YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR PERSPECTIVE.

Psychopathy

Personal everyday reflection

A wholly fictional example. The values illustrate a report and say nothing about you.

ANSWERED: 20 / 20 | 4 PROFILE AREAS

1

Emotional distance

You describe some emotional distance from what affects others. Understanding and sharing feelings do not always coincide; this establishes neither dangerousness nor a fixed character trait.

2

Personal interests

You describe situations where personal advantage matters more than full information or explicit agreements. Others may then find it harder to decide on the same basis. Some responses differ substantially from this direction.

3

Individual responses matter

Personal interests: Scored responses range from 2 to 5/5 (items 9 & 10).

Your first small step

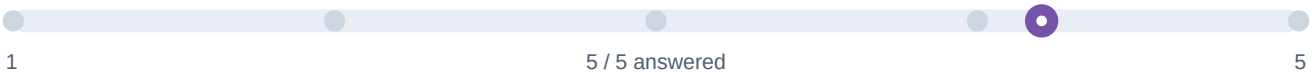
Describe a decision that benefited you. What information or choices did the other person involved have?

02 / YOUR REPORT

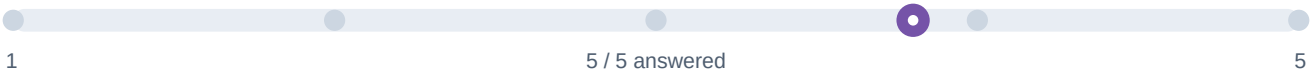
Your profile at a glance

Each dot shows an area response average on a scale of 1 to 5. Only your own responses are compared.

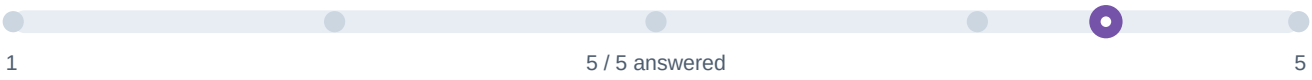
Emotional distance 4.2 / 5



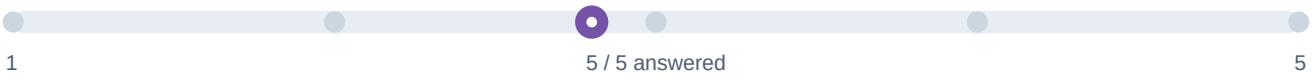
Personal interests 3.8 / 5



Stimulation and spontaneous decisions 4.4 / 5



Responsibility afterwards 2.8 / 5



How to read the chart

1 = low, 3 = midpoint, 5 = high agreement in the scored direction. Higher is not automatically better. The midpoint is not the average of other people; small differences are not necessarily meaningful.

No area value is shown if fewer than 80% of its items are answered. This is a display rule for incomplete data, not a performance or health threshold.

03 / YOUR REPORT

Connecting your responses

Observations from your responses, not fixed characteristics.

You see your reported patterns concerning emotional distance, personal advantage, immediate incentives and responsibility. These do not establish dangerousness, conscience or a supposedly psychopathic personality.

Your result in words

Emotional distance: You describe some emotional distance from what affects others. Understanding and sharing feelings do not always coincide; this establishes neither dangerousness nor a fixed character trait.

Personal interests: You describe situations where personal advantage matters more than full information or explicit agreements. Others may then find it harder to decide on the same basis.

Personal interests: take a closer look

The average combines different responses. These two items show why one number alone does not capture your whole perspective:

Item 9: I sometimes separate what I promise from what I actually plan to provide. | Mostly untrue

Item 10: I usually give up an advantage when it conflicts with an openly made agreement. | Not at all true

Consider a possible everyday situation

Describe a decision that benefited you. What information or choices did the other person involved have?

04 / YOUR REPORT

Emotional distance

Trace your responses and connect them with everyday situations.

These statements describe the inner distance you perceive from others' emotions. Distance can function differently across situations and is not a measure of human worth.

Your response value **4.2 / 5**



What this means in practice

You describe some emotional distance from what affects others. Understanding and sharing feelings do not always coincide; this establishes neither dangerousness nor a fixed character trait.

Scale direction: less reported emotional distance / more reported emotional distance.

Two concrete responses

Item 3: I usually take time to understand what something means emotionally to the other person.

Your response: Partly true (reverse-scored in the calculation)

Item 5: Another person's visible discomfort usually prompts me to reconsider my approach.

Your response: Not at all true (reverse-scored in the calculation)

A prompt for further reflection

Recall an emotional encounter. What did you understand, what did you feel yourself, and what did you show outwardly?

When does this fit me - and when does it not?

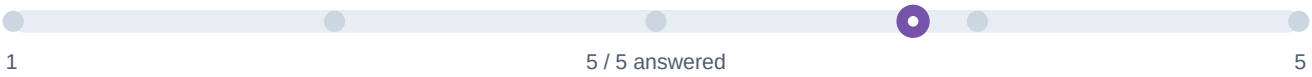
05 / YOUR REPORT

Personal interests

Trace your responses and connect them with everyday situations.

This area concerns the weight given to personal advantage compared with fairness and open agreements. Self-reports do not establish actual trustworthiness.

Your response value **3.8 / 5**



What this means in practice

You describe situations where personal advantage matters more than full information or explicit agreements. Others may then find it harder to decide on the same basis.

Your individual responses differ substantially. The interpretation describes their average direction only; it does not apply to every statement. The following responses show both sides.

Scale direction: more reported balancing of interests / more priority given to personal advantage.

Two concrete responses

Item 9: I sometimes separate what I promise from what I actually plan to provide.

Your response: Mostly untrue

Item 10: I usually give up an advantage when it conflicts with an openly made agreement.

Your response: Not at all true (reverse-scored in the calculation)

A prompt for further reflection

Describe a decision that benefited you. What information or choices did the other person involved have?

When does this fit me - and when does it not?

06 / YOUR REPORT

Stimulation and spontaneous decisions

Trace your responses and connect them with everyday situations.

This area describes your relationship to immediate incentives and considering consequences. It is not a prediction of danger or risk.

Your response value **4.4 / 5**



1 5 / 5 answered 5

What this means in practice

You describe immediate incentives as particularly appealing while later disadvantages more easily recede. Repeated tasks also lose their appeal more quickly in your account.

Scale direction: more reported advance planning / more focus on immediate incentives.

Two concrete responses

Item 15: I can usually postpone an appealing impulse when other matters are more important.

Your response: Partly true (reverse-scored in the calculation)

Item 14: A possible gain occupies me more than an equally apparent possible disadvantage.

Your response: Very true

A prompt for further reflection

Choose one spontaneous everyday decision. Which immediate reward was visible, and which later consequences were less visible?

When does this fit me - and when does it not?

07 / YOUR REPORT

Responsibility afterwards

Trace your responses and connect them with everyday situations.

These statements concern commitments and the effects of your decisions. They allow no conclusion about capacity for remorse or criminal acts.

Your response value **2.8 / 5**



1 5 / 5 answered 5

What this means in practice

Your answers fall between “more reported taking of responsibility” and “less reported taking of responsibility”. This can reflect differing experiences or tentative agreement. The particular statements you endorse or reject are more informative here than the average alone.

Scale direction: more reported taking of responsibility / less reported taking of responsibility.

Two concrete responses

Item 16: When my decision creates work for others, I tend to give it only brief attention.

Your response: Mostly untrue

Item 18: I usually try to understand what consequences my decision had for those involved.

Your response: Mostly untrue (reverse-scored in the calculation)

A prompt for further reflection

Use one unfulfilled commitment as an example. What effects became apparent to you, and how did you respond?

When does this fit me - and when does it not?

08 / YOUR REPORT

Your values clearly explained

Emotional distance

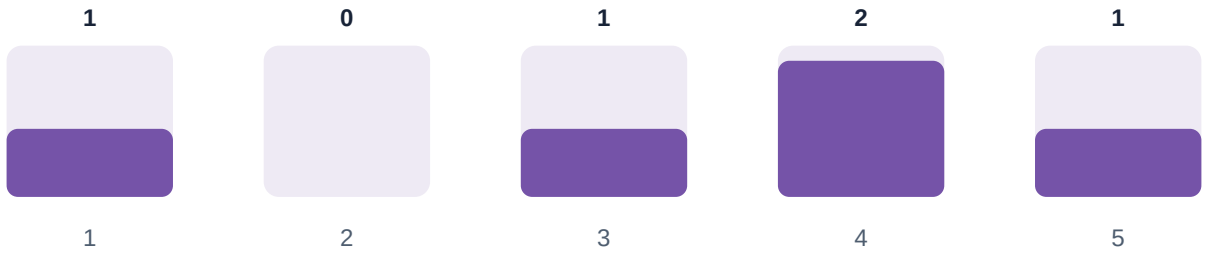
Response positions are counted from 1 to 5. The sum is divided by the number of answered statements in this area.

For reverse-scored statements, 1 becomes 5, 2 becomes 4 and vice versa; 3 stays 3. This aligns values with the stated scale direction. Your selected response remains unchanged in the appendix.

Calculated from your actual responses

4 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 21. 21 / 5 = 4.2 / 5.

The distribution of your selected responses



The columns count your selected response positions 1 to 5 before any reverse scoring. The same average can come from very different responses.

For the wording, response averages below 2.5 are described as lower agreement, above 3.5 as higher agreement, and those between as middle agreement. These are editorial response-scale bands, not scientifically validated cutoffs. Identical averages can arise from different responses.

A profile without a ranking

We assign no population rank or fixed type. The scales describe responses to particular statements. Choose your own priorities; a high or low value does not require change.

09 / YOUR REPORT

Your own next step

An optional everyday idea, without a performance target.

1

Today: note one situation

Starting point: Personal interests. Choose a response in this area and note when it last fitted. A counterexample is just as useful.

2

This week: explore a perspective

Describe a decision that benefited you. What information or choices did the other person involved have?

3

Afterwards: decide for yourself

What fits you and what does not? Record one insight and decide whether to keep anything. You do not need a higher score or another purchase.

My situation and what matters to me:

My optional idea and a suitable time:

What I would like to take from this:

10 / YOUR REPORT

Method and limitations

What the report is based on

This is original, non-clinically-validated reflection related to psychopathy. It uses neither the PCL-R nor another established forensic instrument. There is no overall psychopathy score or classification as a “psychopath”. Responses cannot establish dangerousness, criminality, capacity for empathy or a personality disorder. The questionnaire is solely for adults reflecting on themselves, not for assessing a partner, colleague or applicant.

Your responses are summarised according to the fixed rules explained here. Examples refer to the item numbers shown. No automated detection or assessment of a medical condition takes place.

Keeping the limitations in mind

Screening and self-reflection do not replace a medical or psychological assessment. Original reflection questions are not clinically validated. Each test page explains its method and limitations.

A profile does not cover every aspect of a person. It is a snapshot of your responses. Important relationship, career or other life decisions should not depend on it alone.

If you would like support

If symptoms are affecting you, seek support from a qualified health professional. In immediate danger, contact your local emergency services or nearest emergency department. Help information is available without an email address or payment.

Open general support information

Questionnaire version: 2026-10-29.26 | Report format: 2026-10-29.28

APPENDIX / YOUR REPORT

Your responses in full

Every scored response remains traceable. Skipped items are explicitly identified.

1 **I sometimes understand that someone is upset without feeling much myself.**
Emotional distance | Mostly true

2 **I sometimes notice only from a reaction that a remark has hurt someone.**
Emotional distance | Very true

3 **I usually take time to understand what something means emotionally to the other person.**
Emotional distance | Partly true | reverse-scored

4 **I can quickly move on from a difficult encounter while others are still occupied by it.**
Emotional distance | Mostly true

5 **Another person's visible discomfort usually prompts me to reconsider my approach.**
Emotional distance | Not at all true | reverse-scored

6 **I sometimes present my reasons more favourably than I assess them privately.**
Personal interests | Partly true

7 **When another person has a misunderstanding that benefits me, I do not always point it out on my own.**
Personal interests | Very true

8 **I want others to know the key information in a shared decision.**
Personal interests | Mostly untrue | reverse-scored

9 **I sometimes separate what I promise from what I actually plan to provide.**
Personal interests | Mostly untrue

10 **I usually give up an advantage when it conflicts with an openly made agreement.**
Personal interests | Not at all true | reverse-scored

11 **I sometimes choose an immediate incentive even when later disadvantages are foreseeable.**
Stimulation and spontaneous decisions | Very true

12 **Repeated tasks quickly lose their appeal for me.**
Stimulation and spontaneous decisions | Mostly true

13 **Before making a spontaneous commitment, I usually check what obligation it creates.**
Stimulation and spontaneous decisions | Not at all true | reverse-scored

Your responses in full / CONTINUED

14 **A possible gain occupies me more than an equally apparent possible disadvantage.**
Stimulation and spontaneous decisions | Very true

15 **I can usually postpone an appealing impulse when other matters are more important.**
Stimulation and spontaneous decisions | Partly true | reverse-scored

16 **When my decision creates work for others, I tend to give it only brief attention.**
Responsibility afterwards | Mostly untrue

17 **I often explain an unfulfilled commitment first in terms of circumstances.**
Responsibility afterwards | Partly true

18 **I usually try to understand what consequences my decision had for those involved.**
Responsibility afterwards | Mostly untrue | reverse-scored

19 **I give little thought to whether a quick apology is sufficient for the other person.**
Responsibility afterwards | Partly true

20 **When I have made a commitment, I try to raise any difficulties with it openly and early.**
Responsibility afterwards | Mostly true | reverse-scored