

Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP)

Answer depending on how much you agree with the statements. The following answers are possible:

1 – definitely disagree; **2** – disagree rather than agree; **3** – agree rather than disagree; **4** – definitely agree.

№	Statements	Answer
1	Success is based on survival of the fittest; I am not concerned about the losers.	
2	I find myself in the same kinds of trouble, time after time.	
3	For me, what's right is whatever I can get away with.	
4	I am often bored.	
5	In today's world, I feel justified in doing anything I can get away with to succeed.	
6	I find that I am able to pursue one goal for a long time.	
7	My main purpose in life is getting as many goodies as I can.	
8	I don't plan anything very far in advance.	
9	Making a lot of money is my most important goal.	
10	I quickly lose interest in tasks I start.	
11	I let others worry about higher values; my main concern is with the bottom line.	
12	Most of my problems are due to the fact that other people just don't understand me.	
13	People who are stupid enough to get ripped off usually deserve it.	
14	Before I do anything, I carefully consider the possible consequences.	
15	Looking out for myself is my top priority.	
16	I have been in a lot of shouting matches with other people.	
17	I tell other people what they want to hear so that they will do what I want them to do.	
18	When I get frustrated, I often "let off steam" by blowing my top.	
19	I would be upset if my success came at someone else's expense.	
20	Love is overrated.	
21	I often admire a really clever scam.	
22	I make a point of trying not to hurt others in pursuit of my goals.	
23	I enjoy manipulating other people's feelings.	
24	I feel bad if my words or actions cause someone else to feel emotional pain.	
25	Even if I were trying very hard to sell something, I wouldn't lie about it.	
26	Cheating is not justified because it is unfair to others.	

Follow the steps below to calculate the factor scores and the total score:

1. For statements 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23 write out the sum of the answers: _____

2. For statements 19, 22, 24, 25, 26 reverse the answers (1 changes to 4, 2 to 3, 3 to 2 and 4 to 1) and write out the sum of the values obtained: _____

3. For statements 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20 write out the sum of the answers: _____

4. For statements 6 and 14 reverse the answers (1 changes to 4, 2 to 3, 3 to 2 and 4 to 1) and write out the sum of the values obtained: _____

5. Write out the sum of the values obtained in steps 1 and 2 (**primary factor score**): _____

6. Write out the sum of the values obtained in steps 3 and 4 (**secondary factor score**): _____

7. Write out the sum of the values obtained in steps 5 and 6 (**total score of the test**): _____

Additional information (e.g., data on individuals taking and/or administering the test):

Result*	Low level	Medium level	High level (risk of psychopathy)	Very high level (psychopathy)
Primary factor	16 – 35	36 – 42	43 – 49	50 – 64
Secondary factor	10 – 22	23 – 26	27 – 30	31 – 40
Total score	26 – 57	58 – 68	69 – 79	80 – 104

Based on the primary factor division from Spencer, R. J., & Byrne, M. K. (2016). Relationship between the extent of psychopathic features among corporate managers and subsequent employee job satisfaction.

Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP) consists of 26 statements and 4 possible answers. It was developed by Michael R. Levenson, Kent A. Kiehl, and Cory M. Fitzpatrick to measure psychopathy traits in non-institutionalized populations.

Primary psychopathy consists in a lack of emotionality and indifference towards others. It is characterized by reduced empathy and guilt. Individuals with its high levels are completely rational, devoid of anxiety, and possess considerable interpersonal charm. They are manipulative and deceitful. Primary psychopathy on the Levenson scale can be matched with interpersonal and affective psychopathy on the PCL-R and PCL:SV tests by Robert Hare.

Secondary psychopathy is characterized by severe emotional arousal and psychological problems. Individuals with its high levels are prone to destructive behavior, increased reactivity, impulsivity, and an inability to control their emotions. Secondary psychopathy on the Levenson scale can be matched with impulsive and antisocial psychopathy on the PCL-R and PCL:SV tests by Robert Hare.

* This test can only be used to make a preliminary assessment of an individual's level of psychopathic traits, it is not intended to make any definitive diagnosis and should not be taken seriously. Any suspicion of psychopathic predispositions should be followed up with more detailed testing and assistance from an appropriate specialist (a psychologist or psychiatrist).

This test is presented as part of the **Antiviolence.io** project, aimed at informing and fighting the problem of violence in society. All details and references to research on psychopathy can be found on the project website.

Information Note!

Based on the **Violence Inhibition Mechanism** theory, the average and healthy individual has a strong inner resistance to harming others. This mechanism plays an important role in the development of moral emotions such as empathy and guilt. And the result of its dysfunction is the emergence of psychopathic traits, especially those related to primary psychopathy.

As statistical data demonstrate, the majority of the population is characterized by low levels or complete absence of psychopathic traits and corresponding behaviors. At the same time, people who commit premeditated acts of violence, and especially murders, typically have high psychopathic predispositions.

The ability to commit deliberate, planned, and purposeful acts of violence without inner resistance is a disorder that requires therapeutic intervention.