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**CONDUCT DISORDERS, PSYCHOPATHS, AND CRIMINALS BEGONE!
SOCIETY CAN PREVAIL!**

Ira Schwartz, Ph.D.

The FBI's 2012 crime report details a total of 10,223,558 arrests in 2010 for violent, property, and "other" crimes. That total was shown in a distribution according to the number of arrests for each of various age ranges: 8,205 arrests for age range under 10; 2,248,183 arrests for age range 10-19; and 7,967,170 arrests for age range 20 and older. This paper addresses the following: 1) the vast numbers of children and adolescents arrested; 2) the immense increase in the number of arrests from age range under 10 to age range 10-19, which suggests a germination for the conduct and psychopath disorders and criminals in the age range under 10; 3) the scientific instruments and methods readily available for early identification, intervention, and prevention, and how that action is critically needed; and 4) crime patterns and trends, 1980-2011.

RECONSTRUCTIVE THERAPY OF A SERIAL THREATENER WITH AUTISM

Lino Faccini Ph.D.

This continued case study documents the course of treatment for an individual with autism, psychopathology, and Eriksonian psychosocial deficits. These three factors were considered to have contributed to his criminal behavior. Reconstructive therapy, with identity work from Old Me/New Me treatment, was effective in remediating these deficits and in creating a new identity. It is possible that the resolution of Eriksonian psychosocial deficits may decrease static risk and function as a dynamic protective factor.

Faccini (1) proposed a three-factor model in accounting for the relationship between autism and criminal behavior. The case of Mr. M, already introduced by Faccini (1), presents with autism-based deficits, psychopathology, and deficient Eriksonian tasks that contributed to a lifelong history of impersonal threats and arson.

**THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING TRAINING
WITH CORRECTIONS STAFF ON RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSING OFFENDERS**

Dominic Letizia, M.S. and Margaret-Ann Keaton, Psy.D.

This research investigated the relationship between training corrections staff in motivational interviewing and recidivism rates for substance abusing offenders in a reentry program. Archival

data were obtained from the reentry program's SPSS database for the analysis. State and county databases were used to screen for new arrests at 6-, 12-, and 24-month intervals. The sample (n = 217) was separated into two groups: the MI group (n = 89) and the non-MI group (n = 128). A chi-square analysis was conducted to explore whether a relationship existed between group assignment and recidivism status. The chi-square analysis did not yield significant results (6, 12, or 24 months); however, after 24 months 30% of the offenders in the MI group recidivated at one or more of the follow-up periods compared to 40% of the non-MI group. Although not considered statistically significant, the implications of reducing crime by small percentages were discussed.

AN OVERVIEW OF MALE STALKERS' PERSONALITY PROFILES USING THE MMPI-2

Todd Pizitz, Ph.D. and Joseph McCullaugh, Ph.D.

A review of the stalking literature is presented, as well as the use of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Second Edition (MMPI-2) (1) with a stalker population. To date, few empirical studies have focused on a population of stalkers and the MMPI-2 (2-4). The present study will examine the origins of stalking, associated laws and the MMPI-2 profiles of stalkers, and discuss the correlates of the MMPI-2 scales to describe the psychological characteristics of stalking behavior. Included is a sample of 38 males convicted of stalking-related offenses, stalking, terrorist threats, and restraining order violations whose victims are prior intimates, acquaintances, public figures, and strangers. Implications for understanding this unique sample of offenders and treatment utility are discussed.