

S1 File. Additional information about psychopathy's instruments

The original PCL-R has a short 12-item version with the same facets (Hart et al., 1999) called the PCL:SV which is adequate for use outside forensic settings [1,2] such as scientific research [3].

The SRP [4] also derives from the original PCL-R. It is a self-report psychopathy scale, typically applied as a questionnaire, with a five-point Likert scale, assessing the same four facets as above [4]. Many scientific studies from various countries and various types of forensic samples conclude that the PCL-R scores are highly reliable when used by trained and experienced raters. Additionally, the scale demonstrates high internal consistency and inter-item correlations, making it a valid instrument for psychopathy assessment (Hare et al., 2000).

The TriPM [6] is a self-report scale composed of four-point Likert scale items, each under one of three subscales: Meanness, Boldness and Disinhibition. They are based on the triarchic conceptualization of psychopathy by Patrick, Fowles, and Krueger [7], which is a model aiming to capture specific psychopathy elements that the PCL-R does not, such as Boldness [8]. TriPM's scales have been demonstrated to have weak to moderate correlations with PCL-R total scores, such as: Boldness with Interpersonal, Disinhibition with Lifestyle, Meanness with Lifestyle, and Interpersonal and Antisocial [8–10].

The PPI [11] is a self-report psychopathy instrument consisting of two factors (PPI-I and PPI-II) and eight subscales, which include Fearlessness, Social Potency and Stress Immunity (which fall under PPI-I), Carefree Nonplanfulness, Egocentricity, Machiavellianism, Blame Externalization and Impulsive Nonconformity (which load on PPI-II), and Coldheartedness (which falls under neither factor). The factor PPI-I demonstrates

moderate but significant correlations with the PCL-R's F1, and the PPI-II with the PCL-R's F2 [12].

Lastly, the LSRP [13] is a self-report instrument with a very easy reading level, making it more accessible to a wider population. It consists of items endorsing a four-point scale of agreement with each specific statement. It consists of two subscales: Primary Psychopathy and Secondary Psychopathy, which are similar, in conception, to the PCL-R's F1 and F2, respectively factors – both scales showing a moderate yet significant correlation in scores [12].

References

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