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Ansley Unterberger   April 6, 2016

Psychopathy and Pride: Implications for Antisocial and Prosocial Behavior

By

Ansley Unterberger

Dr. Scott Lilienfeld

Adviser

Neuroscience and Behavioral Biology

Dr. Scott Lilienfeld

Adviser

Dr. Astrid Prinz

Committee Member

Dr. John Snarey

Committee Member

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Ansley Unterberger

Dr. Scott Lilienfeld

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Abstract

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By Ansley Unterberger

Although many individuals with pronounced psychopathic attributes commit antisocial

and criminal acts, others may channel their traits into largely positive avenues, such as leadership

and positive risk-taking. Like all those marked by psychopathic traits, the latter individuals

sometimes termed "successful psychopaths," possess deficiencies in guilt. Unlike unsuccessful

psychopaths, however, they typically learn to inhibit deviant and violent impulses. Because they

are lacking in guilt, I propose an alternative emotion, namely pride, may help explain the

behavioral differences between successful and criminal psychopaths. Recently, studies suggest

that pride encompasses two facets: authentic and hubristic. The former relates to genuine, earned

self-worth, the latter to unwarranted narcissism. I hypothesized that among psychopathic

individuals with high fearless dominance levels (a) authentic pride would serve as a protective

factor by tamping down risk for antisocial and criminal behavioral and by boosting prosocial

behaviors such as leadership and heroism, (b) hubristic pride would augment risk for antisocial

and criminal behavior and diminish the likelihood of adaptive behavior, and (c) positive

parenting, involving the elimination of corporal punishment, consistent positive reinforcement,

and parental involvement, would promote prosocial tendencies by protecting against antisocial

behaviors. I tested my hypotheses by administering an online questionnaire composed of

numerous personality measures. Bivariate correlation analysis revealed significant differential

links between psychopathy components, the two core pride facets, and positive parenting.

Despite scattered significant moderation findings, the results were mixed and inconsistent in

their direction. The inconsistencies in the moderation analyses raise the possibility that some or

even all of the positive findings reflected Type 1 errors. However, many of the interaction terms accounted for 1% or more additional variance, which should be considered theoretically important. Although too small to inform policy, these results may point to important theoretical implications and warrant further exploration.

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<u>Psychopathy and Pride: Implications for Antisocial and Prosocial Behavior</u>

INTRODUCTION

What is Psychopathy?

Psychopathic personality (psychopathy) represents a condition marked by a paradoxical constellation of behaviors such as superficial charm and poise conjoined with guiltlessness, narcissism, callousness, manipulativeness, poor impulse control, and dishonesty. When asked about general ethical and intellectual judgments, psychopaths typically express standard social values. Their behavior, however, deviates radically from the norm. This divide between knowledge and action does not stem from "mental or emotional disorder, neurotic motivations, or incompetent parenting" but from an innate deficit (Lykken, 1995, p. 120). Compounding the complexity, individual severity of psychopathy varies. Some completely display lapses in socially adaptive behavior, whereas others do so intermittently (Lykken, 1995).

Due to the disorder's variability, the more psychopathy cases that surfaced, the more clinicians grew perplexed. One difficulty lay in differentiating psychopathy from antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). Curiously, most incarcerated psychopaths meet ASPD criteria, but most with ASPD do not suffer from psychopathy (Hare, 1996). To receive an ASPD diagnosis an individual must demonstrate:

> A. Pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years
> B. Must be at least 18 years of age
> C. There must be evidence of conduct disorder with onset before age 15
> D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of Schizophrenia or a manic episode (APA, 1994, p. 649-650).

Although this formulaic approach leads to consistent diagnoses, it does not differentiate among heterogeneous groups satisfying the criteria. For example, if an individual displays any of four out of 10 possible behavioral traits, he or she will satisfy criterion for category A. As a

result, many individuals marked by striking psychological differences are diagnosed with ASPD (Lykken, 1995). Only one such group is psychopathy. Clinicians posit that psychopaths differ from most other ASPD patients, for they exhibit more extreme affective and interpersonal traits (Edens et al., 2006).

Finding commonalities among various psychopaths similarly proved challenging. To develop a standard disease model, Cleckley (1941) observed male, institutionalized psychopaths. Despite publishing his groundbreaking findings in The Mask of Sanity, such a restricted sample subset yielded an incomplete picture. Therefore, in 1950 when large numbers of psychopathic females, adolescents, and those never admitted to a psychiatric hospital manifested, Cleckley revised his work. He continued revising as he gained clinical experience, increased his knowledge of relevant literature, and received critiques. His efforts led to five total revisions, the last published in 1988. In it, Cleckley achieved his goal; he established 16 criteria central to psychopathy (Cleckley, 1988, p. 337-338).

1. Superficial charm and good intelligence
2. Absence of delusions and other signs of irrational thinking
3. Absence of nervousness or psychoneurotic manifestations
4. Unreliability
5. Untruthfulness and insincerity
6. Lack of remorse or shame
7. Inadequately motivated antisocial behavior
8. Poor judgment and failure to learn by experience
9. Pathologic egocentricity and incapability for love
10. General poverty in major affective reactions
11. Specific loss of insight
12. Unresponsiveness in interpersonal relations
13. Fantastic and uninviting behavior
14. Suicide rarely carried out
15. Sex life impersonal
16. Failure to follow any life plan

Cleckley observed that psychopaths appear genuinely sociable, charming, and poised. In fact, they seem unencumbered by the emotional impediments and awkwardness manifest even

among the most successful people. Although their semblance of charm allows them to ingratiate themselves within and exploit social structures, their lack of reliability frequently severs their pseudo-social bonds. Paradoxically, one cannot even count on their irresponsibility, for it too fluctuates. Whether trivial or critical, they might regularly meet obligations for years before abandoning them. Just as they randomly express responsibility, so too do psychopaths easily and impassively brake and make oaths. Ordinary social incentives such as guilt and insecurity avoidance do not sway them. Furthermore, should one uncover their deceits, they might express remorse but would not truly accept blame. Indeed, despite shallow expressions of vexation, spite, self-pity, amusement, and pleasure, highly psychopathic individuals seem incapable of mature emotion. Because they care about others only insofar as how others affect them, Cleckley concluded that psychopaths are incapable of genuine love. This tendency too can flummox untrained observers. Never experiencing deep love themselves, psychopaths might confuse love with fondness. As a result, they might express pseudolove, a fondness for another when he or she enhances the psychopath's self-perception.

Quantifying Psychopathy

Although Cleckley's list provided great insight into the condition, clinicians remained unable to quantifiably measure psychopathy. Lykken (1957) agreed with Cleckley that one could use the presence or absence of defective emotions to superficially diagnose psychopathy, but he, like others, stressed the importance of objective classification methods. By creating the Psychopathy Checklist (PCL), Hare and colleagues (1990) did just that. During an interview, trained administrators evaluated each subject's file information and answers to personality and behavioral items. Statistical analysis revealed that PCL items produced two replicable external correlates: Factor 1 and Factor 2 (Hare et al., 1990). The first targets core personality

characteristics, such as superficiality, habitual lying, manipulation, and callousness (Lykken, 1995). The second focuses on maladaptive behaviors like chronic instability and antisocial lifestyle habits (Harpur et al., 1988). Together, they provide a comprehensive and quantifiable psychopathy score.

In 1985 Hare and colleagues eliminated two items minimally correlating with total psychopathy score, and they increased scoring stringency for certain items. The synthesis of Cleckley's observable traits and Hare's revised assessment tool (PCL-R) provided a major avenue to achieve further understanding of psychopathy. Although many still regard Hare's PCL-R as the gold standard for psychopathy assessment, recently, Lilienfeld and associates developed a self-report method, the Psychopathic Personality Inventory Revised (PPI-R). Similar to the PCL-R, the PPI-R also taps core psychopathy personality features (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996). Unlike the PCL-R, the PPI-R evaluates the average, not incarcerated population, and it isolates not two, but eight factors: Machiavellian Egocentricity, Social Potency, Fearlessness, Coldheartedness, Impulse Nonconformity, Blame Externalization, Carefree Nonplanfulness, and Stress Immunity. The total score as well as the eight subscale scores possess satisfactory internal consistency and test-retest reliability (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996). With a self-report rather than interview structure, the PPI-R not only facilitated larger sample sizes and rapid data acquisition, but it also shed light upon potential psychopathy correlates previously unexplored, such as heroism and leadership.

Psychopathy Structure

Originally, researchers believed that psychopathy was structurally taxonomic, able to be divided into discrete categories. They argued that key trait differences diagnosed individuals as primary or secondary psychopaths (Karpman, 1941). The former are those " for whom normal

socializing experiences are ineffective because of an innate defect" (Lykken, 1995, p. 154). Despite above average intelligence, these people remain bereft of normal, moral feelings and compunctions. To explain this phenomenon, Cleckley attributed their psychopathic behavior to a defect in social emotions, including morality (Cleckley, 1988). Strong emotions guide the learning of moral and adaptive sentiments. Because psychopaths appear incapable of mature emotions, the development of morality, and by extension, socialization is compromised (Lykken, 1995). Contrarily, those suffering from secondary psychopathy experience psychoses and neuroses, which engenders their psychopathic symptoms. Although their antisocial behavior mirrors that of the primary psychopath, electrodermal (skin conductance) studies involving aversive stimuli, such as electric shock or loud noises, suggest that they often experience anxiety before punishment (Lykken, 1995). Therefore, these groups differ etiologically (Lykken, 1957).

Just as Cleckley predicted idiopathic psychopathy's cause, so too did Gray and Fowles hypothesize that of secondary psychopathy. They posited a skewed interaction between the central nervous system's behavioral activation system (BAS) and the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) was the source of primary psychopathy (Lykken, 1995). The BAS prompts an individual to repeat an action associated with reward, whereas the BIS inhibits previously punished behaviors (Fowles, 1980; Gray, 1976). According to this view, primary psychopaths are marked by an underactive BIS. In contrast, they assert that secondary psychopaths possess a relatively normal BIS, but an unusually active BAS. Because their psychotic behavior engenders considerable anxiety, the BIS seems functional (Lykken, 1995). Nonetheless, they still commit these punishment-inducing acts. Therefore, it seems that their drive to preform these potentially self-serving behaviors must overpower the risk of potential punishment.

Consistent with the view of Gray and Fowles, numerous studies imply that psychopathy possesses a continuous rather than taxonomic structure (Edens et al., 2006). This burgeoning dimensional interpretation spurred questioning of the PCL-R's two-factor structure (Hare, 2004). Many posit that two factors might not adequately capture the full configuration of psychopathic personality traits (Miller & Lynam, 2003). Interestingly, Hare himself acknowledged the need for more refined factor analysis. He argues that the two factors should split into four (Hare et al., 2003). Specifically, Factor 1 would transform from core personality traits (selfishness, callousness, and remorselessness) into interpersonal and affective items, while Factor 2 would go from social deviancy (instability, and lack of sociability) to lifestyle and antisocial acts (Hare, 1990). With a greater number of narrow factors, the model will better reflect the construct's complexity (Edens et al., 2006).

Psychopathy Interpretations

Because scientists understand personality as a configuration of attributes, and psychopathy is a personality disorder, Lynam and Miller reasoned that they could use the five-factor model of personality (FFM) to describe psychopathy (Miller & Lynam, 2003). Using factor analysis, a statistical technique ascertaining the existence of dimensions within a data set, the FFM organizes personality into five basic categories: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness to Experience (McCrae & John, 1991). Ultimately, these researchers concluded that:

> Individuals with a personality profile composed of very low agreeableness and conscientiousness and high extraversion, along with both elevations and depressions on neuroticism (high impulsiveness and angry hostility, low anxiety, depression, self-consciousness, and vulnerability), behave in a manner consistent with psychopathy (Miller & Lynam, 2003, p. 177).

Simply put, they believe that a specific configuration of traits, especially low agreeableness and conscientiousness gives rise to a psychopath.

Lykken offered an alternate explanation: the low fear quotient theory. Although he too interpreted psychopathy as the confluence of several features, he proposed that primary psychopaths have " an attenuated experience, not of all emotional states, but specifically of anxiety or fear" (Lykken, 1995, p. 124). People, he explained, are innately afraid of certain stimuli such as snakes, strangers, and fire. When those occur simultaneously with unconditioned stimuli, individuals effortlessly learn to fear those stimuli as well. The "fear quotient" corresponds to the degree to which individuals fear these things (Lykken, 1995). A low fear quotient, he hypothesized, predisposes to psychopathic behavior. As he observed, socialization, or adherence to adequate social norms, generally involves effective punishment to deter antisocial and criminal behavior. If a person does something negative, he may lose esteem, friends, wealth, or position. Because psychopaths do not fear punishment, however, negative repercussions do not motivate them to adopt prosocial tendencies (Lykken, 1995).

Unsuccessful Psychopathy

It comes as no surprise that those who frequently lie, cheat, and disregard moral and social norms often commit crimes. To prevent these crimes, it is paramount that we understand the types of infractions psychopathic individuals commit. Researchers hypothesized that, to achieve tangible, personal gains, psychopaths might be inclined to harm others. Dewey et al.'s inmate study substantiated this hypothesis. They discovered that psychopathy correlated strongly with instrumental offences, which are aggressive acts committed for goal-oriented purposes (Cornell et al., 1996). Interestingly, increased PCL-R scores predict elevated drug abuse/ dependence, the number of different drugs tried, age at first alcohol intoxication, and the number

of drug-related charges and convictions (Hemphill, 1990). In addition, a meta-analysis indicated that the aforementioned associations were "highly consistent across studies and moderate in magnitude for drug use disorders" (Hemphill, 1990). Specifically, drug abuse risk correlates with PCL-R's Factor 2 items. This finding seems logical, for substance abuse reflects an unstable, antisocial life-style (Hemphill, 1990). By illuminating this disorder's predictive value for drug abuse and violent offences, these data establish the types of potential dangers psychopaths pose to society.

Successful Psychopathy

Despite possessing high risk for criminality, not all psychopaths succumb to temptation (Lykken, 1995). As far back as his preliminary work, Cleckley (1941) noted that a subset of psychopaths enjoyed "professional careers that continue… successfully when measured by financial reward or even …by the observer's opinion of real accomplishment" (Cleckley, 1988, p. 191). These individuals, like others with marked psychopathic attributes, largely lack guilt and empathy. Unlike others, however, they learn to inhibit social and physical harm impulses. Researchers characterize them by a controversial grouping of features known as "successful psychopathy" (Hall & Benning, 2006; Lilienfeld et al., 2015). By harnessing self-serving behaviors, psychopaths can curry favor and manipulate their way up the corporate ladder (Hall & Benning, 2006). Eventually, they may achieve such powerful positions that their amoral actions become directed toward important ends that cause others to classify their behavior as leadership rather than selfish and criminal (Lykken, 1995). To address this observation, Babiak et al. (2010) tested corporate professionals. They found that more successful professionals were more elegant manipulators. However, they also uncovered a link between higher PCL-R scores and superior communication skills, creativity, and strategic thinking. Hence, some psychopathic

attributes like interpersonal dominance, persuasiveness, and venturesomeness, may facilitate political power and successful leadership acquisition (Lilienfeld et al., 2012). Indeed, Lykken speculated that reputable politicians such as former U.S. president Lyndon Baines Johnson displayed a fearlessness characteristic of psychopaths (Lykken, 1995). In addition to successful leadership, Lykken also conjectured that heroism stemmed from fearlessness. Adhering to his core psychopathy interpretation, he attributed this heroic tendency to a low fear quotient (FQ). Unafraid of negative repercussions, those with low FQs, like psychopaths, may not suppress risky behavior (Lykken, 1995). As a result, they stay calm during stressful and threatening situations.

Drawing on these conjectures, Lilienfeld and colleagues asked historians to complete ratings for U.S. presidents. Then, they used these scores to evaluate the U.S. presidents for psychopathic behaviors. Recently, PPI-R factor analyses have uncovered two predominantly uncorrelated dimensions: Fearless Dominance and Self-Centered Impulsivity. The former comprises features such as social dominance, charm, boldness, and immunity to anxiety, while the latter characterizes behaviors such as egocentricity, manipulativeness, poor impulse control, rebelliousness, and tendency to externalize blame (Lilienfeld et al., 2012). In some ways, these factors resemble those of the PCL-R. Nevertheless, although PCL-R Factor 2 and Self-Centered Impulsivity correlate moderately, PCL-R Factor 1 relates only modestly to Fearless Dominance (Malterer et al., 2010). Importantly, Fearless Dominance captures more adaptive psychopathy features and increased Fearless Dominance predicts higher boldness. In turn, higher boldness may confer advantages across occupations and social roles especially those in business, law enforcement, athletics, and the military (Lilienfeld et al., 2012). Their study showed that Fearless Dominance not only correlated positively with presidential war heroism, but also that it was tied

to better-rated presidential performance, leadership, persuasiveness, crisis management, Congressional relations, and allied variables (Lilienfeld et al., 2012). These data suggest that certain psychopathic traits, namely those encompassed within the Fearless Dominance dimension, may predispose psychopaths to success in selected domains. One must remember, however, that successful psychopaths retain core psychopathy features. Thus, they may garner their success at the expense of family, friends, and coworkers (Hall & Benning, 2006).

Pride

Nonetheless, the question remains: Why do some psychopaths lie, steal, and cheat, whereas others channel their behaviors largely into leadership and heroism? I predict that pride differentiates between these individuals. Along with shame, pride is a primary emotion responsible for generating self-esteem. In turn, self-esteem reinforces prosocial and adaptive tendencies such as altruism and adaptive behaviors, which generate proud feelings (Tracy & Robins, 2007). While pride experiences engender self-esteem, pride expression "communicates an individual's success, thereby enhancing the individual's social status" (Tracy & Robins, 2007 p. 506). Therefore, in a society that values status, such as ours, pride may maintain group acceptance and prevents rejection (Leary et al., 1995). Because psychopaths tend to lack shame and guilt, pride is possibly the only emotion they can use to generate self-esteem, and by extension, social behaviors. Nevertheless, many researchers view pride as a secondary emotion (Tracy &Robins, 2007). They claim it merely grows from the six basic emotional states: happiness, sadness, fear, surprise, disgust, and anger (Ekman, 1992). By examining reactions to scenarios in individuals with various ethnicities and cultures, Ekman concluded that certain facial expressions, such as those tied to afore mentioned emotions, appear universal (Ekman, 1992).

Recently, however, researchers reported that, across age and cultures, pride too has an identifiable, nonverbal expression (Tracy & Robins, 2006). Because it seems to meet Ekman's basic emotion criteria, Tracy and Robins investigated it further. They demonstrated that when individuals think about pride-related words and describe prideful feelings, they reliably differentiate between two pride dimensions (Tracy & Robins, 2007). These dimensions mirror theoretical pride facets: authentic and hubristic. Authentic pride relates to a genuine and deep-rooted sense of self-esteem (Tracy & Robins, 2007). Specifically, one might experience authentic pride from attributions to internal, unstable, controllable causes, "I won because I practiced." In contrast, hubristic pride relates to narcissism, and it may result from attributions to internal, stable, uncontrollable causes, "I won because I'm always great" (Tracy & Robins, 2007). Therefore, it often contributes to aggression, hostility, and interpersonal problems (Bushman & Baumeister, 1998). Importantly, this study empirically and theoretically linked pride to dramatically different emotional and situational outcomes. As a result, it seems more appropriate to split the traditionally unified construct of pride into two distinct emotions (Tracy & Robins, 2004).

I predict that differing levels of authentic and hubristic pride may explain why some psychopaths learn to exhibit sociability, whereas others fail to do so. Take, for example, Cleckley and Lykken's dramatically different interactions with psychopaths. Cleckley described Max, who embodied a hubristic psychopath. Admitted to a psychiatric hospital, Max seemed happy and well adjusted. After being denied release, however, he became restless. Continually condescending to his physician, he " referred to himself as a man of superior education and culture"(Cleckley, 1988, p. 32). Whereas before he performed small favors for doctors and acted kindly toward psychotic patients, now he frequently altercated with attendants and even

encouraged psychotic patients to fight with each other (Cleckley, 1988). Max's narcissism may have stemmed from disproportionate hubristic pride, leading to maladaptive, violent behaviors.

Duane, on the other hand, seemed to possess at least some level of authentic pride. A primary psychopath, Duane blatantly displayed typical deviant psychopathic behaviors: he slept with his brother's wife, robbed his friends, and even swindled Dr. Lykken (Lykken, 1995). Despite fully understanding his character and affliction, Dr. Lykken agreed to let Duane take him flying, for Duane had earned his basic private-pilot license. Initially, Lykken fretted. He understandably wondered whether he had put his life in peril. Quickly, however, his fears were assuaged. As a pilot, Duane did not act boldly and riskily; rather he acted professionally (Lykken, 1995). He did not alter his deviant ways because he suddenly feared endangering his friend, but rather it seemed a matter of pride for him to fly according to regulations. I argue that one can attribute Duane's behavior to authentic pride, specifically, his pride in his considerable piloting skills. In this instance, Duane acted prosocially, for he created a pleasant afternoon for Dr. Lykken.

Positive Parenting

In addressing the question, "What differentiates unsuccessful from successful psychopathy," I inadvertently raised another: How is it that some psychopaths are marked more by authentic than hubristic pride? I hypothesize that it depends in part on early parental experiences. Just as parental interactions direct a social child toward deviance, so too may parents steer a psychopathic child toward successful behavior. Although the relations among parental practices, pride acquisition, and successful psychopathy are unexplored, researchers have investigated the association between parenting practices and aggression. In a meta-analysis,

Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber (1986) found that the strongest indicators of antisocial behavior were low parental supervision and involvement in the child's life.

In addition, Frick et al. (1999) found that parenting fluctuations across age predicts a child's conduct problems. Although parental involvement decreased as the child aged, adolescents showed the highest correlation between lack of parental involvement and conduct problems. Furthermore, parental inconsistency throughout aging and corporal punishment at ages 9-12 predicted increased antisocial behavior (Frick et al., 1999). Frick's major findings suggest that parental behaviors can be influential and in some cases, potentially damaging.

Although consistent positive reinforcement remains key, with psychopathic children, consistent punishment would not be effective. In accordance with clinical evidence, Fowles (1980,1994) developed the motivational theory, which posits that highly psychopathic individuals might respond weakly to punishment cues due to a weak behavioral inhibition system (BIS). Alternatively, this model predicts that they would exhibit strong responses to reward cues due to a strong behavioral activation system (BAS) (Mullins-Nelson et al., 2006). Lykken (1995) also noted that instead of learning through emotional reactions, clever psychopathic children under certain parenting regimes could intellectually learn the rules of social living. When parents positively reinforce social acts, the child will experience gratifying social achievement, learn the association between action and reward, and feel incentivized to continue such prosocial actions. By instilling a strong sense of authentic pride, positive parenting methods may bypass normal socialization, which relies primarily on guilt. Because they lack adequate guilt, psychopathic children may rely on this alternate avenue to achieve adequate, or even successful, socialization.

Hypotheses

In this study, I will be the first to examine pride's role as both a potential protective and risk factor in this association. I hypothesize that overall psychopathy will negligibly correlate with authentic pride and moderately to highly correlate with hubristic pride. I expect that authentic pride will serve as a protective factor in psychopathic individuals, especially those with elevated fearless dominance levels, against risk for antisocial behavior. Specifically, it should buffer these individuals by boosting odds of successful behaviors, such as effective leadership and heroism. Conversely, by suppressing prosocial behavior in highly psychopathic individuals, especially those with elevated fearless dominance, I hypothesize that hubristic pride will serve as a potentiating factor for antisocial behavior. Furthermore, I expect this data to yield a double dissociation between authentic and hubristic pride and prosocial and antisocial tendencies respectively. That is, only authentic pride will promote prosocial and suppress antisocial behaviors, whereas only hubristic pride will enhance antisocial and limit prosocial tendencies. Finally, I predict a correlation between positive parenting techniques and: (a) a positive association with authentic pride, (b) a negative association with hubristic pride, and (c) a diminution in risk for antisocial behaviors among psychopathic individuals.

METHOD

Because psychopathy traits are continuously distributed throughout the general population, a random population sample would adequately capture a range of psychopathic traits (Coid et al., 2009; Edens et al., 2006). To recruit participants, I posted a questionnaire containing validated self-report measures on Amazon's Mechanical Turk (mturk.com). An online labor market, MTurk housed thousands of professional survey-takers from various backgrounds. Titled, "Pride and Personality", my questionnaire was described to investigate how certain

personality traits related to specific behavioral tendencies, especially pride, guilt, and shame. I compensated participants $3.50 for all levels of completion, and the full questionnaire took between 60-90 minutes.

Participants

To access my survey, I required participants to live in Northern America, be 18 years or older, and speak English fluently. Qualified participants then read a consent form, provided electronic consent, and took a short quiz. This quiz ascertained their consent form comprehension. They gained access to the questionnaire only upon scoring 100% on the quiz. Of the 339 participants, 44.2% were male, the mean age was 39.2, and there were .6% American Indian, 5.3% Asian, 8.3% Black or African American, 4.1% Hispanic or Latino, 78.5% White or Caucasian, and 2.1% Multiracial participants.

Questionnaires

After demographic questions, the questionnaire contained self-report measures of leadership, psychopathy, positive parenting, pride, self-esteem, narcissism, guilt and shame, standard personality, criminal behavior, and heroism. Because order effects rarely affect responses to personality questionnaires, the measures were largely presented in randomized block order (Bradlow & Fitzsimons, 2011).

The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) **(Avolio & Bass, 1995)**

The MLQ's reliability and construct validity have been previously established (Avolio & Bass, 2004). The items are categorized into 3 subscales: Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, and Laissez-Faire Leadership. Transformational Leadership described a leader's ability to inspire and motivate followers and was based on 5 dimensions: Attributed Idealized Influence, Behavioral Idealized Influence, Inspirational Motivation, Intellectual

Stimulation, and Individualized Consideration (Jones et al., 2008). Three dimensions, namely, Contingent Reward, Active Management-By-Exception, and Passive Management-By-Exception, comprise Transactional Leadership, which depicts leaders who enforce rules to avoid mistakes (Jones et al., 2008). Finally, leaders who offer no feedback or support to followers exhibit Laissez-Faire Leadership. One dimension, Laissez-Faire, comprises this scale (Jones et al., 2008). The questionnaire is divided into two parts; the first half contains items 1-18, and the second half, items 19-26. Two items targeting each leadership subscale are in each half of the questionnaire. Participants scored all items according to the scale 0= not at all, 1= once in a while, 2= sometimes, 3=fairly often, 4=frequently, if not always (Bass & Avolio, 2000). For items 1-18, participants rate the items based on how they actually lead. For items 19-36, they rate based on how well the items reflected how participants think they should lead. To score, I averaged the dimensions' items from the first and second halves. Then, I added the averaged scores, which yielded each subscale's total score (Lai, 2011). The internal consistencies (Cronbach's alphas) ranged from .61 to .90.

***Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (APQ) (*Essau et al., 2006)**

The original APQ contained 42 items evaluating parenting practices relating to disruptive child behaviors (Frick, 1991). Because studies showed that the elimination of certain items raised the model fit, I excluded those items (3, 12, 23, 24). This left 38 APQ items (Essau et al., 2006). The questionnaire contains five subscales: Positive Parenting, Poor Monitoring, Inconsistent Discipline, Involvement, and Corporal Punishment. Participants rate their parents' behavior in a post- hoc manner from 1 (never) to 5 (always). The APQ items exhibit good criterion validity and moderate internal consistency reliability over all subscales (Elgar et al., 2006). The Cronbach's alphas ranged from .63 to .80.

7-Item Authentic and Hubristic Pride Scales (Tracy & Robins, 2007)

Nestled within this 14-item questionnaire are two subscales: Authentic and Hubristic Pride. The former relates to genuine, earned self-worth, the latter to unwarranted narcissism (Tracy & Robins, 2007). Depending on how often they generally feel that way, participants rate items on a 5-point scale from "not at all" to "extremely". The development and validation of the scales were established in Tracy and Robin's 2007 study. The internal consistency for Authentic and Hubristic Pride were α= .94 and α= .93, respectively.

Dispositional Positive Emotions Scale (DPES) (Shiota et al, 2006)

The DPES is a 5-item scale that measures one's dispositional tendency to feel pride. Respondents report their agreement level with each item based on a 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. An average score was calculated for a total of all five items. Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency was .92.

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) (Rosenberg, 1965)

The RSES's 10 items assess global self-worth by exploring both positive and negative feelings about the self. Participants respond to the items based on a 4-point scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. To create a total score, I added each item. The internal consistency of the scale was α=. 94.

Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) (Raskin and Howard, 1988)

Consisting of 40 items, the NPI measures a general construct of narcissism as well as seven components: Authority, Exhibitionism, Superiority, Vanity, Exploitativeness, Entitlement, and Self-Sufficiency. Each item consists of two choices. To answer the item, participants choose the phrase with which they most identify. Selection of the phrase that indicates high narcissism was scored 1, selection of the other, 0. I added all item's scores to create a total score, and I

summed those within components to obtain component scores. The NPI's internal consistency and construct validity are well established (Raskin and Howard, 1988). Cronbach's alphas for the 7 NPI subscales ranged from .55 to .86, and the internal consistency of the total scale was .84.

Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale (GASP) (Cohen et al., 2011)

A 16-item questionnaire, the GASP examines differences in propensities to experience guilt and shame during transgressions. The items are grouped into four subscales: Guilt-Negative Behavior Evaluation (Guilt-NBE), Guilt-Repair, Shame-Negative Self-Evaluation (Shame- NSE), and Shame-Withdrawal. Guilt-NBE items characterize feeling bad one's actions, while Shame-NSE, feeling bad about one's self. Guilt- Repair items convey individuals' attempts to correct or compensate for transgressions, and Shame-Withdraw items comprise the tendency to withdraw or hide from mistakes. Individuals rate items on a 7-point scale ranging from very unlikely to very likely. Summing the four items in each subscale scored the GASP. Item internal consistency ranged from .67 to .81.

Psychopathic Personality Inventory Revised (PPI-R) (Lilienfeld et al., 2012)

The PPI-R consists of 154 items reflecting psychopathic personality traits and behaviors. Depending on applicability to the individual, participants rate each item on a 4-point scale from false to true. The measure yields a global psychopathy scale as well as three overarching factors: Fearless Dominance, Self-Centered Impulsivity, and Coldheartedness. Items reflecting Social Influence, Fearlessness, and Stress Immunity composed the first factor, Machiavellian Egocentricity, Rebellious Nonconformity, Blame Externalization, and Carefree Lack of Planning the second, and Coldheartedness, the third (Patrick et al., 2006). The Cronbach's alphas for the subscales ranged from .84 to .94, and the measure was adequately validated (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996).

***Levenson's Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP) (*Levenson et al., 1995)**

The LSRP is a self-report psychopathic personality measure specifically designed for noninstitutionalized samples. Participants rate 26 items on a scale from agree strongly to disagree strongly. Scoring yields a total psychopathy score and two factor scores, which related to primary and secondary psychopathy. LSRP Primary psychopathy captures self-centeredness, coldheartedness, and callousness, whereas Secondary psychopathy describes disinhibition and other maladaptive antisocial tendencies (Patrick et al., 2009). The LSRP total and factor scales possess good convergent and discriminant validity (Sellbom, 2011). Cronbach's alphas for Primary and Secondary LSRP scales were .92 and .78, respectively.

***Hexaco Personality Inventory (HEXACO)* (Lee & Ashton, 2004)**

Designed to measure major personality dimensions, the complete HEXACO consists of 100 items. Its six factors are: Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience. The HEXACO scales displayed high internal consistency reliabilities with Cronbach's alphas ranging from.83 to .92. It shows adequate convergent validities with external variables (Lee & Ashton, 2004).

***Criminal and Analogous Behavior Scale (CAB)* (Lynam et al., 1999)**

The CAB examines various atypical and criminal behaviors. Its four subscales are: Substance Abuse, Antisocial Behavior, Initiate Partner Violence, and Gambling (Lynam, 2013). Participants provide the age upon first participating in a behavior, lifetime counts of behavior, counts in the last 12 months, counts in the last month, or answer yes or no questions. Higher scores indicate higher criminal and analogous behavior, and the Cronbach's alpha ranged from .67 to .78.

***Activity Frequency Inventory (AFI) (*Lilienfeld, 1998)**

The AFI consists of 30 items that assess lifetime performance of reasonably common heroic acts such as attempting to break up a physical fight and helping a stranger who is in emotional distress (Patrick et al., 2006). For each item, Participants indicated how many times they had completed that behavior. To minimize the effects of statistical outliers, I recoded responses accordingly: 1=1, 2=2, 3=3, 4=4-5, 5=<5 times. Scores were then added and a total score achieved. Internal consistency was .85.

RESULTS

Descriptive Analysis

Because participants were compensated regardless of degree of completion, the measure's sample size varied slightly across analyses. The majority of measures were marked by substantial variability, which allowed for correlational and regression analyses. The CAB scales, however, demonstrated a smaller range and standard deviation than the other measures, almost certainly reflecting its highly maladaptive, and in some cases, illegal content. Similarly, the MLQ-Laissez-Faire subscale exhibited a limited range and standard deviation.

Table 1a: The sample size, range, mean, and standard deviation for the core measures administered in "Pride and Personality"

Measures	N	Range	Mean	Std. Dev.
Pride-Authentic	335	28	20.5441	6.40353
Pride-Hubristic	335	28	9.1603	4.18003
CAB- IPV	308	6	6.7987	1.38102
CAB- Gambling	312	6	8.3622	1.63569
CAB-Substance Abuse	305	6	6.2689	1.67209
CAB-Antisocial Lifestyle	309	8	11.4531	1.59603
APQ- Positive Parenting	339	24.86	18.5973	5.34632

RSES-Total	335	30	29.8637	6.85366
NPI-Total	335	34.76	9.7723	8.08212
GASP- Guilt- NBE	339	24	21.3491	5.47936
GASP- Guilt-Repair	339	24	22.878	4.42232
GASP- Shame-NSE	339	24	22.2416	5.09803
GASP-Shame-Withdraw	339	24	11.966	4.98609
PPI-R- Coldheartedness	335	45	33.243	8.37991
PPI-R-Self Centered Impulsivity	335	145.32	134.581	25.3809
PPI-R-Fearless Dominance	326	109	99.9497	23.4171
DPES- Total	335	30	24.3873	6.86656
AFI- Total	228	36	9.9079	8.60567
LSRP- Primary	335	27.06	18.4274	4.86987
LSRP-Secondary	335	46	28.5134	9.28582
MLQ- Transformational	335	33.50	37.5263	6.12228
MLQ-Transactional	335	14.97	18.6525	2.68967
MLQ-Laissez-faire	335	5.53	3.6895	1.38265
Valid N (list wise)	191			

Correlation Analysis

I analyzed bivariate correlations between psychopathy and: leadership, pride, positive parenting, self-esteem, narcissism, heroism, guilt and shame, and criminal behavior scales. The correlations are presented in Tables 1 through 10. Because the correlations were comparable for men and women, for all analyses, I present the results for both genders combined.

Psychopathy and Leadership

All PPI-R subscales were significantly correlated with Transformational and Laissez-Faire scales. Coldheartedness alone was significantly and negatively correlated with

Transactional Leadership. Importantly, Fearless Dominance alone significantly and negatively correlated with Laissez-Faire Leadership, and it positively and significantly correlated with Transformational Leadership.

Table 1:Bivariate Correlations for MLQ and PPI-R Scales

		MLQ Transactional	MLQ Transformational	MLQ Laissez-Faire	PPI-R Fearless Dominance	PPI-R Self Centered Impulsivity	PPI-R Cold heartedness
MLQ Transactional	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	—	—	—	—	—	—
MLQ Transformational	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.453** .000 335	—	—	—	—	—
MLQ Laissez-faire	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	-.125* .000 335	-.528** .000 335	—	—	—	—
PPI-R Fearless Dominance	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N	.053 .337 326	.266** .000 326	-.198** .000 326	—	—	—
PPI-R Self Centered Impulsivity	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2 tailed)	-.093 .088	-.360** .000	.369** .000	.135* .014	—	—

	N	335	335	335	326		
PPI-R Cold heartedness	Pearson Correlation	-.154**	-.405**	.211**	.266**	.311**	―――
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	335	335	335	326	335	

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy, Pride, Positive Parenting, Self Esteem, and Narcissism

Fearless Dominance significantly and positively correlated with all analyzed measures (Authentic and Hubristic Pride, DPES, Positive Parenting, RSES, and NPI). However, Fearless Dominance correlations with Authentic Pride, DPES, and NPI were most marked. Although Self-Centered Impulsivity and Coldheartedness significantly and positively correlated with Hubristic Pride and Narcissism, the correlation with Fearless Dominance was considerably higher. Conversely, Self-Centered Impulsively correlated more strongly than Fearless Dominance or Coldheartedness with Hubristic Pride. Both Self-Centered Impulsivity and Coldheartedness were significantly and negatively correlated to Positive Parenting. Finally, Self-Centered impulsivity alone significantly and negatively correlated with Authentic Pride, RSES, and the DPES scales.

Table 2: Bivariate Correlations between MLQ, PPI-R, Pride, DPES, Positive Parenting, RSES, and NPI Scales

		MLQ Transactional	MLQ Transformational	MLQ Laissez- Faire	PPI-R Fearless Dominance	PPI-R Self Centered Impulsivity	PPI-R Coldheartedness
Pride Authentic	Pearson Correlation	.149**	.440**	-.288**	.602**	-.310**	-.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.986
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335

Pride Hubristic	Pearson Correlation	.024	-.167**	.226**	.218**	.404**	.193**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.661	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
DPES	Pearson Correlation	.116*	.473**	-.353**	.669**	-.285**	-.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033	.000	.000	.000	.000	.627
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
APQ Positive Parenting	Pearson Correlation	.191**	.317**	-.225**	.187**	-.236**	-.212**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
RSES	Pearson Correlation	.031	.413**	-.345**	.539**	-.391**	-.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.577	.000	.000	.000	.000	.958
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
NPI	Pearson Correlation	.077	.101	.001	.705**	.319**	.355**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.157	.066	.992	.000	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy, Guilt and Shame, and Leadership

All PPI-R subscales significantly and negatively correlated with Guilt-NBE, Guilt-Repair, and Shame-NSE. Fearless Dominance, however, correlated less strongly as the other PPI-R scales with Guilt-NBE and Guilt-Repair. Fearless Dominance significantly and negatively correlated with the Shame-Withdraw, whereas Self-Centered Impulsivity did so positively.

Finally both LSRP scales significantly and negatively correlated with Transformational

Leadership, and they significantly and positively correlated to Laissez-Faire Leadership.

Table 3:Bivariate Correlations between MLQ, PPI-R, GASP and LSRP Scales

		MLQ Transactional	MLQ Transformational	MLQ Laissez-Faire	PPI-R Fearless Dominance	PPI-R Self-Centered Impulsivity	PPI-R Coldheartedness
GASP Guilt-NBE	Pearson Correlation	.097	.329**	-.196**	-.253**	-.514**	-.546**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
GASP Guilt-Repair	Pearson Correlation	.099	.395**	-.340**	-.173**	-.535**	-.480**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	.000	.000	.002	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
GASP Shame-NSE	Pearson Correlation	.125*	.252**	-.127*	-.421**	-.327**	-.486**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022	.000	.020	.000	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
GASP Shame-Withdraw	Pearson Correlation	-.120*	-.308**	.311**	-.260**	.342**	.080
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028	.000	.000	.000	.000	.146
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335
LSRP Primary	Pearson Correlation	-.012	-.349**	.320**	.263**	.597**	.540**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.822	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335

LSRP Secondary	Pearson Correlation	-.087	-.408**	.439**	-.113*	.691**	.170**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.111	.000	.000	.042	.000	.002
	N	335	335	335	326	335	335

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy, Leadership, Criminal Behaviors, and Heroism

Fearless Dominance significantly and positively correlated with the AFI, while Coldheartedness did so significantly and negatively. Both Fearless Dominance and Self-Centered Impulsivity significantly and positively correlated with Substance Abuse, Antisocial Lifestyle, and Gambling. Although Fearless Dominance correlated more with Gambling than did Self-Centered Impulsivity, the latter alone significantly and positively correlated with Initiate Partner Violence. Similarly, Fearless Dominance alone significantly and positively correlated with the AFI.

Table 4: Bivariate Correlations between MLQ, PPIR, CAB, and AFI Scales

		MLQ Transactional	MLQ Transformational	MLQ Laissez-Faire	PPI-R Fearless Dominance	PPI-R Self-Centered Impulsivity	PPI-R Coldheartedness
CAB Substance Abuse	Pearson Correlation	.093	.159**	-.090	.226**	.175**	-.019
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.105	.005	.115	.000	.002	.056
	N	305	305	305	303	305	309
CAB Antisocial Lifestyle	Pearson Correlation	.086	.102	-.005	.206**	.334**	.109
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.133	.073	.934	.000	.000	.056
	N	309	309	309	307	309	309

CAB IPV	Pearson Correlation	.035	.058	.013	.040	.173**	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.54	.308	.821	.490	.002	.842
	N	308	308	308	306	308	308
CAB Gambling	Pearson Correlation	.083	.149**	-.175**	.351**	.132*	.050
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.143	.008	.002	.000	.019	.379
	N	312	312	312	310	312	312
AFI	Pearson Correlation	.222**	.267**	-.069	.257**	.053	-.138*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.303	.000	.430	.038
	N	224	224	224	221	224	224

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy, Pride, Positive Parenting, Self-Esteem, Narcissism, and Guilt and Shame

Both LSRP scales significantly and negatively correlated with Positive Parenting and Self-Esteem scales, but the correlation with the Primary scale was lower. Conversely, both significantly and positively correlated with Hubristic Pride. Secondary LSRP only significantly and negatively correlated with Authentic Pride and the DPES. Finally, the LSRP Primary significantly and positively correlated with the NPI.

Table 5: Bivariate Correlations between GASP, LSRP, Pride, DPES, Positive Parenting, RSES, and NPI Scales

		Pride Authentic	Pride Hubristic	DPES	APQ Positive Parenting	RSES	NPI
GASP Guilt-NBE	Pearson Correlation	.005	-.221**	.046	.160**	.060	-.407**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.924	.000	.399	.003	.274	.000
	N	335	335	335	339	335	335

GASP Guilt-Repair	Pearson Correlation	.058	-.260**	.113*	.214**	.138*	-.346**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.289	.000	.038	.000	.012	.000
	N	335	335	335	339	335	335
GASP Shame-NSE	Pearson Correlation	-.193**	-.196**	-.146**	.081	-.163**	-.452**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.008	.138	.003	.000
	N	335	335	335	339	335	335
GASP Shame-Withdraw	Pearson Correlation	-.356**	.107	-.346**	-.191**	-.372**	-.016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.050	.000	.000	.000	.770
	N	335	335	335	339	335	335
LSRP Primary	Pearson Correlation	-.030	.332**	-.085	-.161**	-.154**	.461**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.578	.000	.120	.003	.005	.000
	N	335	335	335	335	335	335
LSRP Secondary	Pearson Correlation	-.423**	.265**	-.418**	-.296**	-.457**	.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.150
	N	335	335	335	335	335	335

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy and Guilt and Shame

Both psychopathy measures significantly and negatively correlated with Guilt-BNE, Guilt- Repair, and Shame-NSE. Compared with Secondary LSRP, however, Primary LSRP correlated more highly with Guilt-NBE and Shame-NSE. Both significantly and positively correlated with Shame-Withdraw.

Table 6: Bivariate Correlations between GASP and LSRP Scales

		GASP Guilt-NBE	GASP Guilt-Repair	GASP Shame-NSE	GASP Shame-Withdraw	LSRP Primary	LSRP Secondary
GASP Guilt- Repair	Pearson Correlation	.639**	___	___	___	___	___
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000					
	N	339					
GASP Shame-NSE	Pearson Correlation	.711**	.522**	___	___	___	___
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000				
	N	339	339				
GASP Shame-Withdraw	Pearson Correlation	-.139*	-.238**	.050	___	___	___
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.000	.354			
	N	339	339	339			
LSRP Primary	Pearson Correlation	-.609**	-.530**	-.465**	.251**	___	___
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		
	N	335	335	335	335		
LSRP Secondary	Pearson Correlation	-.336**	-.431**	-.209**	.362**	.564**	___
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.00	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	335	335	335	335	335	

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Psychopathy, Guilt and Shame, Criminal Behaviors, and Heroism

LSRP Primary and Secondary measures significantly and positively correlated with Substance Abuse and Antisocial Lifestyle. Only the LSRP Secondary scale was significantly and positively correlated to Initiate Partner Violence, and only Primary LSRP was significantly and positively correlated with Gambling.

Table 7: Bivariate Correlations between CAB, GASP, LSRP, and AFI Scales

		GASP Guilt-NBE	GASP Guilt-Repair	GASP Shame-NSE	GASP Shame-Withdraw	LSRP Primary	LSRP Secondary
CAB Substance Abuse	Pearson Correlation	-.122*	-.048	-.117*	-.138*	.130*	.140*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033	.402	.042	.016	.023	.015
	N	305	305	305	305	305	305
CAB Antisocial Lifestyle	Pearson Correlation	-.126*	-.099	-.102	-.057	.235**	.260**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027	.084	.073	.315	.000	.000
	N	309	309	309	309	309	309
CAB IPV	Pearson Correlation	-.055	-.105	.019	.062	.097	.150**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.338	.066	.737	.280	.088	.008
	N	308	308	308	308	308	308
CAB Gamble	Pearson Correlation	-.030	-.040	-.150**	-.154**	.175**	.017
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.595	.480	.008	.006	.002	.761
	N	312	312	312	312	312	312
AFI	Pearson Correlation	.094	.047	-.025	-.143*	-.059	.007

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.156	.479	.710	.031	.383	.913
	N	228	228	228	228	224	224

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Moderation Analyses

To test if Authentic Pride, Hubristic Pride, or Positive Parenting statistically affected the relationship between psychopathic features, namely fearlessness and boldness, and behavioral tendencies such as everyday heroism, leadership style, and criminal actions, I employed moderated multiple regression techniques. Given fearlessness's centrality to the hypothesis, and because the LSRP does not explicitly measure fearlessness, I focused on PPI-R scales. First, I created multiple interaction predictors. To do this, I multiplied a moderator (either Authentic Pride, Hubristic Pride, or Positive Parenting) with a main effect term (PPI-R-Fearless Dominance or PPI-R-Fearlessness), yielding six interaction predictors. Next, I examined the potential multiplicative effects the moderators might have exerted upon the main effects of the PPI-R scales and the AFI, MLQ, and CAB scales. Using linear regression techniques, I calculated the R square change yielded by the moderators. The R squared change conveys the additional data variance captured by the moderator's interaction with the variables' main effect. Tables 1a-21a display moderation analyses with the PPIR-Fearless Dominance scale. Tables 1b-21b show the same with the PPIR-Fearlessness scale. If the R square change was significant ($p< .05$), I ran median split analyses to determine the moderation effect's direction. By presenting side-by-side scatter plots with a linear best-fit line, I also graphically represented the directional effect.

Findings

For both PPI-R Fearless Dominance and Fearlessness scales, most of the moderation findings were not statistically significant. Nevertheless, some significant and near significant

moderation effects were found. Positive Parenting significantly effected the interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transformational Leadership, but in the opposite direction of the prediction. Positive Parenting scores above the median yielded lower moderation effects than scores below. Furthermore, Authentic Pride exhibited nearly significantly moderation of the interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transactional Leadership. In this case, significance followed the predicted direction; the moderation effect was higher for Authentic Pride scores above the median and lower for those below.

For the Fearlessness scale, Positive Parenting significantly moderated the interaction between the PPI-R scale and Transformational leadership as well as Transactional Leadership. Both Positive Parenting moderation effects opposed the predicted directions. The interaction effects for Positive Parenting scores above the mean were lower than those below the mean. Additionally, Authentic Pride significantly moderated the interaction between Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership. The direction of the effect paralleled the prediction; the moderation effect for Authentic Pride scores above the median was higher than for those below. Finally, Authentic Pride displayed near significant moderation of the interaction between Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership and Initiate Partner Violence. The direction of both moderation effects contradicted the prediction. In the former, Authentic Pride scores above the median had lower moderation effects than for those below the median. In the latter, Authentic Pride scores above the median indicated higher moderation effects than for those below.

Moderation Analysis for Fearless Dominance

Table 1a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.257[a]	.066	.062	8.22793	.066	15.461	1	219	.000
2	.260[b]	.068	.059	8.23977	.002	.371	1	218	.543
3	.262[c]	.068	.056	8.25459	.001	.218	1	217	.641

Table 2a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.257[a]	.066	.062	8.22793	.066	15.461	1	219	.000
2	.259[b]	.067	.059	8.24162	.001	.273	1	218	.602
3	.273[c]	.075	.062	8.22648	.008	1.803	1	217	.181

Table 3a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.257[a]	.066	.062	8.22793	.066	15.461	1	219	.000
2	.269[b]	.072	.064	8.21791	.007	1.535	1	218	.217
3	.272[c]	.074	.061	8.22979	.002	.371	1	217	.543

Table 4a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.266[a]	.071	.068	5.92266	.071	24.670	1	324	.000
2	.430[b]	.185	.180	5.55461	.114	45.358	1	323	.000
3	.432[c]	.187	.179	5.55820	.001	.584	1	322	.445

Table 5a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.266[a]	.071	.068	5.92266	.071	24.670	1	324	.000
2	.353[b]	.125	.119	5.75664	.054	19.957	1	323	.000
3	.354[c]	.126	.117	5.76305	.001	.282	1	322	.596

The moderation effect of Positive Parenting on the relationship between Fearless Dominance and Transformational Leadership was significant. Median split analyses showed that lower levels of positive parenting significantly potentiated transformational leadership behaviors among individuals with high fearless dominance.

Table 6a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.266[a]	.071	.068	5.92266	.071	24.670	1	324	.000
2	.371[b]	.138	.133	5.71330	.067	25.180	1	323	.000
3	.388[c]	.151	.143	5.67901	.013	4.913	1	322	.027

Table 6a-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Table 6a-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below the Median (18.5973)

Correlations

		PPIFEARDOM	MLQ_transformational_total
PPIFEARDOM	Pearson Correlation	1	.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.190
	N	159	159
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	.104	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.190	
	N	159	160

Correlations

		PPIFEARDOM	MLQ_transformational_total
PPIFEARDOM	Pearson Correlation	1	.338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	167	167
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	.338**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	167	175

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Graph 6a-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Graph 6a-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below the Median (18.5973)
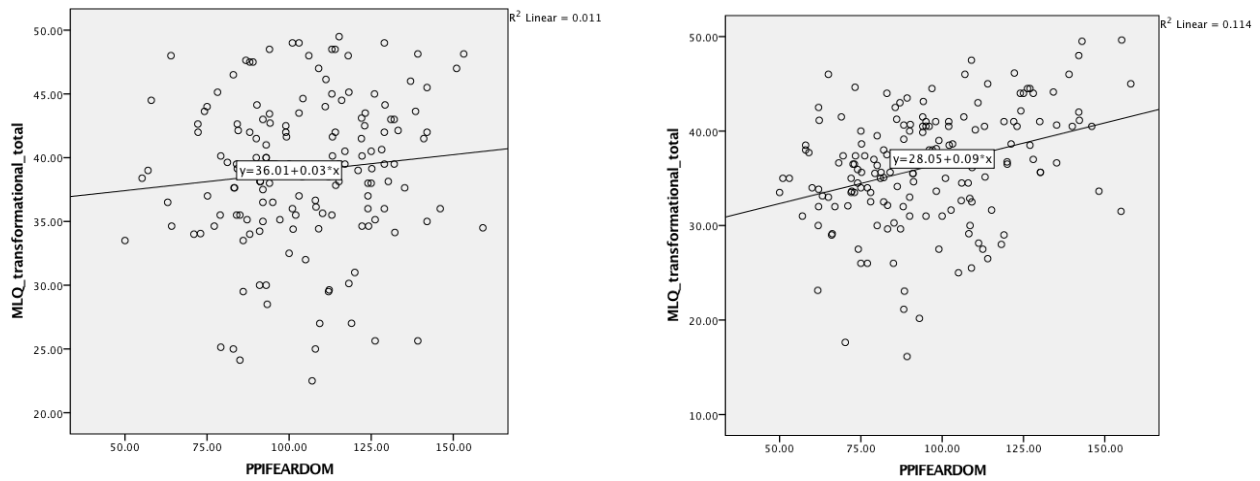
Authentic Pride exhibited a significant moderation effect on the interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transactional Leadership. Median split analyses indicated that individuals expressing both high levels of fearless dominance and authentic pride displayed increased transactional leadership behaviors.

Table 7a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.053[a]	.003	.000	2.71782	.003	.924	1	324	.337
2	.145[b]	.021	.015	2.69708	.018	6.004	1	323	.015
3	.180[c]	.032	.023	2.68552	.011	3.787	1	322	.053

Table 7a-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Table 7a-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Correlations

		PPIFEARDOM	MLQ_transcational_total
PPIFEARDOM	Pearson Correlation	1	.104
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.187
	N	162	162
MLQ_transcational_total	Pearson Correlation	.104	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.187	
	N	162	163

Correlations

		PPIFEARDOM	MLQ_transcational_total
PPIFEARDOM	Pearson Correlation	1	-.126
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.109
	N	164	164
MLQ_transcational_total	Pearson Correlation	-.126	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.109	
	N	164	172

Graph 7a-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Graph 7a-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Table 8a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.053[a]	.003	.000	2.71782	.003	.924	1	324	.337
2	.055[b]	.003	-.003	2.72180	.000	.055	1	323	.816
3	.059[c]	.003	-.006	2.72540	.000	.148	1	322	.701

Table 9a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.053[a]	.003	.000	2.71782	.003	.924	1	324	.337
2	.184[b]	.034	.028	2.67912	.031	10.429	1	323	.001
3	.199[c]	.039	.031	2.67571	.005	1.822	1	322	.178

Table 10a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.226[a]	.051	.048	1.63140	.051	16.216	1	301	.000
2	.246[b]	.061	.054	1.62582	.010	3.071	1	300	.081
3	.247[c]	.061	.051	1.62847	.000	.024	1	299	.876

Table 11a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.226[a]	.051	.048	1.63140	.051	16.216	1	301	.000
2	.237[b]	.056	.050	1.62989	.005	1.561	1	300	.213
3	.246[c]	.061	.051	1.62860	.005	1.473	1	299	.226

Table 12a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.226[a]	.051	.048	1.63140	.051	16.216	1	301	.000
2	.226[b]	.051	.045	1.63412	.000	.000	1	300	.989
3	.226[c]	.051	.042	1.63679	.000	.023	1	299	.879

Table 13a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.206[a]	.043	.039	1.55461	.043	13.544	1	305	.000
2	.319[b]	.101	.096	1.50846	.059	19.948	1	304	.000
3	.322[c]	.104	.095	1.50894	.002	.808	1	303	.369

Table 14a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.206[a]	.043	.039	1.55461	.043	13.544	1	305	.000
2	.212[b]	.045	.039	1.55507	.003	.821	1	304	.366
3	.215[c]	.046	.037	1.55684	.001	.309	1	303	.578

Table 15a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.206[a]	.043	.039	1.55461	.043	13.544	1	305	.000
2	.288[b]	.083	.077	1.52415	.040	13.311	1	304	.000
3	.289[c]	.083	.074	1.52613	.001	.215	1	303	.643

Table 16a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.040[a]	.002	-.002	1.38593	.002	.478	1	304	.490
2	.091[b]	.008	.002	1.38352	.007	2.060	1	303	.152
3	.125[c]	.016	.006	1.38076	.007	2.212	1	302	.138

Table 17a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.040[a]	.002	-.002	1.38593	.002	.478	1	304	.490
2	.045[b]	.002	-.005	1.38787	.000	.149	1	303	.700
3	.115[c]	.013	.003	1.38239	.011	3.409	1	302	.066

Table 18a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.040[a]	.002	-.002	1.38593	.002	.478	1	304	.490
2	.138[b]	.019	.013	1.37605	.017	5.379	1	303	.021
3	.143[c]	.020	.011	1.37732	.001	.444	1	302	.506

Table 19a: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Gambling

Model Summary

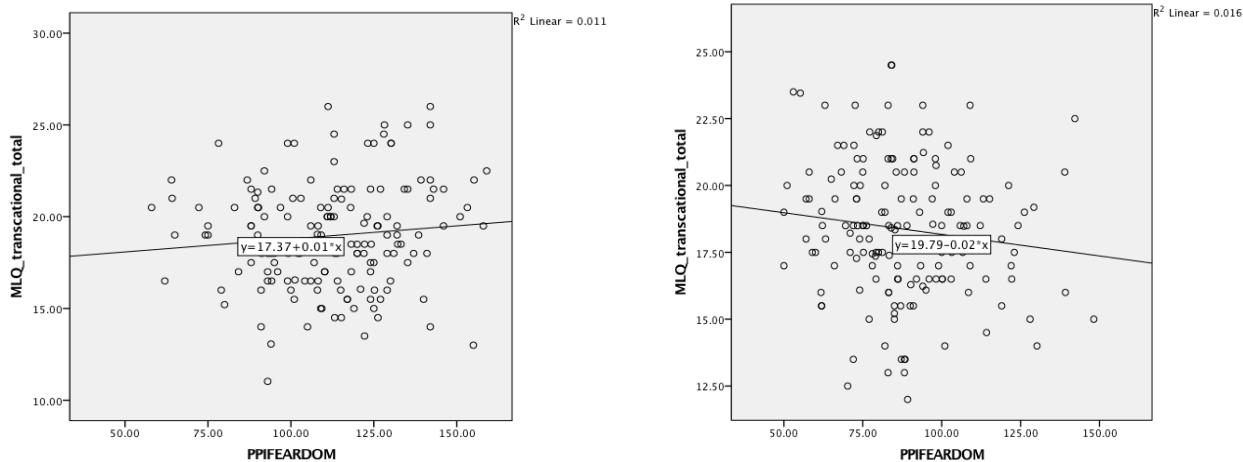| Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.351[a]	.123	.120	1.53241	.123	43.307	1	308	.000
2	.351[b]	.124	.118	1.53467	.000	.094	1	307	.760
3	.352[c]	.124	.115	1.53683	.000	.137	1	306	.712

Table 20a: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Gambling

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.351[a]	.123	.120	1.53241	.123	43.307	1	308	.000
2	.352[b]	.124	.118	1.53454	.000	.145	1	307	.703
3	.352[c]	.124	.115	1.53704	.000	.003	1	306	.955

Table 21a: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearless Dominance and Gambling

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.351[a]	.123	.120	1.53241	.123	43.307	1	308	.000
2	.352[b]	.124	.118	1.53431	.001	.240	1	307	.625
3	.355[c]	.126	.118	1.53473	.002	.829	1	306	.363

Moderation Analysis for Fearlessness

Table 1b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.199[a]	.039	.035	8.31536	.039	9.120	1	222	.003
2	.221[b]	.049	.040	8.29369	.009	2.162	1	221	.143
3	.222[c]	.049	.036	8.30988	.001	.140	1	220	.709

Table 2b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.199[a]	.039	.035	8.31536	.039	9.120	1	222	.003
2	.203[b]	.041	.032	8.32672	.002	.395	1	221	.530
3	.203[c]	.041	.028	8.34509	.000	.028	1	220	.867

Table 3b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and AFI

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.199[a]	.039	.035	8.31536	.039	9.120	1	222	.003
2	.199[b]	.040	.031	8.33284	.000	.070	1	221	.792
3	.216[c]	.047	.034	8.32176	.007	1.589	1	220	.209

Authentic Pride significantly moderated the interaction between the two main effect variables, Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership. Median split analyses suggested that high levels of authentic pride were associated with decreased transformational leadership behaviors in individuals with high levels of fearlessness.

Table 4b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.064[a]	.004	.001	6.11879	.004	1.381	1	333	.241
2	.458[b]	.210	.205	5.45952	.205	86.280	1	332	.000
3	.468[c]	.219	.212	5.43641	.009	3.828	1	331	.051

Table 4b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Table4b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Correlations

		MLQ_transformational_total	PPIR_F
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	1	-.232[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	163	163
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	-.232[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	163	163

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		MLQ_transformational_total	PPIR_F
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	1	.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.679
	N	172	172
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	.032	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.679	
	N	172	172

Graph 4b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Graph 4b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Table 5b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.064[a]	.004	.001	6.11879	.004	1.381	1	333	.241
2	.168[b]	.028	.022	6.05385	.024	8.183	1	332	.004
3	.169[c]	.029	.020	6.06168	.000	.143	1	331	.706

The moderation effect of Positive Parenting on Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership was significant. Below median positive parenting levels among individuals with higher fearlessness levels significantly deceased transformational leadership behaviors.

Table 6b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transformational Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.064[a]	.004	.001	6.11879	.004	1.381	1	333	.241
2	.322[b]	.104	.098	5.81318	.100	36.933	1	332	.000
3	.349[c]	.122	.114	5.76361	.018	6.735	1	331	.010

Table 6b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Table 6b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (18.5973

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transformational_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	-.218**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006
	N	160	160
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	-.218**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	
	N	160	160

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transformational_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	.076
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.318
	N	175	175
MLQ_transformational_total	Pearson Correlation	.076	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.318	
	N	175	175

Graph 6b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Graph 6b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (18.5973)
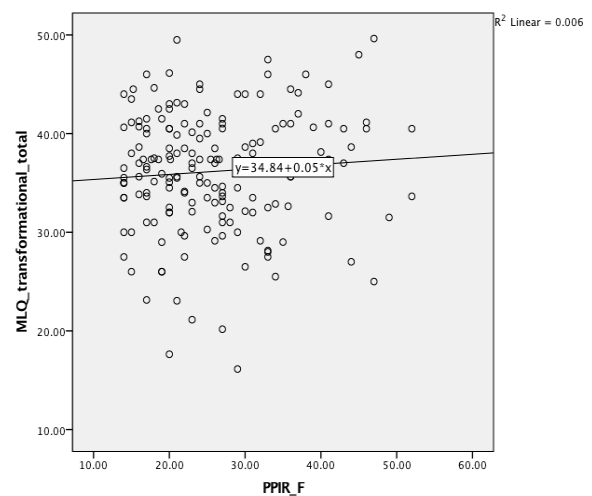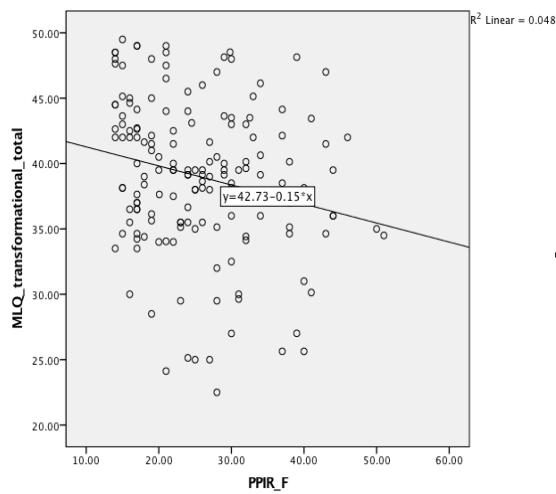
Authentic Pride significantly showed a moderation effect for the interaction between Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership. Median split analyses demonstrated that a high degree of authentic pride buffers highly fearless individuals by increasing transactional leadership tendencies.

Table 7b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.014[a]	.000	−.003	2.69344	.000	.067	1	333	.796
2	.153[b]	.023	.018	2.66588	.023	7.920	1	332	.005
3	.203[c]	.041	.033	2.64552	.018	6.131	1	331	.014

Table 7b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Table 7b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transcat ional_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	.040
	Sig. (2–tailed)		.613
	N	163	163
MLQ_transcationa l_total	Pearson Correlation	.040	1
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.613	
	N	163	163

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transcat ional_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	−.113
	Sig. (2–tailed)		.139
	N	172	172
MLQ_transcationa l_total	Pearson Correlation	−.113	1
	Sig. (2–tailed)	.139	
	N	172	172

Graph 7b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Graph 7b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)
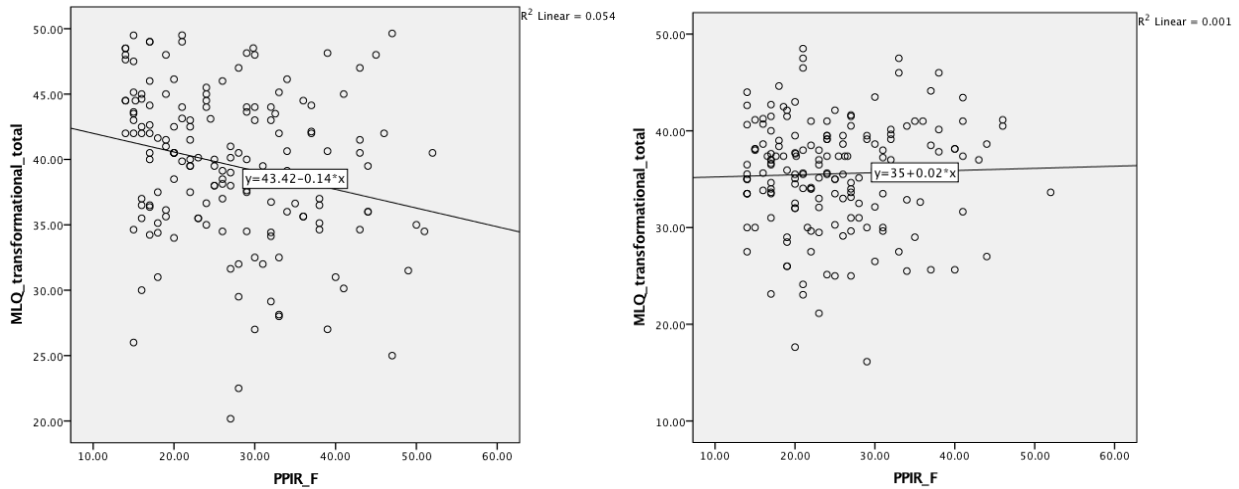
Table 8b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.014ᵃ	.000	-.003	2.69344	.000	.067	1	333	.796
2	.033ᵇ	.001	-.005	2.69632	.001	.288	1	332	.592
3	.037ᶜ	.001	-.008	2.70001	.000	.095	1	331	.758

Positive Parenting showed a significant interaction between the main effect of Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership. Highly fearless individuals who reported having received high levels of positive parenting seemed to exhibit less transactional leadership behavior those with a history of lower positive parenting.

Table 9b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Transactional Leadership

Model Summary

| Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.014ᵃ	.000	-.003	2.69344	.000	.067	1	333	.796
2	.192ᵇ	.037	.031	2.64775	.037	12.590	1	332	.000
3	.221ᶜ	.049	.040	2.63504	.012	4.211	1	331	.041

Table 9b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Table 9b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (18.5973)

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transcational_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	-.114
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.151
	N	160	160
MLQ_transcational_total	Pearson Correlation	-.114	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.151	
	N	160	160

Correlations

		PPIR_F	MLQ_transcational_total
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.284
	N	175	175
MLQ_transcational_total	Pearson Correlation	.081	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.284	
	N	175	175

Graph 9b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (18.5973) and Graph 9b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (18.5973)
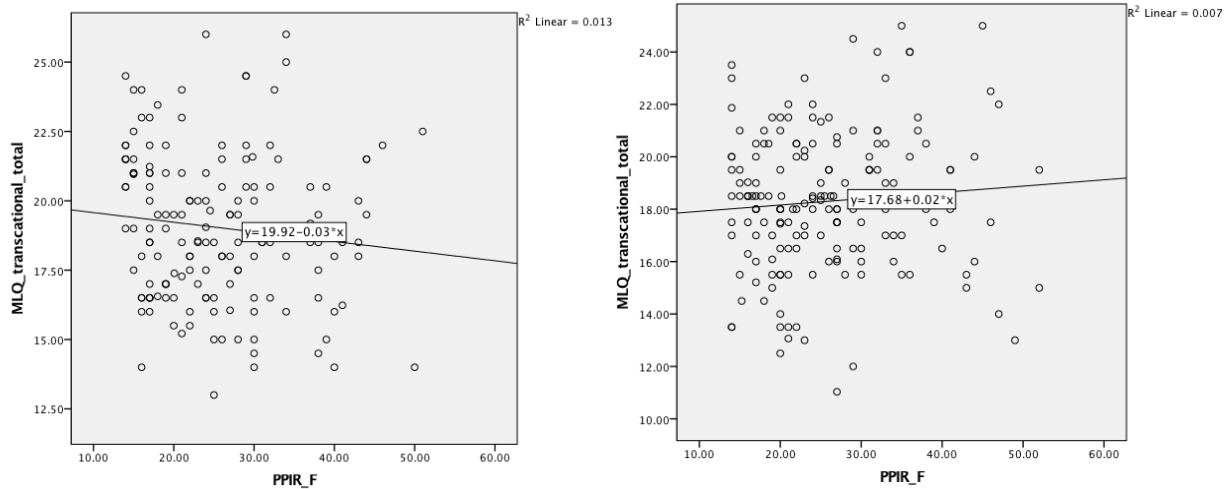
Analysis revealed that the moderation effect of Authentic pride on the relationship between Fearlessness and Initiate Partner Violence was significant. High values of authentic pride significantly increased initiate partner violence for those with high degrees of fearlessness.

Table 10b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.085[a]	.007	.004	1.37830	.007	2.214	1	306	.138
2	.101[b]	.010	.004	1.37842	.003	.946	1	305	.331
3	.150[c]	.023	.013	1.37205	.012	3.838	1	304	.051

a. Predictors: (Constant), PPIR_F

Table 10b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Table 10b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)

Correlations

		PPIR_F	CAB_IPVLIFETIME
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	.168*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.035
	N	163	157
CAB_IPVLIFETIME	Pearson Correlation	.168*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	
	N	157	157

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Correlations

		PPIR_F	CAB_IPVLIFETIME
PPIR_F	Pearson Correlation	1	-.021
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.795
	N	172	151
CAB_IPVLIFETIME	Pearson Correlation	-.021	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.795	
	N	151	151

Graph 10b-1 (Left): Moderation Effect above Median (20.9063) and Graph 10b-2 (Right): Moderation Effect below Median (20.9063)
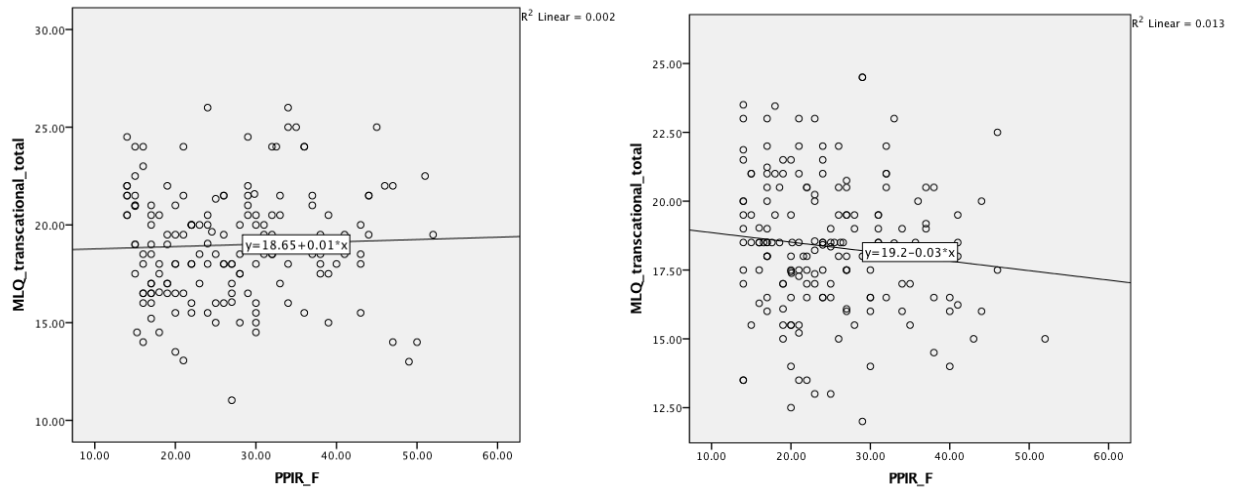

Table 11b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.085[a]	.007	.004	1.37830	.007	2.214	1	306	.138
2	.085[b]	.007	.001	1.38054	.000	.009	1	305	.923
3	.128[c]	.016	.007	1.37638	.009	2.847	1	304	.093

Table 12b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Initiate Partner Violence

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.085[a]	.007	.004	1.37830	.007	2.214	1	306	.138
2	.147[b]	.022	.015	1.37056	.014	4.469	1	305	.035
3	.159[c]	.025	.016	1.37019	.004	1.162	1	304	.282

Table 13b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.331[a]	.110	.107	1.50826	.110	37.890	1	307	.000
2	.353[b]	.125	.119	1.49785	.015	5.281	1	306	.022
3	.354[c]	.125	.117	1.49991	.000	.160	1	305	.689

Table 14b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.331[a]	.110	.107	1.50826	.110	37.890	1	307	.000
2	.332[b]	.110	.104	1.51063	.000	.035	1	306	.852
3	.335[c]	.112	.104	1.51102	.002	.844	1	305	.359

Table 15b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Antisocial Lifestyle

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.331[a]	.110	.107	1.50826	.110	37.890	1	307	.000
2	.366[b]	.134	.128	1.49037	.024	8.414	1	306	.004
3	.366[c]	.134	.125	1.49255	.000	.107	1	305	.744

Table 16b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Gambling

Model Summary

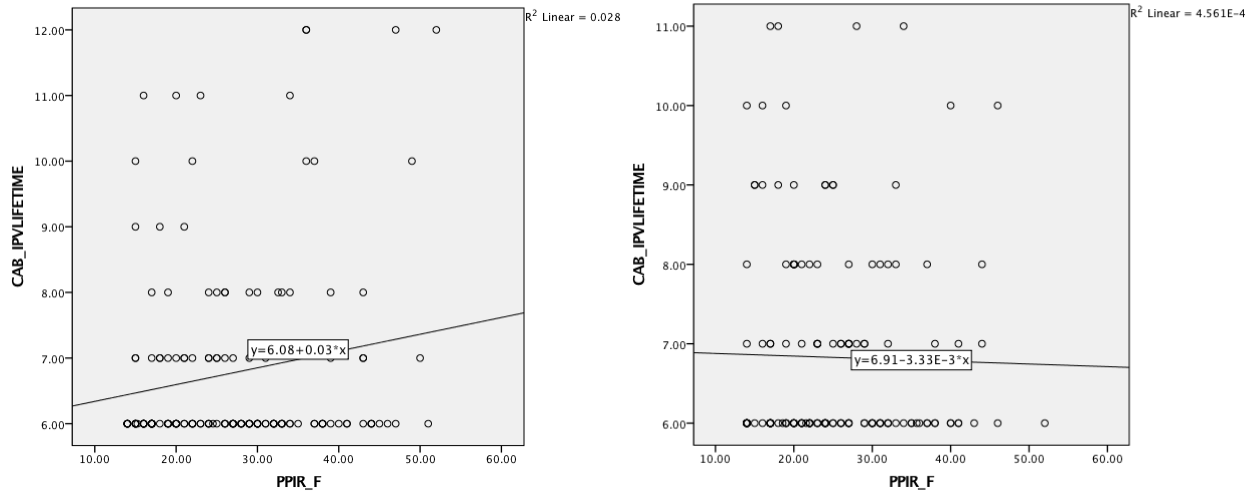| Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.191[a]	.037	.033	1.60807	.037	11.777	1	310	.001
2	.365[b]	.133	.127	1.52795	.096	34.360	1	309	.000
3	.365[c]	.133	.125	1.53034	.000	.036	1	308	.850

Table 17b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Gambling

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.332[a]	.111	.108	1.54513	.111	38.522	1	310	.000
2	.332[b]	.111	.105	1.54761	.000	.008	1	309	.931
3	.332[c]	.111	.102	1.55012	.000	.002	1	308	.968

Table 18b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Gambling

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.332[a]	.111	.108	1.54513	.111	38.522	1	310	.000
2	.346[b]	.120	.114	1.53954	.009	3.255	1	309	.072
3	.351[c]	.123	.115	1.53903	.003	1.205	1	308	.273

Table 19b: Authentic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.223[a]	.050	.047	1.63266	.050	15.861	1	303	.000
2	.225[b]	.051	.044	1.63466	.001	.260	1	302	.610
3	.225[c]	.051	.041	1.63733	.000	.014	1	301	.905

Table 20b: Hubristic Pride Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
					Change Statistics				
1	.223[a]	.050	.047	1.63266	.050	15.861	1	303	.000
2	.240[b]	.058	.052	1.62842	.008	2.580	1	302	.109
3	.241[c]	.058	.049	1.63094	.000	.068	1	301	.794

Table 21b: Positive Parenting Moderation of Interaction between Fearlessness and Substance Abuse

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.223[a]	.050	.047	1.63266	.050	15.861	1	303	.000
2	.229[b]	.052	.046	1.63320	.003	.801	1	302	.371
3	.231[c]	.053	.044	1.63498	.001	.344	1	301	.558

DISCUSSION

Remorselessness, manipulativeness, and egocentricity juxtaposed with superficial charm, lack of anxiety, and shallow affect comprise the maladaptive personality disorder called psychopathic personality or psychopathy (Miller & Lynam, 2003). Curiously, although many individuals with pronounced psychopathic attributes commit antisocial and criminal acts such as lying, stealing, and cheating, others may channel their traits into largely positive avenues, like leadership and positive risk-taking. Researchers characterize these adaptive individuals by a controversial grouping of features known as "successful psychopathy"(Hall & Benning, 2006; Lilienfeld et al., 2015). Like all those marked by psychopathic traits, successful psychopaths possess deficiencies in guilt. Unlike others, they typically learn to inhibit deviant and violent impulses.

Because they are lacking in guilt, I propose that an alternate emotion, namely pride, may help to explain the behavioral differences between successful and criminal psychopaths (Lykken, 1995). Recently, scientists discovered that pride encompasses two facets: authentic and hubristic. The former relates to genuine, earned self-worth, the latter to unwarranted narcissism (Tracy & Robins, 2007). I hypothesized that authentic pride will serve as a protective factor among psychopathic individuals, especially those high in fearless dominance, by tamping down risk for antisocial and criminal behavioral and by boosting prosocial behaviors such as leadership and

heroism. Furthermore, I hypothesized that hubristic pride will increase risk, especially among individuals with elevated fearless dominance levels, augmenting risk for antisocial and criminal behavior and diminishing the likelihood of adaptive behavior. Finally, positive parenting techniques such as elimination of corporal punishment, consistent positive reinforcement, and parental involvement especially during adolescence, have been linked to pride acquisition (Frick et al., 1999). I proposed that, by increasing authentic pride levels, positive parenting would promote prosocial tendencies and protect against antisocial behaviors (Frick et al., 1999; Serketich & Dumas, 1996). To recruit participants, I posted an online questionnaire to Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk) homepage. The questionnaire contained validated self-report measures of leadership, positive parenting, pride, self-esteem, narcissism, guilt and shame, psychopathy, standard personality, criminal behavior, and heroism.

Correlation and Moderation Analyses

Bivariate correlation analyses revealed significant and often substantial correlations among numerous subscales. Importantly, although Self-Centered Impulsivity and Coldheartedness majorly indicated significance in the same direction, Fearless Dominance often correlated to the same dependent variable but in the opposite direction. This finding supported the hypotheses, for many positive traits such as effective leadership, heroism and authentic pride, significantly and positively correlated with Fearless Dominance. In addition many of the antisocial traits such as hubristic pride, ineffective leadership, and shame withdraw significantly and positively correlated with Self-Centered Impulsivity and Coldheartedness. Furthermore, Positive Parenting positively and significantly correlated to only the Fearless Dominance subscale, which suggested that such parenting methods might help boost prosocial tendencies among psychopaths. Correlation analyses alone were not sufficient to support the hypotheses that

in psychopathic individuals with high fearless dominance, authentic pride will serve as a potential protective factor and hubristic pride, a potential risk factor. Nevertheless, the data clearly revealed differential links between the psychopathy components and the two core pride facets. Because the dependent variables differentially correlated with PPI-R subscales, it strengthened the conception that psychopathy is not a single, monolithic disorder, but a multidimensional condition. Following the correlational analyses, I moved on to examine the moderation results. Despite scattered significant findings, many were mixed and inconsistent in their direction. Of 42 moderation analyses only four were significant at the .05 level, and only three interactions yielded near significance. Of those seven interactions, only two moderation effects were in the predicted direction. This raised questions regarding the interactional hypotheses.

Implications

The inconsistencies in the moderation analyses raise the possibility that some or even all of the positive findings reflected Type 1 (false positive) errors. Indeed, had I performed Bonferroni correlation to correct for family-wise error, the p value would have been p< .0012, and none of the moderation interactions would have been statistically significant. At the same time, many of the interaction terms accounted for 1% or more additional variance. Because moderator effects are so difficult to detect, even those accounting for 1% of the total variance should be considered important (Evans, 1985). Although too small to inform policy, these results might still indicate important theoretical implications, and thus should be further explored. Nevertheless, given concerns regarding Type 1 error, they will require replication in independent samples.

Limitations and Future Directions

Analysis

Notoriously, moderator effects are difficult to detect in non-experimental field studies, yet no valid alternative to moderation multiple regression exists (McClelland & Judd, 1993). Several factors account for this method's highly conservative nature. In non-experimental studies, experimenters cannot as effectively control the conditions. Thus, more noise is introduced into the data, reliable effects are harder to detect, and the model error increases (McClelland & Judd, 1993). Furthermore, some intrinsic error exists in every measure. The data corroborates this fact, as the inter scale reliability never equals 1. Moderation analysis exacerbates measurement error, for it multiplies error to create the interaction term (Aiken & West, 1991). Finally, because Fearless Dominance was already highly correlated with effective leadership and heroism, it is challenging for the moderator to detect any additional variance. To partially counteract this problem, a larger sample size could be collected. Although moderation with small sample sizes may detect a dramatic interaction effect, larger samples are paramount for subtler effects. Therefore, authentic and hubristic pride as well as positive parenting may in fact subtly moderate behavioral tendencies in highly psychopathic individuals, but the sample size is too small to detect it.

Distribution

Although psychopathic traits are distributed continuously among the community, it is likely that reflects only a moderate section of the full distribution. The majority of individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits not only commit crimes, but they are approximately three times more likely to recidivate than nonpsychopaths (Hemphill, 1998). As the number of crimes increases, so too does the likelihood of arrest. Thus, many of these individuals reside in prison or

institutions. Because MTurk draws from the general population only, this study sample may be truncated at the high end. Therefore, it may fail to capture the same range of variance of psychopathy scores one might observe in a prison population. Perhaps, the interaction hypothesis is valid, but such moderation effects hold primarily to more extreme levels of psychopathy. To achieve a more complete psychopathy representation, future studies should measure samples from clinical and prison settings in addition to the general population. Furthermore, descriptive analyses show that few participants fell within the "off cells". For example, those who exhibited high fearless dominance but low levels of authentic pride and vice versa. Without such individuals, detecting moderation effects is challenging.

Measures

Self-report questionnaires offer many advantages when detecting psychopathy. Although self-reports of personality converge with reports from knowledgeable observers (Kendrick & Funder, 1988), self-report measures may be particularly useful for detecting affects and enduring affective dispositions, such as those measured in this study (Grove & Tellegen, 1991). Easy to complete and briefer than interview and research studies, these questionnaires are often much cheaper. Furthermore, because they do not necessitate a rater, self-report methods eliminate interrater and intrarater reliability problems.

One may argue that psychopathic individuals' tendency to lie with impunity would invalidate a self-report measure. For example, psychopaths may craft a positive impression when applying for a job or a negative one upon evaluation for insanity plea. However, because this study is not only anonymous but also compensated participants regardless of their answers, psychopaths would achieve little or nothing tangible by lying. Therefore, they would not likely do so. Still, a subtler issue remains. Perhaps, due to the high correlation between narcissism and psychopathy,

psychopathic individuals might simply view themselves as better than they are. As a result, some researchers use validity scales to correct these "biased" scores (Piedmont, et al., 2000). Many argue, however, that this "bias" itself may be a core aspect of that individual. To control for it, therefore, would be to eliminate a genuine personality trait.

Nevertheless, self-report measures do possess limitations. One major problem is psychopaths' glaring lack of insight. This renders ineffectual their answering of questions about how their actions impact others. Similarly problematic, psychopaths experience only weak variations of emotions like love, guilt, empathy, and fear. Cleckley parallels this deficit to "semantic aphasia," a neurological condition in which subjects lose meaning and sense of words but maintain technical mimicry of language (Cleckley, 1988). Because they do not truly comprehend these feelings, they may inaccurately score questions targeting such emotions. To address these limitations, researchers should question the subject's close family or friends. By combining self and observer report measures researchers could maximize response viability.

Participants

Due to time constraints, this study targeted adults. As a result, participants needed to retrospectively recount one of the core moderators, positive parenting. Beyond the more blatant issue of faulty memory, studies show that retrospective reports of positive parenting are influenced by the participant's personality (Cheng & Furnham, 2004). People may experience identical parenting, but if the individual possesses high negative emotionality, he or she will likely rate his or her parents more harshly than a low negative emotionality subject. Furthermore, by assessing adults, this study observed the participant's personality after it formed. There is no way to know whether their fearless dominance levels changed since childhood. Ideally, the study should have isolated children who scored highly on the Fearless Dominance and Fearlessness

scales. Then, researchers could examine how positive parenting techniques affected the child's authentic and hubristic pride levels, and their impact on antisocial and prosocial behaviors. Future longitudinal studies would offer invaluable insight into these potential interactions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I predicted that for psychopathic individuals exhibiting high levels of fearless dominances: (a) authentic pride would protect them by boosting leadership and heroism behaviors, (b) hubristic pride would hinder them by augmenting risk for antisocial and criminal behavior, and (c) positive parenting would promote prosocial tendencies. Bivariate analyses of the moderators, PPI-R subscales, and prosocial and antisocial behaviors largely supported many of the initial hypotheses. Nevertheless, moderation analyses focusing on potential protective and risk effects of the moderators on the interactions between the main effect variables largely failed to support the hypotheses. To increase chances of detecting moderation effects, future studies should be longitudinal, combine self and observer report methods, and target larger sample sizes. Such studies would not only greatly contribute to the scientific understanding of psychopathy, but also would suggest potential parenting strategies could help psychopathic children, especially those high in fearless dominance, become prosocial members of society.

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APPENDIX

Consent Form

Dear Participant:

We invite you to participate in a research study entitled "Pride, Guilt, Shame, and Personality" conducted by Dr. Scott Lilienfeld and his honors thesis student Ansley Unterberger in the Department of Psychology at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Lilienfeld can be contacted at slilien@emory.edu or 404-727-1125.This study investigates how certain personality traits are associated with certain behavioral tendencies, especially those related to pride, guilt, and shame. If you choose to participate in this study, you will be asked to complete an online questionnaire, which includes personality measures. These measures consist of questions concerning your typical thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and behaviors. Some of the questions deal with personal and potentially sensitive issues, which may cause you mild distress or discomfort. Please note that you can stop taking part anytime, without giving any reason, and without penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. You can also decide to skip any questions and still receive compensation for your participation. None of the questions are designed to "trick" you, so we encourage you to answer the questions faithfully and to the best of your ability. The questionnaire should take between 60 and 90 minutes to complete, and you will receive $3.50 for participation. The information you provide to us is strictly confidential. The

questionnaires will not contain any identifying information. To further protect privacy,

individual's questionnaires will be assigned a participant number. In any publications or

presentations of the study's results, we will report group data only. You will be neither identified

nor identifiable. You will not receive any direct benefits from this study other than gaining a

better understanding of the process and purpose of psychological research. Additionally, once we

complete the study, you can gain more knowledge about the overall study findings by contacting

us if you are interested. We anticipate that these results will help us to better understand how

personality traits relate to behavioral tendencies. If you have any questions concerning your

participation in this study, please feel free to contact the Principal Investigator, Scott Lilienfeld,

Ph.D., at (404) 727-1125 or at slilien@emory.edu. If you have any questions concerning your

rights as a participant in this study, please feel free to contact The Chairperson, Institutional

Review Board, Emory University, 1599 Clifton Road 5th Floor East, Atlanta, Georgia 30322;

Telephone: (404) 712-0720; e-mail address: IRB@emory.edu. By clicking the box below, you

are agreeing to participate in the above described research project. Nevertheless, before you can

participate, you will need to correctly answer 3 brief quiz questions to demonstrate that you

understand the information in this consent form. Thank you very much!

Consent Form Quiz
1. How much of the questionnaire do I have to complete to receive monetary compensation?

    a. As many questions as I feel comfortable answering

    b. I can leave 5 questions blank, but more than that results in compensation loss

    c. All of it

2. Whom can I contact with questions?

    a. Dr. Scott Lilienfeld

    b. The chairperson of the Institutional Review Board at Emory University

      c. Both

3. What will participation in this study require of me

      a. Performing a set of laboratory tasks

      b. Filling out an online questionnaire

      c. Completing an interview with a researcher

Measures

Demographics form

      Please answer these questions truthfully and to the best of your ability.

1. Age

2. Gender: Male or Female

3. Race:

      American Indian

      Asian

      Black or African American

      Hispanic or Latino

      Native Hawaiian

      White or Caucasian

      Bi or Multiracial

4. Religion:

      Islamic

      Hindu

      Buddhist

      Jewish

Christian

Atheist

Agnostic

Other:

If you chose Christianity, please denote your denomination:

5. Dating/ relationship status:

Not dating anyone

Dating one or more people

6-month or longer monogamous relationship

6. Sexual Orientation

Heterosexual

Homosexual

Bisexual

Transgender

Other:

The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ)

This survey will help you describe your leadership style as you perceive it. Starting with the first question, judge how frequently each statement fits you. For items 1 through 18, indicate what you actually do. For items 19 through 36, indicate what you ought to be doing. If an item is irrelevant, or if you are unsure or do not know the answer, leave it blank. Use the rating scale below: 0= Not at All, 1= Once in A While, 2= Sometimes 3= Fairly Often, 4= Frequently, If Not Always).

1. I avoid getting involved when important issues arise

2. I talk about my most important values and beliefs

3. I seek differing perspectives when solving problems

4. I discuss in specific terms who is responsible for achieving performance targets

5. I wait for things to go wrong before taking action

6. I talk enthusiastically about what needs to be accomplished

7. I spend time teaching and coaching

8. I show that I am a firm believer in "If it ain't broke, don't fix it"

9. I go beyond self-interest for the good of the group

10. I act in ways that build others' respect for me

11. I concentrate my full attention on dealing with mistakes, complaints, and failures

12. I consider the moral and ethical consequences of decisions

13. I direct my attention toward failures to meet standards

14. I consider an individual as having different needs, abilities, and aspirations from others

15. I suggest new ways of looking at how to complete assignments

16. I delay responding to urgent questions

17. I express satisfaction when others meet expectations

18. I express confidence that goals will be achieved

Now indicate what you ought to be doing.

19. I avoid getting involved when important issues arise

20. I talk about my most important values and beliefs

21. I seek differing perspectives when solving problems

22. I discuss in specific terms who is responsible for achieving performance targets

23. I wait for things to go wrong before taking action

24. I talk enthusiastically about what needs to be accomplished

25. I spend time teaching and coaching

26. I show that I am a firm believer in "If it ain't broke, don't fix it"

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33. I suggest new ways of looking at how to complete assignments

34. I delay responding to urgent questions

35. I express satisfaction when others meet expectations

36. I express confidence that goals will be achieved

Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (APQ)

Please rate the following questions about your childhood using the choices below (Never, Almost Never, Sometimes, Often, Always).

1. You have a friendly talk with your dad

    a. How about your mom

2. Your parents tell you that you are doing a good job

4. Your dad helps with some of your special activities (such as sports, boy/girl scouts, church youth groups)

    a. How about your mom

5. Your parents reward or give something extra to you for behaving well

6. You fail to leave a note or to let your parents know where you are going

7. Your dad plays games or does other fun things with you

      a. How about your mom

8. You talk your parents out of punishing you after you have done something wrong

9. Your dad asks you about your day in school

      a. How about your mom

10. You stay out in the evening past the time you are supposed to be home

11. Your dad helps you with your homework

      a. How about your mom

13. Your parents compliment you when you have done something well

14. Your dad asks you what your plans are for the coming day

      a. How about your mom

15. Your dad drives you to a special activity

      a. How about your mom

16. Your parents praise you for behaving well

17. Your parents do not know the friends you are with

18. Your parents hug or kiss you when you have done something well

19. You go out without a set time to be home

20. Your dad talks to you about your friends

      a. How about your mom

21. You go out after dark without an adult with you

22. Your parents let you out of a punishment early (like lift restrictions earlier than they originally said)

25. Your parents do not punish you when you have done something wrong

26. Your dad goes to a meeting at school, like a PTA meeting or parent/teacher conferences

      a. How about your mom

27. Your parents tell you that they like it when you help out around the house

28. You stay out later than you are supposed to, and your parents don't know it

29. Your parents leave the house and don't tell you where they are going

30. You come home from school more than an hour past the time your parents expect you to be home

31. The punishment your parents give depends on their mood

32. You are at home without an adult being with you

33. Your parents spank you with their hand when you have done something wrong

34. Your parents ignore you when you are misbehaving

35. Your parents slap you when you have done something wrong

36. Your parents take something away a privilege or money from you as a punishment

37. Your parents send you to your room as a punishment

38. Your parents hit you with a belt, switch, or other object when you have done something wrong

39. Your parents yell or scream at you when you have done something wrong

40. Your parents calmly explain to you why your behavior was wrong when you misbehave

41. Your parents use time out (make you sit or stand in a corner) as a punishment

42. Your parents give you extra chores as a punishment.

7-Item Authentic and Hubristic Pride Scales

Below are a number of words and phrases that describe different feelings and emotions. Read each item and then indicate the extent to which you generally feel this way (i.e., how you feel on the average) using the scale shown below: (Not at All, Somewhat, Moderately, Very Much, Extremely).

1. Accomplished

2. Like I am achieving

3. Confident

4. Fulfilled

5. Productive

6. Like I have Self-Worth

7. Successful

8. Arrogant

9. Conceited

10. Egotistical

11. Pompous

12. Smug

13. Snobbish

14. Stuck- Up

Dispositional Positive Emotions Scale (DPES)

Please rate how well these questions reflect yourself using the scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Somewhat Disagree, Neutral, Somewhat Agree, Agree, Strongly Agree)

1. I feel good about myself

2. I am proud of my accomplishments and myself

3. Many people respect me

4. I always stand up for what I believe in

5. People usually recognize my authority

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES)

Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement using the scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly Agree).

1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself

2. At times I think I am no good at all

3. I feel that I have a number of good qualities

4. I am able to do things as well as most other people

5. I feel I do not have much to be proud of

6. I certainly feel useless at times

7. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane with others

8. I wish I could have more respect for myself

9. All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure

10. I take a positive attitude toward myself

Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI)

For each pair of items, choose the one that you most identify with. If you identify with both equally choose which one you think is most important.

1. I have a natural talent for influencing people vs. I am not good at influencing people

2. Modesty doesn't become me vs. I am essentially a modest person

3. I would do almost anything on a dare vs. I tend to be a fairly cautious person

4. When people compliment me, I sometimes get embarrassed vs. I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so

5. The thought of ruling the world frightens the hell out of me vs. If I ruled the world it would be a better place

6. I can usually talk my way out of anything vs. I try to accept the consequences of my behavior

7. I prefer to blend in with the crowd vs. I like to be the center of attention

8. I will be a success vs. I am not too concerned about success

9. I am no better or worse than most people vs. I think I am a special person

10. I am not sure if I would make a good leader vs. I see myself as a good leader

11. I am assertive vs. I wish I were more assertive

12. I like to have authority over other people vs. I don't mind following orders

13. I find it easy to manipulate people vs. I don't like it when I find myself manipulating people

14. I insist upon getting the respect that is due me vs. I usually get the respect that I deserve

15. I don't particularly like to show off my body vs. I like to show off my body

16. I can read people like a book vs. People are sometimes hard to understand

17. If I feel competent I am willing to take responsibility for making decisions vs. I like to take responsibility for making decisions

18. I just want to be reasonably happy vs. I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world

19. My body is nothing special vs. I like to look at my body

20. I try not to be a show off vs. I will usually show off if I get the chance

21. I always know what I am doing vs. Sometimes I am not sure of what I am doing

22. I sometimes depend on people to get things done vs. I rarely depend on anyone else to get things done

23. Sometimes I tell good stories vs. Everybody likes to hear my stories

24. I expect a great deal from other people vs. I like to do things for other people

25. I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve vs. I take my satisfactions as they come

26. Compliments embarrass me vs. I like to be complimented

27. I have a strong will to power vs. Power for its own sake doesn't interest me.

28. I don't care about new fads and fashions vs. I like to start new fads and fashions

29 I like to look at myself in the mirror vs. I am not particularly interested in looking at myself in the mirror

30. I really like to be the center of attention vs. It makes me uncomfortable to be the center of attention

31. I can live my life in any way I want to vs. People can't always live their lives in terms of what they want

32. Being an authority doesn't mean that much to me vs. People always seem to recognize my authority

33. I would prefer to be a leader vs. It makes little difference to me whether I am a leader or not

34. I am going to be a great person vs. I hope I am going to be successful

35. People sometimes believe what I tell them vs. I can make anybody believe anything I want them to

36. I am a born leader vs. Leadership is a quality that takes a long time to develop

37. I wish somebody would someday write my biography vs. I don't like people to pry into my life for any reason

38. I get upset when people don't notice how I look when I go out in public vs. I don't mind blending into the crowd when I go out in public

39. I am much more capable than other people vs. There is a lot that I can learn from other people

40. I am much like everybody else vs. I am an extraordinary person

Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale (GASP)

In this questionnaire you will read about situations that people are likely to encounter in day-to-day life, followed by common reactions to those situations. As you read each scenario, try to imagine yourself in that situation. Then indicate the likelihood that you would react in the way described. Please use the rating system below: (1 very unlikely, 2 unlikely, 3 slightly-unlikely, 4 about 50% likely, 5 Slightly likely, 6 likely, 7 very likely).

1. After realizing you have received too much change at a store, you decide to keep it because the salesclerk doesn't notice. What is the likelihood that you would feel uncomfortable about keeping the money?

2. You are privately informed that you are the only one in your group that did not make the honor society because you skipped too many days of school. What is the likelihood that this would lead you to become more responsible about attending school?

3. You rip an article out of a journal in the library and take it with you. Your teacher discovers what you did and tells the librarian and your entire class. What is the likelihood that this would make you feel like a bad person?

4. After making a big mistake on an important project at work in which people were depending on you, your boss criticizes you in front of your coworkers. What is the likelihood that you would feign sickness and leave work?

5. You reveal a friend's secrete, though your friend never finds out. What is the likelihood that your failure to keep the secret would lead you to exert extra effort to keep secrets in the future?

6. You give a bad presentation at work. Afterwards your boss tells your coworkers it was your fault that your company lost the contract. What is the likelihood that you would feel incompetent?

7. A friend tells you that you boast a great deal. What is the likelihood that you would stop spending time with that friend?

8. Your home is very messy; an unexpected guest knocks on your door, and invites himself or herself in. What is the likelihood that you would avoid the guests until they leave?

9. You secretly commit a felony. What is the likelihood that you would feel remorse about breaking the law?

10. You successfully exaggerate your damages in a lawsuit. Months later, your lies are discovered and you are charged with perjury. What is the likelihood that you would think you are a despicable human being?

11. You strongly defend a point of view in a discussion, and though nobody was aware of it, you realize that you were wrong. What is the likelihood that this would make you think more carefully before you speak?

12. You take office supplies home for personal use and are caught by your boss. What is the likelihood that this would lead you to quit your job?

13. You make a mistake at work and find out a coworker is blamed for the error. Later, your coworker confronts you about mistake. What is the likelihood that you would feel like a coward?

14. At a coworker's housewarming party, you spill red wine on his new cream-colored carpet. You cover the stain with a chair so that nobody notices your mess. What is the likelihood that you would feel that the way you acted was pathetic?

15. While discussing a heated subject with friends, you suddenly realized you are shouting

though nobody seems to notice. What is the likelihood that you would try to act more considerately toward your friends?

16. You lie to people but they never find out about it. What is the likelihood that you would feel terrible about the lies you told?

Levenson Self Report Measure of Psychopathy (LSRP)

Below are a number of statements that describe people's likes and attitudes. For each statement, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement (Agree Strongly=1, Agree Somewhat= 2, Disagree Somewhat=3, a Disagree Strongly= 4).

1. Success is based on survival of the fittest; I am not concerned about the losers

2. I quickly lose interest in tasks I start

3. When I get frustrated, I often "let off steam" by blowing my top

4. My main purpose in life is getting as many goodies as I can

5. Before I do anything, I carefully consider the possible consequences

6. Making a lot of money is my most important goal

7. For me, what's right is whatever I can get away with

8. I am often bored

9. I enjoy manipulating other people's feelings

10. I often admire a really clever scam

11. I would be upset if my success came at someone else's expense

12. People who are stupid enough to get ripped off usually deserve it

13. I tell other people what they want to hear so that they will do what I want them to do

14. I feel bad if my words or actions cause someone else to feel emotional pain

15. Looking out for myself is my top priority

16. Most of my problems are due to the fact that other people don't understand me

17. Cheating is not justified because it is unfair to others

18. I find myself in the same kinds of trouble, time after time

19. Even if I were trying to sell something, I wouldn't lie about it

20. In today's world, I feel justified in doing anything I can get away with to succeed

21. I don't plan anything very far in advance

22. I let others worry about higher values; my main concern is with the bottom line

23. I find that I am able to pursue one goal for a long time

24. I make a point of trying not to hurt others in pursuit of my goals

25. I have been in a lot of shouting matches with other people

26. Love is overrated

Criminal and Analogous Behavior Scale (CAB)

The next questions are going to ask about behaviors that you may have done. Please remember that your answers are confidential and will be used for research purposes only. Please answer as honestly as possible.

1.   Do you drink alcohol?

        No   Yes

2.   How old were you when you had your first drink (e.g., more than 1 sip)?

3.   In the last twelve months, which one of the following statements best describes the way you use alcohol?

        Less than once a month

        About once or twice a month, never in large amounts

        About once or twice a month, sometimes in large amounts

        About once or twice a week, never in large amounts

        About once or twice a week, always in large amounts

        Almost everyday, never in large amounts

        Almost everyday, sometimes in large amounts

        Almost everyday, usually in large amounts

4.   Have you ever had five or more drinks (beer, wine, or liquor) in a single day?

        No   Yes

5.   How many times in the last MONTH have you had 5 or more drinks in a single day?

6.   Have you ever smoked marijuana or hashish?

        No   Yes

7.   How old were you when you first smoked marijuana or hashish?

8.   How many times have you used marijuana or hashish in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

9.   Have you ever used cocaine or crack (in any form)?

        No   Yes

10.   How old were you when you first used cocaine or crack?

11.   How many times have you used cocaine or crack in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

12.   Have you ever used psychedelics (e.g., mushrooms, acid, peyote)?

        No   Yes

13.   How old were you when you first used psychedelics?

14.   How many times have you used psychedelics in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

15.   Have you ever used any other "hard" drugs (e.g., heroin, speed, crank)?

        No   Yes

16.   How old were you when you first used other "hard" drugs?

17.   How many times have you used other "hard" drugs in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

18.   Have you ever driven while drunk or high?

        No   Yes

19.   How many times have you driven while drunk or high in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

20.   Have you ever been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI, DWI)?

        No   Yes

21.   How many times have you been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol in

your LIFETIME?

22.   Have you ever taken a car that didn't belong to you without the owner's permission?

        No   Yes

23.   How old were you when you first did this?

24.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

25.	Have you ever taken something not belonging to you worth less than $50?

	No	Yes

26.	How old were you when you first did this?

27.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

28.	Have you ever taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?

	No	Yes

29.	How old were you when you first did this?

30.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

31.	Have you ever been in a physical fight with another individual?

	No	Yes

32.	How old were you when you first did this?

33.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

34.	Have you ever attacked another person with a weapon with the intent to injure, rape, or kill?

	No	Yes

35.	How old were you when you first did this?

36.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

37.	Have you ever hurt someone (intentionally – not during a sporting event) to a degree that he/she needed bandages or a doctor?

	No	Yes

38.	How old were you when you first did this?

39.	How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

40.   Have you ever <u>used a weapon</u> (e.g., gun, knife, club) to get something from someone?

       No   Yes

41.   How old were you when you first did this?

42.   How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

43.   Have you ever <u>broken into a house or building</u> or entered through an unlocked door or window to steal or to vandalize?

       No   Yes

44.   How old were you when you first did this?

45.   How many times have you done this in the LAST 12 MONTHS?

46.   Have you ever been arrested (for anything other than DUI/DWI)?

       No   Yes

47.   How old were you when you were first arrested (non DUI charge)?

48.   How many times have you been arrested in the past 12 MONTHS (non DUI)?

49.   Have you ever thrown something at a romantic partner?

       No   Yes

50.   Have you ever twisted a romantic partner's arm or hair?

       No   Yes

51.   Have you ever pushed or shoved a romantic partner?

       No   Yes

52.   Have you ever grabbed a romantic partner?

       No   Yes

53.   Have you ever slapped a romantic partner?

       No   Yes

54. Have you ever punched or hit a romantic partner with something that could hurt?

    No   Yes

55. Have you ever had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal)?

    No   Yes

56. How old were you when you first had intercourse (vaginal or anal)?

57. With how many partners have you had sexual intercourse (vaginal or anal)?

58. Have you ever had sex with someone who you had known for less than 24 hours?

    No   Yes

59. How many times have you had sex with someone you had known for less than 24 hours in your lifetime?

60. When having sex <u>in a relationship</u>, how often do you use condoms?

    Never

    Infrequently

    Sometimes

    Usually

    Always

61. When having sex with someone <u>you are NOT in a relationship with,</u> how often do you use condoms?

    Never

    Infrequently

    Sometimes

    Usually

    Always

62.   Have you, or a partner, ever had an abortion?

        No   Yes

63.   Have you ever been diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease?

        No   Yes

64.   Have you ever played the lottery?

        No   Yes

65.   Have you ever played card or other games for money?

        No   Yes

66.   Have you ever bet on games of chance at a casino?

        No   Yes

67.   Have you ever placed a bet at a racetrack?

        No   Yes

68.   Have you ever placed a bet on a sports event (other than horse racing) for over $10?

        No   Yes

69.   Have you ever lost more money gambling (including playing the lottery) than you could

afford?

        No   Yes

Hexaco Personality Inventory (HEXACO)

On the following pages you will find a series of statements about you. Please read each

statement and decide how much you agree or disagree with that statement. Then write your

response in the space next to the statement using the following scale (5= strongly agree,

4=agree, 3= neutral, 2= disagree, 1= strongly disagree).

1. I would be quite bored by a visit to an art gallery

2. I clean my office or home quite frequently

3. I rarely hold a grudge, even against people who have badly wronged me

4. I feel reasonably satisfied with myself overall

5. I would feel afraid if I had to travel in bad weather conditions

6. If I want something from a person I dislike, I will act very nicely toward that person in order to get what I want

7. I'm interested in learning about the history and politics of other countries

8. When working, I often set ambitious goals for myself

9. People sometimes tell met hat I am too critical of others

10. I rarely express my opinions in group meetings

11. I sometimes can't help worrying about little things

12. If I knew that I could never get caught, I would be willing to steal a million dollars

13. I would like a job that requires following a routine rather than being creative

14. I often check my work over repeatedly to find any mistakes

15. People sometimes tell me that I'm too stubborn

16. I avoid making "small talk" with people

17. When I suffer from a painful experience, I need someone to make me feel comfortable

18. Having a lot of money is not especially important to me

19. I think that paying attention to radical ideas is a waste of time

20. I make decisions based n the feeling of the moment rather than on careful thought

21. People think of me as someone who has a quick temper

22. I am energetic nearly all the time

23. I feel like crying when I see other people crying

24. I am an ordinary person who is no better than others

25. I wouldn't spend my time reading a book of poetry

26. I plan ahead and organize things to avoid scrambling at the last minute

27. My attitude toward people who have treated me badly is "forgive and forget"

28. I think that most people like some aspects of my personality

29. I don't mind doing jobs that involve dangerous work

30. I wouldn't use flattery to get a raise or promotion at work even if I thought it would

   succeed

31. I enjoy looking at maps of different places

32. I often push myself very hard when trying to achieve a goal

33. I generally accept people's faults without complaining about them

34. In social situations, I'm usually the one who makes the first move

35. I worry a lot less than most people do

36. I would be tempted to buy stolen property if I were financially tight

37. I would enjoy creating a work of art, such as a novel, a song, or a painting

38. When working on something, I don't pay much attention to small details

39. I am usually quite flexible in my opinions when people disagree with me

40. I enjoy having lots of people around to talk with

41. I can handle difficult situations without needing emotional support from anyone else

42. I would like to live in a very expensive, high-class neighborhood

43. I like people who have unconventional views

44. I make a lot of mistakes because I don't think before I act

45. I rarely feel anger, even when people treat me quite badly

46. On most days, I feel cheerful and optimistic

47. When someone I know well is unhappy, I can almost feel that person's pain myself

48. I wouldn't want people to treat me as though I were superior to them

49. If I had the opportunity, I would like to attend a classical music concert

50. People often joke with me about the messiness of my room or desk

51. If someone ahs cheated me once, I will always feel suspicious of that person

52. I feel that I am an unpopular person

53. When it comes to physical danger, I am very fearful

54. If I want something from someone, I will laugh at that person's worst jokes

55. I would be very bored by a book about the history of science and technology

56. Often when I set a goal, I end up quitting without having reached it

57. I tend to be lenient in judging other people

58. When I'm in a group of people, I'm often the one who speaks on behalf of the group

59. I rarely, if ever, have trouble sleeping due to stress or anxiety

60. I would never accept a bride, even if it were very large

61. People have often told me that I have a good imagination

62. I always try to be accurate in my work, even at the expense of time

63. When people tell me that I'm wrong, my first reaction is to argue with them

64. I prefer jobs that involve active social interaction to those that involve working alone

65. Whenever I feel worried about something, I want to share my concern with another

     person

66. I would like to be seen driving around in a very expensive car

67. I think of myself as a somewhat eccentric person

68. I don't allow my impulses to govern my behavior

69. Most people tend to get angry more quickly than I do

70. People often tell me that I should try to cheer up

71. I feel strong emotions when someone close to me is going away for a long time

72. I think that I am entitled to more respect than the average person is

73. Sometimes I like to just watch the wind as it blows through the trees

74. When working, I sometimes have difficulties due to being disorganized

75. I find it hard to fully forgive someone who has done something mean to me

76. I sometimes feel that I am a worthless person

77. Even in an emergency I wouldn't feel like panicking

78. I wouldn't pretend to like someone just to get that person to do favors for me

79. I've never really enjoyed looking through an encyclopedia

80. I do only the minimum amount of work needed to get by

81. Even when people make a lot of mistakes, I rarely ay anything negative

82. I tend to feel quite self conscious when speaking in front of a group of people

83. I get very anxious when waiting to hear about an important decision

84. I'd be tempted to use counterfeit money, if I were sure I could get away with it

85. I don't think of myself as the artistic or creative type

86. People often call me a perfectionist

87. I find it hard to compromise with people when I really think I'm right

88. The first thing that I always do in a new place is to make friends

89. I rarely discuss my problems with other people

90. I would get a lot of pleasure from owning expensive luxury goods

91. I find it boring to discuss philosophy

92. I prefer to do whatever comes to mind, rather than stick to a plan

93. I find it hard to keep my temper when people insult me

94. Most people are more upbeat and dynamic than I generally am

95. I remain unemotional even in situations where most people get very sentimental

96. I want people to know that I am an important person of high status

97. I have sympathy for people who are les fortunate than I am

98. I try to give generously to those in need

99. I wouldn't bother me to harm someone I didn't like

100. People see me as a hard-hearted person.

Activity Frequency Inventory (AFI)

Below are listed a number of actions that you may have engaged in at some point in your life.

For each of the actions listed, please record the number of times you have ever performed the

action in the space to the left of the item. For example, for question #1 below, if you have never

attempted to save a stranger who appeared to be drowning, place a 0 in the space to the left of the

item; if you have twice attempted to save a stranger who appeared to be drowning, place a 2 in

the space to the left of the item, and so on.

PLEASE NOTE: In some cases, you may find that one action that you performed fits two or

more items. For example, you may have broken up a fistfight (question #2) because you saw

that someone involved in the fistfight was physically injured or hurt (question #5). In these

cases, do not count the action twice; only count the action in the first question that asks about it.

So, in the example above, you would only count the action in question #2, but not in question #5

(because question #2 comes before question #5).

If you are not absolutely sure about the correct number, just take your best guess- most people guess better than they realize.

1. Attempting to pull a stranger out of the water who appeared to be drowning (If you were a lifeguard, exclude cases while you were on duty)

2. Attempting to break up a physical fight (either physically or verbally) involving two or more people you did not know

3. Attempting to help a stranger who was in emotional distress (but who was not physically injured)

4. Attempting to help a stranger who appeared to be very physically ill (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

5. Attempting to assist a stranger who was physically injured or hurt (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

6. Warning someone of a volcanic eruption

7. Calling or notifying the police regarding a major crime (e.g., robbery, mugging) that you had just witnessed (Do not include cases in which you were the victim)

8. Attempting to help or rescue an injured animal on the side of the road (Do not include if the animal belonged to you)

9. Attempting to intervene physically to stop a crime (e.g., mugging, robbery) in progress (Do not include cases in which you were the victim)

10. Chasing after a person who had just committed a robbery or other crime (Do not include cases in which you were the victim)

11. Pulling over to the side of the road to assist a stranded motorist who appeared to require assistance

12. Attempting to resuscitate a stranger who had stopped breathing or who was having difficulty breathing (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

13. Attempting to calm down or reason with a crowd that was extremely angry or "rowdy" (e.g., out of control)

14. Taking over the controls of a commercial airplane that was about to crash

15. Participating in a sit-in or blocking the entrance to a building for a political or social cause

16. Assisting a stranger in a restaurant who was choking or appeared to be choking (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

17. "Blowing the whistle" on someone (e.g., reporting someone) for unethical activities on a job (e.g., stealing merchandise) or at school (e.g., cheating on an exam)

18. Driving a stranger who was physically ill, injured, or pregnant to the hospital (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

19. Helping a child who was lost or separated from his or her parents

20. Saving an innocent person from execution by a firing squad

21. Returning someone's lost wallet or pocketbook to the police, to a lost-and-found, or to its owner

22. Returning a lost possession of considerable value (e.g., an expensive piece of jewelry) to the police, to a lost-and-found, or to its owner

23. Finding a lost pet and notifying or returning it to its owner

24. Convincing or attempting to convince someone not to commit suicide

25. Pulling someone from the jaws of a shark

26. Pushing a stranger (including a child) out of the way of an oncoming car or other vehicle

27. Calling the police or fire department to notify them of a possible fire in a public building or someone else's house

28. Going over to the scene of an accident (e.g., a car accident) to see if you could help (If you were a paramedic, exclude cases while you were on duty)

29. Attempting to intervene in a verbally or physically abusive treatment of a child by an adult

30. Taking charge at the scene of an accident by coordinating other peoples' activities

Supplementary Tables

Table B: Bivariate Correlation between Pride, DPES, Positive Parenting, RSES, and NPI Scales

		Pride Authentic	Pride Hubristic	DPES	APQ Positive Parenting	RSES	NPI
Pride Hubristic	Pearson Correlation	.107*	—	—	—	—	—
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.050					
	N	335					
DPES	Pearson Correlation	.827**	.027	—	—	—	—
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.619				
	N	335	335				
APQ Positive Parenting	Pearson Correlation	.393**	-.078	.379**	—	—	—
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.155	.000			
	N	335	335	335			
RSES	Pearson Correlation	.776**	-.130*	.846**	.357**	—	—
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.017	.000	.000		
	N	335	335	335	3335		

NPI	Pearson Correlation	.467**	.423**	.470**	.119*	.311**	—
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.030	.000	
	N	335	335	335	335	335	

Table C: Bivariate Correlations between CAB, AFI, Pride, DPES, -Positive Parenting, RSES, and NPI Scales

		Pride Authentic	Pride Hubristic	DPES	APQ Positive Parenting	RSES	NPI
CAB Substance Abuse	Pearson Correlation	.058	-.018	.087	.044	.064	.138*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.309	.759	.129	.440	.264	.016
	N	305	305	305	305	305	305
CAB Antisocial Lifestyle	Pearson Correlation	-.078	.092	-.051	-.161**	-.098	.125*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.172	.106	.370	.005	.086	.028
	N	309	309	309	309	309	309
CAB IPV	Pearson Correlation	-.042	.030	-.038	-.121*	-.097	.023
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.461	.597	.511	.034	.090	.690
	N	308	308	308	308	308	308
CAB Gamble	Pearson Correlation	.191**	.094	.177**	.084	.171**	.239**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.096	.002	.138	.002	.000
	N	312	312	312	312	312	312
AFI	Pearson Correlation	.129	.010	.138*	-.022	.091	.113
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.053	.883	.039	.743	.176	.091
	N	224	224	224	228	224	224