

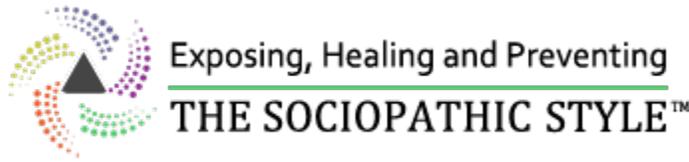
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PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

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Listed below is the Hare **Psychopathy Checklist-Revised**, a diagnostic tool used to identify **psychopathic traits**.

It was compiled by Dr. Robert Hare, Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the University of British Columbia, where he has taught and conducted research for more than four decades, devoting most of his academic career to the study of **psychopathy**.

Dr. Hare created the **psychopathy checklist** as a tool



Photo Credit: Sarah Kate McCarthy

to determine the length of stay for criminals in prison. It's obvious that the degree of **psychopathic traits** present in criminals would play a deciding factor on the length of stay. Dr. Hare ranks each trait on a scale of 0-3. For example, if a prisoner ranks 1 on all 20 traits, then he or she would rank 20. Someone who ranks a 3 on all 20 traits would receive a score of 60 and would probably receive a longer length of stay in prison.

Dr. Hare spends much time with each prisoner and consequently, scores them to his best abilities. But even to Dr. Hare's own chagrin, he has been duped by many psychopaths. With that in mind, please do not read through the traits and instantly analyze everyone in your life. This information is meant to give you an overview and it's something you can use as a tool to assess yourself and to use wisely when assessing others.

The Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised

1. **GLIB and SUPERFICIAL CHARM** – The tendency to be smooth, engaging, charming, slick, and verbally facile. Psychopathic charm is not in the least shy, self-conscious, or afraid to say anything. A psychopath never gets tongue-tied. They have freed themselves from the social conventions about taking turns in talking, for example.
2. **GRANDIOSE SELF-WORTH** – A grossly inflated view of one's abilities and self-worth, self-assured, opinionated, cocky, a braggart. Psychopaths are arrogant people who believe they are superior human beings.
3. **NEED FOR STIMULATION or PRONENESS TO BOREDOM** – An excessive need for novel, thrilling, and exciting stimulation; taking chances and doing things that are risky. Psychopaths often have low self-discipline in carrying tasks through to completion because they get bored easily. They fail to work at the same job for any length of time, for example, or to finish tasks that they consider dull or routine.
4. **PATHOLOGICAL LYING** – Can be moderate or high; in moderate form, they will be shrewd, crafty, cunning, sly, and clever; in extreme form, they will be deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, unscrupulous, manipulative, and dishonest.
5. **CONNING AND MANIPULATIVENESS** – The use of deceit and deception to cheat, con, or defraud others for personal gain; distinguished from Item #4 in the degree to which exploitation and callous ruthlessness is present, as reflected in a lack of concern for the

feelings and suffering of one's victims.

6. **LACK OF REMORSE OR GUILT** – A lack of feelings or concern for the losses, pain, and suffering of victims; a tendency to be unconcerned, dispassionate, cold-hearted, and non-empathic. This item is usually demonstrated by a disdain for one's victims.
7. **SHALLOW AFFECT** – Emotional poverty or a limited range or depth of feelings; interpersonal coldness in spite of signs of open gregariousness.
8. **CALLOUSNESS and LACK OF EMPATHY** – A lack of feelings toward people in general; cold, contemptuous, inconsiderate, and tactless.
9. **PARASITIC LIFESTYLE** – An intentional, manipulative, selfish, and exploitative financial dependence on others as reflected in a lack of motivation, low self-discipline, and inability to begin or complete responsibilities.
10. **POOR BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS** – Expressions of irritability, annoyance, impatience, threats, aggression, and verbal abuse; inadequate control of anger and temper; acting hastily.
11. **PROMISCUOUS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR** – A variety of brief, superficial relations, numerous affairs, and an indiscriminate selection of sexual partners; the maintenance of several relationships at the same time; a history of attempts to sexually coerce others into sexual activity or taking great pride at discussing sexual exploits or conquests.
12. **EARLY BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS** – A variety of behaviors prior to age 13, including lying, theft, cheating, vandalism, bullying, sexual activity, fire-setting, glue-sniffing, alcohol use, and running away from home.
13. **LACK OF REALISTIC, LONG-TERM GOALS** – An inability or persistent failure to develop and execute long-term plans and goals; a nomadic existence, aimless, lacking direction in life.
14. **IMPULSIVITY** – The occurrence of behaviors that are unpremeditated and lack reflection or planning; inability to resist temptation, frustrations, and urges; a lack of deliberation without considering the consequences; foolhardy, rash, unpredictable, erratic, and reckless.
15. **IRRESPONSIBILITY** – Repeated failure to fulfill or honor obligations and commitments; such as not paying bills, defaulting on loans, performing sloppy work, being absent or late to work, failing to honor contractual agreements.



16. **FAILURE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR OWN ACTIONS** – A failure to accept responsibility for one's actions reflected in low conscientiousness, an absence of dutifulness, antagonistic manipulation, denial of responsibility, and an effort to manipulate others through this denial.
17. **MANY SHORT-TERM MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS** – A lack of commitment to a long-term relationship reflected in inconsistent, undependable, and unreliable commitments in life, including marital.
18. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** – Behavior problems between the ages of 13-18; mostly behaviors that are crimes or clearly involve aspects of antagonism, exploitation, aggression, manipulation, or a callous, ruthless tough-mindedness.
19. **REVOCAION OF CONDITION RELEASE** – A revocation of probation or other conditional releases due to technical violations, such as carelessness, low deliberation, or failing to appear.
20. **CRIMINAL VERSATILITY** – A diversity of types of criminal offenses, regardless if the person has been arrested or convicted for them; taking great pride at getting away with crimes. The word psychopath can be replaced with the word sociopath throughout this page. The meaning is very similar, if not the same.

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