

*A BRACE Character Profile<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Asperger's Disorder related to General Criminal Conduct, Psychopathy, and Serial Homicide*

Russell L. Smith, M.S.

*Abstract*

*Pervasive developmental psychopathology, specifically the DSM-IV-TR<sup>2</sup> autism spectrum Asperger's Disorder, has been implicated in the psychopathology of a subset of serial murderers<sup>3</sup>. The current study uses the BRACE Character Profile™ to analyze the relationship of Asperger's Disorder to the general criminal population, psychopaths, and serial homicide. The current analysis focuses on the BRACE Character Profile for a prototypical Asperger's Disorder and its correlation with prototypical profiles of the ten DSM-IV-TR™ personality disorders, particularly Antisocial Personality Disorder, and a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R<sup>4</sup> psychopath.*

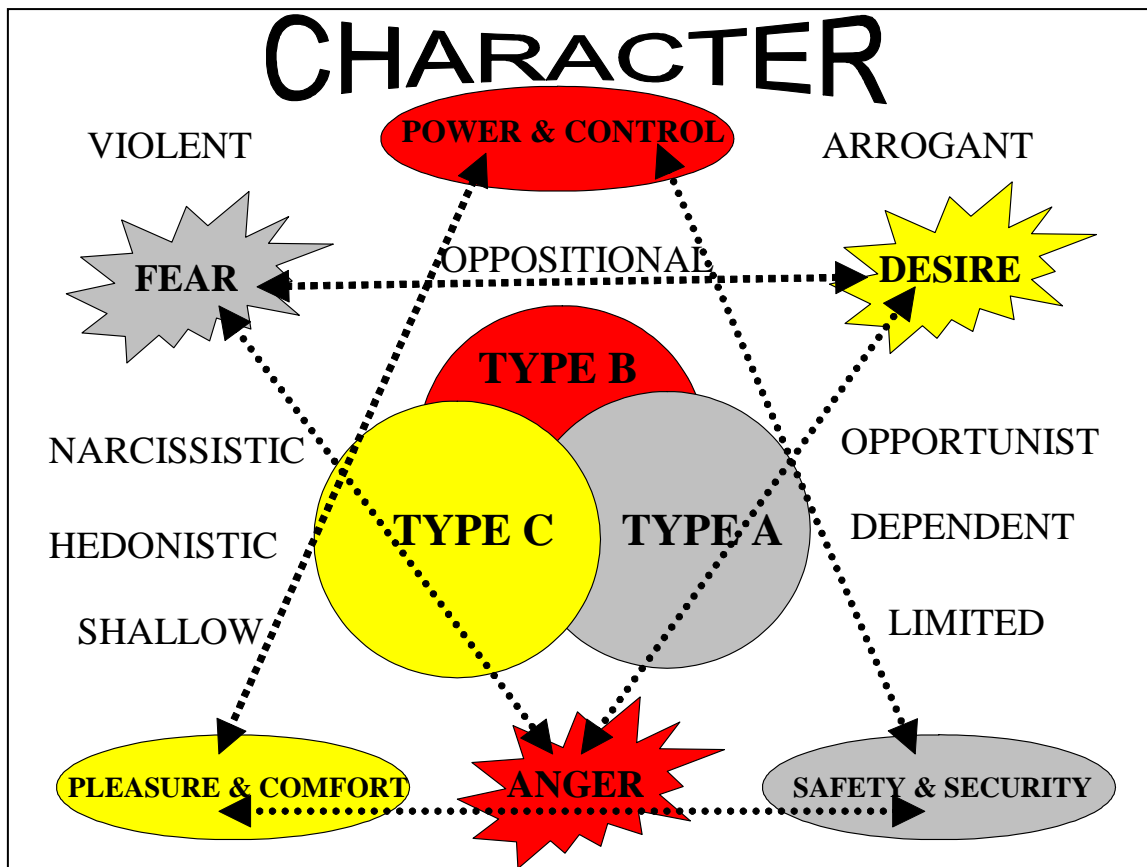
Popular myths about serial murderers have been increasingly challenged<sup>5</sup> and shattered<sup>6</sup> by advancing forensic research and more sophisticated data gathering<sup>7</sup> and case analyses<sup>8</sup>. Rather than being highly intelligent, single, white, etc., serial murderers appear to be a much more diverse population with respect to race, intelligence, developmental histories and current life situations<sup>9</sup>.

Serial homicide is learned behavior, a matter of choice, subject to the same principles of learning as any other violent behavior. There is nothing mystical or unique about serial homicide other than the fact that one or more individuals are reinforced by the act, the process and/or the consequences of murdering other people. The choices which establish the predisposition to murder are made in both the external learning environment and the internal learning environment of the murderer's imagination. It is the murderer who formulates intent, focuses attention, fantasizes, cognitively rehearses, and takes and creates opportunities to repeatedly murder. It is the incremental interplay of cognitive-behavioral choices that leads to the development of learned patterns of behavior, the predisposition to act or inhibit, to prevent or allow - thoughts as well as behavior. Thoughts or behavior consistent with fear or anger or desire will strengthen the fear, the anger or the desire. Humans are constantly becoming more or less sensitized or desensitized to people and events based on cognitive-behavioral learning processes. Serial murderers play a direct role in shaping their own behavior and motivations. Even when two murderers "work" together, the less dominant chooses to follow the more dominant. As for any criminal or psychopath - as deviant and heinous as it may be - the "work" of a serial murderer is reinforced by some combination of increasing pleasure/comfort or decreasing pain/discomfort, all at the expense of others.

The increasing demystification of serial murderers makes them no less dangerous, but more human and thus more likely to be prevented in the first place, more likely to be caught if not prevented, and more effectively managed and treated when caught. There is certainly no serial killer template when it comes to basic demographics<sup>10</sup> (race, intelligence, religion, etc.); however, there may be several functional subtypes of serial murderers based on different combinations of neurodevelopmental<sup>11</sup>, psychological and situational factors (abuse,

neglect, abandonment, brain trauma). This makes serial homicide subject to the same research and investigative techniques, and prevention, intervention and treatment strategies and tactics as any other pattern of learned violent behavior. Motive, method, and opportunity<sup>12</sup> do still apply. The cognitive-behavioral characteristics of serial murderers are reflected in their crimes and do change with experience. And, serial murderers do develop within the framework of basic human nature and they can not violate the “laws of learning.”

**The BRACE Character Profile** is an indirect assessment tool designed to profile the maladaptive patterns of thought, behavior and motivation of any known or well conceptualized individual or prototypical type<sup>13</sup>. Seventy-five items are rated on a 5-point scale and then entered into a spreadsheet to automatically generate a basic graphic of the degree to which the person or prototypical type rated shares cognitive, behavioral and motivational characteristics with each of three archetypes<sup>14</sup> of basic human nature: Type A (risk and opportunity management), Type B (power and control) and Type C (pleasure and comfort). The following is an excerpt from the BRACE Character Profile manual<sup>15</sup>:



The three so-called *CHARACTER TYPES* actually represent three core aspects of human nature, which in combination make up an individual’s character. These three represent different aspects of the dark side of human nature, from ignorance to obsessions (Cognitive), from lies to murder (Behavior), and from thrill seeking to self-worship (Motivation or Existential). It is these core

aspects of human nature (i.e., maladaptive thought, maladaptive behavior, and maladaptive motivation) which must be actively managed (i.e., controlled and diminished) by each individual in order for them to develop and maintain personally adaptive and socially appropriate behavior. Under normal conditions, each person is more or less like Type A, more or less like Type B, and more or less like Type C throughout their lives and throughout each day. That is, these three maladaptive predispositions of basic human nature must be actively managed or they “naturally” become more characteristic of the individual. Such predispositions become increasingly apparent with diminished capacity (substance abuse), physical or psychological stress or trauma, fatigue, depleted personal resources, illness, age, etc.

In the absence of *developmental instruction and structure* to the contrary and without *active efforts* to learn and teach *self-control* (self-discipline + self-restraint) and *adaptive sensitivity to others*, Type A and Type B and Type C patterns of **THOUGHT, BEHAVIOR, and MOTIVATION** become progressively characteristic of humans. The following is a brief description of Type A, Type B, and Type C characteristics:

- **TYPE A:** A pervasive pattern of *seducibility and immaturity* of thought based on **self-delusion**, fanciful flights into **unrealistic expectations**, and an **absence of relevant and constructive focus**; associated with a cultivated habit of **self-justification** based on **simplistic generalizations and discriminations**; marked by both **cognitive and behavioral avoidance** of the normal stresses of life; and, an enduring tendency to **take the easy way** to success.
- **TYPE B:** A pervasive pattern of active and **competing opposition** to legitimate authority and **noncompliance** with essential structure, associated with a preoccupation with matters of **power and control**, marked by increasingly deviant and violent **countercontrolling** strategies and tactics.
- **TYPE C:** A pervasive and progressive pattern of unearned and unwarranted **self-reinforcement** based on an **unrestrained desire** to experience first hand the limits of one’s physical, emotional and psychological being, all under the guise of **self-expression** and **self-discovery**.

The underlying structure of the BRACE Character Profile™ is based on eight Cognitive variables, eight Behavior variables, and eight Existential or Motivation variables. Using a 5-point scale, each of the three prototypical

character types (Type A, Type B, and Type C) is rated on the each of the 24 variables.

Any individual or prototypical type rated can be correlated in terms of cognitive, behavioral, and motivational characteristics with any other profile already in the database<sup>16</sup>. The following analysis focuses on the BRACE Character Profile of a prototypical Asperger's Disorder and its correlation with the BRACE Character Profiles of a prototypical DSM-IV-TR Antisocial Personality Disorder<sup>17</sup> (301.7) and a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R psychopath<sup>18</sup>.

**DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for Asperger's Disorder 299.80  
(highlighting added)**

A. **Qualitative impairment in social interaction**, as manifested by **at least two** of the following:

- 1) marked impairment in the use of multiple **nonverbal behaviors** such as eye-to-eye gaze, facial expression, body postures, and gestures to regulate social interaction
- 2) failure to develop peer **relationships** appropriate to developmental level
- 3) **a lack of spontaneous seeking to share** enjoyment, interests, or achievements with other people (e.g., by a lack of showing, bringing, or pointing out objects of interest to other people)
- 4) lack of **social or emotional** reciprocity

B. **Restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, and activities**, as manifested by **at least one** of the following:

- 1) encompassing preoccupation with one or more stereotyped and restricted patterns of **interest that is abnormal either in intensity or focus**
- 2) apparently inflexible adherence to specific, **nonfunctional routines or rituals**
- 3) stereotyped and repetitive motor mannerisms (e.g., hand or finger flapping or twisting, or complex whole-body movements)
- 4) persistent **preoccupation with parts of objects**

C. The disturbance causes clinically significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

D. There is no clinically significant general delay in language (e.g., single words used by age 2 years, communicative phrases used by age 3 years).

E. There is no clinically significant delay in cognitive development or in the development of age-appropriate self-help skills, adaptive behavior (other than social interaction), and curiosity about the environment in childhood.

**Note:** The BRACE Character Profile only profiles maladaptive characteristics and does not directly address clinical qualifiers such as C, D, and E above. The BRACE Character Profile reflects maladaptive patterns --- characteristics of thought, behavior, and motivation --- it does not make clinical diagnoses. There are many potential clinical pathways to any cluster of cognitive-behavioral-existential characteristics.

Based on the DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for Asperger's Disorder, one would expect some significant positive correlations with several of the DSM-IV-TR personality disorders, particularly Schizoid (detachment from social relationships; restricted range of expression of emotions) and Schizotypal (social and interpersonal deficits; eccentricities). However, there is no apparent reason to expect a positive correlation with general criminal conduct – i.e., Antisocial Personality Disorder<sup>19</sup>.

On the other hand, there are several serial murderers who do appear to have characteristics in common with Asperger's Disorder, regardless of other clinical diagnoses based on DSM-IV-TR. *Qualitative impairments in social interaction* (particularly *lack of social or emotional reciprocity*), *interest that is abnormal either in intensity or focus, nonfunctional routines or rituals*, and *preoccupation with parts of objects* are certainly consistent with necrophilia and cannibalism (Jeffrey Lionel Dahmer<sup>20</sup>, Edmund Emil Kemper III<sup>21</sup>).

However, some serial murderers who meet the criteria for Asperger's Disorder (Joel Rifkin<sup>22</sup>) do not score high enough on a Hare PCL-R to be classified as psychopaths. For that matter, neither does fictional character Dr. Hannibal Lecter<sup>23</sup>. The paradox with psychopaths is that the more sophisticated they are (e.g., good impulse control, good behavioral controls, steady employment, family lifestyle, no arrest record), the more dangerous they are and the lower their scores on a Hare PCL-R. The paradox with serial murderers is that they may be married and steadily employed, some leading relatively normal lifestyles (Dennis Lynn Rader<sup>24</sup>, John Wayne Gacy, Jr.<sup>25</sup>).

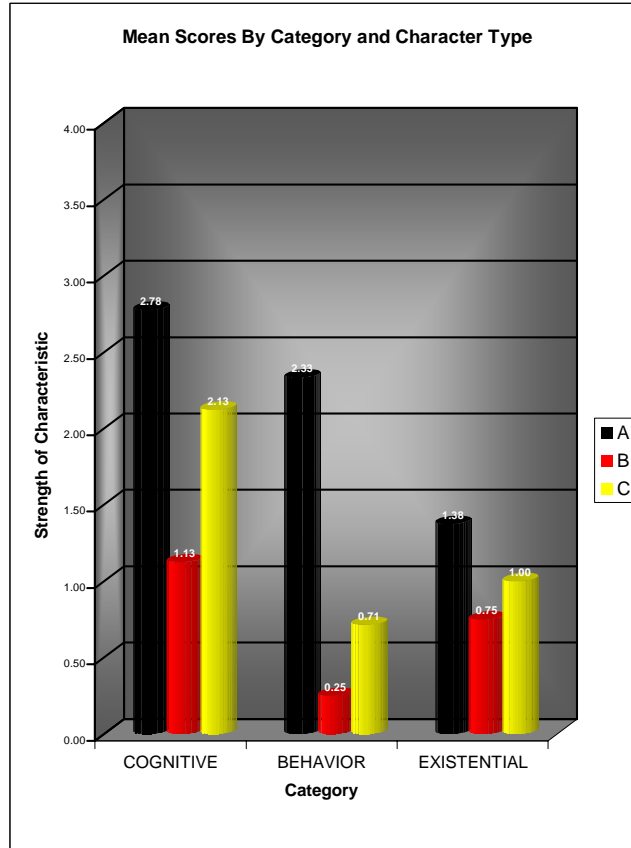
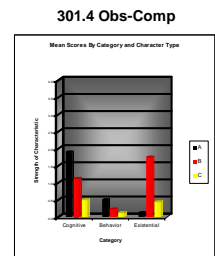
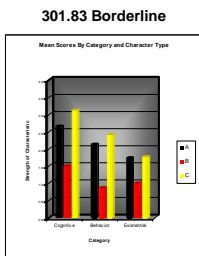
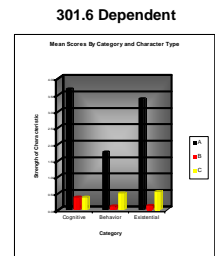
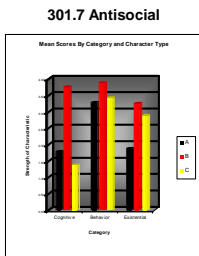
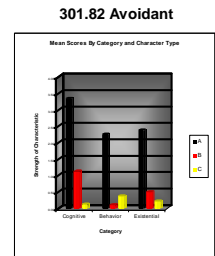
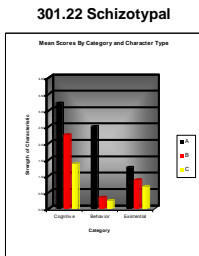
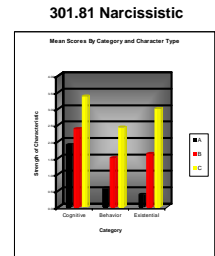
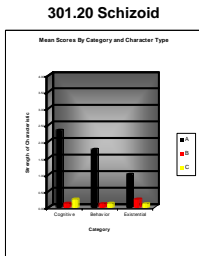
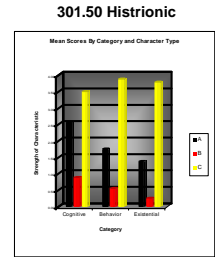
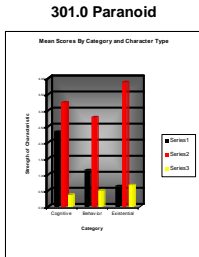
Given the diverse nature of serial murderers, it is reasonable to expect that some would meet criteria for Asperger's Disorder. The current question is, what is the relationship of Asperger's Disorder to general criminal conduct, represented by DSM-IV-TR Antisocial Personality Disorder, and to psychopathy as defined by the Hare PCL-R? A first step in addressing this question is to consider the cognitive-behavioral-existential characteristics of a prototypical Asperger's Disorder in relationship to all ten of the DSM-IV-TR personality disorders.

The following graphic presents the BRACE Character Profile graphics for the ten DSM-IV-TR personality disorders with Asperger's Disorder in the center.

Left Side Graphics  
301.0 Paranoid  
301.20 Schizoid  
301.22 Schizotypal  
301.7 Antisocial  
301.83 Borderline

Right Side Graphics  
301.50 Histrionic  
301.81 Narcissistic  
301.82 Avoidant  
301.6 Dependent  
301.4 Obsessive-Compulsive

# BRACE Character Profile™ Comparison to DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders



*Asperger's Disorder*

**Means by Character Type and Variables**

	Cognitive	Behavior	Existential	
A	2.78	2.33	1.38	2.16
B	1.13	0.25	0.75	0.71
C	2.13	0.71	1.00	1.28
	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.38</b>

**Note: The A (black), B (red), and C (yellow) in the above chart and graphic corresponds to Type A, Type B, and Type C characteristics.**

A basic analysis of a BRACE Character Profile™ will take into consideration not only the nine points reflected in the basic graphic, but the average scores for each Domain (Cognitive, Behavior, and Existential), and the average scores for each character Type (A, B, and C). More advanced analysis takes into consideration the relationships of the three Types within and between the three Domains, as well as a more detailed analysis of the underlying variables.

Note that each Domain is made up of various combinations of all three “Character Types” ... which represent core aspects of human nature.<sup>26</sup>

Analysis of basic BRACE Character Profile graphic for Asperger’s Disorder: Note the very high Type A characteristics, decreasing from the Cognitive to Behavior to Existential. Also note the high Type C in the Cognitive domain and the relatively low Type B in all domains. This profile reflects significant cognitive dysfunction *without any indications of violent acting-out*. There is a self-centered, narrow focus of interests and attention, and a low level of interpersonal skills.

The BRACE Character Profile is designed to profile maladaptive patterns, even those that may be subthreshold or purely cognitive and never acted-out. A visual comparison with the basic graphics for the ten DSM-IV-TR personality disorders is a gross level of analysis. There are many clinical pathways to any cluster of cognitive-behavioral-existential characteristics, and similar Type and similar Domain scores may be due to different underlying variables. However, such visual comparisons can be useful, particularly to rule-in and rule-out the more obvious comparisons. For example, Schizoid and Schizotypal appear to be likely matches, whereas Paranoid and Antisocial appear dissimilar, particularly in Type B characteristics in the Behavior Domain, which relates to matters of power and control and the use of force and violence.

The color coding used in a BRACE Character Profile correlation chart<sup>27</sup> is somewhat like a traffic light:

- **green** is a *GO* for high positive correlation (.05 or higher) for related characteristics.
- **yellow** is a *CAUTION* for a positive correlation which deserves consideration (.1 to .06).
- **red** is a *STOP*, which indicates a negative correlation of .1 or higher.

It is the combination of high correlations, both positive and negative, that yields the analysis.

In the following charts, the 12 columns from left to right are: 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder, 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder, 301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder, 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder, 301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder, 301.50 Histrionic Personality Disorder, 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder, 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder, 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder, 301.4 Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder, a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R, and a prototypical 299.80 Asperger’s Disorder.

DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS												
OVERALL												
Asperger's Dis	M = 1.38			SD = 1.21			d <sub>f</sub> = 73					
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	-0.17	0.57	0.63	-0.27	0.37	0.19	0.12	0.35	0.38	0.28	0.01	1.00
M =	1.73	0.68	1.41	2.81	1.92	2.07	1.93	1.16	1.21	0.75	3.36	1.38

### Overall Correlations for Asperger's Disorder in rank order:

Overall Significant Positive correlations: **301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder (r = +0.63)**, **301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder (r = +0.57)**, **301.06 Dependent Personality Disorder (r = +0.38)**, **301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder (r = +0.37)**, **301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder (r = +0.35)**, **301.4 Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (r = +0.28)**, and **301.50 Histrionic Personality Disorder (r = +0.19)**.

### Overall Significant Negative Correlations:

**301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder (r = -0.27)**

### No Overall Significant Correlation, Positive or Negative:

**301.0 Paranoid Personality (r = -0.17)**

**301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = +0.12)**

**40-Point Hare PCL-R (r = +0.01)**

These findings support the thesis that there is no inherent relationship between Asperger's Disorder and antisocial behavior or psychopathy.

Each individual - criminals, psychopaths and serial murderers included - has a unique genetic make-up, their own set of life conditions, and an entirely unique developmental history and personal learning history, which is the source of their current beliefs, values, motivations, expectations, and behaviors. The current study concludes that the characteristics of a prototypical Asperger's Disorder are shared by some DSM-IV-TR personality disorders but significantly not by a prototypical Antisocial Personality Disorder. Similarly, there is no significant correlation between a prototypical Asperger's Disorder and a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R psychopath.

However, some serial murderers do share some characteristics with a prototypical Asperger's Disorder, but these same characteristics are shared with the above mentioned DSM-IV-TR personality disorders. On the other hand, some serial murderers do not share characteristics with Asperger's Disorder, particularly domestic terrorist psychopaths such as serial bomber Eric Rudolph<sup>28</sup> and classic Antisocial Personality Disorders such as the Iceman, Richard Kuklinski<sup>29</sup>.

In any case, a common aspect of these shared characteristics appears to be a matter of interpersonal relationships, social awareness and communication skills, and sensitization and desensitization related to other people. Regardless of their general criminal conduct or life situations, serial murderers are necessarily cognitively isolated related to their murders, quite similar to the cognitive isolation of pedophiles and spies. It does not matter if the cognitive isolation is a matter of social deficits, neglect, abuse, abandonment, or choice, the effects are

the same – increasingly idiosyncratic thoughts, behavior, and desires, and perhaps rage and deliberate indifference. Add brain damage or substance abuse and all related matters degenerate.

The following correlation charts for the Domains, Types, and Types x Domains are provided for those interested in a more detailed analysis of the above Overall correlations for Asperger’s Disorder.

DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION												
<b>COGNITIVE</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 2.04			SD = 1.24				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	-0.29	0.60	0.37	-0.20	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.34	0.41	0.02	1.00
	2.00	0.96	2.32	2.28	2.44	2.32	2.52	1.60	1.56	1.20	3.60	2.04
<b>BEHAVIOR</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.00			SD = 1.18				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	-0.35	0.74	0.75	0.00	0.37	0.05	-0.21	0.36	0.59	0.11	-0.13	1.00
	1.52	0.64	1.00	3.55	1.77	2.00	1.50	0.88	0.76	0.28	3.28	1.00
<b>EXISTENTIAL</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.04			SD = 0.93				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	-0.07	0.27	0.59	-0.24	0.57	0.28	-0.09	0.29	0.25	-0.16	-0.04	1.00
	1.68	0.44	0.92	2.68	1.52	1.88	1.72	1.00	1.32	0.76	3.20	1.04
<b>CHARACTER DYSFUNCTION</b>												
<b>TYPE A</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 2.17			SD = 1.15				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	-0.02	0.41	0.45	-0.14	0.43	0.35	0.37	0.06	0.07	0.43	0.38	1.00
	1.40	1.72	2.36	2.25	2.21	1.92	1.00	2.68	2.96	0.88	2.64	2.17
<b>TYPE B</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 0.71			SD = 0.86				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	-0.04	0.42	0.44	0.05	0.19	0.00	0.18	0.07	-0.25	0.27	0.02	1.00
	3.28	0.16	1.12	3.63	1.13	0.56	1.83	0.56	0.20	1.00	3.72	0.71
<b>TYPE C</b>												
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.29			SD = 1.16				df = 23 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
M =	0.36	0.53	0.80	-0.09	0.14	-0.27	0.53	0.11	-0.17	0.35	0.39	1.00
	0.52	0.16	0.76	2.54	2.42	3.72	2.96	0.24	0.48	0.36	3.72	1.29

CHARACTER-DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION															
TYPE A COGNITIVE															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 2.78			SD = 0.83				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	-0.46	0.46	-0.39	0.17	-0.18	-0.35	-0.03	-0.31	0.10	0.31	0.43	1.00			
	2.33	2.33	3.22	1.78	2.67	2.56	1.89	3.33	3.67	1.89	3.11	2.78			
TYPE B COGNITIVE															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.13			SD = 1.13				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	-0.40	0.31	0.27	0.34	0.30	0.01	0.26	-0.13	-0.58	0.40	0.40	1.00			
	3.25	0.13	2.25	3.75	1.50	0.88	2.38	1.13	0.38	1.13	3.88	1.13			
TYPE C COGNITIVE															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 2.13			SD = 1.25				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.25	0.61	0.73	0.56	-0.52	-0.38	0.64	0.61	-0.21	0.68	0.69	1.00			
	0.38	0.25	1.38	1.38	3.13	3.50	3.38	0.13	0.38	0.50	3.88	2.13			
TYPE A BEHAVIOR															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 2.33			SD = 1.21				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	-0.89	0.07	0.18	-0.21	0.51	-0.24	0.53	-0.51	-0.07	0.11	0.29	1.00			
	1.13	1.75	2.50	3.29	2.14	1.75	0.57	2.25	1.75	0.50	2.50	2.33			
TYPE B BEHAVIOR															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 0.25			SD = 0.46				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.07	0.65	0.15	0.26	-0.17	-0.10	0.41	-0.22	-0.22	-0.33	0.22	1.00			
	2.78	0.11	0.33	3.88	0.88	0.56	1.50	0.11	0.11	0.22	3.67	0.25			
TYPE C BEHAVIOR															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 0.71			SD = 0.76				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.43	0.15	0.42	0.19	0.26	0.26	#DIV/0!	0.42	1.00			
	0.50	0.13	0.25	3.43	2.43	3.88	2.43	0.38	0.50	0.13	3.63	0.71			
TYPE A EXISTENTIAL															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.38			SD = 1.06				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.02	0.10	0.55	-0.67	0.87	0.88	0.16	0.41	0.34	0.62	0.13	1.00			
	0.63	1.00	1.25	1.88	1.75	1.38	0.38	2.38	3.38	0.13	2.25	1.38			
TYPE B EXISTENTIAL															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 0.75			SD = 0.71				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.43	0.65	0.31	-0.11	0.00	-0.22	-0.61	-0.38	0.14	-0.34	-0.48	1.00			
	3.88	0.25	0.88	3.25	1.00	0.25	1.63	0.50	0.13	1.75	3.63	0.75			
TYPE C EXISTENTIAL															
Asperger's Disorder	M = 1.00			SD = 1.00				df = 6					.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
r =	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
M =	0.58	0.38	0.87	0.27	0.45	0.00	0.38	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.38	1.00			
	0.67	0.11	0.67	2.89	1.78	3.78	3.00	0.22	0.56	0.44	3.67	1.00			

## End Notes and References:

<sup>1</sup> Smith RL: BRACE Character Profile Manual, revised 04/24/07. Retrieved as a free download August 4, 2008, <http://www.lulu.com/content/819495>

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- <sup>4</sup> Hare, R.D. (1991) *The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. Toronto, Canada: Multi-Health Systems.
- <sup>5</sup> Brown, P: *Killing for Sport: Inside the Minds Serial Killers*, Beverly Hills, New Millennium Press, 2003; Brown, P. *Serial Killer Myths exposed*, retrieved August 4, 2008, [http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/criminal\\_mind/profiling/s\\_k\\_myths/index.html](http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/criminal_mind/profiling/s_k_myths/index.html)
- <sup>6</sup> Walsh, A: *African Americans and Serial Killing in the Media: The Myth and the Reality*, Homicide Studies, Boise State University, SAGE Publications, 2005; Vol. 9, No.4, 271-291
- <sup>7</sup> Aamodt, M: *Serial Killers*, Radford University, retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://maamodt.asp.radford.edu/Psyc%20405/Student%20Notes%20-%20Serial%20Killers.pdf>
- <sup>8</sup> Silva JA, Smith RL, Leong, GB, Hawes E, Ferrari MM: The genesis of serial killing behavior in the case of Joel Rifkin using the combined BRACE/NDM approach, in *Proceedings of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences*, Volume IX; February 11-16, 2003, Chicago; Colorado Springs, American Academy of Forensic Sciences
- <sup>9</sup> *Serial Murder: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Investigators*, Behavioral Analysis Unit, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, US Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, retrieved August 4, 2008, [http://www.fbi.gov/publications/serial\\_murder.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/publications/serial_murder.htm)
- <sup>10</sup> Contrary to popular belief, the number of black serial murderers is almost double their percent of the population. The intelligence range for serial murderers is from mental retardation to genius with the average IQ being around 102. Aamodt, M: *Serial Killers*, Radford University, retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://maamodt.asp.radford.edu/Psyc%20405/Student%20Notes%20-%20Serial%20Killers.pdf>
- <sup>11</sup> Silva JA, Ferrari MM, Leong GB: The case of Jeffrey Dahmer: sexual serial homicide from a neuropsychiatric developmental perspective. *Journal Forensic Science* 2002; 47: 1347-1359
- <sup>12</sup> Douglas JE, Burgess AW, Burgess AG, and Ressler RK: *Crime Classification Manual: A Standard System for Investigating and Classifying Violent Crimes*, Jossey-Bass, A Wiley Company, 1992
- <sup>13</sup> See disclaimer at <http://www.braceanalysis.com/clientarea-disclaimer.html>
- <sup>14</sup> Smith, RL: *Solomon's Crime Prevention Package: Character Development*. BPS Systems, 1999: 40-103. Free download retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.lulu.com/content/174572>
- <sup>15</sup> Smith, R.L. *BRACE Character Profile Manual*, revised 04/24/07, page 17-19. Free download retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.lulu.com/content/819495>
- <sup>16</sup> The DSM-IV-TR™ personality disorders are not equal in terms of the types of information used as a "diagnostic criteria" --- nor are they equal in terms of the number of available criteria that must be met in order for a diagnosis to be made --- nor are they equal in terms of the number and types of other qualifiers which must be taken into consideration in order to make a diagnosis. DSM-IV-TR™ is a categorical classification, but all members of a diagnostic class are not homogeneous, class boundaries are not clear, and there is significant overlap between classifications. The BRACE Character Profile™ reflects maladaptive patterns, characteristics of thought, behavior, and motivation --- it does not presume to make clinical diagnoses. There are many potential clinical paths to any cluster of cognitive-behavioral-existential characteristics.
- <sup>17</sup> In addition to other diagnostic considerations and qualifiers, the DSM-IV-TR™ Antisocial Personality Disorder (301.7) must meet at least three of seven diagnostic criteria. The corresponding BRACE Character Profile™ graphic reflects all possible combinations of three or more of the seven diagnostic criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder. The resulting BRACE Character Profile™ graphic is a cumulative *composite of the entire population of individuals who would meet the diagnostic criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder*.
- <sup>18</sup> The maximum score on a Hare PCL-R is 40. The Hare PCL-R consists of 20 items which are rated on a three point scale (0, 1, or 2) for a maximum score of 40. The 40-point maximum profile incorporates all combinations of lower scores, including all individuals who would score high enough to be classified as a psychopath (generally 30 or above). The BRACE Character Profile™ does not reveal any person's Hare PCL-R score or how any of the 20 items on a Hare PCL-R would be scored. The BRACE Character Profile™ can reflect to what degree and in what areas of functioning an individual has characteristics consistent with the characteristics of a prototypical psychopath.
- <sup>19</sup> Smith RL: *BRACE Character Profile of 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder*, retrieved August 6, 2008, <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACE%20Profile%20of%20DSM%20301%207.pdf>
- <sup>20</sup> Silva JA, Ferrari MM, Leong GB: The case of Jeffrey Dahmer: sexual serial homicide from a neuropsychiatric developmental perspective. *Journal Forensic Science* 2002; 47: 1347-1359
- <sup>21</sup> retrieved August 4, 2008, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund\\_Kemper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Kemper)

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<sup>22</sup> Silva JA, Leong GB, Smith RL, Hawes E, and Ferrari MM: Analysis of Serial Homicide in the Case of Joel Rifkin Using the Neuropsychiatric Developmental Model, American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry, Volume 26, Issue 4, 2005/25

<sup>23</sup> Smith RL: BRACE Character Profile Analysis: Prototypical Psychopath, retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACE%20of%2040%20pt%20Hare%20PCL%20R.pdf> .

<sup>24</sup> retrieved August 4, 2008, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BTK\\_killer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BTK_killer)

<sup>25</sup> Smith RL: BRACE Character Profile Autopsy of John Wayne Gacy Jr., retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACE%20Gacy.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Smith RL: BRACE Character Profile Manual, revised 04/24/07, page 34. Free download retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.lulu.com/content/819495>

<sup>27</sup> See [www.crimsonshadows.net](http://www.crimsonshadows.net) Repository in Forensic Tools for BRACE Character Profiling Tools, including the BRACE Character Profile Manual and the basic Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to generate the graphics and correlation charts for analysis.

<sup>28</sup> Smith RL and Silva JA: BRACE Character Profile of Eric Rudolph, retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACERudolph.htm>

<sup>29</sup> Smith R L: BRACE Character Profile Psychological Autopsy, retrieved August 4, 2008, <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACE%20Iceman.pdf>