

TRANSLATION, ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF YOUTH PSYCHOPATHY INVENTORY (YPI) - URDU VERSION

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The present study aimed to translate, adapt and establish the psychometric properties of youth psychopathy inventory - Urdu version. The study was carried out in two phases; in the first phase: translation and cross-cultural adaption was done and in the second phase, psychometric properties were established. The sample comprised of 1000 school going adolescents of grades 7 to 10. The sample was collected from government schools of two different cities: Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan by using the cluster sampling techniques. The exploratory factor analysis of the scale revealed 49 items and six factors in Pakistani culture including manipulation (10 items), irresponsibility (11 items), grandiosity (8 items), unemotionality (6 items), thrill seeking and callousness (8 items) and remorselessness (6 items). The Cronbach's alpha reliability of the overall scale was quite high ($\alpha = .80$). Through split half reliability, scale was divided into half, first half had reliability of .61 and second had .69. Furthermore, study also revealed gender differences regarding the manifestation of psychopathic traits.

Keywords: psychopathy, grandiosity, manipulation, irresponsible, thrill seeking, callousness, unemotional, remorselessness, adolescents

The construct of psychopathy is considered to be a personality disorder that involves deviant behaviors with the presence of affective and interpersonal characteristics. The psychopathic individuals are likely to be egocentric, lack empathy, have disregard for others and are unable to develop close relationships (Anderson & Kiehl, 2014; Zukauskienė, 2004). They tend to exhibit obvious lack of remorse for others to whom they harm and are unable to learn from prior experiences. They engage in persistent, severe, and violent offending behaviors (Anderson & Kiehl, 2014; Hare & Neuman, 2009). The construct of psychopathy emerged at the end of 19th century when it was used as a synonym for aggressive and violent behaviors. *The Mask of Sanity* was the first book published in 1941, in which Hervey Cleckley played a significant role to categorize the word "psychopathy" (Cleckley, 1988). Later, the characteristics of psychopathy were included in the criteria of antisocial personality disorder but psychopathy was not included in the DSM as a disorder (APA, 1952). Hare (2013) also acknowledged the work of Cleckley and designed the first measure to assess clinical psychopathy.

Sanz-García et al. (2021) conducted a meta-analysis and showed that the general prevalence of psychopathy is approximately 4.5% in general population. However, it is generally reported that psychopathy is more common in offenders, criminals, homeless

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and in the clinical population (Coid et al., 2009). Forth and Burke (1998) found that the percentage of psychopathic traits is approximately 3.5% in youth who have received community care. Kiehl and Hoffman (2011) concluded that approximately 93% of the men psychopaths are in prison, jail or on probation. Hare (1998) suggested that psychopathic traits are present in approximately 50% to 80% of prison population and 20% of them meet full criteria of Hare's checklist for psychopathy. In the context of gender differences, a research showed that psychopathy is higher in men prisoners and offenders as compared to women (Beryl et al., 2014). In Pakistan, Dil and Kazmi (2016) conducted a research on psychopathy and showed that psychopathic traits were significantly higher in criminals and men.

A large body of theories has been presented to investigate the cause behind the construct of psychopathy. According to biological model, genes transmit the psychopathy traits from parents to an offspring (Hare & Neumann, 2009). The imbalance in neurotransmitters and abnormal structure in brain may also cause antisocial behaviors (Glen et al., 2008; Tiihonen et al., 2000). Psychodynamic perspective suggested that psychopathy is associated with the weak development of ego and superego (Helfgott, 2008). Behaviorist theorized that principles of learning make pathway for these traits (Eron, 1997). According to attachment theory and familial perspective, poor attachment with parents, parental conflict, parental neglect, strict parenting and parental discord increase vulnerability of individuals to involve into antisocial activities (Ribiero da Silva et al., 2012).

Through empirical evidences, it has been seen that there are numerous risk factors which set path for development of psychopathy features such as parental discord, parenting style, socioeconomic status, peer influence and having traits of conduct disorder and ADHD. Longitudinal studies showed a significant relationship between parental discord and psychopathy traits in children (Silva & Stattin, 2015). Hoeve et al. (2009) proposed that when parents do not supervise their children properly from their early age then it doubles the chances for these children to exhibit offensive, antisocial behaviors. In terms of socioeconomic status, individuals with low socioeconomic background are more susceptible to engage in violent acts in later life (Farrington et al., 2010). After family, peer group plays a crucial role in personality development of child. A delinquent peer is a strong predictor of conviction because they model their convicted behavior to get peer's attention (Hoeben et al., 2016). The findings also predicted that having conduct problems, ADHD, aggression, impulsivity and thrill seeking behavior in childhood lead the individuals towards psychopathy in later life (Gelhorn et al., 2007; Porter & Woodworth, 2006). There are multiple scales available to explore psychopathic traits, however, all of these scales are developed in the context of Western culture. Therefore, the present study was designed to translate, cross-culturally adapt, and validate the youth psychopathy inventory (Andershed et al., 2002) in the context of Pakistani culture.

Method

The study was conducted in 2 phases; in the first phase, translation and cross-cultural adaption was done using Mapi Guidelines and in the second phase,

psychometric properties were established and lastly, the split-half reliability of the scale was established.

Phase I: Translation and Cross-Cultural Adaptation

In the first phase, the translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the youth psychopathy inventory (Andershed et al., 2002) was done.

Procedure

The phase I which was the translation phase started with the forward translation of the youth psychopathy inventory (Andershed et al., 2002). Three experts who were having command on both the languages of English and Urdu were consulted and the scale which was to be translated was given to them to translate it in Urdu language keeping in mind the literal meanings of words and phrases. After the scale was translated into Urdu, out of the three translations done by experts, the items which were more accurate were selected and then it was again given to the experts for backward translation into English in order to assess the accuracy of translation. After the translation, the youth psychopathy inventory was reviewed by the experts and then the best of the three translations which reflected the meaning and theme of each item was selected. After that, the pilot testing of the translated measure was done in order to check whether it is correlated. Both versions of the scale were administered on adolescents with a gap of 10 days. Lastly, statistical analysis of the data, item to item correlation of the data was done to check whether both versions were correlated or not. The range of correlations between original English and translated Urdu versions were found to be between .45 to .85.

Phase II: Establishing Psychometric Properties and Test-retest Reliability

To establish the psychometric properties, the translated scale was administered on a sample of 1000 school children.

Sample

A total number of 1000 students were selected. The sample included 500 boys and 500 girls from government schools. Cluster sampling was used to draw a sample from government schools of two different cities: Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan. Students studying in grade 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th were included in sample. Both girls and boys were included. Only the government schools were included.

Assessment Measures

Demographic Questionnaire. It was used to collect the information regarding different demographics of sample e.g. age, gender, grade, birth order, no of siblings, family system and parent's profession.

Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (Andershed et al., 2002). Youth psychopathic trait inventory (Andershed et al., 2002) is a self-report measure which comprises 50 items and measures three different dimensions of psychopathy in youth including grandiose-manipulation, callous-unemotional and impulsive-irresponsible.

The translated version of this scale was used in study. The scoring procedure involves 4 point Likert scale where 1 stands for “never” and 4 for “always”. Its reliability ranges from .78 to .86 and the concurrent validity range is between .50 to .65.

Procedure

The sample of study was drawn from two cities of Punjab region i.e., Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan. To carry out this study, formal permission was sought from school authorities. The authorities were presented with the complete protocol and rationale of study was briefed to them. After getting permission from concerned authorities, the adolescents studying in these schools were approached. The nature of the study was explained to each participant and furthermore, written consent was taken from them. They were assured that the shared information will be used only for purpose of study and confidentiality will be maintained. The right to withdraw from study was given to them. The instructions were given and help was provided to those students who faced any difficulty. To establish the test-retest reliability, whole protocol was administered on 10% of sample after 5 days of first administration. Purposive sampling technique was used to take sample. Same instruction was given to all participants as it was done in main study.

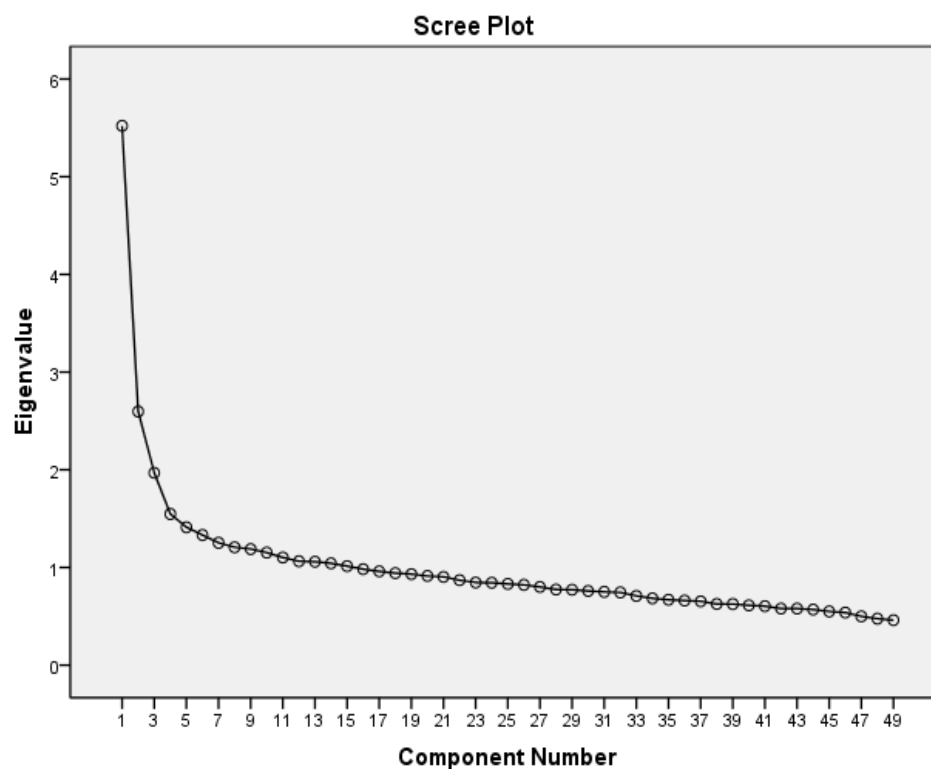
Results

This section comprises of psychometric properties of youth psychopathy inventory (Andershed et al., 2002) which include factor analysis, Cronbach alpha reliability, inter correlation, split-half reliability, cut off scores of scales and test-retest reliability.

Exploratory Factor Analysis

To explore the construct of YPI scale, exploratory factor analysis, principal component method with varimax rotation was used. The following criteria was applied to retain factors in original scale: scree plot, Eigen value >1 and factor loadings of >.30.

Figure I indicates a scree plot which show six factors plot for youth psychopathy inventory. Factor analysis was carried out with four, five and six factor solution to get clear factor structure of the scale. Most of the items did not converge in the four and five factor solution and there were many cross loadings, therefore, six factor solution was retained which clearly gives a division of items in six factors. These six factors comprised of 49 items. Each factor had independent items. To determine the internal consistency of six factors and total scale, Cronbach's alpha reliability was calculated.

Figure 1*Scree Plot of Youth Psychopathy Inventory***Table 1**

Factor Loadings, Eigen Values and Cronbach Alpha for Exploratory Factor Analysis with Varimax Rotation of Youth Psychopathy Inventory (factor loading >.30)

Sr. No.	Item No.	Factor					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	6	.44					
2.	7	.58					
3.	13	.55					
4.	14	.39					
5.	15	.48					
6.	19	.31					
7.	20	.55					
8.	31	.62					
9.	38	.46					
10.	47	.59					
11.	9		.44				
12.	16		.31				
13.	18		.48				
14.	24		.40				
15.	28		.34				
16.	32		.63				
17.	34		.39				
18.	40		.41				
19.	42		.37				

20.	43	.51					
21.	46	.35					
22.	4		.34				
23.	10		.67				
24.	11		.57				
25.	27		.37				
26.	30		.36				
27.	36		.44				
28.	37		.56				
29.	41		.45				
30.	2			.36			
31.	3			.31			
32.	5			.32			
33.	8			.49			
34.	17			.45			
35.	21			.34			
36.	1				.31		
37.	22				.44		
38.	23				.42		
39.	26				.40		
40.	29				.32		
41.	33				.33		
42.	35				.55		
43.	49				.42		
44.	12						.47
45.	25						.58
46.	39						.35
47.	44						.60
48.	45						.34
49.	48						.32
Eigen Values	5.47	2.68	2.03	1.54	1.41	1.31	
% of Variance	11.16	5.48	4.14	3.15	2.89	2.66	
Cumulative Variance	11.16	16.64	20.78	23.93	26.83	29.49	

Note. Factor loadings > .30 are in boldface.

The results of factor analysis showed that 49 items were retained in six factors. The first factor was labeled as “manipulation” and it comprised 10 items and had significant highest value of variance. It included the attitude of dishonest, superficial charm, and manipulation. The second factor labeled as “irresponsibility” includes 10 items. It was followed by the third factor named as “grandiosity” and it incorporated 8 items. The fourth factor was labeled as “unemotionality”, and it comprised of 6 items and had the themes of cold emotions, and lack of empathy. The fifth factor was named as “thrill seeking and callousness” and it had 8 items. Lastly, the sixth factor was named as “remorselessness” and it had 6 items. Table displayed that all six factors have high amount of variance because the Eigen values of these factors was above 1. The criteria were set to select the items from pool of 49 items. Those items were selected which had loadings of .30 and above. A strong correlation was seen between all items which showed the appropriateness of scale. The KMO value was quite high (.84) and Bartlett’s test of sphericity was found to be significant at .0001 level.

Internal Consistency

Cronbach's Alpha of total score of youth psychopathy inventory and its four factors were calculated. Table 2 indicated the mean, standard deviation of six factors and the total of YPI for adolescents. It also shows the Cronbach alpha reliability of six factors and YPI scale.

Table 2

Mean, Standard Deviations, and Cronbach's Alpha of Six Factors and Factor Total for Youth Psychopathy Trait Inventory (YPI)

Factors	<i>K</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>α</i>
Manipulation	10	15.25	5.08	.72
Irresponsibility	10	20.03	5.74	.67
Grandiosity	8	20.87	4.60	.62
Unemotionality	6	9.95	3.11	.43
Thrill seeking and Callousness	8	21.72	3.96	.41
Remorselessness	6	14.21	3.64	.43
Total YPI	49	102.01	16.03	.80

Note. YPI = Psychopathy Youth Inventory

The scale is found to be highly internally consistent as the Cronbach alpha of the overall scale was .80.

Table 3

Inter Correlations of Six Factors of Youth Psychopathy Inventory

Variables	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Manipulation	15.25	5.08	-						
2 Irresponsibility	20.03	5.74	.44*	-					
3 Grandiose	20.87	4.60	.25*	.12*	-				
4 Unemotionality	9.95	3.11	.20*	.33*	.18*	-			
5 Thrill Seeking and callousness	21.72	3.96	.20*	.23*	.33*	.12*	-		
6 Remorseless	14.21	3.64	.15*	.17*	.23*	.16*	.20*	-	
7 YPI Total	102.01	16.03	.70**	.69**	.58**	.55**	.56**	.48**	-

Note. YPI = Youth Psychopathy Inventory. ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

Table 3 indicates inter item correlation between subscales of YPI. It shows highly significant correlation between scores of YPI and other six factors including manipulation, irresponsibility, thrill seeking and callousness, remorselessness and unemotionality factors.

Split-half Reliability

The split half reliability of YPI was calculated by dividing the 49 items of scale into two halves. First half comprised 25 items and second half incorporated 24 items.

The reliability of first half was .66 and the reliability of second half was calculated to be .69 which indicated that both halves were consistently reliable. In order to obtain the percentile scores and to establish the severity level of psychopathy in the sample, percentile analysis was carried out.

Table 4

Raw score, Percentile, Frequency and Categories of Adolescents on Youth Psychopathy Inventory (YPI)

Percentile	Range	<i>f</i>	%	Category
25	Below 91	176	25.1	Mild psychopathy traits
50	92 to 100	181	25.9	Moderate psychopathy traits
75	101-111	185	26.4	Severe psychopathy traits
90	112 and Above	158	22.6	Very severe psychopathy traits

Table 4 depicts the scores on YPI on various percentiles and also shows categories. The percentiles and significance of score identify degree of psychopathy in individuals. It indicated that individuals with score 91 lie on 25th percentile and have low psychopathic traits, scores between 92-100 indicate moderate level of psychopathy traits and fall within 50th percentile. The score between 101 to 111 fall in 75th percentile and shows severe degree of psychopathy. Lastly, the scores above 112 fall in 90th percentile and signify very severe degree of psychopathy. The table also shows that 25.1 % of the sample has mild psychopathy, 25.9% of the sample falls in moderate degree of psychopathy, and 26.4 % fall in the severe psychopathy and 22.6% of the sample fall in very severe category of psychopathy.

Test-retest Reliability

To establish the test-retest reliability of youth psychopathy inventory with aim to check the reading and comprehensibility of participants. It was re-administered on 10 % of sample after one week of original administration. The reliability was found to be .90.

Hypothesis Testing

In addition to developing psychometric properties, gender differences and geographical differences were also explored with reference to psychopathy in children. It was hypothesized that school going boys will score significantly higher on psychopathy scale than school going girls. In order to test this hypothesis, independent sample *t*-test was used.

Table 5

Mean, Standard Deviation, and t Value of Gender Six Factors of YPI and Total YPI Scores

Variables	Boys		Girls		<i>t</i> (598)	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			
Manipulation	16.28	5.91	14.25	3.90	5.37	.001	.41
Irresponsibility	21.07	6.19	19.04	5.09	4.72	.001	.39
Grandiosity	21.12	4.34	20.64	4.38	1.38	.168	.11
Unemotionality	10.41	3.33	9.51	2.83	3.86	.001	.29
Thrill seeking and Callousness	21.82	4.02	21.60	3.92	.75	.455	.05
Remorselessness	14.45	3.83	13.98	3.54	1.71	.08	.13
YPI Total	105.18	16.74	99.05	14.74	5.14	.001	.39

Note. Boys (*n*=342), Girls (*n*=258)

Table 5 shows that there is a significant gender difference between boys and girls on psychopathy with boys having higher scores than girls. On subscales, boys scored significantly higher on manipulation, irresponsibility, and unemotionality than girls while no significant difference was found on the dimensions of grandiosity, and thrill seeking and callousness.

Furthermore, the differences in the scores of psychopathy of school children living in Lahore city and in DG Khan were also explored with the help of independent sample *t*-test was used.

Table 6

Mean, Standard Deviation, and t Value of Cities and Six Factors of YPI and Total YPI Scores

Variables	Lahore		DG Khan		<i>t</i> (598)	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>			
Manipulation	14.58	4.21	15.90	5.75	-3.47	.001	.26
Irresponsibility	19.52	5.69	20.53	5.76	-2.34	.020	.17
Grandiosity	20.97	4.45	20.77	4.45	.58	.590	.04
Unemotionality	9.64	3.00	10.26	3.19	-2.60	.001	.22
Thrill seeking and Callousness	21.47	3.90	21.94	4.02	-1.56	.119	.11
Remorselessness	13.85	3.55	14.57	3.71	-2.60	.009	.19
YPI Total	100.06	15.11	103.99	16.69	-3.26	.001	.24

Note. Lahore (*n*=347), DG Khan (*n*=353)

Table 6 shows that the children belonging to two different cities of Lahore and DG Khan differed significantly on the scores of psychopathy, with children living in DG Khan showing more of psychopathy traits than Lahore. With reference to subscales, significant differences were observed in manipulation, irresponsibility, unemotionality

and remorselessness, children living in DG Khan scored significantly higher than children living in Lahore.

Discussion

Psychopathy is a construct that has been studied broadly and in different populations. The purpose of the current study was to translate the youth psychopathy inventory in Urdu language and to establish the psychometric properties of this inventory in our culture. The translated version of youth psychopathy inventory was found to have quite high reliability and validity. The factor structure of Urdu version showed a different picture than the original one. Instead of three factor solution, in current study, a six factor structure emerged which covered 49 items. The 6 factors of manipulation, irresponsibility, grandiosity, unemotionality, thrill seeking and callousness, and remorselessness; these factors have been found in the literature to be the highlighting characteristics of psychopathy (Andershed et al., 2002; Farrington et al., 2010; Zukauskienė, 2004). The six factors that emerged represented the dimensions of psychopathy in Pakistani culture.

In addition to establishing the reliability and validity of youth psychopathy inventory, the current study also attempted to find out the gender differences in psychopathy and it was found that psychopathy is more frequently observed in boys than in girls. This finding has been supported by previous literature, in which it has been found that psychopathic traits are more common in boys (Hicks et al., 2012; Verona et al., 2012; Oshukova, et al., 2016). Similarly, an additional analysis was carried out to find out the distribution of psychopathy traits in the two cities of Lahore and DG Khan. The results indicated that psychopathy scores have been found to be higher in children belonging to DG Khan than Lahore. Previous studies have shown that psychopathy is more common in relatively less developed and remote areas of the country. The possible explanation could be that those behaviors have been normalized or the deprivation from basic necessities of life could be put forward as justification of these behaviors. Another most alarming finding from the current study was the prevalence of psychopathy traits in DG Khan and Lahore. The findings showed that 49 % of the children in both cities fell in the category of severe and very severe psychopathy traits. The study is significant as it has established the psychometric properties of youth psychopathy inventory- Urdu version, which makes it feasible to use with children in Pakistani culture.

Conclusion

The present study translated and adapted the youth psychopathy inventory in Urdu language. The results showed six factors, including manipulation, irresponsibility, thrill seeking and callousness, grandiosity, unemotionality, and remorselessness.

Limitations

There are some limitations of the study. Firstly, there is a need to differentiate between primary and secondary psychopathy. Secondly, the construct needs to be

explored in other cities of Pakistan to draw some meaningful conclusions. Further research can also be conducted to devise some prevention programs to develop prosocial behaviors in children and educate the school authorities regarding this emerging phenomenon.

Implications

The present study translated and adapted the youth psychopathy inventory in Urdu language and showed the factors that emerged in Pakistani culture. This scale can be used to measure psychopathic traits in Pakistani culture.

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