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BRACE¹ Character Profile™ Analysis: Prototypical Psychopath

Model for Prototypical Psychopath: A Maximum 40-Point Score on a HARE PCL-R².

Input Ratings: 2001 by Russell L. Smith, M.S.

Date of Current Analysis Report: November 4, 2006

BRACE Character Profile™ Analysis by: Russell L. Smith, M.S.

This report contains considerable BACKGROUND and STANDARD information. If you are only interested in the BRACE Character Profile™ analysis of a prototypical 40-Point HARE PCL-R psychopath, skip down to the red font.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION³:

How does the BRACE Character Profile™ compare to the HARE PCL-R?

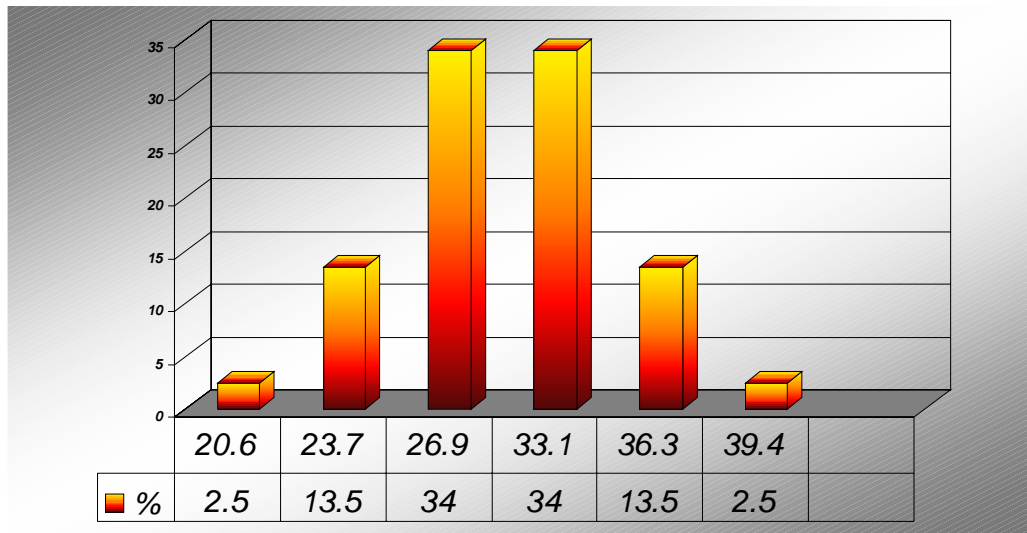
The HARE Psychopathy Checklist-Revised and the BRACE Character Profile™ have very little in common and are generally designed for different purposes. However, the BRACE Character Profile™ can be used to profile any “prototypical” type, including a 40-point HARE PCL-R. Generally speaking, the HARE PCL-R is well standardized, has been used extensively in research, is often used for management and treatment decisions in criminal populations, and is increasingly used by expert witnesses and accepted by the judicial system.

The HARE Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) assumes that “psychopathy” is a distinct clinical category, a discrete diagnostic category consisting of humans who are inherently different from other humans, particularly with respect to their being “without conscience,”⁴ their lack of capacity for feelings related to other people, and their lack of capacity to change, with or without intent. In other words, once a psychopath, always a psychopath. Given the seriousness of labeling someone as a psychopath, it seems prudent to consider the precision of the assessment device and the meaning of the score achieved.

The HARE PCL-R is generally regarded as the “gold standard” for rating someone as a psychopath ... or not. Twenty items are scored on a 3-point ordinal scale (0, 1, or 2), most items requiring considerable inference and professional clinical judgment to score. With a maximum score of 40, Hare suggests a cut off score of 30 for designating someone as a psychopath⁵. Some prison systems refuse to use the HARE PCL-R at all ... some use a score of 25 as a cut off point. Although the HARE PCL-R is widely accepted as both reliable and valid, and it is arguably the best tool available, some professionals contend that due to “its high false-positive rates, the PCL-R should not be used in forensic or clinical settings where life and liberty decisions are at stake.”⁶

It should be noted that due to the standard error of measurement, some professionals only consider a score of 33 or above as worthy of the psychopath label. ***Even with highly trained raters, a true score of 30 is rated lower than 27 or higher than 33 by 32% of the raters, and 5% of these highly trained raters rate a true 30 lower than 24 or higher than 36. Only 68% of highly trained raters give scores within plus or minus 3.14 points of the actual score.***

**Distribution of Scores When 100 EXPERTS Use the
HARE PCL-R to Score a TRUE 30
(Standard Error of Measurement = 3.14)***

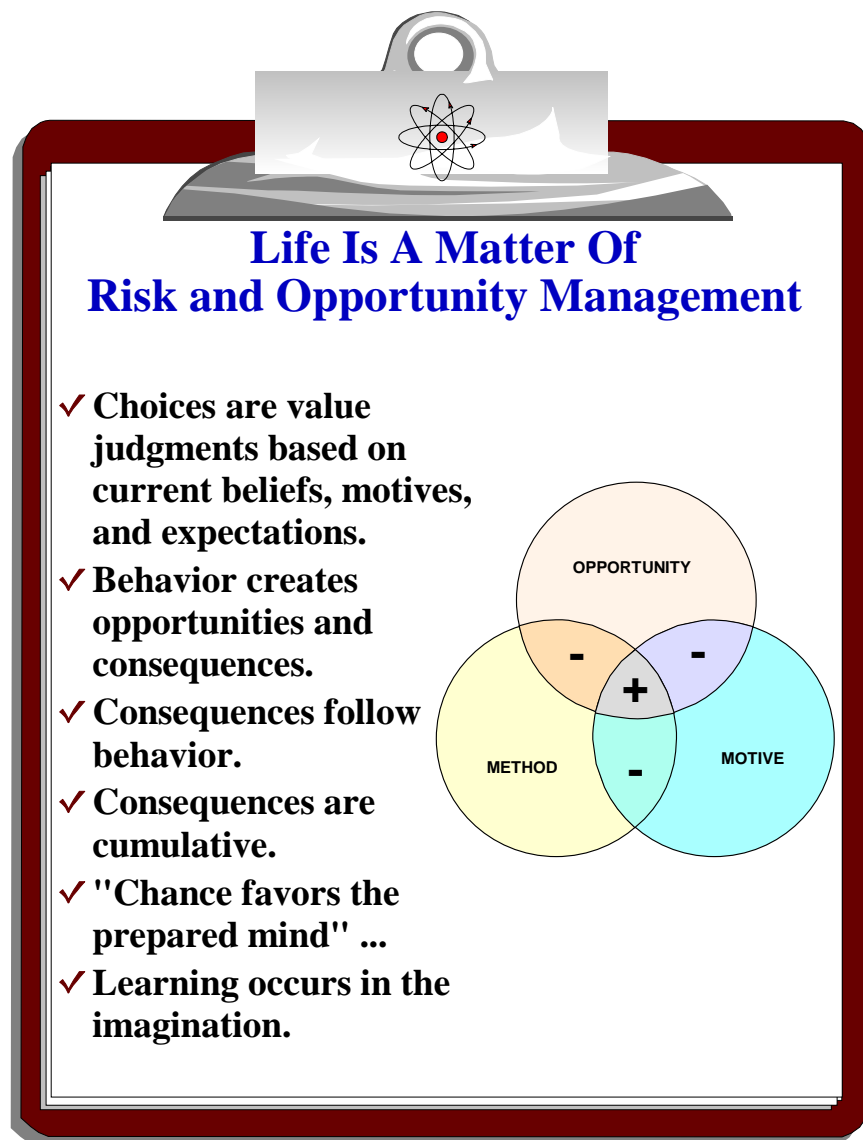


*The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-- Revised Manual, page 36

Additionally, there is an implied direct relationship between “dangerousness” and the score achieved --- i.e., the higher the score, the more dangerous the person. However, regardless of innate IQ, someone with a 40 point score on a Hare PCL-R has very significant and rather blatantly obvious cognitive limitations. In fact, the more sophisticated the psychopath, the lower the score. A psychopath with good behavioral controls and good critical thinking skills would be more dangerous yet have a lower score on a HARE PCL-R. For example, fictional character Dr. Hannibal Lecter (and many real serial killers) scores far too low to be labeled a psychopath based on the Hare PCL-R⁷. Contrary to popular belief, a low score on a HARE PCL-R indicates a higher rate of rape than a medium score and a much higher murder rate than a medium score or a high score⁸.

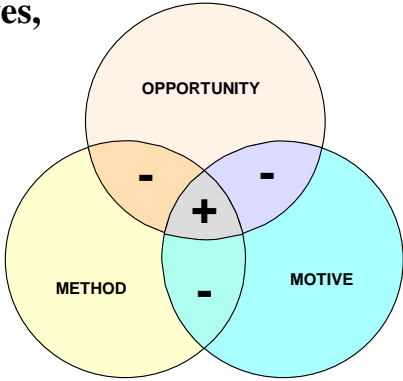
With the HARE PCL-R, there is a general underlying assumption that “having a conscience” is somehow a natural by-product of being human rather than being acquired through learning, and therefore not subject to the principles of learning, development, change, or ultimately, personal responsibility. However, so-called psychopaths certainly learn, they just do not learn

what society wants them to learn. They certainly have values, just not the values society wants them to have. And, they certainly have the capacity for avoidance conditioning⁹, or they would have disappeared through a process of natural selection a long time ago. Humans develop conscience based on their life experiences and related patterns of thought and behavior --- and, people are more or less self-centered and self-serving, always becoming more or less sensitized or desensitized to other people. "Having a conscience" (or not) is an acquired and actively maintained "state of mind" entirely consistent with one's experiences and choices in thought¹⁰ and deed. This sort-of makes the "nature" of most psychopaths self-made, just like the rest of us. On-the-other-hand, there are certainly neurological conditions that result in an abnormal capacity for empathy¹¹, but most people labeled as psychopaths are simply criminals by choice.



Life Is A Matter Of Risk and Opportunity Management

- ✓ **Choices are value judgments based on current beliefs, motives, and expectations.**
- ✓ **Behavior creates opportunities and consequences.**
- ✓ **Consequences follow behavior.**
- ✓ **Consequences are cumulative.**
- ✓ **"Chance favors the prepared mind" ...**
- ✓ **Learning occurs in the imagination.**



BRACE™ contends that humans are driven to diminish uncertainty and to seek control. BRACE™ contends that this “drive” is directed and expressed through the equally powerful, complementary, mutually exclusive cognitive forces of generalization (similarities) and discrimination (differences) --- the “I am ... not” of human experience. Combine the drive or need to diminish uncertainty and to seek control with the natural desire to increase pleasure/comfort and decrease pain/discomfort and you have the essence of BRACE™. It is the domain of the imagination and the capacity to formulate intent that separates humans from other animals. Humans are not time or stimulus bound by nature. They may become time and/or stimulus bound by choices. Some may be abnormal from birth or become abnormal through accident, but the laws of nature and the basic principles of learning do not change.

The BRACE Character Profile™ assumes that, regardless of genetic predisposition, all humans who are capable of learning will, in fact, develop some type of conscience --- it’s not a matter of developing a conscience or not, it’s a matter of what type of conscience is developed. Just as beliefs, behavior, and values are quantifiable on a continuum from more or less socially maladaptive to more or less socially adaptive, the nature of one’s conscience is quantifiable along a continuum from more or less socially adaptive (a socially positive conscience) to more or less socially maladaptive (a socially negative conscience). The nature of the individual’s conscience is dependent on how they consider their SELF in relationship to OTHERS --- i.e., their self-concept and how they value other people.

The BRACE Character Profile™ contends that a socially “negative conscience” is governed by some combination of a-social, anti-social, and/or pro-self tendencies. For example, a sadist has a socially negative conscience which is predominantly anti-social in nature (i.e., s/he actually VALUES and is willing to work for the suffering of others).

People have the capacity to develop their conscience in a positive or negative direction, based on the same learning principles as any other human process that involves learning. Ultimately, conscience is an unavoidable product of one’s learning history, shaped by and reflected in one’s beliefs, values, motivations, expectations, and behavior. People are constantly becoming more or less sensitized and desensitized to events and people --- shaping their conscience --- based on their life experiences and the choices they make in thought and behavior. The development of a positive conscience involves “exercising” self-control in thought, word, and deed, in relationship to other people. Self-control consists of both self-discipline (i.e., what to do) and self-restraint (i.e., what not to do). Choices and actions to the contrary will result in increasingly negative conscience.

Positive conscience takes form in:

- 1) NOT intentionally causing unnecessary pain/discomfort for others (i.e., by engaging in adaptive active and passive avoidance behavior ... avoiding unnecessary positive and negative punishment¹² of others);
- 2) INTENTIONALLY preventing unnecessary pain/discomfort (i.e., by reinforcing adaptive behavior and punishing maladaptive behavior; and

3) INTENTIONALLY relieving unnecessary pain and discomfort in others (i.e., by engaging in adaptive negative reinforcement).

The development of socially negative conscience takes form in:

- 1) INTENTIONALLY inflicting unnecessary pain/discomfort (i.e., both positive and negative punishment);
- 2) INTENTIONALLY not preventing (i.e., allowing) positive or negative punishment of adaptive behavior or positive or negative punishment of the absence of maladaptive behavior; and
- 3) INTENTIONALLY not relieving unnecessary pain/discomfort in others.

STANDARD INFORMATION: The underlying structure of the BRACE Character Profile™ is based on three prototypical character types (Type A, Type B, and Type C), which are each rated on a 5-point scale on eight Cognitive variables, eight Behavior variables, and eight Existential or Motivation variables. The **basic graphic** generated by a BRACE Character Profile™ represents the degree to which the rated individual's characteristic manner of thought, behavior, and motivation is similar to or different from each of the three prototypical character types. Once rated, the individual can be compared and contrasted with any previously rated individual, real or imagined, dead or alive, and to any other "prototypical" or archetype in the BRACE Character Profile™ database (DSM-IV-TR™¹³ personality disorders, 40-point Hare PCL-R, Asperger's Disorder, ADHD, etc.).

The input ratings for the BRACE Character Profile™ can be completed by anyone with basic reading skills and the ability to objectively rate statements about a well known or well conceptualized person or prototypical type. The BRACE Character Profile™ provides a wealth of information, but the individual rated must be clearly imagined. Consensus input ratings by two or more individuals increases the knowledge base and minimizes rating biases. However, one objective rater with good knowledge of the character being rated is sufficient. An analysis of the BRACE Character Profile™ graphics and correlation charts requires basic knowledge of the three prototypical character types, which is available on the internet in the Frequently Asked Questions Section of www.BRACEanalysis.com and the Contributor section of Bryan Nelson's website (<http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACEindex.htm>).

In brief, there are three core aspects of human nature that must be actively managed throughout life: TYPE A, TYPE B, and TYPE C. Each person is more or less like Type A, more or less Type B, and more or less Type C *throughout each day and each phase of their life*. 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 are very brief descriptions:

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... **Descriptive Name:** *Self-Deluded Simplistic Opportunist*. **Locus of Dysfunction:** **COGNITIVE/Reasoning** ... (a problem of **JUDGMENT**) --- i.e., poor **RISK & OPPORTUNITY** management. **Primary Deficits:** Immaturity of thought, lack of critical thinking skills, and lack of adaptive effort. **Dominant Emotion:** Fear. **Core Characteristics:** *Opportunistic and Irresponsible*: Is time and stimulus bound, always living in the present with little thought of the future or their role in creating it; is disorganized, wasteful, shortsighted, and procrastinates; actively avoids personal responsibility, reasonable work, and adaptive stress; lacks endurance and has a lack of sustained or relevant focus. Both fears and hates ambiguity and uncertainty. Is narrowly focused and prone to fear, undue assumptions, and jumping to conclusions ... seeks protective structure.

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... **Descriptive Name:** *Oppositional Controlling Oppressor*. **Locus Of Dysfunction:** **BEHAVIORAL/Interpersonal** (a problem of **METHOD**). **Primary Deficits:** Lack of empathy, a lack of cooperation, and a marked absence of pro-social values. **Dominant Emotion:** Anger. **Core Characteristics:** *Defiant and Violent*: Defiant, rebellious, confrontational, demanding, vengeful, insensitive, merciless, subversive, provocative, agitating, self-imposing, controlling, predatory, calculating, bullying, bossy, oppressive, exploitive, humorless; has a visceral response to being told what to do or what not to do, and particularly the word "No"; has a well practiced array of maladaptive behavioral strategies and tactics to motivate and manipulate others, including arguments, false accusations, threats, property destruction, noncompliance, active and passive aggression, and even manipulative self-injury.

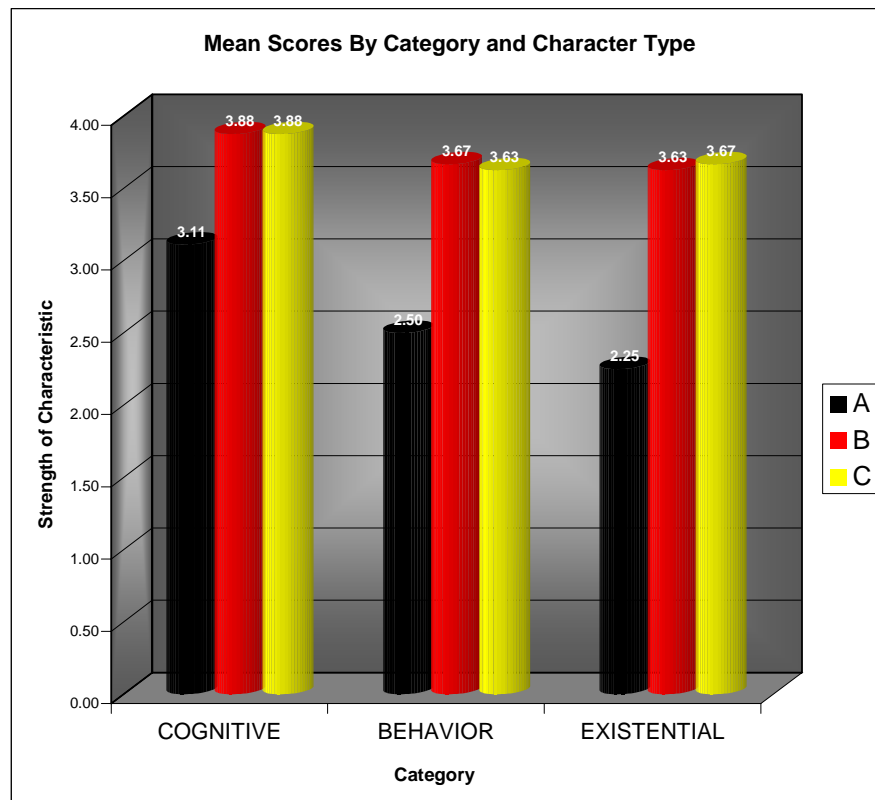
TYPE C: A pervasive and progressive pattern of unearned and unwarranted **self-reinforcement** based on an **unrestrained desire** to experience first hand the limits of one's physical, emotional and psychological being, all under the guise of **self-expression** and **self-discovery**... **Descriptive Name:** *Self-deifying Parasitic Hedonist*. **Locus Of Dysfunction:** **EXISTENTIAL/affective** ... (a problem of **MOTIVE**). **Primary Deficits:** A lack of adaptive focus, a lack of regard for others, and a lack of self-discipline and self-restraint (i.e., self-control). **Dominant Emotion:** Desire. **Core Characteristics:** *Deceptive and Hedonistic*: pleasure seeker who is **SELF-serving** in all respects ... self-satisfying, self-justifying, self-centered, and self-reinforcing; flighty, attention seeking, loud and dramatic; provocative, presumptuous, seductive, and intrusive; emotionally manipulative, deceitful, and parasitically dependent; narcissistic, consummatory, and appetitive; willingly distractible, often restless, always shallow, and predictably unreliable; a booster of perversion, discord, and danger; a corrupter, an instigator, and a pervert's pervert who leads with their heart's desire.

In the final analysis, the BRACE Character Profile™ merely puts the image that is in the rater's mind into an objective and meaningful format, which can be shared and considered from many different angles, much like a hologram or a virtual reality tour

of a house. The bits and pieces of information included in the input ratings are transformed into a virtual persona of the individual in the mind of the rater. This process is certainly affected by the knowledge base for input ratings, the objectivity and critical thinking skills of the rater, and the adherence of the rater to the BRACE Character Profile™ rating procedures, which are printed on the input form.

An analysis of a basic BRACE Character Profile™ graphic 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. The basic graphic is used for a general analysis and quick visual comparisons with other graphics, such as DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders, to generally “rule out” and “rule in” possible disorders, or any type of cluster of characteristics. Below is the basic BRACE Character Profile™ graphic for a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R.

BRACE Character Profile™



40-Pt Hare PCL-R

Means by Character Type and Variables				
	Cognitive	Behavior	Existential	
A	3.11	2.50	2.25	2.62
B	3.88	3.67	3.63	3.72
C	3.88	3.63	3.67	3.72
	3.62	3.26	3.18	3.35



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.

Analysis of Basic Graphic:

This graphic presents an extremely pathological individual. The extremely high score in the Cognitive Domain indicates s/he is VERY likely psychotic or completely mindless, having no reasoning capacity beyond immediate consummatory experiences. The extremely high score in the Behavior Domain indicate s/he is exceptionally violent under all conditions, with or without provocation; and, completely time and stimulus bound. The extremely high scores in the Existential Domain indicate s/he is totally self-absorbed, only interested in what s/he wants, when s/he wants it; totally disinterested in relating and unmotivated by the concerns or desires of others. Rape, murder, pillage and all types of abuse and exploitation would be a compelling lifestyle ... there would be no alternative.

Note the high Type A characteristics and the extreme, almost identical, Type B and Type C characteristics. This is the profile of a violent, opportunistic, self-serving, predatory individual who acts on every desire without regard for others. There is no sense of social responsibility and no hint of meaningful relationships with others.

This character is stubborn and callous, predatory and vicious, sinister and perverted. S/he despises (disrespects) legitimate authority and hates being told what to do or what not to do. The disrespect is blatant and self-restraint is nonexistent. There is an immaturity of thought based on self-delusion, an absence of relevant and constructive focus, a cultivated habit of self-justification based on simplistic generalizations and discriminations, and an air of confident expectation and arrogant disregard for others.

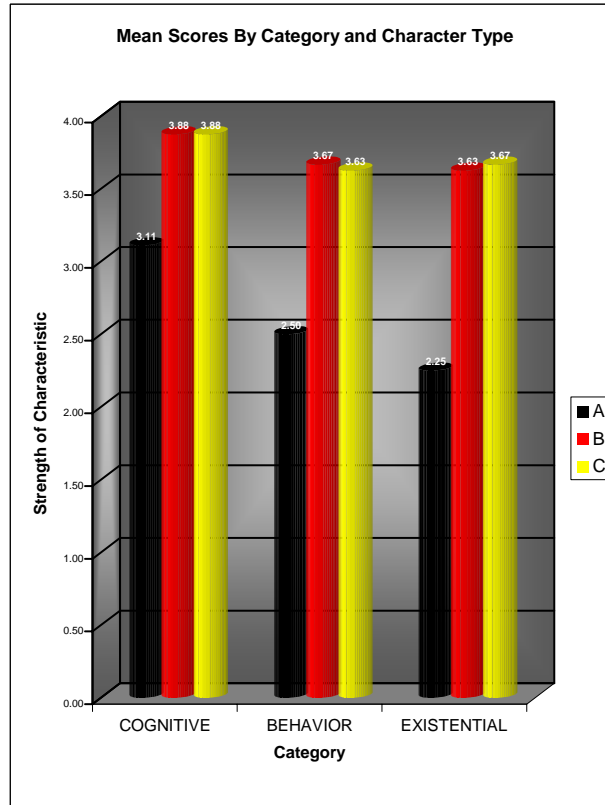
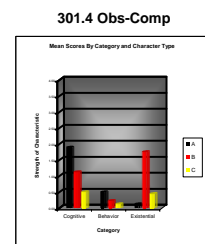
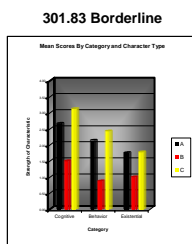
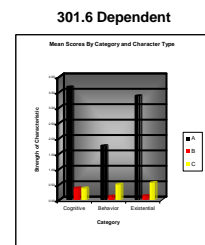
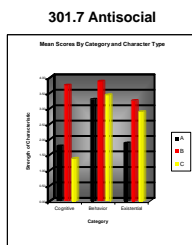
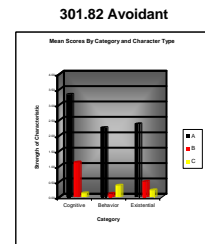
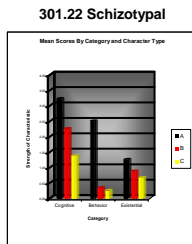
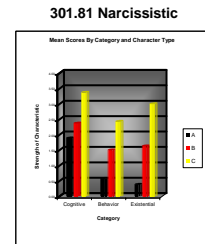
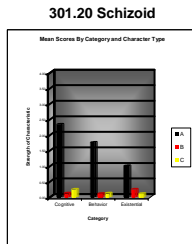
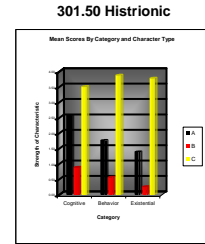
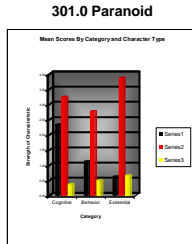
There is a cognitive-behavioral avoidance of the normal stresses of life, and an enduring tendency to take the easy way out. There is an extreme preoccupation with matters of power and control, marked by an increasingly deviant and violent pattern of unearned and unwarranted self-reinforcement and self-stimulatory excitation --- all at the expense of others.

This is certainly a what-you-see is what-you-get kind of person. There is no depth or mystery to this character. There is little pretense or even attempt at deception, at least none that is successful for more than a matter of moments. Organization and planning are out of their frame of reference. Goals and systematic problem-solving are non-existent and their “enticement strategies” do not involve much more than taking advantage of the first opportunity to attack. There is a moral mindlessness, a total lack of personal responsibility, and a pervasive willingness to violate the rights of others. Their decisions have nothing to do with value judgments beyond their narrow-minded consideration of the time, energy, and resources involved, and the immediate presence

of greater power. They are self-deluded, violent, and give little thought to consequences related to self or others.

The following graphic is used for quick visual comparisons with standardized DSM-IV-TR Personality Disorders. It is useful to rule out and rule in possible disorders. Even though this visual comparison is a “gross” level of analysis, it does shed some light on the basic graphic. However, with this and other graphic comparisons, one must keep in mind that similar Type and Domain scores may be generated by different underlying structures.

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



40-Pt Hare PCL-R

Means by Character Type and Variables

	Cognitive	Behavior	Existential	
A	3.11	2.50	2.25	2.62
B	3.88	3.67	3.63	3.72
C	3.88	3.63	3.67	3.72
	3.62	3.26	3.18	3.35

Left Side Graphics

301.0 Paranoid
301.20 Schizoid
310.22 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-Comp.

However, with this and other graphic comparisons, one must keep in mind that similar **Type** and similar **Domain** scores may be generated by different underlying structures. Bottom line is that a visual comparison of BRACE Character Profile™ graphics helps inform clinical opinion or the opinion of anyone familiar with the BRACE Character Profile™. Some alternatives can be ruled-out and others more seriously considered through a more detailed analysis of underlying variables and correlations. When a more sophisticated analysis is required, the ratings that make up each component part of the graphics can be correlated for direct comparison with any “prototypical type” or any other individual in the database. It is a quantum leap into the nature of the person rated.

On the following pages, I am including correlation charts for each of the 10 DSM-IV-TR Personality Disorders, Asperger’s Disorder, and a prototypical 40-point HARE PCL-R. Just glancing at this data may reveal a wealth of information to a clinician or someone familiar with the BRACE Character Profile™. First, a comment about DSM-IV-TR and “prototypical Personality Disorders” and their correlations with a character’s BRACE Character Profile™.

BRACE Character Profile™ CORRELATION SUMMARY ANALYSIS AIDES:

NOTE: A clinician using the BRACE Character Profile™ graphics and correlations for the DSM-IV-TR™ diagnostic categories will need to keep in mind that 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™ is a dimensional classification system which provides numerical and graphic information, which may be subthreshold, based on a quantification of core characteristics common to human nature. In fact, negative correlations provide as much clinical information as positive correlations. Bottom line is that visual comparisons of BRACE Character Profile™ graphics correlation charts help inform clinical opinion or the opinion of anyone familiar with the BRACE Character Profile™. Some alternatives can be ruled-out and others more seriously considered through a more detailed analysis of underlying variables and correlations.

The color coding used in the BRACE Character Profile™ correlation charts is somewhat like a traffic light:

- **green** is a *GO* for high positive correlation (.05 or higher).
- **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.

Actually, the negative correlations provide as much useful clinical and practical information as the positive correlations. It is the combination of high correlations, both positive and negative, that yields the analysis. If one knows how a person thinks, what a person thinks about, what a person does, and what a person wants, then the person is 100% profiled. On the flip side, if one knows how a person does NOT think, what a person does NOT think about, what a person does NOT do, and what a person does NOT want, then the person is also 100% profiled.

Considering the 10 DSM-IV-TR™ personality disorders, when there are several significant positive correlations and several significant negative correlations that consistently complement each other in terms of the functional characteristics, the individual profiled is well formulated and has a high level of definition provided by the stark contrasts.

Note that “Diagnostic Considerations” means exactly that ... consider ... and apply clinical skills. The correlations are indicators, but analysis requires consideration of known facts, other sources of information, and the analysis of each Type (A, B, and C) and each Domain (Cognitive, Behavior, and Existential). The BRACE Character Profile™ reflects 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.**

The following correlation charts (analysis aides for profilers and clinicians) include prototypical types (i.e., archetypes) for the 10 DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders, a 40-point HARE PCL-R, and Asperger’s Disorder.

The following corresponds to the columns in the charts below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 = Paranoid Personality Disorder (301.0) | 7 = Narcissistic Personality Disorder (301.81) |
| 2 = Schizoid Personality Disorder (301.20) | 8 = Avoidant Personality Disorder (301.82) |
| 3 = Schizotypal Personality Disorder (301.22) | 9 = Dependent Personality Disorder (301.6) |
| 4 = Antisocial Personality Disorder (301.7) | 10 = Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (301.4) |
| 5 = Borderline Personality Disorder (301.83) | 11 = prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R |
| 6 = Histrionic Personality Disorder (301.50) | 12 = Asperger's Disorder (299.80) |

BRACE Character Profile™ Correlations Summary Analysis Aide												
DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS												
OVERALL												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.36			SD = 1.00			df = 73 .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 =	0.17	-0.13	-0.04	0.31	0.06	0.10	0.54	-0.36	-0.45	-0.01	1.00	0.01
	1.73	0.68	1.41	2.81	1.92	2.07	1.93	1.16	1.21	0.75	3.36	1.38
DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION												
COGNITIVE												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.60			SD = 0.65			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 =	-0.16	-0.33	-0.22	0.41	-0.03	0.01	0.58	-0.51	-0.57	-0.37	1.00	0.02
	2.00	0.96	2.32	2.28	2.44	2.32	2.52	1.60	1.56	1.20	3.60	2.04
BEHAVIOR												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.28			SD = 1.06			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 =	0.18	-0.05	-0.23	0.39	0.08	-0.02	0.29	-0.52	-0.48	-0.25	1.00	-0.13
	1.52	0.64	1.00	3.55	1.77	2.00	1.50	0.88	0.76	0.28	3.28	1.00
EXISTENTIAL												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.20			SD = 1.19			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 =	0.30	-0.20	0.01	0.38	-0.03	0.21	0.71	-0.33	-0.55	0.24	1.00	-0.04
	1.68	0.44	0.92	2.68	1.52	1.88	1.72	1.00	1.32	0.76	3.20	1.04
CHARACTER DYSFUNCTION												
TYPE A												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 2.64			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 =	0.10	0.50	0.33	0.22	0.33	0.31	0.62	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	1.00	0.38
	1.40	1.72	2.36	2.25	2.21	1.92	1.00	2.68	2.96	0.88	2.64	2.17
TYPE B												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.72			SD = 0.61			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 =	0.27	-0.16	0.21	0.68	-0.11	-0.08	0.20	0.08	0.05	0.11	1.00	0.02
	3.28	0.16	1.12	3.63	1.13	0.56	1.83	0.56	0.20	1.00	3.72	0.71
TYPE C												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.72			SD = 0.74			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 =	0.19	0.13	0.27	-0.01	0.23	-0.20	0.31	0.07	-0.13	0.11	1.00	0.39
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.11			SD = 0.78			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 =	-0.15	0.49	-0.04	0.37	0.38	0.19	0.52	-0.05	-0.21	-0.51	1.00	0.43
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.88			SD = 0.35			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 =	-0.29	0.14	0.08	0.65	-0.57	0.24	0.43	-0.31	-0.34	0.29	1.00	0.40
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.88			SD = 0.35			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 =	0.20	0.14	0.37	0.75	-0.31	-0.27	0.81	0.14	0.20	0.22	1.00	0.69
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 2.50			SD = 1.31			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 =	-0.28	0.68	0.33	0.52	0.43	0.00	0.83	-0.37	-0.31	-0.20	1.00	0.29
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.67			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 =	0.70	0.18	0.35	-0.14	-0.04	-0.57	-0.27	0.18	0.18	0.27	1.00	0.22
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.63			SD = 0.74			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 =	0.13	0.20	0.20	-0.32	0.50	-0.20	-0.71	0.05	-0.13	-0.34	1.00	0.42
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 2.25			SD = 1.28			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 =	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.12	-0.06	0.39	0.79	0.09	-0.11	-0.39	1.00	0.13
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.63			SD = 0.74			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 =	0.34	-0.52	0.11	0.81	0.00	-0.10	0.39	0.18	0.20	0.05	1.00	-0.48
	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												
40-Pt Hare PCL-R	M = 3.67			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 =	0.29	0.13	0.29	-0.03	0.35	-0.19	0.75	0.13	-0.23	0.16	1.00	0.38
	0.67	0.11	0.67	2.89	1.78	3.78	3.00	0.22	0.56	0.44	3.67	1.00

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS:

Of course, there is a perfect correlation with a 40-point HARE PCL-R throughout the charts.

OVERALL¹⁴:

The BRACE Character Profile™ analysis aides indicate significant positive correlations with 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.54$) and 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.31$). There are significant negative correlations with 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.45$) and 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.36$).

Nonsignificant Overall correlations include: 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.17$), 301.0 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = -0.13$), 301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder ($r = -0.04$), 301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder ($r = +0.06$), 301.50 Histrionic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.10$), 301.4 Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder ($r = -0.01$), and 299.80 Asperger's Disorder ($r = +0.01$).

COGNITIVE DOMAIN:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.58$) and 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.41$).

Significant negative correlations: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.57$), 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.51$) and 301.4 Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder ($r = -0.37$).

BEHAVIOR DOMAIN:

Significant positive correlations: traits of 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.39$).

Significant negative correlations: 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.52$) and 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.48$).

EXISTENTIAL DOMAIN:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.71$) and traits of 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.38$).

Significant negative correlations: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.55$).

TYPE A:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.62$), 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.50$), and traits of 299.80 Asperger's Disorder ($r = +0.38$).

Significant negative correlations: none.

TYPE B:

Significant positive correlations: 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.68$).

Significant negative correlations: none.

TYPE C:

Significant positive correlations: traits of 299.80 Asperger's Disorder (r = +0.39).

Significant negative correlations: none.

COGNITIVE x TYPE A:

Significant positive correlations: none.

Significant negative correlations: none.

COGNITIVE x TYPE B

Significant positive correlations: traits of 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder (r = +0.65).

Significant negative correlations: none.

COGNITIVE x TYPE C:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = +0.81), 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder (r = +0.75), and with traits of 299.80 Asperger's Disorder (r = +0.69).

Significant negative correlations: none.

BEHAVIOR x TYPE A:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = +0.83) and traits of 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder (r = +0.68).

Significant negative correlations: none.

BEHAVIOR x TYPE B:

Significant positive correlations: traits of 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder (r = +0.70).

Significant negative correlations: none.

BEHAVIOR x TYPE C:

Significant positive correlations: none.

Significant negative correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = -0.71).

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE A:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = +0.79).

Significant negative correlations: none.

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE B:

Significant positive correlations: 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder (r = +0.81).

Significant negative correlations: none.

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE C:

Significant positive correlations: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder (r = +0.75).

Significant negative correlations: none.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS:

The above findings are presented in detail to allow others to draw their own conclusions. My conclusion is that the BRACE Character Profile™ accurately portrays a prototypical 40-point HARE PCL-R. The HARE PCL-R is designed for use by highly trained professionals with advanced degrees who have experience with forensic populations. The appropriate administration of a HARE PCL-R requires an extensive face-to-face interview as well as a review of available records. In terms of structure, administration, and use, the HARE PCL-R and the BRACE Character Profile have very little in common. They are designed for different purposes. The BRACE Character Profile™ would be of little value in a direct assessment. The BRACE Character Profile™ is an indirect technique for profiling character, real or fictional, dead or alive. The BRACE Character Profile™ is not a psychological test; it is a profiling tool, one which profiles the character in someone's imagination. It is designed for use by all types of professionals and nonprofessionals, but the BRACE Character Profile™ requires no direct contact with the person being rated; in fact such contact is unnecessary and discouraged.

“The BRACE Character Profile™ is a 75 item 5-point rating scale which can be completed by anyone with basic reading skills, good critical thinking skills, and access to knowledge about the person being rated. The 75 input ratings are entered into a software program which automatically generates the basic graphics and correlation charts used for interpretation and analysis. Note that the person with the input form and the software program to generate the graphics and charts does not need to have any knowledge about the person being rated, just access to those who do. Similarly, the person interpreting the results does not need to know the identity of the person rated or the identities of those who completed the input ratings, or even the identity of the person who generated the output graphics and charts.”¹⁵

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¹ **BRACE™** is an acronym for Behavioral Relativity and Cognitive Economics, a comprehensive model of human nature. BRACE™ is a trademark of BRACE Analysis, owned by Russell L. Smith, developer of the BRACE™ model, the BRACE Character Profile™, and the BRACE™ Work Adjustment Profile.

² Hare, R.D. (1991) *The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. Toronto, Canada: Multi-Health Systems.

³ Primarily cut and pasted from <http://www.braceanalysis.com/faq.html> .

⁴ Hare, R.D. (1993). *Without Conscience: The Disturbing World of the Psychopaths Among Us*. New York: Pocket Books.

⁵ Hare, R.D. (1991) *The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. Toronto, Canada: Multi-Health Systems, page 17.

⁶ Freedman, D. (2001). *False prediction of future dangerousness: Error rates and Psychopathy Checklist-Revised*. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law*, 29, 89-95.

⁷ Dr. Hannibal Lecter as portrayed in the movie *Silence of the Lambs*. Rated December 13, 2002 by Russell L. Smith, M.S.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
1. Glibness/Superficial Charm	1
2. Grandiose Sense of Self-Worth	2
3. Need for Stimulation/Proneness to Boredom	0
4. Pathological Lying	0
5. Conning/Manipulative	2
6. Lack of Remorse or Guilt	2
7. Shallow Affect	2
8. Callous/Lack of Empathy	2
9. Parasitic Lifestyle	0
10. Poor Behavioral Controls	0
11. Promiscuous Sexual Behavior	1
12. Early Behavior Problems	1
13. Lack of Realistic, Long-Term Goals	0
14. Impulsivity	0
15. Irresponsibility	1
16. Failure to Accept Responsibility for Own Actions	0
17. Many Short-Term Marital Relationships	0
18. Juvenile Delinquency	X
19. Revocation of Conditional Release	2
20. Criminal Versatility	2

TOTAL SCORE: 18

⁸ Hare, R.D., & McPherson, L.M. (1984a). *Violent and aggressive behavior by criminal psychopaths*. *International Journal of Law & Psychiatry*, 7, 35-50.

⁹ Schmitt, W.A. & Newman, J.P. (1999). *Are all psychopathic individuals low-anxious?* *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 108(2), 353-358.

¹⁰ If a learning environment is defined as any context in which learning occurs, the imagination takes on the role of an inner sanctum of experience, a chamber released from the constraints of time and space, a place or domain for the self to be and develop.

¹¹ Silva, JA, Smith, RL, Leong G.B., Hawes, E.N. and Ferrari, MM. *The genesis of serial killing behavior in the case of Joel Rifkin using the combined BRACE/NDM approach* at the 55th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, Illinois on February 21, 2003.

¹² *REINFORCEMENT* means increase or strengthen and *PUNISHMENT* means decrease or weaken. It should be noted that the terms “positive” and “negative” have a special technical meaning when referring to a behavioral procedure — “positive” means something is added to the situation and “negative” means something is subtracted or removed from the situation. It is “reinforcing” to increase or experience pleasure/comfort (positive reinforcement) or to

decrease or terminate pain/discomfort (negative reinforcement). On the flip side, it is “punishing” to increase or experience pain/discomfort (positive punishment) or to decrease or terminate pleasure/comfort (negative punishment).

¹³ *American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision*. Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 2000.

¹⁴ In spite of the fact that the BRACE Character Profile™ prototypical types for personality disorders are based on the Personality Disorders presented in DSM-IV, the current findings appear to be quite consistent with the findings of Hart SD, Hare RD. *Discriminant validity of the psychopathy checklist in a forensic psychiatric population*. *Psychol Assessm* 1989;1:211–18, which are based on DSM-III. I certainly would encourage someone more academically inclined and statistically skilled than I to determine how true this is. I believe it would make a very interesting publication for a professional journal.

¹⁵ Smith R.L. *The BRACE Character Profile for Investigators: How to Warm Up Cold Cases*. *New Criminologist Journal*, published March 20, 2006, Original Issue: Volume 6, 2005.