

## **RESUMEN.**

En la actualidad, el modelo más importante para definir el constructo de psicopatía es el propuesto por Hare, creador del PCL (Hare, 1980), una entrevista semiestructurada aplicada en entornos penitenciarios. En ella se diferenciaban 2 grandes factores: interpersonal-afectivo y antisocial-estilo de vida, que correlacionaban con baja amabilidad y baja responsabilidad (Hare et al., 1990). En una exploración posterior de la estructura del PCL estos 2 factores se dividieron en 4: interpersonal, estilo de vida, afectivo y antisocial (Hare & Neumann, 2006). Para evaluar la psicopatía en la población general, Hare y Paulus crearon una adaptación de autoinforme del PCL (SRP), y también una forma corta (SRP-SF) (Paulhus et al., 2016). El objetivo de este trabajo es adaptar el cuestionario SRP-SF de Hare a nuestro contexto sociocultural.

Para ello, se tradujo y se hizo una traducción inversa del cuestionario SRP-SF original y se administró, junto con el NEO FFI, a la muestra de manera online a través de plataformas sociales como Instagram o WhatsApp, obteniendo una muestra heterogénea de 370 participantes, diferenciada por género, edad y nivel educativo.

Los resultados obtenidos mostraron que la adaptación del SRP-SF a España puede ser utilizada para evaluar la psicopatía en población española. La escala de psicopatía total, así como los factores de estilo de vida, interpersonal y afectivo presentaron buenos índices de consistencia interna, a excepción del factor antisocial, cuyos ítems describen conductas delictivas más que antisociales, por lo que no resultaron muy representativos en la población general. La validez convergente y la validez de criterio de la escala de psicopatía estuvieron en línea con las esperadas, mostrando una alta asociación con otra escala de psicopatía (SD4) y correlacionando con baja amabilidad y con baja responsabilidad. Sin embargo, la estructura factorial no reflejó adecuadamente los cuatro factores hipotetizados, lo que pone en duda la utilidad de diferenciar estas cuatro facetas en la población general española.

Palabras clave: psicopatía, fiabilidad, validez, personalidad, factor.

## **ABSTRACT.**

Nowadays, probably the most important model for defining the construct of psychopathy is the one proposed by Hare, creator of the PCL (Hare, 1980), a semi-structured interview applied in prison settings. It differentiated 2 major factors: interpersonal-affective and antisocial-lifestyle, which correlated with low agreeableness and low conscientiousness (Hare et al., 1990). In a later exploration of the PCL structure these 2 factors were divided into 4: interpersonal, lifestyle, affective and antisocial (Hare & Neumann, 2006). In order to assess psychopathy in the general population, Hare and Paulus created a self-report adaptation of the PCL (SRP), and also a short form (SRP-SF) (Paulhus et al., 2016). The aim of this work is to adapt Hare's SRP-SF questionnaire to our sociocultural context.

For this purpose, the original SRP-SF questionnaire was translated and back-translated and administered to the sample via online and social platforms such as Instagram or WhatsApp, obtaining a heterogeneous sample of XXX participants distinguished by gender, age and educational level.

The results obtained showed that the SRP-SF adaptation to Spain can be used to assess psychopathy in Spanish population. The total psychopathy scale, together with the lifestyle, interpersonal and affective factors presented good internal consistency indexes, with the exception of the antisocial factor, whose items describe criminal rather than antisocial behaviors, and thus they did not be very representative in the general population. The convergent validity and criterion validity of the psychopathy scale was in line with those expected, showing a high association with other psychopathy scale (SD4) and correlating low agreeableness and with low conscientiousness (Decuyper et al., 2009). However, the factor structure did not adequately reflect the hypothesized four factors.

Key words: psychopathy, reliability, validity, personality, factor.

# SPANISH ADAPTATION OF THE SELF-REPORT PSYCHOPATHY SHORT FORM (SRP-SF)

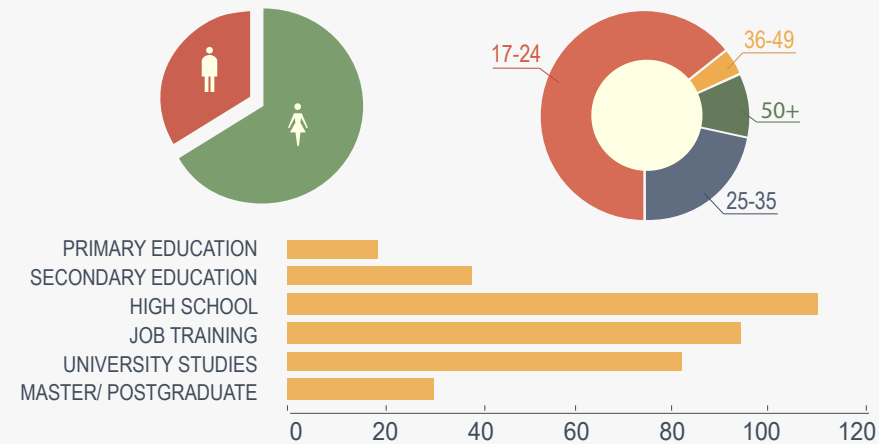


## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, probably the most important model for defining the construct of psychopathy is the one proposed by Hare, creator of the PCL (Hare, 1980), a semi-structured interview applied in prison settings. It already differentiated 2 major factors: interpersonal-affective and antisocial-lifestyle, which correlated with low agreeableness and low responsibility (Hare et al., 1990). In a later exploration of the PCL structure these 2 factors were divided into 4: interpersonal, lifestyle, affective and antisocial (Hare & Neumann, 2006). In order to assess psychopathy in the general population, Hare and Paulus created a self-report adaptation of the PCL (SRP), and also a short form that allow to assess this construct when time are limited, specially in research contexts (SRP-SF) (Paulhus et al., 2016). The aim of this work is to adapt Hare's SRP-SF questionnaire to our sociocultural context.

## SAMPLE & PROCEDURE

Translation and back-translation. Questionnaire administered through social networks (Instagram, Whats App...).



## METHODS

Instruments:

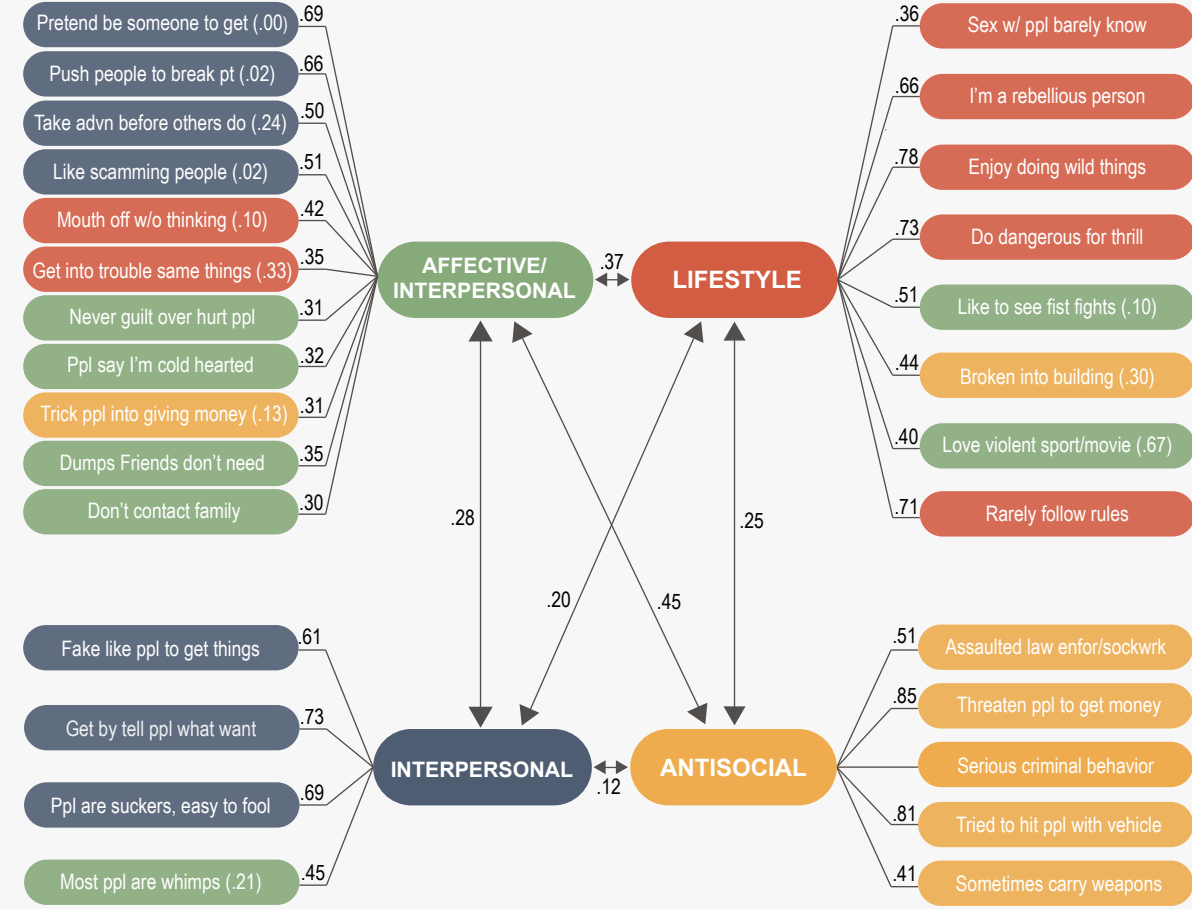
NEO FFI: E, N, O, C, A (Costa y McCrae, 2008)

SRP SF: interpersonal, antisocial, affective and lifestyle psychopathy (Paulhus et al, 2016)

SD4: Machiavellianism, narcissism, sadism and psychopathy (Paulhus, et al., 2020)

## RESULTS

SRP SF	$\alpha$	E	N	O	C	A	SD4
PSYCHOPATHY	.863	.005	.049	-.028	-.230**	-.553**	.587**
LIFESTYLE	.824	-.065	-.019	-.080	-.081**	-.461**	.466**
INTERPERSONAL	.771	.029	.138**	-.045	-.145**	-.476**	.362**
ANTISOCIAL	.330	.077	.029	.079	-.316**	-.403**	.638**
AFFECTIVE	.683	-.015	-.062	-.058	.038	-.176**	.240**



## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The results obtained showed that the SRP-SF adaptation to Spain can be used to assess psychopathy in spanish population. The total psychopathy scale, together the lifestyle, interpersonal and affective factors presented good internal consistency indexes, with the exception of the antisocial factor, whose items describe criminal rather than antisocial behaviors, and thus they did not be very representative in the general population. The convergent validity and criterion validity of the psychopathy scale was in line with those expected, showing a high association with other psychopathy scale (SD4) and correlating low agreeableness and with low responsibility (Decuyper et al., 2009). However, the factor structure did not adequately reflect the hypothesized four factors, which put in question the usefulness of differentiating these four facets in the spanish general population. In conclusion, the spanish adaptation of the SRP-SF presented adequate psychometric properties for assessing psychopathy in the general population, although the four-factor structure was not clearly replicated in our study and needs more research attention.

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