose	9. Lacks goals
3. Deceitful	10. Irresponsibility
<b>Lifestyle</b>	<b>Antisocial</b>
4. Lacks remorse	8. Poor behavioral controls
5. Lacks empathy	11. Adolescent antisocial behavior
6. Doesn't accept responsibility	12. Adult antisocial behavior

---

*Note:* The items are from Hart, Cox, & Hare (1995). Copyright 1995 R.D. Hare and Multi-Health Systems, 3770 Victoria Park Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M2H 3M6. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission. Note that the item titles cannot be scored without reference to the formal criteria contained in the PCL: SV Manual.

## APPENDIX A

## Implications for Crisis (Hostage) Negotiators

### Psychopathic Trait

### Strategy

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ■ Ego Dominant              | ■ Feed to self-destruct       |
| ■ Charismatic               | ■ “Enlighten Me”              |
| ■ Impulsive                 | ■ Emotionless/Cool            |
| ■ Prone to Boredom          | ■ Time is on our side         |
| ■ Grandiose                 | ■ Respect by Respected        |
| ■ Strives for Recognition   | ■ Co-construct “solid” option |
| ■ Manipulative              | ■ Controlled Choices          |
| ■ Abrasive/Derogatory       | ■ Professional/Business       |
| ■ Little Fear               | ■ No threats/intimidation     |
| ■ Consequences not a factor | ■ Face-saving Out             |
| ■ Blames Others             | ■ Use others’ incompetence    |
| ■ Underestimates Problem    | ■ Use Minimization            |
| ■ Exaggerates/Lies          | ■ Absorb and use later        |
| ■ No Loyalty                | ■ Caution with TPI            |
| ■ Sense of Entitlement      | ■ Stroke the Ego              |
| ■ Competitive               | ■ Don’t Argue                 |

## APPENDIX B

### Risk Assessments for Police (RAP) Program

**Purpose:** To provide comprehensive reports, written for a police audience, where there is a clear appraisal of (a) the subject's risk to re-offend; (b) the subject's crime cycle; and (c) strategies for police intervention. These reports will be based on factual information and professional judgment. The subjects of these reports will be (a) high risk offenders that are in the community or whose release is imminent; (b) suspects in a serious crime investigation; and (c) persons charged with a violent offense.

**Access:** Police would have access on secure e-mail and InfoNet. Corrections, Crown Counsel and Judges could also gain access to the reports in determining sentencing and conditions for release.

**Benefits:**

- t Reports based on review of institutional files that summarizes psychological/psychiatric assessments, pre-sentence reports, assessments for decision, correctional plans (CSC), post-treatment reviews, crime autobiographies from treatment programs, reports to crown counsel, VICLAS reports, and any other available documentation.
- t Completion of Psychological Risk Assessment, if not available, that could include PCL-R, VRAG, HCR-20 and other instruments specific to the crime type. An interview of the subject can be attempted with proper informed consent procedure or within the condition of parole that stipulates "assessment as directed by parole officer".

*This is a sample of the final page of a RAP (Risk Assessment for Police). It makes recommendations and proposes strategies for dealing with a suspect or target; in this case, a psychopathic individual:*

**Considerations/Implications for Police**

This is a conning, manipulative, egocentric liar who is also callous with no remorse or empathy for his victims. He is a psychopath with a strong similarity in profile to the other person of interest in the C murder. The strongest similarity is in the personality profile which indicates both suspects are psychopathic with strong antisocial, narcissistic, and sadistic traits. The next similarity is in their sexual preference with the predominate target group being young females. Another notable similarity is that both enjoy having an audience to their sexual exploits. These factors add credibility to the assumption that they were both actively involved in the sexual assault and murder of C.

A will continue to prey on adolescent girls and will use a woman to recruit or legitimize his presence with young women. He is quite capable of disposing of victims after using them since he has already served federal time as a result of victim testimony. Since he has already been involved in at least three murders (disposing of victim), it will not be a difficult decision for him.

This is a Psychopathic Sex Offender and research indicates that 64% of these individuals are polymorphous or mixed molesters/rapists (Porter, 2000). This means that, although he has a preference for intercourse with 13-17 yr. old girls, he might also rape adult women or abuse children of either gender.

Psychopaths experience emotions and express emotion but it is “word deep”. Emotion expressed (ie grief and sadness) may at times seem sincere but when dissected it is found to be self-pity and self-serving to the individual.

The “Mr. Big” scenario always works well with a psychopath but would be difficult with A as he is aware of the one used in the recent past. A theme that may work with A is to play on his desire to be validated for his intelligence. He was quite interested in joining the Mensa Society and a scenario could be set up where an operator could be introduced through a IQ testing site. This would play to the ego which is the



predominate hook and the relationship with the operator could migrate into the world of pornography. This would look totally different than the “criminal organization” scenario and may not ring the warning bells for A.

A submitted to PPG (Penile Plethysmograph) testing which indicated a strong sexual arousal to a young female. Although not noted in the PPG report, it is likely that the arousal was to the depiction of an adult male having sex with this young female. It may be equally stimulating to have another male involved; not involved with him, but enjoying the young female with him.

Although there is no history of hostage taking, this is an individual who uses dramatic behavior to draw attention and has attempted suicide a few times. None of these attempts have been serious and this individual may set himself up in a suicide by cop situation.

In an interview or interrogation he will attempt to control and manipulate. His weakness is his ego and he is prone to be boastful and overconfident. Play on the ego as he may incriminate himself. Pathological lying is a hallmark of the psychopath and often letting them lie will give the interviewer more ammunition. A seasoned interviewer is important for two reasons. First, he/she will not react to efforts of manipulation and will recognize the “cat and mouse” game used to elicit information from the interviewer. Secondly, there needs to be a perception of the interviewer being a powerful person. The psychopath relates to power and so the interviewer should be built up by the arrest team as a highly competent officer who commands respect. Preparation for the interview is paramount and facts should be presented and supported by logic and evidence.

## APPENDIX C

### Integrated Sexual Predator Intelligence Network (I-SPIN) Template

**SECTION 1**

**Date:**

<b>Tombstone Data</b>	
<b>Name (surname, given)</b>	
<b>Date of Birth</b>	
<b>FPS #</b>	
<b>Sentence Commencement</b>	
<b>Statutory Release Date</b>	
<b>Warrant Expiry Date</b>	
<b>Location (community or institution)</b>	

<b>Physical Descriptors</b>	
<b>Height</b>	
<b>Weight</b>	
<b>Race</b>	
<b>Hair Color</b>	
<b>Scars</b>	
<b>Tattoos</b>	

<b>REMARKS</b>	
(Identifiers such as crime cycle, grooming techniques, forcible confinement, age and sex of targets, coercion, offence environment)	

**SECTION 2 ACTUARIAL SCORES / RISK ASSESSMENT**

<b>PCL-R</b>	
<b>Extreme: &gt; 33 = 5</b>	
<b>High: 28 to 33 = 4</b>	
<b>Mod/High: 22 to 27 = 3</b>	
<b>Moderate: 17 to 21 = 2</b>	
<b>Low/Mod: 12 to 16 = 1</b>	
<b>Low: &lt; 12 = 0</b>	

<b>SORAG or VRAG</b>	
<b>Extreme: higher percentages = 5</b>	
<b>High: 7yrs - 76%, 10yrs - 82% = 4</b>	
<b>Mod/High: 7 yrs – 55%, 10yrs - 64% = 3</b>	
<b>Moderate: 7 yrs – 44%, 10yrs - 58% = 2</b>	
<b>Low/Mod: 7 yrs – 35%, 10yrs - 48% = 1</b>	
<b>Low: 7 yrs – 17%, 10 yrs - 31% = 0</b>	

<b>Psychological or Psychiatric Assessment</b> <b>rating of risk to re-offend</b> (use in absence of actuarial scores)	
<b>Extreme = 5</b>	
<b>High = 4</b>	
<b>Moderate/High = 3</b>	
<b>Moderate = 2</b>	
<b>Low/Moderate = 1</b>	
<b>Low = 0</b>	

<b>ACTUARIAL OR RISK ASSESSMENT SCORES</b>	
<b>PCL-R</b>	
<b>VRAG</b>	
<b>SORAG</b>	
<b>OTHER</b>	
<b>TOTAL AVERAGED SCORE</b>	

<b>TOTAL CUMULATIVE SCORE</b>	
<b>ACTUARIAL SCORES/RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	
<b>OTHER FACTORS</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**SECTION 3****OTHER FACTORS**

<b>Deviant Sexual Behavior</b>	
<b>Indication of Paraphilia (e.g. exhibitionism, fetishism, pedophilia, necrophilia, sexual sadism or masochism) = 1</b>	
<b>Elevated Arousal to non-consent adult or child or evidence of predatory nature, i.e. victim/stranger = .5</b>	
<b>None of the above = 0</b>	

<b>Previous Violence</b>	
<b>&gt; 2 acts of violence or under 20 yrs at 1<sup>st</sup> violent act = 1</b>	
<b>1 or 2 acts of violence or 20–39 yrs at 1<sup>st</sup> violent act = .5</b>	
<b>0 acts of violence = 0</b>	

<b>Target Environment</b>	
<b>Access to Destabilizers (drugs or alcohol, target rich environment/access to target population = .5</b>	
<b>Lack of Support = .5</b>	
<b>Supportive Environment without access to destabilizers = 0</b>	

<b>Mental Disorders</b>	
<b>Major Mental Illness (schizophrenia or manic depression/bi-polar) = .5</b>	
<b>Personality Disorders (e.g. borderline, narcissistic, paranoid) including Conduct and Drug/Alcohol Disorders, excluding Anti-Social Personality Disorder = .5</b>	
<b>No Diagnosed Disorder = 0</b>	

<b>Rate of Offending</b>	
(Number of Victims Based on Charges and Convictions)	
<b>&gt; 4 Victims = 1</b>	
<b>2 – 4 Victims = .5</b>	
<b>0 – 1 Victim = 0</b>	
<b>Other factors</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## APPENDIX D

### SEXUAL PREDATOR INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Surname		Photo	
Given 1			
Given 2			
Given 3			
Given 4			
DOB			
FPS		Photo Date:	

Dangerous Offender:

Long Term Supervision  
Order:

Probation/Parole Officer	Address	Telephone #	e-mail address

Height	Eye Color	Skin Color
cm		
Weight	Hair Color	Other Descriptors
kg		





Type of mark/ description:		Body Location:	
-------------------------------	--	-------------------	--

Known Aliases		Source

Known Frequented Addresses					
	Address	City/ Prov	Type	Date(s)	Source

**Known Frequented Addresses**

	Address	City/ Prov	Type	Date(s)	Source

**Known Employers**

	Name & Address / Offender's duties	City/Pr ov	Date(s)	Source

**Known Vehicles**

	Make	Model	Color	Year	License	Provision	Date	Source

Known Associates



Known Actual Measures								Source

Preferred Victim Types	Source

Known Behavioral Progression (“Crime Cycle”)	Source

Known Hunting Style	Source

Psychological / Psychiatric Findings	Source



Hobbies / Interests / Recreational Activities	Source

Recommended Release Conditions (Bail, Probation, Parole, 810 etc.) <small>*Please note that these are recommendations only. It is your responsibility to check CPIC for current Conditions this offender may be under.</small>

	Do Not Disclose

|--|--|

	<p>Do Not Disclose</p>
--	----------------------------

	<p>Do Not Disclose</p>

