A Rorschach Comparison of Psychopaths, Sexual Homicide Perpetrators, and Nonviolent Pedophiles: Where Angels Fear to Tread

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Nonsexually offending psychopaths ($N = 32$) were compared to sexual homicide perpetrators ($N = 38$) and nonviolent pedophiles ($N = 39$) on select Comprehensive System Rorschach variables (Exner et al., 1993). Results indicate similarities among the groups in pathological narcissism, formal thought disorder, and borderline level reality testing. Nonsexually offending psychopaths are distinguished by their lack of interest in and attachment to others and their seemingly conflict-free internal world. While both sexually deviant groups evidenced interest in others and appear to experience a very dysphoric internal world, the sexual homicide perpetrators are distinguished by high levels of obsessional thought and an inability to disengage from environmental stimuli. Pedophiles show significantly more characterological anger, which may stem from their general inadequacy, cognitive rigidness, less alloplastic (acting out) style, and their introversive inability to gratify their needs. Rorschach differences add to our understanding of sexual deviation and violence among these three groups. © 2000 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. J Clin Psychol 56: 757–777, 2000.

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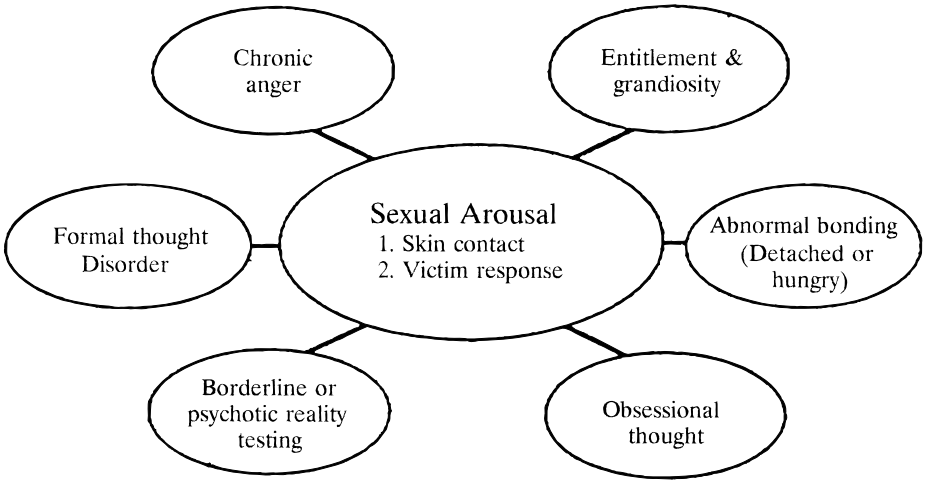

Figure 1. Psychodynamics of Sexual Homicide

Note. Expanded and revised from Gacono and Meloy (1994).

Recent studies of sexual offenders have found that the measurable constructs of psychopathy and sexual deviance can account for most of the explainable variance in reoffense rates (Rice, Harris, & Quinsey, 1990; Rice, Quinsey, & Harris, 1991; Rice & Harris, 1997). Psychopathy has typically been measured by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 1991). The PCL-R empirically quantified Cleckley's work (1941) and characterized psychopathy with 20 items comprised of two primary factors, "aggressive narcissism" and an "antisocial lifestyle" (Meloy, 1992). Psychopathic traits included such characteristics as glibness, grandiosity, pathological lying, manipulation, shallow affect, the lack of remorse and empathy, and failure to accept responsibility for behavior (Hare, 1991). Sexual deviance has been determined by arousal to deviant stimuli (usually children, rape cues, or nonsexual violence cues) as measured by phallometric testing.[1]

In a preliminary Rorschach study (Meloy, Gacono, & Kenney, 1994) we focused on comparative differences between small samples of violent psychopaths ($N = 23$) and sexually violent-sexual homicide perpetrators ($N = 18$) to determine if the Rorschach would discriminate based on the presence or absence of a sexual deviation. Rorschach differences between the groups contributed to our initially postulating five core psychodynamic characteristics for the sexual homicide perpetrator (Gacono & Meloy, 1994), and later adding a sixth: chronic anger, entitlement and grandiosity, abnormal bonding, borderline or psychotic reality testing, formal thought disorder, and obsessional thought (see Figure 1). Despite encouraging findings, a major limitation of the study was its failure to address the question of specificity of Rorschach variables in one sexually offending group (sexual homicide perpetrators), relative to other sexually offending groups. In

[1] In one recent study of 288 child molesters and rapists followed for an average of ten years, psychopathy and sexual deviance exhibited a multiplicative interaction effect on sexual recidivism, but not violent recidivism. Data suggested that sexual deviance may be the most important factor for child molesters, whereas general criminality, lack of self-control, and psychopathy may be more important for rapists. Sexual offenders whose victims include adult women and children of both sexes appear to be the most dangerous of all (Rice & Harris, 1997).

fact the question of Rorschach Comprehensive System differences among various paraphilic groups (Laws & O'Donohue, 1997) has yet to be addressed.[2]

In the present study we offer the first comparison of Rorschach Comprehensive System variables between these two clearly delineated sexually deviant groups and explore actuarial predictors of sexual reoffense (psychopathy, sexual deviance) through a Rorschach investigation of three offender groups that epitomize psychopathy and sexual deviance: primary psychopaths without a history of sexual offending (P; $N = 32$); sexual homicide perpetrators (SHP; $N = 38$); and nonviolent pedophiles (PED; $N = 39$).

Hypotheses were developed based on a confluence of psychodynamic principles and the authors' previous research with these populations (Meloy et al., 1994; Gacono & Meloy, 1994; Bridges, Wilson, & Gacono, 1998; see Figure 1). Psychopaths, who are prone to predatory violence (Meloy, 1988), were expected to produce less R than the sexually deviant groups. Since affective states ("internally troubled" = dysphoric affect, internal press, needs, & ideational noise), in part, motivated sexually deviant behavior (Gacono & Meloy, 1994), we predicted an increased R related to these states "pressing" for expression. We predicted that psychopaths would be the most detached ($T = 0$), most affectively avoidant ($<$Afr), and least interested in others ($<$COP & Pure H). We expected higher levels of extratensiveness and less restrained hostility (S) in the SHPs and Ps due to their shared cluster B psychopathology, specifically Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD; American Psychiatric Association, 1994), and consequently an associated alloplastic style of relating. On the other hand, we expected PEDs, despite their "narcissism" (Fr + rF), who at least in our sample were not psychopathic or ASPD, to evidence cluster C traits such as rigidity, inadequacy, and overcontrol (high Lambda, introversive, $>$S). We predicted more dysphoria and internally driven need states (V, FM, Fd, $>$DEPI) in the sexually deviant groups when compared to the psychopaths. Unlike the PEDs who manifest better overall personality controls, SHPs were expected to produce low Lambdas due to their inability to distance from environmental, particularly sexually arousing, stimuli. All groups were hypothesized to be self-focused (Fr + rF) and evidence problems with reality testing (X-%) and thought disorder (Wsum6, SCZI).

Method

Subjects

Subjects were comprised of three targeted sample groups: nonsexually offending psychopaths (Ps; $N = 32$), sexual homicide perpetrators (SHPs; $N = 38$), and nonviolent pedophiles (PEDs; $N = 39$). All study data were archival and taken from a computer database containing over 700 forensic Rorschach protocols. With the exception of one protocol, only protocols with $\geq$14 responses were included in the study.[3] Rorschachs were administered by advanced doctoral level clinical psychology interns or licensed clinical psychologists using Comprehensive System guidelines (Exner, 1974, 1986, 1993).

Psychopathy level (PCL-R score) or specific behavioral pattern (sexual offense) were our sole inclusion criteria. All other data, including demographic information, was treated

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[2] In a separate study (Bridges, Wilson, & Gacono, 1998) we found similar degrees of pathological self-focus (Fr + rF $\geq$ 1) and abnormal bonding ($T = 0$ or $T > 1$) between mixed pedophiles and "other offenders"; however, Rorschach variables related to anxiety, painful introspection, distorted view of others, characterological anger, and primitive dependency needs were produced significantly more frequently by the pedophiles.

[3] One SHP produced less than 14 responses. He produced 13 responses, a Lambda of .86, 4 reflection responses, 4 blends, and 11 whole responses. This Rorschach pattern indicates characterological constriction (Gacono & Meloy, 1994) rather than invalidity and was included in analysis.

as dependent variables. In treating all other data as dependent, we attempted to protect the demographic purity for individual groups. We allowed them to be representative of what is typically found in a given setting.

Psychopaths. All psychopaths were free of mental retardation, psychosis, or neurological impairment, and were incarcerated in medium to maximum security correctional or forensic facilities when tested. Psychopathic Rorschachs (P; $N = 32$) were obtained from a larger male ASPD Rorschach sample ($N = 105$; see Gacono & Meloy, 1994). Forty-six of the 105 MASPD were psychopathic, with PCL-R scores ≥ 30 (Hare, 1991). Of the 46, 30 subjects, although violent, had no history of sexual violence or any sex offense. Two cases (violent but not sexually violent) were randomly chosen from our female psychopathic ASPD sample ($N = 17$) and added to the male psychopaths. These 32 Rorschachs were administered between 1984 and 1996.

Sexual Homicide Perpetrators. Sexual homicide perpetrators were chosen from valid cases among the first two authors' sexual homicide sample ($N = 38$).[4] All 38 Rorschachs were administered between 1986 and 1997 to individuals convicted of sexual homicide and incarcerated in various prisons and forensic hospitals in California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia. Positive evidence that a sexual homicide had been committed and the production of a valid Rorschach protocol were the only inclusion criteria. Positive evidence of a sexual homicide was verified by independent record reviews by Carl B. Gacono and J. Reid Meloy, and included an intentional killing and (a) physical evidence of sexual assault; (b) sexual activity in close proximity to the victim, such as masturbation; or (c) a legally admissible confession of sexual activity by the perpetrator during the homicide. In order to accurately represent the heterogeneity of this population, individuals were not excluded due to mental retardation, mental illness, neurological impairment, or gender to accurately represent the probable heterogeneity of this population. None of the subjects, however, were mentally retarded (IQ < 70) or psychotic when tested and, although it was not formally assessed, organic impairment was not suggested from record review or clinical interviewing. Two of the 38 subjects were female.

Nonviolent Pedophiles. Nonviolent pedophiles ($N = 39$) were obtained randomly by MRB from a larger sample which contained violent and nonviolent subjects ($N = 60$; see Bridges, Wilson, & Gacono, 1998). Rorschachs were administered between 1991 and 1996 to subjects incarcerated in a correctional facility awaiting sex offender treatment. All subjects met the criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV; American Psychiatric Association, 1994) for pedophilia, as determined by agreement by two experienced clinicians (an advanced clinical psychology graduate intern or licensed psychologist) from record review and interview. None of the pedophiles were mentally retarded, psychotic, neurologically impaired, or evidenced a history of interpersonal violence. While individual PCL-R scores were not available for the 39 pedophiles, a review of their files indicated that few subjects met the criteria for ASPD and none would meet the criteria for primary psychopathy (i.e., PCL-R ≥ 30).

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[4]The authors wish to thank Drs. Reneau Kennedy, Lynne Kenney, Greg Meyer, Bruce Smith, Anita Boss, Maureen Christianson, Paul Fauteck, and Ron Ganellan for contributing protocols to this sample. Ours is the largest sample of SHP Rorschachs reported in the literature. Note: Meloy et al. (1994) analyzed only 18 SHPs.

Data Analysis

Available demographic data and victim data were analyzed descriptively and presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. All Comprehensive System Rorschach data were analyzed using the Rorschach Scoring Program 3-Plus (Exner & Tuttle, 1995) and other descriptive software programs. Select Rorschach variables were compared in Table 3. Selection of statistical procedure depended on the variable's clinical meaning (group proportional data or individual frequency data) and whether the variable met assumptions for parametric versus nonparametric procedures. Only those noted with an asterisk (*; see tables) were compared with parametric or nonparametric statistical procedure (e.g. ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis, Chi-square). Other data, including Appendices A, B, and C (containing all descriptive Rorschach data for the three groups), were analyzed descriptively only and included for the reader's perusal.

Results

Demographics

One-way ANOVAs revealed that pedophiles were significantly older ($F = 14.06$, $p < .000$) and better educated ($F = 10.93$, $p < .005$) than psychopaths or sexual homicide perpetrators (see Table 1). Psychopaths and sexual homicide perpetrators were more racially diverse than the pedophiles, who were all Caucasian. A finding not expected in nonsexually offending psychopaths (Meloy, 1988) was that sexually deviant subjects commonly reported histories of depression. While psychopaths and sexual homicide perpetrators contained male and female subjects, pedophiles were all male. Chi-Square analysis indi-

Table 1
*Demographic Data for Nonsexually Offending Psychopaths, Sexual Homicide Perpetrators, and Nonviolent Pedophiles**

Variable	Psychopaths ($N = 32$)	Sexual Homicide ($N = 38$)	Pedophiles ($N = 39$)	*P*
*Age	30.3 (18–43)	32.5 (13–53)	40.5 (24–70)	$p < .000$
*Education	11.4	11.8	13.7	$p < .005$
IQ	98.1 ($SD = 12.3$)	100.4 ($SD = 18$)	NA	
M PCL-R Total	33.1 ($SD = 2.1$)	30.1 ($SD = 6.9$)	NA	
Depression Hx	NA	68%	71%	
Male	94%	95%	100%	
Female	6%	5%	0%	
White	56%	71%	100%	
Black	25%	16%	0%	
Hispanic	16%	8%	0%	
Other	0%	5%	0%	
*Single	75%	47%	49%	$p < .05$
Married	16	21	26	
Divorced	9	18	23	

*Verification of depression was not possible for 24% of SHPs; 38% of the SHPs with histories of depression attempted suicide. A depressive history could only be confirmed in 71% of the PEDs; however, 15% of the 71% attempted suicide. The marital status was unknown for 2% of the PEDs and 13% of the SHP cases. The majority of both SHP and PED individuals had multiple prior sexual offenses and related paraphilias (e.g., 87% of PEDs were known to have previous sex offenses, and 62% were known to be compulsive masturbators).

Table 2
Victim Data for Sexual Homicide and Nonviolent Pedophiles

Victims	Sexual Homicide Perpetrators	Nonviolent Pedophiles
Male	8%	46%
Female	89%	36%
Both	3%	15%
Stranger Only	63%	0%
Acquaintance Only	24%	33%
Both Stranger & Acquaintance	0%	54%
Unknown	13%	13%

cated that psychopaths were more likely to be single ($p < .05$) than the other groups. Although both psychopathic (100%) and sexual homicide groups contained psychopaths (PCL-R $\geq$ 30), valid PCL-R scores were only retrievable for 60% of the sexual homicide perpetrators. Our best estimate is that 65%–75% of the sexual homicide perpetrators would meet criteria for psychopathy (PCL-R $\geq$ 30). There were no PCL-R data for the pedophiles; however, record review indicated that few met the criteria for ASPD and none were psychopathic.

Interrater agreement for our PCL-R scores have been reported previously for these samples (Gacono, 1990, and Gacono, Meloy, & Heaven, 1990, Spearman rho = .89; Gacono & Meloy, 1992, Spearman rho = .94; Smith, Gacono, & Kaufman, 1997, Spearman rho = .96; Gacono, Meloy, Sheppard, Speth, & Roske, 1995, and Gacono, Meloy, Speth, & Roske, 1997, Spearman rho = .98). Our interrater agreement has been the highest reported in the PCL-R literature (R. Hare, personal communication, November, 1995).

Victim Data

Table 2 illustrates victim data. Sexual homicide perpetrators were significantly more likely to target females and strangers than pedophiles. The pedophiles' instant offenses generally involved multiple events, while most sexual homicide perpetrators had only one sexually related homicide identified in the official record (some of the sexual homicide perpetrators committed serial murder). Pedophiles were responsible for 160 male and 77 female known victims in instant offenses alone. One hundred percent of their female victims were abused vaginally and orally. Boys were slightly less likely to be abused anally as orally (18/23). Crime scene analysis of the sexual homicide perpetrators indicated that 16 were organized, 13 disorganized, 4 mixed, and 5 undetermined (see Ressler, Burgess, & Douglas, 1988).

Rorschach data

A limited number of Rorschach variables, related to Figure 1 hypotheses, were presented in Table 3 (only those variables designated by asterisk, *, were inferentially compared). Appendices A, B, and C contain all Comprehensive System data (Exner, 1993; Exner et al., 1995) and provided more in-depth Rorschach "maps" to the core personality issues in each of these three groups.

Table 3
Comparison of Select Rorschach Variables among Nonsexually Offending Psychopaths, Sexual Homicide Perpetrators, and Nonviolent Pedophiles

	Psychopaths (N = 32)			Sexual Homicide Perpetrators (N = 38)			Pedophiles (N = 39)		
Variables	Mean	*SD*	Frequency	Mean	*SD*	Frequency	Mean	*SD*	Frequency
Basic Personality/Validity									
[a]Responses	18.9	5.17	100%	26.5	11.8	100%	29.5	11.3	100%
[a]Lambda > .99	—	—	38%	—	—	21%	—	—	51%
Introversive	—	—	22%	—	—	39%	—	—	38%
Ambitent	—	—	47%	—	—	39%	—	—	49%
Extratensive	—	—	31%	—	—	21%	—	—	13%
Self-Perception/Grandiosity									
Fr+rF	.72	.96	44%	1.11	1.62	45%	1.23	2.32	44%
Reality Testing									
X-%	22%	.12	100%	26%	.12	97%	22%	.10	100%
Thought Disorder									
WSum6	16.34	12.84	94%	23.0	19.8	92%	16.39	15.15	92%
SCZI ≥ 4	—	—	15%	—	—	29%	—	—	20%
Ideational Noise/Obsessions									
[a]FM	2.75	1.65	90%	5.08	3.76	92%	3.77	2.40	92%
Attachment/Affects/Interpersonal									
T = 0	—	—	100%	—	—	61%	—	—	51%
T = 1	—	—	0%	—	—	13%	—	—	28%
T > 1	—	—	0%	—	—	26%	—	—	21%
Fd	.16	.45	12%	.53	.92	34%	.44	.68	33%
Afr < .40	—	—	47%	—	—	34%	—	—	26%
Afr < .50	—	—	69%	—	—	47%	—	—	44%
[a]SumV	.63	.94	44%	1.11	1.90	53%	1.77	2.03	69%
FM + m < SumShading	—	—	28%	—	—	24%	—	—	44%
DEPI ≥ 5	—	—	34%	—	—	37%	—	—	54%
[a]Pure H	1.66	1.31	75%	2.82	1.87	97%	2.62	2.84	87%
[a]All H	4.00	2.13	94%	6.39	3.07	100%	8.05	6.46	100%
COP > 2	—	—	0%	—	—	18%	—	—	15%
Chronic Anger									
[a]Space	2.28	1.75	81%	2.92	1.99	97%	4.64	3.53	92%
Other Constellations									
CDI ≥ 4	—	—	44%	—	—	27%	—	—	46%
S-Con Positive	—	—	3%	—	—	8%	—	—	18%
HVI Positive	—	—	9%	—	—	13%	—	—	28%
OBS Positive	—	—	0%	—	—	0%	—	—	3%

[a]Only those variables designated with an asterisk were compared with inferential statistics. PEDs had significantly (chi-square, $p < .05$) more high Lambda subjects (>.99) and produced significantly more space responses (ANOVA, $p = .0006$). PEDs and SHP produced significantly more *R* than *P*s (ANOVA, $p < .001$). SHPs produced more FM (Kruskal-Wallis, $p < .05$), while PEDs produced more SumV (Kruskal-Wallis, $p < .05$) and a trend toward more subjects who produced V > 0 (chi-square, $p = .10$–$.05$). Psychopaths produced less T, pure H (Kruskal-Wallis, $p < .05$) and composite H (Kruskal-Wallis, $p < .001$) and were more likely (chi-square, $p < .05$) to produce H = 0.

All Rorschach protocols in our database (> 700 protocols) have been scored and rescored by experienced raters numerous times prior to inclusion and found to be reliable (Weiner, 1991). Rorschach agreement for our computer-based archival data has also been previously reported: Gacono and Meloy (1994, p. 19), location = 98%, DQ =

97%, determinants = 91%, FQx = 93%, contents = 92%, Z score = 95%, special scores = 83%, and total agreement = 65%; Smith, Gacono, and Kaufman (1997), .94 composite agreement for R, Lambda, Egocentricity Index, Fr + rF(s), Y, AG, and COP; Weber, Meloy, and Gacono (1992), SumT = 100%, SumY = 100%, H = 94%; Gacono (1998; for MASPDs), location = 99%, space = 100%, DQ = 92%, determinants = 87%, a/p = 100%, FQx = 94%, pairs = 96%, contents = 96%, populars = 100%, Z scores = 91%, and special scores = 67%; Gacono and Meloy (1994, p. 293; for 19 SHPs), location = 99.3%, DQ = 99%, determinants = 90.2%, FQx = 99.3%, contents = 96.8%, Z score = 98.7%, special scores = 94.7%, and total agreement = 85.5%; Bridges et al. (1998; for PEDs), Egocentricity Index = 92%, reflections = 98%, SumV = 85%, SumY = 86%, m = 94%, Afr = 87%, S = 82%, 2AB + art + Ay (+ 1) = 88%, Fd = 96%, SumT = 92%, Sx = 84%, M- = 90%, Mp = 92%, Ma = 96%, H = 87%, (H) = 85%, and Hd = 88%.[5]

As predicted the two sexually deviant groups produced significantly more responses (R; ANOVA, $F = 10.25$, $p < .001$) than the psychopaths. While response frequency differences necessitated the need for some caution when interpreting our findings, the reader should not discount the validity of differences based on response frequency patterns that were expected and predicted. We believe that response frequency differences among these samples were best understood as an artifact of each group's psychopathology. That is, it is an important dependent measure of legitimate group differences.

Consistent with other clinical samples, the ambitent style was most frequently produced in all groups. Sexual homicide perpetrators were more likely to produce normal Lambdas ($\chi^2 = 3.84$; $p < .05$) and be introversive (trend) than psychopaths, of whom a third were extratensive. Pedophiles tended to produce high Lambdas and either introversive or ambitent styles. All three groups evidenced marked elevations for Fr + rF, suggesting abnormal self-focus or pathological narcissism, and moderate to severe levels of cognitive slippage and impaired reality testing (Wsum6, X-).[6]

Consistent with the sexual homicide perpetrators' and pedophiles' higher frequencies of marriage and/or divorce (see Table 1), they evidenced greater frequencies of T (SHPs = T > 0, 39% PEDs = T > 0, 49%) than the psychopaths (T = 0, 100%), although the overwhelming majority of all subjects evidenced abnormal attachment patterns (T = 0 or T > 1). The psychopaths appeared the least interested in human objects in any form, whether whole and real or part and mythical, and evidenced significantly more subjects who produced H = 0 ($\chi^2 = 3.84$, $p < .05$; 25%). Psychopaths produced a trend toward being the most affectively avoidant (Afr) and were significantly less likely (Kruskal-Wallis, $p < .05$) to be troubled by internal distractions such as painful rumination (V), nonvolitional ideation in response to physiological need (FM), or dependency yearnings (Fd).

Pedophiles produced significantly more S responses (ANOVA, $F = 8.05$, $p < .0006$), a measure of passive opposition, relative to the other groups. Both sexually deviant groups experienced an elevated internal press (high R); however, combined with external pull

[5] In several studies where the general reliability of coding was checked each response from the first rater's sequence of scores was compared to a second rater's independently coded scores. To be counted as a "hit"(agreement), determinants had to have achieved the same level of form domination (FC, CF, C) while special scores needed the same level (1 or 2); any deviation was counted as a "miss" (nonagreement). At times lowered percentage of agreement for combined determinants and special scores reflect this stringent procedure (comparing response to response). In other studies we compared and then computed % agreement for individual variables under study.

[6] The frequency of subjects in the SHP sample who produced Level 2 special scores ($N = 19$) was slightly greater than PEDs and Ps, which each had 12 individuals.

(low Lambdas), the cognitively impaired (Wsum6) sexual homicide perpetrators evidenced the greatest amount of nonvolitional ideation (FM, $p < .05$), or as we previously hypothesized (Gacono & Meloy, 1994), obsessional thoughts—factors which likely provide clues to the motivation for their deviant sexual behavior. Sexual homicide perpetrators also were more frequently elevated on the SCZI (29%), which would be consistent with the bizarre and primitive nature of their offenses. Fifty-four percent of the pedophiles elevated on DEPI, a finding which indicates greater dysphoria and would be consistent with less psychopathy in this group.

Discussion

Psychopathy and sexual deviance are personality traits and deeply conditioned arousal patterns, respectively, that not only contribute significantly to sexual reoffense rates (Rice et al., 1990; Rice et al., 1991; Rice & Harris, 1997) but are enduring, resilient, and highly resistant to change. Their combination is particularly malignant and lethal when expressed through sexual homicide.

In order to better understand this relationship (violence and sexual deviance), we chose psychopathy level (PCL-R score) or a specific behavioral pattern (sexual deviance) as our sole independent measures. All other variables were treated as dependent measures with the intention of using any differences to aid in understanding the unique "personality" of each group. Groups were allowed to represent "what is typically found" in a given setting. Differences in age, ethnicity, presence or absence of ASPD, and psychopathy mirrored profiles from similar offender samples (psychopaths in a maximum security setting, sexual homicide perpetrators, nonviolent pedophiles in a Federal Facility). Rather than representing confounding factors, these differences acted as a measure of concurrent validity for the representativeness of our samples. For example, consistent with the largest published sexual homicide sample (Ressler, Burgess, & Douglas, 1988; $N = 36$), our sexual homicide sample ($N = 38$) is predominately White and male. The presence or absence of ASPD and/or psychopathy in individual groups was consistent with related studies that have found sexual deviance to be the most influential "motivator" in nonviolent pedophiles (low ASPD and psychopathy), while psychopathy exerts a prominent contributing factor in rapists (more ASPD and psychopathy expected; Rice et al., 1990; Rice et al., 1991; Rice & Harris, 1997). Subsequently, differences in ethnicity and a finding of less ASPD and psychopathy are less sources of concern when couched in the context of these previous findings.

Similarly, differences in response frequency were also expected and predicted. Differences in response frequency were best understood as "true findings" which related to one aspect that distinguishes between sexual deviance and "psychopathic or predatory violence." Predatory violence has been described as planned and purposeful (Meloy, 1988). One would not expect elevated R in group Rorschach data of psychopathic subjects where planned and purposeful violence is the norm (Hare & McPherson, 1984); rather, elevated R would be expected in our sexual offending subjects where internal press (affect) motivates the behavior. It is likely that the sexual deviance contributes to elevated R in both the nonviolent pedophiles and sexual homicide perpetrators. While response frequency differences necessitates the need for some caution when interpreting our findings, and particularly the meaning of a sole variable or specific ratio isolated from the entire corresponding Comprehensive System description (see Appendices A, B, and C), the reader should remember that differences in R were expected and predicted.

Convergence between each groups' Rorschach data and the related theoretical understanding of each disorder, as well as the congruence of specific Rorschach data with real-world behavior (i.e., less T in psychopathy—most psychopaths were single), provided additional support for not throwing out the "baby with the bathwater." With only minor reservations do we posit the between-group differences to represent "true findings" that aid in understanding differences among the groups. Certainly, safer interpretive grounds were achieved for those Rorschach variables with low base raters for which psychopaths (less R) produced greater or equal means or frequencies, or for those Rorschach variables or elements that are not necessarily impacted by R. Additionally, less caution is warranted for questioning the validity of Rorschach variables when real world behaviors support the group differences. This former caveat occurred with reflection responses, as, despite differences in R, reflection frequencies were similar for all three groups, while the latter applies to the texture response, where its virtual absence in the psychopaths was consistent with their real world histories of attachment pathology.

So it is with only a minor caution that we assert that the Rorschach patterns and differences among these groups add to our understanding of both psychopathy and sexual deviance. The rigidity and simplicity (high Lambda) of the pedophiles' cognitive style facilitates repetition of their deviant sexual conditioning. Their high Lambdas support the frequent assertion by child molesters that others or situational factors are to be blamed for their behaviors (Marshall, 1994). High levels of dysphoric affect (V, DEPI) and primitive need states (FM, Fd, T) may drive their sexual acting out (Pithers et al., 1988). They are interested in others (H), but their conception of others is based more on imagination than reality ($H < [Hd] + Hd + [Hd]$) and is contaminated by formal thought disorder (WSum6), borderline reality testing (X-%), and pathological narcissism: the pedophile feels entitled to gratify his sexualized desires for human connection through the part-object of a child. The preponderance of cartoon, science-fiction, and fairy-tale figures comprising the human contents of pedophiles may reflect a narcissistic identification with children and characters associated with childhood (Bridges et al., 1998).

Introversiveness and a tendency toward dysphoric rumination distinguish the pedophiles from the nonsexually offending psychopaths; the latter group are characterized more by a relatively conflict-free, remorseless dynamic state, a contribution to the absence of violence in the former and its presence in the latter group. Pedophiles, however, are significantly more characterologically angry (S) than the other two groups, which may be caused by their inadequacy, their less alloplastic (acting out) style, and their introversive inability to gratify their needs, even perhaps through antisocial outlets. Almost half of each group produced reflection responses. Pedophiles, however, were previously found to be susceptible to negative affect or a damaged sense of self ($V > 0$, $Y > 1$, $m > 1$, or $MOR > 1$) in the context of their "failed narcissistic defenses" (Bridges et al., 1998). "Failed narcissism" may partially account for the pedophiles' reliance on children for sexual gratification. At a preconscious level nonpsychopathic pedophiles are aware that their grandiosity is a sham; feelings of damage, ineptness, contribute to their inability to withstand or negotiate complexities inherent to the development and maintenance of intimate adult relationships.

Psychopaths are the least internally troubled of the three groups (less FM, T, Fd, V, S). They are less interested in others ($T = 0$, H), have little expectation of interpersonal cooperation (COP), and use people in a self-serving manner ($Fr + rF$). They are unfettered by remorse, guilt (V), or sustained reflection (FD; introversion). In common with pedophiles, psychopaths' perceptual and cognitive distortions (WSum6, X-%) add to their poor interpersonal judgment and, when combined with self-centeredness ($Fr + rF$), may contribute to a pervasive sense of entitlement frequently observed in this pop-

ulation. Psychopaths avoid genuine affective involvement; although many in this group might be characterized as moved toward hypersocial sensation-seeking activities (a third are extratensive)—pleasure in others versus pleasure in self as experienced when others serve as an adequate mirror.

For our sexual homicide perpetrators, of which two-thirds are likely psychopaths, their sexual deviance appears to emotionally disrupt their narcissistic (psychopathic) equilibrium. Unlike nonsexually offending psychopaths, sexual homicide perpetrators are internally troubled. High levels of internal dysphoria, yearning, obsession, and dependency needs (V, T, FM, Fd) push behaviors, while at the same time there is a certain "distancelessness," or inability to disengage from the environment, and revel (Lambda, R). Stimuli which resonate with their sexual deviance are particularly appealing and literally irresistible. The intensity of this push-pull effect is exacerbated by less than optimal controls ($D = -1.45$, $AdjD = -.058$; R, see Appendix B). High levels of ideational noise, or as we previously hypothesized (Gacono & Meloy, 1994), obsessional thought (FM), differentiate sexual homicide perpetrators from the simple psychopath. Like pedophiles, they are interested and perhaps drawn to others; however, their interest is contaminated by the self-centeredness (Fr + rF) and severe perceptual (X-%) and cognitive distortions (WSum6) which characterize all three groups. Isolation is also a common defense utilized by these groups ($SHP = 31.6\% > .33$; $PED = 28.2\% > .33$; $P = 25\% > .33$).

Psychopaths without concurrent sexual deviation tend to produce $T = 0$ protocols. In contrast, among sexual homicide perpetrators there was little relationship between psychopathy level and T. Psychopathic sexual homicide perpetrators were just as likely to produce one or more Ts as their nonpsychopathic counterparts. Exner (1986) and others (Klopfer, 1938; Schachtel, 1966) interpreted the texture response as a measure of interpersonal closeness or affectional relatedness. Schachtel (1966) additionally theorized that in some cases texture responses indicated ambivalence surrounding attachment and perhaps a fear of unpleasant skin contact—described elsewhere as a "negated T" response (Gacono & Meloy, 1991, 1994). Texture may actually constitute an intrapsychic irritant that, when coupled with sexual deviance and a propensity for violence, in part "energizes" the interpersonal behavior of these sexual murderers. Their affectional hunger surfaces in the need for direct skin contact with the victim; subsequently ritualistic elements in the crime scene provide a canvass for the expression of their internal and stable psychosexual fantasies, what has been labeled the crime "signature" (Meloy, in press).

Our findings for the three groups are also consistent with recent theories relating disturbed attachment styles to sexual offending and psychopathy (Marshall, 1997). The psychopath corresponds to Bowlby's "detached" style, the individual whose capacity for attachment has been so disrupted that any basic capacity for bonding and empathy have been obliterated ($T = 0$, $H < 2$). The pedophiles appear more "anxious/ambivalent" or "preoccupied" ($T > 1$, Fd,Y,V, m) while the sexual homicide perpetrators seem to experience high levels of cognitive slippage, poor reality testing, and dyscontrol in the context of interpersonal relationships (WSum6, X-%, M-), corresponding to what has recently been called the "disorganize/disoriented" attachment style.

The present findings expand and clarify the differences between the nonsexually offending psychopaths and sexual homicide perpetrators. Nonsexually offending psychopaths are not interested in others, evidence a complete absence of attachment capacity, lack the channeled sexual arousal to extreme violence, and are not aggressively motivated by dysphoria, obsession, or affectional hunger. Pedophiles, although angrier, display the sexual arousal integral to their offenses, but lack the emotional detachment noted in the psychopaths and evidence better controls than the sexual homicide perpetrators.

The psychological operations of all three groups, as measured by Rorschach variables, show similarities and differences.[7] Two of the groups are sexually deviant (PED, SHP), and two are criminally inclined (SHP, P). The construct of psychopathy or pathological narcissism helps to understand the antisocial behavior, abnormal bonding, pathological narcissism, and cognitive problems of all the subjects, but within each group there are notable differences. Sexual deviance, however, adds to the mix. Although we didn't measure sexual arousal directly, it appears to further disorganize all pathologies, the most sexually aggressive and dangerous group being the sexual homicide perpetrators. Although we may be intimidated by the psychopath, and repulsed by the pedophile, it is the sexual homicide perpetrator who truly frightens and perplexes us.

[7] While these group differences are clinically useful and consistent with the literature on sexual deviance and psychopathy in accurately portraying the major personality constructs and traits associated which each of the groups (Marshall, 1997; Gacono & Meloy, 1994) and therefore describe the typical group member, we are not suggesting that the emergent Rorschach profiles distinguish all psychopaths, pedophiles, or sexual homicide perpetrators.

Appendix A

*Descriptive Statistics for Nonviolent Pedophiles (*N = *39)*

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
AGE	40.54	10.18	24.00	70.00	39	39.00	27.00	0.72	0.59
R	29.46	11.31	14.00	61.00	39	27.00	20.00	1.05	0.74
W	10.69	6.96	2.00	40.00	39	10.00	7.00	2.05	7.16
D	13.31	9.06	0.00	36.00	38	13.00	4.00	0.45	−0.44
DD	5.46	4.53	0.00	21.00	36	5.00	6.00	1.22	2.10
SPACE	4.64	3.53	0.00	19.00	36	4.00	2.00	1.82	5.93
DQP	8.31	7.38	1.00	39.00	39	7.00	7.00	2.93	9.99
DQO	16.82	8.00	3.00	35.00	39	15.00	12.00	0.52	−0.24
DQV	2.54	2.22	0.00	8.00	33	2.00	1.00	0.89	−0.18
DQVP	1.79	2.21	0.00	9.00	25	1.00	0.00	1.71	2.92
FQXP	0.51	1.41	0.00	8.00	9	0.00	0.00	4.32	21.52
FQXO	14.08	5.43	5.00	26.00	39	14.00	11.00	0.39	−0.53
FQXU	7.82	3.91	1.00	16.00	39	7.00	7.00	0.42	−0.52
FQXM	6.80	5.31	1.00	29.00	39	6.00	6.00	2.39	7.57
FQXNONE	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00	10	0.00	0.00	1.16	−0.69
MQP	0.20	0.69	0.00	4.00	5	0.00	0.00	4.66	24.35
MQO	2.28	1.81	0.00	7.00	33	2.00	1.00	0.71	−0.11
MQU	1.05	1.30	0.00	6.00	23	1.00	0.00	1.88	4.69
MQM	1.51	3.29	0.00	20.00	22	1.00	0.00	4.95	27.55
MQNONE	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.23	16.78
SPACEM	1.90	2.20	0.00	12.00	31	1.00	1.00	2.82	11.07
M	5.10	5.59	1.00	34.00	39	4.00	2.00	3.96	19.21
FM	3.77	2.40	0.00	12.00	36	4.00	4.00	1.02	2.57
MPR	1.85	1.68	0.00	5.00	29	1.00	0.00	0.64	−0.81
FMM	5.61	3.43	1.00	17.00	39	5.00	5.00	0.89	1.75
FC	1.36	2.02	0.00	11.00	23	1.00	0.00	3.16	13.32
CF	2.59	2.44	0.00	9.00	29	2.00	0.00	0.89	0.16
C	0.36	0.74	0.00	4.00	11	0.00	0.00	3.36	14.74
CN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FCCFCCN	4.31	4.01	0.00	19.00	34	4.00	4.00	1.80	4.39
WSUMC	3.81	3.45	0.00	16.00	34	3.50	3.50	1.73	4.00
SUMCPR	1.23	1.56	0.00	8.00	25	1.00	0.00	2.47	8.45
SUMT	0.92	1.37	0.00	6.00	19	0.00	0.00	2.05	4.59
SUMV	1.77	2.03	0.00	8.00	27	1.00	0.00	1.50	1.84
SUMY	1.23	1.33	0.00	5.00	24	1.00	0.00	1.05	0.58

(continued)

Appendix A (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
SUMSHD	5.15	3.98	0.00	16.00	37	4.00	3.00	1.08	0.48
FRRF	1.23	2.32	0.00	13.00	17	0.00	0.00	3.66	17.28
FD	0.77	0.84	0.00	3.00	21	1.00	0.00	0.75	−0.36
F	13.49	6.68	2.00	30.00	39	14.00	8.00	0.46	0.12
PAIR	8.15	6.07	1.00	32.00	39	7.00	3.00	1.72	4.93
EGO	0.40	0.21	0.04	0.92	39	0.36	0.36	0.58	−0.04
LAMBDA	1.02	0.65	0.11	2.67	39	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.70
EA	8.91	8.30	2.00	47.50	39	6.50	4.00	3.34	13.12
ES	10.77	6.74	2.00	33.00	39	9.00	7.00	1.20	1.61
DTOTAL	−0.51	2.72	−6.00	10.00	39	−1.00	0.00	1.54	5.68
ADJD	0.08	2.68	−4.00	11.00	39	0.00	0.00	2.72	9.42
ACTIVE	6.41	4.08	0.00	20.00	38	6.00	3.00	1.13	1.78
PASSIVE	4.31	5.14	0.00	29.00	34	3.00	1.00	3.24	13.86
MACT	2.54	2.21	0.00	10.00	34	2.00	1.00	1.35	2.17
MPAS	2.56	4.11	0.00	24.00	30	2.00	1.00	4.11	20.04
INTELLCT	4.44	4.58	0.00	21.00	34	3.00	3.00	1.72	3.49
ZF	15.92	8.73	6.00	50.00	39	15.00	15.00	2.51	7.95
ZD	0.82	7.37	−12.00	26.00	36	0.00	3.00	1.32	3.53
BLENDS	4.92	5.26	0.00	29.00	37	3.00	1.00	2.77	10.87
BLNDSBYR	0.17	0.14	0.00	0.57	37	0.14	0.03	1.31	1.58
CSBLND	0.95	1.12	0.00	4.00	22	1.00	0.00	1.28	1.18
AFR	0.57	0.23	0.20	1.11	39	0.59	0.60	0.33	−0.49
POPS	5.36	1.81	2.00	9.00	39	5.00	5.00	−0.09	−0.37
XPLUSPER	0.51	0.12	0.30	0.81	39	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.11
FPLUSPER	0.49	0.19	0.00	0.83	37	0.50	0.50	−0.68	0.70
XMINPER	0.22	0.10	0.05	0.48	39	0.21	0.13	0.47	−0.14
XUPER	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.50	39	0.27	0.25	−0.09	0.70
SMINPER	0.26	0.20	0.00	0.71	31	0.25	0.00	0.36	−0.66
ISOCLUS	0.24	0.17	0.00	0.79	—	—	—	—	—
H	2.62	2.84	0.00	15.00	34	2.00	1.00	2.56	8.77
HPRN	1.77	1.97	0.00	8.00	29	1.00	1.00	1.57	2.23
HD	2.56	2.69	0.00	11.00	31	2.00	1.00	1.57	2.34
HDPRN	1.10	1.33	0.00	5.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.14	0.60
HX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HHHDHD	8.05	6.46	2.00	39.00	39	6.00	5.00	3.20	13.63
A	8.92	4.18	3.00	20.00	39	8.00	8.00	1.20	1.18
APRN	0.90	1.12	0.00	5.00	22	1.00	0.00	1.75	3.77
AD	3.20	2.25	0.00	8.00	34	3.00	4.00	0.33	−0.63
ADPRN	0.20	0.47	0.00	2.00	7	0.00	0.00	2.29	4.92
AN	1.56	1.59	0.00	6.00	28	1.00	1.00	1.32	1.65
ART	1.31	1.95	0.00	8.00	20	1.00	0.00	1.99	3.98
AY	1.74	1.85	0.00	8.00	30	1.00	1.00	1.85	3.75
BL	0.15	0.43	0.00	2.00	5	0.00	0.00	2.96	8.91
BT	1.51	1.59	0.00	5.00	24	1.00	0.00	0.75	−0.59
CG	2.56	3.00	0.00	15.00	33	2.00	1.00	2.57	8.07
CL	0.33	0.66	0.00	3.00	10	0.00	0.00	2.38	6.40
EX	0.26	0.50	0.00	2.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.81	2.65
FI	0.82	0.97	0.00	4.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.29	1.78
FOOD	0.44	0.68	0.00	2.00	13	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.46
GEOG	0.38	0.67	0.00	2.00	11	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.07
HH	0.56	0.94	0.00	4.00	14	0.00	0.00	2.01	4.25
LS	1.08	1.38	0.00	5.00	20	1.00	0.00	1.24	0.67
NA	1.51	1.89	0.00	8.00	23	1.00	0.00	1.57	2.63
SC	1.72	2.15	0.00	11.00	27	1.00	0.00	2.58	8.83
SX	0.85	1.39	0.00	6.00	16	0.00	0.00	2.04	4.28
XY	0.05	0.22	0.00	1.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.23	16.78
IDIO	0.90	1.21	0.00	5.00	18	0.00	0.00	1.43	2.02
DV	0.82	0.94	0.00	3.00	21	1.00	0.00	0.97	0.09
INCOM	1.05	1.23	0.00	5.00	24	1.00	0.00	1.76	3.71

(continued)

Appendix A (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
DR	1.31	1.67	0.00	6.00	20	1.00	0.00	1.19	0.50
FABCOM	1.10	1.27	0.00	4.00	23	1.00	0.00	1.17	0.53
DV2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INC2	0.18	0.39	0.00	1.00	7	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.07
DR2	0.18	0.51	0.00	2.00	5	0.00	0.00	2.89	7.70
FAB2	0.13	0.41	0.00	2.00	4	0.00	0.00	3.43	12.18
ALOG	0.49	1.02	0.00	4.00	9	0.00	0.00	2.14	3.78
CONTAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUM6	5.26	4.44	0.00	15.00	36	3.00	3.00	0.90	−0.35
LVL2	0.49	0.82	0.00	3.00	12	0.00	0.00	1.53	1.31
WSUM6	16.39	15.15	0.00	56.00	36	11.00	0.00	1.11	0.29
AB	0.69	1.49	0.00	7.00	11	0.00	0.00	2.78	8.41
AG	0.38	0.78	0.00	3.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.97	2.95
CFB	0.08	0.35	0.00	2.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.92	24.93
COP	1.18	1.25	0.00	4.00	26	1.00	1.00	1.16	0.51
CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MOR	1.28	1.79	0.00	8.00	22	1.00	0.00	2.13	5.13
PER	2.15	2.11	0.00	7.00	28	1.00	0.00	0.73	−0.63
PSV	0.36	0.74	0.00	4.00	11	0.00	0.00	3.36	14.74

Appendix B

*Descriptive Statistics for Psychopaths (*N *= 32)*

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
AGE	30.03	6.38	18.00	43.00	32	30.00	30.00	0.02	−0.43
R	18.88	5.17	14.00	39.00	32	17.50	15.00	2.17	6.42
W	9.63	3.71	5.00	22.00	32	9.00	9.00	1.29	2.79
D	6.94	4.68	0.00	24.00	31	6.00	3.00	1.66	4.44
DD	2.31	2.22	0.00	9.00	27	2.00	1.00	1.56	2.35
SPACE	2.28	1.75	0.00	7.00	26	2.00	2.00	0.59	0.17
DQP	4.84	2.45	0.00	12.00	30	5.00	5.00	0.53	1.83
DQO	11.19	5.41	6.00	34.00	32	9.50	8.00	2.84	9.94
DQV	1.94	1.68	0.00	6.00	26	2.00	1.00	1.06	0.68
DQVP	0.91	1.23	0.00	5.00	15	0.00	0.00	1.53	2.54
FQXP	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	5.66	32.00
FQXO	9.47	3.07	3.00	17.00	32	9.50	10.00	0.17	0.46
FQXU	4.44	2.70	1.00	11.00	32	4.00	4.00	0.82	0.32
FQXM	4.34	3.38	1.00	18.00	32	3.50	3.00	2.34	7.72
FQXNONE	0.59	0.95	0.00	4.00	13	0.00	0.00	2.15	5.24
MQP	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	5.66	32.00
MQO	1.47	1.32	0.00	4.00	22	1.50	2.00	0.57	−0.50
MQU	0.47	0.88	0.00	3.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.92	2.88
MQM	0.59	0.67	0.00	3.00	17	1.00	1.00	1.39	3.85
MQNONE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SPACEM	0.59	0.80	0.00	2.00	13	0.00	0.00	0.89	−0.80
M	2.56	1.85	0.00	7.00	28	2.00	2.00	0.56	−0.32
FM	2.75	1.65	0.00	7.00	29	3.00	2.00	0.47	0.44
MPR	1.50	1.92	0.00	10.00	20	1.00	0.00	2.88	12.05

(continued)

Appendix B (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
FMM	4.25	2.84	0.00	13.00	31	4.00	2.00	0.96	1.36
FC	0.41	0.67	0.00	2.00	10	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.85
CF	1.66	1.31	0.00	5.00	26	1.50	1.00	0.78	0.26
C	0.75	0.95	0.00	4.00	17	1.00	0.00	1.74	3.73
CN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FCCFCCN	2.81	1.71	0.00	7.00	29	2.50	2.00	0.39	−0.05
WSUMC	2.98	1.84	0.00	7.00	29	2.75	2.00	0.42	−0.10
SUMCPR	1.47	1.48	0.00	6.00	23	1.00	1.00	1.34	1.96
SUMT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUMV	0.63	0.94	0.00	4.00	14	0.00	0.00	2.09	5.05
SUMY	1.13	1.54	0.00	5.00	16	0.50	0.00	1.36	0.83
SUMSHD	3.22	2.59	0.00	9.00	26	3.00	0.00	0.73	0.01
FRRF	0.72	0.96	0.00	3.00	14	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.05
FD	0.38	0.66	0.00	2.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.29
F	8.56	4.43	3.00	25.00	32	7.00	7.00	1.95	5.32
PAIR	4.91	2.58	2.00	15.00	32	4.50	4.00	1.92	6.42
EGO	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.67	32	0.38	0.44	0.59	−0.17
LAMBDA	0.97	0.64	0.18	2.50	32	0.76	0.50	1.11	0.40
EA	5.55	2.82	1.00	12.00	32	4.75	4.00	0.82	0.04
ES	7.47	4.22	1.00	22.00	32	8.00	8.00	1.12	3.15
DTOTAL	−0.47	1.39	−4.00	2.00	32	0.00	0.00	−0.61	0.39
ADJD	0.00	1.08	−3.00	3.00	32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61
ACTIVE	4.22	2.90	0.00	13.00	31	4.00	2.00	1.40	2.58
PASSIVE	2.59	1.85	0.00	6.00	28	2.50	1.00	0.25	−1.11
MACT	1.16	1.27	0.00	5.00	22	1.00	1.00	1.59	2.36
MPAS	1.41	1.19	0.00	4.00	24	1.00	1.00	0.61	−0.38
INTELLCT	2.94	4.60	0.00	25.00	25	1.50	1.00	3.79	17.54
ZF	11.31	3.57	4.00	21.00	32	11.50	12.00	0.44	1.54
ZD	−0.63	3.40	−7.50	4.00	30	−0.50	3.00	−0.63	−0.41
BLENDS	3.00	2.14	0.00	9.00	31	3.00	1.00	0.93	0.53
BLNDSBYR	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.45	31	0.14	0.07	0.89	0.40
CSBLND	0.66	1.13	0.00	5.00	12	0.00	0.00	2.34	6.47
AFR	0.43	0.17	0.19	1.00	32	0.42	0.47	1.26	2.93
POPS	4.63	2.18	1.00	9.00	32	4.50	3.00	0.12	−0.73
XPLUSPER	0.51	0.15	0.20	0.79	32	0.53	0.47	−0.25	−0.36
FPLUSPER	0.55	0.24	0.00	1.00	31	0.60	0.67	−0.13	−0.15
XMINPER	0.22	0.12	0.05	0.60	32	0.20	0.27	1.05	1.70
XUPER	0.23	0.13	0.06	0.55	32	0.20	0.07	0.64	−0.32
SMINPER	0.12	0.17	0.00	0.67	13	0.00	0.00	1.54	2.05
ISOCLUS	0.21	0.15	0.00	0.56	—	—	—	—	—
H	1.66	1.31	0.00	5.00	24	2.00	2.00	0.42	−0.18
HPRN	1.03	1.23	0.00	5.00	19	1.00	0.00	1.60	2.83
HD	1.03	1.36	0.00	6.00	18	1.00	0.00	2.01	5.06
HDPRN	0.28	0.58	0.00	2.00	7	0.00	0.00	2.01	3.19
HX	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HHHDHD	4.00	2.13	0.00	11.00	30	4.00	3.00	1.01	2.92
A	7.22	3.20	3.00	16.00	32	7.00	7.00	1.33	1.63
APRN	0.78	0.98	0.00	3.00	15	0.00	0.00	0.92	−0.37
AD	1.81	1.71	0.00	8.00	28	1.00	1.00	2.04	5.14
ADPRN	0.09	0.30	0.00	1.00	3	0.00	0.00	2.93	7.00
AN	1.13	1.13	0.00	4.00	20	1.00	0.00	0.75	−0.21
ART	1.06	1.41	0.00	5.00	18	1.00	0.00	1.71	2.48
AY	0.56	0.76	0.00	3.00	14	0.00	0.00	1.43	2.11
BL	0.28	0.58	0.00	2.00	7	0.00	0.00	2.01	3.19

(continued)

Appendix B (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
BT	0.97	1.00	0.00	3.00	20	1.00	1.00	0.89	−0.09
CG	0.75	0.92	0.00	3.00	16	0.50	0.00	1.08	0.37
CL	0.41	0.67	0.00	3.00	11	0.00	0.00	2.12	6.10
EX	0.22	0.49	0.00	2.00	6	0.00	0.00	2.26	4.77
FI	0.28	0.46	0.00	1.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.02	−1.02
FOOD	0.16	0.45	0.00	2.00	4	0.00	0.00	3.05	9.43
GEOG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HH	0.56	0.72	0.00	3.00	15	0.00	0.00	1.46	2.92
LS	0.75	0.98	0.00	3.00	15	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.43
NA	0.69	0.93	0.00	3.00	14	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.50
SC	0.91	1.12	0.00	5.00	18	1.00	0.00	1.82	4.64
SX	0.56	0.67	0.00	2.00	15	0.00	0.00	0.79	−0.39
XY	0.09	0.30	0.00	1.00	3	0.00	0.00	2.93	7.00
IDIO	1.16	1.11	0.00	4.00	22	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.90
DV	1.03	1.31	0.00	5.00	16	0.50	0.00	1.23	1.12
INCOM	1.13	1.26	0.00	6.00	22	1.00	1.00	2.21	6.71
DR	1.97	2.52	0.00	12.00	21	1.50	0.00	2.38	7.46
FABCOM	0.44	0.80	0.00	4.00	11	0.00	0.00	3.03	12.20
DV2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INC2	0.19	0.54	0.00	2.00	4	0.00	0.00	2.87	7.43
DR2	0.09	0.30	0.00	1.00	3	0.00	0.00	2.93	7.00
FAB2	0.34	0.75	0.00	3.00	7	0.00	0.00	2.32	5.05
ALOG	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	5.66	32.00
CONTAM	0.22	0.49	0.00	2.00	6	0.00	0.00	2.26	4.77
SUM6	5.44	3.91	0.00	14.00	30	6.00	2.00	0.50	−0.63
LVL2	0.63	1.01	0.00	4.00	12	0.00	0.00	1.85	3.34
WSUM6	16.34	12.84	0.00	42.00	30	13.50	0.00	0.56	−0.83
AB	0.66	1.83	0.00	10.00	9	0.00	0.00	4.63	23.66
AG	0.53	0.84	0.00	3.00	11	0.00	0.00	1.45	1.19
CFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COP	0.56	0.76	0.00	2.00	13	0.00	0.00	0.95	−0.54
CP	0.03	0.18	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	5.66	32.00
MOR	1.50	1.59	0.00	5.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.01	0.16
PER	2.56	2.39	0.00	8.00	24	2.00	0.00	0.72	−0.50
PSV	0.47	0.67	0.00	2.00	12	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.19

Appendix C

*Descriptive Statistics for Sexual Homicide Perpetrators (*N = *38)*

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
AGE	32.34	8.96	13.00	53.00	38	31.00	27.00	0.16	−0.34
R	26.50	11.80	13.00	54.00	38	23.00	19.00	0.96	−0.25
W	9.58	3.62	2.00	19.00	38	10.00	10.00	0.19	0.14
D	12.97	9.47	0.00	37.00	37	9.50	5.00	1.01	0.22
DD	3.95	4.63	0.00	17.00	25	2.00	0.00	1.27	0.91
SPACE	2.92	1.99	0.00	7.00	37	2.00	1.00	0.57	−1.10
DQP	7.29	3.19	1.00	16.00	38	7.00	4.00	0.41	0.38
DQO	15.53	9.62	4.00	41.00	38	13.00	4.00	1.01	0.40

(continued)

Appendix C (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
DQV	2.76	2.52	0.00	9.00	30	2.00	0.00	0.99	0.44
DQVP	0.92	1.36	0.00	6.00	19	0.50	0.00	2.11	4.85
FQXP	0.10	0.51	0.00	3.00	2	0.00	0.00	5.40	30.35
FQXO	12.16	6.04	4.00	30.00	38	10.00	12.00	1.24	1.10
FQXU	7.13	5.22	2.00	19.00	38	5.00	4.00	1.15	0.06
FQXM	6.55	3.45	0.00	16.00	37	6.50	4.00	0.25	0.28
FQXNONE	0.55	1.00	0.00	5.00	13	0.00	0.00	2.71	9.54
MQP	0.08	0.36	0.00	2.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.85	24.25
MQO	2.05	1.41	0.00	5.00	32	2.00	3.00	0.20	−0.70
MQU	1.29	1.16	0.00	5.00	27	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.25
MQM	1.05	1.16	0.00	4.00	22	1.00	0.00	0.88	−0.27
MQNONE	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	6.16	38.00
SPACEM	1.24	1.46	0.00	6.00	22	1.00	0.00	1.32	1.70
M	4.50	2.42	0.00	10.00	37	4.00	3.00	0.58	0.00
FM	5.08	3.76	0.00	16.00	35	4.50	3.00	0.81	0.56
MPR	2.32	2.03	0.00	7.00	30	2.00	0.00	0.75	−0.35
FMM	7.39	4.84	0.00	22.00	36	7.00	5.00	0.77	0.91
W	9.58	3.62	2.00	19.00	38	10.00	10.00	0.19	0.14
D	12.97	9.47	0.00	37.00	37	9.50	5.00	1.01	0.22
DD	3.95	4.63	0.00	17.00	25	2.00	0.00	1.27	0.91
SPACE	2.92	1.99	0.00	7.00	37	2.00	1.00	0.57	−1.10
DQP	7.29	3.19	1.00	16.00	38	7.00	4.00	0.41	0.38
DQO	15.53	9.62	4.00	41.00	38	13.00	4.00	1.01	0.40
DQV	2.76	2.52	0.00	9.00	30	2.00	0.00	0.99	0.44
DQVP	0.92	1.36	0.00	6.00	19	0.50	0.00	2.11	4.85
FQXP	0.10	0.51	0.00	3.00	2	0.00	0.00	5.40	30.35
FQXO	12.16	6.04	4.00	30.00	38	10.00	12.00	1.24	1.10
FQXU	7.13	5.22	2.00	19.00	38	5.00	4.00	1.15	0.06
FQXM	6.55	3.45	0.00	16.00	37	6.50	4.00	0.25	0.28
FQXNONE	0.55	1.00	0.00	5.00	13	0.00	0.00	2.71	9.54
MQP	0.08	0.36	0.00	2.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.85	24.25
MQO	2.05	1.41	0.00	5.00	32	2.00	3.00	0.20	−0.70
MQU	1.29	1.16	0.00	5.00	27	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.25
MQM	1.05	1.16	0.00	4.00	22	1.00	0.00	0.88	−0.27
MQNONE	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	6.16	38.00
SPACEM	1.24	1.46	0.00	6.00	22	1.00	0.00	1.32	1.70
M	4.50	2.42	0.00	10.00	37	4.00	3.00	0.58	0.00
FM	5.08	3.76	0.00	16.00	35	4.50	3.00	0.81	0.56
MPR	2.32	2.03	0.00	7.00	30	2.00	0.00	0.75	−0.35
FMM	7.39	4.84	0.00	22.00	36	7.00	5.00	0.77	0.91
FC	1.29	1.52	0.00	5.00	26	1.00	1.00	1.51	1.26
CF	2.42	2.02	0.00	9.00	32	2.00	2.00	1.23	1.87
C	0.58	0.72	0.00	2.00	17	0.00	0.00	0.85	−0.55
CN	0.03	0.16	0.00	1.00	1	0.00	0.00	6.16	38.00
FCCFCCN	4.32	2.99	0.00	13.00	37	3.00	3.00	1.19	1.17
WSUMC	3.93	2.69	0.00	11.50	37	3.50	3.00	1.10	1.30
SUMCPR	1.42	1.29	0.00	5.00	27	1.00	0.00	0.83	0.42
SUMT	0.95	1.71	0.00	9.00	15	0.00	0.00	3.11	12.82
SUMV	1.11	1.90	0.00	10.00	20	1.00	0.00	3.23	12.87
SUMY	1.68	2.80	0.00	12.00	21	1.00	0.00	2.56	6.83
SUMSHD	5.16	5.66	0.00	28.00	36	3.00	2.00	2.34	6.53
FRRF	1.11	1.62	0.00	8.00	17	0.00	0.00	2.30	7.68
FD	0.42	0.68	0.00	3.00	13	0.00	0.00	1.91	4.40
F	9.68	6.55	0.00	25.00	37	7.50	5.00	0.84	0.07

(continued)

Appendix C (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
PAIR	7.76	4.80	0.00	26.00	37	7.50	11.00	1.40	4.28
EGO	0.45	0.24	0.05	1.15	38	0.44	0.44	1.05	1.48
LAMBDA	0.70	0.57	0.00	2.17	37	0.54	0.15	1.16	0.70
EA	8.43	3.79	1.00	17.00	38	7.75	6.50	0.51	0.05
ES	12.55	9.30	1.00	41.00	38	11.00	6.00	1.49	2.19
DTOTAL	−1.45	2.66	−11.00	1.00	38	0.00	0.00	−1.88	3.91
ADJD	−0.58	1.65	−6.00	2.00	38	0.00	0.00	−1.55	2.78
ACTIVE	7.29	3.75	1.00	18.00	38	7.00	6.00	0.55	0.56
PASSIVE	4.61	3.73	0.00	14.00	36	4.00	4.00	1.13	0.60
MACT	2.34	1.53	0.00	5.00	35	2.00	1.00	0.20	−1.26
MPAS	2.16	1.73	0.00	6.00	31	2.00	2.00	0.80	0.14
INTELLCT	2.61	3.05	0.00	15.00	30	2.00	1.00	2.25	6.54
ZF	13.32	3.99	6.00	26.00	38	13.00	10.00	0.73	1.64
ZD	−1.61	3.67	−8.50	4.50	34	−1.00	−6.00	−0.27	−0.89
BLENDS	5.08	3.83	0.00	17.00	36	4.00	4.00	1.14	1.53
BLNDSBYR	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.46	36	0.20	0.21	0.37	−0.61
CSBLND	1.03	1.30	0.00	5.00	20	1.00	0.00	1.34	1.26
AFR	0.53	0.23	0.19	1.09	38	0.50	0.36	0.82	0.04
POPS	5.32	1.77	2.00	9.00	38	5.00	6.00	0.14	−0.38
XPLUSPER	0.47	0.12	0.21	0.77	38	0.47	0.50	0.10	−0.12
FPLUSPER	0.47	0.25	0.00	1.00	35	0.47	1.00	0.39	0.66
XMINPER	0.26	0.12	0.00	0.47	37	0.26	0.30	−0.20	−0.52
XUPER	0.25	0.09	0.09	0.47	38	0.25	0.20	0.33	−0.24
SMINPER	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.67	22	0.14	0.00	0.98	0.22
ISOCLUS	0.28	0.24	0.00	0.92	—	—	—	—	—
H	2.82	1.78	0.00	7.00	37	2.50	2.00	1.02	0.60
HPRN	0.92	1.00	0.00	4.00	22	1.00	0.00	1.03	0.96
HD	1.74	1.78	0.00	6.00	26	1.00	0.00	0.97	0.10
HDPRN	0.92	1.36	0.00	5.00	17	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.62
HX	0.29	0.61	0.00	2.00	8	0.00	0.00	2.01	2.93
HHHDHD	6.39	3.09	2.00	13.00	38	6.50	4.00	0.39	−0.70
A	10.00	5.26	3.00	22.00	38	9.00	6.00	0.94	0.30
APRN	0.68	0.93	0.00	3.00	16	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.11
AD	2.89	3.09	0.00	14.00	30	2.00	3.00	1.80	3.81
ADPRN	0.32	0.52	0.00	2.00	11	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.13
AN	1.16	1.40	0.00	4.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.00	−0.41
ART	0.92	1.24	0.00	5.00	19	0.50	0.00	1.60	2.47
AY	0.89	1.06	0.00	4.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.23	0.99
BL	0.50	0.76	0.00	3.00	14	0.00	0.00	1.55	2.05
BT	1.11	1.50	0.00	6.00	19	0.50	0.00	1.48	1.78
CG	1.29	1.41	0.00	5.00	24	1.00	0.00	1.15	0.80
CL	0.68	0.96	0.00	4.00	17	0.00	0.00	1.66	2.93
EX	0.24	0.43	0.00	1.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.29	−0.36
FI	0.58	1.00	0.00	5.00	14	0.00	0.00	2.65	9.32
FOOD	0.53	0.92	0.00	4.00	13	0.00	0.00	2.21	5.30
GEOG	0.10	0.31	0.00	1.00	4	0.00	0.00	2.68	5.46
HH	0.55	0.83	0.00	3.00	15	0.00	0.00	1.63	2.35
LS	1.13	1.77	0.00	7.00	19	0.50	0.00	2.15	4.35
NA	1.89	2.49	0.00	12.00	25	1.00	0.00	2.32	6.85
SC	1.29	1.50	0.00	6.00	24	1.00	0.00	1.48	1.99
SX	0.61	1.00	0.00	3.00	13	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.26
XY	0.05	0.23	0.00	1.00	2	0.00	0.00	4.17	16.27
IDIO	1.03	1.44	0.00	7.00	20	1.00	0.00	2.29	7.08
DV	1.89	2.02	0.00	8.00	26	1.00	0.00	1.14	0.87

(continued)

Appendix C (continued)

VARIABLE	MEAN	SD	MIN	MAX	FREQ	MEDIAN	MODE	SK	KU
INCOM	1.47	1.55	0.00	7.00	26	1.00	0.00	1.60	3.44
DR	2.32	2.74	0.00	12.00	24	1.50	0.00	1.55	2.94
FABCOM	1.16	1.48	0.00	6.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.51	2.05
DV2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INC2	0.26	0.55	0.00	2.00	8	0.00	0.00	2.07	3.51
DR2	0.42	1.35	0.00	8.00	8	0.00	0.00	5.10	28.55
FAB2	0.32	0.74	0.00	4.00	9	0.00	0.00	3.65	16.59
ALOG	0.16	0.37	0.00	1.00	6	0.00	0.00	1.95	1.92
CONTAM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUM6	8.00	5.64	0.00	18.00	35	6.00	6.00	0.59	−0.79
LVL2	1.00	1.87	0.00	10.00	19	0.50	0.00	3.64	15.31
WSUM6	23.00	19.08	0.00	71.00	35	16.50	0.00	1.01	0.19
AB	0.40	0.89	0.00	4.00	9	0.00	0.00	2.79	8.23
AG	0.79	0.90	0.00	3.00	21	1.00	0.00	1.13	0.75
CFB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COP	1.37	1.13	0.00	4.00	28	1.00	1.00	0.41	−0.74
CP	0.16	0.37	0.00	1.00	6	0.00	0.00	1.95	1.92
MOR	2.63	2.62	0.00	12.00	30	2.00	0.00	1.82	4.37
PER	2.42	3.12	0.00	13.00	25	2.00	0.00	1.98	3.91
PSV	0.29	0.56	0.00	2.00	9	0.00	0.00	1.87	2.70

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