THE ANATOMY OF ANTAGONISM: EXPLORING THE RELATIONS OF 20 LEXICAL FACTORS OF PERSONALITY WITH MACHIAVELLIANISM, GRANDIOSE NARCISSISM, AND PSYCHOPATHY

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DISSERTATION ABSTRACT

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Title: The Anatomy of Antagonism: Exploring the Relations of 20 Lexical Factors of Personality with Machiavellianism, Grandiose Narcissism, and Psychopathy

Despite being the focus of extensive research over the past two decades, the structure of the "Dark Triad"—or, as I will refer to it here, the "Aversive Triad"—is still shrouded in confusion. Much of this confusion stems from disagreements over (1) which aspects of personality unite Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy and (2) which aspects of personality differentiate Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. The present set of studies attempts to answer these two questions by using the 20-Lexical Factor Model of Personality (Lex-20) to decompose the Aversive Triad into smaller elements of personality. In Study 1, the Aversive Triad is assessed using the three most popular measures of each trait, thus capturing how the traits are most commonly represented in the existing literature. Study 2 builds upon Study 1 by using a wider array of Aversive Triad measures to capture the *diversity of ways* that these traits have been represented in the existing literature. Study 3 further builds upon Study 1 and Study 2 by using broader samples of participants recruited from the US, India, and Nigeria to examine whether the results found using US undergraduate students in Study 1 and Study 2 generalize to other populations. At least among the US samples, the findings for the three studies were fairly consistent. The Aversive Triad traits were united by a core of egotism, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. Machiavellianism was further defined by aspects of cynicism (e.g., negativity) and reservedness

(e.g., low directness). It was not, however, defined by greater organization, which is inconsistent with the theoretical notion that Machiavellian individuals engage in long-term machinations. The results for grandiose narcissism were theoretically consistent; it was defined by aspects of extraversion (e.g., talkativeness) and self-promotion (e.g., sophistication). The results for psychopathy were also theoretically consistent, with psychopathy being defined by excessive cruelty and a reckless lifestyle (e.g., disorganization). The findings from the Indian and Nigerian samples departed from those found in the US samples, perhaps because of low internal consistencies among some of the scales for the Lex-20 factors in these two countries.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Other than the Big Five (Goldberg, 1993) and the HEXACO (Lee & Ashton, 2004), few models of personality have so captured the attention of researchers as the "Dark Triad" (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). The Dark Triad—or as I will refer to it here the "Aversive Triad" (see Kay & Arrow, 2023)—is a constellation of three socially aversive personality traits (i.e., Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy). Since first being introduced in 2002, the Aversive Triad has been the focus of over 500 empirical articles (see Diníc & Jevremov, 2019), spanning nearly every subdiscipline of psychology, from social (e.g., Collisson et al., 2021) to forensic (e.g., Chabrol et al., 2017) psychology; organizational (e.g., O'Boyle et al., 2012) to cognitive (e.g., Malesza & Ostaszewski, 2016) psychology; and developmental (e.g., Jonason et al., 2014) to clinical (e.g., Grigoras & Wille, 2017) psychology. Even with the incredible insight provided by this abundant research, there remains substantial disagreement surrounding two key questions about the Aversive Triad (see Kay & Arrow, 2022): (1) Which aspects of personality unite these traits and (2) which aspects of personality differentiate these traits?

The purpose of the present project is to help answer these two questions. Specifically, the 20-Lexical-Factor Model of Personality (Lex-20; Saucier & Iurino, 2019) is used to identify the personality content that is shared among and unique to Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. Before discussing this effort further, however, it is important to discuss what exactly researchers mean when they say "Machiavellianism," "grandiose narcissism," and "psychopathy."

A Brief History of Machiavellianism, Grandiose Narcissism, and Psychopathy

An important first step for understanding what researchers mean when they say "Machiavellianism," "grandiose narcissism," and "psychopathy" is to understand where these terms came from and how their meanings have changed over time. Many volumes could (and have) been written on the intellectual histories of each of these traits[1], so a full accounting of their histories will not be provided here. Instead, an abridged summary that touches on key moments in the history of each trait is provided.

Machiavellianism

The term "Machiavellianism" takes its name from the sixteenth-century Italian diplomat Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527). Machiavelli's philosophy—as explicated in his political treatise, The Prince (Machiavelli, 1532/2006)—can best be summarized as "the ends justify the means". Machiavelli advised rulers to selectively engage in acts of deception and manipulation as ways to retain power. To be clear, he did not advise rulers to be deceptive or manipulative for the sake of being deceptive and manipulative. Rather, he suggested that deception and manipulation was permissible if it was the only way to retain power.

The trait descriptor "Machiavellian" first appeared some 40 years later. In 1572, on the eve of the feast of Bartholomew the Apostle, the Roman Catholic King Charles IX ordered the killing of a number of well-known Huguenots. The assassinations sparked an outbreak of mob violence against other Huguenots on the part of the largely Catholic citizenship. In his book *Anti-Machiavel,* Innocent Gentillet, a Huguenot himself, blamed the violence on what he called "Machiavellians". These Machiavellians were, supposedly, people who subscribed to the

[1] Interested readers can refer to Jones and Paulhus (2009), Levy and colleagues (2011), and Hervé (2007) for a detailed review of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy, respectively.

philosophy of Machiavelli and engaged in "guile, perfidy, and other villainies" (p. 70, Gentillet, 1576/2017). There is debate over whether Machiavelli's writings were even all that popular prior to the massacre (Anglo, 1953), but the meaning of 'Machiavellian' as used by Innocent Gentillet became the standard definition that is still used today.

Machiavellianism was finally introduced into the study of psychology with the publication of the book *Studies in Machiavellianism* in 1970. In the book, Christie and Geis (1970) argued that *Machiavellianism* is a personality trait that involves engaging in manipulative and deceptive tactics (i.e., Machiavellian tactics), harboring a cynical and misanthropic worldview (i.e., Machiavellian views), and holding unconventional morals (i.e., Machiavellian morality). The latter of these three aspects—Machiavellian morality—has largely been dropped from contemporary conceptualizations of Machiavellianism (see Fehr et al., 1992), but Machiavellian tactics and Machiavellian views remain central features of the construct today (Monaghan et al., 2020). In fact, much of the current research being conducted on Machiavellianism uses some form of the Mach-IV, a measure of Machiavellianism that was first introduced in *Studies in Machiavellianism*.

Grandiose Narcissism

The trait of narcissism takes its name from the Greek myth of Narcissus (Ovid, 8/2000; see also Lang, 2007). Narcissus was an exceedingly beautiful hunter from the Boeotia region of Greece. Although many tried, none could seem to woo Narcissus. He was always too focused on himself to pay attention to anyone else. Nemesis, the goddess of revenge, eventually took sympathy on Narcissus' many dejected suitors and lured him to a pool of water. As he looked into the water, he caught sight of his reflection, falling madly in love with his own beauty. Nothing, not even food or water, could tear him away from the pool. After many weeks,

Narcissus eventually withered away and died. Accordingly, the term "narcissism" came to describe someone who displays excessive amounts of self-love (see Coleridge, 1822/1971).

The term "narcissism" was first introduced to the study of psychology in the early twentieth century. Originally, it referred to someone who directs their sexual energy towards themself (e.g., Rank, 1914/1971; Freud, 1914). However, it came to be known in its more modern sense with the publication of the third edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-III; American Psychiatric Association, 1980). Robert Spitzer—the chairperson of the DSM-III task force—wanted to make the DSM-III more useful to clinicians. He figured that one way to do this was to dramatically increase the number of diagnostic categories in the DSM, thereby better accounting for the breadth of symptoms that clinicians saw in their clients. The DSM-II had 182 diagnostic categories. The DSM-III, by contrast, had 265. One of these new diagnostic categories was *narcissistic personality disorder*. The newly-minted narcissistic personality disorder included eight characteristics, including grandiosity, exhibitionism, entitlement, and exploitativeness. Despite some minor differences (see Reynolds & Lejuez, 2011), newer conceptualizations of narcissistic personality disorder (e.g., American Psychiatric Association, 2013) remain remarkably similar to the conceptualization first introduced in 1979.

Shortly thereafter, narcissism made its leap from clinical to personality psychology. Upon hearing the news that a narcissistic personality disorder was going to be added to the DSM-III, Raskin and Hall (1979) set out to develop "a measure of the degree to which individuals differ in a trait [they] labeled narcissism" (p. 590). The result was the *Narcissistic Personality Inventory* (NPI). The NPI remains the favored subclinical measure of grandiose narcissism today. Although many different factor structures have been suggested (e.g., Corry et al., 2008; Emmons, 1984),

the current preferred structure includes three factors: leadership/authority, grandiose exhibitionism, and entitlement/exploitativeness (Ackerman et al., 2011).

Psychopathy

The term "psychopathy" has a less colorful etymology than "Machiavellianism" or "narcissism". The literal translation of the term is "mind illness" (or, more poetically, "soul illness"). It has, accordingly, been used to describe various different mental disorders over the last two centuries. In fact, one of the first times the term "psychopathy" ever appeared in print was simply as a synonym for psychopathology: "the diseases of the organs of sense… belong to the psychopathies" (von Feuchtersleben, 1845, p. 196).

The transition of "psychopathy" from a term used to describe all mental illness to a term used to describe an aversive personality trait has involved contributions from hundreds of theorists and researchers over the past two hundred years (see Eghigian, 2015; Hervé, 2007). This includes (but is not limited to) Pinel and his idea of *manie sans delire* (i.e., madness without delirium) in the 1800s; Prichard and his idea of *moral insanity* in the 1830s; Koch and his idea of *psychopathic inferiorities* in the 1890s; Kraepelin and his idea of *psychopathic personalities* in the 1910s; and Partridge and his idea of the *sociopath* in the 1930s. Without these and other contributions, psychopathy, as we know it today, would not exist.

Keeping this in mind, the modern conceptualization of psychopathy can mostly be traced back to two landmark publications. The first was *The Mask of Sanity* (1941) by Hervey Cleckley. *The Mask of Sanity* was a compendium of case studies that primarily featured patients Cleckley had worked with while employed at a psychiatric hospital in Augusta, Georgia. According to Cleckley, these people engaged in immoral, antisocial, and, even, criminal behaviors but showed little evidence of mental illness when subjected to standard psychiatric screening. Cleckley

concluded that these people suffered from what he called “psychopathic personalities.” In a move that would form the basis for the modern conceptualization of psychopathy, Cleckley delineated sixteen characteristics that he believed were central to the construct, including unreliability, insincerity, poor judgment, and a lack of remorse and shame.

Initially, *The Mask of Sanity* was the focus of much acclaim. However, by the end of Cleckley’s life, it had fallen out of favor. Cleckley even described himself as “a voice crying in the wilderness” (as reported by Seabrook, 2008), lamenting that so little was being done to address what he saw as a massive societal issue. One reason that so little was being done was, presumably, the lack of a valid way of assessing psychopathy. This would, however, change with the second landmark publication in the study of psychopathy.

While working at a maximum-security prison in Canada, Robert Hare encountered numerous inmates who he would later recognize as possessing psychopathy as originally defined by Cleckley (Hare, 2011). Among other antisocial traits, these inmates were manipulative, impulsive and glib. Inspired by this experience, Hare set out to create “a research scale for the assessment of psychopathy in criminal populations” (p. 111). The result was the *Psychopathy Checklist* (Hare, 1980). Today, psychopathy is most often assessed using the *Self-Report Psychopathy Scale* (SRP; Paulhus et al., 2016), now on its fourth edition (SRP-4). However, the SRP was designed to closely mirror the factor structure of the Psychopathy Checklist (Hare, 1980, 1991). Accordingly, the SRP-4, includes *Factor 1* psychopathy, comprising manipulativeness and callousness, and *Factor 2* psychopathy, comprising impulsive rebelliousness and antisociality.

Controversies Concerning the Personality Content Shared Among the Aversive Triad Traits

Despite their separate histories, the Aversive Triad traits are, in many ways, quite similar. They are all, for example, characterized in one way or another by a tendency to manipulate, exploit, or otherwise harm others. This is, in fact, why Paulhus and Williams (2002) proposed that these three traits were a constellation in the first place (Furnham et al., 2013): they are all characterized by a tendency to engage in socially aversive behaviors.

There is little debate that these three traits share a common core. Numerous studies have demonstrated that a bifactor model—with a global factor contributing to all three of the traits and specific factors contributing to each trait individually—best captures the relations among the traits (Gouveia et al., 2016; Jonason et al., 2013a; Jonason & Luévano, 2013; Kajonius et al., 2016; McLarnon & Tarraf, 2017; Persson et al., 2017; Watts et al., 2017). There is, however, substantial disagreement about what this core represents.

At last count, there were six theories about what lies at the nexus of these traits: (1) a lack of empathy (i.e., callousness; Paulhus, 2014); (2) a lack of empathy *and* a penchant for manipulation (i.e., Factor 1 psychopathy; Bertl et al., 2017; Jones & Figueredo, 2013); (3) an exploitative life history strategy (Jonason et al., 2010; Jonason & Tost, 2010), characterized by a tendency to engage in impulsive behaviors and short-term sexual relationships; (4) a vaguely-named *Dark Factor of Personality* (Moshagen et al., 2018), characterized by the tendency to maximize benefits for the self while simultaneously disregarding benefits (or provoking costs) for others; (5) low levels of honesty-humility (Book et al., 2015, 2016); and (6) low levels of agreeableness (Vize et al., 2020, 2021). I will return to the low agreeableness—or what has also been called the *antagonism* (Lynam & Miller, 2019)—approach below, but, for now, it is simply

important to note that the existence of these varied approaches implies two things. First, researchers are very much divided on what is at the core of these traits, and, second, researchers believe determining what is at the core of these traits is important.

A natural follow-up question to this statement is why do researchers believe determining what is at the core of these traits is important? There are several potential reasons. One reason is that knowing what is at the core of these traits can help inform our interpretation of previous research investigating these traits. Take, for example, the study that found Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy are all associated with plagiarizing college essays (Williams et al., 2010). If we conclude the only thing at the nexus of the three traits is callousness, then we are, in essence, saying that callousness is a correlate of plagiarism. In contrast, if we conclude that the Dark Factor is at the nexus of these traits, we are saying that the promotion of one's interests over others is a correlate of plagiarism. What is at the core of these traits is, therefore, critical to understanding what the ever-growing literature on the Aversive Triad traits is telling us.

Another reason that determining what is at the core of these traits is important is that it has significant bearing on what can and cannot be considered an aversive personality trait. Compare, for example, Jones and Figueredo's (2015) Factor 1 psychopathy approach to aversive personality traits and Jonason and colleagues' (2010) life history approach to aversive personality traits. With the former, aversive personality traits include any trait that involves a lack of empathy and manipulation. With the latter, aversive personality traits include any trait that is relevant to an exploitative life history strategy, which includes, by definition, promiscuity, activity, recklessness, antisociality, and selfishness (Rushton, 1985). A trait like *cruelty* would presumably qualify as an aversive personality trait under both the Factor 1 psychopathy and life

history approaches while a trait like *impulsivity* would presumably only qualify under the life history approach. Identifying the personality content that is at the nexus of these traits can, therefore, tell us which traits can and cannot be considered aversive traits, thereby determining which traits will and will not be the focus of aversive trait research in the future.

Controversies Concerning the Personality Content Unique to Each of the Aversive Triad Traits

At the same time that there has been debate about what makes these traits similar, there has also been debate about what makes these traits different. Most researchers of aversive personality traits would likely agree with some version of the general supposition from Paulhus and Jones (Jones & Paulhus, 2011a; Paulhus, 2014) that Machiavellianism is long-term oriented while psychopathy is short-term oriented, and grandiose narcissism is driven by identity goals (e.g., the need to reinforce one's grandiose identity) while Machiavellianism and psychopathy are driven by concrete goals (e.g., money, power). The pressing issue here is that, although these traits are theoretically distinct, they are often not empirically distinct.

The two traits in the Aversive Triad that are the least empirically distinct are, arguably, Machiavellianism and psychopathy. Measures of Machiavellianism and psychopathy are often best represented by a single "Dark Dyad" latent factor (e.g., Egan et al., 2014; see also Kowalski et al., 2021) and sometimes share almost half of their variance (McHoskey et al., 1998). Moreover, Machiavellianism is often associated with beliefs and behaviors that would be more characteristic of psychopathy than Machiavellianism. For instance, Machiavellianism has been shown to be associated with impulsivity (Miller et al., 2017), erratic behavior (Muris et al., 2017), low levels of conscientiousness (O'Boyle et al., 2015), and sensation seeking (Vize et al., 2018). These findings are incongruent with both the modern conceptualization of

Machiavellianism as including calculated, long-term manipulation (Jones & Paulhus, 2011a; Rauthmann & Will, 2011) and Machiavelli's own writings (Machiavelli, 1532/2006). As Miller and colleagues (2017) remarked, "the extant literature on Machiavellianism is better framed as an alternative literature on psychopathy" (p. 450).

Similar accusations of excessive overlap have also been levelled against grandiose narcissism and psychopathy. For example, Harpur and colleagues (1989) argued that narcissism measures may work just as well for assessing psychopathy, and Morey (1988) argued that narcissism is a form of exploitative but non-aggressive psychopathy. That being said, the overlap between grandiose narcissism and psychopathy (12.25% to 17.64%) is far smaller than the overlap between Machiavellianism and psychopathy (32.49% to 37.21%) (Muris et al., 2017)[2]. Moreover, grandiose narcissism demonstrates unique associations with numerous theoretically-aligned criteria, including well-being (Aghababaei & Błachnio, 2015), self-objectification (Fox & Rooney, 2015), and a need for uniqueness (Kay, 2021a). As such, grandiose narcissism as currently measured seems to be separable from psychopathy.

Still, identifying the specific personality content that differentiates all of the Aversive Triad traits, not just Machiavellianism and psychopathy, is important. As with identifying what is at the core of these traits, identifying what differentiates these traits can help us make sense of the abundant past literature on the Aversive Triad. For instance, knowing grandiose narcissism is defined, in part, by self-monitoring (Kowalski et al., 2018) can go a long way in explaining why people high in grandiose narcissism tend to make positive first impressions (Paulhus, 1998). Likewise, knowing that Machiavellianism, at least as measured, is little more than a proxy of psychopathy—capturing callousness, manipulativeness, and, importantly, impulsivity—can go a

[2] In fact, a recent simulation study has indicated that, due to invalid responding (Holtzman & Donnellan, 2017), the correlations between narcissism and psychopathy may be inflated by as much as .16.

long way in explaining the otherwise perplexing association between Machiavellianism and a disregard for future consequences (Jonason et al., 2017b). Put simply, identifying the unique aspects of the Aversive Triad traits can help disentangle their nomological networks.

Identifying the unique aspects of these traits can also tell us exactly where the empirical assessment of these traits diverges from the theoretical conceptualization of these traits. Knowing, for example, that a measure of Machiavellianism is negatively associated with controlling one's impulses (Jonason & McCain, 2012) tells us that the measure is not accurately assessing the inhibition-related aspects of Machiavellianism. It also tells us that, to bring the measure into lockstep with its theoretical counterpart, the inhibition-related content of the measure should be amplified. Identifying the trait-specific aspects of the Aversive Triad can, therefore, help us identify how our measures are failing and, critically, how they can be fixed.

In sum, understanding what is at the nexus and periphery of the Aversive Triad has important consequences for the study of these traits. The next question, then, is how can we go about identifying what is at the nexus and periphery of these traits? One answer to this question is to use an *elemental approach*.

Previous Elemental Examinations of the Aversive Triad

At its most basic, an elemental approach involves breaking personality traits down into smaller features or "elements" of personality (Lynam et al., 2011; Lynam & Miller, 2015; see also Kay & Arrow, 2022). Decomposing personality traits in this way allows researchers to identify the aspects of personality that *are* part of a given personality trait and, of equal importance, the aspects of personality that *are not* part of a given personality trait. Take the previous work from Schouwenberg and Lay (1995) as an example. They mapped trait procrastination onto the facets of the Big Five and were able to demonstrate that it is primarily

defined by a lack of achievement striving, self-discipline, deliberation, order, competence, and dutifulness, as well as greater levels of impulsivity. As a second, more recent example, Anglim and colleagues (2019) demonstrated that trait emotional intelligence could be understood in terms of every facet of extraversion (e.g., liveliness) but only some aspects of emotionality (e.g., sentimentality).

As with the two examples above, most work taking an elemental approach to the Aversive Triad has employed the *Five-Factor Model of Personality* (FFM; Costa & McCrae, 1992). Specifically, researchers have attempted to understand Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy in terms of the thirty facets that underlie extraversion (e.g., assertiveness, gregariousness); agreeableness (e.g., modesty, tender-mindedness); conscientiousness (e.g., competence, dutifulness); neuroticism (e.g., vulnerability, hostility); and openness to experience (e.g., openness to different values, openness to ideas). These efforts have proven quite successful. The research has, for example, indicated that Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy all share a core of antagonism, including a tendency to be manipulative, callous, arrogant, and self-centered (Collison et al., 2018; Glover et al., 2012; Lynam et al., 2011). It has also indicated that theoretical—but not empirical—Machiavellianism is uniquely defined by the inclusion of activity, competence, deliberation, and orderliness (Collison et al., 2018), aligning with the notion that Machiavellian individuals, in contrast to narcissistic and psychopathic individuals, engage in long-term, calculated machinations. Grandiose narcissism, in contrast, appears to be further defined by a sort of agentic extraversion (Miller et al., 2011, 2016), as well as a penchant for exhibitionism and fantasizing (Glover et al., 2012), aligning with the notion that people high in grandiose narcissism are more socially potent, like to show off, and engage in fantasies of grandeur. Finally, psychopathy appears to be

uniquely defined by a whole host of facets (Lynam et al., 2011), including hostility, disobligedness, impersistence, unconcern, oppositionality, self-contentment, urgency, cold-heartedness, and rashness. This finding aligns more with Factor 2 psychopathy—characterized by an impulsive rebelliousness and antisociality—than Factor 1 psychopathy—characterized by manipulation and callousness, but it makes a fair bit of sense given that manipulation and callousness were already included as core features of the Aversive Triad.

The value of this prior work should not be underestimated. Still, there is a notable limitation of using the FFM factors to identify the shared and unique features of the Aversive Triad. Specifically, the factors of the FFM are exceptionally broad. This is understandable. The factors were developed with the express purpose of summarizing all of the ways that personality has been encoded in language. However, with this breadth comes a corresponding lack of specificity (see Salgado, 2017). For example, imagine you have a measure of extraversion and a measure of assertiveness. If the measure of extraversion is working as intended, it should be able to assess aspects of a person's warmth, positivity, and assertiveness. The measure of assertiveness, on the other hand, would mostly only be able to assess a person's assertiveness. However, since the assertiveness measure is only assessing assertiveness (and does not include any personality content that is irrelevant to assessing assertiveness), it should manifest in larger associations with assertiveness than the extraversion measure would. Of course, one can decompose the FFM factors into 30 facets, including assertiveness, that cover a narrower set of behavioral information, but facets derived from higher-order factors are not the same as factors derived on their own. As constituent parts of a larger factor, facets are, definitionally, correlated with each other. This means a facet will generally only capture variation that is within its

respective factor[3]. To return to the prior example, the measure of assertiveness will capture variation in assertiveness that is also explained by extraversion (although with greater accuracy), but it will generally not capture variation that is outside the bounds of extraversion. The reliance on facets of the FFM can, therefore, miss important variation in the Aversive Triad that is not contained within the five factors of the FFM to begin with. This is not to say that the FFM is not useful for exploring the personality content of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy; it is just to say that a model that places less of an emphasis on parsimony may prove *even more* useful.

The 20-Lexical Factor Model of Personality

One model that places less emphasis on parsimony and may, therefore, be useful for an elemental approach is the Lex-20 (Saucier & Iurino, 2019). The Lex-20 originated with Saucier and Iurino's (2019) review of two landmark studies on the structure of personality: Goldberg's (1990) article on a five-factor model of personality and Ashton and colleagues' (2004) follow-up article on a six-factor model of personality. Saucier and Iurino noted several issues with these two studies. Most of these issues involved a failure to test whether the findings were robust across different methods of analysis (e.g., using different factor-rotation methods; using ipsatized versus unipsatized data). However, they also noted that the studies failed to investigate high-dimensionality structures of personality. They called particular attention to the fact that the two studies focused on factor solutions with only five to seven factors, despite there being well-established personality models with more than seven factors (e.g., Cattell, 1943).

[3] I write "generally" because facets can contain *rogue content* (Saucier & Iurino, 2019)—content that is not part of a facet's higher-order domain but can, nevertheless, improve a facet's predictive ability (see Paunonen & Ashton, 2001).

In response to these limitations, Saucier and Iurino (2019) set out to identify alternative structures of personality that were both robust *and* comprehensive. Across three studies, they demonstrated that high-dimensionality models of personality were slightly less robust than low-dimensionality models—with somewhere in the range of 5.00% to 7.00% less convergence across methods—but considerably more comprehensive—accounting for 50% or more variation in personality descriptors, even when accounting for the model's parsimony. The researchers concluded that a 20-lexical-factor model of personality (or, simply, the Lex-20) provided a good trade-off between robustness *and* comprehensiveness.

Some of the factors of the Lex-20 readily map on to the factors of the Big Five (Golderg, 1992) while others do not. As examples of the former, talkativeness and negativity are highly associated with extraversion; coldness, temperamentality, and cruelty are highly associated with agreeableness; undependability and disorganization are highly associated with conscientiousness; calmness, coldness, and temperamentality are highly associated with neuroticism; and knowledge, reflectiveness, and originality are highly associated with openness. As examples of the latter, sophistication only shows small-to-moderate associations with conscientiousness and openness; prejudice only shows a moderate association with agreeableness; manipulativeness only shows small-to-moderate associations with extraversion and agreeableness; and unconventionality only shows small-to-moderate associations with extraversion, conscientiousness, and openness. This is all to say that, while the factors of the Lex-20 seem to be able to fully account for the factors of the Big Five, the factors of the Big Five don't seem to be able to fully account for the factors of the Lex-20.

The ability for the Lex-20 to account for personality content outside of the Big Five is exactly the reason it could be a valuable tool for identifying the unique and shared variance

among Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. One could easily imagine that manipulativeness—which is found in the Lex-20 and largely absent from the Big Five—would help define the core of the Aversive Triad, given the overwhelming amount of theoretical (Paulhus, 2014) and empirical (Collison et al., 2018; Glover et al., 2012; Lynam et al., 2011) work linking manipulativeness to each of the Aversive Triad traits. Likewise, one could easily imagine that prejudice would also help define the core of the Aversive Triad, given that Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism and psychopathy are all consistently associated with a wide array of prejudicial beliefs (Anderson & Cheers, 2018; Gluck et al., 2020; Hodson et al., 2009; Jonason, 2015; Jones, 2013; Kay & Dimakis, 2022; Koehn et al., 2019; Moor et al., 2019). In terms of content that is unique to each of the traits, one could also imagine that sophistication would help define grandiose narcissism—given the theoretical connection between grandiose narcissism and a desire for prestige and status (Back et al., 2013; Lee et al., 2013; Jonason & Zeigler-Hill, 2018; Zeigler-Hill et al., 2019)—and unconventionality would help define psychopathy—given the theoretical connection between psychopathy and nonconformity (e.g., Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996; Paulhus et al., 2016). In short, the Lex-20 may be able to tell us more about the personality content that is shared among and unique to each of the Aversive Triad traits than the FFM.

The Current Project

The goal of the current project is to use the Lex-20 to identify the aspects of personality that are shared among and unique to Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. The first study includes the three most-commonly-used measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy to provide insight into how these traits are most often represented in the existing literature. The second study aims to replicate the findings from the first study using a

broader set of aversive personality traits measures that more thoroughly accounts for the diversity of ways that these traits have been assessed in the existing literature. The third study tests whether the prior findings based on samples of American undergraduate students generalize to samples of adults in the US, India, and Nigeria. Together, the findings of these three studies will provide useful insight into the personality content that defines the Aversive Triad.

II. STUDY 1: DECOMPOSING POPULAR AVERSIVE TRIAD MEASURES

The goal of Study 1 was to provide an initial examination of the personality content (as captured by the Lex-20) that is shared among and unique to Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. Participants completed the three most popular single-construct measures of the Aversive Triad, as well as the two most popular omnibus measures of the Aversive Triad (see Muris et al., 2017). These five measures reflect how Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy are typically assessed. Consequently, any personality content found at the nexus and periphery of these measures will be the same personality content that is most often at the nexus and periphery of these traits in the extant literature.

Method

Participants & Procedure

Data from 500 undergraduate students was collected through the University of Oregon's Human Subjects Pool. Participants who straightlined large portions of the survey[4], exhibited low intra-individual response variabilities[5], or sped through the survey[6] were excluded. This resulted in the exclusion of twenty-six participants (Table 1). Histograms displaying the distribution of scores on each exclusionary criterion and the cut-off thresholds can be found in Appendix A. The final sample used for analyses comprised 474 participants (M_{AGE} = 19.92; SD_{AGE} = 2.48; 68.57% women; 28.90% men). Full demographic information for the sample can be found in Table 2.

[4] Straightlining was defined as providing the same response to over half of the statement items (i.e., the items from the measures of the Aversive Triad) in a row or providing the same response to over half of the adjective items (i.e., the items from the Lex-20) in a row (Curran, 2016; Johnson, 2005).

[5] Low intra-individual response variability was defined as demonstrating a response standard deviation of less than .50 for the statement items or demonstrating a response standard deviation of less than .50 for the adjective items (Thalmayer & Saucier, 2014; see also Dunn et al., 2018).

[6] Speeding through the survey was defined as completing the survey is less than one-third of the median response time (Bedford-Petersen & Saucier, 2020).

Table 1

Sample information and exclusions for Study 1, Study 2, and Study 3.

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3		
	USA	USA	USA	India	Nigeria
Total Sample	500	697	209	210	210
Exclusions	26	70	23	13	12
Long String (Statements)	10	16	1	0	0
Long String (Adjectives)	3	8	0	0	0
IRV (Statements)	0	4	1	0	1
IRV (Adjectives)	0	0	2	0	0
IDRIS	-	4	9	5	1
IDRIA	-	22	10	8	10
Duration	13	16	0	0	0
Final Sample	474	627	186	197	198
Power (r = .20)	99.27%	99.91%	78.50%	80.79%	80.99%

Note. Study 1 and Study 2 were collected through the University of Oregon's Human Subjects Pool. Study 3 was collected through Qualtrics Panels. Data collected through Qualtrics Panels was prescreened for long strings of consecutive responses and for long response durations. An effect size of r = .20 was used for the power analyses because this represents a moderate correlation in individual differences research (Funder & Ozer, 2019; Gignac & Szodorai, 2016).

Materials

The Lex-20. The 95-adjective Lex-20 (Saucier & Iurino, 2019) is a twenty-factor measure of personality. It includes factors assessing a person's levels of talkativeness (e.g., "verbal"; "talkative"), directness (e.g., "frank"; "straightforward"), and knowledge (e.g., "intellectual"; "smart"). For ease of interpretation, some of the factors have been relabeled here. Appendix B provides a full list of the Lex-20's adjectives and factors, as well as the factors' current and previous labels. Participants responded to the Lex-20 using a 9-point response scale (-4 = "extremely inaccurate"; 4 = "extremely accurate"). Twelve of the Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors were greater than the conventional threshold of .70 (Nunally, 1978; but see Lance et al., 2006), with another five being greater than .60 and another two being greater than .50. The lowest Cronbach's alpha was .29 for practical. Given that less than a third of this variable's variance can be attributed to true variation in practicality, I would not expect to find any

associations for this variable. The complete list of Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors can be found in Table 3. The average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics for the 20 factors can be found in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 factors can be found in Appendix D.

Table 2

Demographic information for the participants in Study 1, Study 2, and Study 3.

	Study 1	Study 2	Study 3		
	USA	USA	USA	India	Nigeria
Age Mean (SD)	19.92 (2.48)	19.48 (2.00)	40.48 (14.19)	35.86 (11.55)	35.08 (10.22)
Gender Count (%)					
Women	325 (68.57%)	428 (68.26%)	99 (53.23%)	98 (49.75%)	100 (50.51%)
Men	137 (28.90%)	175 (27.91%)	87 (46.77%)	99 (50.25%)	98 (49.49%)
Non-binary	5 (1.05%)	8 (1.28%)	-	-	-
Other gender	5 (1.05%)	11 (1.75%)	-	-	-
Unsure	1 (0.21%)	1 (0.16%)	-	-	-
Preferred not to answer	1 (0.21%)	4 (0.64%)	-	-	-
Cultural/Ethnic Identity Count (%)					
White or Caucasian	290 (61.18%)	388 (61.88%)	141 (75.81%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Asian or Asian-American	52 (10.97%)	51 (8.13%)	12 (6.45%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Hispanic/Latinx	41 (8.65%)	63 (10.05%)	11 (5.91%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Black, African, or African-American	9 (1.90%)	9 (1.44%)	13 (6.99%)	0 (0.00%)	189 (95.45%)
Indian	6 (1.27%)	4 (0.64%)	0 (0.00%)	196 (99.49%)	2 (1.01%)
Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6 (1.27%)	1 (0.16%)	1 (0.54%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Middle Eastern	4 (0.84%)	7 (1.12%)	1 (0.54%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Native American	3 (0.63%)	3 (0.48%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Multiple cultures/ethnicities	59 (12.45%)	95 (15.15%)	6 (3.23%)	1 (0.51%)	7 (3.45%)
Other cultural/ethnic identity	2 (0.42%)	2 (0.32%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Preferred not to answer	2 (0.42%)	4 (0.64%)	1 (0.54%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Religion Count (%)					
Hindu	-	-	-	146 (74.11%)	1 (0.51%)
Muslim	-	-	-	18 (9.14%)	19 (9.60%)
Catholic	-	-	-	12 (6.09%)	46 (23.23%)
Protestant	-	-	-	5 (2.54%)	55 (27.78%)
Pentecostal	-	-	-	0 (0.00%)	27 (13.64%)
Other Christian	-	-	-	4 (2.03%)	43 (21.72%)
Multiple religions	-	-	-	0 (0.00%)	2 (1.01%)
Other religion	-	-	-	8 (4.07%)	3 (1.52%)
None	-	-	-	4 (2.03%)	2 (1.01%)
Preferred not to answer	-	-	-	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Nigerian Ethnic Group Count (%)					
Yoruba	-	-	-	-	76 (38.38%)
Igbo	-	-	-	-	70 (35.35%)
Ibibio	-	-	-	-	7 (3.54%)
Edo	-	-	-	-	6 (3.03%)
Hausa	-	-	-	-	6 (3.03%)
Multiple ethnic groups	-	-	-	-	7 (3.54%)
Other ethnic group	-	-	-	-	25 (12.63)
Unsure	-	-	-	-	1 (0.51%)

Note. Study 1 and Study 2 were collected through the University of Oregon's Human Subjects Pool. Study 3 was collected through Qualtrics Panels. The Qualtrics-Panels samples were set to collect approximately equal numbers of women and men. Age quotas were used in the Qualtrics-Panels samples so that the age distributions in the US and Indian samples matched the age distribution in the Nigerian sample.

Measures of the Aversive Triad. In terms of the single-construct measures, participants completed the Mach-IV (α = .74; Christie & Geis, 1970), NPI (α = .90; Ackerman et al., 2011; Raskin & Hall, 1979), and SRP-4 (α = .91; Paulhus et al., 2016). The Mach-IV is a 20-item, three-factor measures of Machiavellian *Tactics* (α = .59; e.g., "Anyone who completely trusts anyone else is asking for trouble"), *Views* (α = .61; e.g., "Generally speaking, people won't work hard unless they're forced to do so"), and *Morality* (α = -.17[7]; e.g., "People suffering from incurable diseases should have the choice of being put painlessly to death"). Despite its low internal consistency, Machiavellian Morality was retained in the present study to better approximate how Machiavellianism has traditionally been measured. The NPI is a 40-item, three-factor measure of narcissistic *Leadership/Authority* (α = .82; e.g., "I have a natural talent for influencing people"), *Grandiose Exhibitionism* (α = .80; e.g., "I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so"), and *Entitlement/Exploitativeness* (α = .55; e.g., "I find it easy to manipulate people"). The SRP-4 is a 64-item, four-facet measure of *Interpersonal* (α = .81; e.g., "I think I could 'beat' a lie detector"), *Affective* (α = .76; e.g., "People cry way too much at funerals"), *Lifestyle* (α = .78; e.g., "I'm a rebellious person"), and *Antisocial* (α = .78; e.g., "I have tricked someone into giving me money") psychopathy.

With respect to the omnibus measures, the participants completed the Dirty Dozen (Jonason & Webster, 2010) and the Short Dark Triad (Jones & Paulhus, 2014). The Dirty Dozen includes four items assessing each of Machiavellianism (α = .69; e.g., "I tend to exploit others towards my own end"), grandiose narcissism (α = .62; e.g., "I tend to seek prestige or status"), and psychopathy (α = .60; e.g., "I tend to be callous or insensitive"). The Short Dark Triad includes nine items assessing each of Machiavellianism (α = .71; e.g., "You should wait for the

[7] This is not a typographical error. The items of Machiavellianism morality were negatively correlated with each other after reverse scoring the reverse-coded item.

right time to get back at people"), grandiose narcissism (α = .69; e.g., "I know that I am special because everyone keeps telling me so"), and psychopathy (α = .71; e.g., "People who mess with me always regret it").

Participants responded to the above measures using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = "Strongly disagree"; 5 = "Strongly agree")[8]. A list of the Cronbach's alphas for the measures, as well as their average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics, can be found in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad measures and between the Aversive triad measures *and* the Lex-20 factors can be found in Appendix D.

Analytic Strategy

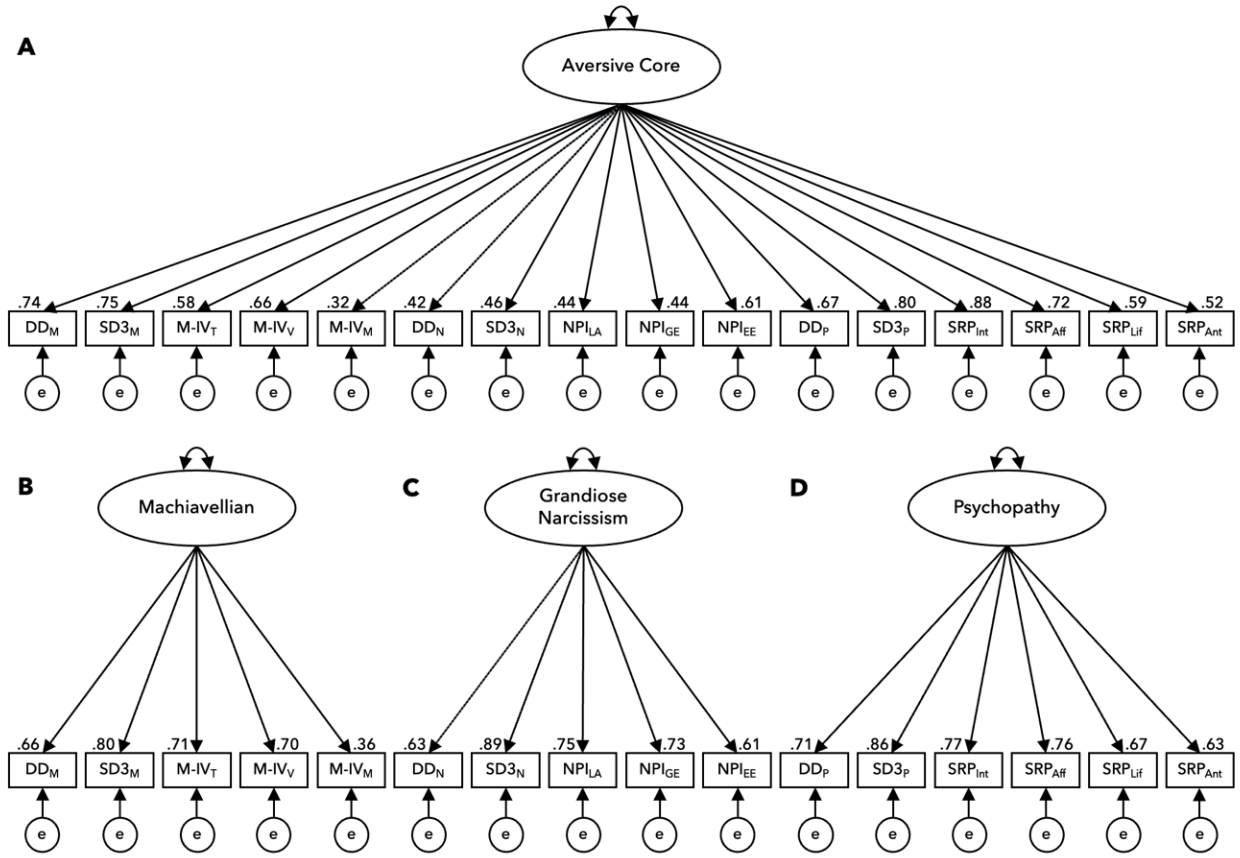
To capture the variance shared among all of the Aversive Triad measures, as well as the variance only shared among the Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measures, I fit four measurement models. The first model included all of the subscales from the Mach-IV, NPI, SRP-4, Dirty Dozen, and Short Dark Triad loading on a single factor (Figure 1 - A). The result was a latent factor that represented the variance shared among the subscales of these measures (hereafter referred to as the *aversive core*). The second model included the subscales of the Mach-IV and the Machiavellianism subscales of the Dirty Dozen and the Short Dark Triad (Figure 1 – B); the third model included the subscales of the NPI and the narcissism subscales of the Dirty Dozen and the Short Dark Triad (Figure 1 – C); and the fourth model included the subscales of the SRP-4 and the psychopathy subscales of the Dirty Dozen and the Short Dark Triad (Figure 1 - D). The resulting factors represented the variance shared among the measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy, respectively (hereafter

[8] The NPI has traditionally involved participants choosing between a narcissistic and non-narcissistic statement, with a participant's total score representing how many times they chose the narcissistic option over the non-narcissistic option. Recent work has, however, indicated that a Likert-scale response format performs comparably to a forced-choice response format (Miller et al., 2018; Wetzel et al., 2015).

referred to as *raw Machiavellianism*, *raw narcissism*, and *raw psychopathy*). Appendix E includes the fit indices for these four models and Appendix F includes the factor loadings.

Figure 1

Measurement models from Study 1 with (A) all subscales loading on the aversive core latent factor, (B) the Machiavellianism subscales loading on the Machiavellianism latent factor, (C) the grandiose narcissism subscales loading on the grandiose narcissism latent factor, and (D) the psychopathy subscales loading on the psychopathy latent factor.



Note. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad; M-IV = Mach-IV; NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; SRP = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale; M = Machiavellianism; N = Narcissism; P = Psychopathy; T = Tactics; V = Views; M = Morality; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; Int = Interpersonal; Aff = Affective; Lif = Lifestyle; Ant = Antisocial.

These raw measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy are useful for telling us what is shared among measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. Unfortunately, they cannot tell us what is *unique* to Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. To produce variables representing the variance that is specific to Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy, it is necessary to remove the variance in each of the traits that is shared with the other two. To accomplish this, I regressed raw Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy on the aversive core. The fit statistics for these three models can be found in Appendix G. The residuals resulting from these three models correspond to variance in raw Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy that is unrelated to the aversive core (hereafter referred to as *partialled Machiavellianism*, *partialled narcissism*, and *partialled psychopathy*).

After isolating these seven variables, I was able to produce zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 factors and the seven variables to examine what personality content—as assessed by the Lex-20—could be identified in each one (Table 3; Figure 2). To account for the inflated Type I error rate resulting from multiple comparisons, I used the more conservative alpha level of .001 as the starting point for all interpretations. I further used a back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) to compare the correlation that each Lex-20 factor had with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy.

Results & Preliminary Discussion

The Aversive Core

The results indicated that the core of these traits does, in fact, encompass a number of socially aversive personality traits. Specifically, the aversive core demonstrated large positive

associations with egotism, coldness, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. These associations were all significantly larger than the associations of partialled Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy with the same factors. The aversive core also demonstrated moderate positive associations with negativity; directness; and undependability.

Table 3

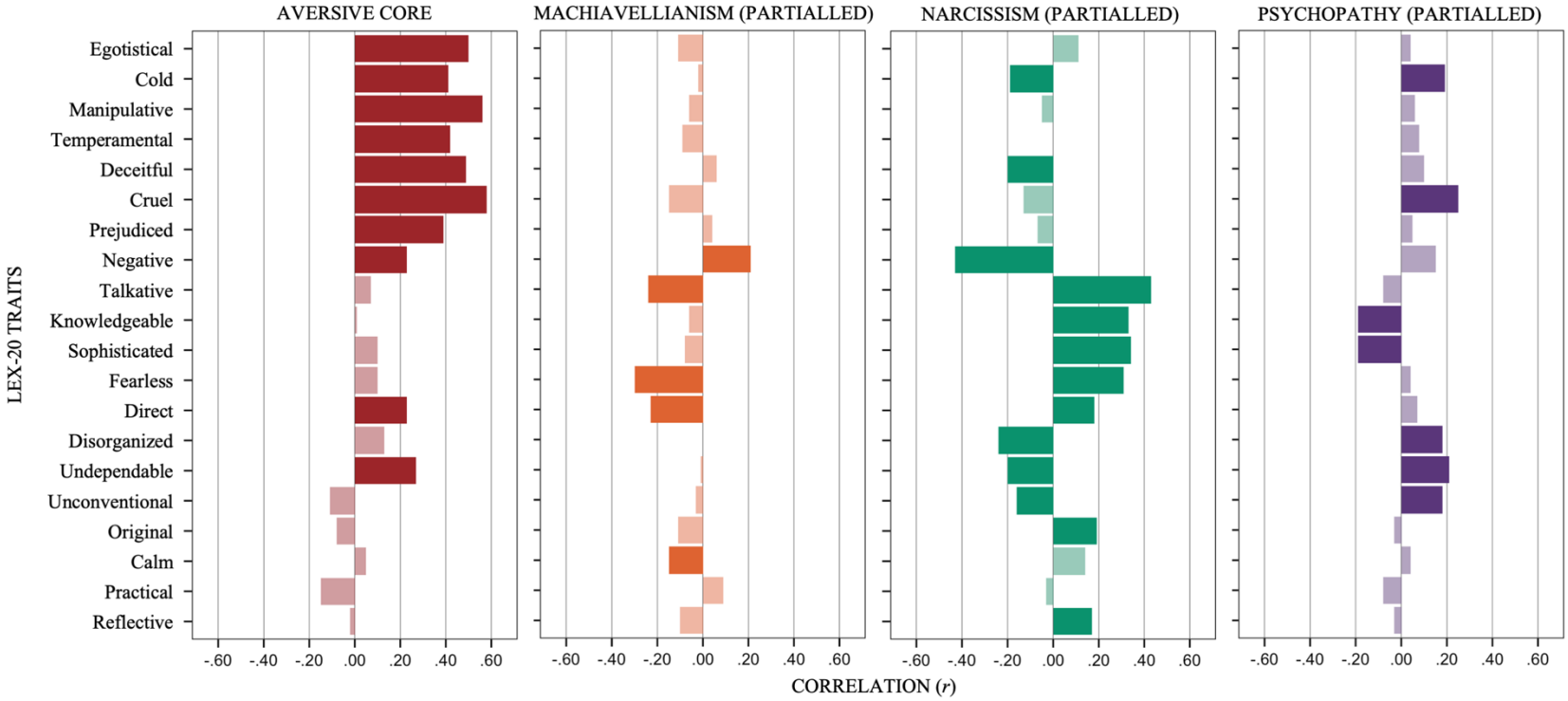
Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Aversive Triad latent factors in Study 1.

	Raw			Partialled			
Lex-20 Factor (α)	Mach	Narc	Psyc	Core	Mach	Narc	Psyc
Egotistical (.76)	.39*	.37*	.48*	.50*$_{b}$	-.11$_{a}$	.11$_{a}$	.04$_{a}$
Cold (.79)	.36*	.09	.45*	.41*$_{c}$	-.02$_{ab}$	-.19*$_{a}$	.19*$_{b}$
Manipulative (.68)	.47*	.29*	.54*	.56*$_{b}$	-.06$_{a}$	-.05$_{a}$	.06$_{a}$
Temperamental (.63)	.33*	.24*	.42*	.42*$_{b}$	-.09$_{a}$	.00$_{a}$	.08$_{a}$
Deceitful (.72)	.46*	.12	.50*	.49*$_{c}$	.06$_{a}$	-.20*$_{b}$	.10$_{a}$
Cruel (.75)	.45*	.24*	.63*	.58*$_{c}$	-.15$_{a}$	-.13$_{a}$	.25*$_{b}$
Prejudiced (.70)	.37*	.17*	.38*	.39*$_{b}$	.04$_{a}$	-.07$_{a}$	.05$_{a}$
Negativity (.77)	.30*	-.21*	.27*	.23*$_{a}$	.21*$_{a}$	-.43*$_{b}$	.15$_{a}$
Talkative (.82)	-.05	.39*	.04	.07$_{c}$	-.24*$_{a}$	.43*$_{b}$	-.08$_{ac}$
Knowledgeable (.84)	-.02	.27*	-.06	.01$_{a}$	-.06$_{a}$	.33*$_{b}$	-.19*$_{a}$
Sophisticated (.71)	.05	.33*	.02	.10$_{b}$	-.08$_{ab}$	.34*$_{c}$	-.19*$_{a}$
Fearless (.59)	-.05	.31*	.11	.10$_{c}$	-.30*$_{a}$	.31*$_{b}$	.04$_{c}$
Direct (.65)	.10	.28*	.24*	.23*$_{b}$	-.23*$_{a}$	.18*$_{b}$	.07$_{b}$
Disorganized (.76)	.11	-.12	.18*	.13$_{b}$	.00$_{ab}$	-.24*$_{a}$	.18*$_{b}$
Undependable (.80)	.24*	-.01	.33*	.27*$_{c}$	-.01$_{ab}$	-.20*$_{a}$	.21*$_{bc}$
Unconventional (.68)	-.11	-.20*	-.04	-.11$_{a}$	-.03$_{ab}$	-.16*$_{a}$	.18*$_{b}$
Original (.85)	-.12	.10	-.09	-.08$_{a}$	-.11$_{a}$	.19*$_{b}$	-.03$_{ab}$
Calm (.69)	-.03	.14	.06	.05$_{ab}$	-.15*$_{a}$	.14$_{b}$	.04$_{ab}$
Practical (.29)	-.09	-.11	-.17*	-.15$_{b}$	.09$_{a}$	-.03$_{ab}$	-.08$_{ab}$
Reflective (.56)	-.07	.13	-.03	-.02$_{ab}$	-.10$_{a}$	.17*$_{b}$	-.03$_{ab}$

Note. * $p < .001$. A back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) was used to compare the correlations of partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, partialled psychopathy, and the aversive core with each Lex-20 factor. Different subscripts in the same row indicate significant differences at $p < .001$.

Figure 2

Correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy in Study 1.



Note. Solid bars are significant at $p < .001$.

Partialled Machiavellianism

Consistent with theory, Machiavellianism was defined by aspects of cynicism. Specifically, partialled Machiavellianism was associated with high levels of negativity. There was also some indication that Machiavellian individuals are reserved and tend towards covert tactics, as evidenced by a negative association of partialled Machiavellianism with talkativeness and directness. There was little evidence, however, that Machiavellian individuals engage in long-term deliberation, with partialled Machiavellianism showing a null association with disorganization. There was some indication that Machiavellianism is associated with being nervous. Partialled Machiavellianism was slightly-to-moderately negatively correlated with calmness and strongly negatively correlated with fearlessness.

Partialled Narcissism

In contrast to the findings for Machiavellianism, the findings for grandiose narcissism nearly all aligned with prior theory. In line with our theoretical understanding of grandiose narcissism as being defined, in part, by extraversion, partialled narcissism was associated with higher levels of talkativeness and directness, as well as with lower levels of negativity and coldness. Consistent with the notion that narcissistic individuals have particularly favorable views of themselves, partialled narcissism was associated with high self-reported levels of knowledge, sophistication, fearlessness, originality, and reflectiveness, as well as low self-reported levels of disorganization, undependability, and deceitfulness. Interestingly, it was also negatively associated with unconventionality, perhaps because narcissistic individuals see being conventional and/or traditional as way to achieve status.

Partialled Psychopathy

Finally, partialled psychopathy demonstrated several theoretically-aligned associations with the Lex-20. People high in psychopathy appeared to be especially cruel and cold, even when there was already a substantial positive association of the aversive core with cruelty and coldness. Furthermore, psychopathy appeared to be defined by the inclusion of a sort of reckless rebelliousness reminiscent of Factor 2 psychopathy; partialled psychopathy was positively associated with disorganization, undependability, and unconventionality and negatively associated with knowledgeability and sophistication.

Summary

Taken together, the findings from Study 1 indicated that, at least as commonly measured, the Aversive Triad traits are united by a socially aversive blend of egotism, coldness, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. Machiavellianism was further defined by the inclusion of cynicism and reservedness. Critically, Machiavellianism was not characterized by aspects of long-term deliberation, a key feature of theoretical Machiavellianism. The results for grandiose narcissism and psychopathy both aligned with their theoretical counterparts. Grandiose narcissism was further defined by aspects of extraversion and self-promotion. Psychopathy was further defined by excessive cruelty and a sort of reckless volatility.

Although these findings provide insight into the shared and unique aspects of the Aversive Triad, they have an important limitation. In the present study, the Aversive Triad was assessed using the five most popular measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy: the Mach-IV, NPI, SRP-4, DD, and SD3. This was useful for indexing the personality content that is most often captured by measures of Machiavellianism, grandiose

narcissism, and psychopathy in the existing literature. However, the DD and SD3 are largely modeled after the Mach-IV, NPI, and SRP-4 (Jonason & Webster, 2010; Jones & Paulhus, 2014). This means the shared and unique aspects of the traits identified here only represent the shared and unique aspects of a relatively narrow set of trait conceptualizations. The purpose of Study 2 was to address this limitation.

III. STUDY 2: DECOMPOSING A BROAD SET OF AVERSIVE TRIAD MEASURES

As in Study 1, the goal of Study 2 was to use the Lex-20 to examine the personality content that is at the nexus and periphery of the Aversive Triad traits. However, unlike in Study 1, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy were not assessed using the three most popular measures of each trait. Instead, Machiavellianism was assessed using four single-construct measures, grandiose narcissism was assessed using three single-construct measures, and psychopathy was assessed using three single-construct measures. Although some of these measures are used relatively infrequently (e.g., the *Machiavellian Personality Scale*; Dahling et al., 2008), their inclusion should provide a greater representation of the many ways that these traits have been conceptualized in the existing literature.

Method

Participants & Procedure

Data from 697 undergraduate students was collected through the University of Oregon's Human Subjects Pool. As in Study 1, participants who straightlined large portions of the survey, exhibited low intra-individual response variabilities, or sped through the survey were excluded. Participants were also excluded for showing evidence of careless responding while responding to the Aversive Triad scales—as indexed by the novel *Inattentive and Deviant Responding Inventory for Statements* (IDRIS; Kay, 2021b)[9]—and while responding to the Lex-20—as indexed by the *Inattentive and Deviant Responding Inventory for Adjectives* (IDRIA)[10].

[9] The IDRIS includes seven statements intended to be endorsed by no one (i.e., infrequency statements; e.g., "I am older than my parents") and seven statements intended to be endorsed by everyone (i.e., frequency statements; e.g., "I try to shower or bathe at least once a month"). The seven frequency statements are reverse-scored and averaged together with the infrequency statements to create a composite measure of careless responding. In the present study, a cut-off threshold of zero was used for classifying careless responders (see Kay & Saucier, 2023).

[10] The IDRIA includes three adjectives intended to be endorsed by no one (i.e., infrequency adjectives; e.g., "carbonated") and three adjectives intended to be endorsed by everyone (i.e., frequency adjectives; e.g., "human"). The three frequency adjectives are reverse-scored and averaged together with the infrequency adjectives to create a

Altogether, 70 participants were excluded (Table 1). Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria can be found in Appendix A. The final sample included 627 participants (M_{AGE} = 19.48; SD_{AGE} = 2.00; 68.26% women; 27.91% men). Full demographic information for the sample is provided in Table 2.

Materials

The Lex-20. See Study 1 for a full description of the Lex-20.

As in Study 1, twelve of the Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors were greater than the conventional threshold of .70. Another six were greater than .60 and another one was greater than .50. As in Study 1, the lowest Cronbach's alpha was for practical at .16. The complete list of Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors can be found in Table 4. The average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics for the 20 factors can be found in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 factors can be found in Appendix D.

Measures of the Aversive Triad. As in Study 1, participants completed the Mach-IV (α = .76), NPI-40 (α = .91), and SRP-4 (α = .90). A full description of these measures is provided in the Materials section of Study 1 above. To provide a more comprehensive picture of how the Aversive Triad traits have been conceptualized in the extant literature, participants also completed three additional single-construct measures of Machiavellianism, two additional single-construct measures of grandiose narcissism, and two additional single-construct measures of psychopathy.

The three Machiavellianism measures were the *Two-Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale* (α = .79; Monaghan et al, 2020), the *Mach-VI* (α = .37; Jones & Paulhus, 2008; Paulhus & Jones, 2015), and the *Machiavellian Personality Scale* (α = .84; Dahling et al., 2008). The Two-

composite measure of careless responding. In the present study, a cut-off threshold of zero was used for classifying careless responders (see Kay & Saucier, 2023).

Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale is a 12-item, two-factor measure of *Machiavellian Tactics* (α = .76; e.g., "I think that it is OK to be unethical for the greater good) and *Machiavellian Views* (α = .70; e.g., "In my opinion, human nature is to be dishonest"). The Mach-VI is a 9-item, unidimensional measure of global Machiavellianism (e.g., "Attacking people directly rarely works"). The Machiavellian Personality Scale is a 16-item, four-factor measure, assessing a person's *Amorality* (α = .74; e.g., "I would cheat if there was a low chance of getting caught"), *Desire for Control* (α = .61; e.g., "I enjoy having control over other people"), *Desire for Status* (α = .75; e.g., "I want to be rich and powerful someday"), and *Distrust of Others* (α = .70; e.g., "People are only motivated by personal gain").

The two additional narcissism measures were the grandiose narcissism subscales of the *Pathological Narcissism Inventory* (α = .83; Pincus et al., 2009) and the *Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire* (α = .81; Back et al., 2013). The grandiose narcissism subscales of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory comprise 18 items assessing three factors, including *Exploitativeness* (α = .70; e.g., "I can read people like a book"), *Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement* (α = .74; e.g., "I help others in order to prove I'm a good person"), and *Grandiose Fantasies* (α = .84; e.g., "I often fantasize about performing heroic deeds"). The Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire is an 18-item, two-factor measure of *Narcissistic Admiration* (α = .78; e.g., "I will someday be famous") and *Narcissistic Rivalry* (α = .77; e.g., "I want my rivals to fail").

The two additional psychopathy measures were the IPIP-NEO version of the *Psychopathic Personality Inventory - Revised* (α = .86; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005; Witt et al., 2009) and the *Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale* (α = .86; Levenson et al., 1995). The IPIP-NEO version of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory–Revised is a 40-item, two-factor

measure of *Fearless Dominance* (α = .89; e.g., "I seek adventure") and *Self-Centered Impulsivity* (α = .86; e.g., "I make rash decisions"). The Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale is a 26-item, two-factor measure of *Primary Psychopathy* (α = .86; e.g., "I enjoy manipulating other people's feelings") and *Secondary Psychopathy* (α = .68; e.g., "I find myself in the same kinds of trouble, time after time").

Participants responded to the above measures using a 5-point Likert scale (1 = "Strongly disagree"; 5 = "Strongly agree"). A full list of Cronbach's alphas for the measures, as well as their average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics, is included in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad measures and between the Lex-20 factors and the Aversive Triad measures can be found in Appendix D.

Analytic Strategy

As in Study 1, I used Confirmatory Factor Analysis to create a variable representing shared variance among all of the Aversive Triad measures (i.e., the aversive core), as well as variables representing the shared variance among the measures of Machiavellianism (i.e., raw Machiavellianism), grandiose narcissism (i.e., raw narcissism), and psychopathy (i.e., raw psychopathy). The fit indices and loadings for these models can be found in Appendix E and Appendix F, respectively. After fitting these four models, I regressed raw Machiavellianism, raw narcissism, and raw psychopathy on the aversive core to produce residuals representing the variance remaining in Machiavellianism (i.e., partialled Machiavellianism), grandiose narcissism (i.e., partialled narcissism), and psychopathy (i.e., partialled psychopathy) after accounting for the aversive core. Fit statistics for these three models can be found in Appendix G.

After isolating these seven variables, I examined their associations with the Lex-20 factors (Table 4; Figure 3). As in Study 1, I used a conservative alpha level of .001 to account for

an inflated Type I error rate resulting from multiple comparisons. I also used a back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) to compare the associations of the Lex-20 factors with each of the four outcomes.

Results & Preliminary Discussion

The Aversive Core

Overall, the results were quite similar to those obtained in Study 1. The results again indicated that the core of the Aversive Triad comprises a number of socially aversive personality traits, including egotism, coldness, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. These associations were all significantly larger than the associations seen between these same factors and partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy. As in Study 1, the aversive core also demonstrated slight-to-moderate positive associations with negativity; directness; and undependability. Unlike in Study 1, it also showed a slight-to-moderate positive association with disorganization and slight-to-moderate negative associations with originality, practicality, and reflectiveness.

Partialled Machiavellianism

The results also indicated that Machiavellianism is associated with factors that are, at least incidentally, related to cynicism and the use of covert tactics. With respect to its potential association with cynicism, partialled Machiavellianism was positively associated with negativity. With respect to its potential association with covert tactics, partialled Machiavellianism was negatively associated with talkativeness and directness, although it was also negatively associated with manipulativeness. Partialled Machiavellianism was also uniquely negatively associated with egotism, which was not seen in Study 1 but does fit with the notion that Machiavellian individuals don't want to stand out. Counter to the theoretical understanding of

Machiavellianism (but, again, consistent with Study 1) there was little evidence that Machiavellianism individuals are planful in their machinations. Specifically, partialled Machiavellianism demonstrated minimal associations with disorganization. In a similar vein, partialled Machiavellianism was negatively associated with knowledge and sophistication. Partialled Machiavellianism did demonstrate a significant positive association with practicality, but this association was quite small and, as mentioned earlier, practicality was almost entirely composed of error. As in Study 1, there was also some indication that Machiavellianism is associated with nervousness, as partialled Machiavellianism was negatively associated with calmness and fearlessness.

Table 4

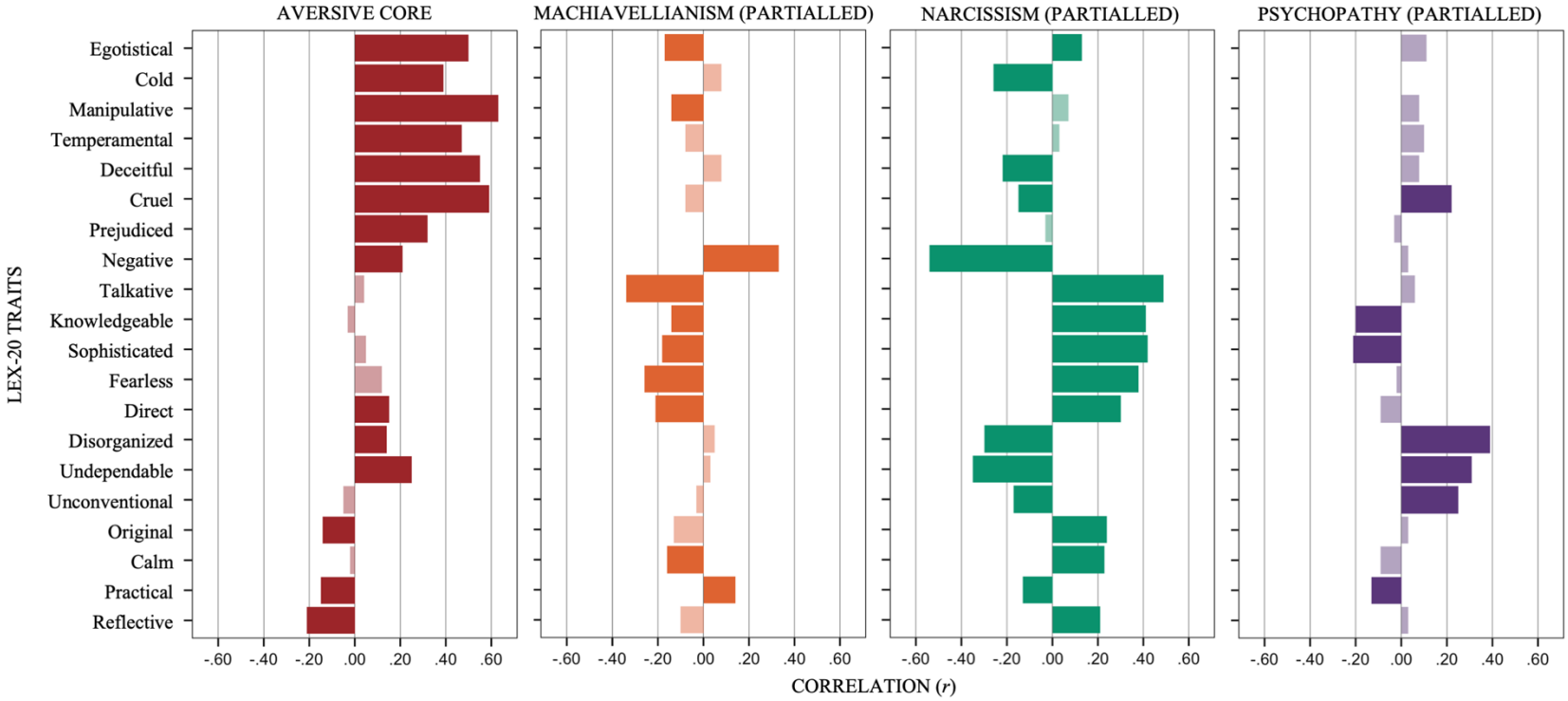
Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Aversive Triad latent factors in Study 2.

	Raw			Partialled			
Lex-20 Factor (α)	Mach	Narc	Psyc	Core	Mach	Narc	Psyc
Egotistical (.74)	.39*	.38*	.49*	.50*$_c$	-.17*$_a$	.13*$_b$	.11$_b$
Cold (.81)	.39*	.00	.35*	.39*$_c$	.08$_a$	-.26*$_b$	.00$_a$
Manipulative (.72)	.52*	.41*	.60*	.63*$_b$	-.14*$_a$	.07$_a$	.08$_a$
Temperamental (.63)	.39*	.28*	.46*	.47*$_b$	-.08$_a$	.03$_a$	.10$_a$
Deceitful (.73)	.53*	.12	.53*	.55*$_c$	.08$_a$	-.22*$_b$	.08$_a$
Cruel (.74)	.51*	.19*	.63*	.59*$_c$	-.08$_a$	-.15*$_a$	.22*$_b$
Prejudiced (.64)	.30*	.15*	.28*	.32*$_b$	.00$_a$	-.03$_a$	-.03$_a$
Negativity (.83)	.33*	-.34*	.20*	.21*$_a$	.33*$_a$	-.54*$_b$	.03$_c$
Talkative (.86)	-.10	.43*	.06	.04$_c$	-.34*$_a$	.49*$_b$	.06$_c$
Knowledgeable (.87)	-.08	.33*	-.11	-.03$_a$	-.14*$_a$	.41*$_b$	-.20*$_a$
Sophisticated (.66)	-.02	.38*	-.05	.05$_c$	-.18*$_a$	.42*$_b$	-.21*$_a$
Fearless (.66)	.00	.38*	.09	.12$_c$	-.26*$_a$	.38*$_b$	-.02$_c$
Direct (.62)	.05	.33*	.09	.15*$_b$	-.21*$_a$	.30*$_b$	-.09$_a$
Disorganized (.78)	.15*	-.18*	.31*	.14*$_a$	.05$_a$	-.30*$_b$	.39*$_c$
Undependable (.76)	.24*	-.15*	.36*	.25*$_c$	.03$_a$	-.35*$_b$	.31*$_c$
Unconventional (.65)	-.06	-.17*	.06	-.05$_a$	-.03$_a$	-.17*$_a$	.25*$_b$
Original (.86)	-.18*	.12	-.11	-.14*$_a$	-.13$_a$	.24*$_b$	.03$_a$
Calm (.71)	-.08	.18*	-.06	-.02$_a$	-.16*$_a$	.23*$_b$	-.09$_a$
Practical (.16)	-.08	-.19*	-.19*	-.15*$_b$	.14*$_a$	-.13*$_b$	-.13*$_b$
Reflective (.51)	-.23*	.07	-.17*	-.21*$_b$	-.10$_{ab}$	.21*$_c$	.03$_{ac}$

Note. * $p < .001$. A back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) was used to compare the correlations of partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, partialled psychopathy, and the aversive core with each Lex-20 factor. Different subscripts in the same row indicate significant differences at $p < .001$.

Figure 3

Correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy in Study 2.



Note. Solid bars are significant at $p < .001$.

Partialled Narcissism

The findings for grandiose narcissism were also quite similar to those in Study 1. First, there was evidence to suggest that grandiose narcissism is defined by aspects of extraversion, as suggested by large positive associations between partialled narcissism and both talkativeness and directness and a large negative association between partialled narcissism and negativity. There was also abundant evidence to suggest that narcissistic individuals engage in self-promotion. On top of describing themselves as sophisticated, knowledgeable, fearless, original, reflective, not cold, not deceitful, not disorganized, not undependable, and not unconventional—as was the case in Study 1—those high in partialled narcissism also described themselves as calm. Appropriately enough, they also described themselves as egotistical above and beyond the egotism found in the aversive core. Perhaps due to engaging in extravagant behavior, those high in partialled narcissism also described themselves as being impractical, but, again, this may be because of practicality's low internal consistency.

Partialled Psychopathy

The findings for psychopathy also mirrored those found in Study 1. Specifically, psychopathy was defined by excessive cruelty, as evidenced by a positive association between partialled psychopathy and cruelty. It was also defined by the same amalgam of volatility and rebelliousness found in Study 1. Partialled psychopathy was positively associated with disorganization, undependability, and unconventionality and negatively associated with knowledgeability and sophistication. It was also negatively associated with practicality but, as with partialled Machiavellianism and partialled narcissism, this may be because of practicality's low internal consistency.

Summary

Consistent with Study 1, the findings from Study 2 indicated that the Aversive Triad are united by a socially aversive core of egotism, coldness, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. Machiavellianism was further defined by cynicism and reservedness but not the calculated cunning of theoretical Machiavellianism. Grandiose narcissism was further defined by aspects of extraversion and self-promotion. Psychopathy was further defined by a tendency to be, on the one hand, exceptionally cruel, and on the other hand, reckless and rebellious.

Although Study 2 improved upon Study 1 by including measures that better capture the many ways the Aversive Triad traits have previously been assessed, there is a key limitation that should be kept in mind. As with Study 1, Study 2 was conducted using undergraduate students from a Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic (WEIRD) society (Henrich et al., 2010). It is, therefore, plausible that the findings identified in Study 1 and Study 2 would not generalize to samples drawn from other populations. Study 3 aims to address this limitation by examining the associations among the Aversive Triad and the Lex-20 in three countries.

IV. STUDY 3: DECOMPOSING THE AVERSIVE TRIAD IN THREE COUNTRIES

Like many areas of psychology (Arnett, 2008; Thalmayer et al., 2021), the study of aversive personality traits has relied heavily on samples drawn from WEIRD societies (Lyons, 2019). A recent review paper has, for example, estimated that 45% of studies on the Aversive Triad traits have used samples composed entirely of undergraduate students (Miller et al., 2019). The use of convenience samples is not a problem in and of itself. They can prove quite useful, especially during the early stages of research. They can be collected quickly and with relatively few financial resources. The problem arises when a field almost exclusively uses convenience samples. Without examining whether an effect appears in samples drawn from different populations, researchers cannot determine whether a given finding is specific to, for example, undergraduate students or whether they can generalize to all humans. Given that many accounts of the Aversive Triad posit that they are universal human traits (Jonason et al., 2010; Jonason & Tost, 2010), the consistent failure to investigate them cross-nationally and cross-culturally (but see Jonason et al., 2017c)[11] is a major limitation of the literature. The present study aims to address this limitation by testing the generalizability of the findings identified in Study 1 and Study 2 to broad samples of participants drawn from three countries: (a) the US, (b) India, and (c) Nigeria[12].

[11] Jonason and colleagues (2017c) assessed the Short Dark Triad in the US (α_{Mach} = .64; α_{Narc} = .75; α_{Psyc} = .75), Australia (α_{Mach} = .68; α_{Narc} = .73; α_{Psyc} = .77), Brazil (α_{Mach} = .51; α_{Narc} = .59; α_{Psyc} = .60), Hungary (α_{Mach} = .71; α_{Narc} = .74; α_{Psyc} = .78), Japan (α_{Mach} = .79; α_{Narc} = .73; α_{Psyc} = .74), and Russia (α_{Mach} = .72; α_{Narc} = .72; α_{Psyc} = .69). The internal consistencies for the subscales were generally acceptable, although they were a fair bit lower than would be desired in Brazil.

[12] These three countries were selected because they all include predominantly English-speaking populations, removing the potential for translation issues. Nevertheless, I encourage researchers to test the generalizability of the present findings in non-predominantly English-speaking countries as well.

Method

Participants & Procedure

Data from a total of 629 participants was collected in three countries: the US (n = 209), India (n = 210), and Nigeria (n = 210). Qualtrics Panels was used to administer all surveys and determined the amount participants were paid for their participation. The surveys were set to collect approximately equal numbers of women and men. Quotas were used to match the age distributions in the US and Indian samples to the age distribution in the Nigerian sample. As in Study 2, participants who straightlined large portions of the survey, exhibited low intra-individual response variabilities, sped through the survey, or showed evidence of careless responding—as indexed by the IDRIS (Kay, 2021b) and IDRIA—were excluded[13]. Altogether, these criteria resulted in the exclusion of 23 participants in the US, 13 participants in India, and 12 participants in Nigeria (Table 1). As in Study 1 and Study 2, histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria can be found in Appendix A. After exclusions, there were 186 participants in the US sample (M_{AGE} = 40.48; SD_{AGE} = 14.19; 53.23% women; 46.77% men), 197 participants in the Indian sample (M_{AGE} = 35.86; SD_{AGE} = 11.55; 49.75% women; 50.25% men), and 198 participants in the Nigerian sample (M_{AGE} = 35.08; SD_{AGE} = 10.22; 50.51% women; 49.49% men). Full demographic information for the samples can be found in Table 2.

Materials

The Lex-20. See Study 1 for a full description of the Lex-20. In Study 3, the Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors ranged from .44 to .87, .19 to .77, and .17 to .76 in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples, respectively. Overall, the Lex-20 factors in the US fared quite well, with 12

[13] The data was prescreened by Qualtrics Panels for straightlining and speeding.

achieving a Cronbach's alpha over .70. The Lex-20 factors in India and Nigeria did not fare quite as well. Only two of the Lex-20 factors in India had a Cronbach's alpha over .70 and only one of the Lex-20 factors in Nigeria had a Cronbach's alpha over .70. The complete list of Cronbach's alphas for the 20 factors in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples can be found in Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7, respectively. The average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics for the 20 factors in each country can be found in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 factors can be found in Appendix D.

Measures of the Aversive Triad. To reduce participant fatigue and administration costs, participants completed either the original or short-form versions of the three most popular single-construct measures of each Aversive Triad trait: The Mach-IV (Christie & Geis, 1970), the 13-item version of the NPI (Gentile et al., 2013), and the 29-item short-form version of the SRP-4 (Paulhus et al., 2016). See Study 1 for a full description of these three measures. The Cronbach's alphas for the Mach-IV were .74, .62, and .60 in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples, respectively; the Cronbach's alphas for the NPI were .87, .79, and .71 in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples, respectively; and the Cronbach's alphas for the SRP-4 were .94, .90, and .83 in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples, respectively. The complete list of Cronbach's alphas for the measures in each country, as well as their average inter-item correlations and descriptive statistics, can be found in Appendix C. Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad measures and between the Lex-20 factors and the Aversive Triad measures for each country can be found in Appendix D.

Analytic Strategy

I again used Confirmatory Factor Analysis to create variables representing the shared variance among all three of the Aversive Triad traits (i.e., the aversive core), as well as the

shared variance among the subscales of the Mach-IV (i.e., raw Machiavellianism), the NPI (i.e., raw narcissism), and the SRP-4 (i.e., raw psychopathy). Appendix E includes the fit statistics for the models, and Appendix F includes the factor loadings. As in Study 1 and Study 2, I regressed raw Machiavellianism, raw narcissism, and raw psychopathy on the aversive core to produce a measure of raw Machiavellianism controlling for the aversive core (i.e., partialled Machiavellianism), raw narcissism controlling for the aversive core (i.e., partialled narcissism), and raw psychopathy controlling for the aversive core (i.e., partialled psychopathy).

I was then able to produce zero-order correlations between the Lex-20 factors and these seven variables. This allowed me to examine which of the Lex-20 factors were best at accounting of the shared and unique aspects of the Aversive Triad traits in the US (Table 5; Figure 4), Indian (Table 6; Figure 5), and Nigerian (Table 7; Figure 6) samples. As in Study 1 and Study 2, I used a conservative alpha level of .001 to account for an inflated Type I error rate resulting from multiple comparisons. I also used a back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) to compare the associations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core and the three partialled latent factors in each country.

Results & Preliminary Discussion

The Aversive Core

As in Study 1 and Study 2, the results indicated that the core of the Aversive Triad comprises a number of socially aversive personality traits. In all three countries, the aversive core was significantly positively associated with egotism, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, and cruelty, with most of these associations being significantly larger than those seen for partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy. In the US and Indian samples, we also saw a significant positive association between the aversive core and

prejudice; in the Nigerian sample the association was moderate but not significant at the conservative alpha level of .001. The largest departure from the previous findings was in terms of coldness. The aversive core was not associated with coldness in the US and Nigerian samples and, while it was significant in the Indian sample, the association was not as large as that seen in Study 1 (r = .41) and Study 2 (r = .39). It is possible that this finding is due to using different measures in Study 3 than in Study 1 and Study 2. It is also, however, possible that a lack of warmth and affection is characteristic of aversive traits among undergraduate students but not older adults in the US, India, and Nigeria.

There were also several new associations with the aversive core in Study 3. Namely, the aversive core was associated with disorganization and (a lack of) calmness in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples. Furthermore, it was associated with undependability and impracticality in the US and Nigerian samples but not the Indian sample. It was also associated with negativity in the Indian and Nigerian samples but not the US sample. Finally, it was negatively associated with sophistication and directness in the Nigerian sample but not the US or Indian samples. Taken together, these findings align quite closely with what one would expect for the reckless impulsivity of prototypical Factor 2 psychopathy. It appears that the aversive core in Study 3 is capturing both Factor 1 *and* Factor 2 psychopathy.

Table 5

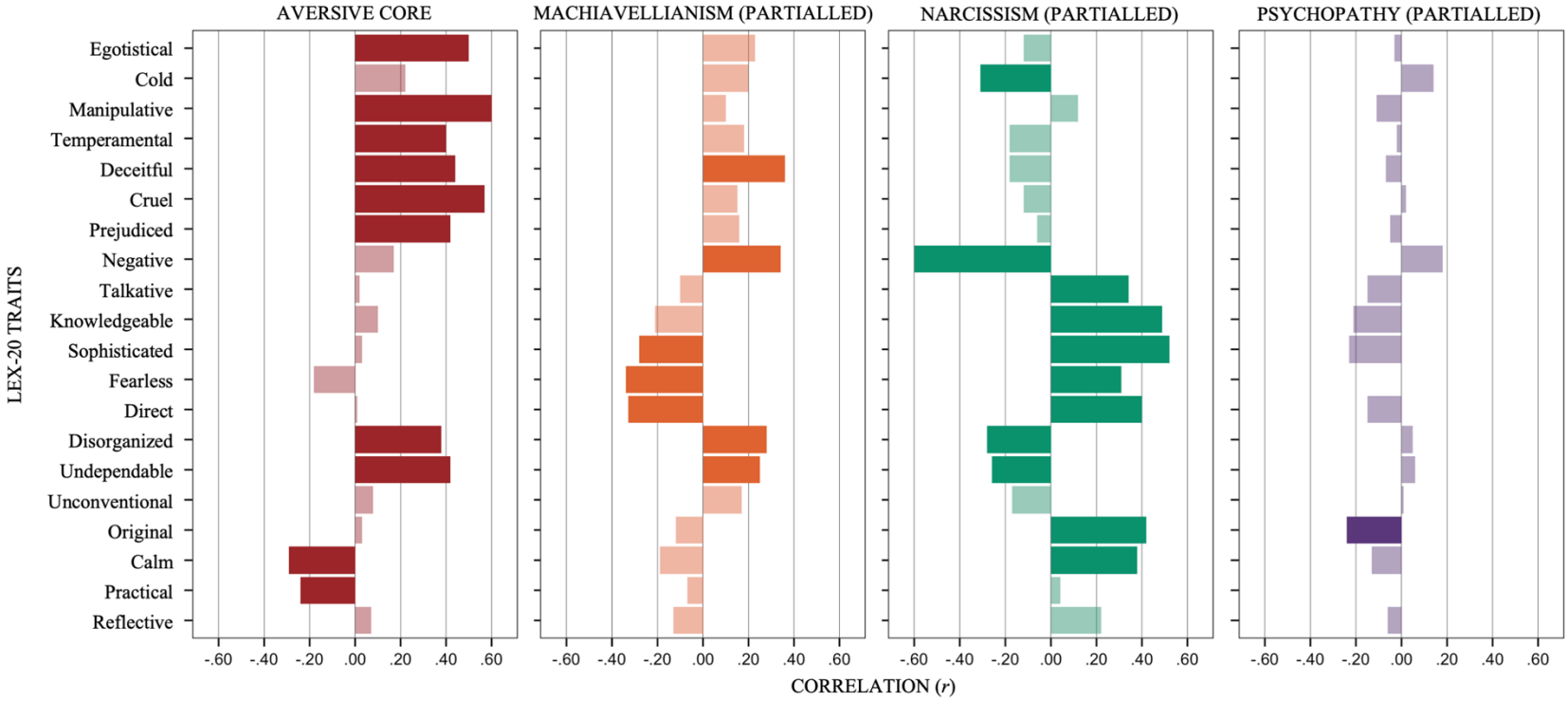
Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Aversive Triad latent factors in Study 3 (US).

	Raw			Partialled			
Lex-20 Factor (α)	Mach	Narc	Psyc	Core	Mach	Narc	Psyc
Egotistical (.76)	.44*	.18	.50*	.50*$_{b}$	.23$_{ab}$	-.12$_{a}$	-.03$_{a}$
Cold (.72)	.28*	-.14	.24	.22$_{a}$	.20$_{a}$	-.31*$_{b}$	.14$_{a}$
Manipulative (.79)	.38*	.43*	.59*	.60*$_{b}$	.10$_{a}$	.12$_{a}$	-.11$_{a}$
Temperamental (.58)	.35*	.07	.39*	.40*$_{b}$	.18$_{ab}$	-.18$_{a}$	-.02$_{a}$
Deceitful (.70)	.53*	.09	.43*	.44*$_{a}$	.36*$_{a}$	-.18$_{b}$	-.07$_{b}$
Cruel (.80)	.41*	.21	.57*	.57*$_{b}$	.15$_{a}$	-.12$_{a}$	.02$_{a}$
Prejudiced (.61)	.34*	.18	.42*	.42*$_{b}$	.16$_{ab}$	-.06$_{a}$	-.05$_{a}$
Negativity (.78)	.38*	-.40*	.20	.17$_{a}$	.34*$_{a}$	-.60*$_{b}$	.18$_{a}$
Talkative (.70)	-.08	.30*	.00	.02$_{ab}$	-.10$_{a}$	.34*$_{b}$	-.15$_{a}$
Knowledgeable (.87)	-.14	.47*	.07	.10$_{a}$	-.21$_{a}$	.49*$_{b}$	-.21$_{a}$
Sophisticated (.65)	-.23	.45*	.00	.03$_{a}$	-.28*$_{a}$	.52*$_{b}$	-.23$_{a}$
Fearless (.49)	-.39*	.16	-.18	-.18$_{a}$	-.34*$_{a}$	.31*$_{b}$	.00$_{ab}$
Direct (.65)	-.29*	.34*	-.01	.01$_{c}$	-.33*$_{a}$	.40*$_{b}$	-.15$_{ac}$
Disorganized (.75)	.43*	-.03	.38*	.38*$_{b}$	.28*$_{ab}$	-.28*$_{c}$	.05$_{ac}$
Undependable (.77)	.42*	.01	.43*	.42*$_{b}$	.25*$_{ab}$	-.26*$_{c}$	.06$_{ac}$
Unconventional (.62)	.19	-.10	.08	.08$_{a}$	.17$_{a}$	-.17$_{a}$	.01$_{a}$
Original (.82)	-.09	.37*	.00	.03$_{a}$	-.12$_{a}$	.42*$_{b}$	-.24*$_{a}$
Calm (.78)	-.31*	.16	-.30*	-.29*$_{a}$	-.19$_{a}$	.38*$_{b}$	-.13$_{a}$
Practical (.47)	-.18	-.10	-.24	-.24*$_{a}$	-.07$_{a}$	.04$_{a}$	.00$_{a}$
Reflective (.44)	-.08	.22	.06	.07$_{a}$	-.13$_{a}$	.22$_{a}$	-.06$_{a}$

Note. * $p < .001$. A back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) was used to compare the correlations of partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, partialled psychopathy, and the aversive core with each Lex-20 factor. Different subscripts in the same row indicate significant differences at $p < .001$.

Figure 4

Correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy in Study 3 (US).



Note. Solid bars are significant at $p < .001$.

Partialled Machiavellianism

The findings for Machiavellianism in the US sample also closely mirrored the findings from both Study 1 and Study 2. Machiavellianism was associated with factors that are, at least incidentally, related to cynicism and covert tactics. With respect to cynicism, partialled Machiavellianism was positively associated with negativity. With respect to covert tactics, partialled Machiavellianism was negatively associated with directness. Departing from Study 1 and Study 2, however, partialled Machiavellianism was not associated with talkativeness. As with the lack of an association between the aversive core and coldness in the present samples, this may be because a lack of talkativeness is only a component of aversive personality traits among undergraduate students. Partialled Machiavellianism was also positively associated with undependability and deceitfulness above and beyond the undependability and deceitfulness contained in the aversive core, which fits with the theoretical conceptualization of Machiavellian individuals as being unreliable and dishonest. That said, partialled Machiavellianism was also negatively associated with being sophisticated, which is not typically a defining feature of Machiavellianism, and positively associated with disorganization, which is the opposite of what one would expect from theoretical Machiavellianism. Again, there was also some indication that Machiavellianism is associated with nervousness, as demonstrated by a negative association of partialled Machiavellianism with fearlessness.

In the Indian and Nigerian samples, most of the effects were quite small. In fact, partialled Machiavellianism was not associated with a single factor at the conservative alpha level of .001. At an alpha level of .05, partialled Machiavellianism was negatively associated with negativity in both samples, but these effects were only slight-to-moderate in size. One explanation for this finding is that there is very little distinction between Machiavellianism and

psychopathy in India and Nigeria. An alternative explanation is that the diminished internal consistencies among some of the Lex-20 scales in the Indian and Nigerian samples resulted in there not being enough signal to detect an association. As a case in point, the fearlessness factor had a Cronbach's alpha of .31 in the Indian sample and a Cronbach's alpha of .42 in the Nigerian sample.

Table 6

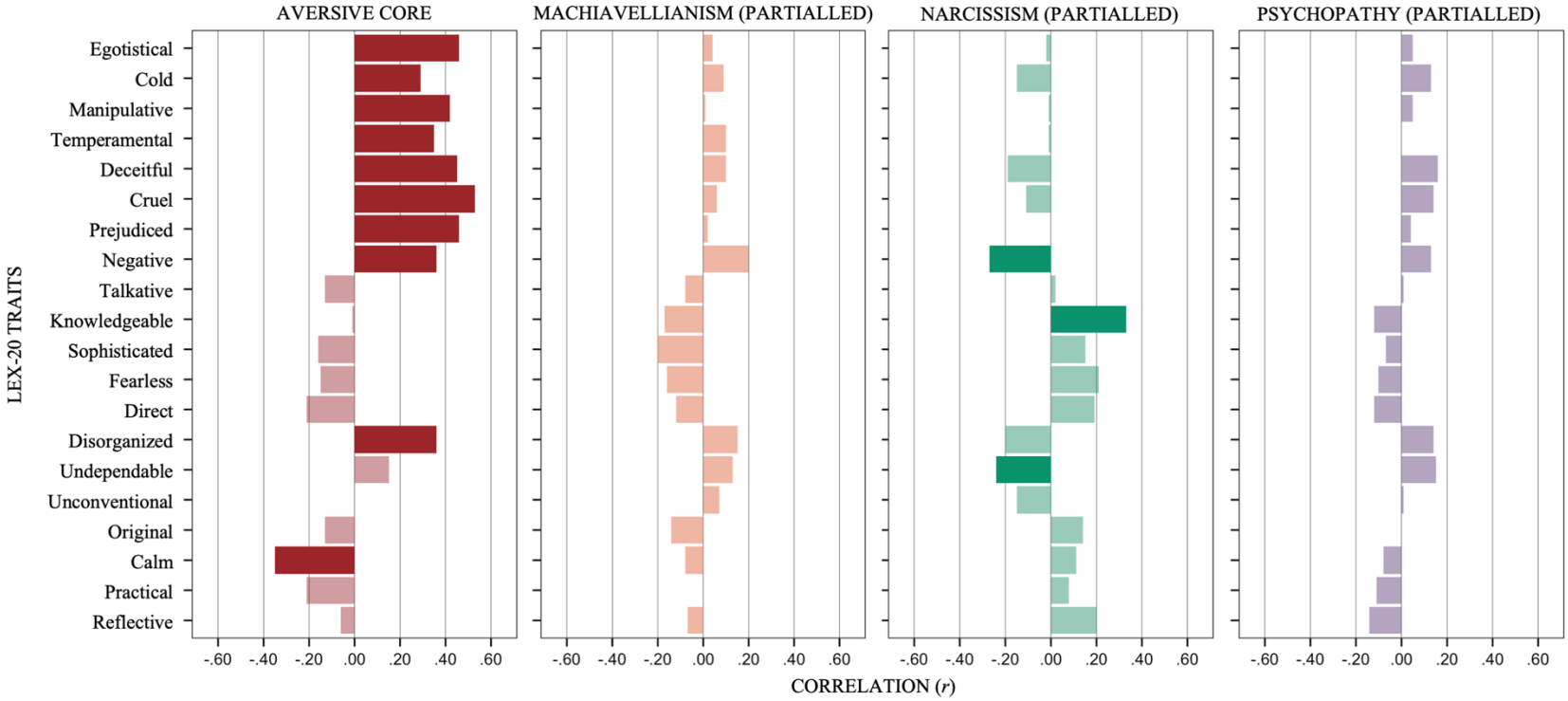
Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Aversive Triad latent factors in Study 3 (India).

	Raw			Partialled			
Lex-20 Factor (α)	Mach	Narc	Psyc	Core	Mach	Narc	Psyc
Egotistical (.67)	.31*	.25*	.46*	.46*$_b$	.04$_a$	-.02$_a$	.05$_a$
Cold (.55)	.25*	.05	.32*	.29*$_b$	.09$_{ab}$	-.15$_a$	.13$_{ab}$
Manipulative (.69)	.27*	.23	.42*	.42*$_b$	.01$_a$	-.01$_a$	.05$_a$
Temperamental (.51)	.29*	.19	.33*	.35*$_b$	.10$_{ab}$	-.01$_a$	.00$_a$
Deceitful (.49)	.35*	.10	.47*	.45*$_b$	.10$_a$	-.19$_a$	.16$_{ab}$
Cruel (.72)	.37*	.21	.55*	.53*$_b$	.06$_a$	-.11$_a$	.14$_a$
Prejudiced (.65)	.30*	.26*	.46*	.46*$_b$	.02$_a$	.00$_a$	.04$_a$
Negativity (.65)	.38*	-.02	.38*	.36*$_a$	.20$_a$	-.27*$_b$	.13$_{ab}$
Talkative (.65)	-.14	-.06	-.12	-.13$_a$	-.08$_a$	.02$_a$	.01$_a$
Knowledgeable (.77)	-.14	.27*	-.04	-.01$_a$	-.17$_a$	.33*$_b$	-.12$_a$
Sophisticated (.42)	-.25*	.03	-.17	-.16$_a$	-.20$_a$	.15$_a$	-.07$_a$
Fearless (.31)	-.22	.09	-.17	-.15$_a$	-.16$_a$	.21$_b$	-.10$_{ab}$
Direct (.55)	-.22	.04	-.23	-.21$_b$	-.12$_{ab}$	.19$_a$	-.12$_{ab}$
Disorganized (.61)	.33*	.04	.38*	.36*$_b$	.15$_{ab}$	-.20$_a$	.14$_{ab}$
Undependable (.40)	.19	-.11	.18	.15$_a$	.13$_a$	-.24*$_b$	.15$_{ab}$
Unconventional (.44)	.06	-.12	.00	.00$_a$	.07$_a$	-.15$_a$	.01$_a$
Original (.53)	-.19	.04	-.13	-.13$_a$	-.14$_a$	.14$_a$	.00$_a$
Calm (.57)	-.27*	-.11	-.35*	-.35*$_b$	-.08$_{ab}$	.11$_a$	-.08$_{ab}$
Practical (.19)	-.12	-.05	-.23	-.21$_a$	.00$_a$	.08$_a$	-.11$_a$
Reflective (.24)	-.09	.13	-.10	-.06$_a$	-.07$_a$	.20$_a$	-.14$_a$

Note. * $p < .001$. A back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) was used to compare the correlations of partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, partialled psychopathy, and the aversive core with each Lex-20 factor. Different subscripts in the same row indicate significant differences at $p < .001$.

Figure 5

Correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy in Study 3 (India).



Note. Solid bars are significant at $p < .001$.

Partialled Narcissism

The findings for partialled narcissism from the US sample also aligned with the results from Study 1 and Study 2. Specifically, narcissism was associated with a number of factors indicative of extraversion, including greater talkativeness and directness and less negativity. It was also associated with a number of factors that are reflective of trying to inflate one's image, including reporting greater fearlessness, calmness, knowledgeability, sophistication, and originality, as well as less coldness, disorganization, and undependability.

Partialled narcissism was also negatively associated with negativity in the Indian and Nigerian samples. Furthermore, there was a positive association between partialled narcissism and knowledgeability and a negative association between partialled narcissism and undependability in the US and Indian samples but not the Nigerian sample. There was also a positive association between partialled narcissism and both sophistication and originality in the US and Nigerian samples but not the Indian sample. As with partialled Machiavellianism, these differing results have two potential explanations. One is that, besides greater positivity, grandiose narcissism manifests in slightly different ways across the three countries. According to this explanation, narcissism is associated with inflating one's self in any way imaginable in the US, while it is more about emphasizing one's intelligence and dependability in India and emphasizing one's sophistication and originality in Nigeria. However, the second, and potentially more plausible, explanation is that this lack of consistency is due to the poor internal consistencies among some of the Lex-20 scales in the Indian and Nigerian samples. For example, directness had a greater internal consistency in the US sample ($\alpha = .65$) than in the Indian ($\alpha = .55$) and Nigerian ($\alpha = .34$) samples and, perhaps as a consequence, was only associated with partialled narcissism in the US sample.

Table 7

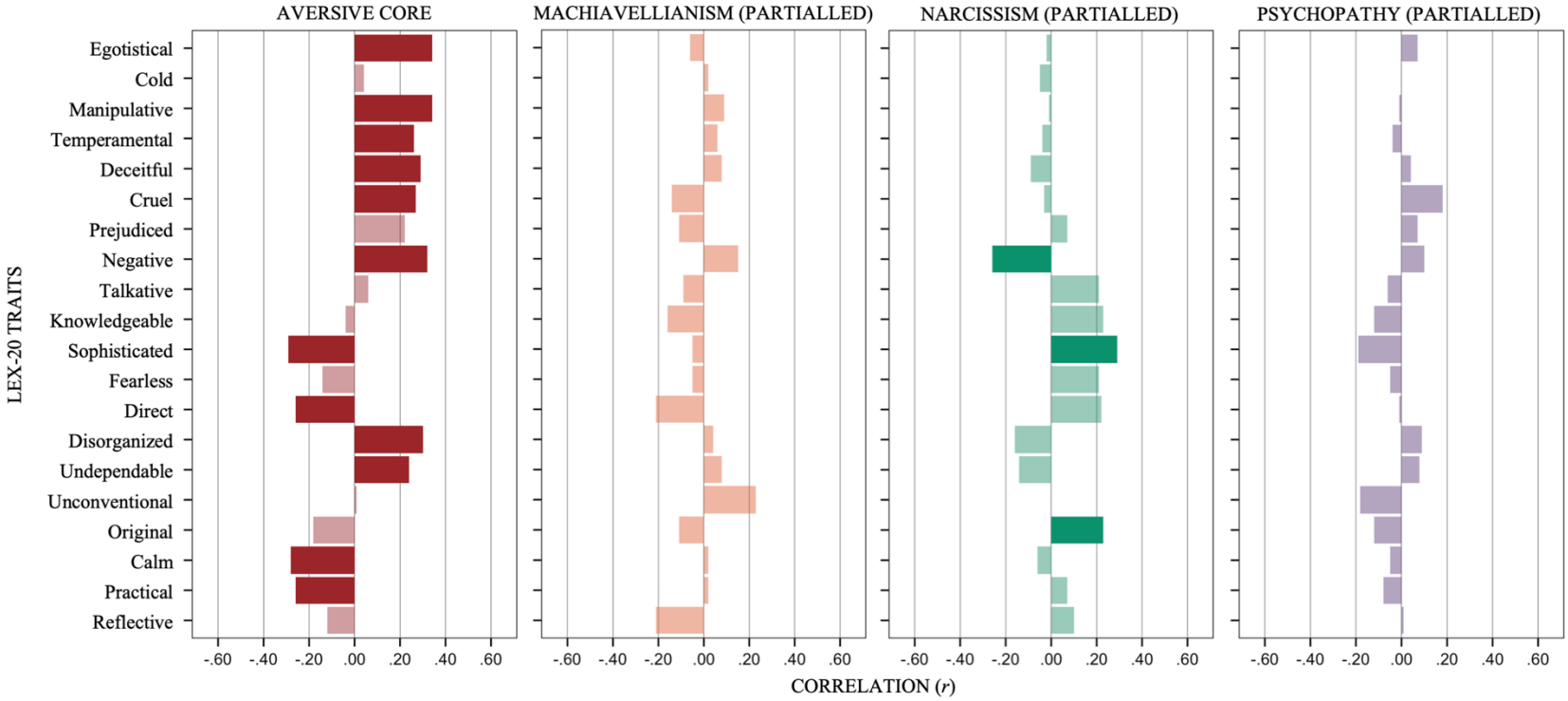
Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Aversive Triad latent factors in Study 3 (Nigeria).

	Raw			Partialled			
Lex-20 Factor (α)	Mach	Narc	Psyc	Core	Mach	Narc	Psyc
Egotistical (.65)	.18	.19	.35*	.34*$_{b}$	-.06$_{a}$	-.02$_{a}$	.07$_{ab}$
Cold (.43)	.05	-.01	.04	.04$_{a}$	.02$_{a}$	-.05$_{a}$	.00$_{a}$
Manipulative (.69)	.29*	.19	.32*	.34*$_{b}$	.09$_{ab}$	-.01$_{a}$	-.01$_{a}$
Temperamental (.59)	.22	.12	.24*	.26*$_{a}$	.06$_{a}$	-.04$_{a}$	-.04$_{a}$
Deceitful (.67)	.25*	.10	.29*	.29*$_{b}$	.08$_{ab}$	-.09$_{a}$	.04$_{ab}$
Cruel (.62)	.07	.14	.31*	.27*$_{b}$	-.14$_{a}$	-.03$_{ab}$	.18$_{ab}$
Prejudiced (.62)	.06	.19	.23	.22$_{a}$	-.11$_{a}$	.07$_{a}$	.07$_{a}$
Negativity (.55)	.32*	-.01	.34*	.32*$_{a}$	.15$_{a}$	-.26*$_{b}$	.10$_{ab}$
Talkative (.66)	-.03	.20	.04	.06$_{a}$	-.09$_{a}$	.21$_{a}$	-.06$_{a}$
Knowledgeable (.76)	-.15	.16	-.07	-.04$_{ab}$	-.16$_{a}$	.23$_{b}$	-.12$_{ab}$
Sophisticated (.59)	-.22	.05	-.33*	-.29*$_{b}$	-.05$_{ab}$	.29*$_{a}$	-.19$_{b}$
Fearless (.42)	-.13	.08	-.15	-.14$_{b}$	-.05$_{ab}$	.21$_{a}$	-.05$_{ab}$
Direct (.34)	-.33*	.01	-.26*	-.26*$_{a}$	-.21$_{a}$	.22$_{b}$	-.01$_{ab}$
Disorganized (.57)	.23	.05	.31*	.30*$_{b}$	.04$_{ab}$	-.16$_{a}$	.09$_{ab}$
Undependable (.39)	.22	.03	.25*	.24*$_{b}$	.08$_{ab}$	-.14$_{a}$	.08$_{ab}$
Unconventional (.42)	.18	.01	-.04	.01$_{ab}$	.23$_{a}$	.00$_{ab}$	-.18$_{b}$
Original (.42)	-.20	.08	-.20	-.18$_{b}$	-.11$_{ab}$	.23*$_{a}$	-.12$_{ab}$
Calm (.58)	-.17	-.21	-.28*	-.28*$_{a}$	.02$_{a}$	-.06$_{a}$	-.05$_{a}$
Practical (.17)	-.15	-.10	-.27*	-.26*$_{a}$	.02$_{a}$	.07$_{a}$	-.08$_{a}$
Reflective (.49)	-.23*	.01	-.11	-.12$_{a}$	-.21$_{a}$	.10$_{a}$	.01$_{a}$

Note. * $p < .001$. A back-transformed average Fisher's Z procedure (Dunn & Clark, 1969; Fisher, 1921; Hittner et al., 2003) was used to compare the correlations of partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, partialled psychopathy, and the aversive core with each Lex-20 factor. Different subscripts in the same row indicate significant differences at $p < .001$.

Figure 6

Correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy in Study 3 (Nigeria).



Note. Solid bars are significant at $p < .001$.

Partialled Psychopathy

Across all three samples, partialled psychopathy demonstrated minimal associations with any of the Lex-20 factors. In fact, in all three samples, the only significant association was for originality in the US sample. As noted above, it appears that the aversive core is capturing Factor 1 *and* Factor 2 psychopathy in Study 3. Potentially there is nothing left over of raw psychopathy for the Lex-20 factors to be associated with after partialling out the aversive core. This notion is supported by the results of the regression models (Appendix G). In Study 1 and Study 2, the aversive core accounted for 87% and 80% of the variance in psychopathy, respectively. In Study 3, the aversive core accounted for 99%, 92%, and 92% of the variance in psychopathy for the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples, respectively. Put simply, it appears that the aversive core *is* psychopathy in Study 3.

Summary

Study 3 provided an important extension of the findings from Study 1 and Study 2. Namely, it examined whether the findings identified in Study 1 and Study 2 would generalize beyond a sample of American undergraduate students. The results indicated that the Aversive Triad are, indeed, united by a socially aversive core of egotism, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and, at least in the US and Indian samples, prejudice. Unlike in Study 1 and Study 2, coldness did not appear to be particularly central to the Aversive Triad traits in the Study 3 samples. Consistent with Study 1 and Study 2, Machiavellianism was defined by cynicism, the use of covert tactics, and, contrary to theoretical Machiavellianism, a lack of planfulness in the US sample in Study 3. These associations did not materialize in the Indian or Nigerian samples, perhaps because Machiavellianism is subsumed by the aversive core in the Indian and Nigerian samples or, more probably, because of poor internal consistencies

among some of the Lex-20 scales in these two samples. The results for grandiose narcissism in the US sample were also consistent with those found in Study 1 and Study 2; grandiose narcissism was defined by aspects of extraversion and self-promotion. Grandiose narcissism in the Indian and Nigerian samples, likewise, showed some indication of being associated with extraversion and self-promotion, but these associations manifested in slightly different ways. Again, this could be due to differences in how narcissism manifests in India and Nigeria or because of poor internal consistencies among some of the Lex-20 scales in the Indian and Nigerian samples. In contrast to the findings from Study 1 and Study 2, psychopathy showed null associations with nearly all of the Lex-20 factors in the US, Indian, and Nigerian samples. This appears to be because, unlike in Study 1 and Study 2 where the aversive core primarily represented Factor 1 psychopathy, the aversive core represented both Factor 1 and Factor 2 psychopathy in Study 3.

V. GENERAL DISCUSSION

The purpose of the present project was to identify the personality content that unites and differentiates the Aversive Triad traits. In each of three studies, I used confirmatory factor analysis and linear regression modeling to produce variables representing the variance shared among the Aversive Triad traits (i.e., the aversive core) and unique to Machiavellianism (i.e., partialled Machiavellianism), grandiose narcissism (i.e., partialled narcissism), and psychopathy (i.e., partialled psychopathy). I was then able to examine how each of the Lex-20 traits related to these four variables. Study 1 ($N = 474$) provided a preliminary investigation into these associations. To assess the Aversive Triad in this study, the three most popular measures of each trait were used. The goal was for the resulting factors to reflect the personality content that is most commonly captured by measures of these traits in the existing literature. Study 2 ($N = 627$) built upon the results of Study 1 by using a set of measures that better reflect the many ways that the Aversive Triad traits have been conceptualized in the past literature, thus providing a more representative accounting of the personality content that can be found among these traits. Study 3 ($N_{USA} = 186$, $N_{INDIA} = 197$, $N_{NIGERIA} = 198$) further built upon the results of Study 1 and Study 2 by testing whether the findings from the prior studies were generalizable to a broader sample of Americans, as well as to participants from India and Nigeria.

Integrating the Findings from Study 1, Study 2, and Study 3

The Aversive Core

Regarding what is at the nexus of these traits, there was fairly consistent evidence in favor of the aversive core being composed of egotism, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. This aligns closely (but not perfectly) with many of the existing theories about what lies at the core of these traits. For example, it fits with the notion

that manipulativeness and callousness are at the core of these traits (Bertl et al., 2017; Jones & Figueredo, 2013; Paulhus, 2014) but also indicates that the core is not *just* manipulativeness and callousness. Similarly, it fits with the notion that aspects of antagonism (Vize et al., 2020, 2021) and honesty/humility (Book et al., 2015, 2016) are at the core of these traits but also suggests that there is additional personality content that is not represented by antagonism and honesty/humility (e.g., prejudice). It also fits with the broader notion that the core of these traits involves maximizing benefits for the self while simultaneously disregarding benefits (or provoking costs) for others (Moshagen et al., 2018). However, this account implies there is more personality content in the core than what was actually found here. In other words, the accounting of the aversive core provided here appears to be, at once, comprehensive *and* discerning.

Although the personality content identified at the core of these three traits was *fairly consistent* across the three studies, I would be remiss if I did not mention that there was not perfect consistency. The largest departure from consistency was in Study 3. In Study 3, the aversive core nearly perfectly reflected psychopathy, being defined by aspects of both Factor 1 (e.g., manipulativeness) *and* Factor 2 (e.g., disorganization) psychopathy. More than indicating something about the fundamental nature of these traits, however, I would argue that this finding is a consequence of only relying on three single-construct measures of the Aversive Triad. It is possible that the psychopathy measure used was simply too narrow to be distinguished from the aversive core[14].

[14] Reanalyzing the Study 1 data with only the measures present in Study 3 resulted in the aversive core accounting for 90.39% of the variance in partialled psychopathy and reanalyzing the Study 2 data with only the measures present in Study 3 resulted in the aversive core accounting for 91.07% of the variance in partialled psychopathy. These percentages are greater than those seen when using all of the measures in Study 1 and Study 2 but not as great as the percentage seen in Study 3. It is possible that the short-form measures used in Study 3 further narrowed the conceptual breadth of the observed traits.

A second departure from consistency was that the association between the aversive core and coldness in Study 3 was far weaker than the association between these two variables in Study 1 and Study 2. Again, one potential reason for this finding is that Study 3 only included three single-construct measures of the Aversive Triad[15]. However, a more likely reason is that Study 1 and Study 2 used a sample of undergraduate students while Study 3 used samples of adults drawn from the US, India, and Nigeria. Not only have undergraduate students completed more years of formal schooling than the average person, they are also more likely to be young and more likely to be women. The average ages of the participants in Study 1 and Study 2 were 19.98 and 19.48 years old, respectively, while the average age of the participants in the US sample in Study 3 was 40.48 years old. The proportions of participants in Study 1 and Study 2 identifying as women were 68.57% and 68.26%, respectively, while the proportion of participants in the US sample in Study 3 identifying as women was 52.23%. It is possible that the average undergraduate student—with all that that entails—only tends to be cold when they are *also* high in Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. Consistent with this notion, the participants in Study 1 and Study 2 were, on average, lower in coldness than the participants from any of the three countries sampled in Study 3. Future work should be conducted on this topic to examine whether a lack of warmth is, in fact, only a component of the aversive core among undergraduate students.

Machiavellianism

The findings for Machiavellianism were also fairly consistent, at least among the samples collected in the US. Machiavellianism was, consistent with theory (Christie & Geis, 1970;

[15] Even when reanalyzing the Study 1 and Study 2 data using only the measures found in Study 3, the aversive core and coldness were strongly intercorrelated (Study 1 $r = .43$; Study 2 $r = .41$). The lack of an association between the aversive core and coldness in Study 3 does not, therefore, appear to be due to the different measures used.

Monaghan et al., 2020; Rauthmann & Will, 2011), associated with factors that are related to cynicism (e.g., negativity) and covert tactics (e.g., low directness). However, Machiavellianism was, at times, either unassociated or positively associated with disorganization. This finding is, quite literally, antithetical to the theoretical conceptualization of the prototypical Machiavellian as being deliberative and planful (Jones & Paulhus, 2011a; Rauthmann & Will, 2011). The present results demonstrate, as others have (Miller et al., 2017; Muris et al., 2017; O'Boyle et al., 2015; Vize et al., 2018), that, at least as currently measured, Machiavellianism is not sufficiently distinct from psychopathy.

It is important to emphasize that the findings for Machiavellianism differed depending on the country the data was collected in. In contrast to the data collected in the US, Machiavellianism did not demonstrate a single association with the Lex-20 factors in either the Indian or Nigerian samples. It is possible that some of this may be due to Machiavellianism being less distinguishable from the general aversive core in the Indian and Nigerian samples. Specifically, the aversive core only accounted for 23% of the variation in Machiavellianism in the US sample, but it accounted for 37% and 43% of the variation in Machiavellianism in the Indian and Nigerian samples, respectively. It may be the case that the cynical and secretive Machiavellian is simply not as much of a figure in India and Nigeria as it is in the US. That said, many of the scales for the Lex-20 factors in the Indian and Nigerian samples had very low internal consistencies. The failure to find clear associations for Machiavellianism in Study 3 may be due to the variables simply containing too much noise rather than a true cross-national difference in the conceptualization of Machiavellianism. Again, future work should investigate the root cause of these differences.

Grandiose Narcissism

Across all three studies, grandiose narcissism was defined by aspects of (a) extraversion—including talkativeness, directness, and positivity—and (b) self-promotion—including a tendency to describe oneself as knowledgeable, sophisticated, and dependable. The former aligns with previous work indicating that grandiose narcissism is, indeed, defined by facets of extraversion, including assertiveness, activity, and excitement-seeking (Samuel & Widiger, 2008) The latter aligns with the notion that grandiose narcissism is the "self-enhancer personality" (p. 399, Morf et al., 2011, as cited by Grijalva & Zhang, 2016), with people high in grandiose narcissism constantly pursuing ways to prop up their grandiose senses of self (Back et al., 2013; Jones & Paulhus, 2011a).

As with the findings for the aversive core and partialled Machiavellianism, the findings for grandiose narcissism showed some inconsistencies when examined in the Indian and Nigerian samples. In both of these samples, there were associations with traits reminiscent of extraversion (e.g., positivity) and self-promotion (e.g., knowledgeability; sophistication), but the associations were more sporadic and generally weaker. Like Machiavellianism, some of this inconsistency may be due to grandiose narcissism being less of a defined construct in India and Nigeria. However, it is more plausible that the failure to find clear associations was, again, due to the poor internal consistencies among many of the Lex-20 scales in the Indian and Nigerian samples.

Psychopathy

For the most part, we saw the expected associations for psychopathy in Study 1 and Study 2. Namely, psychopathy was defined by a tendency to be especially cruel, which may help explain why psychopathy is viewed as one of the most socially aversive of the Aversive Triad

traits (Kay & Saucier, 2020; Rauthmann, 2011; Rauthmann & Kolar, 2012). Psychopathy was also associated with being disorganized, undependable, and unconventional, which suggests that, at least when taking into account the aversive core, psychopathy is defined by Factor 2 psychopathy (see Lynam et al., 2011).

The findings from Study 1 and Study 2 were not entirely consistent with the findings from Study 3 however. After taking into account the aversive core in Study 3, there was almost no unique variance left in psychopathy. As noted above, this seems to be because, when using only the Mach-IV, the NPI-13, and the SRP-4, the aversive core captures both Factor 1 (e.g., manipulativeness) *and* Factor 2 (e.g., disorganization) psychopathy. After taking into account the aversive core, there is essentially nothing left of psychopathy for the Lex-20 factors to correlate with.

Implications

The present studies demonstrated that the Lex-20 can be used to identify the elements of personality that are shared among and unique to the Aversive Triad traits. An important follow-up question is, why does it matter? What has the process of decomposing the Aversive Triad traits using the Lex-20 told us? What insight has been gained? As noted in the introduction, there are at least two benefits of knowing what is at the core of the Aversive Triad traits and at least two benefits of knowing what is unique to each of the Aversive Triad traits.

The Benefits of Knowing the Personality Content that Unites the Aversive Triad Traits

One benefit of knowing what is at the core of these traits is that it helps researchers make sense of previous research on the Aversive Triad. For instance, knowing that egotism is at the core of these traits helps explain why all three traits have previously been associated with using makeup and clothing to create a physically attractive veneer (Holtzman & Strube, 2013);

knowing that manipulativeness is at the core of these traits helps explain why all three traits have previously been associated with gaslighting (March et al., 2023); and knowing that deceitfulness is at the core of these traits helps explain why all three traits have previously been associated with trying to deceive others into thinking that one is more popular than they actually are (Jonason et al., 2014). This benefit of knowing what is at the core of the Aversive Triad is especially true for elements of personality that were, prior to the present set of studies, not conceptualized as being part of the aversive core (by, for instance, the FFM-based elemental approach). For example, none of the existing theories that purport to explain the aversive core have included prejudice as a feature, with the link between the Aversive Triad and discriminatory beliefs and behaviors often being attributed to heightened levels of right-wing authoritarianism and a social dominance orientation (Hodson et al., 2009). The identification of prejudice as a central component of the Aversive Triad in the present set of studies provides an alternative explanation: the Aversive Triad is associated with racism (Jonason, 2015; Jones, 2013; Koehn et al., 2019), sexism (Gluck et al., 2020), xenophobia (Anderson & Cheers, 2018; Hodson et al., 2009), and homonegativity (Kay & Dimakis, 2022; Moor et al., 2019) because prejudice is a fundamental feature of the Aversive Triad.

The second benefit of knowing what is at the core of these traits is that it provides a set of criteria for determining what should and should not be considered an aversive personality trait. Specifically, it indicates that an aversive personality trait should include egotism, callousness, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice. This means that traits like greed and spite would qualify as aversive personality traits while traits like perfectionism and dependency would not. Of course, one could take the position, as many have (Marcus & Zeigler-Hill, 2015), that new traits should share some but not all of the features of the existing

traits. Even if one takes this stance, however, the present findings can still be useful. By providing an accounting of the personality content found within the Aversive Triad traits, researchers can make informed decisions about which aspects of the existing Triad will and will not be retained within their definition of an aversive personality trait.

The Benefits of Knowing the Personality Content that Differentiates the Aversive Triad Traits

Similar to the first benefit of knowing what is at the core of these traits, the first benefit of knowing what is unique to each of these traits is that it can help us make sense of previous research on each of the individual Aversive Triad traits. Understanding, for example, that Machiavellianism is defined by aspects of cynicism (e.g., negativity) can help explain why those with Machiavellian worldviews distrust people and organizations (Hart et al., 2021; Kay, 2021a). Likewise, understanding that Machiavellianism is defined by aspects of reservedness (e.g., low talkativeness) can help explain why people high in Machiavellianism are seen as being less gregarious (Rauthmann, 2011) and less engaging (Rogers et al., 2018) than their non-Machiavellian counterparts. Moreover, knowing that there is an antitheoretical *lack* of an association between Machiavellianism and disorganization can help explain many of the counterintuitive findings for Machiavellianism in the existing literature, including the presence of a positive association between Machiavellianism and overall impulsivity (Jones & Paulhus, 2011b).

Knowing that grandiose narcissism is defined by talkativeness, directness, and positivity can, similarly, help explain why narcissistic individuals so often make positive first expressions (Paulhus, 1998), have larger social circles (Gnambs & Appel, 2018), and seem to so easily obtain positions of power (Nevicka et al., 2011). The tendency to present a positive picture of the self, as evidenced by their tendency to describe themselves as knowledgeable, sophisticated, and

fearless, can, likewise, provide insight into why narcissistic individuals exaggerate their intelligence (Farwell & Wohlwend-Lloyd, 1998; Howard & Cogswell, 2018; Paulhus et al., 2003; Zajenkowski et al., 2020), creativity (Goncalo et al., 2010; Jonason et al., 2017a), and physical attractiveness (Bleske-Rechek et al., 2008; Gabriel et al., 1994). It can also help explain why grandiose narcissism is so often linked to socially desirable responding (Hart et al., 2015; Kowalski et al., 2018; McHoskey et al., 1998; but see also Watson et al., 1984).

Finally, knowing that psychopathy is defined by excessive cruelty can help explain why, among the Aversive Triad traits, psychopathy tends to demonstrate the largest associations with things like animal cruelty (Kavanagh et al., 2013), bullying (Azizli et al., 2016), and everyday sadism (Buckels et al., 2013). Moreover, the disorganization, undependability, and unconventionality identified in psychopathy here can help explain why psychopathy is so often associated with impulsive and rebellious behaviors, including, for example, using illicit drugs, not wearing seatbelts, not eating breakfast, and not wearing sunscreen (Malesza & Kaczmarek, 2019).

The second benefit of knowing what makes each of these three traits unique is that it points to how our empirical assessment of the traits diverge from our theoretical conceptualizations. For instance, the results of the present studies suggest that empirical Machiavellianism is not adequately aligned with theoretical Machiavellianism. As such, the present findings suggest that extant measures of Machiavellianism should be updated (or new measures of Machiavellianism should be created) to better capture the sense of deliberate planfulness central to the theoretical conceptualization of Machiavellianism.

Limitations and Future Directions

In addition to trying to identify the reasons for the inconsistencies between Study 1, Study 2, and Study 3, future work could extend the present set of studies in several informative ways. First, the Lex-20 could be used to decompose candidate aversive personality traits. Take everyday sadism as an example. Everyday sadism—which has been combined with Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy to form an "Aversive Tetrad" (Chabrol et al., 2009)—appears to overlap highly with psychopathy, despite the constructs being theoretically distinct. Psychopathy should, theoretically, be associated with the *instrumental use* of violence whereas sadism should, theoretically, be associated with *deriving pleasure* from the use of violence (Johnson et al., 2019; Paulhus & Dutton, 2016). If everyday sadism was examined in a study similar to those presented here, it should, theoretically, show a greater association with cruelty than psychopathy. However, such a finding is not necessarily guaranteed; in fact, recent work has shown that psychopathy has a larger association with physical and verbal aggression than everyday sadism does (Blötner et al., 2022). Using the Lex-20 to decompose everyday sadism could help isolate the specific aspects of the construct that are being underrepresented by its current measures.

Another promising area of future research is to use the present findings to inform the construction of new measures of the Aversive Triad. As noted in the introduction, researchers have used the FFM to create theoretically-consistent measures of Machiavellianism (Collison et al., 2018), grandiose narcissism (Glover et al., 2012), and psychopathy (Lynam et al., 2011). A similar procedure could be undertaken using the Lex-20 factors. In fact, Appendix H provides the tentative structure of a theoretically-informed *Aversive Trait Assessment* (ATA). This scale was created by selecting factors from the Lex-20 that were deemed to be theoretically relevant to

the aversive core, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy. For example, the aversive core of the ATA includes factors like egotism and cruelty; the Machiavellianism specifier of the ATA includes factors like reservedness (i.e., low talkativeness) and meticulousness (i.e., low disorganization); the grandiose narcissism specifier of the ATA includes factors like positivity (i.e., low negativity) and sophistication; and the psychopathy specifier of the ATA includes factors like unconventionality and undependability. In a similar vein, Appendix I outlines a way of maximizing the prediction of the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy from the factors of the LEX-20, as determined by the Best Items Scale that is Cross-Validated, Unit-weighted, Informative, and Transparent (BISCUIT; Elleman et al., 2020) method. The BISCUIT method allows researchers to identify a set of items (or, in this case, factors) that demonstrate the greatest correlations with a given criterion. Instead of simply looking at the overall correlations among the items and the criterion, however, the BISCUIT method uses resampling (e.g., *k*-fold cross-validation) to reduce the chance that the items are being overfit to the data (i.e., predicting noise in the data set). In Study 1, I used the BISCUIT method to select factors from the Lex-20 that had ten-fold cross-validated correlations of .20 or higher with the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled narcissism, and partialled psychopathy. The procedure resulted in the selection of ten factors for the aversive core (e.g., egotism; manipulativeness); three factors for partialled Machiavellianism (e.g., fearlessness; talkativeness); six factors for partialled narcissism (e.g., sophistication; knowledgeability); and one factor for partialled psychopathy (e.g., cruelty). Unfortunately, I can't unconditionally recommend researchers use either the ATA or the BISCUIT-based scales. Since BISCUIT, definitionally, selects items that best capture the empirical (not theoretical) representation of a construct, a criterion that represents a mismeasured

construct (e.g., Machiavellianism) will result in a BISCUIT-based scale that also mismeasures the construct. This is less of an issue for the ATA, as I selected factors that align with the theoretical representation of these traits. Still, validation work will need to be done to ensure that the selected traits do, in fact, manifest in the theoretically expected associations.

Third, it is important to note that the Lex-20 is relatively new. Not only does this mean that it misses out on many of the benefits of connecting these traits to existing models of personality (see Lynam & Miller, 2015), but it also means the Lex-20 is still undergoing refinement. It is possible that other lexical-factor configurations, including those with more than 20 factors (Saucier & Iurino, 2019), could be useful for understanding the Aversive Triad traits. The present findings also indicate that the scales for a number of the Lex-20 factors have low internal consistencies, especially when assessed in non-US populations. I encourage researchers to undertake future psychometric work to further refine the Lex-20.

Finally, the present study made use of only self-report scales. Collecting data from other sources (e.g., informants; behavioral observations) would provide a valuable contribution to this line of research. For example, the findings for grandiose narcissism in the present study had to be interpreted as "they think they are knowledgeable" rather than "they *are* knowledgeable". Behavioral observations, such as performance on cognitive tasks, could help confirm that narcissistic individuals aren't *actually* more knowledgeable than their non-narcissistic counterparts but simply *see* themselves as more knowledgeable, as reflected in prior research (Farwell & Wohlwend-Lloyd, 1998; Howard & Cogswell, 2018; Paulhus et al., 2003; Zajenkowski et al., 2020).

Conclusion

In the introduction, I noted that there are two open questions about the Aversive Triad traits: (1) which aspects of personality unite these traits, and (2) which aspects of personality differentiate these traits? The present set of studies used the Lex-20 to provide one potential set of answers to these two questions: the Aversive Triad traits are united by a core of egotism, manipulativeness, temperamentality, deceitfulness, cruelty, and prejudice; Machiavellianism is defined by aspects of cynicism (e.g., negativity) and reservedness (e.g., low talkativeness); grandiose narcissism is defined by aspects of extraversion (e.g., directness) and self-promotion (e.g., sophistication); and psychopathy is defined by excessive cruelty and a reckless and rebellious lifestyle (e.g., unconventionality). The present findings will certainly not be the last word on these two questions. However, they can hopefully provide a valuable starting point for future high-dimensionality explorations of the Aversive Triad traits.

APPENDIX A

HISTOGRAMS AND CUT-OFF VALUES FOR THE EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA

Figure A1

Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria in Study 1, including (A) long strings of identical responses to the statement items, (B) long strings of identical responses to the adjective items, (C) low intra-individual response variabilities (IRV) for the statement items, (D) low IRV for the adjective items, and (E) short response durations.

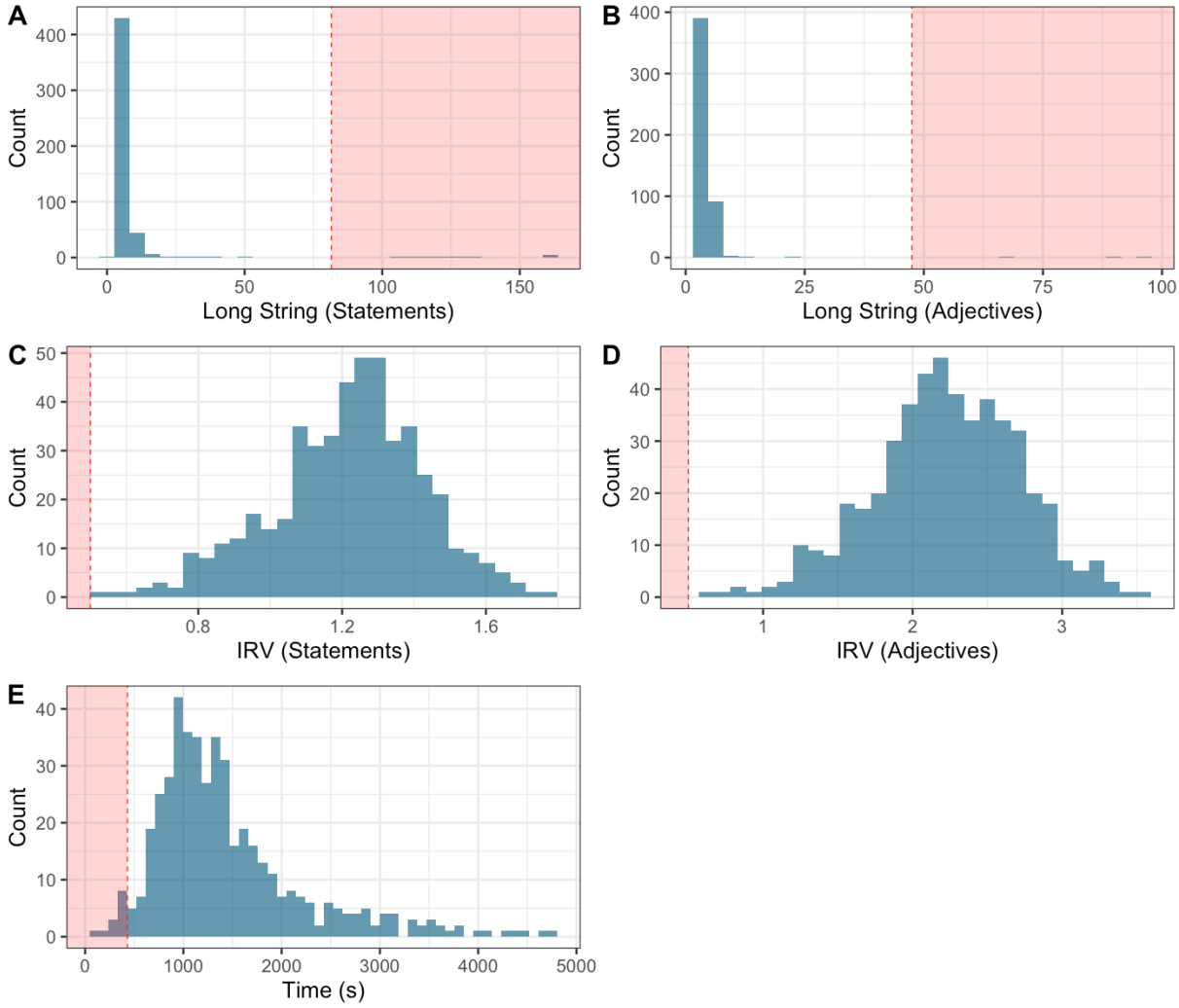


Figure A2

Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria in Study 2, including (A) long strings of identical responses to the statement items, (B) long strings of identical responses to the adjective items, (C) low IRV for the statement items, (D) low IRV for the adjective items, (E) careless responding to the statement items, (F) careless responding to the adjective items, and (G) short response durations.

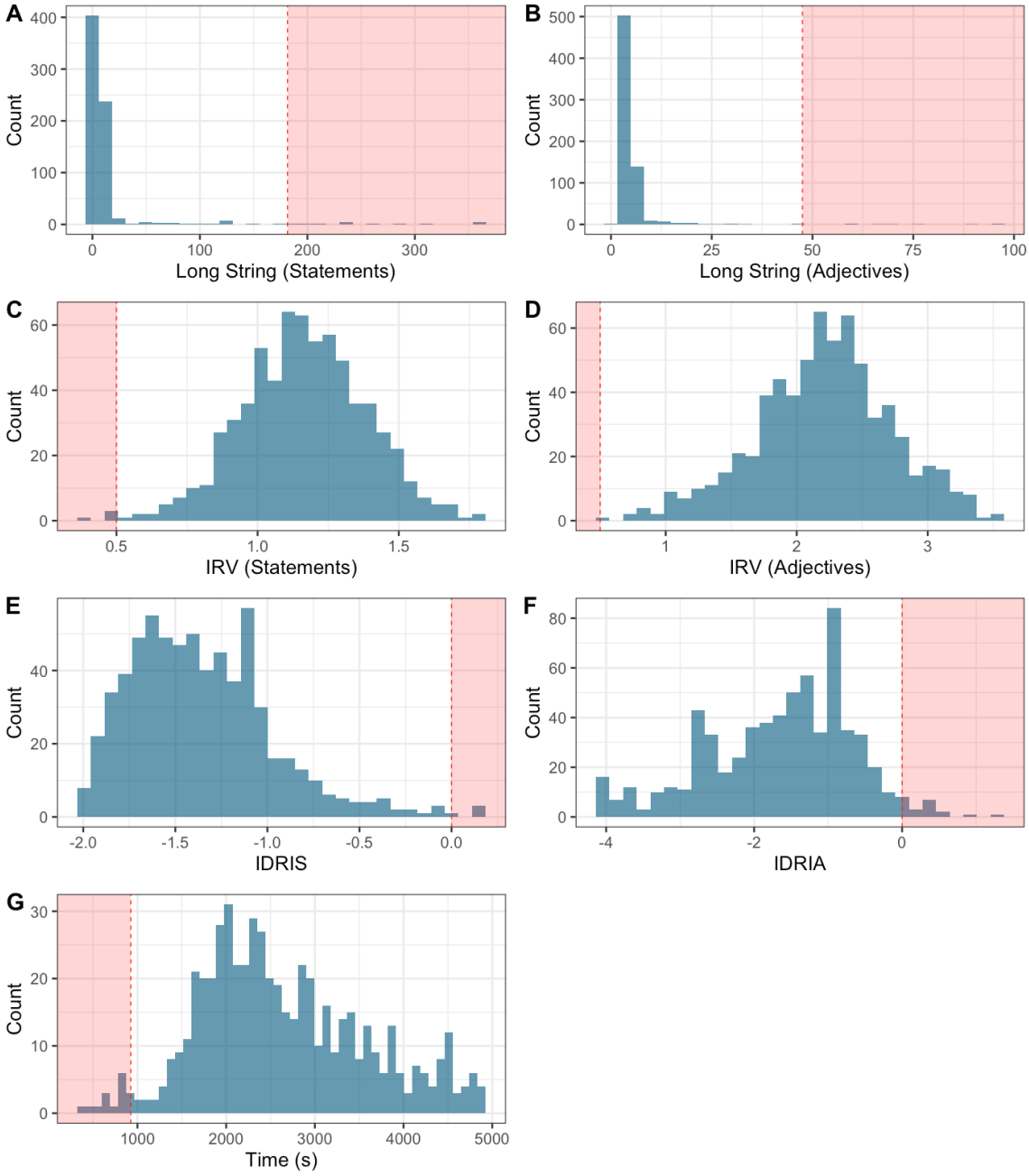


Figure A3

Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria in the Study 3 US sample, including (A) long strings of identical responses to the statement items, (B) long strings of identical responses to the adjective items, (C) low IRV for the statement items, (D) low IRV for the adjective items, (E) careless responding to the statement items, (F) careless responding to the adjective items, and (G) short response durations.

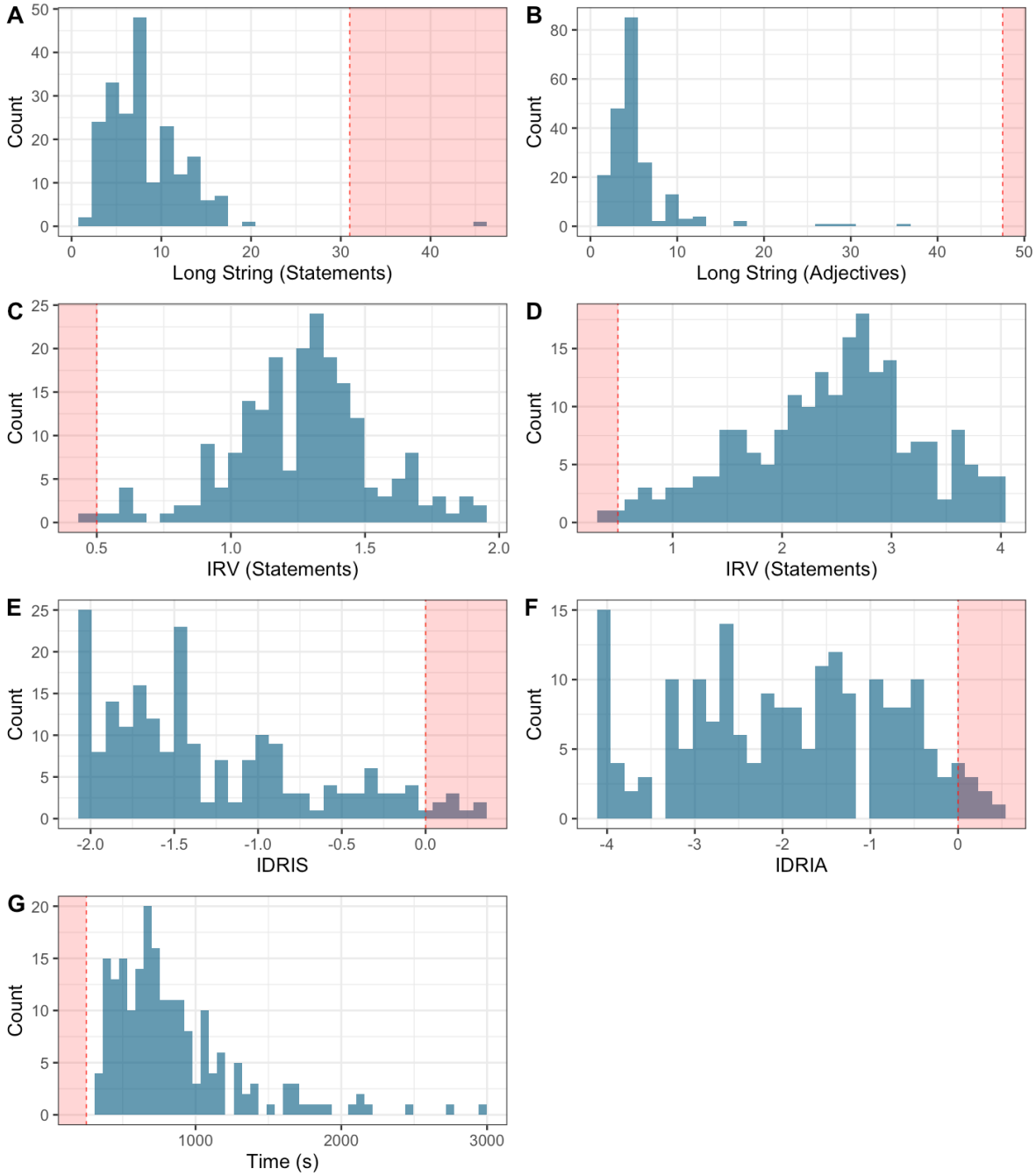


Figure A4

Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria in the Study 3 India sample, including (A) long strings of identical responses to the statement items, (B) long strings of identical responses to the adjective items, (C) low IRV for the statement items, (D) low IRV for the adjective items, (E) careless responding to the statement items, (F) careless responding to the adjective items, and (G) short response durations.

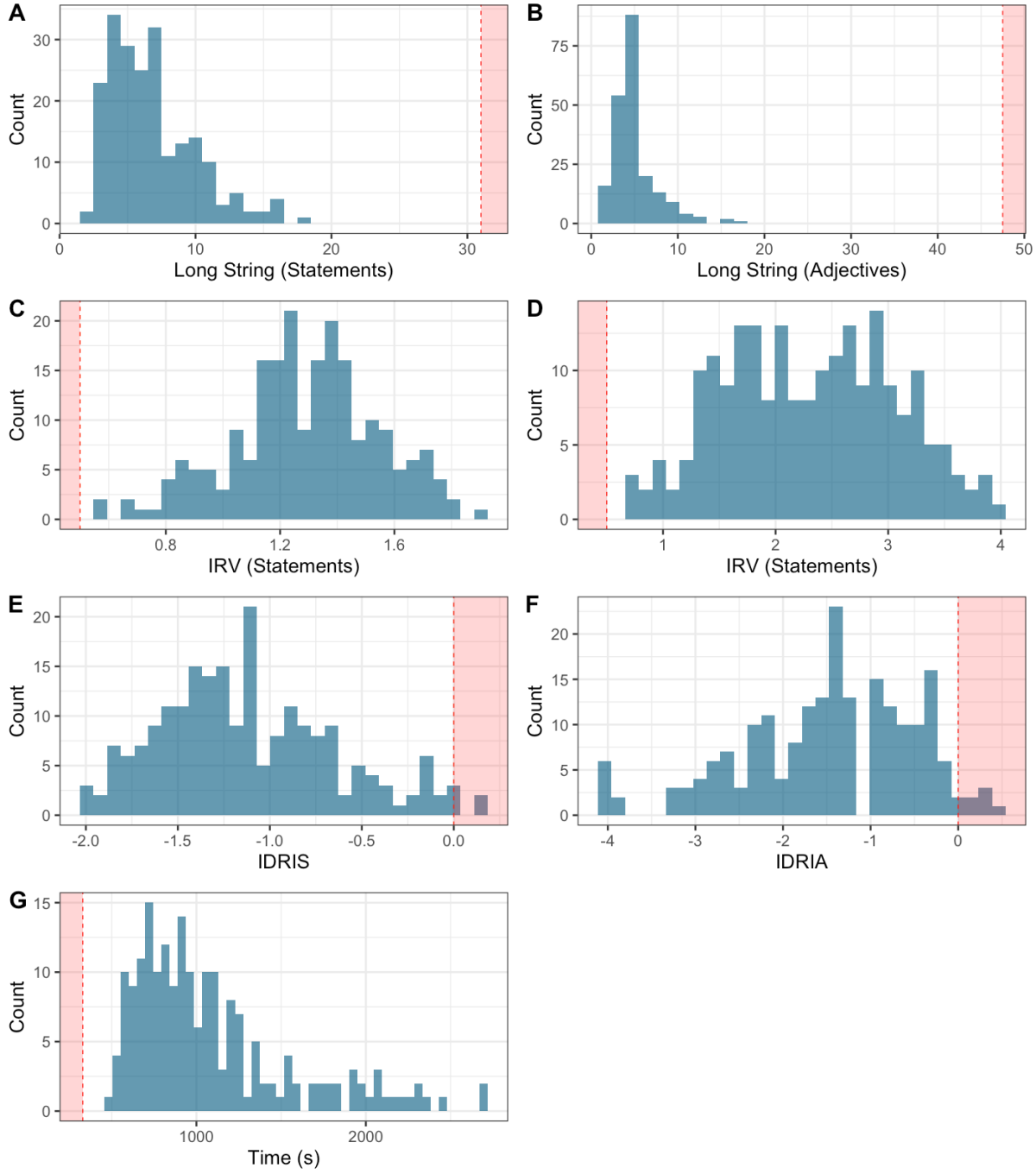
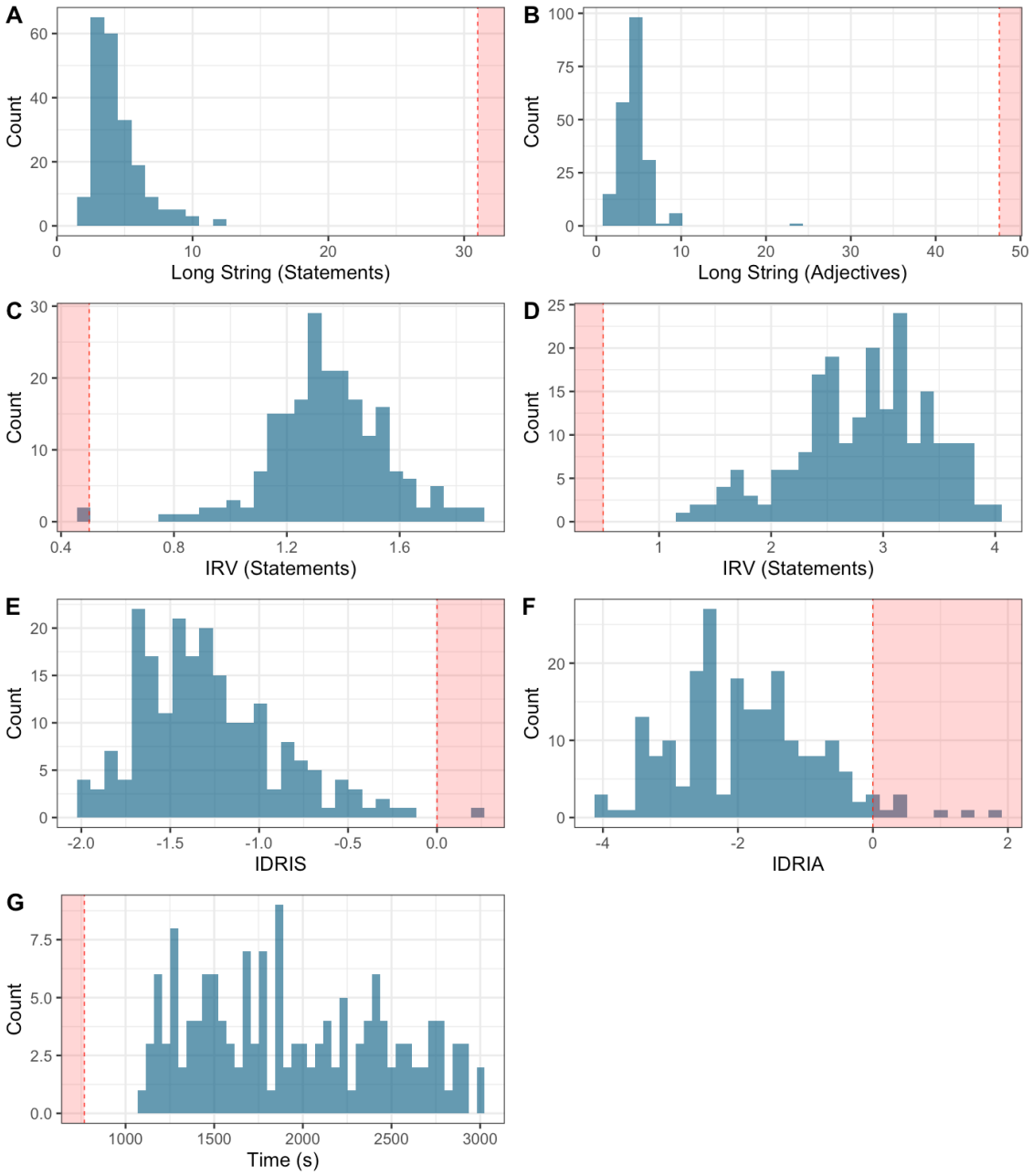


Figure A5

Histograms displaying the distribution of scores and cut-off thresholds for the exclusionary criteria in the Study 3 Nigeria sample, including (A) long strings of identical responses to the statement items, (B) long strings of identical responses to the adjective items, (C) low IRV for the statement items, (D) low IRV for the adjective items, (E) careless responding to the statement items, (F) careless responding to the adjective items, and (G) short response durations.



APPENDIX B

THE LEX-20

Directions: Below you will find a list of adjectives. Please indicate how well each adjective describes yourself. Use the following rating scale:

9 = extremely accurate (at describing yourself)

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1 = extremely inaccurate (at describing yourself)

Egotism (i.e., low humility)

1. egotistical
2. egocentric
3. conceited
4. vain
5. modest (R)
6. humble (R)

Cold (i.e., low affection)

7. unemotional
8. emotional (R)

9. affectionate (R)
10. sentimental (R)
11. unsympathetic

Manipulative (i.e., low lack of guile)

12. cunning
13. sly
14. manipulative
15. devious
16. crafty

Temperamental (i.e., low patience)

17. temperamental
18. irritable
19. patient (R)
20. tolerant (R)
21. demanding

Deceitful (i.e., low honesty)

22. dishonest
23. truthful (R)
24. honest (R)
25. deceitful

Cruel (i.e., low lack of cruelty)

26. cruel
27. rude

28. impolite

29. ruthless

30. courteous (R)

Prejudiced (i.e., low lack of prejudice)

31. prejudiced

32. bigoted

33. narrow-minded

34. open-minded (R)

Negativity (i.e., low enthusiasm)

35. enthusiastic (R)

36. pessimistic

37. energetic (R)

38. negative

39. cheerful (R)

Talkative

40. talkative

41. quiet (R)

42. verbal

43. introverted (R)

44. extroverted

45. reserved (R)

Knowledge

46. intelligent

47. intellectual

48. smart

49. knowledgeable

Sophisticated

50. sophisticated

51. unsophisticated (R)

52. poised

53. cultured

54. dignified

Fearless (i.e., low fearfulness)

55. brave

56. cowardly (R)

57. tough

58. fearful (R)

Direct

59. straightforward

60. frank

61. direct

62. indecisive (R)

Disorganized (i.e., low order)

63. disorganized

64. organized (R)

65. sloppy

66. meticulous (R)

67. efficient (R)

68. inefficient

Undependable (i.e., low dependability)

69. reliable (R)

70. dependable (R)

71. responsible (R)

72. respectful (R)

Unconventional (i.e., low conventionality)

73. conventional (R)

74. conservative (R)

75. unconventional

76. traditional (R)

Original

77. creative

78. artistic

79. imaginative

80. unimaginative (R)

Calm

81. nervous (R)

82. anxious (R)

83. relaxed

84. high-strung (R)

85. fidgety (R)

Practical

86. thrifty

87. frivolous (R)

88. economical

89. extravagant (R)

90. practical

Reflective

91. philosophical

92. introspective

93. deep

94. idealistic

95. shallow (R)

Scoring directions. To create an index of a participants' score on each Lex-20 factor their responses to the adjectives from the respective subscales are averaged together. Adjectives followed by (*R*) should be reverse-coded (e.g., -4 becomes 4) prior to averaging.

APPENDIX C

INTERNAL CONSISTENCIES AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table C1

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Lex-20 factors in Study 1.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Egotism	.76	.33	-1.48	1.25	0.41	-0.24
Cold	.79	.42	-2.03	1.36	0.84	0.59
Manipulative	.68	.30	-0.67	1.35	0.13	-0.41
Temperamental	.63	.24	-0.80	1.24	-0.03	-0.32
Deceitful	.72	.42	-2.23	1.12	0.61	0.45
Cruel	.75	.37	-2.22	1.20	0.94	0.80
Prejudiced	.70	.38	-2.36	1.22	0.84	0.94
Negativity	.77	.42	-1.21	1.28	0.24	-0.11
Talkative	.82	.43	0.16	1.49	0.26	-0.58
Knowledgeable	.84	.57	2.21	1.03	-0.93	2.04
Sophisticated	.71	.32	1.16	1.15	-0.36	0.06
Fearless	.59	.28	0.94	1.26	-0.25	0.06
Direct	.65	.35	0.67	1.31	-0.26	0.34
Disorganized	.76	.36	-1.40	1.28	0.30	-0.19
Undependable	.80	.49	-2.78	1.00	1.29	3.21
Unconventional	.68	.35	0.51	1.48	0.04	-0.50
Original	.85	.60	1.54	1.57	-0.60	0.07
Calm	.69	.31	-0.56	1.40	0.21	-0.13
Practical	.29	.08	0.85	0.93	0.27	0.22
Reflective	.56	.20	1.50	1.08	-0.19	-0.24

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table C2

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Aversive Triad measures in Study 1.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Machiavellianism						
Dirty Dozen	.69	.37	-0.74	0.72	0.11	-0.50
Short Dark Triad	.71	.21	-0.18	0.57	-0.18	-0.06
Mach-IV	.74	.12	-0.30	0.41	-0.15	-0.18
Tactics	.59	.14	-0.32	0.48	-0.21	0.07
Views	.61	.14	-0.31	0.50	0.01	-0.33
Morality	-.17	-.08	-0.22	0.59	0.09	1.62
Narcissism						
Dirty Dozen	.62	.29	-0.28	0.70	-0.06	-0.54
Short Dark Triad	.69	.20	-0.23	0.56	-0.10	0.46
NPI	.90	.18	-0.11	0.46	-0.03	0.08
Leadership/Authority	.82	.30	0.08	0.61	-0.06	-0.11
Grandiose Exhibitionism	.80	.28	-0.36	0.63	0.01	-0.07
Entitlement/Exploitativeness	.55	.23	-0.36	0.70	-0.09	-0.22
Psychopathy						
Dirty Dozen	.60	.28	-0.87	0.70	0.41	-0.22
Short Dark Triad	.71	.23	-0.84	0.57	0.45	-0.08
SRP-4	.91	.14	-0.77	0.40	0.36	-0.15
Interpersonal	.81	.22	-0.51	0.53	0.12	-0.01
Affective	.76	.18	-0.77	0.50	0.25	-0.50
Lifestyle	.78	.19	-0.35	0.55	0.16	-0.07
Antisocial	.78	.23	-1.44	0.48	1.25	1.64

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table C3

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Lex-20 factors in Study 2.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Egotism	.74	.31	-1.37	1.22	0.18	-0.41
Cold	.81	.46	-2.04	1.43	0.97	0.89
Manipulative	.72	.34	-0.65	1.37	0.24	-0.09
Temperamental	.63	.25	-0.85	1.20	0.11	-0.06
Deceitful	.73	.44	-2.27	1.10	0.75	0.57
Cruel	.74	.37	-2.21	1.18	0.65	0.06
Prejudiced	.64	.31	-2.32	1.15	0.69	0.35
Negativity	.83	.52	-1.20	1.45	0.53	0.23
Talkative	.86	.50	0.20	1.63	0.02	-0.46
Knowledgeable	.87	.62	2.24	1.04	-0.93	2.22
Sophisticated	.66	.28	1.25	1.09	-0.38	0.45
Fearless	.66	.34	0.92	1.31	-0.23	-0.03
Direct	.62	.31	0.53	1.26	-0.35	0.08
Disorganized	.78	.37	-1.17	1.35	0.41	0.13
Undependable	.76	.44	-2.64	0.99	1.02	1.31
Unconventional	.65	.32	0.49	1.42	0.05	-0.36
Original	.86	.61	1.74	1.53	-0.76	0.49
Calm	.71	.33	-0.65	1.38	0.32	0.02
Practical	.16	.04	0.64	0.87	0.03	0.35
Reflective	.51	.17	1.53	1.01	-0.19	0.13

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table C4

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Aversive Triad measures in Study 2.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Machiavellianism						
Mach-IV	.76	.14	-0.28	0.41	0.09	0.57
Tactics	.61	.15	-0.26	0.48	0.03	0.46
Views	.61	.15	-0.34	0.47	0.16	0.23
Morality	-.08	-.04	-0.15	0.59	-0.07	0.98
Mach-VI	.37	.07	0.46	0.41	-0.34	1.00
Two-Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale	.79	.25	-0.44	0.52	0.25	0.38
Views	.70	.28	-0.32	0.60	0.22	0.17
Tactics	.76	.35	-0.57	0.64	0.28	0.28
Machiavellian Personality Scale	.84	.25	-0.41	0.52	-0.02	-0.25
Amorality	.74	.38	-0.85	0.65	0.23	-0.32
Desire for Control	.61	.34	-0.13	0.71	0.04	0.00
Desire for Status	.75	.49	0.09	0.87	-0.08	-0.43
Distrust of Others	.70	.32	-0.45	0.65	0.07	-0.26
Narcissism						
NPI	.91	.20	-0.10	0.47	0.03	0.23
Leadership/Authority	.85	.35	0.02	0.64	-0.03	0.05
Grandiose Exhibitionism	.82	.31	-0.24	0.64	0.03	0.36
Entitlement/Exploitativeness	.46	.18	-0.35	0.61	-0.08	-0.35
Pathological Narcissism Inventory	.83	.21	0.32	0.52	-0.37	0.81
Exploitativeness	.70	.32	-0.19	0.67	0.16	-0.09
Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement	.74	.32	0.42	0.65	-0.35	0.30
Grandiose Fantasy	.84	.43	0.59	0.77	-0.43	0.09
Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire	.81	.19	-0.33	0.46	0.06	-0.28
Admiration	.78	.28	0.05	0.58	-0.17	0.21
Grandiosity	.62	.36	0.02	0.77	-0.20	0.08
Strive for Uniqueness	.60	.32	0.22	0.69	-0.10	-0.33
Charm	.49	.23	-0.10	0.65	0.00	-0.04
Rivalry	.77	.27	-0.70	0.57	0.22	-0.42
Aggressiveness	.56	.30	-0.44	0.68	0.10	-0.10
Devaluation	.74	.49	-0.50	0.84	0.32	-0.40
Strive for Supremacy	.59	.32	-1.15	0.64	0.78	0.43
Psychopathy						
SRP-4	.90	.13	-0.72	0.40	0.31	0.23
Interpersonal	.82	.22	-0.42	0.53	0.30	0.14
Affective	.77	.18	-0.74	0.50	0.45	0.42
Lifestyle	.80	.20	-0.23	0.57	-0.04	-0.37
Antisocial	.73	.18	-1.47	0.42	1.08	0.93
Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale	.86	.19	-0.63	0.46	0.00	-0.24
Primary	.86	.29	-0.73	0.54	0.17	-0.29
Secondary	.68	.17	-0.46	0.52	-0.06	0.09
Psychopathic Personality Inventory	.86	.13	-0.27	0.39	-0.21	-0.08
Fearless Dominance	.89	.28	0.15	0.58	-0.27	-0.11
Self-centered impulsivity	.86	.24	-0.69	0.50	0.00	-0.19

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table C5

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Lex-20 factors in Study 3.

	US						India						Nigeria					
	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Egotism	.76	.32	-1.87	1.41	0.28	-0.86	.67	.21	-1.29	1.25	-0.34	-0.63	.65	.23	-1.93	1.23	0.21	-0.68
Cold	.72	.34	-1.88	1.42	0.68	0.29	.55	.20	-1.90	1.17	0.21	-0.67	.43	.14	-1.90	1.09	0.39	-0.54
Manipulative	.79	.44	-1.24	1.75	0.12	-0.93	.69	.31	-0.49	1.54	-0.23	-0.53	.69	.32	-1.84	1.52	0.44	-0.32
Temperamental	.58	.21	-1.15	1.41	0.00	-0.30	.51	.17	-1.00	1.18	0.20	0.25	.59	.24	-1.63	1.32	0.39	0.17
Deceitful	.70	.41	-2.84	1.13	1.04	0.44	.49	.25	-2.48	1.10	0.30	-0.81	.67	.40	-3.28	0.91	1.47	1.91
Cruel	.80	.45	-2.45	1.40	0.83	-0.17	.72	.32	-1.9	1.40	0.25	-0.87	.62	.26	-2.73	1.14	0.72	-0.55
Prejudiced	.61	.26	-2.22	1.38	0.58	-0.42	.65	.29	-1.44	1.47	-0.10	-0.89	.62	.28	-2.19	1.27	0.36	-0.50
Negativity	.78	.42	-1.48	1.59	0.41	-0.01	.65	.32	-2.11	1.16	0.23	-0.39	.55	.25	-2.50	1.07	0.93	2.41
Talkative	.70	.28	-0.28	1.54	-0.06	-0.19	.65	.23	0.20	1.28	0.16	0.40	.66	.24	-0.67	1.35	0.58	0.46
Knowledgeable	.87	.65	2.38	1.38	-1.45	3.24	.77	.48	2.65	0.93	-0.67	0.45	.76	.47	3.28	0.71	-0.97	0.37
Sophisticated	.65	.27	1.04	1.44	-0.39	0.71	.42	.16	1.59	1.06	-0.07	-0.71	.59	.23	2.12	1.17	-0.85	0.71
Fearless	.49	.20	1.16	1.40	-0.04	-0.24	.31	.12	1.40	1.17	0.21	-0.40	.42	.19	1.95	1.22	-0.46	-0.09
Direct	.65	.34	1.49	1.45	-0.46	0.72	.55	.28	2.02	1.10	-0.36	0.58	.34	.19	2.60	0.96	-0.45	-0.51
Disorganized	.75	.33	-1.95	1.32	0.18	-0.99	.61	.22	-1.85	1.08	-0.01	-0.83	.57	.20	-2.58	1.00	0.51	-0.56
Undependable	.77	.45	-2.78	1.16	1.01	0.46	.40	.24	-2.63	0.91	0.36	-0.46	.39	.23	-3.18	0.84	1.06	0.53
Unconventional	.62	.30	-0.67	1.61	0.31	-0.08	.44	.18	-1.09	1.28	0.86	2.38	.42	.16	-1.32	1.34	0.63	1.24
Original	.82	.55	1.68	1.72	-0.89	0.49	.53	.27	2.10	1.16	-0.50	0.05	.42	.17	2.41	1.03	-0.50	-0.11
Calm	.78	.41	0.86	1.78	0.07	-1.02	.57	.20	0.31	1.24	0.49	0.57	.58	.20	0.77	1.32	0.11	-0.52
Practical	.47	.16	1.53	1.19	-0.02	-0.33	.19	.06	1.11	0.96	0.37	0.59	.17	.05	1.68	0.96	-0.01	0.27
Reflective	.44	.14	1.11	1.21	-0.22	0.25	.24	.08	1.59	0.94	-0.19	0.69	.49	.17	1.84	1.09	-0.25	-0.04

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table C6

Internal consistencies and descriptive statistics for the Aversive Triad measures in Study 3.

	US						India						Nigeria					
	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	*α*	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	*α*	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Mach-IV	.74	.13	-0.48	0.48	-0.05	0.06	.62	.08	-0.29	0.37	-0.62	0.67	.60	.07	-0.45	0.39	0.15	0.22
Tactics	.59	.14	-0.59	0.56	-0.04	0.37	.42	.08	-0.39	0.43	-0.38	0.50	.49	.10	-0.54	0.50	0.28	0.55
Views	.63	.16	-0.33	0.58	0.04	-0.28	.42	.08	-0.12	0.47	-0.43	0.65	.32	.05	-0.21	0.45	-0.04	0.48
Morality	.05	.03	-0.65	0.79	-0.22	-0.64	.07	.04	-0.64	0.82	-0.06	-0.74	.22	.13	-1.12	0.77	0.85	0.44
NPI	.87	.34	-0.28	0.79	0.09	-0.71	.79	.23	0.25	0.58	-0.08	0.53	.71	.16	0.05	0.50	0.03	-0.10
LA	.76	.45	-0.15	0.96	0.31	-0.49	.65	.32	0.41	0.72	-0.18	0.22	.60	.28	0.33	0.66	-0.46	1.01
GE	.79	.41	-0.41	0.93	0.31	-0.78	.61	.23	0.19	0.67	0.05	0.00	.59	.22	0.06	0.66	-0.50	0.55
EE	.62	.29	-0.24	0.84	-0.05	-0.54	.55	.24	0.17	0.73	-0.24	-0.03	.28	.08	-0.24	0.63	0.03	-0.43
SRP-4	.94	.38	-1.23	0.69	1.36	1.38	.90	.26	-1.04	0.55	0.81	0.90	.83	.16	-1.08	0.43	0.43	0.36
Interpersonal	.81	.39	-1.10	0.78	1.02	0.48	.71	.26	-0.76	0.70	0.31	0.71	.69	.25	-0.61	0.70	0.18	-0.42
Affective	.80	.36	-1.11	0.79	0.94	0.41	.72	.27	-0.98	0.67	0.71	0.72	.57	.17	-0.94	0.56	0.36	-0.23
Lifestyle	.86	.47	-1.10	0.86	0.83	-0.36	.70	.25	-0.88	0.70	0.40	0.70	.71	.25	-1.12	0.62	1.02	1.99
Antisocial	.86	.49	-1.56	0.71	2.16	4.18	.79	.40	-1.49	0.58	1.43	0.79	.48	.21	-1.59	0.38	1.45	3.23

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness. SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

APPENDIX D

ZERO-ORDER CORRELATION MATRICES

Table D1

Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 Factors in Study 1.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Egotistical	-																		
2. Cold	.29*	-																	
3. Manipulative	.43*	.24*	-																
4. Temperamental	.45*	.16*	.40*	-															
5. Deceitful	.43*	.40*	.43*	.27*	-														
6. Cruel	.57*	.42*	.53*	.53*	.57*	-													
7. Prejudiced	.42*	.35*	.31*	.30*	.45*	.55*	-												
8. Negativity	.19*	.29*	.20*	.32*	.32*	.36*	.21*	-											
9. Talkative	.15	-.10	.06	.08	-.06	-.02	-.05	-.44*	-										
10. Intellectual	-.11	-.17*	.05	-.09	-.22*	-.18*	-.22*	-.23*	.15	-									
11. Sophisticated	-.09	-.07	.17*	-.02	-.15	-.07	-.07	-.19*	.07	.48*	-								
12. Fearless	-.13	.02	.10	-.09	-.17*	-.06	-.13	-.37*	.28*	.28*	.32*	-							
13. Direct	.07	.15	.14	.14	-.14	.15*	-.01	-.05	.16*	.29*	.30*	.41*	-						
14. Disorganized	.24*	.13	.07	.16*	.29*	.22*	.12	.22*	-.09	-.34*	-.39*	-.27*	-.22*	-					
15. Undependable	.35*	.31*	.17*	.19*	.54*	.42*	.30*	.26*	-.10	-.46*	-.42*	-.26*	-.27*	.46*	-				
16. Unconventional	.01	-.05	-.06	.01	-.02	-.03	-.38*	.12	.03	-.04	-.24*	-.07	-.03	.18*	.16*	-			
17. Original	-.09	-.27*	.16*	-.02	-.13	-.14	-.31*	-.23*	.14	.17*	.13	.23*	.07	-.08	-.12	.25*	-		
18. Calm	-.09	.22*	-.09	-.34*	.00	-.07	.04	-.31*	.09	.02	.06	.34*	.16*	-.07	.04	-.11	-.03	-	
19. Practical	-.26*	.00	-.09	-.16*	-.20*	-.20*	-.22*	.03	-.11	.21*	.17*	.11	.13	-.22*	-.23*	-.03	.06	-.03	-
20. Reflective	-.13	-.32*	.10	-.04	-.19*	-.16*	-.33*	-.14	.09	.33*	.28*	.25*	.18*	-.12	-.23*	.12	.44*	-.08	.23*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D2

Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad scales in Study 1.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Machiavellianism																		
1. Dirty Dozen	-																	
2. Short Dark Triad	.57*	-																
3. Mach-IV	.50*	.63*	-															
4. Tactics	.47*	.54*	.86*	-														
5. Views	.40*	.57*	.87*	.53*	-													
6. Morality	.26*	.24*	.46*	.31*	.27*	-												
Narcissism																		
7. Dirty Dozen	.34*	.37*	.22*	.22*	.16*	.13	-											
8. Short Dark Triad	.31*	.33*	.18*	.14	.17*	.04	.51*	-										
9. NPI	.38*	.46*	.24*	.18*	.25*	.09	.56*	.79*	-									
10. LA	.26*	.31*	.16*	.12	.16*	.04	.39*	.71*	.86*	-								
11. GE	.32*	.32*	.19*	.18*	.15	.11	.64*	.64*	.77*	.48*	-							
12. EE	.46*	.53*	.36*	.25*	.37*	.13	.44*	.53*	.66*	.47*	.43*	-						
Psychopathy																		
13. Dirty Dozen	.46*	.49*	.51*	.38*	.49*	.26*	.19*	.19*	.27*	.17*	.20*	.36*	-					
14. Short Dark Triad	.60*	.54*	.51*	.38*	.50*	.24*	.32*	.34*	.49*	.35*	.40*	.46*	.57*	-				
15. SRP-4	.65*	.56*	.59*	.44*	.58*	.27*	.26*	.33*	.47*	.36*	.32*	.45*	.65*	.81*	-			
16. Interpersonal	.71*	.70*	.70*	.59*	.63*	.27*	.32*	.38*	.47*	.37*	.32*	.51*	.57*	.65*	.82*	-		
17. Affective	.44*	.51*	.56*	.40*	.57*	.21*	.14	.20*	.34*	.25*	.18*	.39*	.69*	.61*	.80*	.64*	-	
18. Lifestyle	.45*	.32*	.32*	.19*	.35*	.18*	.21*	.26*	.39*	.30*	.29*	.30*	.38*	.66*	.78*	.50*	.43*	-
19. Antisocial	.40*	.21*	.27*	.18*	.27*	.17*	.13	.19*	.24*	.19*	.21*	.20*	.41*	.60*	.73*	.43*	.44*	.47*

Note. * $p < .001$. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table D3

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Machiavellianism scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Mach-IV			
	Mach	Mach	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality
Egotistical	.45*	.30*	.31*	.24*	.28*	.20*
Cold	.24*	.28*	.36*	.31*	.30*	.19*
Manipulative	.48*	.41*	.36*	.31*	.32*	.17*
Temperamental	.33*	.25*	.28*	.26*	.23*	.11
Deceitful	.45*	.32*	.44*	.40*	.33*	.28*
Cruel	.46*	.36*	.38*	.28*	.36*	.22*
Prejudiced	.30*	.34*	.29*	.25*	.28*	.05
Negativity	.13	.19*	.37*	.28*	.35*	.20*
Talkative	.08	-.05	-.09	-.07	-.08	-.06
Intellectual	-.03	.06	-.07	-.08	-.06	.02
Sophisticated	.02	.13	-.02	.01	-.02	-.06
Fearless	-.02	.01	-.10	-.13	-.03	-.07
Direct	.10	.14	.03	-.06	.12	-.04
Disorganized	.18*	.03	.12	.10	.08	.12
Undependable	.26*	.13	.25*	.22*	.20*	.13
Unconventional	-.05	-.18*	-.05	-.07	-.06	.14
Original	-.05	-.14	-.11	-.10	-.10	.00
Calm	-.02	.01	-.04	-.08	.01	-.04
Practical	-.12	-.08	-.05	-.05	-.04	-.01
Reflective	-.01	-.03	-.11	-.12	-.07	-.02

Note. * $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad.

Table D4

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the narcissism scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Narcissistic Personality Inventory			
	Narc	Narc	Total	LA	GE	EE
Egotistical	.39*	.28*	.37*	.21*	.44*	.34*
Cold	.05	.07	.11	.08	.03	.15
Manipulative	.21*	.21*	.33*	.27*	.23*	.33*
Temperamental	.25*	.16*	.25*	.20*	.22*	.29*
Deceitful	.16*	.09	.10	.01	.13	.22*
Cruel	.23*	.16*	.25*	.19*	.20*	.35*
Prejudiced	.24*	.13	.14	.05	.14	.29*
Negativity	.00	-.26*	-.20*	-.21*	-.18*	.04
Talkative	.23*	.40*	.35*	.36*	.34*	.04
Intellectual	.08	.28*	.30*	.38*	.11	.11
Sophisticated	.09	.34*	.36*	.36*	.18*	.22*
Fearless	-.03	.34*	.37*	.41*	.14	.13
Direct	-.02	.27*	.36*	.39*	.13	.23*
Disorganized	.04	-.14	-.14	-.18*	-.04	-.06
Undependable	.11	-.02	-.06	-.16*	.11	.01
Unconventional	-.12	-.20*	-.18*	-.16*	-.07	-.21*
Original	-.01	.12	.09	.12	.12	-.08
Calm	-.09	.21*	.13	.14	.04	.03
Practical	-.13	-.10	-.07	.00	-.15*	-.08
Reflective	.01	.11	.20*	.21*	.11	-.01

Note. * $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness.

Table D5

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the psychopathy scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Self-Report Psychopathy Scale				
	Psyc	Psyc	Total	Inter.	Affect.	Life.	Anti.
Egotistical	.40*	.46*	.43*	.38*	.33*	.34*	.30*
Cold	.51*	.28*	.44*	.38*	.59*	.18*	.24*
Manipulative	.44*	.46*	.54*	.52*	.40*	.43*	.34*
Temperamental	.38*	.39*	.38*	.35*	.26*	.33*	.25*
Deceitful	.42*	.43*	.48*	.45*	.36*	.29*	.39*
Cruel	.57*	.57*	.58*	.48*	.53*	.40*	.43*
Prejudiced	.36*	.34*	.34*	.31*	.34*	.13	.31*
Negativity	.36*	.19*	.23*	.20*	.30*	.11	.13
Talkative	-.05	.08	.04	.05	-.07	.13	.01
Intellectual	-.04	-.06	-.07	.00	-.02	-.07	-.13
Sophisticated	-.01	.02	.01	.10	.06	-.05	-.07
Fearless	-.03	.08	.15	.11	.15	.17*	.03
Direct	.24*	.17*	.22*	.20*	.31*	.13	.04
Disorganized	.12	.16*	.21*	.11	.06	.34*	.16*
Undependable	.24*	.31*	.34*	.23*	.19*	.30*	.33*
Unconventional	-.03	.00	-.04	-.11	-.11	.12	-.03
Original	-.10	-.07	-.06	-.06	-.18*	.09	-.05
Calm	-.02	.03	.08	.08	.14	.00	.04
Practical	-.10	-.19*	-.16*	-.11	-.06	-.16*	-.15*
Reflective	-.08	-.02	.00	-.02	-.12	.14	-.02

Note. * $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad; Inter. = Interpersonal; Affect. = Affective; Life. = Lifestyle; Anti. = Antisocial.

Table D6

Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 Factors in Study 2.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Egotistical	-																		
2. Cold	.22*	-																	
3. Manipulative	.44*	.28*	-																
4. Temperamental	.45*	.14*	.38*	-															
5. Deceitful	.49*	.32*	.48*	.34*	-														
6. Cruel	.57*	.42*	.55*	.50*	.56*	-													
7. Prejudiced	.38*	.24*	.25*	.33*	.38*	.43*	-												
8. Negativity	.09	.32*	.11	.27*	.29*	.33*	.17*	-											
9. Talkative	.18*	-.21*	.05	.05	-.05	-.03	-.08	-.52*	-										
10. Intellectual	-.04	-.16*	.15*	-.02	-.26*	-.12	-.14*	-.28*	.12	-									
11. Sophisticated	-.01	-.12	.19*	-.04	-.20*	-.11	-.10	-.32*	.14*	.50*	-								
12. Fearless	-.01	.09	.17*	-.04	-.20*	-.02	-.15*	-.37*	.32*	.33*	.38*	-							
13. Direct	.12	.14*	.24*	.10	-.17*	.14*	-.02	-.15*	.23*	.33*	.31*	.41*	-						
14. Disorganized	.15*	.02	.03	.13*	.28*	.22*	.07	.29*	-.05	-.34*	-.38*	-.30*	-.30*	-					
15. Undependable	.34*	.29*	.16*	.20*	.51*	.40*	.25*	.30*	-.07	-.45*	-.41*	-.29*	-.18*	.43*	-				
16. Unconventional	.05	-.02	-.02	.01	.03	.02	-.35*	.16*	.02	-.09	-.25*	-.09	-.04	.22*	.21*	-			
17. Original	-.03	-.29*	.14*	-.10	-.16*	-.15*	-.19*	-.25*	.14*	.27*	.17*	.09	.04	-.13	-.15*	.13	-		
18. Calm	-.10	.14*	-.03	-.34*	-.08	-.13	-.06	-.35*	.21*	.13	.16*	.44*	.23*	-.21*	-.07	-.12	-.04	-	
19. Practical	-.23*	.06	-.06	-.16*	-.14*	-.14*	-.18*	.09	-.18*	.14*	.09	.06	.06	-.18*	-.24*	-.03	-.03	-.02	-
20. Reflective	-.13	-.30*	.01	-.11	-.28*	-.21*	-.33*	-.18*	.13	.34*	.26*	.19*	.15*	-.12	-.26*	.16*	.37*	.00	.14*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D7

Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad scales in Study 2.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Machiavellianism																			
1. Mach-IV	-																		
2. Tactics	.89*	-																	
3. Views	.88*	.59*	-																
4. Morality	.49*	.36*	.29*	-															
5. Mach-VI	.31*	.27*	.27*	.14*	-														
6. TDMS	.79*	.69*	.71*	.37*	.30*	-													
7. MPS	.60*	.50*	.56*	.24*	.31*	.63*													
Narcissism																			
8. NPI	.15*	.11	.18*	.00	.14*	.17*	.54*	-											
9. LA	.08	.05	.11	-.01	.11	.10	.43*	.88*	-										
10. GE	.10	.10	.10	-.01	.03	.07	.38*	.76*	.47*	-									
11. EE	.34*	.30*	.31*	.10	.19*	.36*	.59*	.64*	.49*	.39*	-								
12. PNI	.19*	.17*	.20*	-.01	.30*	.19*	.39*	.51*	.43*	.32*	.42*	-							
13. NARQ	.38*	.32*	.38*	.11	.19*	.36*	.64*	.73*	.57*	.64*	.56*	.50*	-						
Psychopathy																			
14. SRP-4	.57*	.48*	.52*	.30*	.23*	.58*	.60*	.41*	.29*	.30*	.42*	.27*	.47*	-					
15. Interpersonal	.67*	.60*	.57*	.35*	.37*	.66*	.66*	.43*	.32*	.28*	.50*	.36*	.54*	.83*	-				
16. Affective	.52*	.42*	.50*	.25*	.22*	.53*	.52*	.31*	.26*	.17*	.35*	.13*	.38*	.78*	.64*	-			
17. Lifestyle	.29*	.23*	.27*	.15*	.07	.31*	.35*	.32*	.21*	.30*	.23*	.25*	.30*	.80*	.49*	.43*	-		
18. Antisocial	.30*	.24*	.28*	.20*	.03	.30*	.31*	.18*	.10	.18*	.20*	.06	.25*	.71*	.42*	.37*	.51*	-	
19. LSRP	.61*	.55*	.55*	.27*	.20*	.62*	.78*	.35*	.19*	.31*	.49*	.26*	.53*	.69*	.65*	.56*	.48*	.45*	-
20. PPI	.23*	.18*	.23*	.07	.08	.27*	.48*	.65*	.54*	.57*	.39*	.34*	.58*	.64*	.48*	.44*	.66*	.40*	.48*

Note. * $p < .001$. For the sake of brevity, only the subscales of the Mach-IV, NPI, and SRP-4 are included. MPS = Machiavellian Personality Scale; NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; PPI = Psychopathic Personality Inventory. SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table D8

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Machiavellianism scales in Study 2.

	Mach-IV				Mach-VI	TDMS			Machiavellian Personality Scale				
	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Total	Tactics	Views	Total	Amoral	Control	Status	Distrust
Egotistical	.33*	.32*	.26*	.19*	-.01	.31*	.34*	.18*	.40*	.39*	.28*	.26*	.25*
Cold	.37*	.31*	.33*	.24*	.16*	.36*	.36*	.25*	.27*	.35*	.12	.10	.20*
Manipulative	.42*	.36*	.37*	.21*	.25*	.46*	.48*	.29*	.48*	.51*	.35*	.22*	.32*
Temperamental	.35*	.28*	.32*	.21*	.04	.32*	.29*	.25*	.40*	.33*	.35*	.24*	.29*
Deceitful	.46*	.48*	.33*	.26*	.12	.48*	.54*	.26*	.45*	.54*	.21*	.16*	.34*
Cruel	.43*	.37*	.38*	.25*	.05	.44*	.44*	.30*	.47*	.50*	.27*	.21*	.37*
Prejudiced	.20*	.17*	.19*	.05	.04	.25*	.25*	.17*	.36*	.32*	.17*	.23*	.30*
Negativity	.36*	.29*	.32*	.30*	.10	.36*	.29*	.33*	.12	.17*	-.05	-.05	.20*
Talkative	-.15*	-.12	-.15*	-.08	-.17*	-.13*	-.08	-.15*	.07	.03	.19*	.12	-.05
Intellectual	-.06	-.02	-.07	-.07	.11	-.12	-.07	-.14*	-.03	-.12	.18*	.07	-.13
Sophisticated	-.07	-.09	-.02	-.08	.17*	-.06	-.05	-.05	.08	-.01	.16*	.17*	-.02
Fearless	-.07	-.10	-.02	-.02	.07	-.02	-.02	-.02	.12	.06	.21*	.14*	.00
Direct	.00	-.06	.04	.04	.02	.05	.04	.05	.13	.04	.21*	.16*	.01
Disorganized	.18*	.19*	.13	.07	-.01	.12	.17*	.03	.06	.16*	-.09	-.05	.09
Undependable	.25*	.25*	.17*	.18*	-.08	.21*	.26*	.09	.15*	.28*	-.05	-.01	.13*
Unconventional	.02	.07	-.07	.12	-.15*	-.03	-.01	-.05	-.18*	-.06	-.07	-.29*	-.13
Original	-.16*	-.14*	-.12	-.12	-.02	-.16*	-.18*	-.09	-.16*	-.15*	.00	-.14*	-.15*
Calm	-.14*	-.13*	-.11	-.05	.02	-.08	.00	-.14*	.00	.05	.01	.08	-.13
Practical	-.04	-.03	-.05	.02	.13	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.15*	-.13*	-.12	-.12	-.09
Reflective	-.19*	-.19*	-.14*	-.08	.00	-.20*	-.21*	-.14*	-.23*	-.25*	.01	-.21*	-.17*

Note. * $p < .001$. TDMS = Two-Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale.

Table D9

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the narcissism scales in Study 2.

	Narcissistic Personality Inventory				PNI				NARQ		
	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	EXP	SSSE	GF	Total	Admiration	Rivalry
Egotistical	.37*	.21*	.47*	.37*	.17*	.21*	.00	.16*	.43*	.27*	.43*
Cold	.03	.04	-.04	.10	-.06	.12	-.16*	-.07	.11	-.08	.27*
Manipulative	.41*	.34*	.27*	.41*	.25*	.46*	.02	.13	.40*	.28*	.37*
Temperamental	.26*	.20*	.22*	.39*	.20*	.23*	.03	.17*	.35*	.12	.44*
Deceitful	.08	-.03	.14*	.26*	.10	.16*	-.02	.09	.25*	.03	.38*
Cruel	.18*	.12	.15*	.33*	.12	.22*	-.05	.11	.30*	.06	.42*
Prejudiced	.13	.06	.14*	.20*	.09	.01	.08	.09	.24*	.11	.28*
Negativity	-.35*	-.35*	-.30*	.01	-.09	-.06	-.11	-.05	-.15*	-.43*	.19*
Talkative	.44*	.40*	.44*	.16*	.15*	.23*	.09	.04	.27*	.44*	-.02
Intellectual	.35*	.42*	.16*	.14*	.17*	.25*	.07	.09	.17*	.30*	-.03
Sophisticated	.40*	.44*	.19*	.17*	.21*	.27*	.07	.14*	.23*	.37*	.00
Fearless	.47*	.51*	.23*	.14*	.10	.28*	-.03	.02	.21*	.35*	-.03
Direct	.39*	.41*	.20*	.20*	.13*	.31*	-.06	.08	.19*	.26*	.05
Disorganized	-.22*	-.31*	-.04	-.06	.04	-.05	.08	.04	-.05	-.20*	.13
Undependable	-.18*	-.27*	.02	-.01	-.10	-.07	-.14*	-.03	-.01	-.18*	.17*
Unconventional	-.14*	-.17*	-.04	-.11	-.10	.00	-.12	-.09	-.16*	-.20*	-.06
Original	.13	.12	.14*	-.05	.03	.09	-.03	.03	.01	.17*	-.15*
Calm	.22*	.24*	.14*	-.05	-.05	.10	-.05	-.11	.10	.25*	-.10
Practical	-.16*	-.08	-.23*	-.11	-.11	-.02	-.08	-.11	-.23*	-.19*	-.17*
Reflective	.11	.16*	.02	-.07	.07	.14*	.01	.02	-.07	.06	-.18*

Note. * $p < .001$. LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; EXP = Exploitativeness; SSSE = Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement; GF = Grandiose Fantasies; NARQ = Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire.

Table D10

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the psychopathy scales in Study 2.

	Self-Report Psychopathy Scale					Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy			Psychopathic Personality Inventory		
	Total	Inter.	Affect.	Life.	Anti.	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	FD	SCI
Egotistical	.43*	.40*	.34*	.32*	.27*	.45*	.43*	.32*	.41*	.15*	.46*
Cold	.38*	.36*	.58*	.11	.14*	.36*	.39*	.19*	.15*	-.02	.25*
Manipulative	.61*	.62*	.47*	.42*	.37*	.51*	.54*	.28*	.47*	.19*	.50*
Temperamental	.37*	.39*	.28*	.28*	.18*	.43*	.34*	.41*	.24*	-.07	.44*
Deceitful	.44*	.46*	.32*	.27*	.32*	.54*	.51*	.38*	.26*	-.08	.49*
Cruel	.57*	.50*	.49*	.40*	.40*	.57*	.52*	.43*	.37*	.00	.57*
Prejudiced	.16*	.19*	.21*	.02	.08	.37*	.37*	.24*	.15*	-.04	.28*
Negativity	.17*	.22*	.23*	.00	.08	.23*	.16*	.25*	-.31*	-.57*	.18*
Talkative	.10	.02	-.04	.25*	.06	.00	.02	-.04	.52*	.67*	.04
Intellectual	-.01	.05	.01	-.02	-.07	-.18*	-.08	-.27*	.11	.29*	-.16*
Sophisticated	.05	.12	.06	-.01	.00	-.06	.04	-.21*	.18*	.36*	-.13
Fearless	.22*	.15*	.24*	.24*	.04	.00	.08	-.15*	.46*	.61*	.00
Direct	.21*	.22*	.27*	.12	.03	.01	.10	-.16*	.32*	.42*	.00
Disorganized	.16*	.07	.01	.29*	.12	.25*	.05	.48*	.05	-.27*	.38*
Undependable	.25*	.17*	.14*	.23*	.24*	.35*	.24*	.40*	.11	-.20*	.39*
Unconventional	.11	.02	-.02	.22*	.11	-.05	-.14*	.10	-.04	-.10	.06
Original	-.05	-.05	-.14*	.03	.00	-.19*	-.18*	-.12	.04	.15*	-.11
Calm	.02	-.01	.09	-.01	.01	-.06	.07	-.24*	.32*	.51*	-.11
Practical	-.11	-.04	.02	-.17*	-.16*	-.20*	-.14*	-.22*	-.20*	-.08	-.22*
Reflective	-.06	-.07	-.13*	.05	-.06	-.32*	-.34*	-.17*	.01	.15*	-.17*

Note. * $p < .001$. Inter. = Interpersonal; Affect. = Affective; Life. = Lifestyle; Anti. = Antisocial; FD = Fearless Dominance; SCI = Self-Centered Impulsivity.

Table D11

Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 Factors in Study 3 (US).

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Egotistical	-																		
2. Cold	.34*	-																	
3. Manipulative	.63*	.16	-																
4. Temperamental	.58*	.24*	.38*	-															
5. Deceitful	.68*	.36*	.54*	.46*	-														
6. Cruel	.76*	.42*	.66*	.59*	.70*	-													
7. Prejudiced	.61*	.20	.48*	.52*	.51*	.57*	-												
8. Negativity	.39*	.53*	.17	.47*	.47*	.46*	.33*	-											
9. Talkative	-.06	-.45*	.10	-.09	-.18	-.10	-.07	-.52*	-										
10. Intellectual	-.17	-.36*	.16	-.25*	-.28*	-.21	-.24*	-.60*	.34*	-									
11. Sophisticated	-.17	-.28*	.07	-.21	-.31*	-.21	-.22	-.56*	.32*	.64*	-								
12. Fearless	-.36*	-.11	-.15	-.38*	-.45*	-.33*	-.44*	-.48*	.22	.41*	.37*	-							
13. Direct	-.25*	-.10	-.05	-.22	-.35*	-.18	-.18	-.40*	.21	.56*	.48*	.55*	-						
14. Disorganized	.61*	.27*	.44*	.37*	.65*	.58*	.44*	.49*	-.11	-.38*	-.39*	-.50*	-.52*	-					
15. Undependable	.59*	.36*	.36*	.45*	.67*	.56*	.40*	.49*	-.26*	-.34*	-.35*	-.41*	-.39*	.62*	-				
16. Unconventional	.17	.14	.11	.18	.21	.15	-.13	.26*	-.05	-.04	-.06	-.13	-.16	.19	.25*	-			
17. Original	-.07	-.34*	.20	-.17	-.11	-.12	-.09	-.36*	.28*	.48*	.38*	.27*	.27*	-.15	-.12	.11	-		
18. Calm	-.45*	-.16	-.36*	-.61*	-.44*	-.46*	-.39*	-.53*	.25*	.27*	.27*	.55*	.42*	-.51*	-.45*	-.32*	.17	-	
19. Practical	-.44*	-.09	-.34*	-.31*	-.39*	-.41*	-.30*	-.12	-.18	.17	.17	.20	.33*	-.50*	-.30*	-.18	-.02	.28*	-
20. Reflective	-.10	-.21	.16	-.21	-.16	-.09	-.18	-.26*	.13	.50*	.54*	.29*	.38*	-.24	-.20	.11	.41*	.06	.14

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D12

Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 Factors in Study 3 (India).

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Egotistical	-																		
2. Cold	.43*	-																	
3. Manipulative	.64*	.36*	-																
4. Temperamental	.51*	.32*	.40*	-															
5. Deceitful	.66*	.51*	.60*	.41*	-														
6. Cruel	.74*	.49*	.61*	.52*	.73*	-													
7. Prejudiced	.68*	.35*	.63*	.50*	.69*	.66*	-												
8. Negativity	.56*	.42*	.40*	.48*	.63*	.60*	.52*	-											
9. Talkative	-.24*	-.24*	-.13	-.18	-.25*	-.30*	-.24*	-.38*	-										
10. Intellectual	-.25*	-.28*	-.08	-.19	-.34*	-.22	-.19	-.44*	.27*	-									
11. Sophisticated	-.33*	-.32*	-.28*	-.13	-.45*	-.33*	-.33*	-.40*	.21	.42*	-								
12. Fearless	-.37*	-.23	-.34*	-.30*	-.46*	-.46*	-.41*	-.54*	.26*	.36*	.30*	-							
13. Direct	-.47*	-.30*	-.34*	-.31*	-.49*	-.42*	-.40*	-.46*	.29*	.45*	.38*	.53*	-						
14. Disorganized	.64*	.45*	.53*	.48*	.60*	.68*	.54*	.66*	-.29*	-.41*	-.44*	-.57*	-.51*	-					
15. Undependable	.25*	.29*	.20	.15	.42*	.27*	.24*	.35*	-.22	-.52*	-.46*	-.29*	-.41*	.36*	-				
16. Unconventional	-.04	.20	-.17	-.07	-.01	.04	-.21	.12	-.09	-.20	-.05	-.03	.01	.06	.09	-			
17. Original	-.40*	-.37*	-.15	-.30*	-.40*	-.30*	-.30*	-.45*	.24*	.49*	.29*	.36*	.39*	-.39*	-.30*	-.02	-		
18. Calm	-.59*	-.22	-.45*	-.58*	-.40*	-.52*	-.47*	-.47*	.21	.19	.25*	.47*	.42*	-.53*	-.06	.11	.26*	-	
19. Practical	-.39*	-.23	-.24*	-.33*	-.40*	-.40*	-.33*	-.35*	.09	.24*	.27*	.22	.27*	-.33*	-.18	-.02	.21	.35*	-
20. Reflective	-.28*	-.32*	-.25*	-.13	-.37*	-.26*	-.31*	-.27*	.02	.42*	.43*	.34*	.41*	-.37*	-.53*	.03	.37*	.07	.22

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D13

Zero-order correlations among the Lex-20 Factors in Study 3 (Nigeria).

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
1. Egotistical	-																		
2. Cold	.20	-																	
3. Manipulative	.56*	.17	-																
4. Temperamental	.43*	.03	.46*	-															
5. Deceitful	.50*	.12	.59*	.48*	-														
6. Cruel	.55*	.24*	.56*	.44*	.61*	-													
7. Prejudiced	.49*	.12	.46*	.30*	.43*	.50*	-												
8. Negativity	.45*	.20	.51*	.48*	.57*	.49*	.44*	-											
9. Talkative	.03	-.08	.02	.02	-.10	.04	.09	-.13	-										
10. Intellectual	-.13	-.10	-.13	-.15	-.31*	-.20	-.26*	-.36*	.10	-									
11. Sophisticated	-.36*	-.16	-.24*	-.15	-.31*	-.38*	-.31*	-.39*	.11	.27*	-								
12. Fearless	-.40*	.00	-.33*	-.34*	-.43*	-.35*	-.28*	-.51*	.18	.27*	.25*	-							
13. Direct	-.37*	-.13	-.34*	-.39*	-.47*	-.30*	-.32*	-.53*	.16	.35*	.32*	.43*	-						
14. Disorganized	.44*	.19	.43*	.35*	.57*	.47*	.44*	.58*	-.01	-.35*	-.41*	-.41*	-.47*	-					
15. Undependable	.28*	.15	.19	.30*	.42*	.34*	.27*	.40*	-.11	-.39*	-.34*	-.23	-.26*	.43*	-				
16. Unconventional	.09	.10	.18	.20	.20	.17	-.05	.17	.03	-.29*	-.15	-.19	-.26*	.17	.20	-			
17. Original	-.27*	-.15	-.14	-.13	-.28*	-.29*	-.31*	-.44*	.15	.30*	.36*	.28*	.27*	-.36*	-.31*	-.14	-		
18. Calm	-.41*	.01	-.44*	-.41*	-.41*	-.48*	-.51*	-.45*	-.01	.16	.23	.35*	.30*	-.35*	-.25*	-.03	.24*	-	
19. Practical	-.31*	.01	-.30*	-.26*	-.35*	-.30*	-.31*	-.31*	-.11	.22	.24*	.28*	.27*	-.37*	-.10	-.11	.15	.15	-
20. Reflective	-.10	-.16	-.21	-.12	-.19	-.16	-.35*	-.32*	.08	.36*	.28*	.22	.22	-.35*	-.37*	-.06	.36*	.10	.14

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D14

Zero-order correlations among the Aversive Triad scales in Study 3.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
United States												
1. Mach-IV	-											
2. Tactics	.86*	-										
3. Views	.84*	.49*	-									
4. Morality	.48*	.39*	.19	-								
5. NPI	.12	.10	.13	-.03	-							
6. LA	.01	.03	.02	-.10	.87*	-						
7. GE	.13	.11	.15	-.05	.87*	.60*	-					
8. EE	.19	.13	.18	.11	.84*	.67*	.57*	-				
9. SRP-4	.56*	.41*	.52*	.31*	.50*	.39*	.41*	.51*	-			
10. Interpersonal	.62*	.50*	.53*	.34*	.40*	.29*	.32*	.43*	.88*	-		
11. Affective	.55*	.40*	.53*	.30*	.42*	.32*	.34*	.44*	.91*	.78*	-	
12. Lifestyle	.48*	.34*	.46*	.27*	.48*	.37*	.40*	.49*	.90*	.72*	.78*	-
13. Antisocial	.33*	.23	.31*	.20	.46*	.37*	.39*	.44*	.84*	.64*	.67*	.66*
India												
1. Mach-IV	-											
2. Tactics	.83*	-										
3. Views	.83*	.43*	-									
4. Morality	.51*	.34*	.21	-								
5. NPI	.27*	.22	.20	.20	-							
6. LA	.05	.02	.03	.09	.82*	-						
7. GE	.23*	.19	.17	.19	.85*	.57*	-					
8. EE	.38*	.32*	.29*	.22	.78*	.47*	.48*	-				
9. SRP-4	.50*	.43*	.34*	.40*	.44*	.29*	.40*	.39*	-			
10. Interpersonal	.53*	.45*	.38*	.39*	.48*	.32*	.41*	.44*	.83*	-		
11. Affective	.44*	.36*	.34*	.30*	.32*	.17	.28*	.34*	.88*	.65*	-	
12. Lifestyle	.41*	.34*	.28*	.36*	.32*	.23*	.31*	.25*	.84*	.58*	.68*	-
13. Antisocial	.30*	.29*	.15	.29*	.35*	.26*	.32*	.28*	.80*	.52*	.61*	.55*
Nigeria												
1. Mach-IV	-											
2. Tactics	.85*	-										
3. Views	.79*	.40*	-									
4. Morality	.43*	.28*	.12	-								
5. NPI	.20	.21	.10	.10	-							
6. LA	.07	.16	-.05	.04	.77*	-						
7. GE	.06	.07	.01	.08	.78*	.35*	-					
8. EE	.35*	.29*	.31*	.11	.75*	.49*	.33*	-				
9. SRP-4	.59*	.52*	.43*	.30*	.49*	.26*	.39*	.49*	-			
10. Interpersonal	.55*	.52*	.38*	.22	.47*	.23	.40*	.45*	.83*	-		
11. Affective	.41*	.32*	.35*	.18	.36*	.18	.28*	.37*	.79*	.56*	-	
12. Lifestyle	.44*	.36*	.34*	.25*	.38*	.28*	.23*	.39*	.75*	.42*	.46*	-
13. Antisocial	.37*	.36*	.20	.26*	.23*	.06	.24*	.22	.67*	.47*	.37*	.37*

Note. * $p < .001$. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table D15

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the Machiavellianism scales in Study 3.

	Mach-IV (US)				Mach-IV (India)				Mach-IV (Nigeria)			
	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality
Egotistical	.45*	.44*	.31*	.29*	.45*	.44*	.31*	.29*	.25*	.17	.22	.18
Cold	.32*	.28*	.25*	.19	.32*	.28*	.25*	.19	.09	.04	.13	.00
Manipulative	.41*	.37*	.33*	.20	.41*	.37*	.33*	.20	.28*	.29*	.16	.11
Temperamental	.42*	.35*	.38*	.16	.42*	.35*	.38*	.16	.25*	.21	.15	.23
Deceitful	.51*	.53*	.32*	.32*	.51*	.53*	.32*	.32*	.27*	.24*	.17	.23
Cruel	.46*	.40*	.37*	.24	.46*	.40*	.37*	.24	.13	.06	.12	.14
Prejudiced	.38*	.34*	.33*	.10	.38*	.34*	.33*	.10	.07	.06	.07	-.01
Negativity	.47*	.38*	.41*	.25*	.47*	.38*	.41*	.25*	.36*	.32*	.24*	.22
Talkative	-.15	-.08	-.17	-.11	-.15	-.08	-.17	-.11	-.05	-.02	-.07	.01
Intellectual	-.17	-.14	-.16	-.08	-.17	-.14	-.16	-.08	-.13	-.15	-.08	-.05
Sophisticated	-.23	-.23	-.18	-.09	-.23	-.23	-.18	-.09	-.26*	-.22	-.20	-.18
Fearless	-.36*	-.39*	-.22	-.20	-.36*	-.39*	-.22	-.20	-.20	-.12	-.17	-.17
Direct	-.20	-.29*	-.06	-.13	-.20	-.29*	-.06	-.13	-.37*	-.32*	-.23*	-.28*
Disorganized	.45*	.43*	.34*	.23	.45*	.43*	.34*	.23	.25*	.22	.15	.20
Undependable	.43*	.42*	.31*	.21	.43*	.42*	.31*	.21	.24*	.21	.13	.24*
Unconventional	.19	.18	.10	.23	.19	.18	.10	.23	.18	.18	.07	.20
Original	-.13	-.09	-.11	-.09	-.13	-.09	-.11	-.09	-.20	-.20	-.18	.05
Calm	-.37*	-.30*	-.31*	-.25*	-.37*	-.30*	-.31*	-.25*	-.17	-.17	-.11	-.08
Practical	-.18	-.18	-.09	-.18	-.18	-.18	-.09	-.18	-.17	-.15	-.11	-.14
Reflective	-.08	-.08	-.09	.04	-.08	-.08	-.09	.04	-.12	-.24*	.02	.06

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table D16

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the narcissism scales in Study 3.

	Narcissistic Personality Inventory (US)				Narcissistic Personality Inventory (India)				Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Nigeria)			
	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	LA	GE	EE
Egotistical	.19	.12	.19	.19	.27*	.13	.19	.35*	.20	.10	.15	.21
Cold	-.14	-.15	-.11	-.09	.05	.04	.01	.09	-.05	.00	-.13	.04
Manipulative	.43*	.39*	.35*	.39*	.25*	.13	.18	.30*	.18	.13	.09	.22
Temperamental	.08	-.03	.08	.17	.21	.09	.16	.25*	.10	.04	.00	.21
Deceitful	.10	.01	.11	.16	.11	.00	.08	.20	.09	.07	.04	.11
Cruel	.22	.13	.19	.26*	.22	.17	.14	.24*	.14	.10	.09	.12
Prejudiced	.20	.10	.20	.20	.29*	.13	.22	.37*	.22	.15	.25*	.09
Negativity	-.40*	-.43*	-.34*	-.25*	.01	-.10	-.06	.18	-.02	-.06	-.05	.08
Talkative	.29*	.34*	.22	.18	-.07	-.03	.00	-.16	.21	.19	.15	.13
Intellectual	.45*	.48*	.35*	.35*	.25*	.34*	.20	.07	.17	.14	.14	.10
Sophisticated	.44*	.46*	.35*	.33*	.02	.09	.04	-.10	.04	.11	.02	-.02
Fearless	.13	.23	.06	.06	.06	.18	.09	-.12	.05	.17	.00	-.04
Direct	.33*	.34*	.25*	.27*	.01	.15	.05	-.18	.02	.04	.02	-.03
Disorganized	-.02	-.08	.02	.02	.06	-.07	.04	.18	.09	-.06	.12	.12
Undependable	.04	-.10	.08	.12	-.10	-.17	-.10	.03	.04	.02	.05	.03
Unconventional	-.09	-.12	-.04	-.07	-.12	-.05	-.14	-.10	-.02	.03	-.09	.02
Original	.37*	.37*	.31*	.26*	.02	.11	.06	-.11	.05	.13	-.02	.02
Calm	.14	.23	.10	.03	-.13	.03	-.10	-.25*	-.22	-.19	-.18	-.14
Practical	-.12	-.08	-.15	-.06	-.06	-.03	-.02	-.11	-.10	-.07	-.05	-.11
Reflective	.22	.22	.17	.17	.12	.19	.10	.00	-.01	.04	-.05	-.01

Note. * $p < .001$. LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness.

Table D17

Zero-order correlations of the Lex-20 factors with the psychopathy scales in Study 3.

	SRP (US)					SRP (India)					SRP (Nigeria)				
	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.
Egotistical	.50*	.47*	.45*	.44*	.39*	.46*	.36*	.44*	.32*	.39*	.35*	.23	.35*	.27*	.23
Cold	.22	.23	.28*	.14	.13	.32*	.20	.30*	.25*	.33*	.04	.04	.03	.03	.02
Manipulative	.57*	.48*	.57*	.56*	.40*	.43*	.36*	.39*	.29*	.39*	.33*	.24*	.28*	.32*	.17
Temperamental	.38*	.37*	.38*	.35*	.22	.33*	.29*	.33*	.23	.23*	.25*	.14	.19	.28*	.16
Deceitful	.43*	.43*	.39*	.38*	.30*	.47*	.35*	.48*	.26*	.48*	.30*	.19	.22	.22	.30*
Cruel	.57*	.47*	.54*	.54*	.44*	.55*	.43*	.52*	.39*	.50*	.31*	.17	.32*	.24*	.24*
Prejudiced	.41*	.42*	.39*	.31*	.35*	.46*	.37*	.45*	.26*	.45*	.23	.17	.17	.12	.27*
Negativity	.17	.26*	.22	.12	.00	.37*	.27*	.39*	.26*	.33*	.34*	.28*	.26*	.23	.27*
Talkative	.03	-.03	-.07	.11	.09	-.11	-.08	-.14	-.06	-.10	.06	-.01	.01	.15	.06
Intellectual	.08	.04	.05	.12	.07	-.03	-.01	-.08	.04	-.04	-.07	.00	-.11	-.05	-.10
Sophisticated	.01	-.06	-.02	.06	.04	-.16	-.08	-.20	-.09	-.17	-.33*	-.29*	-.29*	-.23	-.17
Fearless	-.18	-.28*	-.15	-.11	-.10	-.16	-.11	-.21	-.04	-.20	-.15	-.11	-.15	-.05	-.17
Direct	-.01	-.06	.00	.03	.00	-.22	-.12	-.25*	-.15	-.21	-.27*	-.17	-.21	-.23	-.22
Disorganized	.39*	.35*	.33*	.38*	.30*	.38*	.25*	.37*	.30*	.35*	.32*	.24*	.22	.21	.34*
Undependable	.42*	.42*	.41*	.38*	.27*	.16	.09	.22	.08	.17	.26*	.15	.21	.21	.25*
Unconventional	.06	.05	.09	.12	-.05	.01	.00	-.03	.09	-.02	-.02	-.12	-.01	.16	-.08
Original	.01	-.09	-.03	.12	.02	-.12	-.15	-.14	.01	-.13	-.18	-.21	-.17	.02	-.22
Calm	-.29*	-.34*	-.29*	-.27*	-.12	-.34*	-.29*	-.37*	-.27*	-.19	-.30*	-.16	-.23	-.26*	-.29*
Practical	-.24*	-.20	-.21	-.26*	-.18	-.23	-.14	-.22	-.18	-.22	-.28*	-.22	-.16	-.27*	-.20
Reflective	.06	-.02	.06	.14	.03	-.10	-.02	-.11	-.01	-.18	-.10	-.17	-.03	.01	-.12

Note. * $p < .001$. Int. = Interpersonal; Aff. = Affective; Lif. = Lifestyle; Ant. = Antisocial.

APPENDIX E

CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS MODEL FIT STATISTICS

Table E1

Model fit indices for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measurement models in Study 1.

	Model Fit Indices					
	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CFI	SRMR	RMSEA [90% CI]
Antagonism	1,378.38	104	<.001	.69	.113	.161 [.153, .168]
Machiavellianism	23.87	5	<.001	.97	.031	.089 [.055, .127]
Narcissism	100.58	5	<.001	.91	.059	.201 [.168, .236]
Psychopathy	128.09	9	<.001	.91	.054	.167 [.142, .193]

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation.

Table E2

Model fit indices for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measurement models in Study 2.

	Model Fit Indices					
	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CFI	SRMR	RMSEA [90% CI]
Antagonism	4,506.60	299	<.001	.56	.128	.150 [.146, .154]
Machiavellianism	469.03	35	<.001	.82	.071	.141 [.129, .152]
Narcissism	331.67	20	<.001	.81	.082	.158 [.143, .173]
Psychopathy	545.91	20	<.001	.78	.088	.205 [.190, .220]

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation.

Table E3

Model fit indices for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measurement models in Study 3 (US).

	Model Fit Indices					
	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CFI	SRMR	RMSEA [90% CI]
Antagonism	253.104	35	<.001	.77	.128	.183 [.162, .205]
Machiavellianism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcissism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychopathy	1.078	2	.583	1.00	.007	.000 [.000, .121]

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation. The Machiavellianism and narcissism models were just-identified. As a result, they perfectly reproduced their respective covariance matrices.

Table E4

Model fit indices for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measurement models in Study 3 (India).

	Model Fit Indices					
	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CFI	SRMR	RMSEA [90% CI]
Antagonism	180.48	35	<.001	.79	.097	.145 [.125, .167]
Machiavellianism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcissism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychopathy	.044	2	.978	1.00	.002	.000 [.000, .000]

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation. The Machiavellianism and narcissism models were just-identified. As a result, they perfectly reproduced their respective covariance matrices.

Table E5

Model fit indices for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy measurement models in Study 3 (Nigeria).

	Model Fit Indices					
	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CFI	SRMR	RMSEA [90% CI]
Antagonism	131.54	35	<.001	.81	.082	.118 [.097, .140]
Machiavellianism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcissism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychopathy	4.366	2	.113	.99	.077	.000 [.000, .178]

Note. CFI = Comparative Fit Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation. The Machiavellianism and narcissism models were just-identified. As a result, they perfectly reproduced their respective covariance matrices.

APPENDIX F

FACTOR LOADINGS FOR THE LATENT FACTORS

Table F1

Standardized loadings for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy latent factors in Study 1.

	Loading	SE	95% CI
Aversive Core Model			
Dirty Dozen Machiavellianism	0.74	0.02	[0.70, 0.79]
Short Dark Triad Machiavellianism	0.75	0.02	[0.70, 0.79]
Mach-IV Tactics	0.58	0.03	[0.52, 0.64]
Mach-IV Views	0.66	0.03	[0.61, 0.71]
Mach-IV Morality	0.32	0.05	[0.22, 0.42]
Dirty Dozen Narcissism	0.42	0.04	[0.35, 0.50]
Short Dark Triad Narcissism	0.46	0.04	[0.38, 0.54]
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.44	0.04	[0.36, 0.52]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.44	0.04	[0.36, 0.53]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.61	0.03	[0.54, 0.68]
Dirty Dozen Psychopathy	0.67	0.03	[0.62, 0.73]
Short Dark Triad Psychopathy	0.80	0.02	[0.76, 0.83]
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.88	0.01	[0.85, 0.91]
SRP-4 Affective	0.72	0.02	[0.67, 0.76]
SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.59	0.03	[0.53, 0.66]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.52	0.03	[0.45, 0.58]
Machiavellianism Model			
Dirty Dozen Machiavellianism	0.66	0.03	[0.60, 0.73]
Short Dark Triad Machiavellianism	0.80	0.03	[0.75, 0.85]
Mach-IV Tactics	0.71	0.03	[0.65, 0.76]
Mach-IV Views	0.70	0.03	[0.63, 0.76]
Mach-IV Morality	0.36	0.05	[0.27, 0.46]
Narcissism Model			
Dirty Dozen Narcissism	0.63	0.03	[0.57, 0.69]
Short Dark Triad Narcissism	0.89	0.02	[0.85, 0.93]
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.75	0.03	[0.70, 0.80]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.73	0.03	[0.68, 0.79]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.61	0.03	[0.54, 0.67]
Psychopathy Model			
Dirty Dozen Psychopathy	0.71	0.03	[0.66, 0.76]
Short Dark Triad Psychopathy	0.86	0.02	[0.83, 0.89]
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.77	0.02	[0.73, 0.82]
SRP-4 Affective	0.76	0.02	[0.72, 0.81]
SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.67	0.03	[0.62, 0.73]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.63	0.03	[0.57, 0.69]

Note. All loadings are significant at $p < .001$. NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

Table F2

Standardized loadings for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy latent factors in Study 2.

	Loading	SE	95% CI
Aversive Core Model			
Mach-IV Tactics	0.66	0.03	[0.61, 0.71]
Mach-IV Views	0.68	0.02	[0.63, 0.73]
Mach-IV Morality	0.35	0.04	[0.27, 0.43]
Mach-VI	0.33	0.04	[0.25, 0.40]
TDMS Tactics	0.72	0.02	[0.68, 0.77]
TDMS Views	0.56	0.03	[0.50, 0.62]
MPS Amorality	0.81	0.02	[0.77, 0.84]
MPS Control	0.53	0.03	[0.47, 0.59]
MPS Status	0.47	0.03	[0.41, 0.53]
MPS Distrust	0.64	0.03	[0.59, 0.69]
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.35	0.04	[0.27, 0.43]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.38	0.04	[0.30, 0.45]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.59	0.03	[0.53, 0.64]
PNI Exploitativeness	0.49	0.04	[0.41, 0.56]
PNI Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement	0.13	0.05	[0.04, 0.22]
PNI Grandiose Fantasies	0.26	0.04	[0.19, 0.34]
NARQ Admiration	0.34	0.04	[0.27, 0.42]
NARQ Rivalry	0.73	0.02	[0.69, 0.77]
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.84	0.02	[0.81, 0.87]
SRP-4 Affective	0.68	0.02	[0.63, 0.73]
SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.52	0.03	[0.46, 0.59]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.47	0.03	[0.41, 0.53]
LSRP Primary	0.85	0.01	[0.82, 0.87]
LSRP Secondary	0.54	0.03	[0.48, 0.60]
PPI Fearless Dominance	0.12	0.04	[0.04, 0.21]
PPI Self-Centered Impulsivity	0.74	0.02	[0.70, 0.78]
Machiavellianism Model			
Mach-IV Tactics	0.75	0.02	[0.71, 0.80]
Mach-IV Views	0.77	0.02	[0.74, 0.81]
Mach-IV Morality	0.41	0.04	[0.32, 0.49]
Mach-VI	0.36	0.04	[0.28, 0.44]
TDMS Tactics	0.76	0.02	[0.71, 0.81]
TDMS Views	0.69	0.03	[0.63, 0.74]
MPS Amorality	0.74	0.02	[0.70, 0.78]
MPS Control	0.42	0.04	[0.34, 0.50]
MPS Status	0.40	0.04	[0.33, 0.48]
MPS Distrust	0.63	0.03	[0.58, 0.68]
Narcissism Model			
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.77	0.02	[0.72, 0.82]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.68	0.03	[0.63, 0.74]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.61	0.03	[0.55, 0.67]
PNI Exploitativeness	0.53	0.03	[0.47, 0.60]
PNI Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement	0.37	0.04	[0.29, 0.45]
PNI Grandiose Fantasies	0.43	0.04	[0.36, 0.50]
NARQ Admiration	0.85	0.02	[0.81, 0.88]
NARQ Rivalry	0.44	0.04	[0.37, 0.52]
Psychopathy Model			
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.74	0.02	[0.69, 0.78]
SRP-4 Affective	0.65	0.02	[0.60, 0.69]

SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.72	0.02	[0.68, 0.77]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.58	0.03	[0.52, 0.64]
LSRP Primary	0.70	0.02	[0.65, 0.75]
LSRP Secondary	0.68	0.03	[0.63, 0.73]
PPI Fearless Dominance	0.10	0.04	[0.01, 0.18]
PPI Self-Centered Impulsivity	0.89	0.01	[0.86, 0.91]

Note. All loadings are significant at $p < .001$ except the loading of PNI Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement on the aversive core latent factor ($p = .005$); PPI Fearless Dominance on the aversive core latent factor ($p = .005$); and PPI Fearless Dominance on the psychopathy latent factor ($p = .027$). TDMS = Two-Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale; MPS = Machiavellian Personality Scale; NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; NARQ = Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4; LSRP = Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale; PPI = Psychopathic Personality Inventory.

Table F3

Standardized loadings for the Aversive Triad, Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy latent factors in Study 3.

	US			India			Nigeria		
	Loading	SE	95% CI	Loading	SE	95% CI	Loading	SE	95% CI
Aversive Core Model									
Mach-IV Tactics	0.46	0.05	[0.36, 0.55]	0.50	0.06	[0.40, 0.61]	0.59	0.06	[0.48, 0.70]
Mach-IV Views	0.56	0.05	[0.46, 0.65]	0.42	0.06	[0.30, 0.54]	0.47	0.06	[0.36, 0.59]
Mach-IV Morality	0.33	0.06	[0.21, 0.44]	0.45	0.05	[0.34, 0.55]	0.31	0.08	[0.15, 0.47]
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.41	0.07	[0.28, 0.54]	0.36	0.08	[0.21, 0.51]	0.34	0.07	[0.20, 0.48]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.44	0.06	[0.32, 0.57]	0.48	0.07	[0.35, 0.61]	0.42	0.09	[0.25, 0.59]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.54	0.05	[0.44, 0.65]	0.50	0.06	[0.39, 0.62]	0.58	0.06	[0.47, 0.69]
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.86	0.03	[0.81, 0.91]	0.82	0.03	[0.76, 0.88]	0.81	0.04	[0.73, 0.88]
SRP-4 Affective	0.89	0.02	[0.85, 0.94]	0.80	0.04	[0.73, 0.87]	0.67	0.05	[0.58, 0.77]
SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.86	0.03	[0.81, 0.91]	0.74	0.04	[0.67, 0.82]	0.61	0.06	[0.49, 0.74]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.75	0.04	[0.67, 0.83]	0.68	0.05	[0.59, 0.77]	0.54	0.06	[0.43, 0.66]
Machiavellianism Model									
Mach-IV Tactics	0.99	0.15	[0.69, 1.29]	0.84	0.13	[0.59, 1.10]	0.95	0.25	[0.47, 1.44]
Mach-IV Views	0.49	0.10	[0.29, 0.69]	0.51	0.10	[0.31, 0.71]	0.42	0.12	[0.19, 0.65]
Mach-IV Morality	0.39	0.09	[0.21, 0.57]	0.41	0.08	[0.25, 0.56]	0.30	0.11	[0.08, 0.51]
Narcissism Model									
NPI Leadership/Authority	0.84	0.04	[0.77, 0.92]	0.75	0.06	[0.62, 0.87]	0.72	0.09	[0.55, 0.89]
NPI Grandiose Exhibitionism	0.71	0.05	[0.62, 0.81]	0.76	0.07	[0.63, 0.89]	0.49	0.08	[0.34, 0.64]
NPI Entitlement/Exploitativeness	0.80	0.04	[0.71, 0.88]	0.63	0.07	[0.50, 0.76]	0.68	0.10	[0.47, 0.88]
Psychopathy Model									
SRP-4 Interpersonal	0.85	0.03	[0.79, 0.91]	0.75	0.04	[0.68, 0.82]	0.77	0.06	[0.66, 0.88]
SRP-4 Affective	0.91	0.02	[0.86, 0.95]	0.87	0.04	[0.80, 0.94]	0.73	0.06	[0.60, 0.85]
SRP-4 Lifestyle	0.86	0.03	[0.80, 0.91]	0.77	0.04	[0.70, 0.84]	0.59	0.07	[0.46, 0.73]
SRP-4 Antisocial	0.75	0.04	[0.67, 0.83]	0.70	0.05	[0.61, 0.80]	0.57	0.06	[0.44, 0.70]

Note. All loadings are significant at $p < .001$ except the loading of Mach-IV Morality on the Machiavellianism latent factor in the Nigerian sample ($p = .007$). NPI = Narcissistic Personality Inventory; SRP-4 = Self-Report Psychopathy Scale – 4.

APPENDIX G

REGRESSION MODEL FIT STATISTICS

Table G1

Linear models regressing Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy on the aversive core in Study 1.

Model	R^2	S_E	F (1, 472)
Machiavellianism	.79	.20	1,740.27*
Narcissism	.34	.34	238.27*
Psychopathy	.87	.17	3,303.89*

Note. * $p < .001$. S_E refers to the standard error of the estimate.

Table G2

Linear models regressing Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy on the aversive core in Study 2.

Model	R^2	S_E	F (1, 625)
Machiavellianism	.84	.14	3,252.53*
Narcissism	.30	.39	268.68*
Psychopathy	.80	.17	2,433.37*

Note. * $p < .001$. S_E refers to the standard error of the estimate.

Table G3

Linear models regressing Machiavellianism, grandiose narcissism, and psychopathy on the aversive core in Study 3.

	US			India			Nigeria		
Model	R^2	S_E	F (1, 184)	R^2	S_E	F (1, 195)	R^2	S_E	F (1, 196)
Machiavellianism	.23	.48	55.29*	.37	.25	113.76*	.43	.35	146.11*
Narcissism	.30	.62	79.77*	.32	.39	91.54*	.37	.31	113.95*
Psychopathy	.99	.08	12,286.47*	.92	.14	2,377.43*	.92	.14	2,220.05*

Note. * $p < .001$. S_E refers to the standard error of the estimate.

APPENDIX H

AN AVERSIVE TRAIT ASSESSMENT (ATA)

Table H1

ATA internal consistencies and descriptive statistics in Study 1.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Core	0.90	0.21	-1.64	0.88	0.52	0.24
Egotism	0.76	0.33	-1.48	1.25	0.41	-0.24
Cold	0.79	0.42	-2.03	1.36	0.84	0.59
Manipulative	0.68	0.30	-0.67	1.35	0.13	-0.41
Temperamental	0.63	0.24	-0.80	1.24	-0.03	-0.32
Deceitful	0.72	0.42	-2.23	1.12	0.61	0.45
Cruel	0.75	0.37	-2.22	1.20	0.94	0.80
Prejudiced	0.7	0.38	-2.36	1.22	0.84	0.94
Mach Specifier	0.73	0.10	-0.20	0.69	-0.05	-0.06
Reserved	0.82	0.43	-0.16	1.49	-0.26	-0.58
Negativity	0.77	0.42	-1.21	1.28	0.24	-0.11
Indirect	0.65	0.35	-0.67	1.31	0.26	0.34
Meticulous	0.76	0.36	1.40	1.28	-0.30	-0.19
Fearful	0.59	0.28	-0.94	1.26	0.25	0.06
Narc Specifier	0.85	0.18	1.00	0.79	-0.06	0.15
Talkative	0.82	0.43	0.16	1.49	0.26	-0.58
Intellectual	0.84	0.57	2.21	1.03	-0.93	2.04
Positivity	0.77	0.42	1.21	1.28	-0.24	-0.11
Sophisticated	0.71	0.32	1.16	1.15	-0.36	0.06
Fearless	0.59	0.28	0.94	1.26	-0.25	0.06
Direct	0.65	0.35	0.67	1.31	-0.26	0.34
Psyc Specifier	0.85	0.21	-1.40	0.81	0.30	-0.01
Disorganized	0.76	0.36	-1.40	1.28	0.30	-0.19
Undependable	0.80	0.49	-2.78	1.00	1.29	3.21
Unconventional	0.68	0.35	0.51	1.48	0.04	-0.50
Unintellectual	0.84	0.57	-2.21	1.03	0.93	2.04
Unsophisticated	0.71	0.32	-1.16	1.15	0.36	0.06
Uncategorized						
Original	0.85	0.60	1.54	1.57	-0.60	0.07
Calm	0.69	0.31	-0.56	1.40	0.21	-0.13
Practical	0.29	0.08	0.85	0.93	0.27	0.22
Reflective	0.56	0.20	1.50	1.08	-0.19	-0.24
Core + Mach Specifier	0.84	0.09	-1.03	0.59	0.27	0.26
Core + Narc Specifier	0.84	0.08	-0.45	0.56	0.07	0.23
Core + Psyc Specifier	0.90	0.14	-1.54	0.68	0.45	0.73

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table H2

Zero-order correlations among the ATA Core, Machiavellianism Specifier, Narcissism Specifier, and Psychopathy Specifier in Study 1.

	1.	2.	3.
1. Aversive Core	-		
2. Machiavellianism Specifier	.01	-	
3. Narcissism Specifier	-.14	-.79	-
4. Psychopathy Specifier	.23	.02	-.59

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H3

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the Machiavellianism scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Mach-IV			
	Mach	Mach	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality
Core	.55*	.46*	.49*	.42*	.43*	.25*
Egotism	.45*	.30*	.31*	.24*	.28*	.20*
Cold	.24*	.28*	.36*	.31*	.30*	.19*
Manipulative	.48*	.41*	.36*	.31*	.32*	.17*
Temperamental	.33*	.25*	.28*	.26*	.23*	.11
Deceitful	.45*	.32*	.44*	.40*	.33*	.28*
Cruel	.46*	.36*	.38*	.28*	.36*	.22*
Prejudiced	.30*	.34*	.29*	.25*	.28*	.05
Mach Specifier	-.10	.04	.15	.15	.11	.08
Reserved	-.08	.05	.09	.07	.08	.06
Negativity	.13	.19*	.37*	.28*	.35*	.20*
Indirect	-.10	-.14	-.03	.06	-.12	.04
Meticulous	-.18*	-.03	-.12	-.10	-.08	-.12
Fearful	.02	-.01	.10	.13	.03	.07
Narc Specifier	.01	.00	-.18*	-.17*	-.13	-.12
Talkative	.08	-.05	-.09	-.07	-.08	-.06
Intellectual	-.03	.06	-.07	-.08	-.06	.02
Positivity	-.13	-.19*	-.37*	-.28*	-.35*	-.20*
Sophisticated	.02	.13	-.02	.01	-.02	-.06
Fearless	-.02	.01	-.10	-.13	-.03	-.07
Direct	.10	.14	.03	-.06	.12	-.04
Psyc Specifier	.12	-.07	.11	.08	.08	.14
Disorganized	.18*	.03	.12	.10	.08	.12
Undependable	.26*	.13	.25*	.22*	.20*	.13
Unconventional	-.05	-.18*	-.05	-.07	-.06	.14
Unintellectual	.03	-.06	.07	.08	.06	-.02
Unsophisticated	-.02	-.13	.02	-.01	.02	.06
Uncategorized						
Original	-.05	-.14	-.11	-.10	-.10	.00
Calm	-.02	.01	-.04	-.08	.01	-.04
Practical	-.12	-.08	-.05	-.05	-.04	-.01
Reflective	-.01	-.03	-.11	-.12	-.07	-.02
Core + Mach Specifier	.43*	.42*	.50*	.43*	.42*	.26*
Core + Narc Specifier	.49*	.40*	.31*	.25*	.29*	.14
Core + Psyc Specifier	.48*	.32*	.43*	.36*	.37*	.26*

Note. $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad.

Table H4

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the narcissism scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Narcissistic Personality Inventory			
	Narc	Narc	Total	LA	GE	EE
Core	.32*	.23*	.33*	.22*	.30*	.41*
Egotism	.39*	.28*	.37*	.21*	.44*	.34*
Cold	.05	.07	.11	.08	.03	.15
Manipulative	.21*	.21*	.33*	.27*	.23*	.33*
Temperamental	.25*	.16*	.25*	.20*	.22*	.29*
Deceitful	.16*	.09	.10	.01	.13	.22*
Cruel	.23*	.16*	.25*	.19*	.20*	.35*
Prejudiced	.24*	.13	.14	.05	.14	.29*
Mach Specifier	-.12	-.42*	-.41*	-.42*	-.31*	-.09
Reserved	-.23*	-.40*	-.35*	-.36*	-.34*	-.04
Negativity	.00	-.26*	-.20*	-.21*	-.18*	.04
Indirect	.02	-.27*	-.36*	-.39*	-.13	-.23*
Meticulous	-.04	.14	.14	.18*	.04	.06
Fearful	.03	-.34*	-.37*	-.41*	-.14	-.13
Narc Specifier	.12	.51*	.52*	.56*	.32*	.17*
Talkative	.23*	.40*	.35*	.36*	.34*	.04
Intellectual	.08	.28*	.30*	.38*	.11	.11
Positivity	.00	.26*	.20*	.21*	.18*	-.04
Sophisticated	.09	.34*	.36*	.36*	.18*	.22*
Fearless	-.03	.34*	.37*	.41*	.14	.13
Direct	-.02	.27*	.36*	.39*	.13	.23*
Psyc Specifier	-.04	-.29*	-.30*	-.36*	-.09	-.18*
Disorganized	.04	-.14	-.14	-.18*	-.04	-.06
Undependable	.11	-.02	-.06	-.16*	.11	.01
Unconventional	-.12	-.20*	-.18*	-.16*	-.07	-.21*
Unintellectual	-.08	-.28*	-.30*	-.38*	-.11	-.11
Unsophisticated	-.09	-.34*	-.36*	-.36*	-.18*	-.22*
Uncategorized						
Original	-.01	.12	.09	.12	.12	-.08
Calm	-.09	.21*	.13	.14	.04	.03
Practical	-.13	-.10	-.07	.00	-.15*	-.08
Reflective	.01	.11	.20*	.21*	.11	-.01
Core + Mach Specifier	.21*	-.01	.08	-.02	.10	.31*
Core + Narc Specifier	.35*	.53*	.62*	.55*	.46*	.46*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.23*	.04	.11	.00	.18*	.23*

Note. * $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad; LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness.

Table H5

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the psychopathy scales in Study 1.

	DD	SD3	Self-Report Psychopathy Scale - 4				
	Psyc	Psyc	Total	Inter.	Affect.	Life.	Anti.
Core	.63*	.60*	.66*	.59*	.58*	.44*	.45*
Egotism	.40*	.46*	.43*	.38*	.33*	.34*	.30*
Cold	.51*	.28*	.44*	.38*	.59*	.18*	.24*
Manipulative	.44*	.46*	.54*	.52*	.40*	.43*	.34*
Temperamental	.38*	.39*	.38*	.35*	.26*	.33*	.25*
Deceitful	.42*	.43*	.48*	.45*	.36*	.29*	.39*
Cruel	.57*	.57*	.58*	.48*	.53*	.40*	.43*
Prejudiced	.36*	.34*	.34*	.31*	.34*	.13	.31*
Mach Specifier	.04	-.12	-.14	-.09	-.02	-.26*	-.05
Reserved	.05	-.08	-.04	-.05	.07	-.13	-.01
Negativity	.36*	.19*	.23*	.20*	.30*	.11	.13
Indirect	-.24*	-.17*	-.22*	-.20*	-.31*	-.13	-.04
Meticulous	-.12	-.16*	-.21*	-.11	-.06	-.34*	-.16*
Fearful	.03	-.08	-.15	-.11	-.15	-.17*	-.03
Narc Specifier	-.08	.03	.02	.06	.00	.06	-.06
Talkative	-.05	.08	.04	.05	-.07	.13	.01
Intellectual	-.04	-.06	-.07	.00	-.02	-.07	-.13
Positivity	-.36*	-.19*	-.23*	-.20*	-.30*	-.11	-.13
Sophisticated	-.01	.02	.01	.10	.06	-.05	-.07
Fearless	-.03	.08	.15	.11	.15	.17*	.03
Direct	.24*	.17*	.22*	.20*	.31*	.13	.04
Psyc Specifier	.11	.14	.16*	.03	.02	.27*	.18*
Disorganized	.12	.16*	.21*	.11	.06	.34*	.16*
Undependable	.24*	.31*	.34*	.23*	.19*	.30*	.33*
Unconventional	-.03	.00	-.04	-.11	-.11	.12	-.03
Unintellectual	.04	.06	.07	.00	.02	.07	.13
Unsophisticated	.01	-.02	-.01	-.10	-.06	.05	.07
Uncategorized							
Original	-.10	-.07	-.06	-.06	-.18*	.09	-.05
Calm	-.02	.03	.08	.08	.14	.00	.04
Practical	-.10	-.19*	-.16*	-.11	-.06	-.16*	-.15*
Reflective	-.08	-.02	.00	-.02	-.12	.14	-.02
Core + Mach Specifier	.56*	.46*	.50*	.46*	.49*	.25*	.37*
Core + Narc Specifier	.49*	.54*	.58*	.55*	.50*	.42*	.35*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.54*	.53*	.59*	.47*	.46*	.47*	.44*

Note. * $p < .001$. DD = Dirty Dozen; SD3 = Short Dark Triad; Inter. = Interpersonal; Affect. = Affective; Life. = Lifestyle; Anti. = Antisocial.

Table H6

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the latent factors in Study 1.

	Machiavellianism		Narcissism		Psychopathy		Aversive Core
	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw
Core	.57*	-.08	.32*	-.09	.70*	.15*	.69*
Egotism	.39*	-.11	.37*	.11	.48*	.04	.50*
Cold	.36*	-.02	.09	-.19*	.45*	.19*	.41*
Manipulative	.47*	-.06	.29*	-.05	.54*	.06	.56*
Temperamental	.33*	-.09	.24*	.00	.42*	.08	.42*
Deceitful	.46*	.06	.12	-.20*	.50*	.10	.49*
Cruel	.45*	-.15	.24*	-.13	.63*	.25*	.58*
Prejudiced	.37*	0.04	.17*	-.07	.38*	0.05	.39*
Mach Specifier	.07	.35*	-.40*	-.42*	-.10	-.02	-.11
Reserved	.05	.24*	-.39*	-.43*	-.04	0.08	-.07
Negativity	.30*	.21*	-.21*	-.43*	.27*	.15	.23*
Indirect	-.10	.23*	-.28*	-.18*	-.24*	-.07	-.23*
Meticulous	-.11	.00	.12	.24*	-.18*	-.18*	-.13
Fearful	.05	.30*	-.31*	-.31*	-.11	-.04	-.10
Narc Specifier	-.08	-.31*	.49*	.56*	.01	-.14	.07
Talkative	-.05	-.24*	.39*	.43*	.04	-.08	.07
Intellectual	-.02	-.06	.27*	.33*	-.06	-.19*	.01
Positivity	-.30*	-.21*	.21*	.43*	-.27*	-.15	-.23*
Sophisticated	.05	-.08	.33*	.34*	.02	-.19*	.10
Fearless	-.05	-.30*	.31*	.31*	.11	.04	.10
Direct	.10	-.23*	.28*	.18*	.24*	.07	.23*
Psyc Specifier	.05	.03	-.28*	-.37*	.14	.28*	.05
Disorganized	.11	.00	-.12	-.24*	.18*	.18*	.13
Undependable	.24*	-.01	-.01	-.20*	.33*	.21*	.27*
Unconventional	-.11	-.03	-.20*	-.16*	-.04	.18*	-.11
Unintellectual	.02	.06	-.27*	-.33*	.06	.19*	-.01
Unsophisticated	-.05	.08	-.33*	-.34*	-.02	.19*	-.10
Uncategorized							
Original	-.12	-.11	.10	.19*	-.09	-.03	-.08
Calm	-.03	-.15*	.14	.14	.06	.04	.05
Practical	-.09	.09	-.11	-.03	-.17*	-.08	-.15
Reflective	-.07	-.10	.13	.17*	-.03	-.03	-.02
Core + Mach Specifier	.53*	.11	.08	-.29*	.55*	.13	.54*
Core + Narc Specifier	.44*	-.27*	.60*	.28*	.61*	.04	.64*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.47*	-.05	.12	-.25*	.61*	.26*	.56*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H7

ATA internal consistencies and descriptive statistics in Study 2.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Core	0.90	0.20	-1.63	0.86	0.33	-0.17
Egotism	0.74	0.31	-1.37	1.22	0.18	-0.41
Cold	0.81	0.46	-2.04	1.43	0.97	0.89
Manipulative	0.72	0.34	-0.65	1.37	0.24	-0.09
Temperamental	0.63	0.25	-0.85	1.2	0.11	-0.06
Deceitful	0.73	0.44	-2.27	1.10	0.75	0.57
Cruel	0.74	0.37	-2.21	1.18	0.65	0.06
Prejudiced	0.64	0.31	-2.32	1.15	0.69	0.35
Mach Specifier	0.77	0.12	-0.24	0.76	0.10	0.17
Reserved	0.86	0.50	-0.20	1.63	-0.02	-0.46
Negativity	0.83	0.52	-1.20	1.45	0.53	0.23
Indirect	0.62	0.31	-0.53	1.26	0.35	0.08
Meticulous	0.78	0.37	1.17	1.35	-0.41	0.13
Fearful	0.66	0.34	-0.92	1.31	0.23	-0.03
Narc Specifier	0.88	0.21	1.01	0.87	-0.24	0.13
Talkative	0.86	0.50	0.20	1.63	0.02	-0.46
Intellectual	0.87	0.62	2.24	1.04	-0.93	2.22
Positivity	0.83	0.52	1.20	1.45	-0.53	0.23
Sophisticated	0.66	0.28	1.25	1.09	-0.38	0.45
Fearless	0.66	0.34	0.92	1.31	-0.23	-0.03
Direct	0.62	0.31	0.53	1.26	-0.35	0.08
Psyc Specifier	0.85	0.22	-1.34	0.81	0.32	0.51
Disorganized	0.78	0.37	-1.17	1.35	0.41	0.13
Undependable	0.76	0.44	-2.64	0.99	1.02	1.31
Unconventional	0.65	0.32	0.49	1.42	0.05	-0.36
Unintellectual	0.87	0.62	-2.24	1.04	0.93	2.22
Unsophisticated	0.66	0.28	-1.25	1.09	0.38	0.45
Uncategorized						
Original	0.86	0.61	1.74	1.53	-0.76	0.49
Calm	0.71	0.33	-0.65	1.38	0.32	0.02
Practical	0.16	0.04	0.64	0.87	0.03	0.35
Reflective	0.51	0.17	1.53	1.01	-0.19	0.13
Core + Mach Specifier	0.85	0.09	-1.04	0.59	0.09	0.09
Core + Narc Specifier	0.86	0.09	-0.44	0.58	0.07	0.18
Core + Psyc Specifier	0.89	0.14	-1.51	0.66	0.10	0.00

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table H8

HEXACO internal consistencies and descriptive statistics in Study 2.

	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Honesty	0.81	0.21	0.26	0.56	-0.03	-0.15
Sincerity	0.62	0.29	0.20	0.75	-0.08	-0.09
Fairness	0.69	0.35	0.28	0.84	-0.14	-0.57
Greed-Avoidance	0.78	0.48	-0.14	0.88	0.03	-0.34
Modesty	0.63	0.30	0.69	0.66	-0.19	-0.31
Emotionality	0.82	0.22	0.56	0.55	-0.16	-0.24
Fearfulness	0.67	0.33	0.38	0.81	-0.31	-0.32
Anxiety	0.67	0.36	1.01	0.71	-0.63	0.13
Dependence	0.71	0.38	0.17	0.83	-0.21	-0.23
Sentimentality	0.68	0.36	0.70	0.74	-0.42	0.07
Extraversion	0.86	0.28	0.12	0.61	-0.29	0.09
Social Self-Esteem	0.66	0.32	0.31	0.72	-0.26	-0.14
Social Boldness	0.75	0.42	-0.22	0.83	0.14	-0.53
Sociability	0.73	0.41	0.33	0.81	-0.52	-0.06
Liveliness	0.73	0.40	0.07	0.79	-0.18	-0.25
Agreeableness	0.81	0.21	0.01	0.53	-0.07	0.03
Forgiveness	0.68	0.34	-0.45	0.73	0.08	-0.51
Gentleness	0.55	0.24	0.28	0.65	-0.26	0.06
Flexibility	0.57	0.26	0.00	0.70	0.02	-0.26
Patience	0.71	0.38	0.20	0.78	-0.13	-0.27
Conscientiousness	0.84	0.24	0.46	0.57	-0.18	0.19
Organization	0.77	0.45	0.42	0.91	-0.21	-0.62
Diligence	0.73	0.41	0.64	0.74	-0.49	0.10
Perfectionism	0.65	0.32	0.50	0.74	-0.44	0.00
Prudence	0.69	0.35	0.27	0.72	-0.20	-0.18
Openness	0.79	0.19	0.40	0.55	-0.01	-0.29
Aesthetic Appreciation	0.65	0.32	0.48	0.83	-0.18	-0.67
Inquisitiveness	0.60	0.28	0.07	0.80	0.06	-0.26
Creativity	0.73	0.40	0.54	0.81	-0.32	-0.40
Unconventionality	0.43	0.16	0.49	0.57	0.04	-0.28
Altruism	0.53	0.23	0.89	0.58	-0.3	-0.11

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table H9

Zero-order correlations among the ATA Core, Machiavellianism Specifier, Narcissism Specifier, and Psychopathy Specifier in Study 2.

	1.	2.	3.
1. Aversive Core	-		
2. Machiavellianism Specifier	.02	-	
3. Narcissism Specifier	-.10	-.82*	-
4. Psychopathy Specifier	.20*	.07	-.59*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H9

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the Machiavellianism scales in Study 2.

	Mach-IV				Mach-VI	TDMS			Machiavellian Personality Scale				
	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Total	Tactics	Views	Total	Amoral	Control	Status	Distrust
Core	.53*	.48*	.46*	.30*	.14*	.54*	.56*	.35*	.59*	.61*	.37*	.30*	.42*
Egotism	.33*	.32*	.26*	.19*	-.01	.31*	.34*	.18*	.40*	.39*	.28*	.26*	.25*
Cold	.37*	.31*	.33*	.24*	.16*	.36*	.36*	.25*	.27*	.35*	.12	.10	.20*
Manipulative	.42*	.36*	.37*	.21*	.25*	.46*	.48*	.29*	.48*	.51*	.35*	.22*	.32*
Temperamental	.35*	.28*	.32*	.21*	.04	.32*	.29*	.25*	.40*	.33*	.35*	.24*	.29*
Deceitful	.46*	.48*	.33*	.26*	.12	.48*	.54*	.26*	.45*	.54*	.21*	.16*	.34*
Cruel	.43*	.37*	.38*	.25*	.05	.44*	.44*	.30*	.47*	.50*	.27*	.21*	.37*
Prejudiced	.20*	.17*	.19*	.05	.04	.25*	.25*	.17*	.36*	.32*	.17*	.23*	.30*
Mach Specifier	.16*	.13	.14*	.12	.10	.15*	.08	.18*	-.08	-.04	-.19*	-.14*	.06
Reserved	.15*	.12	.15*	.08	.17*	.13*	.08	.15*	-.07	-.03	-.19*	-.12	.05
Negativity	.36*	.29*	.32*	.30*	.10	.36*	.29*	.33*	.12	.17*	-.05	-.05	.20*
Indirect	.00	.06	-.04	-.04	-.02	-.05	-.04	-.05	-.13	-.04	-.21*	-.16*	-.01
Meticulous	-.18*	-.19*	-.13	-.07	.01	-.12	-.17*	-.03	-.06	-.16*	.09	.05	-.09
Fearful	.07	.10	.02	.02	-.07	.02	.02	.02	-.12	-.06	-.21*	-.14*	.00
Narc Specifier	-.21*	-.19*	-.17*	-.15*	-.02	-.19*	-.14*	-.19*	.06	-.04	.24*	.17*	-.10
Talkative	-.15*	-.12	-.15*	-.08	-.17*	-.13*	-.08	-.15*	.07	.03	.19*	.12	-.05
Intellectual	-.06	-.02	-.07	-.07	.11	-.12	-.07	-.14*	-.03	-.12	.18*	.07	-.13
Positivity	-.36*	-.29*	-.32*	-.30*	-.10	-.36*	-.29*	-.33*	-.12	-.17*	.05	.05	-.20*
Sophisticated	-.07	-.09	-.02	-.08	.17*	-.06	-.05	-.05	.08	-.01	.16*	.17*	-.02
Fearless	-.07	-.10	-.02	-.02	.07	-.02	-.02	-.02	.12	.06	.21*	.14*	.00
Direct	.00	-.06	.04	.04	.02	.05	.04	.05	.13	.04	.21*	.16*	.01
Psyc Specifier	.17*	.19*	.09	.15*	-.14*	.13*	.16*	.06	-.01	.14*	-.16*	-.18*	.07
Disorganized	.18*	.19*	.13	.07	-.01	.12	.17*	.03	.06	.16*	-.09	-.05	.09
Undependable	.25*	.25*	.17*	.18*	-.08	.21*	.26*	.09	.15*	.28*	-.05	-.01	.13*
Unconventional	.02	.07	-.07	.12	-.15*	-.03	-.01	-.05	-.18*	-.06	-.07	-.29*	-.13
Unintellectual	.06	.02	.07	.07	-.11	.12	.07	.14*	.03	.12	-.18*	-.07	.13
Unsophisticated	.07	.09	.02	.08	-.17*	.06	.05	.05	-.08	.01	-.16*	-.17*	.02
Uncategorized													
Original	-.16*	-.14*	-.12	-.12	-.02	-.16*	-.18*	-.09	-.16*	-.15*	.00	-.14*	-.15*
Calm	-.14*	-.13*	-.11	-.05	.02	-.08	.00	-.14*	.00	.05	.01	.08	-.13
Practical	-.04	-.03	-.05	.02	.13	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.15*	-.13*	-.12	-.12	-.09
Reflective	-.19*	-.19*	-.14*	-.08	.00	-.20*	-.21*	-.14*	-.23*	-.25*	.01	-.21*	-.17*
Core + Mach Specifier	.53*	.46*	.45*	.31*	.17*	.53*	.50*	.39*	.44*	.48*	.20*	.17*	.38*
Core + Narc Specifier	.29*	.26*	.25*	.14*	.10	.31*	.36*	.16*	.51*	.46*	.46*	.36*	.27*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.50*	.46*	.40*	.30*	.04	.49*	.51*	.31*	.45*	.54*	.20*	.14*	.36*

Note. * $p < .001$. TDMS = Two-Dimensional Machiavellianism Scale.

Table H10

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the narcissism scales in Study 2.

	Narcissistic Personality Inventory				PNI				NARQ		
	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	EXP	SSSE	GF	Total	Admiration	Rivalry
Core	.32*	.21*	.29*	.43*	.18*	.31*	-.03	.14*	.44*	.17*	.54*
Egotism	.37*	.21*	.47*	.37*	.17*	.21*	.00	.16*	.43*	.27*	.43*
Cold	.03	.04	-.04	.10	-.06	.12	-.16*	-.07	.11	-.08	.27*
Manipulative	.41*	.34*	.27*	.41*	.25*	.46*	.02	.13	.40*	.28*	.37*
Temperamental	.26*	.20*	.22*	.39*	.20*	.23*	.03	.17*	.35*	.12	.44*
Deceitful	.08	-.03	.14*	.26*	.10	.16*	-.02	.09	.25*	.03	.38*
Cruel	.18*	.12	.15*	.33*	.12	.22*	-.05	.11	.30*	.06	.42*
Prejudiced	.13	.06	.14*	.20*	.09	.01	.08	.09	.24*	.11	.28*
Mach Specifier	-.50*	-.45*	-.44*	-.14*	-.19*	-.28*	-.10	-.08	-.28*	-.47*	.02
Reserved	-.44*	-.40*	-.44*	-.16*	-.15*	-.23*	-.09	-.04	-.27*	-.44*	.02
Negativity	-.35*	-.35*	-.30*	.01	-.09	-.06	-.11	-.05	-.15*	-.43*	.19*
Indirect	-.39*	-.41*	-.20*	-.20*	-.13*	-.31*	.06	-.08	-.19*	-.26*	-.05
Meticulous	.22*	.31*	.04	.06	-.04	.05	-.08	-.04	.05	.20*	-.13
Fearful	-.47*	-.51*	-.23*	-.14*	-.10	-.28*	.03	-.02	-.21*	-.35*	.03
Narc Specifier	.61*	.63*	.43*	.20*	.21*	.34*	.08	.10	.31*	.57*	-.06
Talkative	.44*	.40*	.44*	.16*	.15*	.23*	.09	.04	.27*	.44*	-.02
Intellectual	.35*	.42*	.16*	.14*	.17*	.25*	.07	.09	.17*	.30*	-.03
Positivity	.35*	.35*	.30*	-.01	.09	.06	.11	.05	.15*	.43*	-.19*
Sophisticated	.40*	.44*	.19*	.17*	.21*	.27*	.07	.14*	.23*	.37*	.00
Fearless	.47*	.51*	.23*	.14*	.10	.28*	-.03	.02	.21*	.35*	-.03
Direct	.39*	.41*	.20*	.20*	.13*	.31*	-.06	.08	.19*	.26*	.05
Psyc Specifier	-.37*	-.47*	-.12	-.15*	-.14*	-.17*	-.07	-.08	-.18*	-.36*	.08
Disorganized	-.22*	-.31*	-.04	-.06	.04	-.05	.08	.04	-.05	-.20*	.13
Undependable	-.18*	-.27*	.02	-.01	-.10	-.07	-.14*	-.03	-.01	-.18*	.17*
Unconventional	-.14*	-.17*	-.04	-.11	-.10	.00	-.12	-.09	-.16*	-.20*	-.06
Unintellectual	-.35*	-.42*	-.16*	-.14*	-.17*	-.25*	-.07	-.09	-.17*	-.30*	.03
Unsophisticated	-.40*	-.44*	-.19*	-.17*	-.21*	-.27*	-.07	-.14*	-.23*	-.37*	.00
Uncategorized											
Original	.13	.12	.14*	-.05	.03	.09	-.03	.03	.01	.17*	-.15*
Calm	.22*	.24*	.14*	-.05	-.05	.10	-.05	-.11	.10	.25*	-.10
Practical	-.16*	-.08	-.23*	-.11	-.11	-.02	-.08	-.11	-.23*	-.19*	-.17*
Reflective	.11	.16*	.02	-.07	.07	.14*	.01	.02	-.07	.06	-.18*
Core + Mach Specifier	.00	-.07	.00	.28*	.05	.10	-.08	.07	.21*	-.11	.46*
Core + Narc Specifier	.67*	.60*	.53*	.48*	.29*	.48*	.03	.18*	.57*	.52*	.39*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.07	-.07	.17*	.26*	.07	.15*	-.06	.07	.25*	-.05	.46*

Note. * $p < .001$. LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness; PNI = Pathological Narcissism Inventory; EXP = Exploitativeness; SSSE = Self-Sacrificing Self-Enhancement; GF = Grandiose Fantasies; NARQ = Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire.

Table H11

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the psychopathy scales in Study 2.

	Self-Report Psychopathy Scale - 4					Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy			Psychopathic Personality Inventory		
	Total	Inter.	Affect.	Life.	Anti.	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	FD	SCI
Core	.63*	.62*	.58*	.39*	.37*	.67*	.64*	.46*	.44*	.05	.62*
Egotism	.43*	.40*	.34*	.32*	.27*	.45*	.43*	.32*	.41*	.15*	.46*
Cold	.38*	.36*	.58*	.11	.14*	.36*	.39*	.19*	.15*	-.02	.25*
Manipulative	.61*	.62*	.47*	.42*	.37*	.51*	.54*	.28*	.47*	.19*	.50*
Temperamental	.37*	.39*	.28*	.28*	.18*	.43*	.34*	.41*	.24*	-.07	.44*
Deceitful	.44*	.46*	.32*	.27*	.32*	.54*	.51*	.38*	.26*	-.08	.49*
Cruel	.57*	.50*	.49*	.40*	.40*	.57*	.52*	.43*	.37*	.00	.57*
Prejudiced	.16*	.19*	.21*	.02	.08	.37*	.37*	.24*	.15*	-.04	.28*
Mach Specifier	-.17*	-.05	-.03	-.34*	-.07	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.61*	-.72*	-.11
Reserved	-.10	-.02	.04	-.25*	-.06	.00	-.02	.04	-.52*	-.67*	-.04
Negativity	.17*	.22*	.23*	.00	.08	.23*	.16*	.25*	-.31*	-.57*	.18*
Indirect	-.21*	-.22*	-.27*	-.12	-.03	-.01	-.10	.16*	-.32*	-.42*	.00
Meticulous	-.16*	-.07	-.01	-.29*	-.12	-.25*	-.05	-.48*	-.05	.27*	-.38*
Fearful	-.22*	-.15*	-.24*	-.24*	-.04	.00	-.08	.15*	-.46*	-.61*	.00
Narc Specifier	.09	.05	.04	.17*	.00	-.11	.00	-.25*	.52*	.78*	-.09
Talkative	.10	.02	-.04	.25*	.06	.00	.02	-.04	.52*	.67*	.04
Intellectual	-.01	.05	.01	-.02	-.07	-.18*	-.08	-.27*	.11	.29*	-.16*
Positivity	-.17*	-.22*	-.23*	.00	-.08	-.23*	-.16*	-.25*	.31*	.57*	-.18*
Sophisticated	.05	.12	.06	-.01	.00	-.06	.04	-.21*	.18*	.36*	-.13
Fearless	.22*	.15*	.24*	.24*	.04	.00	.08	-.15*	.46*	.61*	.00
Direct	.21*	.22*	.27*	.12	.03	.01	.10	-.16*	.32*	.42*	.00
Psyc Specifier	.14*	.03	.01	.25*	.15*	.22*	.04	.45*	-.05	-.36*	.34*
Disorganized	.16*	.07	.01	.29*	.12	.25*	.05	.48*	.05	-.27*	.38*
Undependable	.25*	.17*	.14*	.23*	.24*	.35*	.24*	.40*	.11	-.20*	.39*
Unconventional	.11	.02	-.02	.22*	.11	-.05	-.14*	.10	-.04	-.10	.06
Unintellectual	.01	-.05	-.01	.02	.07	.18*	.08	.27*	-.11	-.29*	.16*
Unsophisticated	-.05	-.12	-.06	.01	.00	.06	-.04	.21*	-.18*	-.36*	.13
Uncategorized											
Original	-.05	-.05	-.14*	.03	.00	-.19*	-.18*	-.12	.04	.15*	-.11
Calm	.02	-.01	.09	-.01	.01	-.06	.07	-.24*	.32*	.51*	-.11
Practical	-.11	-.04	.02	-.17*	-.16*	-.20*	-.14*	-.22*	-.20*	-.08	-.22*
Reflective	-.06	-.07	-.13*	.05	-.06	-.32*	-.34*	-.17*	.01	.15*	-.17*
Core + Mach Specifier	.43*	.48*	.46*	.14*	.27*	.54*	.52*	.38*	.03	-.36*	.45*
Core + Narc Specifier	.57*	.54*	.49*	.43*	.30*	.47*	.52*	.20*	.71*	.57*	.44*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.56*	.49*	.45*	.43*	.36*	.63*	.52*	.58*	.31*	-.14*	.65*

Note. * $p < .001$. Inter. = Interpersonal; Affect. = Affective; Life. = Lifestyle; Anti. = Antisocial; FD = Fearless Dominance; SCI = Self-Centered Impulsivity.

Table H12

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and the latent factors in Study 2.

	Machiavellianism		Narcissism		Psychopathy		Aversive Core
	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw
Core	.63*	-.08	.33*	-.08	.70*	.12	.72*
Egotism	.39*	-.17*	.38*	.13*	.49*	.11	.50*
Cold	.39*	.08	.00	-.26*	.35*	.00	.39*
Manipulative	.52*	-.14*	.41*	.07	.60*	.08	.63*
Temperamental	.39*	-.08	.28*	.03	.46*	.10	.47*
Deceitful	.53*	.08	.12	-.22*	.53*	.08	.55*
Cruel	.51*	-.08	.19*	-.15*	.63*	.22*	.59*
Prejudiced	.30*	.00	.15*	-.03	.28*	-.03	.32*
Mach Specifier	.10	.41*	-.46*	-.51*	-.13*	-.16*	-.07
Reserved	.10	.34*	-.43*	-.49*	-.06	-.06	-.04
Negativity	.33*	.33*	-.34*	-.54*	.20*	.03	.21*
Indirect	-.05	.21*	-.33*	-.30*	-.09	.09	-.15*
Meticulous	-.15*	-.05	.18*	.30*	-.31*	-.39*	-.14*
Fearful	.00	.26*	-.38*	-.38*	-.09	.02	-.12
Narc Specifier	-.15*	-.40*	.56*	.66*	-.03	-.09	.02
Talkative	-.10	-.34*	.43*	.49*	.06	.06	.04
Intellectual	-.08	-.14*	.33*	.41*	-.11	-.20*	-.03
Positivity	-.33*	-.33*	.34*	.54*	-.20*	-.03	-.21*
Sophisticated	-.02	-.18*	.38*	.42*	-.05	-.21*	.05
Fearless	.00	-.26*	.38*	.38*	.09	-.02	.12
Direct	.05	-.21*	.33*	.30*	.09	-.09	.15*
Psyc Specifier	.12	.10	-.35*	-.47*	.27*	.42*	.09
Disorganized	.15*	.05	-.18*	-.30*	.31*	.39*	.14*
Undependable	.24*	.03	-.15*	-.35*	.36*	.31*	.25*
Unconventional	-.06	-.03	-.17*	-.17*	.06	.25*	-.05
Unintellectual	.08	.14*	-.33*	-.41*	.11	.20*	.03
Unsophisticated	.02	.18*	-.38*	-.42*	.05	.21*	-.05
Uncategorized							
Original	-.18*	-.13	.12	.24*	-.11	.03	-.14*
Calm	-.08	-.16*	.18*	.23*	-.06	-.09	-.02
Practical	-.08	.14*	-.19*	-.13*	-.19*	-.13*	-.15*
Reflective	-.23*	-.10	.07	.21*	-.17*	.03	-.21*
Core + Mach Specifier	.57*	.16*	.02	-.34*	.50*	.01	.56*
Core + Narc Specifier	.41*	-.33*	.65*	.39*	.54*	.04	.59*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.55*	-.01	.08	-.29*	.67*	.30*	.60*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H13

Zero-order correlations among the HEXACO composites and the ATA Core, Machiavellianism Specifier, Narcissism Specifier, and Psychopathy Specifier in Study 2.

	Core (C)	Mach (M)	Narc (N)	Psyc (P)	C + M	C + N	C + P
Honesty	-.51*	.10	-0.07	-0.03	-.36*	-.46*	-.40*
Sincerity	-.34*	-0.01	0.07	-.15*	-.29*	-.23*	-.34*
Fairness	-.41*	0.05	.09	-.25*	-.31*	-.27*	-.44*
Greed-Avoidance	-.28*	.10	-.13*	.14*	-.18*	-.31*	-.15*
Modesty	-.42*	.18*	-.26*	.22*	-.25*	-.52*	-.22*
Emotionality	-.36*	.09	-.10	0.02	-.25*	-.36*	-.27*
Fearfulness	-.22*	.24*	-.21*	0.02	-0.05	-.32*	-.16*
Anxiety	-.17*	.24*	-.23*	0.06	-0.01	-.29*	-.10
Dependence	-.23*	-.13*	.10	0	-.26*	-.12	-.18*
Sentimentality	-.43*	-0.07	0.05	-0.02	-.39*	-.32*	-.34*
Extraversion	-0.07	-.71*	.77*	-.36*	-.45*	.47*	-.23*
Social Self-Esteem	-.10	-.44*	.59*	-.41*	-.32*	.33*	-.28*
Social Boldness	.10	-.59*	.63*	-.25*	-.24*	.50*	-0.05
Sociability	-.10	-.60*	.55*	-.19*	-.41*	.30*	-.17*
Liveliness	-.13	-.58*	.62*	-.29*	-.42*	.32*	-.25*
Agreeableness	-.46*	-.13	.12	-0.07	-.45*	-.29*	-.39*
Forgiveness	-.24*	-.17*	.13	-0.01	-.29*	-.11	-.19*
Gentleness	-.45*	-.13	.10	-0.04	-.44*	-.29*	-.37*
Flexibility	-.31*	-0.02	0.03	-0.07	-.27*	-.23*	-.28*
Patience	-.38*	-0.06	.09	-0.08	-.35*	-.25*	-.33*
Conscientiousness	-.22*	.13	.27*	-.63*	-.11	0	-.48*
Organization	-.11	.15*	.20*	-.53*	-0.01	0.05	-.35*
Diligence	-.14*	-.11	.38*	-.52*	-.17*	.15*	-.36*
Perfectionism	-.16*	.13*	.16*	-.41*	-0.06	-0.03	-.33*
Prudence	-.26*	.20*	0.04	-.37*	-.11	-.19*	-.38*
Openness	-.13	-.11	.15*	0.01	-.17*	0	-.10
Aesthetic Appreciation	-.18*	.00	0.05	-0.02	-.15*	-.11	-.15*
Inquisitiveness	-0.01	-0.05	.10	-0.02	-0.04	0.06	-0.02
Creativity	-.12	-.13	.16*	-0.02	-.17*	0.01	-.10
Unconventionality	-0.06	-.17*	.14*	.10	-.14*	0.05	0
Altruism	-.51*	.10	-0.07	-0.03	-.36*	-.46*	-.40*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H14

ATA internal consistencies and descriptive statistics in Study 3.

	US						India						Nigeria					
	α	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	*α*	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*	*α*	$\bar{r}_{ij}$	*M*	*SD*	*Skew*	*Kurt.*
Core	0.92	0.25	-1.92	1.08	0.41	-0.57	0.91	0.21	-1.47	1.02	-0.02	-0.91	0.87	0.18	-2.18	0.85	0.42	-0.42
Egotism	0.76	0.32	-1.87	1.41	0.28	-0.86	0.67	0.21	-1.29	1.25	-0.34	-0.63	0.65	0.23	-1.93	1.23	0.21	-0.68
Cold	0.72	0.34	-1.88	1.42	0.68	0.29	0.55	0.20	-1.90	1.17	0.21	-0.67	0.43	0.14	-1.90	1.09	0.39	-0.54
Manipulative	0.79	0.44	-1.24	1.75	0.12	-0.93	0.69	0.31	-0.49	1.54	-0.23	-0.53	0.69	0.32	-1.84	1.52	0.44	-0.32
Temperamental	0.58	0.21	-1.15	1.41	0.00	-0.30	0.51	0.17	-1.00	1.18	0.20	0.25	0.59	0.24	-1.63	1.32	0.39	0.17
Deceitful	0.70	0.41	-2.84	1.13	1.04	0.44	0.49	0.25	-2.48	1.10	0.30	-0.81	0.67	0.40	-3.28	0.91	1.47	1.91
Cruel	0.80	0.45	-2.45	1.40	0.83	-0.17	0.72	0.32	-1.90	1.40	0.25	-0.87	0.62	0.26	-2.73	1.14	0.72	-0.55
Prejudiced	0.61	0.26	-2.22	1.38	0.58	-0.42	0.65	0.29	-1.44	1.47	-0.10	-0.89	0.62	0.28	-2.19	1.27	0.36	-0.50
Mach Specifier	0.68	0.07	-0.18	0.74	0.48	1.40	0.51	0.05	-0.57	0.54	0.17	0.23	0.53	0.04	-0.45	0.55	-0.17	1.02
Reserved	0.70	0.28	0.28	1.54	0.06	-0.19	0.65	0.23	-0.20	1.28	-0.16	0.40	0.66	0.24	0.67	1.35	-0.58	0.46
Negativity	0.78	0.42	-1.48	1.59	0.41	-0.01	0.65	0.32	-2.11	1.16	0.23	-0.39	0.55	0.25	-2.50	1.07	0.93	2.41
Indirect	0.65	0.34	-1.49	1.45	0.46	0.72	0.55	0.28	-2.02	1.10	0.36	0.58	0.34	0.19	-2.60	0.96	0.45	-0.51
Meticulous	0.75	0.33	1.95	1.32	-0.18	-0.99	0.61	0.22	1.85	1.08	0.01	-0.83	0.57	0.20	2.58	1.00	-0.51	-0.56
Fearful	0.49	0.20	-1.16	1.40	0.04	-0.24	0.31	0.12	-1.40	1.17	-0.21	-0.40	0.42	0.19	-1.95	1.22	0.46	-0.09
Narc Specifier	0.89	0.23	1.11	1.08	-0.50	1.06	0.83	0.18	1.57	0.78	0.14	-0.45	0.78	0.14	1.80	0.69	-0.25	0.75
Talkative	0.70	0.28	-0.28	1.54	-0.06	-0.19	0.65	0.23	0.20	1.28	0.16	0.40	0.66	0.24	-0.67	1.35	0.58	0.46
Intellectual	0.87	0.65	2.38	1.38	-1.45	3.24	0.77	0.48	2.65	0.93	-0.67	0.45	0.76	0.47	3.28	0.71	-0.97	0.37
Positivity	0.78	0.42	1.48	1.59	-0.41	-0.01	0.65	0.32	2.11	1.16	-0.23	-0.39	0.55	0.25	2.50	1.07	-0.93	2.41
Sophisticated	0.65	0.27	1.04	1.44	-0.39	0.71	0.42	0.16	1.59	1.06	-0.07	-0.71	0.59	0.23	2.12	1.17	-0.85	0.71
Fearless	0.49	0.20	1.16	1.40	-0.04	-0.24	0.31	0.12	1.40	1.17	0.21	-0.40	0.42	0.19	1.95	1.22	-0.46	-0.09
Direct	0.65	0.34	1.49	1.45	-0.46	0.72	0.55	0.28	2.02	1.10	-0.36	0.58	0.34	0.19	2.60	0.96	-0.45	-0.51
Psyc Specifier	0.84	0.21	-1.75	0.94	0.18	0.07	0.75	0.17	-1.94	0.70	0.25	-0.16	0.75	0.16	-2.49	0.68	0.66	0.57
Disorganized	0.75	0.33	-1.95	1.32	0.18	-0.99	0.61	0.22	-1.85	1.08	-0.01	-0.83	0.57	0.20	-2.58	1	0.51	-0.56
Undependable	0.77	0.45	-2.78	1.16	1.01	0.46	0.4	0.24	-2.63	0.91	0.36	-0.46	0.39	0.23	-3.18	0.84	1.06	0.53
Unconventional	0.62	0.30	-0.67	1.61	0.31	-0.08	0.44	0.18	-1.09	1.28	0.86	2.38	0.42	0.16	-1.32	1.34	0.63	1.24
Unintellectual	0.87	0.65	-2.38	1.38	1.45	3.24	0.77	0.48	-2.65	0.93	0.67	0.45	0.76	0.47	-3.28	0.71	0.97	0.37
Unsophisticated	0.65	0.27	-1.04	1.44	0.39	0.71	0.42	0.16	-1.59	1.06	0.07	-0.71	0.59	0.23	-2.12	1.17	0.85	0.71
Uncategorized																		
Original	0.82	0.55	1.68	1.72	-0.89	0.49	0.53	0.27	2.10	1.16	-0.50	0.05	0.42	0.17	2.41	1.03	-0.50	-0.11
Calm	0.78	0.41	0.86	1.78	0.07	-1.02	0.57	0.20	0.31	1.24	0.49	0.57	0.58	0.20	0.77	1.32	0.11	-0.52
Practical	0.47	0.16	1.53	1.19	-0.02	-0.33	0.19	0.06	1.11	0.96	0.37	0.59	0.17	0.05	1.68	0.96	-0.01	0.27
Reflective	0.44	0.14	1.11	1.21	-0.22	0.25	0.24	0.08	1.59	0.94	-0.19	0.69	0.49	0.17	1.84	1.09	-0.25	-0.04
Core + Mach Specifier	0.88	0.11	-1.18	0.75	0.17	-0.68	0.88	0.11	-1.09	0.72	-0.12	-0.89	0.84	0.09	-1.44	0.60	0.43	-0.10
Core + Narc Specifier	0.81	0.06	-0.55	0.60	-0.12	0.27	0.69	0.03	-0.10	0.44	0.04	-0.12	0.65	0.03	-0.38	0.40	0.34	0.07
Core + Psyc Specifier	0.93	0.20	-1.85	0.91	0.25	-0.64	0.91	0.16	-1.66	0.80	-0.18	-0.89	0.89	0.15	-2.30	0.70	0.40	-0.35

Note. α = Cronbach's α; $\bar{r}_{ij}$ = Average inter-item correlation; Kurt = Kurtosis.

Table H15

Zero-order correlations among the ATA Core, Machiavellianism Specifier, Narcissism Specifier, and Psychopathy Specifier in Study 3.

	US			India			Nigeria		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1. Aversive Core	-			-			-		
2. Machiavellianism Specifier	.22	-		.42*	-		.27*	-	
3. Narcissism Specifier	-.40*	-.87*	-	-.62*	-.86*	-	-.52*	-.82*	-
4. Psychopathy Specifier	.55*	.47*	-.80*	.54*	.44*	-.79*	.56*	.23	-.70*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H16

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and Machiavellianism scales in Study 3.

	Mach-IV (US)				Mach-IV (India)				Mach-IV (Nigeria)			
	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality	Total	Tactics	Views	Morality
Core	.55*	.51*	.43*	.28*	.55*	.51*	.43*	.28*	.28*	.22	.22	.18
Egotism	.45*	.44*	.31*	.29*	.45*	.44*	.31*	.29*	.25*	.17	.22	.18
Cold	.32*	.28*	.25*	.19	.32*	.28*	.25*	.19	.09	.04	.13	.00
Manipulative	.41*	.37*	.33*	.20	.41*	.37*	.33*	.20	.28*	.29*	.16	.11
Temperamental	.42*	.35*	.38*	.16	.42*	.35*	.38*	.16	.25*	.21	.15	.23
Deceitful	.51*	.53*	.32*	.32*	.51*	.53*	.32*	.32*	.27*	.24*	.17	.23
Cruel	.46*	.40*	.37*	.24	.46*	.40*	.37*	.24	.13	.06	.12	.14
Prejudiced	.38*	.34*	.33*	.10	.38*	.34*	.33*	.10	.07	.06	.07	-.01
Mach Specifier	.26*	.22	.20	.17	.26*	.22	.20	.17	.23*	.17	.20	.13
Reserved	.15	.08	.17	.11	.15	.08	.17	.11	.05	.02	.07	-.01
Negativity	.47*	.38*	.41*	.25*	.47*	.38*	.41*	.25*	.36*	.32*	.24*	.22
Indirect	.20	.29*	.06	.13	.20	.29*	.06	.13	.37*	.32*	.23*	.28*
Meticulous	-.45*	-.43*	-.34*	-.23	-.45*	-.43*	-.34*	-.23	-.25*	-.22	-.15	-.20
Fearful	.36*	.39*	.22	.20	.36*	.39*	.22	.20	.20	.12	.17	.17
Narc Specifier	-.36*	-.33*	-.28*	-.20	-.36*	-.33*	-.28*	-.20	-.34*	-.28*	-.26*	-.22
Talkative	-.15	-.08	-.17	-.11	-.15	-.08	-.17	-.11	-.05	-.02	-.07	.01
Intellectual	-.17	-.14	-.16	-.08	-.17	-.14	-.16	-.08	-.13	-.15	-.08	-.05
Positivity	-.47*	-.38*	-.41*	-.25*	-.47*	-.38*	-.41*	-.25*	-.36*	-.32*	-.24*	-.22
Sophisticated	-.23	-.23	-.18	-.09	-.23	-.23	-.18	-.09	-.26*	-.22	-.20	-.18
Fearless	-.36*	-.39*	-.22	-.20	-.36*	-.39*	-.22	-.20	-.20	-.12	-.17	-.17
Direct	-.20	-.29*	-.06	-.13	-.20	-.29*	-.06	-.13	-.37*	-.32*	-.23*	-.28*
Psyc Specifier	.44*	.42*	.32*	.25*	.44*	.42*	.32*	.25*	.33*	.30*	.20	.27*
Disorganized	.45*	.43*	.34*	.23	.45*	.43*	.34*	.23	.25*	.22	.15	.20
Undependable	.43*	.42*	.31*	.21	.43*	.42*	.31*	.21	.24*	.21	.13	.24*
Unconventional	.19	.18	.10	.23	.19	.18	.1	.23	.18	.18	.07	.20
Unintellectual	.17	.14	.16	.08	.17	.14	.16	.08	.13	.15	.08	.05
Unsophisticated	.23	.23	.18	.09	.23	.23	.18	.09	.26*	.22	.20	.18
Uncategorized												
Original	-.13	-.09	-.11	-.09	-.13	-.09	-.11	-.09	-.20	-.20	-.18	.05
Calm	-.37*	-.30*	-.31*	-.25*	-.37*	-.30*	-.31*	-.25*	-.17	-.17	-.11	-.08
Practical	-.18	-.18	-.09	-.18	-.18	-.18	-.09	-.18	-.17	-.15	-.11	-.14
Reflective	-.08	-.08	-.09	.04	-.08	-.08	-.09	.04	-.12	-.24*	.02	.06
Core + Mach Specifier	.56*	.51*	.44*	.30*	.56*	.51*	.44*	.30*	.32*	.25*	.26*	.20
Core + Narc Specifier	.25*	.23	.19	.12	.25*	.23	.19	.12	.06	.05	.05	.04
Core + Psyc Specifier	.57*	.53*	.44*	.30*	.57*	.53*	.44*	.30*	.34*	.28*	.24*	.24*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H17

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and narcissism scales in Study 3.

	Narcissistic Personality Inventory (US)				Narcissistic Personality Inventory (India)				Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Nigeria)			
	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	LA	GE	EE	Total	LA	GE	EE
Core	.22	.13	.20	.25*	.27*	.13	.19	.33*	.19	.12	.10	.22
Egotism	.19	.12	.19	.19	.27*	.13	.19	.35*	.20	.10	.15	.21
Cold	-.14	-.15	-.11	-.09	.05	.04	.01	.09	-.05	.00	-.13	.04
Manipulative	.43*	.39*	.35*	.39*	.25*	.13	.18	.30*	.18	.13	.09	.22
Temperamental	.08	-.03	.08	.17	.21	.09	.16	.25*	.10	.04	.00	.21
Deceitful	.10	.01	.11	.16	.11	.00	.08	.20	.09	.07	.04	.11
Cruel	.22	.13	.19	.26*	.22	.17	.14	.24*	.14	.10	.09	.12
Prejudiced	.20	.10	.20	.20	.29*	.13	.22	.37*	.22	.15	.25*	.09
Mach Specifier	-.45*	-.50*	-.36*	-.31*	-.01	-.10	-.09	.18	-.19	-.19	-.17	-.08
Reserved	-.29*	-.34*	-.22	-.18	.07	.03	.00	.16	-.21	-.19	-.15	-.13
Negativity	-.40*	-.43*	-.34*	-.25*	.01	-.10	-.06	.18	-.02	-.06	-.05	.08
Indirect	-.33*	-.34*	-.25*	-.27*	-.01	-.15	-.05	.18	-.02	-.04	-.02	.03
Meticulous	.02	.08	-.02	-.02	-.06	.07	-.04	-.18	-.09	.06	-.12	-.12
Fearful	-.13	-.23	-.06	-.06	-.06	-.18	-.09	.12	-.05	-.17	.00	.04
Narc Specifier	.47*	.52*	.36*	.33*	.03	.16	.09	-.18	.14	.20	.11	.02
Talkative	.29*	.34*	.22	.18	-.07	-.03	.00	-.16	.21	.19	.15	.13
Intellectual	.45*	.48*	.35*	.35*	.25*	.34*	.20	.07	.17	.14	.14	.10
Positivity	.40*	.43*	.34*	.25*	-.01	.10	.06	-.18	.02	.06	.05	-.08
Sophisticated	.44*	.46*	.35*	.33*	.02	.09	.04	-.10	.04	.11	.02	-.02
Fearless	.13	.23	.06	.06	.06	.18	.09	-.12	.05	.17	.00	-.04
Direct	.33*	.34*	.25*	.27*	.01	.15	.05	-.18	.02	.04	.02	-.03
Psyc Specifier	-.29*	-.36*	-.20	-.19	-.10	-.19	-.11	.06	-.01	-.07	-.01	.05
Disorganized	-.02	-.08	.02	.02	.06	-.07	.04	.18	.09	-.06	.12	.12
Undependable	.04	-.10	.08	.12	-.10	-.17	-.10	.03	.04	.02	.05	.03
Unconventional	-.09	-.12	-.04	-.07	-.12	-.05	-.14	-.10	-.02	.03	-.09	.02
Unintellectual	-.45*	-.48*	-.35*	-.35*	-.25*	-.34*	-.20	-.07	-.17	-.14	-.14	-.10
Unsophisticated	-.44*	-.46*	-.35*	-.33*	-.02	-.09	-.04	.10	-.04	-.11	-.02	.02
Uncategorized												
Original	.37*	.37*	.31*	.26*	.02	.11	.06	-.11	.05	.13	-.02	.02
Calm	.14	.23	.10	.03	-.13	.03	-.10	-.25*	-.22	-.19	-.18	-.14
Practical	-.12	-.08	-.15	-.06	-.06	-.03	-.02	-.11	-.10	-.07	-.05	-.11
Reflective	.22	.22	.17	.17	.12	.19	.10	.00	-.01	.04	-.05	-.01
Core + Mach Specifier	-.01	-.10	.02	.08	.22	.08	.12	.33*	.08	.03	.02	.15
Core + Narc Specifier	.60*	.55*	.50*	.52*	.36*	.30*	.31*	.28*	.33*	.30*	.20	.27*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.04	-.06	.06	.10	.17	.04	.10	.28*	.13	.06	.07	.18

Note. * $p < .001$. LA = Leadership/Authority; GE = Grandiose Exhibitionism; EE = Entitlement/Exploitativeness.

Table H18

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and psychopathy scales in Study 3.

	SRP (US)					SRP (India)					SRP (Nigeria)				
	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.	Total	Int.	Aff.	Lif.	Ant.
Core	.59*	.55*	.58*	.53*	.43*	.55*	.44*	.53*	.37*	.50*	.38*	.25*	.33*	.32*	.28*
Egotism	.50*	.47*	.45*	.44*	.39*	.46*	.36*	.44*	.32*	.39*	.35*	.23	.35*	.27*	.23
Cold	.22	.23	.28*	.14	.13	.32*	.20	.30*	.25*	.33*	.04	.04	.03	.03	.02
Manipulative	.57*	.48*	.57*	.56*	.40*	.43*	.36*	.39*	.29*	.39*	.33*	.24*	.28*	.32*	.17
Temperamental	.38*	.37*	.38*	.35*	.22	.33*	.29*	.33*	.23	.23*	.25*	.14	.19	.28*	.16
Deceitful	.43*	.43*	.39*	.38*	.30*	.47*	.35*	.48*	.26*	.48*	.30*	.19	.22	.22	.30*
Cruel	.57*	.47*	.54*	.54*	.44*	.55*	.43*	.52*	.39*	.50*	.31*	.17	.32*	.24*	.24*
Prejudiced	.41*	.42*	.39*	.31*	.35*	.46*	.37*	.45*	.26*	.45*	.23	.17	.17	.12	.27*
Mach Specifier	-.05	.08	.03	-.14	-.15	.17	.12	.23	.06	.17	.08	.10	.11	-.01	.04
Reserved	-.03	.03	.07	-.11	-.09	.11	.08	.14	.06	.10	-.06	.01	-.01	-.15	-.06
Negativity	.17	.26*	.22	.12	.00	.37*	.27*	.39*	.26*	.33*	.34*	.28*	.26*	.23	.27*
Indirect	.01	.06	.00	-.03	.00	.22	.12	.25*	.15	.21	.27*	.17	.21	.23	.22
Meticulous	-.39*	-.35*	-.33*	-.38*	-.30*	-.38*	-.25*	-.37*	-.30*	-.35*	-.32*	-.24*	-.22	-.21	-.34*
Fearful	.18	.28*	.15	.11	.10	.16	.11	.21	.04	.20	.15	.11	.15	.05	.17
Narc Specifier	-.05	-.15	-.10	.02	.03	-.26*	-.17	-.31*	-.15	-.26*	-.27*	-.23	-.25*	-.13	-.20
Talkative	.03	-.03	-.07	.11	.09	-.11	-.08	-.14	-.06	-.10	.06	-.01	.01	.15	.06
Intellectual	.08	.04	.05	.12	.07	-.03	-.01	-.08	.04	-.04	-.07	.00	-.11	-.05	-.10
Positivity	-.17	-.26*	-.22	-.12	.00	-.37*	-.27*	-.39*	-.26*	-.33*	-.34*	-.28*	-.26*	-.23	-.27*
Sophisticated	.01	-.06	-.02	.06	.04	-.16	-.08	-.20	-.09	-.17	-.33*	-.29*	-.29*	-.23	-.17
Fearless	-.18	-.28*	-.15	-.11	-.10	-.16	-.11	-.21	-.04	-.20	-.15	-.11	-.15	-.05	-.17
Direct	-.01	-.06	.00	.03	.00	-.22	-.12	-.25*	-.15	-.21	-.27*	-.17	-.21	-.23	-.22
Psyc Specifier	.23	.25*	.23	.21	.12	.25*	.15	.27*	.19	.24*	.31*	.19	.26*	.27*	.24*
Disorganized	.39*	.35*	.33*	.38*	.30*	.38*	.25*	.37*	.30*	.35*	.32*	.24*	.22	.21	.34*
Undependable	.42*	.42*	.41*	.38*	.27*	.16	.09	.22	.08	.17	.26*	.15	.21	.21	.25*
Unconventional	.06	.05	.09	.12	-.05	.01	.00	-.03	.09	-.02	-.02	-.12	-.01	.16	-.08
Unintellectual	-.08	-.04	-.05	-.12	-.07	.03	.01	.08	-.04	.04	.07	.00	.11	.05	.10
Unsophisticated	-.01	.06	.02	-.06	-.04	.16	.08	.20	.09	.17	.33*	.29*	.29*	.23	.17
Uncategorized															
Original	.01	-.09	-.03	.12	.02	-.12	-.15	-.14	.01	-.13	-.18	-.21	-.17	.02	-.22
Calm	-.29*	-.34*	-.29*	-.27*	-.12	-.34*	-.29*	-.37*	-.27*	-.19	-.30*	-.16	-.23	-.26*	-.29*
Practical	-.24*	-.20	-.21	-.26*	-.18	-.23	-.14	-.22	-.18	-.22	-.28*	-.22	-.16	-.27*	-.20
Reflective	.06	-.02	.06	.14	.03	-.10	-.02	-.11	-.01	-.18	-.10	-.17	-.03	.01	-.12
Core + Mach Specifier	.46*	.48*	.49*	.38*	.29*	.51*	.40*	.51*	.33*	.47*	.34*	.24*	.32*	.26*	.25*
Core + Narc Specifier	.54*	.42*	.49*	.54*	.46*	.49*	.42*	.42*	.35*	.44*	.23*	.11	.19	.26*	.16
Core + Psyc Specifier	.51*	.49*	.51*	.46*	.36*	.51*	.39*	.50*	.35*	.47*	.40*	.26*	.34*	.34*	.30*

Note. $p < .001$. *Int. = Interpersonal; Aff. = Affective; Lif. = Lifestyle; Ant. = Antisocial.*

Table H19

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and latent factors in Study 3 (US).

	Machiavellianism		Narcissism		Psychopathy		Aversive Core
	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw
Core	.51*	.25*	.21	-.15	.60*	-.02	.61*
Egotism	.44*	.23	.18	-.12	.50*	-.03	.50*
Cold	.28*	.20	-.14	-.31*	.24	.14	.22
Manipulative	.38*	.10	.43*	.12	.59*	-.11	.60*
Temperamental	.35*	.18	.07	-.18	.39*	-.02	.40*
Deceitful	.53*	.36*	.09	-.18	.43*	-.07	.44*
Cruel	.41*	.15	.21	-.12	.57*	.02	.57*
Prejudiced	.34*	.16	.18	-.06	.42*	-.05	.42*
Mach Specifier	.22	.28*	-.46*	-.52*	-.02	.18	-.05
Reserved	.08	.10	-.30*	-.34*	.00	.15	-.02
Negativity	.38*	.34*	-.40*	-.60*	.20	.18	.17
Indirect	.29*	.33*	-.34*	-.40*	.01	.15	-.01
Meticulous	-.43*	-.28*	.03	.28*	-.38*	-.05	-.38*
Fearful	.39*	.34*	-.16	-.31*	.18	.00	.18
Narc Specifier	-.33*	-.35*	.48*	.61*	-.07	-.22	-.05
Talkative	-.08	-.10	.30*	.34*	.00	-.15	.02
Intellectual	-.14	-.21	.47*	.49*	.07	-.21	.10
Positivity	-.38*	-.34*	.40*	.60*	-.20	-.18	-.17
Sophisticated	-.23	-.28*	.45*	.52*	.00	-.23	.03
Fearless	-.39*	-.34*	.16	.31*	-.18	.00	-.18
Direct	-.29*	-.33*	.34*	.40*	-.01	-.15	.01
Psyc Specifier	.42*	.35*	-.31*	-.51*	.24	.16	.22
Disorganized	.43*	.28*	-.03	-.28*	.38*	.05	.38*
Undependable	.42*	.25*	.01	-.26*	.43*	.06	.42*
Unconventional	.19	.17	-.10	-.17	.08	.01	.08
Unintellectual	.14	.21	-.47*	-.49*	-.07	.21	-.10
Unsophisticated	.23	.28*	-.45*	-.52*	.00	.23	-.03
Uncategorized							
Original	-.09	-.12	.37*	.42*	.00	-.24*	.03
Calm	-.31*	-.19	.16	.38*	-.30*	-.13	-.29*
Practical	-.18	-.07	-.10	.04	-.24	.00	-.24*
Reflective	-.08	-.13	.22	.22	.06	-.06	.07
Core + Mach Specifier	.51*	.32*	-.02	-.34*	.48*	.06	.48*
Core + Narc Specifier	.23	-.04	.61*	.35*	.54*	-.20	.57*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.53*	.32*	.02	-.32*	.53*	.05	.52*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H20

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and latent factors in Study 3 (India).

	Machiavellianism		Narcissism		Psychopathy		Aversive Core
	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw
Core	.39*	.07	.24*	-.08	.55*	.10	.55*
Egotism	.31*	.04	.25*	-.02	.46*	.05	.46*
Cold	.25*	.09	.05	-.15	.32*	.13	.29*
Manipulative	.27*	.01	.23	-.01	.42*	.05	.42*
Temperamental	.29*	.10	.19	-.01	.33*	.00	.35*
Deceitful	.35*	.10	.10	-.19	.47*	.16	.45*
Cruel	.37*	.06	.21	-.11	.55*	.14	.53*
Prejudiced	.30*	.02	.26*	.00	.46*	.04	.46*
Mach Specifier	.23	.15	-.04	-.17	.19	.06	.18
Reserved	.14	.08	.06	-.02	.12	-.01	.13
Negativity	.38*	.20	-.02	-.27*	.38*	.13	.36*
Indirect	.22	.12	-.04	-.19	.23	.12	.21
Meticulous	-.33*	-.15	-.04	.20	-.38*	-.14	-.36*
Fearful	.22	.16	-.09	-.21	.17	.10	.15
Narc Specifier	-.33*	-.22	.07	.26*	-.28*	-.12	-.26*
Talkative	-.14	-.08	-.06	.02	-.12	.01	-.13
Intellectual	-.14	-.17	.27*	.33*	-.04	-.12	-.01
Positivity	-.38*	-.20	.02	.27*	-.38*	-.13	-.36*
Sophisticated	-.25*	-.20	.03	.15	-.17	-.07	-.16
Fearless	-.22	-.16	.09	.21	-.17	-.10	-.15
Direct	-.22	-.12	.04	.19	-.23	-.12	-.21
Psyc Specifier	.31*	.22	-.12	-.31*	.26*	.14	.23
Disorganized	.33*	.15	.04	-.20	.38*	.14	.36*
Undependable	.19	.13	-.11	-.24*	.18	.15	.15
Unconventional	.06	.07	-.12	-.15	.00	.01	.00
Unintellectual	.14	.17	-.27*	-.33*	.04	.12	.01
Unsophisticated	.25*	.20	-.03	-.15	.17	.07	.16
Uncategorized							
Original	-.19	-.14	.04	.14	-.13	.00	-.13
Calm	-.27*	-.08	-.11	.11	-.35*	-.08	-.35*
Practical	-.12	.00	-.05	.08	-.23	-.11	-.21
Reflective	-.09	-.07	.13	.20	-.10	-.14	-.06
Core + Mach Specifier	.39*	.11	.19	-.12	.51*	.10	.51*
Core + Narc Specifier	.23*	-.08	.36*	.10	.48*	.03	.49*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.41*	.13	.14	-.17	.51*	.13	.50*

Note. * $p < .001$.

Table H21

Zero-order correlations among the ATA composites and latent factors in Study 3 (Nigeria).

	Machiavellianism		Narcissism		Psychopathy		Aversive Core
	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw	Partialled	Raw
Core	.23*	-.01	.20	-.03	.37*	.06	.37*
Egotism	.18	-.06	.19	-.02	.35*	.07	.34*
Cold	.05	.02	-.01	-.05	.04	.00	.04
Manipulative	.29*	.09	.19	-.01	.32*	-.01	.34*
Temperamental	.22	.06	.12	-.04	.24*	-.04	.26*
Deceitful	.25*	.08	.10	-.09	.29*	.04	.29*
Cruel	.07	-.14	.14	-.03	.31*	.18	.27*
Prejudiced	.06	-.11	.19	.07	.23	.07	.22
Mach Specifier	.18	.17	-.18	-.29*	.10	.06	.08
Reserved	.03	.09	-.20	-.21	-.04	.06	-.06
Negativity	.32*	.15	-.01	-.26*	.34*	.10	.32*
Indirect	.33*	.21	-.01	-.22	.26*	.01	.26*
Meticulous	-.23	-.04	-.05	.16	-.31*	-.09	-.30*
Fearful	.13	.05	-.08	-.21	.15	.05	.14
Narc Specifier	-.29*	-.17	.15	.37*	-.27*	-.14	-.24*
Talkative	-.03	-.09	.20	.21	.04	-.06	.06
Intellectual	-.15	-.16	.16	.23	-.07	-.12	-.04
Positivity	-.32*	-.15	.01	.26*	-.34*	-.10	-.32*
Sophisticated	-.22	-.05	.05	.29*	-.33*	-.19	-.29*
Fearless	-.13	-.05	.08	.21	-.15	-.05	-.14
Direct	-.33*	-.21	.01	.22	-.26*	-.01	-.26*
Psyc Specifier	.31*	.16	-.02	-.24*	.30*	.08	.29*
Disorganized	.23	.04	.05	-.16	.31*	.09	.30*
Undependable	.22	.08	.03	-.14	.25*	.08	.24*
Unconventional	.18	.23	.01	.00	-.04	-.18	.01
Unintellectual	.15	.16	-.16	-.23	.07	.12	.04
Unsophisticated	.22	.05	-.05	-.29*	.33*	.19	.29*
Uncategorized							
Original	-.20	-.11	.08	.23*	-.20	-.12	-.18
Calm	-.17	.02	-.21	-.06	-.28*	-.05	-.28*
Practical	-.15	.02	-.10	.07	-.27*	-.08	-.26*
Reflective	-.23*	-.21	.01	.10	-.11	.01	-.12
Core + Mach Specifier	.26*	.06	.09	-.14	.34*	.07	.34*
Core + Narc Specifier	.05	-.14	.34*	.25*	.22	-.04	.24*
Core + Psyc Specifier	.29*	.06	.14	-.12	.39*	.08	.38*

Note. * $p < .001$.

APPENDIX I

BISCUIT-BASED SCALES

Table I1

The best factors from the Lex-20 for assessing the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled grandiose narcissism, and partialled psychopathy as determined by the BISCUIT method in Study 1.

	Items			Derivation		Validation		Final		
	Frequency	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	*r*	Wtd *r*	Wtd *n*
Core				.68	.01	.68	.09	.68	.69	10
Cruel	10	.58	.01							
Manipulative	10	.56	.01							
Egotistical	10	.50	.01							
Deceitful	10	.49	.01							
Temperamental	10	.42	.01							
Cold	10	.41	.01							
Prejudice	10	.39	.02							
Undependable	10	.27	.01							
Negativity	9	.23	.02							
Direct	10	.23	.02							
Machiavellianism				.36	.01	.36	.12	.35	.41	10
Fearless	10	-.29	.01							
Talkative	10	-.24	.02							
Direct	10	-.23	.01							
Narcissism				.54	.01	.51	.09	.56	.55	10
Talkative	10	.43	.01							
Negativity	10	-.43	.01							
Sophisticated	10	.34	.02							
Knowledgeable	10	.33	.03							
Fearless	10	.31	.01							
Disorganized	10	-.24	.02							
Psychopathy				.29	.03	.22	.10	.27	.33	10
Cruelty	10	.25	.02							

Note. Wtd = Weighted. The BISCUIT procedure was performed using the BISCUIT function from the *psych* package (Revelle, 2022) in R. Cross validation with 10 folds was used. All factors with a mean correlation greater than .20 were returned. No limits were set on the number of items returned.

Table I2

The best factors from the Lex-20 for assessing the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled grandiose narcissism, and partialled psychopathy as determined by the BISCUIT method in Study 2.

	Items			Derivation		Validation		Final		
	Frequency	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	*r*	Wtd *r*	Wtd *n*
Core				.68	.01	.68	.07	.68	.71	10
Manipulative	10	.63	.01							
Cruel	10	.59	.01							
Deceitful	10	.55	.01							
Egotistical	10	.50	.02							
Temperamental	10	.47	.02							
Cold	10	.39	.01							
Prejudice	10	.32	.02							
Undependable	10	.25	.02							
Machiavellianism				.41	.01	.39	.10	.40	.43	10
Talkative	10	-.34	.01							
Negative	10	.33	.02							
Fearless	10	-.26	.01							
Narcissism				.64	.12	.63	.08	.65	.67	10
Negativity	10	-.54	.01							
Talkative	10	.49	.01							
Sophisticated	10	.42	.01							
Knowledgeable	10	.41	.01							
Fearless	10	.38	.01							
Undependable	10	-.34	.01							
Disorganized	10	-.30	.01							
Direct	10	.30	.01							
Cold	10	-.26	.01							
Original	10	.24	.02							
Calm	10	.23	.02							
Reflective	9	.21	.01							
Psychopathy				.44	.01	.41	.11	.45	.42	10
Disorganized	10	.39	.01							
Undependable	10	.31	.01							
Unconventional	10	.25	.01							
Cruel	10	.22	.01							

Note. Wtd = Weighted. The BISCUIT procedure was performed using the BISCUIT function from the *psych* package (Revelle, 2022) in R. Cross validation with 10 folds was used. All factors with a mean correlation greater than .20 were returned. No limits were set on the number of items returned.

Table I3

The best factors from the Lex-20 for assessing the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled grandiose narcissism, and partialled psychopathy as determined by the BISCUIT method in Study 3 (US).

	Items			Derivation		Validation		Final		
	Frequency	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	*r*	Wtd *r*	Wtd *n*
Core				.58	.01	.55	.24	.58	.60	10
Manipulative	10	.60	.02							
Cruel	10	.57	.02							
Egotistical	10	.50	.02							
Deceitful	10	.44	.02							
Prejudice	10	.42	.03							
Undependable	10	.42	.02							
Temperamental	10	.40	.02							
Disorganized	10	.38	.02							
Calm	10	-.29	.03							
Practical	9	-.24	.03							
Machiavellianism				.41	.02	.34	.25	.42	.42	10
Deceitful	10	.36	.02							
Fearless	10	-.34	.02							
Negativity	10	.34	.03							
Direct	10	-.33	.02							
Disorganized	10	.28	.03							
Sophisticated	10	-.28	.02							
Undependable	10	.25	.03							
Egotistical	9	.23	.03							
Narcissism				.60	.02	.59	.13	.61	.63	10
Negativity	10	-.60	.01							
Sophisticated	10	.52	.03							
Knowledgeable	10	.49	.02							
Original	10	.42	.02							
Direct	10	.40	.02							
Calm	10	.38	.02							
Talkative	10	.34	.03							
Cold	10	-.31	.02							
Fearless	10	.31	.03							
Disorganized	10	-.29	.02							
Undependable	10	-.26	.02							
Psychopathy				.28	.02	.23	.21	.28	.30	10
Original	10	-.24	.03							
Sophisticated	9	-.23	.03							

Note. Wtd = Weighted. The BISCUIT procedure was performed using the BISCUIT function from the *psych* package (Revelle, 2022) in R. Cross validation with 10 folds was used. All factors with a mean correlation greater than .20 were returned. No limits were set on the number of items returned.

Table I4

The best factors from the Lex-20 for assessing the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled grandiose narcissism, and partialled psychopathy as determined by the BISCUIT method in Study 3 (India).

	Items			Derivation		Validation		Final		
	Frequency	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	*r*	Wtd *r*	Wtd *n*
Core				.53	.01	.50	.14	.54	.54	10
Cruel	10	.53	.02							
Prejudice	10	.46	.02							
Egotistical	10	.46	.02							
Deceitful	10	.45	.02							
Manipulative	10	.42	.03							
Negativity	10	.36	.02							
Disorganized	10	.36	.02							
Temperamental	10	.35	.02							
Calm	10	-.35	.02							
Cold	10	.29	.02							
Machiavellianism				.23	.03	-.02	.15	-	.22	10
Negativity	4	.20	.02							
Narcissism				.34	.02	.24	.19	.36	.34	10
Knowledgeable	10	.33	.03							
Negativity	10	-.27	.02							
Undependable	9	-.24	.02							
Psychopathy				.21	.01	-.45	<.01	-	.19	10
Deceitful	1	.15	.02							

Note. Wtd = Weighted. The BISCUIT procedure was performed using the BISCUIT function from the *psych* package (Revelle, 2022) in R. Cross validation with 10 folds was used. All factors with a mean correlation greater than .20 were returned. No limits were set on the number of items returned.

Table I5

The best factors from the Lex-20 for assessing the aversive core, partialled Machiavellianism, partialled grandiose narcissism, and partialled psychopathy as determined by the BISCUIT method in Study 3 (Nigeria).

	Items			Derivation		Validation		Final		
	Frequency	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	Mean *r*	SD *r*	*r*	Wtd *r*	Wtd *n*
Core				.43	.02	.41	.17	.43	.43	10
Egotistical	10	.34	.02							
Manipulative	10	.34	.02							
Negativity	10	.33	.02							
Disorganized	10	.30	.02							
Sophisticated	10	-.29	.03							
Deceitful	10	.29	.02							
Calm	10	-.28	.02							
Cruel	10	.27	.02							
Direct	10	-.26	.02							
Temperamental	9	.26	.03							
Practical	10	-.26	.02							
Undependable	9	.24	.02							
Machiavellianism				.30	.04	.11	.19	-	.37	10
Unconventional	9	.23	.03							
Narcissism				.38	.03	.29	.20	.35	.35	10
Sophisticated	10	.29	.01							
Negativity	10	-.26	.02							
Original	9	.23	.03							
Knowledgeable	9	.23	.03							
Direct	9	.22	.02							
Talkative	9	.21	.02							
Psychopathy				.23	.03	-.04	.13	-	.25	10
Sophisticated	4	-.19	.03							

Note. Wtd = Weighted. The BISCUIT procedure was performed using the BISCUIT function from the *psych* package (Revelle, 2022) in R. Cross validation with 10 folds was used. All factors with a mean correlation greater than .20 were returned. No limits were set on the number of items returned.

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