

PSYCHOPATHY IN WOMEN

Presented by
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- ## INTRODUCTION
- Forensic and Clinical Psychologist
 - Orange County Jail
 - Cook County Jail
 - OC CONREP - risk assessment evaluations for the court regarding conditional release for NGRI defendants
 - Research on psychopathy
 - Private practice (Court panels, etc)
 - Clinical Adjunct Professor

Heart of Darkness

“The heart of darkness of the psychopath is known in both the world literature and real life. Biblical scripture captures its essence in Psalms 10:7 – 9.” (Meloy & Gacono, 1998)

His mouth is full of curses and lies and threats; trouble and evil are under his tongue. He lies in wait near the villages; from ambush he murders the innocent, watching in secret for his victims. He lies in wait like a lion in cover, he lies in wait to capture the helpless; he catches the helpless and drags them off in his net. His victims are crushed, they collapse: they fall under his strength.

SERIAL KILLERS IN HISTORY- (NAME THEM)

- Male Serial Killers in History
 - Jack the Ripper, The
 - Night Stalker, John Wayne Gacy
 - Ted Bundy
- Female Serial Killers in History
 - Hungarian Countess Elizabeth Bathory, known as the "Blood Countess"
 - Belle Sorenson Guinness
 - Aileen Wuornos
 - Jane Toppan

PERSONALITY DISORDER

- *Enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has an onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time, and leads to distress or impairment.* (DSM-IV-TR, pg 685).

THEORY

- Psychopathy important to identify in treatment settings (i.e., jail - *Studied after captured; akin to lion in zoo- most severe psychopaths may not be caught).
- Predators
- Suck up resources in treatment environments
- Scam employees/deputies
- Result in breaking law or getting fired
- Cause dissension among the staff

PSYCHOPATHY VS. SOCIOPATHY

- Sociopathy archaic term – social deviance
- Psychopathy –
 - Social deviance or behavior
 - Psychobiological anomalies (i.e., arousal patterns, brain function; Raine, Hare)
 - Intrapsychic or psychodynamic thoughts (Gacono & Meloy)

PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION (MELOY, 1988)

- A mode of relating to others through the use of aggression and drive gratification.
- The presence and use of sadistic behavior.
- Lack of desire to justify one's behavior.
- An intent to deceive, carry out a gratifying act, and experience of delight when completed (Bursten, 1973).
- The tendency to express paranoid ideation when under stress instead of depressive affect.

DEFINITION OF PSYCHOPATHY

Two Components

- 1. Aggressive Narcissism (Meloy, 1992)
- 2. Antisocial Behaviors (Antisocial Personality Disorder)

Three Components (Research)

- Deceitful Interpersonal Style
- Deficient Affective Experience (Lack of Guilt, Attachment Theory)
- Irresponsible behavioral style

PSYCHOPATHY

“Aggressive Narcissism” (Meloy, 1992)	Antisocial Behaviors (ASPD)
Factor 1	Factor 2
Egocentricity/grandiosity	Need for stimulation
Superficial charm	Parasitic lifestyle
Deceitfulness/pathological lying	Early behavioral problems
Lack of empathy/callousness	Lack of realistic, long-term goals
Conning/manipulative	Impulsivity
Shallow affect	Irresponsibility
Failure to accept responsibility for actions	Juvenile delinquency
Lack of remorse or guilt	Revocation of conditional release

THREE FACTOR CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY

- Salekin et al. (1997) (slide)
 - construct validation study of psychopathy in females
 - found items to weight differently in females and males
 - found Hare’s two factor structure didn’t hold up as well, but rather another two factor structure
- Cooke & Michie (2001) (slide)
 - Recent research breaks into three factors
 - Hierarchical model...three factors
 - deceitful interpersonal style (ADI)
 - deficient affective experience (lack of guilt, attachment theory) (DAE)
 - irresponsible behavioral style (IIB)

ASPD

- ASPD = Component of Psychopathy
- commonly misconstrued
- ASPD only requires 3 DSM-IV criteria, too inclusive
- Ignores those who have traits and have not acted out (lawyers, etc.), or escape punishment.
- Psychopathy is more severe
- 80% of incarcerated populations dx ASPD
- 20-25% of male population ID’d ASPD are true psychopaths ; F=15%, but increasing.

ASPD Cont'd

- A pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others.
- *Individuals with Antisocial Personality Disorder frequently lack empathy and tend to be callous, cynical, and contemptuous of the feelings, rights, and sufferings of others. They may have an inflated and arrogant self-appraisal...and may be excessively opinionated, self-assured, or cocky. They may display a glib, superficial charm and can be quite voluble and verbally facile. Lack of empathy, inflated self-appraisal, and superficial charm are features that have been commonly included in traditional conceptions of psychopathy that may be particularly distinguishing of the disorder and more predictive of recidivism in prison or forensic settings where criminal, delinquent, or aggressive acts are likely to be non-specific. (DSM-IV-TR, pg 703)*

ASPD

- A. There is a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three (or more) of the following:
- (1) failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors, as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest
 - (2) deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure
 - (3) impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
 - (4) irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults

ASPD

- (5) reckless disregard for safety of self or others
 - (6) consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations
 - (7) lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another
- B. The individual is at least age 18 years.
- C. There is evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years
- D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of Schizophrenia or a Manic Episode.

CONDUCT DISORDER

■ (DSM-IV-TR, pg 98) *A repetitive and persistent pattern of behavior in which the basic rights of others or major age-appropriate societal norms or rules are violated, as manifested by the presence of three (or more) of the following criteria in the past 12 months, with at least one criterion present in the past 6 months:*

- Aggression to people and animals
- Destruction of property
- Deceitfulness or theft
- Serious violations of rules
- Causes distress and under 18

NARCISSISM

- Psychopathy is an extreme variant of narcissism

NPD

- 5+
- Grandiose sense of self-importance
- Preoccupied with fantasies of success
- Believes is special and unique, and can only be understood by high status people
- Requires excessive admiration
- Sense of entitlement
- Takes advantage of others
- Lacks empathy, can't identify with feelings and needs of others
- Envious of others and believes others envious of him/her
- Shows arrogant haughty behaviors/attitudes

MYTHS vs. REALITY

- Lack of emotion
 - Intelligence Level
 - Occurs mostly in men
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- Emotion experienced, but filtered through grandiosity = no empathy
 - Pleasure experienced-drives psychopaths
 - Aggression when blocking of goal attainment occurs

TYPES OF AGGRESSION

- Affective –
 - Autonomic arousal (i.e., hair stands on end, posturing of cat in defense)
 - Harm anyone in path
- Predatory-
 - Cat hunting it's prey (i.e., quietly waits, eyes on the target, focused)
 - Only attacks target

CYCLE OF THE *PSYCHOPATH*

**BOREDOM → DESIRE PLEASURE →
PLEASURE EXPERIENCED**

**EMOTION → FILTERED THROUGH
GRANDIOSITY (NO EMPATHY) →**

BLOCKING OF GOAL = AGGRESSION

Biological/Psychobiological Differences

- Autonomic arousal
- Blood Pressure Reduction
- Frontal lobe deficits found in psychopaths
- Neurophysiological Dissociation - Difficulty processing observed consequences of others' actions (Brazil et. al., 2011)

NEUROBIOLOGY

- Genetic studies – mostly on antisocial behaviors, which is substantially heritable (McGuffin & Gottesman, 1985)
- Neurological Abnormalities – neurological lesions in frontal lobe may result in psychopathic or antisocial traits, soft signs (aggressive behavior, history of ADHD, more than core psychopathy) (Benson & Blumer, 1975)
- Affective Processing – Startle response not different for neutral vs. negative emotional states. Emotional state did not affect startle response and affective arousal in a normal manner
- Language processing – Psychopaths processed and responded to emotionally charged words as if neutral words and could not distinguish them (emotion like second language – use words without underlying deep affect)

NEUROBIOLOGY CONT'D

- Electroencephalographic (EEG) Abnormalities- some evidence of temporal spiking – overall no consistent EEG patterns.
- Evoked Potentials – Can deploy attention differently, focus on stimuli and screen out irrelevant stimuli of tone pips (Jutai & Hare, 1983).

NEUROBIOLOGY OF IMPULSIVE AGGRESSION

- Genetic Studies – impulsivity concordant for monozygotic twins
- Neurological factors – frontal lobe lesions
- Electrophysiological – violent behavior during frontal lobe seizures
- Decreased blood flow in left temporal cortex
- Decreased serotonin metabolite 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5 – HIAA)

NEUROBIOLOGY AND ASPD

- Animal studies – components of temperament (emotionality and aggression) have genetic basis.
- Adoption studies on personality – most traits (including antisocial) are “moderately” heritable.
- Studies of antisocial bx – within families and twin/adoption studies indicate genetic influence.

GENDER DIFFERENCES

- Women may prey on family
- Psychopathy increasing and criminality increasing in women
- Some of the item on the PCL-R and PCL:SV weight differently for men and women
 - Promiscuous sexual behavior and criminal versatility-women
 - Failure to accept responsibility and revocation of conditional release – men (Salekin, 1997)
- My research
- Reliabilities of PCL-R’s Factor 1 and Factor 2, .78 and .57- lower than what is usually found among men, .84, .77 (Hare, 1991)

GENDER DIFFERENCES

- Psychometric properties of measures of psychopathy may not replicate those obtained with men

Recidivism Rates

- 15-25% in male samples
- 6-16% female samples
- females score 4-6 points lower on PCL-R

Gender Differences (Cont'd)

- In women – psychopathy may manifest with more histrionic traits rather than antisocial (Hamburger, Lilienfeld, and Hogben, 1996)

CROSS – CULTURAL ASPECTS (Cooke; 1994, 1995)

- PCL-R performs well with regard to interrater reliability across a range of settings
- Psychopaths can be identified across a range of societies and different points in time
 - Alcibiades, Athenian general of 5th century BC (described by Plato as having charm but lacking principle which he used to manipulate)
 - Yorubas of rural Nigeria – *Aranakan* - person who goes his own way regardless of others, uncooperative, full of malice, bullheaded)
 - Inuit of Northwest Alaska – *Kunlangereta* - person whose mind knows what to do but does not do it, breaks rules when aware of rules, takes sexual advantage of women when men out of village

CROSS – CULTURAL cont'd

■ Prevalence Differences

- British prisons (8-10%)
- North America (28%)
- Scotland (3%, 15% moderate range)
- Individualistic societies foster traits that in extreme may be consistent with psychopathy.

FEMALE PSYCHOPATHS

ALYSSA BUSTAMANTE

- Charged with murder in the death of 9-year old Elizabeth Olten, Alyssa Bustamante admitted digging her grave four days ahead because she wanted to know what killing felt like. Confessed at age 15 to strangling and stabbing her in chest and slicing her throat.
- At age 18 pled guilty to second degree murder.
- Thrill kill-described experience of “pretty enjoyable” in her journal,
- Elizabeth Olten was found in shallow grave in woods
- Will be tried as an adult – Prozac Defense

ALYSSA BUSTAMANTE, (CONT'D)

- Dabbled in Goth culture – therapists thought she no longer involved in it
- Division of Youth Services in Missouri is not equipped to handle the girl's treatment and detention, given the severity and sophistication of the crime (no maximum secure care, escapes)
- Excellent student
- Attempted suicide in 2007 and had a history of cutting herself
- Prozac since 2007, lived with grandma since 2002, treatment for depression

PSYCHOPATHY IN YOUTHS

- Parents of psychopathic youths are more likely to have criminal histories and use harsh or maladaptive parenting strategies (Farrington, 2006)
- Exhibit worse performance on neurological, attentional, and sometimes intelligence testing (Hiatt, Schmitt, & Newman, 2004)
- Although Cleckley (1976) argued that psychopaths should display higher IQ, research has found either no differences in IQ among psychopathic and nonpsychopathic youths (Loney, Frick, Ellis, & McCoy, 1998) or that psychopathic youths have lower IQs (Hecht & Jurkovic, 1978)
- Exhibit increased delinquency (Dembo et al., 2007; Derefinko & Lynam, 2007) and substance use (Dembo et al., 2007; Derefinko & Lynam, 2007; Taylor & Lang, 2006).

JUVENILE PSYCHOPATHY

- In this study – high scorers evidenced more early behavior problems and more frequent drug use.
 - Poor prefrontal functioning
 - Higher IQs – but still low by community standards
 - These findings are consistent with biological and behavioral constructs theoretically related to psychopathy (e.g., Campbell, Porter, & Santor, 2004; Vidling, 2004).

SUMMARY

- Adolescent offenders' scores on disparate psychopathy measures are correlated with subsequent offending behavior in the short-term - correlations are weak and diminish with time.
- Psychopathy scores may indicate a need for short-term monitoring.
- Youths are identified as psychopathic on one measure but not on another raises disturbing questions about the increasing use of these instruments to make significant legal or clinical treatment decisions - it would be ethically inappropriate to use such a measure to decide matters such as whether a defendant should be tried as a juvenile or as an adult or whether an adolescent should be sentenced to a treatment facility or to life in prison without possibility of parole (Cauffman, et.al., 2010)

JUVENILE PSYCHOPATHY

- PCL:YV- Hare Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (Forth, Kosson, Hare)
- Male Sample - The assessment approaches compared a clinical interview method (the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version [PCL:YV]; Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003), a new self-report measure (the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory; Anderson, Kerr, Staitin, & Levander, 2002), and a personality-based approach (the NEO Psychopathy Resemblance Index; Lyman & Widiger, 2007). Results indicate a modest overlap between the 3 measures ($r = .26-.36$); however, youths were often identified as psychopathic by 1 measure but not by others. Measures were weakly correlated with reoffending during subsequent 6- and 12-month periods. Findings suggest that although such scores may be useful indicators of the need for heightened monitoring in the short term, care should be taken when making predictions about long-term recidivism among adolescents. Moreover, the lack of long-term predictive power for the PCL:YV and the inconsistent psychopathy designations obtained with different measures raise serious questions about the use of such measures as the basis for legal or clinical treatment decisions. (Cauffman et.al., 2010)

JUVENILE PSYCHOPATHY

- The three-factor model—comprised of these three personality-focused factors: Arrogant and Deceitful Interpersonal style (ADI; Factor 1), Deficient Affective Experience (DAE; Factor 2), and Impulsive and Irresponsible Behavioral style (IIB; Factor 3)

Aileen Wuornos

- Shot and killed seven men in Florida between 1989 and 1990.
- Claimed they raped or attempted to rape her while she was working as a prostitute
- Convicted and died by lethal injection on October 9, 2002
- Although her use of a gun may not be typical of female psychopaths
- More access to a victim pool of “Johns” by way of occupation

Jane Toppan

- Psychopathic Sexual Sadism
- At large in America around the same time as Jack the Ripper in Europe.
- Nurse, was caught in 1901 and confessed to 31 murders, many by a medication combination of Morphine and Atropine.
- History documents that she desired to see the life drain out of people's eyes
- Greatest ambition was to kill more people than any man or woman who had ever lived.
- Toppan was sexually aroused by her killings and reportedly climbed into bed with a female victim and fondled her as she watched her die.
- She was found Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity and spent the rest of her life in a mental hospital.

Blood Countess

- Hungarian Countess Elizabeth Bathory, known as the “Blood Countess”
- One of the most prolific female serial killers in history.
- 1590 - 1610, she allegedly tortured hundreds of girls
- 80 deaths were officially attributed to her.
- Never tried or convicted, she was imprisoned in 1610 and kept from society in a brick room.

Belle Sorenson

- Killed between 25 and 40 people over several decades
- Most of her boyfriends and her two daughters
- Financial gain and elimination of witnesses

GENDER DIFFERENCES – SERIAL KILLERS

- Victim Vulnerability needed for completion of a violent act.
- Women, lacking physical strength – rely on victims vulnerability – nature (children) or circumstance (patients, spouses, “Johns”)
- Serial killers in general attempt to blend in – do women “blend in” better? Does this impact the prevalence in research of psychopathy in females?

GENDER DIFFERENCES – SERIAL KILLERS (CONT'D)

- Female psychopaths are as capable of acts of cruelty as males
- Methods vary-use their roles to their advantage
- Consider race, ethnicity and culture in expression of symptoms
- When conducting violence risk assessments, it is important to keep in mind context and modalities in order to identify

GENDER BIAS IN ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE PSYCHOPATHS

- When a female and a male each exhibit a psychopathic pattern of core personality traits--grandiose, egocentric, selfish, irresponsible, manipulative, deceitful, emotionally shallow, callous, and lacking in empathy, remorse, and guilt—
- Diagnose Male – psychopath or ASPD
- Diagnose Female – Histrionic or NPD (Snakes in Suits; Hare)

GENDER BIAS (CONT'D)

- We are influenced by expectations of how psychopaths should behave
- Clinician expects psychopaths to be tough, dominant, and aggressive, and a woman who does not project these characteristics therefore is not a psychopath
- Behaviors of male and female psychopaths, like those of most other people, are shaped by the sex-role stereotypes cultivated by society
- The same underlying personality structure may find different behavioral and social expression

GENDER BIAS (CONT'D)

- So a female psychopath might make full use of the passive, warm, nurturing, and dependent sex-role stereotype in order to get what she wants out of others, just as a male psychopath might use a macho image, intimidation, and aggression to achieve satisfaction of his desires.
- Female psychopaths effectively use society's expectations about female behavior to their own advantage.

Excerpt from a Female Psychopath Online

(www.psychopathicwritings.com)

"Hello everybody, I'm Zadie... But I go by the name Toxy.

- Yeah, you can call me Toxy.

I'm a woman, and I'm a psychopath...A diagnosed psychopath at that. Yep, it's all true.

I was diagnosed at the age of 18 - like him over there, your host, Zawaq. Indeed, we're two of a kind if there ever were such a thing amongst psychopaths.

The following excerpt from the book 'Snakes in Suits' by Dr. Robert D. Hare, Ph.D., and Paul Babiak, Ph.D., says it all sooo very well about female psychopaths. In a nutshell, it is a description me!

And I'll say it like it is: I'm proud of what I am, I'm proud of being me! Damn proud! And I'm tired of being strung up by stereotypes, so guess what, guys and gals: I'm breaking out! - Don't get me wrong, I can be nice as a kitten when it suits my fancy... or a good purpose - My purpose!... But it's time that we women get out there and shape a bit of what's our pie too, and I'm gonna have my piece! You better believe it!

You'll be hearing more from me, guys!... "

www.psychopathicwritings.com

"This all sums me up perfectly. So perfectly in fact, that when I read it I went: "Damn!", and "YES!". That's how it is! Strange as it may sound that someone like myself would find it nice to see myself noted like that, it is how I felt. It was a good moment. It was a moment of receiving recognition for being me, and I wouldn't want to be anyone else. I'm very fine with being who and what I am, and I'm good at it!

In a way it's funny, for I've never had problems getting recognized for my existence, as a psychopath, or as anything else I wanted to be recognized for! ... I have been recognized for being all that and more, I can be sexy, soft, playful, supportive and oh, so loving. In fact that's what I am a lot of the time, and I have the looks to go with it too.

But I want more. I'm ready for more, and I'm gonna GET more! Others can come along for the ride if you're up to it, there's plenty of room for allies, because I'm heading for something more than just the scraps this time!

I'm going big, guys! Or I'm heading big, anyway!... And I know I've got what it takes, the question is more if any of you out there has what it takes to hang and keep up with me? It's not a problem though. There're always someone or somebody who can see when someone's got the goods, which Zawaq and me certainly do!...

If there're other female psychopaths out there, who know that's what you are, and you have the greed and the motivation, send me a line! I'll be glad to hear from ye, there's a world out there waiting for us, ripe for the taking!...

Psychopathy is important evidence to forensic assessment

- -major ramifications to decisions (i.e., conditional release, etc)
- -increase interest in serial murderers, violence, etc.
- -related to failure of conditional release
- -related to increased violent recidivism
- -poor treatment response

ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOPATHY: PROCEDURES AND INSTRUMENTS

- PCL-R
- PCL:SV
- The Hare P-Scan: that serves as a rough screen for psychopathic features
- PCL:YV
- The Antisocial Process Screening Device (authors P. J. Frick and R. D. Hare) detects antisocial processes in young populations so that preventative measures can be taken before tendencies lead to crime The child is rated on a dimensional scale that probes the characteristic psychopathic pattern of interpersonal, affective, and behavioral symptoms (parent and teacher form) which allows you to integrate and reconcile the responses of multiple informants.
- PPI (Lilienfeld) – self-report measure

PSYCHOPATHY AND TREATMENT

- INTERVENTION/TREATMENT ISSUES
- *Intervention-*
 - Identify
 - Stop predatorial behavior
 - Firm boundaries
 - Do not let intimidate or manipulate
 - Often requires separation from other inmates
- *Treatment vs.. Evaluation*
 - -difference
 - -psychotherapy often taught to believe the patient, yet know they will lie
 - -countertransference issues
- More severe, more likely psychotherapy will fail.
- Treatability correlates with their ability for attachment.
- If scores above 20 on PCL-R, dangerous to treat

PSYCHOPATHY AND TREATMENT

- **Contraindications for any treatment:**
- Sadistic aggressive behavior in patient's history that resulted in serious injury
- A complete absence of any remorse, justification, or rationalization for such behavior
- Intelligence greater than or less than two standard deviations from the mean (very superior/mildly mentally retarded)
- Historical absence of any capacity to form bond or emotional attachment to another person.
- Fear of predation felt by experienced clinicians precipitating such a countertransference reaction.

10 SUBTYPES OF PSYCHOPATHY

(Millon & Davis, 1998)

- Psychopathic behaviors emerge from differing personality patterns – different styles of life.
- Common to all subtypes
 - Marked self-centeredness
 - Disdain for others' needs

TYPE 1: THE UNPRINCIPLED PSYCHOPATH “Do unto others before they do unto you”.

- Narcissistic personality patterns
- Don't get in trouble with law
- Don't end up in treatment
- Fraudulent social manner, indifferent to loyalty, frequent family difficulties
- Goal is to exploit others, vindictive, malicious, humiliate others, relationship lasts only with personal gain
- Does not require admiration from others
- To prove courage invite danger from others
- Prey on weak, indifference to others
- Others deserve what they get for being so easily seduced
- Opportunists
- Devoid of superego – amoral and deceptive approach to relationship with others

TYPE 2: THE DISINGENUOUS PSYCHOPATH

- Emerges from histrionic personality style
- Similar to narcissistic but desires admiration and love from others
- Unreliable, impulsive, moody, express seductive behaviors
- Relationships are shallow and fleeting, disrupted by caustic comments and impulses, sometimes abusive
- Erratic loyalty and reciprocal affection
- Flagrant deceitfulness, willful insincerity
- Greatest fear nobody will love them unless made to do so
- Maneuvering to acquire what important to them
- Quick to anger when mildly crossed or face embarrassment, anger expressed in vengeful or vindictive way

TYPE 3: THE RISK – TAKING PSYCHOPATH

- Emerge from histrionic and antisocial personalities
- Driven by need for excitement and stimulation → to feel alive
- Need for autonomy, independence, lack self discipline
- Dauntless, intrepid, bold, audacious
- Psychopathic factors → irresponsibility, disdain for effects of own behaviors on others

TYPE 4: THE COVETOUS PSYCHOPATH

- Emerges from ASPD and Dyssocial PD, aggrandizement
- Entitled – feel they have been deprived of what they deserve
- Driven by envy and desire for retribution
- Pleasure in taking rather than having – active exploitation through greed
- Hungry animals → manipulate others, power games
- Self-centered, self – indulgent
- Unfulfilled, empty, forlorn
- Smug or justified rather than benign
- Insecurity and emptiness (maybe deep down intrinsically less or not deserving)
- No empathy for those exploited or deceived

TYPE 5: THE SPINELESS PSYCHOPATH

- Paradoxical response to dangers and fears
- Counterphobic act
- Preemptive attack on others- give false sense of strength
- False sense of confidence to public and master own fears
- Intimidating to feel superior and self-assured
- Avoidant and Dependent personalities
- Join groups that are sanctioned to hate (i.e., KKK, neo-Nazis, slave drivers of American south)

TYPE 6: THE EXPLOSIVE PSYCHOPATH

- Sadistic borderlines
- Unpredictable and sudden hostility or explosions
- Volatile, abrupt change, say unforgivable things
- Intimidate others into passivity
- Torrential abuse verbally etc
- No provocation
- Development of “symbolic figures” in their life – Abuse symbolic figures because they symbolize shortcomings or humiliation.
- Mere presence of symbolic figures induces explosiveness → desire to obliterate symbolic figures
- Source of aggressive acts – personal failure → release of emotional tension

TYPE 7: THE ABRASIVE PSYCHOPATH

- Negativistic and paranoid personality disorders
- Act in overtly contentious and quarrelsome manner
- Incessant discord with others
- Magnify small issues
- Prove others wrong, believe they are right
- Special delight in contradicting others
- Use logic and reasoning to frustrate others and take pleasure in such
- Resemble adolescents
- Believe criticism to others is “good for them”
- Anything negative to others does not reflect their character but is a justified response
- Complain of how they are ill treated

TYPE 8: THE MALEVOLENT PSYCHOPATH

- Vindictive and hostile
- Cold-blooded, ruthless, desire to gain revenge for the real or imagined mistreatment subjected to as a child
- Believe goodwill by others is a ploy to deceive
- Sadistic or Paranoid personality
- Sense of deprivation, desire for retribution, suspiciousness and hostility
- Belligerent, mordant, rancorous, vicious, malignant, brutal, callous, and vengeful
- Murderers and serial murderers
- Brutalize others to confirm their own strength
- Arrogant contempt for the rights of others
- Understand right and wrong, can't feel it or experience empathy

TYPE 9: THE TYRANNICAL PSYCHOPATH

- Most frightening and cruel
- Purest form of classical psychopath
- Stimulated by resistance or weakness
- Find satisfaction in making people submit
- Sadistic (DSM-III-R) and Negativistic (DSM-IV) personalities
- Selective, unmerciful, inhumane
- Violence instrumental to create terror and intimidation (For explosive psychopath – hostility)

- Deep seeded fear others will recognize inner insecurities
- Feel superior through forcing physical power and brutal vindictiveness

TYPE 10: THE MALIGNANT PSYCHOPATH

- Defective variants of the psychopathic pattern
- Paranoid personality Disorder
- Mistrust and resentment of others
- Desire to vindicate themselves for past wrong by revenge or force
- Brutalization has backfired, now seek retribution through action and fantasy
- Isolated and resentful, ruminate
- Intrapsychically use projection to project their malice onto others
- Fear becoming weak or made to submit to authority
- Persecutory delusions
- Autonomy important
